



For Office Use Only

ERD HANDBOOK

NOVEMBER 2023

Economic Relations Division
Ministry of Finance
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



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Foreword

It is with great pride and a deep sense of accomplishment that we present the latest edition of the ERD Handbook, a comprehensive guiding document for officials of the Economic Relations Division (ERD). This handbook is a compilation of wisdom and experience, providing our dedicated team with essential tools to navigate complex economic relations and external resource mobilization for our nation's development.

Fifty years into our independence, we have ambitious goals, aiming for a poverty-free and advanced economy by 2041. We've shown that strong leadership, sound policies, and determination can drive us forward. Equity and justice, the values of our Liberation War, must guide us on this journey.

ERD has played a pivotal role in our journey. It has forged partnerships, attracted investments, and ensured efficient resource use, contributing significantly to our economic growth and improved living standards. But challenges remain, and the ERD is determined to address them by mobilizing resources and managing international economic relations.

This handbook represents our commitment to foster economic relations and efficient external resource management as we continue to develop. It guides our officials on their roles and responsibilities in this mission. In addition, the book will function as a manual which will assist bilateral & multilateral development partners, scholars, researchers and think tanks further.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to all ERD officials, past and present, for their dedication. I would like to appreciate the contribution of Knowledge for Development Management (K4DM) Phase-II Project for their extended support in developing this handbook. This handbook is a testament to your hard work and will guide future ERD officials. Together, let's ensure Bangladesh's progress continues and ERD remains at the forefront of our nation's development.

Sharifa Khan
Senior Secretary
Economic Relations Division
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Government of Bangladesh

ERD Handbook Revision Committee

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No: 09.00.0000.072.06.001.23-679

Date: 24 July 2023

Office Order

The committee to revise the Economic Relations Division (ERD)'s Handbook is reconstructed as follows:

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2.	Md. Shahriar Kader Siddiky Additional Secretary & Wing Chief (World Bank) Economic Relations Division	Member
3.	Keya Khan Additional Secretary & Wing Chief (Admin & Middle East) Economic Relations Division	Member
4.	A. K. M Shahabuddin Additional Secretary & Wing Chief (America & Japan) Economic Relations Division	Member
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7.	Uttam Kumar Karmaker Additional Secretary & Wing Chief (Europe) Economic Relations Division	Member
8.	Md. Anwar Hossain Additional Secretary & Wing Chief (Asia, JEC and F&F) Economic Relations Division	Member
9.	Farid Aziz Additional Secretary & Wing Chief (DE) Economic Relations Division	Member
10.	A K M Sohel Joint Secretary & Wing Chief (United Nations) Economic Relations Division	Member
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12.	Farzana Ahmed Deputy Secretary (FABA-1) Economic Relations Division	Member
13.	Md. Masudul Haque Joint Secretary (FABA-2) Economic Relations Division	Member Secretary

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Approach to ERD Handbook 2023

Almost a decade has passed since the last revision of the ERD Handbook in 2013. Over this period, not only has the global landscape evolved, but Bangladesh's internal policies have also undergone significant transformations. The Economic Relations Division (ERD) has remained committed to realizing the vision set forth by the Honourable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, aiming to propel Bangladesh into the ranks of developed nations by 2041. The pivotal role of government officials cannot be understated in advancing Bangladesh's journey towards building a prosperous "Sonar Bangla." The ERD Handbook 2023 has been meticulously crafted to serve the dual purpose of consolidating institutional knowledge and enhancing the capabilities of officials, aligning with the vision of achieving developed nation status by 2041.

The structure of the ERD Handbook 2023 departs from its predecessors, comprising six distinct chapters. The Handbook has been reconstructed based on the two major functions of ERD i.e., External Resource Mobilization & Management and Debt Management. Therefore, Chapters 2 and 3 are dedicated to External Resource Mobilization & Management and Debt Management respectively, while Chapters 1, 4, 5, and 6 elucidate the objectives, strategies, approaches, and tools integral to these two critical functions. The ERD Handbook 2023 distinguishes itself not only in its structure but also in its implementation strategies. A dedicated committee, presided over by the Senior Secretary, was convened to oversee the revision of the ERD Handbook. This comprehensive endeavor unfolded in three phases encompassing collection of information, examination of information and the establishment of an editorial board comprising experienced officers for a comprehensive review of the ERD Handbook 2023.

The ERD aspires to transform this handbook into a repository of institutional memory, serving as a valuable resource for those with an interest in ERD activities, including junior officers. Special efforts have been invested in crafting this handbook to ensure that newcomers to the ERD and other stakeholders can gain a lucid understanding of ERD operations by perusing its contents. Notably, the ERD Handbook 2023 includes pertinent and contemporary insights by incorporating circulars issued by the ERD since its inception up to 2023.

The web version of the handbook is available, which offers a wealth of links and can prove invaluable to ERD officials for research purposes. The handbook thus will serve the purpose of a guiding manuscript for the stakeholders including government officials, development partners, CSOs and development practitioners.

Despite concerted teamwork to ensure the handbook's timeliness and practicality, it is acknowledged that some limitations may emerge over time. It is our hope that these limitations will serve as catalysts, motivating future officials to transcend them within the existing framework.

The ERD Handbook 2023 is the result of a diligent endeavor to fulfill the goals and objectives entrusted to us by the Senior Secretary of ERD. We trust that this handbook will serve as a valuable resource in advancing the mission and vision of the ERD and, by extension, the aspirations of Bangladesh on its path to becoming a developed nation.

Acronyms

ADF	Asian Development Fund (ADB’s concessional financing facility)
AF	Adaptation Fund
AF	Additional Financing
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
ASAs	Advisory Services and Analytics
BEIBEY	Bangladesh Enhancing Investments and Benefits for Early Years
BOS	Business Opportunities Seminar (organized by ADB)
CAD	Canadian Dollar
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General
CCDR	Country Climate and Development Report
CCEA	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CCF	Climate Change Fund
CCGP	Cabinet Committee on Government Purchase
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CEM	Country Economic Memorandum
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CLR	Completion and Learning Review
COBP	Country Operations Business Plan
COL	Concessional Ordinary Capital Resources Lending
CoP	Conference of Parties
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CPF	Country Programme Framework
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPM	Country Programming Mission
CPRM	Country Portfolio Review Mission
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy (framework for an ADB country program)
CPSD	Country Private Sector Diagnostic
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
CTM	Cash Transfer Modernization Project
DA	Designated Account
DAE	Direct Access Entity
DLI	Disbursement Link Indicators
DMC	Developing Member Country (of ADB)

DO	Development Objective
DOAG	Development Objective Grant Agreement
DP	Development Partner
DP	Development Partners
DPC	Development Policy Credit
DPF	Development Project Financing
DPP	Development Project Proposal
DRP	Displaced Rohingya Population
DSPEC	Department Special Project Evaluation Committee
EA	Executing Agency (usually referring to an agency of the borrowing DMC)
ECNEC	Executive Committee of the National Economic Council
EDCF	Economic Development Cooperation Fund
EDPF	Economic Development Promotion Facility
e-GP	Electronic Government Procurement
EN	Exchange of Notes
EOI	Expression of Interest (by a consultant for a business opportunity)
EOJ	Embassy of Japan
ERD	Economic Relations Division
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
FA	Financing Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEF	Front End Fee
FIDD	Financial Institutions Due Diligence
FSC	Fund Search Committee
FYP	Five-Year Plan
GA	Grant Agreement
GAC	Global Affairs Canada
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCL	Government Concessional Loan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GF	Global Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRID	Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development
GVC	Global Value Chains

HLO	High-Level Outcomes
IAE	International Accredited Entity
iBAS++	Integrated Budgeting and Accounting
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAB	Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh
ICS	Individual Consultant System
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IDA	International Development Association
IDCOL	Infrastructure Development Company Limited
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IIFC	Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company
ILO	International Labour Organization
IM	Implementing Ministry
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime organization
InfraSAP	Infrastructure Sector Assessment Program
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPF	Investment Project Financing
J-CAP	Joint Capital Market Program
JDS	Japan Human Resource Development Scholarship
JEC	Joint Economic Commission
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOCV	Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
KCCP	Knowledge Co-creation Program
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LA	Loan Agreement
LDC	Least-Developed-Country
LDDP	Livestock and Dairy Development Project
LMIC	Lower Middle-Income Country
LoC	Line of Credit
LPAD	Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division
LTPP	Long-Term Perspective Plan
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFD	Maximizing Finance for Development
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

MM	Meeting Minutes
MOD	Minutes of Discussion
MOD	Minutes of Discussions
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NBR	National Board of Revenue
NCB	National Commercialized Bank
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDB	New Development Bank
NDC	Nationality Determined Contribution
NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NHFSO	Non-Honoring of Financial Obligations
NPL	Nonperforming Loan
OCR	Ordinary Capital Resources (non-concessional lending window of ADB)
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OM	Operations Manual (of ADB)
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAM	Project Administration Manual
PAU	Project Administration Unit
PBA	Performance-Based Allocation
PBC	Preferential Buyer's Credit
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PCR	Project Completion Report
PDPP	Preliminary Development Project Proposal
PEC	Project Evaluation Committee
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PER	Public Expenditure Review
PFM	Public Financial Management
PforR	Program for Results
PID	Project Information Document
PIL	Program Implementation Letter
PIM	Public Investment Management
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PLR	Performance and Learning Review
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience

PPF	Project Preparation Facility
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
ProDoc	Project Document
PSW	Private Sector Window
QBS	Quality-Based Selection (ADB method for evaluating proposals)
QCBS	Quality- and Cost-Based Selection (ADB method for evaluating proposals)
RAISE	Recovery and Advancement of Informal Sector Employment Project
RERED II	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development II
RETA	Regional Technical Assistance (an ADB TA covering more than one country)
RJSC	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms
RMG	Readymade Garment
ROK	Republic of Korea
SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic
SCNCL	Standing Committee on Non-concessional Loan
SDC	Sustainable Development Cooperation
SDF	SAARC Development Fund
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound
SML	Shorter Maturity Loans
SOE	Statement of Expenditure
SOE	State-Owned Enterprises
SORT	Systematic Operations Risk Rating Tool
SPFMS	Strengthening PFM Program to Enable Service Delivery
SREDA	Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority
SREP	Scaling up Renewable Energy Programme
SSCTrC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
SUFAL	Sustainable Forests & Livelihoods
SUW	Scale-up windows
SUW	Scale-up Windows
SVRS	Sample Vital Registration System
TA	Technical Assistance
TASF	Technical Assistance Special Fund (of ADB)
TDD	Termination of the Disbursement Date
TOR	Terms of Reference

TPP	Technical Project Proposal
TPRM	Tripartite Portfolio Review Meeting
UMIC	Upper Middle-Income Country
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOSSC	United Nations office for South-South Corporation
UNRC	United Nations Resident coordinator
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	US Dollar
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VAT	Value Added Tax
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WBES	World Bank Enterprise Survey
WBG	World Bank Group
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

After the great independence of Bangladesh, the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman established the External Resources Division on January 31, 1972, as one of the functional units under the Planning Commission. Because of the growing importance of economic cooperation with various development partners, on January 16, 1976, the External Resources Division was commissioned as a full-functioning Division under the Ministry of Planning. Later, considering the relation of external resources mobilization to the income-expenditure plan of the government, the External Resources Division was reconstituted again as a Division under the Ministry of Finance on October 16, 1978. In October 1990, the Government decided to change the name of the Division from External Resources Division to Economic Relations Division.

ERD is one of the four divisions of the Ministry of Finance (MoF), which is primarily responsible for mobilizing the external resources for the socio-economic development of Bangladesh. This Division leads as the focal point of the Government for interfacing with the development partners as well as for coordination of all external assistance inflows into the country. It assesses the need for external assistance and devises strategies for negotiations, mobilizes international development assistance, formalizes and enables development assistance mobilization through the signing of loans and grants agreements and determines and executes external economic policy.

1.2 Vision and Mission

Vision

Sustainable socio-economic development.

Mission

Management of foreign assistance and support the implementation of the national development strategies through strengthening relationships with development partners.

1.3 The functions of Economic Relations Division

The Economic Relations Division (ERD) plays a pivotal role in managing and coordinating Bangladesh's economic relations on the international stage. This includes the assessment, mobilization, negotiation, and allocation of all multilateral and bilateral economic international development assistance for the implementation of various development projects. ERD mobilizes external assistance for food and commodity aid and oversees technical assistance programs. The division performs foreign debt management including

debt profiling and budgeting, debt servicing and maintenance of accounts. The division is also tasked with managing agreements, treaties, and matters of economic cooperation, while facilitating the administration of subordinate offices and organizations under its purview.

According to the Rules of Business, 1996, Schedule I - Allocation of Business (Revised up to April 2017), ERD's functions are defined as follows¹:

1. Assessment, mobilization, negotiation, and allocation of all multilateral and bilateral economic international development assistance for implementation of development projects under Annual Development Plan, Five-Year Plan, and other relevant development plans.
2. Examination and scrutiny of proposals for international development assistance (Loans, grants, etc.) received from Ministries/Divisions for allocation and identification of sources thereof.
3. Mobilization, negotiation, and allocation of external assistance relating to food and commodity assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources.
4. Co-ordination and processing for approval of all technical assistance programmes including assessment of requirement of negotiation with bilateral development partners and multilateral agencies.
5. Policies and co-ordination of matters relating to employment of Bangladeshi nationals as experts and consultants in international development assistance projects.
6. Policies and procedures for appointment of expatriate consultants and technical assistance experts.
7. Guidelines and procedures for tendering involving funds provided under external assistance.
8. Co-ordination, review, and monitoring of the utilization of internal development assistance.
9. Foreign debt management including debt profiling and budgeting, debt servicing and maintenance of accounts thereof.
10. Matters relating to periodic meetings with development partners including preparations thereof and follow up actions.

¹ As suggested by the Cabinet Division in September 2023, and to be approved by the Secretary's Committee for Administrative Reformation

11. Foreign exchange budgeting (other than cash foreign exchange budgeting) in respect of development imports including bridge financing for project/commodity assistance.
12. External economic relations with the international development agencies/partners.
13. Policy matters related to external assistance from Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) including foreign voluntary agencies and philanthropies.
14. All international agreements involving financial economic and technical co-operation: Joint Commission/Joint Economic Commission, Joint Economic Committee, Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreements, etc., dealing predominantly with economic and financial issues.
15. Liaison with Resident Missions of Multilateral Agencies and bilateral development partners.
16. Administration of Economic Wing of Bangladesh Missions abroad and appointment of officers and staff thereof.
17. External Economic Policy: Matters relating to economic and technical cooperation between developing countries and between developed and developing countries, especially issues of development finance, transfer of resources, external debt technology transfer.
18. Preparation of briefs and materials on financial and economic questions relating to Bangladesh's participation in the UN and allied organizations, Commonwealth Conference, Non-allied Conference, Organization of Islamic Conference, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), etc.
19. Fellowship and Foundations:
 - i. Programming and Management of fellowships, scholarship and foreign training offers from bilateral and multilateral sources including liaison with Asia Foundation, Ford Foundation, British Council, IDRC, ADC and so on.
 - ii. Liaison with Allocation Committee, Selection Committee VII particularly Ministry of Public Administration and other Ministry/ Division concerned.
 - iii. Offer of technical assistance by Bangladesh.
20. Secretariat administration including financial matters.
21. Administration and control of subordinate offices and organization (if any) under this Division.

22. Liaison with International Organizations and matters relating to treaties and agreements with other countries and world bodies relating to subjects allocated to this Division.
23. All laws on subjects allotted to this Division.
24. Inquiries and statistics on any of the subjects allotted to this Division.
25. Fees in respect of any of the subjects allotted to this Division except fees taken in courts.
26. Appointment at executive position of different international development organizations.
27. Setting up of Host Country Office of international development agencies in Bangladesh.

1.4 Organizational Structure

The Senior Secretary/Secretary of the Economic Relations Division (ERD) serves as the administrative head and Principal Accounting Officer of this division. The division operates through its 10 (ten) wings, each focusing on specific areas of responsibilities, and led by a Wing Chief (Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary). ERD also has its international economic wings in 9 different missions of Bangladesh abroad.

Different Wings at a Glance

1.4.1 America and Japan wing

America and Japan Wing of ERD is tasked with maintaining bilateral economic relations and mobilizing various forms of financial assistance including loan, grant and technical cooperation from Japan, USA and Canada. In addition, this wing is responsible for the management of the documentation centre (ERDOC) of ERD.

There are two (2) branches and five (5) sections, and one (1) Documentation Center i.e., ERDOC under this wing. The America branch is mainly responsible for:

- Maintaining Economic relations with international development agencies like USAID, USDA and GAC;
- Arranging evaluation/ review meeting of USAID, USDA and other US funded project;
- Initiating the validity of stay and services with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding USA Experts and Advisors engaged by USAID, USDA and other US Government organization working in Bangladesh in different projects;

The Japan branch is engaged with:

- Processing and finalizing Japanese ODA Grant issues and sign ODA Grant Agreement.
- Performing Japanese Technical Assistance issues and TA project related matters.
- Process and finalize Japanese ODA Loans issues and sign Loan Agreement.
- Monitoring Loan, Grant, Technical Assistance Projects under Japanese fund.
- Management of all the issues related to JOCV Volunteers.
- Perform duties as the Project Management Unit of Japan Human Resources Development Project (JDS).
- Facilitate short and long-term training offered by the Government of Japan in coordination with the Ministry of Public Administration.
- Mediate the validity of stay and services with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding Japanese experts and advisors engaged by JICA in different projects.
- Mediate the permissible privileges of the JICA experts and advisors with National Board of Revenue (NBR), Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA) and other relevant Ministries/Divisions and Agencies.

Economic Relations Division Documentation Centre (ERDOC)

Economic Relations Division Documentation Centre (ERDOC) serves as the central data repository of Economic Relations Division. ERDOC collects, stores, and distributes various types of documents from both domestic and international sources to support Economic Relations Division to achieve its missions and goals. The main instrument of collections of ERDOC are the financial agreements signed by the Government with development partner countries and organizations. Additionally, also it serves as the archive of different important government publications, reports, books, journals and necessary reference materials.

1.4.2 World Bank Wing

This Wing consists of three (3) branches and eight (8) sections. It maintains multilateral economic relations and mobilizes all types of financial assistance including loans, grants and technical co-operation from the World Bank Group.

The World Bank has been one of the first development partners of Bangladesh and the largest development partner throughout the journey. Bangladesh became a World Bank

Group (WBG) member in August 1972. In November of the same year, the World Bank approved the first project for Bangladesh, a \$50 million Emergency Recovery Credit to help the war-torn nation rebuild the transport and communication, agriculture, and industrial sectors, as well as provide support for the construction and power sector.

Since then, the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's fund for the poorest countries, has committed over \$41 billion in financing, comprising grants, interest-free loans, and concessional credits. Bangladesh has the largest ongoing IDA programme.

Bangladesh became the largest IDA recipient to help overcome barriers to growth and development. Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for five years defines the allocation and the areas of assistance in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is also a member of International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) which are part of World Bank Group (WBG). IFC is providing investment financing and advisory services to the private sector of the Bangladesh and MIGA is providing guarantees to the investors for investing in Bangladesh.

The WB assists through IDA country allocation and IDA windows

- i. **Regular IDA (PBA):** Country allocations from the International Development Association (IDA) provide unearmarked resources to IDA countries, aligned with Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs). The Performance Based Allocations (PBA) system strategically allocates resources based on countries' performance in implementing policies that promote economic growth and poverty reduction (assessed through the Country Performance Rating (CPR)) and their financing needs (assessed by their population and Gross National Income (GNI) per capita). The allocation in favour of Bangladesh is determined annually with changes reflecting, inter alia, the country's performance and its performance relative to other countries, eligibility for IDA financing, and availability of IDA resources. Regular IDA also provides Performance Based Allocations- Shorter Maturity Loans (PBA-SML) where IDA-only countries at low or moderate risk of debt distress, as well as Gap and Blend countries (except Small States that are at high risk or in debt distress), will receive a share of their IDA20 country allocation as PBA-SMLs to finance operations in line with their strategic priorities. PBA-SML offers at zero interest or service charge, of 12 years maturity, with a 6-year grace period.

- ii. **Regional Window:** Regional Window (RW) supports IDA countries in collaborating to find solutions to shared regional challenges, address issues of small and fragmented markets, and promote global or regional public goods. Eligible operations should generate positive externalities across country boundaries, have strong country and regional ownership, and may involve regional organizations.
- iii. **Scale-Up Window (SUW):** this offers resources in 2 parts: regular SUW and SUW-SML. The IDA20 non-concessional Regular Scale-up Window (SUW) is designed to scale up IDA financing for transformational, country-specific and/or regional operations with a strong development impact and high economic returns. SUW resources are provided in addition to country allocations that countries receive, making them useful where country allocations are insufficient to support transformational initiatives. SUW-SML under Scale-Up Window offers concessional financing at zero interest or service charge, of 12 years maturity, with a 6-year grace period. The following criteria are used to select projects/programs.
 - a. The potential for transformational impact of the proposed project/programme.
 - b. Alignment with WBG goals and IDA policy priorities.
 - c. Risk of debt distress status of the borrower.
 - d. The country's capacity to absorb non-concessional resources for projects with high economic returns.
- iv. **Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR):** Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR) supports IDA countries in promoting medium- to long-term development opportunities for both refugees and host communities in IDA countries. To access the WHR, IDA countries should (i) be hosting more than 25,000 refugees or 0.1 percent of their population; (ii) adhere to an adequate framework for the protection of refugees; and (iii) have in place a strategy or plan acceptable to IDA that describes concrete steps toward long-term solutions that benefit host communities and refugees.
- v. **Crisis Response Window (CRW):** CRW provides financing to IDA countries to (i) respond, as a last resort, to the impact of severe natural disasters, public health emergencies, and economic crises; and (ii) tackle slower-onset crises, such as disease outbreaks and food insecurity, at an early juncture. Last resort resources may be used to: support IDA-eligible countries in the aftermath of an exceptional severe and intense natural disaster; address public health emergencies where the affected country has declared a national public health emergency; and tackle severe economic crises caused by exogenous shocks.

- vi. **Private Sector Window (PSW):** PSW mobilizes private capital by supporting investment in IDA-only countries and IDA eligible Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations. It does so by blending concessional funds with IFC and MIGA investments to help mitigate a variety of risks — ranging from credit risk and currency devaluation to political risks — enabling high-impact projects that would otherwise not happen. Business development efforts for PSW-supported investments are led by IFC and MIGA, respectively.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

IFC is the largest global development institution focused on the private sector in developing countries. By encouraging growth, IFC advances economic development, creates jobs and improves the lives of people. IFC provides investment, advice, and asset management — offerings that are mutually reinforced and can be tailored to a client’s specific needs. IFC’s financial products enable private companies to manage risk and broaden their access to foreign and domestic capital markets. Investment services products include loans, equity investments, trade and commodity finance, derivatives and structured finance and blended finance. IFC in Bangladesh focuses on providing efficient infrastructure, expanding economic and financial inclusion, boosting competitiveness and economic diversification.

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) supports developing countries to attract and retain private investment. It furnishes private enterprises investing in developing countries with non-commercial risk insurance and provides developing country members with technical assistance regarding investment promotion. MIGA guarantees protect investors against loss resulting from expropriation, breach of contract, war and civil disturbance including insurrection, coups d’état, revolution, sabotage and terrorism. MIGA product offerings are:

- a. Political risk insurance (PRI); and
- b. Credit enhancement (non-honoring of financial obligations).

1.4.3 Administration and Coordination Wing

This Wing plays the pivotal roles in HR management, logistical facilitation and coordination among internal as well as external stakeholders of the ERD regarding implementation of the APA, NIS, GRS, CC and innovation. There are four (4) branches and fifteen (15) sections under this wing.

Activities of the Administration Branches

- Budget preparation and implementation.
- Management of Human resources including recruitment, training, promotion, posting, pension etc.
- Nominating officers for local and foreign training and organizing local training and meetings.
- Providing general services, Logistics and Procurement activities.
- Resolving audit objections.
- Celebration of national and international days/events.
- Payment of subscription in favour of Bangladesh Government to the international organizations.
- Activities related to appointment & deputation in foreign economic wings.

Activities of the Coordination Branches

- Coordinate with PM's office activities including BEPZA, BIDA, NGO Affairs Bureau etc.
- Matters related to the performance of National Integrity Strategy (NIS) and Annual Performance Agreement (APA).
- Prepare working papers & reports for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, Secretary Committee of Administrative improvement, Secretary Committee, Cabinet meeting etc.
- Prepare brief for the Secretary of ERD for committee meetings like purchase committee on CCGP & CCEA, ECNEC & NEC meeting etc.

1.4.4 United Nations Wing

This Wing has a vital role in resource mobilization for the country's economic development. It collaborates closely with the United Nations, facilitates coordination with UN agencies in this endeavor. UN agencies generally mobilizes resources (grants) from multilateral and bilateral partners. There are three (3) branches and thirteen (13) sections under this wing.

The UN Country Team is comprised of 14 resident and 10 non-resident agencies of the United Nations which is coordinated by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO). The resident agencies are UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNESCO, UNFPA,

UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOPS, UN WOMEN, WHO & WFP; and the non-resident agencies are: ITU, UNAIDS, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UN HABITAT, UNHRC, UNODC, UNV, UNDRR & UNEP. The programme/project support by the UN System to Bangladesh is basically provided following the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed between the Government of Bangladesh and UNDP in 1986. Top of Form

Major functions

- Engaging in discussions with United Nations organizations to secure funding (Grants) for Technical Assistance projects.
- Evaluate and handle the Project Document (Prodoc) to facilitate project execution.
- Coordinating the joint Steering Committee (JSC) meeting with the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC) involving relevant ministries and divisions.
- Initiate a dialogue with stakeholders to harmonize project activities that align with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and UNSDCF priorities.
- Engaging in regional and worldwide efforts, such as South-South Cooperation and Global Climate forums.
- Collaboratively developing Country Programme Documents with the United Nations that align with the priorities outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

1.4.5 ADB Wing

This Wing is responsible for mobilizing external resources, i.e., loans, grants and technical assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for funding the development projects of Bangladesh. It also nominates officials for representing the Government of Bangladesh in trainings, high-level workshops and meetings organized by ADB in home and abroad. The wing consists of three (3) branches and six (6) sections.

ADB is one of the largest multilateral development partners (DP) of Bangladesh. Based in Manila, it was established on 22 August 1966 with the vision of building an Asia-Pacific region free from poverty. ADB's mission is to help its developing member countries (DMCs) substantially reduce poverty and improve the quality of life for their population. Bangladesh became a member of ADB in 1973. Since then, ADB has been continuously supporting Bangladesh to achieve its development milestones. ADB's Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) as well as its development priorities are aligned with the goals and development plans of Bangladesh.

As a Group B (OCR blend) country, Bangladesh is entitled to receive a mix of Regular OCR (Ordinary Capital Resources) and COL (Concessional Ordinary Capital Resources Lending) for the ADB-financed projects. Interest rate for COL is fixed at 2% whereas regular OCR loan interest rate is based on SOFR + 50bps with a maturity premium of 0.10% and 0.15% commitment fees on the undisbursed amount. In general, ADB loans have a principal repayment period of 20 years and a grace period of 05 years.

Apart from providing loans/grants to its Developing Member Countries (DMCs), ADB facilitates South Asia Sub-Regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) in energy, transport and communication, information technology, tourism, maritime connectivity, and trade facilitation for the countries located in the South Asian region.

1.4.6 Middle East and Nordic Wing

This Wing mobilizes loans and grants from bilateral and multilateral development partners in the form of projects and manages economic cooperation and activities related to Joint Economic Commission/ Joint Commission/ Joint Committee/ Joint Economic and Technical Cooperation among Bangladesh and concern middle east countries and Denmark, Norway, Finland, Nordic Development Fund (NDF), Sweden & World Food Programme (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Bangladesh. There are two (2) branches and five (5) sections under this wing.

Activities of the Middle East Branch

This Branch processes, coordinates and reviews the mobilizing of external resources (loans and grants) for the implementation of public sector development projects in Bangladesh from the following countries and development partners of the Middle East region and the Africa continent:

- Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)
- Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD)
- International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC)
- Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD)
- Saudi Arabia/Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)
- Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED)
- OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)
- Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)
- Qatar, Iran, Turkey, Bahrain and Egypt.

This branch also conducts Joint Economic Commission/Joint Commission/Joint Committee/Technical Cooperation and some events with the following countries:

- Saudi Arabia
- Iran
- Turkey
- United Arab Emirates
- Qatar
- Kuwait and
- Egypt

Activities of the Nordic Branch

The development assistance provided by the Nordic countries is dealt with in the Nordic Section. Nordic countries consists of four countries namely Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland. Nordic section examines and scrutiny of proposals for Nordic countries development assistance (Loans, grants, etc.) received from Ministries/Divisions for allocation and identification of sources thereof. These countries have been provided their bilateral and multilateral collaboration through their country strategy programs. Each country has a distinct strategy and set of development cooperation methods.

1.4.7 Europe Wing

There are two (2) branches and four (4) sections under this wing. Europe Wing deals with different functions-

- a. Mobilization of resources from the European countries except from Nordic regions.
- b. Matters relating to assessment, negotiation and allocation of all multilateral and bilateral economic assistance, mostly grant for implementation of Technical Assistance (TA) projects/programmes of the UK (FCDO), European Union (EU), GIZ of Germany, Netherlands and Switzerland and Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC).
- c. Processing of soft/concessional loan agreements with Agence Francaise de Development (AFD), European Investment Bank (EIB), German Development Bank (KfW), Italy, Spain, Czech Republic, Russia and CIS countries for funding Development Projects.
- d. Mobilization of Budget Support Loans and Grants with Disbursement Link Indicators (DLI).
- e. Arranging clearance from the concerned Ministries for experts serving under Technical Assistance Programme.
- f. Processing of project tied training facilities with the development partners.

- g. Reviewing and monitoring of the progress in the utilization of the development assistance (project loan/grants) from the development partners.
- h. Arranging special and on demand virtual/physical meeting with the development partners to solve issues relating to the successful implementation of the projects.
- i. Arranging Bi-annual, annual negotiations, consultations, meeting with the German Governments and Joint Economic Commission, Intergovernmental Commission with European Union, Russia, Netherlands.
- j. Arrangement for the approval of Loans and Grants and formal signing of Loan and Grant agreements.

Development Partners of this Wing includes various countries of Europe- UK, Germany, France, Switzerland, Russian Federation; development agencies- Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), Agency Francaise De Development (AFD), the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Kreditanstalt Für Wiederaufbau (KfW); and the European Investment Bank (EIB). These development partners provide both loans and grants.

The notable priority sectors under this wing are- power, energy, transport, health, education and skill development, water and sanitation, climate change, food security and nutrition, good governance, renewable energy, energy efficiency, inclusive governance and social justice, sustainable urban development, displacement and migration, development of small and medium enterprises etc.

1.4.8 Foreign Aid Budget and Accounts (FABA) & ICT Wing

This Wing consists of two (2) branches with six (6) sections and 1 ICT cell. The wing acts as the central data center regarding external assistance and debt. It deals with the collection, recording and reporting data of commitments and disbursements under foreign assistance and monitoring, analysis and evaluation thereof. It also prepares resource budget (annual and MTBF) of project assistance, budget support, commodity assistance and food assistance for incorporating into national budget. The preparation and monitoring of Annual Development Programme (ADP) and Revised Annual Development Programme (RADP) for foreign assisted projects are done each year by this wing. Apart from these, this wing is also tasked with providing opinions regarding financial terms and conditions of financing agreements to the Front Desks of ERD.

Regarding external debt management, FABAWing is broadly responsible for debt profiling and budgeting, debt servicing, reconciliations of debt and the maintenance of the debt accounts through Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) software. One of the significant roles of the wing is to participate in the exercise of Debt Sustainability Analysis with IMF, Medium Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS) and Debt Management Performance Analysis (DeMPA) with World Bank, Credit Rating exercise with Standard and Poor's Rating services, Moody's Investors Service. It also exchanges views with representatives of IMF Article IV mission and IMF special missions and with different credit rating agencies appointed by Bangladesh Bank to assess the creditworthiness of Bangladesh. Moreover, compliance with various debt reporting requirements are maintained by this wing.

FABAWing represents ERD at different committees such as the Co-ordination Council on the Government's Monetary Currency and Currency Exchange Rate, Resource Committee, Cash and Debt Management Committee as well as provides secretarial services to various committees, e.g., Standing Committee on Non- Concessional Borrowing (SCNCL), Fast Track Task Force Committee. Additionally, this wing is responsible to publish the flagship publication of ERD- 'Flow of External Resources into Bangladesh'.

(More details are available: Section 2.6 and Chapter 3)

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Cell

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Cell of the ERD started operations under a technical project which amalgamated in 1990. Currently, the cell is implementing a long-term plan to implement the vision of the Government of Bangladesh-Vision 2041: "Smart Bangladesh".

The ICT Cell is formed with One Senior Systems Analyst, One Senior Programmer, One Programmer, One Maintenance Engineer, Two Asst. Programmers, one Asst. Maintenance Engineer, Eight Computer Operators and Three Office Shahayak.

Key Responsibilities

- Ensure the internet connectivity of the division;
- Manage Local Area Network;
- Ensure Wi-Fi devices and connection;
- Manage different application software's;
- Manage e-Nothi Systems;

- Keep the official website live and updated;
- Assist in maintenance and Troubleshooting of Hardware and Software;
- Provide training on different ICT related issues;
- Perform e-procurement related activities;
- Manage digital attendance; and
- Implement the instructions of the National ICT Policy 2018.

Information and communication technology activities

There are about 311 desktop computers, 35 laptops, 13 servers, 209 printers and 134 scanners in different models for the daily operations in ERD. There is a training lab with 24 desktop computers. 300 Mbps internet bandwidth from BTCL is being used in ERD. In addition, an alternative 120 Mbps internet bandwidth is being used from private Internet Service Provider (ISP). ERD's own website www.erd.gov.bd is being updated regularly. The use of Wi-Fi has been extended to entire office.

Under the Business Process Automation programme currently the following systems are being used in ERD. They are as follows:

SL	Name of the System	Functions of the System
01	AIMS	Aid Information and Management System
02	BSFT	Bangladesh Sweden Trust Fund Online Application System
03	DMFAS	Debt Management and Financial Analysis System
04	ERDPEDIA	Digital Archiving System
05	FAMS	Foreign Aid Management System

1.4.9 Asia and JEC, Fellowship and Foundation (F&F) Wing

This Wing maintains both bilateral and multilateral economic relations with various countries and organizations of the Far East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia and Oceania regions of the Asia continent. Mobilization of resources i.e., loans, grants and technical assistances from various Asian countries like India, China, South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Australia etc. This Wing consists of three (3) branches and nine (9) sections.

It also deals with multilateral development banks like Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), New Development Bank (NDB) and organizations like SAARC Development Fund (SDF). In addition, this Wing also manages numerous scholarship programs, short and long-term training courses offered by the related Development Partners. Furthermore, the Wing is also responsible for the management and coordination of Joint Economic Commissions (JEC) with different Asian countries except Japan and Middle East.

1.4.10 Development Effectiveness (DE) Wing

Effectiveness of development cooperation is essential for the successful implementation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). In recent years, comprehensive reviews and actions are taking place nationally as well as internationally for aligning development cooperation with national goals and international aspirations and will continue further in future. Both Development cooperation providers and recipient countries are taking numerous steps in order to make development more inclusive and sustainable. Emphasis is being given for undertaking a broader spectrum of national research, improving advocacy and skills so that global development policies and strategies go in favor of the developing countries.

Recently, a wide range of assistance and scope of resource mobilization have opened up beyond the conventional Official Development Assistance (ODA) of which examples could be given as Climate Change Financing/Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Partnership for the Effective Development Cooperation (GPDEC), South-South Cooperation, Triangular Cooperation and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) which are needed to be dealt with. Besides, holding the Bangladesh Development Forum (BDF), strengthening activities of the Local Consultative Group (LCG) and maintaining the LCG secretariat are also very important tasks for DP-GOB coordination. As entrusted by the Cabinet Division, the Development Effectiveness (DE) Wing of Economic Relations Division (ERD) is engaged to ensure overall coordination with the concerned ministries of the government and development partners for the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action (DPoA). The DE wing also has been implementing ‘Support to Sustainable Graduation Project (SSGP)’ to provide necessary supports for ensuring smooth and sustainable graduation from LDC status. The prime objective of the Development Effectiveness Wing is to provide advisory support to ERD and other ministries/divisions in order to assure effective use of foreign assistance and to protect interest of Bangladesh globally in line with the Development Coordination Policy. One of the prime duties of the Development

Effectiveness Wing is playing a role of required strategic and policy level coordination among government's different ministries and divisions, cooperation providing agencies and international organizations on behalf of ERD. There are three (3) branches and six (6) sections under this wing.

1.5 Economic Wings

The following nine (9) economic wings are working in Bangladesh Missions abroad under this Division:

- i. Economic Wing, Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the UN, New York; USA.
- ii. Economic Wing, Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Washington DC, USA.
- iii. Economic Wing, Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Tokyo, Japan.
- iv. Economic Wing, Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Riyadh, KSA.
- v. Economic Wing, Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Rome, Italy.
- vi. Economic Wing, Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Brussels, Belgium.
- vii. Economic Wing, Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Bangkok, Thailand.
- viii. Economic Wing, Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Beijing, China; and
- ix. Economic Wing, High Commission of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, New Delhi, India.

These economic wings are engaged in strengthening existing economic ties and extending economic cooperations and relations with potential bilateral and multilateral development partners. These wings are working relentlessly to ensure external resources mobilization, increasing development assistance and cooperations through pragmatic economic diplomacy to facilitate the development process of Bangladesh in order to realize the Vision 2041 – a developed nation and also a Smart Bangladesh by 2041.

1.6 Bilateral and Multilateral Relations

1.6.1 Bilateral Development Partners

Bilateral development partners refer to governments and their agencies, including loans from central bank and export credit agencies comprising loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single government.

It signifies that this assistance is a two-way relationship between two parties: the lender country or organization and the recipient country. Bilateral development partnerships can take various forms, such as economic assistance, technical expertise, humanitarian assistance, capacity-building programs, infrastructure development, etc. These partnerships often aim to promote economic growth, reduce poverty, improve healthcare and education, and address other development challenges in the recipient country.

Major Bilateral Development Partners of Bangladesh

- **North American countries**
 - USA
 - United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
 - United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - Mennonite Central Committee (MCC)
 - Canada
 - Global Affairs of Canada (GAC)
 - International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- **European Countries**
 - Austria
 - Belgium
 - Belarus
 - European Investment Bank (EIB)
 - Finland
 - Germany
 - German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
 - Credit Institute for Reconstruction (KfW)
 - France
 - Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
 - Russia
 - Spain
 - Switzerland
 - The Netherlands
 - Department for International Development (DFID)

- **Nordic Countries**
 - Denmark
 - Norway
 - Nordic Development Fund (NDF)
 - Sweden
 - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

- **Middle East Countries (Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE)**
 - Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)
 - Kuwait Fund for Development (KFD)
 - Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)

- **Asian Countries**
 - China
 - The Export-Import Bank of China
 - India
 - India Exim Bank
 - Japan
 - Japan International Cooperation agency (JICA)
 - Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE)
 - South Korea
 - Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
 - Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF)
 - Economic Development Promotion Facility (EDPF)
 - Thailand
 - Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA)
 - Malaysia
 - Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP)

- **Australia**
 - Australian Awards Scholarships - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

1.6.2 Multilateral Development Partners

Multilateral development partners refer to international organizations, Regional Banks or entities that collaborate with multiple countries or international organizations to provide financial assistance, technical expertise, and resources for development projects in various

regions worldwide. These partners work together to address global challenges, reduce poverty, promote economic growth, and improve living conditions in developing countries.

ERD deals with bilateral and multilateral development partners to mobilize external economic and technical assistance for the development of Bangladesh.

Major Multilateral Development Partners of Bangladesh

- Asian development Bank (ADB)
- World Bank Group
 - The World Bank
 - International Development Association (IDA)
 - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
 - International Finance Corporation (IFC)
 - The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
 - The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)
 - International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
- New Development Bank (NDB)
- Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)
 - Islamic Corporation for the Development (ICD) of the Private Sector
 - Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment & Export Credit (ICIEC)
 - Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI)
 - International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC)
 - Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD)
- United Nations Organizations (UN) :
 - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 - United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 - United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
 - United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
 - UN Women
 - United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 - United Nations- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP)
 - World Food Programme (WFP)
 - United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
 - Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- International Trade Centre (ITC)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- The Union
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)
- Gavi
- Middle East Sources:
 - OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)
- European Commission (EC)
- Commonwealth:
 - Commonwealth Secretariat
 - Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC)
- Colombo Plan:
 - Colombo Plan Council
 - Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education (CPSC)

1.7 Glossary of Terms

Glossary of terms and phrases frequently used in policies, regulations, agreements, and project documents of ERD are listed below:

Above GDI or Above GDI Country: A country whose GNI per capita is above GDI as published in the Per Capita Income Guidelines for Operational Purposes.

Accounting Standards: Guidelines for preparing financial statements.

Advance: Each disbursement of a portion of the Credit in accordance with the principal amount thereof outstanding.

Affiliates: In relation to any person Controlling or Controlled by, or jointly Controlling or Controlled by, a third party with such person with respect to equity interests, funds, operations, sales and distributions or any other aspects.

Agency: The direct beneficiary from a loan or grant. In the case of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, this refers to the autonomous bodies (corporations), semi-autonomous bodies where identifiable, and Government departments.

Agent: The agent bank which is appointed by the Lender as its facility agent for the Facility, if applicable,

Agreement Date: Date of signature of loan or grant agreement.

Aid Group: The group of development partners which used to meet in Paris as 'aid consortium' till 2001. The Paris Consortium Meetings were occasions for development partners to pledge resources to the recipient countries during a given period. After 2001 this aid group converted into Bangladesh Development Forum with same purpose. In the case of Bangladesh this group comprises: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Asian Development Bank, European Economic Community, Ford Foundation, Asia Foundation, International Development Association, International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations International Children's Education Fund, and the rest of the United Nations System. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia also participate as observers.

Amortization Schedule: Amortization schedule focuses on spreading out principal payments or in other words, repayments of a loan over time. The schedule specifies all the dates of principal payments and the amounts to be paid per installment.

Annual Development Programme: The annual investment programme of the Government which details the different projects being undertaken by the Government, together with costs, cumulative expenditure, projected expenditure during the period, sources of financing, etc.

Appropriation Accounts: Accounts relating to expenditure brought into account during a financial year to the several items specified in the Appropriation Act. In these accounts a comparison is made between the actual expenditure and the allocated budget.

Assumed Debt Liability: Debt liabilities which were assumed on loans granted to Pakistan but visibly located in Bangladesh, after the War of Liberation in 1971. Assumed past debt liability refers to fully disbursed loans.

Assurance: Providing confidence in the accuracy and reliability of information.

Audit and Performance Evaluation Report: Performance and procurement-related reviews conducted to help strengthen accountability, enhance transparency, and improve project oversight.

Audit Trail: Documented evidence supporting transactions and processes.

Audit: Examination of financial records to ensure accuracy and compliance.

Audited Project Financial Statements (APFS): Annual audited project accounts for sovereign projects for which the invitation to negotiate is issued on or after the Public Communications Policy (PCP) 2011 effective date of 2 April 2012. See the project administration section of ADB's operations manual for more information on project accounting, financial reporting, and auditing.

Auditor Independence: Ensuring auditor's objectivity and impartiality.

Availability: Equals to opening pipeline at the beginning of a period plus commitments less cancellations/adjustments during that period.

Below GDI Discount: The maturity premium discount applicable to IBRD loans and IBRD Guarantees benefitting a Below GDI Country.

Below GDI or Below GDI Country: A country whose GNI per capita is below GDI as published in the Per Capita Income Guidelines for Operational Purposes.

Bilateral: Loans from Governments and their agencies, including loans from Central Banks and export credit agencies includes loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single development partner.

Blend Country: A country determined: (a) by IDA to be eligible for IDA Credits; and (b) by IBRD to be creditworthy for borrowing IBRD loans.

Borrower’s Country: The country where the Borrower locates, i.e., People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Budget Support: Budget support is the form of assistance both loan and grant, administered in fulfilment of policy objectives, provided usually in one single tranche to the Government to undertake different priority programmes. Budget support affords recipient countries the flexibility to align their aid spending with national priorities and is more effective in countries with well-designed public spending programmes. Budget support is also significantly more flexible than project assistance.

Business Day: Any day on which banks (as applicable) shall remain open for business for the purpose contemplated by the Agreement.

Buydown: A buydown is a way for a borrower to obtain a lower interest rate by paying discount points at closing.

Buyer: A buyer in the Borrower’s Country in relation to an Eligible Contract.

Buyer’s Credit: A financial arrangement in which a bank or financial institution, or an export credit agency in the exporting country, extends a loan directly to a foreign buyer or to a bank in the importing country to pay for the purchase of goods and services from the exporting country. It is also known as financial credit. This term does not refer to credit extended directly from the buyer to the seller (for example, through advance payment for goods and services).

Cancellation/Transfer: The decrease of an already contracted loan or grant due to cancellation of undisbursed amount, or a conversion of a loan to a grant, or a decrease/increase due to transfer from one agreement to another.

Capitalization: Capitalization of loan means the accrued interest on a loan amount added to the outstanding balance and becomes the part of the principal amount.

Cat DDO: Deferred Drawdown Option for Catastrophic Risks, as defined in Bank Policy, “Development Policy Financing” (formerly OP 8.60).

Closing Date or Loan Closure: The date that the DP may terminate the right of the borrower to make withdrawals from the loan account. Expenditures incurred after the loan closing dates are not financed under the loan.

Commitment Fee: Fee charged against undisbursed amount of a loan applies only during period of disbursement.

Commitment: A firm obligation expressed by an agreement or equivalent contract for the provision of resources. It is undertaken by the development partner, to provide resources of a specified amount under agreed financial terms and conditions to the recipient and for specific purposes.

Commodity Aid (CA): The provision of aid for the acquisition of intermediate inputs and raw materials includes programme credits, edible oil and fertilizer and excludes commodities acquired under project aid. Generally, generates counterpart funds through sale of commodities which are used as local resources in implementation of projects listed in the Annual Development Programme.

Completion Report: Evaluates the design, implementation, and performance of technical assistance, a project, or programme, and provides overall assessments and recommendations.

Compliance Audit: Review to ensure adherence to laws and regulations.

Compliance: Adherence to laws, regulations, and policies.

Concessional Loan: The loan that is extended on terms substantially more generous than market loans. The concessionality is achieved either through interest rates below those available on the market or by grace periods, or a combination of these. Concessional loans typically have long maturity period and grace periods. According to the existing provision of Bangladesh the loan having a grant element of 35% or more, is treated as concessional loan.

Control: In relation to any person, having voting rights or material impacts over the management and decision-making of such person's operation, finance and other matters directly or indirectly.

Conversion Directive: The Bank Directive, “Conversion of Financial Terms of IBRD and IDA Loans and Financing Instruments” updated from time to time and in effect at the time of the relevant conversion.

Credit: The whole or any part of the Credit, the principal amount thereof outstanding from time to time.

Credit Insurance: Credit insurance is a policy of insurance purchased by a borrower to protect their lender from loss that may result from the borrower's inability to repay.

Creditor: The party which contracts to lend a certain amount of money to the debtor on given terms embodied in a loan agreement or similar document.

Currency Use Offset: A system applied by the United States of America on some of its PL-480 loan agreements which provides Food Aid. Payments due on these loans are offset through the sale of the Food Aid and the local proceeds by which resources are generated to finance US aided projects under the Annual Development Programme.

Debt Cancellation Fund: The debt cancellation system replaced the existing DRGA. The Government of Japan (GOJ) adopted DRG measures in the form of cancellation in 2003, through which GOJ has decided to cancel debt service repayment for 36 Japanese loans signed before June 1989. Through this measure a total debt amounting to US\$ 1.46 billion will be cancelled on yearly basis until 2018. The amount of resources cancelled annually is being utilized for Budget Support and different development projects under the ADP.

Debt Outstanding Plus Undisbursed: Total amount of loan/s disbursed plus undisbursed less repayments, cancellations and conversions to grants.

Debt Outstanding: Total loan/s disbursed less amounts repaid, cancelled or converted to grant.

Debt Relief Grant: An annual grant given by the Government of Japan (GOJ) equivalent to the debt service payments on Japanese loans paid during the Japanese fiscal year (April -March). The amounts paid are deposited in a bank account and these amounts plus interest are returned in two cash instalments during the subsequent year for import financing and, since 1990, for local counterpart funds for project financing.

Debt Service Ratio (TDS/XGS): Total debt service on external debt divided by exports of goods and services.

Debt/Grant Number: Unique number assigned to each loan/grant by the Government.

Debtor: The party which contracts to borrow a certain amount of money on given terms embodied in a loan agreement or similar document.

Development Partner: The supplier of the resources in the form of external assistance to the recipient.

Development Project Proposal (DPP): The report forming the basis for project approvals and implementation giving details of project scope, components and cost estimates.

Difference between external audit and statutory audit: Both types of audits involve an independent examination of an entity's financial records; the key difference is that a statutory audit is a legal requirement mandated by the Government, whereas the organization initiates an external audit voluntarily to improve internal controls for the management.

Diplomatic Immunity: Diplomatic immunity is a principle of international law by which certain foreign government officials are recognized as having legal immunity from the jurisdiction of another country. Modern practices of diplomatic immunity have largely conformed to the '1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations', which formally codified the legal and political status of diplomats and has been ratified by the vast majority of sovereign states. For more details, please visit: https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/9_1_1961.pdf

Disbursement: The release of funds from a loan or grant to the recipient. This is generally in the form of cash, goods or services.

Down Payment: Amount which has to be paid in advance as part of total amount under an agreement for acquiring resources. The rest is usually in the form of a loan.

Effective Date: The date on which a loan, a Grant or a Credit becomes effective, as defined and specified in the Financing Agreement or Loan Agreement.

Eligible Goods and Services including works: In respect of an Eligible Contract means any goods and services including machinery and equipment for the purpose of various social and infrastructure development projects [such as Power, Railways, Road

Transportation, Information and Communication Technology, Shipping, Health and Technical Education Sectors] in the Borrower's Country and consultancy services to be exported from lender to the Borrower's Country.

Equity Investment: A direct investment in a company for its shareholdings with payment made directly to the company, or an investment with a group of other investors in a private equity fund taking a share holding.

ERD Books: This refers to all loans and grants which the Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance manages or monitors. This includes Central Government medium-and-long-term external loans and some public sector external loans and excludes IMF borrowings, loans for defense, the private sector and NGOs.

EURIBOR: A reference rate that is constructed from the average interest rate at which Eurozone banks offer unsecured short-term lending on the inter-bank market.

Evident Matter: The documents and records used to support audit findings.

Exchange Rate, Annual Average: The exchange rate arrived at by dividing the summation of monthly averages for the year in question by twelve.

Exchange Rate Adjustment: Applies when external debt is denominated in many currencies. It is the difference between:

- i. amount outstanding at the beginning of a period expressed in a single currency (usually US Dollar or SDR) using exchange rates at that point in time;
- ii. disbursements, repayments, cancellations, write-offs, etc. during that period valued in the single currency; and
- iii. the outstanding at the end of a period which is valued in the single currency using exchange rates at the end of the period.

Exchange Rate, End-of-Period: The rate of exchange between two currencies at the end of a defined period.

Exchange Rate: The rate of exchange between two currencies.

Executing Agencies: The government/non-government agencies that are working to implement the project or programme.

Exports of Goods and Services (XGS): Total exports of merchandise goods and services (including workers' remittances) during a specified period.

External Debt: The amount, at any given time, of disbursed and outstanding contractual liabilities of residents of a country to non-residents to repay principal, with or without interest, or to pay interest, with or without principal.

Fact Finding: An examination of the project's technical, financial, economic, environmental, marketing, and management aspects, as well as potential social impact.

FCS Country: A fragile and conflict-affected situations country as appearing in the List of Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations published annually by the World Bank Group.

Feasibility Study: A feasibility study is a preliminary exploration of a proposed project or undertaking to determine its merits and viability. A feasibility study aims to provide an independent assessment that examines all aspects of a proposed project, including technical, economic, financial, legal, and environmental considerations.

Fifty-year Credits: means new financing terms introduced by the IDA20 Deputies'. Report to refine the financing conditions for IDA-only Countries at moderate risk of debt distress, with the exception of Small State Economies.

Final Repayment Date: The date on which the Maturity Period expires.

Finance Accounts: The Finance Accounts discloses the government's financial position and details of the ways money has been appropriated (the annual accounts of receipts and disbursements of the government). The Finance Accounts and Report thereon deal with the accounts of the government as a whole, including transactions related to debt, deposits, advances, remittances etc.

Financial Audit: An opinion on whether financial statements are stated per specific criteria.

Financial Statements: Reports presenting the financial performance and position of an organization.

Financial Sustainability Framework or FSF: means the Financial Sustainability Framework applicable to IBRD as endorsed by the governors and approved by the Board in 2018. The implementation approach to the FSF was approved by the Board in December 2018.

Financing Agreement: means the agreement between IDA and the Recipient providing for an IDA Grant or an IDA Credit.

First Repayment Date means the first repayment date of principal and interest after the maturity of the Grace Period.

Fiscal Year: Fiscal year means a period from July 1 to June 30 of the following calendar year.

Fixed Interest Rate: A fixed interest rate loan is a loan where the interest rate doesn't fluctuate over the life of the loan. This allows the borrower to accurately predict their future payments.

Floating Interest Rate: A floating interest rate, also known as a variable or adjustable rate, refers to any type of debt instrument, such as a loan, bond, mortgage or credit, that does not have a fixed rate of interest over the life of the instrument. Such debt typically uses an index or other base rate for establishing the interest rate for each relevant period. One of the most common rates to use as the basis for applying interest rates is the London Inter-bank Offered Rate, or LIBOR. The rate for such debt will usually be referred to as a spread or margin over the base rate: for example, a five-year loan may be priced at six-month LIBOR + 2.50%. At the end of each six-month period, the rate for the following period will be based on LIBOR at that point (the reset date), plus the spread. The basis will be agreed between the borrower and lender.

Food Aid (FA): The provision for human consumption, of grants and loans for food or for the purchase of food excluding edible oil and fertilizer. Associate costs such as transport, storage, distribution, etc. are also included. Generally, this type of aid is not in the form of cash.

Foreign Assistance: Comprises external loans given on concessional terms and grants.

Front End Fee: Front-End Fee means a fee to be paid by the Borrower in the amount equivalent to two-tenths percent (0.2%) of the maximum amount of the Loan. The Borrower shall pay the Front-End Fee within sixty (60) days of the Effective Date. If the Disbursement Period of the Loan Agreement has not been extended and the Completion Date, determined by the DP, has occurred within the original Disbursement Period, the amount equivalent to one-tenth percent (0.1%) of the maximum amount of the Loan (hereinafter referred to as the "FEF Repayment Amount") will be repaid to the Borrower.

Gap Country: A member country that is (a) determined by IDA to be eligible for IDA Credits; (b) determined by IDA to have a GNI per capita that has exceeded the operational cut-off for IDA eligibility for more than two consecutive years; and (c) not currently determined by IBRD to be creditworthy to borrow from the IBRD.

GDI or Graduation Discussion Income: means the level of GNI per capita of a member country above which graduation from IBRD starts being discussed, as published annually in the Per Capita Income Guidelines for Operational Purposes.

Gender Action Plan (GAP): Strategies, mechanisms, project components, budget provisions and other measures identified to address gender concerns. This includes clear targets, quotas, gender design features and quantifiable performance indicators to ensure women’s participation and benefits.

Grace Period: The period between the date of signature of the loan agreement and the date of first scheduled payment of principal.

Grant: An unrequited transfer from a development partner to a recipient that does not involve any repayment.

Grant Element: The grant element measures the concessionality, or “softness” of financial terms of a credit. The lower the interest rate and the longer the maturity period, the higher will be the grant element, meaning more benefits to the borrower. The grant element for a full grant is 100 percent. It is calculated as the difference between the face value of a loan and the discounted present value of the service payments the borrower will make over the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value.

Guarantee: A commercial and/or political risk assumed by the DP.

Hard Terms (of IDA): Terms on which IDA made credits available to Blend Countries (excluding Small Island Economies) prior to July 1, 2017, from ‘hard-term’ lending window which was financed through the charge-related portion of the volume discount on IDA Grants.

HIC or High-Income Member Country: A country whose GNI per capita is above the High-income Threshold as published annually in the Per Capita Income Guidelines for Operational Purposes.

HIC Surcharge: The maturity premium surcharge payable in respect of IBRD loans and IBRD Guarantees by a High-Income Member Country.

High-income Threshold: The per capita income above which a member country is categorized as a High-Income Member Country.

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It's a member of World Bank Group.

IBRD Crisis Buffer: Crisis response capacity required to be set aside under IBRD's Financial Sustainability Framework. The size of the crisis buffer for a fiscal year is approved by the Board at the end of the previous fiscal year.

IBRD General Conditions: The General Conditions, defined in the particular IBRD Loan Agreement as constituting an integral part of such Loan Agreement.

IBRD Guarantee: A Guarantee provided by IBRD on terms as described in Section III.3. dd.

IDA: The International Development Association is a development finance institution which offers concessional loans and grants to the world's poorest developing countries. The IDA is a member of the World Bank Group.

IDA Concessional Country Allocations (or "Country Allocations"): The IDA resource allocations to IDA eligible countries, based on the PBA or through any exceptional allocation regime, as applicable, including the Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA), Remaining Engaged During Conflict Allocation (RECA), and Turn Around Allocation (TAA) under the Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) Envelope.

IDA Credit: An IDA Concessional Credit or an IDA Non-concessional Credit, as applicable.

IDA Deputies' Report: The report that synthesizes the formal discussions among IDA Deputies (representatives of countries that contribute to IDA) and representatives of borrower countries regarding the policy directions and commitments for an IDA replenishment.

IDA Financing: An IDA Grant or an IDA Credit or an IDA Guarantee.

IDA General Conditions: The General Conditions, defined in the particular IDA Financing Agreement as constituting an integral part of such Financing Agreement.

IDA Graduate: A country mentioned in the IDA Deputies' Report of each new replenishment as ceasing to be IDA-eligible from July 1, following the publication of the relevant IDA Deputies' Report.

IDA Grant: The financing provided by IDA on the terms described in Section III.2.b.

IDA Guarantee: A Guarantee provided by IDA on terms as described in Section III.3.

IDA Non-concessional Credit: An IDA Credit provided under the Regular Scale-Up Window, on the terms described in Section III.2.c.

IDA20 Deputies' Report: The report entitled “Additions to IDA Resources: Twentieth Replenishment, IDA20: Building Back Better from the Crisis: Toward a Green, Resilient and Inclusive Future”, dated February 17, 2022.

IDA-only Countries: This means (a) member countries that have not exceeded the IDA operational cut-off GNI per capita for more than two consecutive years; and (b) not creditworthy to borrow from IBRD.

Interest Rate: A charge on borrowing resources which is generally applied on the outstanding balance. Expressed as a fixed rate or floating rate.

Interest: Actual amounts paid in cash, goods and services against any loan. Generally, it is determined by applying interest rate to outstanding amount of a loan for a specified period. Payment of interest does not result in reduction in amount outstanding. Interest payment starts from the day of receipt of the loan.

LIBOR: LIBOR stands for London Interbank Offered Rate. LIBOR is an interest rate at which banks can borrow funds, in marketable size, from other banks in the London interbank market. The LIBOR is fixed on a daily basis by the British Bankers' Association. The LIBOR is derived from a filtered average of the world's most creditworthy banks' interbank deposit rates for larger loans with maturities between overnight and one full year.

List of Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations: The list of fragile situations published annually by the World Bank Group.

Loan Agreement: A loan agreement is a contract between a borrower and a lender which regulates the mutual promises made by each party. The Loan Agreement is an integral part of the following documents:

- i. General Terms and Conditions
- ii. Guidelines for Procurement
- iii. Guidelines for Employment of Consultants
- iv. Disbursement Procedures

Loan: A provision of resources from the creditor to the debtor which requires repayment with or without interest, on terms generally defined in a contract.

Management: The President or a Manager, or a chief officer whose functions and responsibilities include the authority to issue documents pursuant to the Bank's policy and procedure framework as set by Management through terms of reference or a delegation of authority, or some or all of these persons, as applicable.

Materiality: Determining the significance of errors or omissions in financial statements.

Maturity Period: The period of time for which a credit remains outstanding. Maturity refers to a finite time period at the end of which the financial instrument will cease to exist and the principal is repaid with interest.

Modality: A financial instrument such as a loan, equity investment, grant, project cofinancing, or guarantee that is used as project financing, support for government policies, or other technical and advisory support.

Multilateral: Loans from international organizations, including loans from the World Bank and regional development banks excluding loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single development partner Government.

Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF): A flexible financing instrument that provides loan payments in stages, based on project readiness and the long-term needs of a borrower.

Negotiation: Negotiation is a discussion that involves borrower and lender to resolve issues such as general terms and conditions, repayment schedules, interest rate and concessionality of the loan etc.

Non-Concessional Loan: According to the existing provision of Bangladesh the loan having a grant element of less than 35%, is treated as non-concessional loan.

Non-sovereign Projects: Non-sovereign operations include investments in companies, both privately-held and state-sponsored.

Official Development Assistance (ODA): Assistance to developing countries provided by various organizations, including multilateral institutions, governments of industrialized countries and private-sector organizations. ODA, as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), must meet the following three requirements:

- It should be undertaken by governments or government agencies.
- The main objective is the promotion of economic development and welfare in developing countries.
- It has concessional terms, having a certain grant element.

Outcome(s): The aims of the project as measured against the delivered outputs by the end of project implementation.

Output(s): The physical and/or tangible goods and/or services delivered by the project.

Paris Consortium Meeting: An annual meeting in Paris, France where some development partners pledge to make available certain amounts of resources to a recipient country during a specified period.

Pari-passu: When several lenders jointly finance the same assets, this is referred to as co-lending. A co-lending solution requires that lenders enter into a “pari-passu” or “asymmetrical” agreement that establishes how sums will be allocated between each creditor in case of realization.

Payment Authorization: The authorization to be issued by the Borrower to make payment of the sum mentioned to the account of the Seller, whenever a payment needs to be made to the Seller under an Eligible Contract for advance payment and /or for services rendered by the Seller in the Borrower’s Country.

Payment Date: Each date specified in the Loan Agreement or Financing Agreement, as applicable, on which interest, service charges, commitment charges and commitment fees, or other charges, as applicable, are payable under a Loan Agreement, or an IDA Financing Agreement.

Performance-Based Allocation (PBA): Performance-Based Allocation (PBA) is a system to ration ADF support fairly among the many competing needs, and to direct the funds to where they will be used most effectively.

PBA-SML(s): SMLs offered as part of IDA Concessional Country Allocations, based on the PBA system.

Per Capita Income Guidelines for Operational Purposes: The document so named and updated annually by the World Bank, that sets out the per capita income of countries borrowing from the Bank.

Performance Audit: An independent assessment of an entity’s operations, evaluating the performance of the programs/projects to determine their effectiveness and make recommendations for necessary changes.

Perspective Plan: The Perspective Plan of Bangladesh refers to ‘Making Vision 2041 a Reality: PERSPECTIVE PLAN OF BANGLADESH 2021-2041’ which is a national plan with a multi-sectoral approach with a timeframe between 2021- 2041. Vision 2041 seeks to eliminate extreme poverty and reach Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC) status by 2031, and High-Income Country (HIC) status by 2041 with poverty approaching extinction. Vision 2041 and the associated PP2041 rely on four institutional pillars which are (i) governance; (ii) democratization; (iii) decentralization and (iv) capacity building.

PforR: Program-for-Results Financing, as defined in Bank Policy, “Program-for-Results Financing”.

Pipeline: Same as undisbursed. The amount of the loan or grant, net of cancellation/ adjustments which has not been disbursed.

Pledge: An understanding arrived at whereby development partners indicate that they will provide a certain amount of resources to a recipient country during a given period. This is not a firm commitment and there is no legal obligation. The term came in circulation during the Paris Consortium Meeting.

President: The President of the respective multi-lateral development bank.

Principal Payment Date: Each date specified in the Loan Agreement or Financing Agreement on which all or any portion of the principal amount of an IBRD loan or an IDA Credit is payable.

Principal: The amount borrowed, or the part of the amount borrowed which remains unpaid.

Project Aid/Assistance (PA): External resources both in terms of grants and loans for the financing of projects include a large extent to the financing of projects included in the Annual Development Programme and also finances commodity imports related to the projects; this commodity component is excluded from Commodity Aid.

Project Co-financing: Loans, grants and other financial assistance provided by sources other than the concerned development partner.

Project Completion Date: The earlier of (i) the date when the final disbursement under the Loan is made, and (ii) the date when the certification of completion, such as a final acceptance certificate (FAC) or a defect liability certificate, etc., is issued.

Project Data Sheet (PDS): A summary of an ADB project or programme. Project data sheets are works in progress. Some information may not be included in the initial versions but will be added as it becomes available. Documents produced during the project cycle are linked to the PDS.

Project Executing Agency: The ministries/agencies which has been authorized to implement the Project.

Project Implementation: The period between when a loan or grant becomes effective and its closing date.

Project: Various social and infrastructure development projects [such as Power, Railways, Road Transportation, Information and Communication Technology, Shipping, Health and Technical Education Sectors]

Project/program Administration Manuals (PAM): Essential administrative and management requirements for project or program implementation as outlined in ADB's Project Administration Instructions.

Purchases: Relates to International Monetary Fund's (IMF) credits. These are drawings on the General Resources Accounts of the IMF during the period specified and exclude drawings from the reserve tranche.

Qualified Opinion: Auditors express reservations due to specific issues.

Recipient: The recipient of an IDA Grant or IDA Credit.

Regional Window or RW: The IDA window for operations that qualify or financing per the criteria stipulated in Annex 6 of the IDA20 Deputies' Report (formerly, IDA Regional Program).

Regular SUW: The financing offered on non-concessional terms per the criteria stipulated in Annex 9 of the IDA20 Deputies' Report.

Regulatory Audit: A prudential review of the financial statements of the regulatory bodies to ensure whether the entity meets the guidelines from government regulatory agencies and its internal policies.

Relevant Parties: The parties to the Commercial Contract, any parties relevant to the Project and Guarantor/the Mortgagor/the Pledgor.

Repayment Period: The period commencing on date on which the Grace Period expires and ending on the Final Repayment Date.

Repayment: Paying back principal amount borrowed from a DPs.

Reports and Recommendations of the President (RRP): Documents the recommendation of a project for approval and describes the objectives, terms, and conditions of the project for consideration by ADB's Board of Directors.

Repurchases: Relates to International Monetary Fund's (IMF) credits. These are repayments on the General Resources Accounts of the IMF during the period specified and exclude repayments on the reserve tranche.

Results-based Lending (RBL): Loans in which disbursements are directly linked to specific achievements of programme results.

Risk Assessment: Identifying potential risks that may affect financial statements.

Sampling: Testing a portion of transactions to conclude the whole.

Sanctions: Any of the following measures or actions enacted, promulgated, enforced, administered, implemented or interpreted from time to time by any sanctions Authority in the form of, including but not limited to laws, regulations, administrative orders, directives, guidance or decisions:

SBL Surcharge: The single borrower limit surcharge determined and applied in accordance with Section III.1.a.ii.D and Annex 2, and payable by a member country.

Scale-Up Window or SUW: The IDA window for operations that qualify for financing per the criteria stipulated in Annex 9 of the IDA20 Deputies' Report (formerly Scale-up Facility), comprising the SUW-SML and the Regular SUW.

SDFP: The Sustainable Development Finance Policy, which replaced the IDA's Non-Concessional Borrowing Policy (NCBP) starting on July 1, 2020.

SDPF: Special Development Policy Financing, as described in Bank Policy, “Development Policy Financing” (formerly OP 8.60).

SDPG: SDPF in the form of an IBRD Guarantee.

SDPL: SDPF in the form of an IBRD loan.

SDR: Special Drawing Rights (SDR) is an international reserve asset. The SDR is not a currency, but its value is based on a basket of five currencies i.e., the US dollar, the euro, the Chinese renminbi, the Japanese yen, and the British pound sterling. The symbol of SDR is ‘XDR’.

Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR): A benchmark interest rate for dollar-denominated derivatives and loans that replaced the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR).

Service Charge: A charge generally applied for the administration of a loan. Computed on a similar basis as interest rate, but generally lower.

Shipment: Any mode of dispatch, whether by sea or otherwise, agreed between the Seller and the Buyer.

Shorter Maturity Loans or SML(s): Concessional financing offered in the form of PBA-SMLs or SUW-SMLs for the IDA twentieth replenishment cycle.

Single Borrower Limit or SBL: IBRD’s exposure limit to an individual member country based on the member country’s classification as an Above GDI Country or Below GDI Country, as specified in Annex 2 of this Policy.

Small Island Economies Exception: The provision through which IDA accords special treatment to IDA-eligible Small Island Economies.

Small Island Economy: An IDA or IBRD-eligible island state with a population of 1.5 million people or less.

Small State Economy: An IDA or IBRD-eligible country with a population of 1.5 million people or less. Small Island Economies are a sub-set of this broader category.

Sovereign Guarantee: A commitment made by the Government or its representative where the Government is not the debtor. The Government agrees to guarantee payments to the Creditor in the event the debtor is unable to make payments on due date as per the loan agreement.

Special Audit: Using technology or other methods to analyze a significant volume of financial records to uncover fraud and misconduct.

Substantive Test: Detailed examination of transactions and account balances.

Supplier(s): The supplier(s), contractor(s) or consultant(s) from whom goods or services to be financed out of the proceeds of the Loan are procured.

Suppliers' Credit: Export credits provided by the exporting company. The exporter's bank bears the operation financing the importer by means of a loan, directly paying the supplier (the exporter). The importer pays the loan to the exporter's bank. The supplier (exporter) accepts to defer the date for payment of the merchandise in one or more instalments. This operation is often made by means of the debtor (importer) signing bills of exchange that eventually the supplier can discount before they fall due.

SUW-SML(s): Concessional resources offered through the Scale-Up Window per the criteria stipulated in Annex 9 of the IDA20 Deputies' Report as amended to scale-up investments in eligible IDA countries with need for additional short and medium-term resources, in accordance with one (or more) of the four pillars of the Global Crises Response Framework (GCRF).

Technical Assistance: Refers generally to foreign assistance for the improvement of the institutional capacity, transfer of technology and the development of human resources includes fellowships, supply of equipment and services of experts.

TONA: An interest rate benchmark – also known as a reference rate or a benchmark rate. It is a measure of the cost of borrowing in the Japanese yen unsecured overnight money market and is the near risk-free rate (RFR) for Japanese yen markets.

Total Debt Service: Summation of principal, interest and other charges, such as commitment fees, management fees, front-end fees, etc. on the loan/s.

Total External Debt/Exports of Goods and Services (EDT/XGS): Total external debt outstanding divided by exports of goods and services in one year.

Transitional Support Terms: Terms on which IDA17 and IDA18 provided financing on an exceptional basis to eligible IDA Graduates.

Unqualified Opinion: Auditors' approval of financial records to uncover fraud or misconduct.

Vouching: Tracing transactions from financial statements to source documents.

Winding-up Period: During the 4-month winding-up period after the loan closing date, ADB may allow the borrower to submit withdrawal applications to ADB for expenditures incurred on or before the loan closing date.

Window for Host Communities and Refugees or WHR: means the IDA window for supporting operations that qualify for financing per the criteria stipulated in Annex 5 of the IDA20 Deputies' Report (formerly, Refugee Sub-Window).

CHAPTER 2
**External Resources Mobilization
and Management**

2.1 Foreign Assistance/External Resources

Foreign assistance refers to the global transfer of capital, goods, or services from one country or international organization to another to benefit the recipient nation or its populace. This assistance can manifest in various forms, including economic assistance, military support, or humanitarian relief in response to natural disasters.

The origin of foreign assistance can be traced back to ancient times when it primarily took the form of military assistance provided to warring parties. In the modern context, foreign assistance as we know it began to take shape in the 18th century when Prussia provided financial support to some of its allies. During the 19th and 20th centuries, European powers extended substantial financial assistance to their colonies, typically to enhance infrastructure and ultimately bolster the economic output of the colonies.

2.1.1 Contemporary Structure and Scope of Foreign Assistance

The contemporary structure and scope of foreign assistance largely emerged following two pivotal developments post-World War II. First is the implementation of the Marshall Plan, a U.S.-sponsored initiative aimed at rebuilding the economies of 17 Western and Southern European countries. Second is establishing significant international organizations such as the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank.

In the postwar era, countries like the United Kingdom and France extended foreign assistance based on their prior assistance to colonial territories. Throughout the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union, along with their respective allies, wielded foreign assistance as a diplomatic tool to cultivate political alliances and strategic advantages. Since the conclusion of the Cold War, the United States has used foreign assistance as part of peacekeeping and peace-making initiatives. It has also been employed to facilitate transitions to democracy and capitalism in former communist countries, most notably Russia. Several non-European governments also initiated their foreign assistance programs after World War II. Japan, for instance, developed an extensive foreign assistance programme, primarily focusing on Asian countries, significantly contributing to Japan's economic development. By the late 20th century, Japan had become one of the world's top two development partner countries, extending its assistance programs beyond Asia. However, a significant portion of Japan's assistance involved procurement from Japanese companies, which contributed to economic development within Japan.

2.1.2 Sources of Foreign Assistance (ODA)

The source of ODAs are various organizations including multilateral institutions, governments of industrialized countries and private sector organizations. Official Development Assistance (ODA) as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The DAC has 24 members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

There are some non-DAC countries i.e., China, India, UAE, Turkey, Qatar, Taiwan, Russia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Croatia, Estonia, Malta, who act as bilateral development partner and follow their own guidelines.

In the 1970s, the international community, through the United Nations, set a benchmark for foreign assistance at 0.7 per cent of a country's gross national income (GNI). However, only a few countries, such as Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden, reached this target. Despite being the world's largest lenders, the United States and Japan fell significantly short of the UN's goal.

2.1.3 Types of Assistance

There are generally four types of foreign assistance obtained from external sources:

(i) Food Assistance: This type of assistance bridges the gap between a country's consumption needs and domestic food production. As nations achieve self-sufficiency in food grain production, food assistance may evolve into financial support for local food procurement, which is then used for social safety net programs like Food for Works or Vulnerable Group Feeding to reduce poverty.

(ii) Commodity Assistance: Commodity assistance addresses the import requirements for various inputs, raw materials, and spare parts that cannot be funded with a country's resources. Notably, imports of edible oil and fertilizers hold particular importance. Additionally, it covers imports needed for development projects, such as road construction equipment and laboratory supplies. Furthermore, it encompasses imports under commercial import policies, including construction materials, raw materials, transport equipment, and spares for which sufficient financing is unavailable. These two categories of assistance may often be treated as one form of assistance.

(iii) Project/Programme Assistance: Another form of assistance is project/programme support, which is relatively straightforward. It primarily involves acquiring capital assistance. Project/programme assistance is predominantly utilized to cover the implementation expenses of various development projects. This type of assistance not only funds the import of capital goods but also covers related commodity imports, such as cement for construction and payments for associated services. In contemporary practice, it is common for project assistance to finance a portion of the local currency expenditure associated with these projects/programs. It is important to note that project/programme assistance is tied to specific projects/programs.

(iv) Budget Support: Occasionally, financial assistance is provided as budgetary support to address deficit financing within programme assistance. This approach is based on the principle of coordinated support for locally driven development programs, including national poverty reduction strategies, sector-specific programs, thematic programs, or initiatives of specific organizations. These are mainly Policy-based and Result-based funding.

(v) Technical Assistance: Technical assistance encompasses services provided by experts, the supply of equipment to enhance skills, and the provision of training. Feasibility studies or preparatory work for projects often fall under the umbrella of technical assistance programs. These programs may also include fellowships, training courses, study tours, and establishing capacity-building institutions. Technical assistance is sought to obtain expert services for various tasks or institutions.

2.1.4 ODA in Bangladesh Perspective

Bangladesh requires external assistance to address balance of payments deficits and investment needs. Therefore, it is evident that more than project and technical assistance is needed to meet these requirements. Some assistance is also received in the form of food and commodity assistance. Project assistance does not solely finance the import of capital goods and associated services; it also covers a portion of local currency expenditures. Programme assistance offers budgetary support, enabling the import of goods and services related to projects. The management of external assistance needs to serve a dual purpose: financing supported projects and covering other imports, including food grains, required for the economy. These commodity imports generate local currency funds, which meet substantial budget demands for welfare services and development expenditures.

Bangladesh has heavily relied on foreign assistance to foster economic growth, infrastructure development, and social progress since its independence in 1971. While foreign assistance commitments have been significant, there has often been a substantial

gap between commitment and disbursement. Minimizing the gap between a pledge and a commitment is crucial. When a pledge is contingent on the approval of the development partner's budget, close monitoring of the budget process is essential, and commitment should be secured as soon as the process concludes. Additionally, the gap between funds' commitment and allocation should be minimized. Finally, the gap between allocation and utilization should also be minimal. Placing orders and opening letters of credit do not signify final utilization; accurate utilization is the eventual use of received goods or the installation of imported equipment. Therefore, monitoring the commitment and utilization process is of utmost importance.

The gap between foreign assistance commitment and disbursement in Bangladesh from 1972 to 2023 has been a complex issue influenced by bureaucratic, political, and capacity-related factors. However, Bangladesh has made significant strides in addressing these challenges through governance reforms, capacity building, and improved coordination. Bridging this gap is crucial for the country's sustainable development, and continued efforts to enhance assistance management will be essential for a prosperous future.

2.2 Budget and Foreign Assistance of Bangladesh

The budgeting process in Bangladesh is governed by needs for establishing macro-economic stability and aggregate fiscal discipline while maintaining accounting and auditing standards, with a focus on transparency and accountability.

The government of Bangladesh follows a financial year that starts on 1 July and ends on 30 June of the next calendar year. The budget contains strategies for mobilizing, allocating, and disbursing public funds through fiscal and monetary operations, taking into consideration national policies and strategies.

The Constitution of Bangladesh refers to the budget as the "Annual Financial Statement" (Article 87(1)), which outlines the estimated receipts and expenditures for a particular financial year. Additionally, Article 85 of the Constitution emphasizes the importance of provisions for the custody of public funds, management of the Consolidated Fund and Public Account, maintenance of a sustainable budget deficit, accountability, transparency, and other related issues.

To facilitate effective budget management, THE PUBLIC MONEYS AND BUDGET MANAGEMENT ACT, 2009 (ACT NO. 40 of 2009) was enacted. This act empowers the government to prepare a Medium-Term Budget Framework (MTBF) and present it to parliament alongside the Annual Financial Statement (Annexure-1).

The government of Bangladesh targets a budget deficit not exceeding 5% of the total GDP, with external financing typically accounting for about 2.2-3% of this deficit, according to the Medium-Term Macro Framework (MTMF) (For details, visit www.mof.gov.bd).

The Economic Relations Division (ERD) under the Ministry of Finance is responsible for collecting external resources in the form of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

2.3 Foreign Fund Search Procedure

Proposed PDPPs from all Ministries/Divisions are sent to ERD through Planning Commission after in-principal approval by Planning Commission. The Fund Search Committee meeting is held under the Chairmanship of Secretary of ERD in coordination with the representatives of the concerned Ministries/ Divisions, the implementing agencies of the Ministries/ Divisions along with the officers of the Planning Commission. Later, as per the decision of the meeting, letters are sent to the development partners to seek foreign assistance in favor of the project. If the development partner expresses interest in financing the projects, the development partner sends concurrence to ERD. After, completion of all necessary activities, the financing agreements are signed.

(For details flow of activities, see the following section)

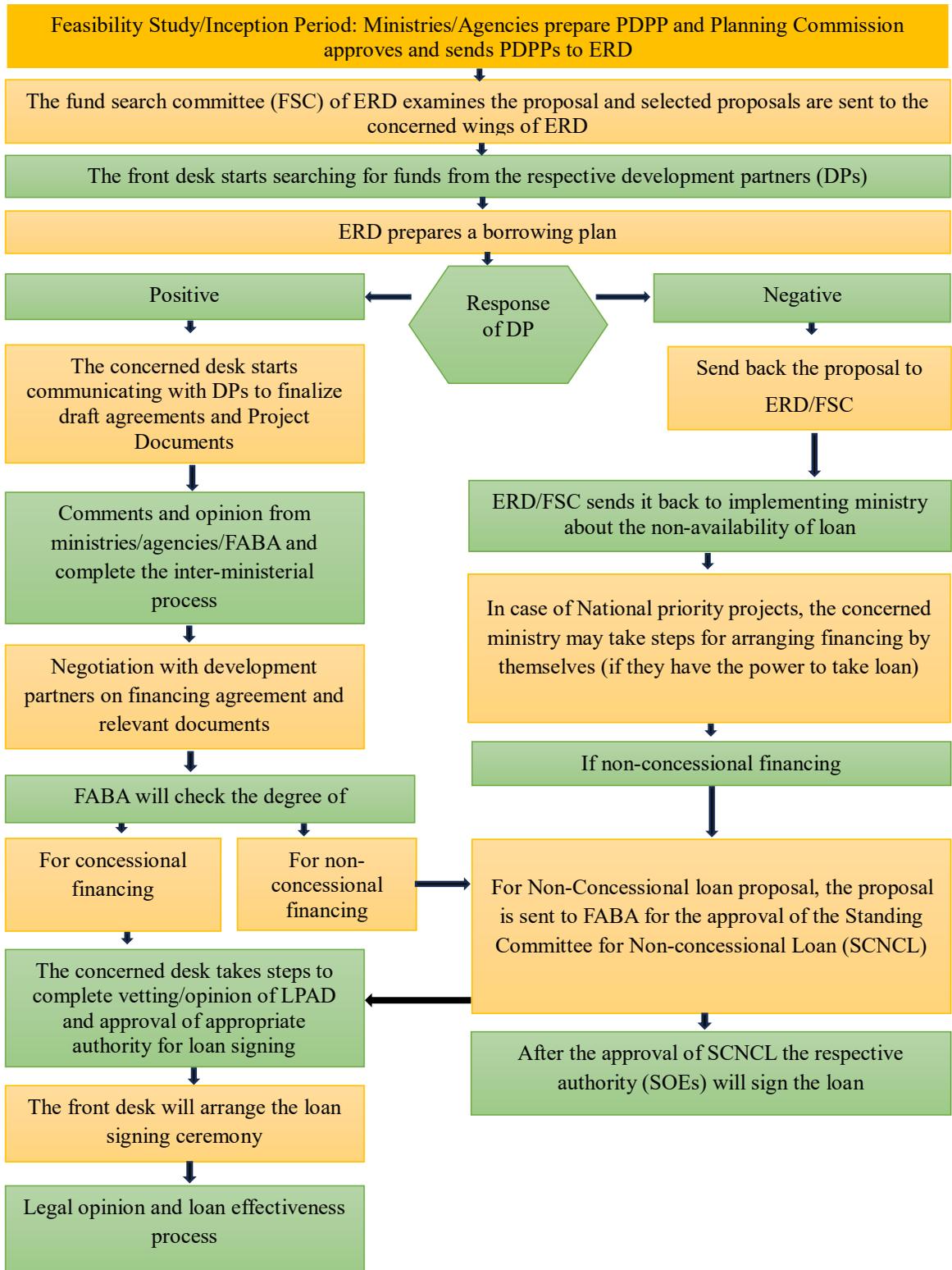
Fund Search Committee of ERD

- Chairperson: Senior Secretary/Secretary, ERD
- Member:
 - Wing Chief, World Bank
 - Wing Chief, Administration and Middle East
 - Wing Chief, Coordination and Nordic
 - Wing Chief, Asia, JEC and F&F
 - Section Officer, Member Secretary.

The next section elaborates the financing agreement signing procedure through a flow chart followed by the common checklists of activities followed by ERD to accomplish the negotiation, seeking legal opinion and signing the agreement.

2.4 Generalized flow chart of external resource mobilization

The general external resource mobilization process is shown here through a flow chart. The chart encompasses all the relevant steps generally followed and depicted all the different situations that arise during mobilization process, e.g., DP's positive/negative response, non-concessional/concessional loans, etc.



The above flow chart clearly shows a sequential and generalized activities of signing financing agreements. The most crucial parts of this cycle are conducting negotiation, receiving legal opinion and finally signing the agreement. For a better understanding of these three issues, the respective common checklists are described in the next three subsections-

2.4.1 Checklist for Negotiation

Negotiation part of the mobilization process comprises pre-negotiation, during negotiation and post-negotiation and the checklists of activities carried out by ERD in this regard are narrated as-

i. Pre-Negotiation

- Seeking opinions from the concerned Ministries/Divisions/Agencies on draft Financial Agreement (FA)/Project Appraisal Documents (PAD)/Project Agreement (PA)/Disbursement and Financial Information Letter (DFIL)/Development Project Proforma (DPP)/Letter of Exchange/Framework Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding etc.
- Arranging Inter-ministerial Meeting on the draft Financial Agreement/Project Agreement/Disbursement and Financial Information Letter/Project Document/Letter of Exchange etc.
- Finalizing the date and time for negotiation.
- Seeking nominations from the concerned Ministries/Divisions/Agencies to form the Negotiation Committee.
- Preparing Summary for the Hon'ble Finance Minister to form the Negotiation Committee.
- Issuing Government Order (GO) for the Negotiation Committee and Notice for the Negotiation Committee Meeting
- Finalizing meeting venue and arranging necessary logistics
- Seeking special opinion from Foreign Aid Budget and Accounts (FABA), ERD on the terms and conditions of the Loan Agreement.
- Arranging Authorization Letter for Signing the Negotiation Documents (if applicable).

- Sending the draft FA/PAD/PA/DFIL/DPP/Letter of Exchange/Framework Agreement/MoU etc.
- Collecting the delegation list from the Development Partners/Counterparts.
- Collecting short Curriculum Vitae of the delegations from the Development Partners/Counterparts.
- Setting specific negotiation points.
- Setting BATNA (Best Alternative to a Negotiated Agreement).

ii. During Negotiation

- Confirming the Authorization Letter
- Presenting the draft FA/PAD/PA/DFIL/DPP/Letter of Exchange/Framework Agreement/MoU etc. and other related documents thoroughly in the meeting
- Presenting the opinion collected from FABA on the FA/PAD/PA/DFIL/DPP/Letter of Exchange/Framework Agreement/MoU etc.
- Preparing the draft Meeting Minutes and sharing with all the members attending the meeting
- Finalizing the draft Meeting Minutes
- Signing the Meeting Minutes
- If there is any difference of opinion with the Counterpart the finalizing another suitable date and time for further negotiation.

iii. Post-Negotiation

- Arranging Vetting from the Ministry of Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs on negotiated Project Agreement (PA) and Financing Agreement (FA).
- Taking action on as per the Vetting received from the Ministry of Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs

2.4.2 Checklist for Legal Opinion

A set of activities along with some documents are essential to take legal opinion and the checklist is described as-

- Arranging Legal opinion on Loan Agreement & Subsidiary Loan Agreement (SLA).
- Establishing Project Management Unit and preparation of Project operation manual by the Implementing agency (where necessary).
- Providing a copy of the Loan Agreement signed by both sides.
- Providing a copy of Commercial contract & Supplementary Agreements signed by both sides (where applicable).
- Providing Letter to Guarantee (written) to finance remaining cost after the loan availability period and over run cost by the Implementing agency (where applicable)
- Providing Land Acquisition & Resettlement Plan (where applicable).
- Providing a copy of DPP approved by the Competent Authority.

2.4.3 Checklist for Signing the Agreement

Preparation of the summary for the competent authority, accomplishing other final prerequisites to sign the agreement and ensuring the post-signature tasks are essential parts of the assistance mobilization process and are explained as-

- Preparing Summary for the Competent Authority (Hon'ble Prime Minister/Finance Minister)
- Considering the following issues
 - Approval of TAPP/DPP
 - Approval of ECNEC
 - Approval of the Competent Authority of the Development Partners
- Attaching the following with the Summary:
 - Minutes of the Inter-ministerial Meeting
 - Minutes of the Negotiation Meeting
 - Copy of Vetting of the Ministry of Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs

- Description of action/s taken on the Vetting of the Ministry of Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs (if any)
- Copy of the Approval regarding the financing from the Development partner
- Minutes of ECNEC Meeting/Copy of Approval regarding the TAPP by the Hon'ble Minister of Planning
- Other related documents as deemed necessary.

After approval of the summary consulting Development Partner/s for finalizing the date to Signing the Agreement

Arranging the signing ceremony (if any)

Preparing Press Release and sending the Press Release to journalist@erd.gov.bd

Sending the signed Agreement/Documents to the concerned Authorities as deemed appropriate and FABA of ERD

Sending the original copy of the signed Agreement/Documents to ERDOC for preservation.

2.5 Wing wise Resource Mobilization Process

Except for the FABA, Development Effectiveness and newly formed Admin and Coordination Wing, the other 07 wings are associated with resource mobilization process. In this section, wing-wise resource mobilization process will be discussed.

2.5.1 America and Japan Wing

Development Partners associated with America and Japan Wing:

A. USA

The United States of America (USA) is a trusted development partner of Bangladesh since 1972. Under an umbrella Agreement titled “Economic, Technical & Related Assistance”, that was signed in 1974. The USA has been providing economic support as grant to Bangladesh under this Agreement (Annexure-2). USA provides most of its development assistance through United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and some other Government and non-Government organizations.

B. Canada

Since 1972, Canada has been providing financial and technical support to Bangladesh to achieve its development goals in diverse sector like education, healthcare, employment growth, promoting international trade and public financial management etc. the Canadian assistance is being channelized through the Global affairs Canada (GAC) in Bangladesh.

General Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Government of Canada was signed in 1986. The Global Affairs Canada provides assistance through different International Organizations, international and national NGOs.

C. Japan

The diplomatic relation between Bangladesh and Japan was established on February 10, 1972. So far, Japan is the single largest bi-lateral Development Partner of Bangladesh. Japan government provides project assistance, food assistance, commodity assistance, technical assistance, and budget support to Bangladesh in the form of loan and grant.

The Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) operated as two separate organization under Government of Japan till September 2008. However, the two organizations merged in October 2008 and formed new JICA.

Although JICA has been established in 1974 as 'a special public institution' of the Government of Japan, it has been transformed into an 'independent administrative institution' on 1st October 2003 as an outcome of Japan's administrative reform plan. Under the new system, formulation of policy remains a government function, while policy implementation is delegated to the JICA being an independent administrative institution.

JICA provided bilateral Grant Assistance and Technical Cooperation in different sectors. After merging with JBIC, JICA implements the soft loan activities of JBIC. JICA is reborn as Development Partner providing Technical Cooperation, concessional Loan (ODA Loan) and Grant Assistance 'under one roof'.

JICA Bangladesh office was established in 1974 replacing the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) Office. JICA's cooperation in Bangladesh aims at (1) balanced development to three aspects, namely economic growth, social development and good governance, (2) quality, quantity and capacity development and (3) focus on climate change and disaster management issues.

D. Some Important Features

Important Features of Japanese ODA loan

Interest

Interest at the rate specified in the Loan Agreement shall be payable semiannually on the Payment Date for the principal disbursed and outstanding. Interest shall accrue from the respective dates on which the proceeds of the Loan are disbursed.

Interest rate of Japanese ODA loan changes twice in a year: April and October

Currency

The Currency Repayment of principal and payment of Refund, interest and Any Other Charges shall be made in Japanese Yen.

Procurement process

For Japanese grant and TA, the procurement process is tied and for Japanese ODA loan, the process is untied; international bidding is done following JICA's procurement guidelines.

Important Features of DOAG and CDCS

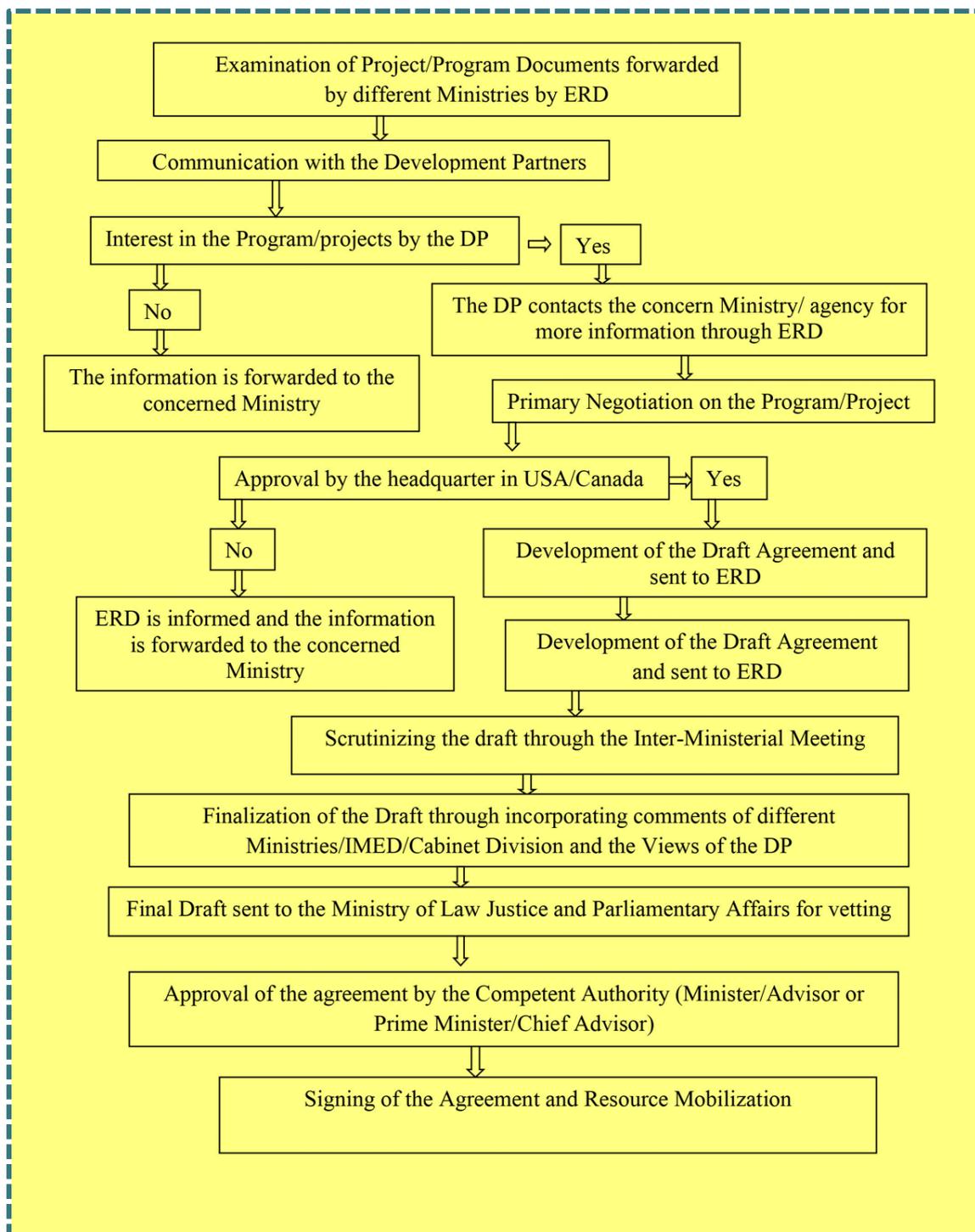
Program Implementation Letters (PILs): whenever necessary, for smooth implementation of USAID funded projects under DOAG, PILs are jointly signed by USAID and ERD.

E. Working Procedure

Procedure of signing of Grant Agreement with USA and Canada

After receiving development Projects/Programmes proposal from different Ministries/Divisions, Economic Relations Division assesses, examines and scrutinizes all proposal for foreign assistance. Then it tries to mobilize resources from bilateral and multilateral sources. Economic Relations Division communicates with Development Partners for Projects/Programs funding. The DP contacts the concern Ministry/Agency for more information through ERD. After Primary Negotiation on the Projects/Programmes, ERD communicates to the concerned Ministry/Division and then scrutinizes the draft through the Inter-Ministerial Meeting. The Final Draft is sent to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs for vetting and after getting approval of the agreement by the Competent Authority (Prime Minister/ Minister/Secretary) agreement/MoU/LoA is being signed.

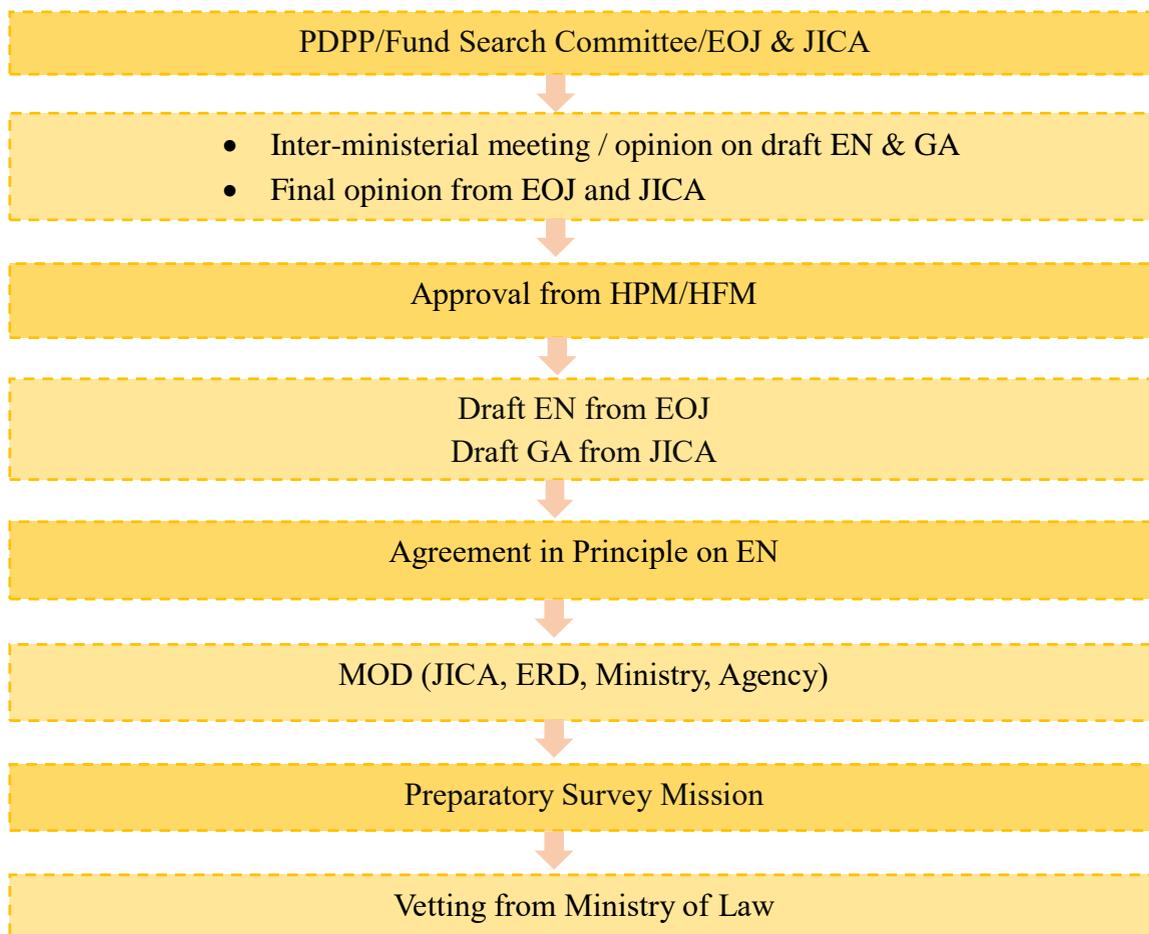
The already discussed procedure is more clearly described through a flow chart below, which narrates all the relevant steps followed and pointed out all the different situations that arise during mobilization process.



Procedure of getting Technical Assistance (TA) from Government of Japan/JICA

After receiving need survey proposals/Technical Cooperation Proposals from Embassy of Japan (EoJ), ERD seeks project proposals from different Ministries/Divisions. Selected proposals are sent to the EoJ and JICA. After that EoJ sent list of finally selected proposals to ERD. For selected project proposals, Basic Planning Survey Mission of JICA conducts meetings with ERD and concerned Ministries/Agencies. Finally, Minutes of Meeting (M/M) and Record of Discussions (R/D) are signed among ERD, JICA and concerned Ministry and Agency after taking opinion from concerned Ministries/Division/Organization. For processing Technical Assistance relevant guidelines/agreements are followed. (Basic principles for technical cooperation and Agreement on technical cooperation between the government of Japan and the government of the people's republic of Bangladesh)

Procedure of getting Technical Assistance (TA) from Government of Japan /JICA is given here in Flow chart:

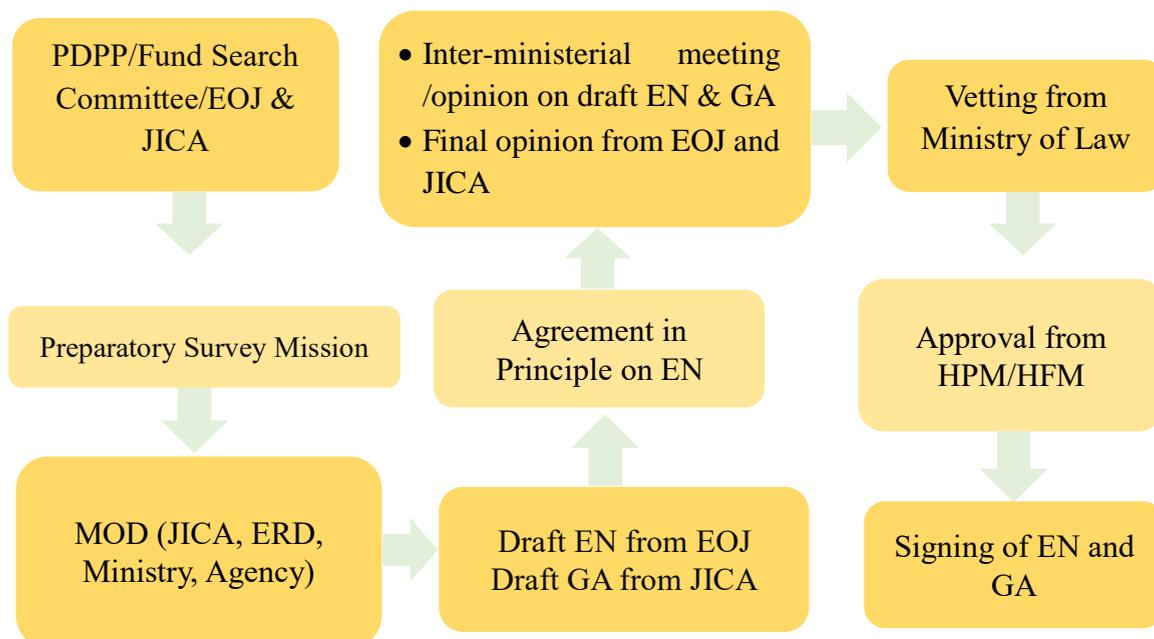


Procedure of signing Grant Agreement (GA) and Exchange of Notes (EN) with Government of Japan/JICA

Project Proposals for grant assistance prepared by Ministries/Agencies and PDPP (approved in principle by Honourable Planning Minister) are sent to the EoJ in Dhaka and JICA Bangladesh Office. For selected grant projects JICA sends Preparatory Survey Mission and Minutes of Discussion (MoD) are signed among JICA, ERD, Implementing Ministry and Implementing Agency.

EoJ sends draft Exchange of Notes (E/N) to ERD with a request to give Agreement in Principle on E/N. After receiving opinion on E/N from concerned Ministry/Division ERD sends Agreement in Principle on E/N to the Embassy of Japan. After getting draft Grant agreement (G/A) from JICA, ERD arranges inter-ministerial meeting on draft E/N and G/A. After receiving opinion on minutes of inter-ministerial meeting from Embassy of Japan and JICA, the negotiated E/N and G/A are sent to the Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division for Vetting. After that summary is sent to the Honourable Prime Minister/ Honourable Finance Minister for seeking approval for signing Authority. Finally signing ceremony of E/N and G/A takes place. The E/N and G/A become effective from the date of signing. For processing Grant Agreement following guidelines/Agreement are followed (Basic principles for technical cooperation)

Procedure of signing Grant Agreement (GA) and Exchange of Notes (EN) with Government of Japan/JICA is given below in Flow Chart:



Procedure of signing of Loan Agreement (LA) and Exchange of Notes (EN) with Government of Japan/ JICA

Project Proposals for ODA loan assistance prepared by Ministries/Agencies and PDPP (approved in principle by Honourable Planning Minister) are sent to the Embassy of Japan in Dhaka and JICA Bangladesh Office. For possible loan assistance, JICA sends Preparatory Survey Mission/Fact Finding Mission/Package declaration and Minutes of Discussion (MoD) are signed among JICA, ERD, Implementing Ministry and Implementing Agency.

After an inter-ministerial meeting with concerned ministries/division/agencies and getting consent from Honourable Finance Minister, formal request is sent to Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh to include the name of probable project in the upcoming ODA loan package, JICA sends Appraisal Mission for possible loan assistance and Minutes of Discussion (MoD) are signed among JICA, ERD, Implementing Ministry and Implementing Agency.

A legal answer is taken from the Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division of Ministry of Law on Legal questionnaire from JICA and then send to JICA.

Embassy of Japan sends draft Exchange of Notes (E/N) and JICA sends draft loan agreement (L/A) to ERD with a request to give consent in Principle on E/N. After receiving opinion on E/N and L/A from concerned Ministry/Divisions and conducting inter-ministerial meeting/loan negotiation meeting with JICA and Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh on draft E/N and L/A, an agreement in principle on E/N is sent to the Embassy of Japan.

After receiving opinion on minutes of inter-ministerial meeting from Embassy of Japan and JICA, the negotiated final draft E/N and L/A are sent to the Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division for Vetting. After that summary with power of attorney is sent to the Honourable Prime Minister/ H. Finance Minister for seeking approval for signing Authority. Finally, the signing ceremony of E/N and L/A takes place. After getting legal opinion from Ministry of Law, the E/N and L/A are declared effective within stipulated time (120 days).

For processing Loan Agreement following guidelines/Agreement are followed (General Terms and Conditions for Japanese ODA Loans and Handbook: Guidelines Procurement under Japanese ODA Loans).



2.5.2 World Bank Wing

The introduction of World Bank as a development partner and the Bank's assistance in Bangladesh has been alluded in the sub-section 1.4.2. The process of the financing agreement signing with the World Bank is as follows:

Procedures/Steps for signing of Loan/Financing Agreement from the World Bank

The signing procedure is clearly described here through a flow chart, which narrates all the relevant steps starting with the feasibility study and concluding with the project execution part.

At the Feasibility Study/Inception Period, short projects or programmes are prepared by Ministries/Agencies and approved PDPP in principle by Honourable Planning Minister and sent to ERD for fund searching

Fund Search Committee of ERD examined the proposal and the selected proposals are sent to the World Bank wing of ERD

The concerned branch sends the proposal to the World Bank (WB)

Pre-Identification mission

Identification Mission

Pre-Appraisal Mission

Appraisal Mission

The World Bank Sends Draft Financial Agreement and PAD to ERD

The Planning Commission arranges PEC/DSPEC on Draft DPP/TPP

Upon being recommended by PEC, ERD arranges Inter-Ministerial meeting on PAD/ Financial Agreement for preparing GoB's position

ERD forms Negotiation Team and completes negotiation

ERD sends negotiated documents for vetting to the Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division

The World Bank country office sends them for Board Approval

DPP Approval by ECNEC/TPP approval by the Honourable Planning Minister

ERD sends Summary to the Honourable Prime Minister/H. Finance Minister seeking approval of signing

ERD arranges Signing ceremony of the Financing Agreement (FA)

ERD sends it for Legal Opinion to the Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division

WB declares Effectiveness of the FA (deadline is 90 days after the signing of FA)

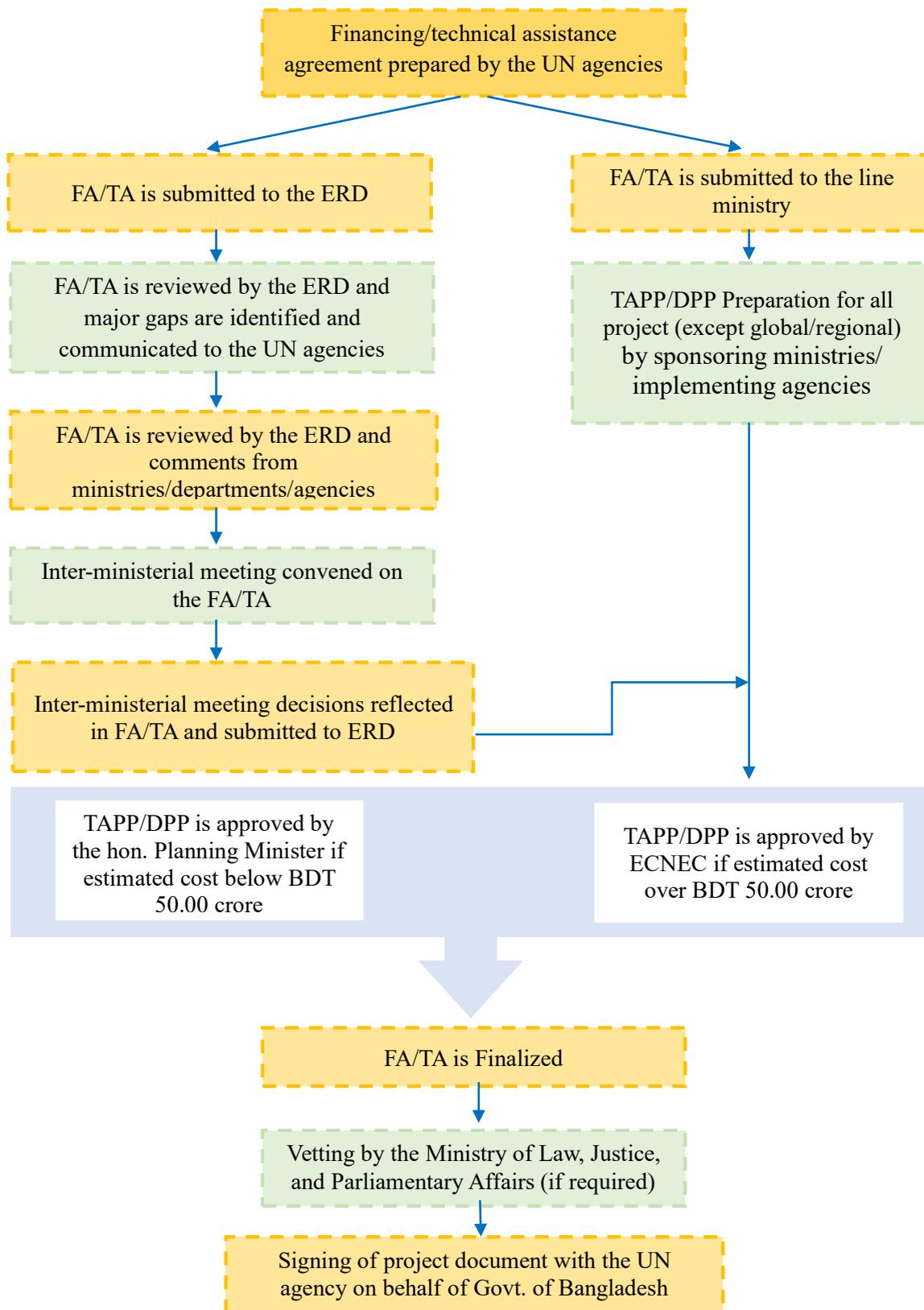
Project Execution

2.5.3 United Nations Wing

ERD signs financing agreement viz Project Document (Prodoc.)/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/ Letter of Agreement with most of UN agencies (UNDP, FAO, UNFAP, ILO, IOM, UNODC, UNEP, UNOPS etc.). However, UNICEF & WFP prepare rolling work plan with concerned Ministries. According to the Government rules and procedures, TPP/DPP is prepared in all projects other than the Global/Regional Projects. Sometimes, the UN Agencies support government Ministries to participate calls for applications. In this case, the concerned agency and the relevant ministry have to play necessary role to submit application. Here concurrence from ERD and Ministry of Planning is required. This kind of fund is provided by Global Environment Facility (GEF), Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) etc. Top of Form

Resource Mobilization Flowchart of the UN wing

At the initial stage, the UN agencies prepare project documents in consultation/cooperation with concerned ministries/agencies and submit them to ERD for signing. Sometimes, the concerned ministry also forwards the project document to ERD. The procedure is clearly described through a flow chart below, which narrates all the relevant steps followed and pointed out all the different situations that arise during mobilization process.



After receiving the project document, ERD requests the concerned ministry/agency and the concerned sector of the Planning Commission for comments. ERD also proceeds with the primary scrutiny of the document. If any major gap is observed, ERD communicates it to the concerned UN agency to address the gap.

Simultaneously, ERD ensures the link of the project with Global and National priority (i.e., Five Year Plan, SDGs, Perspective Plan, Sector Specific Plan etc.) and assesses the Procurement Guidelines including selection of international contractor, consultant and expert.

ERD provides suggestions to the concerned ministry to simultaneously process TAPP/DPP.

After minimizing the major gaps and receiving the written comments from the concerned Ministry and the Planning Commission, an inter-ministerial meeting is organized by ERD to finalize the project document. The concerned UN agency addresses the decisions of the inter-ministerial meeting in the project document in consultation with the concerned ministry/agencies and submits the revised project document/financial agreement to ERD for signing. Considering the update of approval of TAPP/DPP in the Ministry/Ministry of Planning, ERD takes necessary steps to sign the Project Document with the UN Agency on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh after the approval of the financial agreement/Prodoc. by the competent authority. In some cases (mandatory for loan), vetting of the Ministry of law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs taken by ERD.

2.5.4 ADB Wing

ADB offers its developing member countries (DMCs) different types of financial products suited for varying needs and situations, all of which support governments in boosting economic growth and solving development challenges. There are different financial products and modalities offered by ADB that help in understanding the relevant working procedure and these are narrated as follows:

Project Loan: It finances a stand-alone investment with a defined scope and tangible outputs. It provides direct financial assistance to sovereign projects as well as eligible privately held, state-owned, or sub sovereign entities.

Emergency Assistance Loan (EAL): This modality supports rapid approval of financing to help rebuild high-priority physical assets and restore economic, social, and governance activities after disasters and emergencies. It is an instrument for emergency support approved in the aftermath of disasters triggered by natural hazards, health emergencies, food insecurity, technological and industrial accidents, and post-conflict situations.

Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF): This modality responds to a country's large-scale, long-term investment needs. It can finance multiple projects under an investment programme in a sector or various sectors, as well as large, long-term, stand-alone projects with substantial investment need. It can also finance slices of long-term contract packages in these large stand-alone projects or investment programs.

Policy-based lending (PBL): This modality supports policy reform by focusing on policy actions that address critical constraints in DMCs.

Results-Based Lending (RBL): This modality supports the delivery of results in a government program while using and improving the program's institutions and systems to achieve these results. It aims to enhance the accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of government-owned programs.

Sector Loan: By financing a part of the sector investment that has been planned by the borrowing government, sector loan assists in the development of a specific sector or subsector in DMCs. The modality is expected to improve sector policies and strengthen institutional capacity.

Project Readiness Financing (PRF): It supports activities expected to generate one or more ensuing ADB-financed project(s). The modality supports project preparation and project readiness activities like pre-implementation capacity building. It can also be used for pipeline development.

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Standby Financing Facility (PPPSFF): This modality supports timely government payments to private PPP concessionaires. It helps governments to access capital needed to make timely payments to a private concessionaire. ADB also provides Transaction Advisory Services to PPP projects.

Technical Assistance (TA): This modality supports the preparation, financing, and execution of development projects and programs, including the formulation of specific project proposals. It can also assist DMCs in coordinating their development policies and plans to achieve better use of their resources. TA also facilitates the channeling of ADB's financial assistance to DMCs by improving their capacity to absorb external assistance and further their economic development.

ADB Wing is involved in different stages of external resources mobilization for a project. Steps generally followed in the processing of ADB's assistance for a project are as follows:

Concurrence of PDPP

- Firstly, PDPP (Preliminary Development Project Proposal) along with feasibility study (in case of projects above 50 crore BDT) needs to be prepared by the concerned ministries/division and sent to Planning Commission for their preliminary approval of the project financing.
- The Planning Commission will take preliminary approval from Planning Minister on the PDPP.
- The Planning Commission and concerned ministries/division send the PDPP to ERD for fund searching.
- The Fund searching Committee will approve the proposal and send it to the probable DP for funding with a copy to the relevant sector of the Planning Commission.

Mission Clearance

- If DP agrees to finance the project, then it will field mission to GoB.
- ERD will communicate with the Ministries/Division for seeking concurrence for the missions (Inception/Consultation/Reconnaissance/Fact finding).
- DP will send mission and discuss on project and funding issues with related stakeholders including ERD/PC/FD/Ministries/Division/Agencies.

Negotiation

- DP will send proposal for negotiation.
- Before negotiation an inter-ministerial meeting will be held by ERD including FD, LPAD, PC, IMED, NBR, FABA and other related Stakeholders.
- ERD will seek nominations from EA/IA/LPAD/NBR/FD/IMED/FABA/PC.
- For negotiation and team formation, ERD will take approval from Finance Minister.
- ERD will:
 - Send a negotiation team formation letter to team members and DP,
 - Dispatch a letter of authorization for negotiation to DP and
 - Take necessary action for a gazette notification
- After negotiation, ERD will send the negotiated loan document to LPAD for vetting.

DPP approval

- DPP needs to be approved by ECNEC/Planning minister as per rules (in accordance with project cost)

SCNCL approval

- Non concessional loans need to be approved by SCNCL which is chaired by HFM as per rules (in accordance with grant element)

Board approval

- DP Board approval of the loan proposal

Loan Signing

- After vetting and board approval, the loan documents will be sent to HPM for approval of signing.
- For loan signing
 - A letter with signatory name/ venue/date is sent to DP/EA/IA
 - A letter to electronic and print media for media coverage and
 - Press release in English and Bangla
 - Letter to Admin wing for venue preparation
- The original copy of signed agreement will be sent to ERDOC with copy to FABA.

Legal Opinion

- After signing the loan documents will be sent to LPAD for legal opinion.

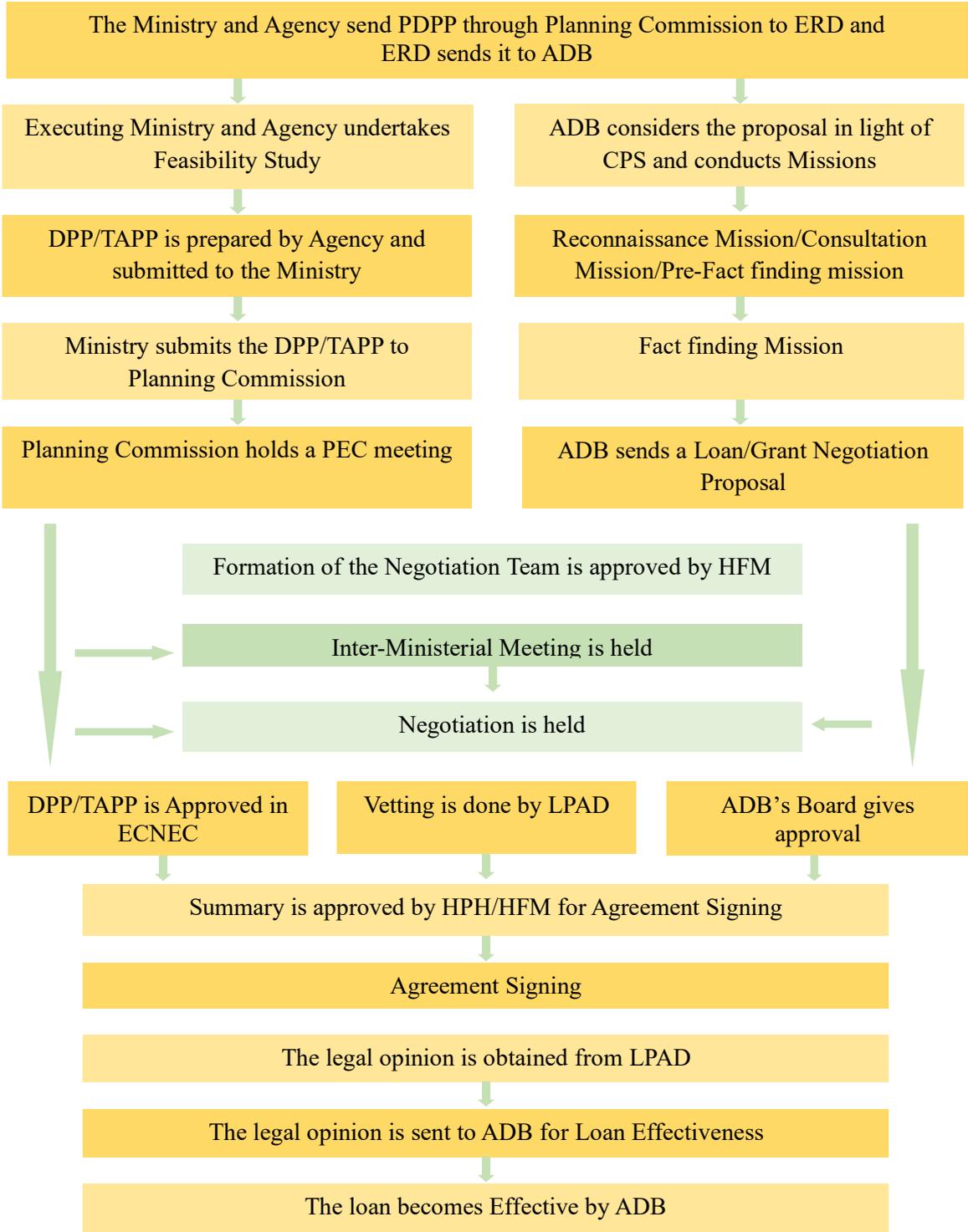
Loan Effectiveness

- After getting the legal opinion, the legal opinion letter needs to be sent to the DP for loan effectiveness.
- The loan will be effective by DP within 90 days of signing.

Signature Authorization

- After loan effectiveness, the PD's signature, authorized by ERD needs to be sent to the DP for disbursement of funds.

Flow Chart: Processing Steps for ADB Financing



2.5.5 Middle East and Nordic Wing

We have already mentioned the activities and development partners in sub-section 1.4.6. Now, we will discuss in detail about the working procedure in this sub-section.

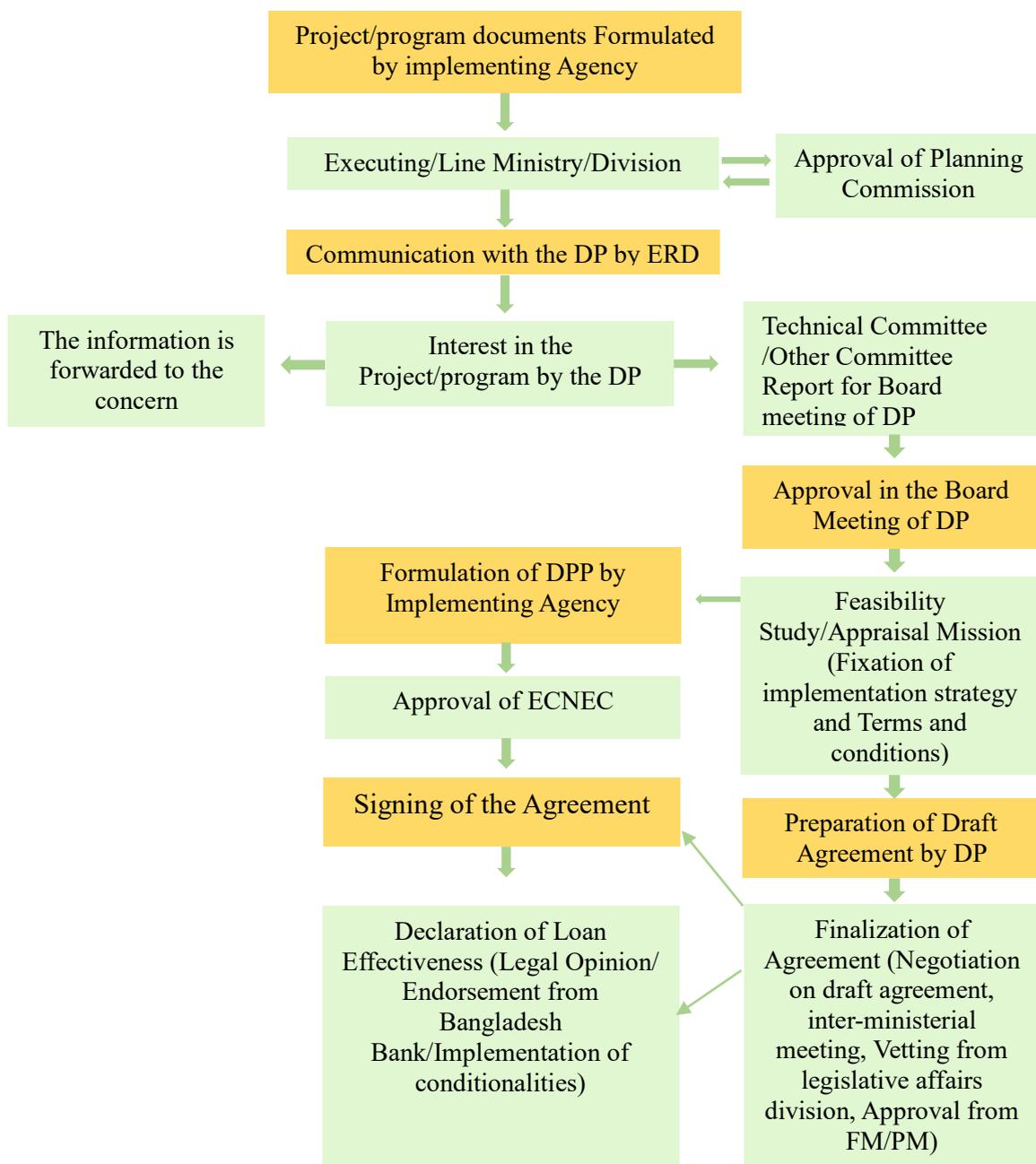
Financing procedure of Middle East Branch

Procedures	Middle East	GoB	Useful Documents
Identification	Preparation of Country Assistance Strategy (CAS)/MCPS and Lending Program	Receiving PDPP in ERD from Sponsoring Ministry/Division with approval of Planning Commission in Principle	
	Receiving financing Request from ERD and responds based on CAS/ MCPS and Lending Program	Request for Financing to IsDB, ICD, ITFC, ISFD, KFAED, OFID, OPEC, SFD, ADFD etc.	CAS/MCPS/Lending Program
Feasibility	Fact Finding Mission	ERD Receives response from Development Partners/Country (IsDB, ICD, ITFC, ISFD, KFAED, OFID, OPEC, SFD, ADFD etc.)	Letter offering terms & conditions
	Preparatory Mission	Sponsoring Ministry/Division Prepares DPP.	
Appraisal	Appraisal Mission	Negotiation on the project's scope, Components, design and monitoring framework, projects outcome targets,	Appraisal Report & Aide memoire/Minutes of Meeting

		financing plan, loan assurances and conditions of loan	
		Inter-Ministerial Meeting & Negotiation with the Development Partner/Country	
Approval	Board Approval & signing of Loan Agreement	Vetting from legislative and parliamentary affairs division on Financing Agreement	Draft Financing Agreement
		Approval from Hon'ble Finance Minister/Hon'ble Prime Minister for signing	
		FA Signing by GoB (ERD) and Development Partner/Country (IsDB, ICD, ITFC, ISFD, KFAED, OFID, OPEC, SFD, ADFD etc.)	
Finalizing Project Document and approval from ECNEC/ Authority			
		Legal Opinion from Legislative Affairs Division of M/o Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	Prescribed Legal Opinion Form
Effectiveness of Loan Agreement			
Project Implementation	Project Supervision & Disbursement	Project Implementation and monitoring	
	Mid-Term Evaluation	Revising FA if request	Development Partner/Country
	Implementation completion	Project Completion Report	
Project Completion			

Flow Chart

The flow chart outlines the steps typically followed in the processing of financial assistance from Middle East, African, and other countries/agencies under this wing:



IsDB's Mode of Financing/Financing Instruments

Financing Instruments

The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) offers a range of Shariah-compliant financing instruments to support economic development and infrastructure projects in its member countries. Through these instruments, the IsDB finances a variety of projects in the agricultural, industrial, agro-industrial and infrastructural sectors. The Bank also finances small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs), micro-finance schemes etc. These instruments fall under the following categories:

- i. **Loan Financing:** Loans are extended mostly to governments or to public institutions having the government guarantee and provide long-term financing for development projects in basic infrastructure and agriculture. They are given interest free and bear a service fee to cover related administrative expenses incurred by IsDB. Repayment is made over a period of 15 to 25 years, including a grace period of 3 to 7 years, depending on the classification of the beneficiary country. Loan financing with even softer conditions may be provided for certain types of projects in the least developed member countries. The repayment would then go up to 30 years including 10 years of grace, with the administrative fee.
- ii. **Technical Assistance:** The purpose of this assistance is to finance the acquisition of technical expertise to prepare or implement a particular project, or for the purpose of formulating policies, or for providing institutional support or human resources development and training. Technical Assistance is generally of two types. The first type is extended directly to the project to help prepare the required technical and economic feasibility studies, detailed technical designs and tender/bid documents or to provide the necessary services for technical supervision of project implementation. The second type is provided to help in determining sectoral policies, preparing sectoral plans, construction programme and institutional support for capacity building. Taking into consideration the nature and type of the project, technical assistance is provided either as a grant or in the form of an interest-free loan. Such financing is subject to a lump sum service fee that would cover part of the actual administrative costs incurred by the Bank, at a maximum rate of 1.5% per annum if calculated on an annual basis. The technical assistance may combine a grant element and an interest-free loan.

- iii. **Leasing:** According to this mode, IsDB procures the assets that constitute similar and independent items, such as machinery and equipment needed for lines of production in case of factory financing, power generation plants, or ships, etc. Then it leases them to the beneficiary for a specific period of time. The assets procured remain the property of the Bank throughout the lease financing period, which may extend for up to 20 years, including a gestation period of up to 5 years. This mode is basically used in financing projects in medium- and high-income member countries. The Bank earns a profit margin or a mark-up on such leasing operations (the beneficiary may also opt for a floating rate). The profit margin rate is reviewed periodically in the light of changes in the cost of alternative borrowing opportunities and other economic and financial factors. The beneficiary is required to provide a government guarantee, or a first class bank guarantee or any other guarantee acceptable to the Bank. Among the advantages of Leasing, for the beneficiary is that the goods involved are tax exempt according to the Articles of Agreement establishing the Islamic Development Bank, which is owner of the commodity. From an accounting point of view, Lease installments are taken as part of the operating costs and are not considered a debt.
- iv. **Instalment Sale:** According to this mode of financing, IsDB purchases the machinery/equipment needed for a certain project then re-sells them to the beneficiary adding a mark-up which is mutually agreed upon between the Bank and the beneficiary. The beneficiary then repays this higher price in semi-annual equal instalments over a period extending up to 15 years, including gestation period of up to 5 years. According to this mode of financing, ownership of the asset is transferred to the beneficiary upon delivery (this allows the beneficiary to give the asset in security to secure financing for operation purposes, for example). The return to the Bank in the form of a mark-up which is reviewed and subject to change from time to time. The beneficiary, under this mode of financing, is required to furnish a government, first class bank or any other guarantee acceptable to the Bank.
- v. **Istisna'a:** This mode is applied in the financing of manufacturing of goods and equipment, as well as in the financing of construction works. From the Shari'ah point of view, it is defined as a contract in which one of the parties, the seller (the IsDB, as financier, in this case) is obliged to manufacture/construct or produce a specific thing, which is possible to be made from materials available to him, according to certain agreed upon specifications, and have it delivered to the buyer at a determined price. In IsDB operations, the buyer pays the price over an agreed upon period. The

conditions governing the financing by way of Istisna' are the same as those governing Instalment Sale as far as the terms, rate of return, guarantees and ceiling are concerned.

- vi. **Lines of Financing:** IsDB extends lines of financing to the National Development Financing Institutions (NDFIs) or Islamic Banks (IBs) to promote the growth of small and medium scale enterprises, particularly in the industrial sector. The line is used by the NDFI/IB to finance sub-projects (SMEs) through leasing, Installment sale, or istisna'a modes (equity may be applicable in certain cases), on pre-agreed terms and conditions. Request by an entrepreneur to have a project financed by the line is made to the NDFI/IB concerned. The latter is authorized to approve projects up to a certain level, depending on how it is categorized by IsDB. Beyond that level, the NDFI/IB submits its appraisal report to IsDB for decision. The NDFI/IB are remunerated for their role as agents of IsDB according to a pre-agreed formula.
- vii. **Equity Participation:** IsDB participates in the capital share of productive industrial and agro-industrial projects that are economically and financially viable. The Bank's maximum participation in the capital share of a company/enterprise is limited to one-third of the equity capital, and is undertaken to encourage other financiers to participate in the financing of such companies/enterprises. A condition of the Bank participation is that the company/enterprise should not deal in interest in its financing operations.
- viii. **Murabaha:** This mode of financing is used in the financing of foreign trade, both 'imports' and 'exports'. The Bank purchases the commodity requested and re-sells it to the beneficiary. In case of import financing, the period of financing is up to 30 months, while, in case of export financing, it may extend up to 120 months. Preference is given to financing of commodities imported from member countries of the Bank, where they are subject to a lower mark-up rate.. In all circumstances, mark-up rates will be competitive to those prevailing in the market. In case of the beneficiary repaying on or before due date, he is given a rebate to a certain percentage of the 'gross spread' which may vary from time to time. The beneficiary's risk has to be accepted by IsDB to qualify for this financing. The security provided could be in the form of an unconditional and irrevocable guarantee from the central bank in his country, any first class commercial bank acceptable to IsDB, or any other security acceptable to IsDB.

- ix. **Profit Sharing:** Profit Sharing is a form of partnership which involves the pooling of funds between the IsDB and another party for the financing of a project, each partner obtaining a percentage of the net profit accruing from the venture. The profit accruing to (or loss incurred by) each partner is proportional to its share in the venture. This mode might be suitable for projects expected to have a high financial rate of return.

The development assistance provided by the Nordic countries is dealt with in the Nordic Section. Nordic countries consist of four countries namely Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland. Nordic section examines and scrutinizes proposals for Nordic countries development assistance (Loans, grants, etc.) received from Ministries/Divisions for allocation and identification of sources thereof. These countries have been provided their bilateral and multilateral collaboration through their country strategy programs. Each country has a distinct strategy and set of development cooperation methods. The modalities for development cooperation are also unique. Country specific programs are as follows:

Country specific programs

Denmark

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (GoB) have 50-year long history of bilateral cooperation. During this period Denmark has been providing assistance to Bangladesh in the areas of Agriculture, Water and Sanitation, Transport Sectors, Climate change, Human Rights and Good Governance Programme. Denmark generally offers assistance in the form of grants, while its cooperative efforts involve a blend of concessional loans and credits.

Sweden

Since 1972, Sweden has been supporting Bangladesh with financial and technical support in the areas of universal human rights, good governance, basic education, and urban environment development. Sweden recently expressed its interest to assist with the expansion of the energy, climate change, and development sectors. In order to contribute to the socio-economic growth of the country, Sweden also offers assistance to both government and non-government organizations.

Norway

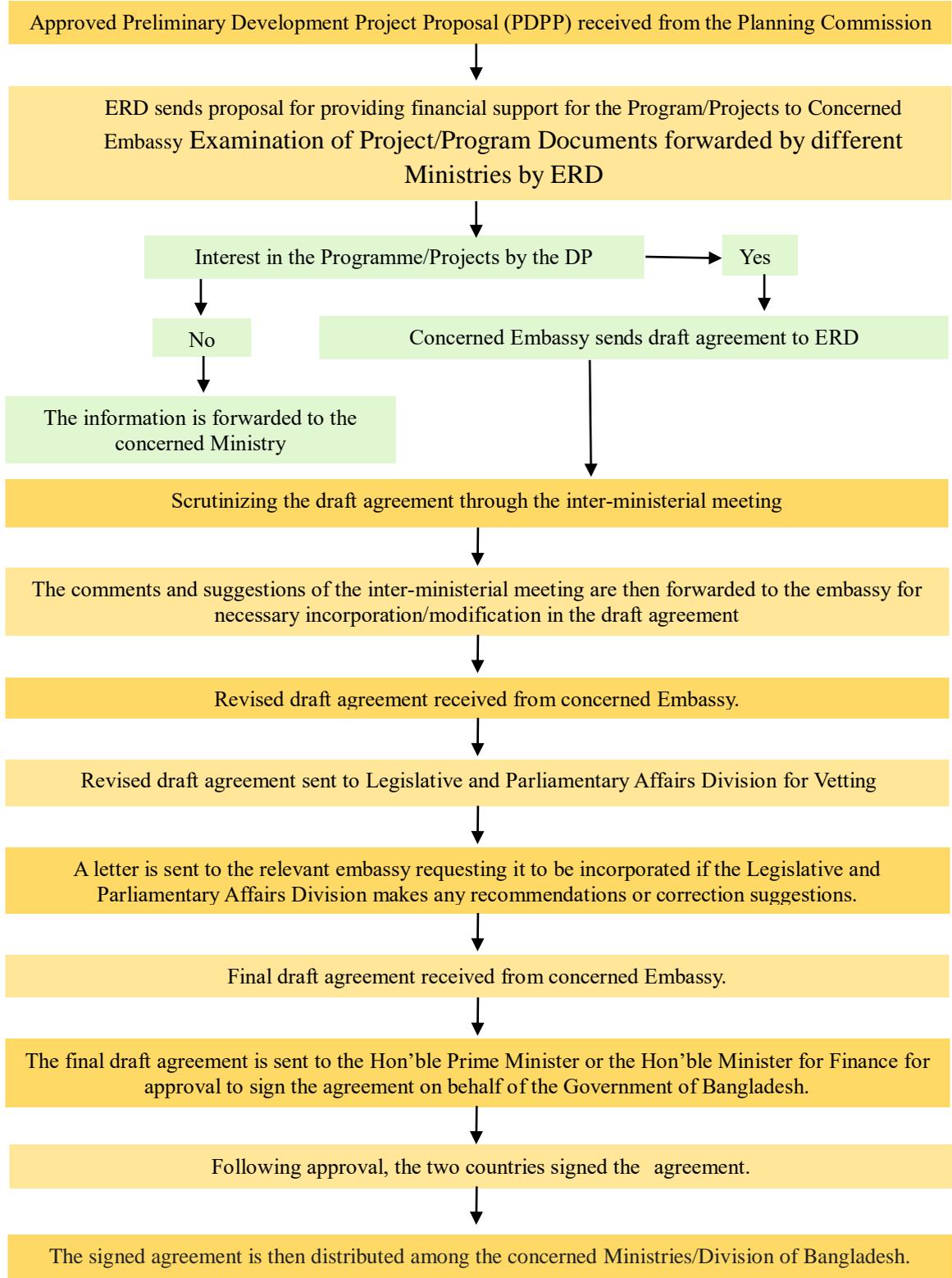
Bangladesh has maintained a bilateral relationship with Norway since 1973. The main areas of Norwegian cooperation have traditionally included investment in trade, power and energy, the environment, good governance, gender and human rights, culture, education, and the growth of the private sector.

Finland

Finland has a long-standing friendship with Bangladesh. It has participated in Bangladesh's economic development process since 1971. As per the official record of ERD, since 1971 Bangladesh received assistance in the form of Food Assistance, Commodity Assistance, and Project Assistance.

Flow Chart: Working Procedure of Nordic Countries Financing

The working procedure is clearly described through a flow chart below, which narrates all the relevant steps followed and points out all the different situations that arise during the mobilization process.



2.5.6 Europe Wing

Development Partners under Europe Wing

France

The Agence Française de Développement [AFD] is a public development-finance institution which has been operating for more than 75 years to alleviate poverty and foster sustainable development in the developing and emerging countries as well as in the French Overseas Provinces. AFD executes the French Government's development assistance policies. The Government of France channelizes assistance through AFD. The AFD continues to be a trusted partner of Bangladesh offering financial assistance in undertaking macro-level development projects since 2012.

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

The assistance of the Swiss Government to Bangladesh is administered by the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC). SDC has been assisting Bangladesh through food assistance, commodity assistance and project assistance since 1976. Agreement on technical cooperation between the Swiss Confederation and the People's Republic of Bangladesh was signed on 07 April 1976.

FCDO [*former DFID (UK)*]

The UK has a long-standing political, economic, and cultural relationship with Bangladesh dates back to 1971. At present the British Government coordinates its financial support to Bangladesh through Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) that administers the British overseas development assistance programmes. Department for International Development (DFID) was functioning in Bangladesh since 1997 which was merged with Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) on 2 September 2022.

The European Union

The bilateral relationship between the Government of Bangladesh and the European Union (EU) has been continuing since 1973. The thematic areas of cooperation are human capital development, green inclusive development, and inclusive governance. The office of the European Commission was established in Dhaka in 1982, which was upgraded as a full delegation under the Vienna Convention in 1988. EU-Bangladesh Framework Agreement was signed in 1984. The first Commercial Cooperation Agreement signed in 1976, was replaced by an updated Trade and Cooperation Agreement in March 2001. European Union

trade relations with Bangladesh are based on unilateral trade preferences granted by the EU since 2001 under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), namely the Everything But Arms (EBA) arrangement that allows duty-free, quota-free market access arrangement for the LDCs.

The European Investment Bank (EIB)

The European Investment Bank (EIB), created under the Treaty of Rome in 1958, is the foremost financing arm of the European Union (EU). Under the framework agreement between the People's Republic of Bangladesh and EIB since the beginning of its operations with the Government of Bangladesh in 2000, the EIB has supported in Health, Water Supply, and Transport and Communication sectors. Recently, although the focus of the EIB's operational activities is on the EU Member States, it manages the EU's development cooperation programmes covering 160 countries and territories. The priority areas of EIB are Renewable Energy, Public Health, Infrastructure, Environment and Climate.

Russia

The bilateral relationship between the Government of Bangladesh and the Russian Federation (former Soviet Union) has been continuing since 1971. USSR is among the first few countries to recognize Bangladesh as an independent country on 25 January 1972. The historic visit of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to USSR in March 1972 laid the foundation of bilateral relations between the two countries. Cooperation in the field of education and cultural arena with Russia is also emerging and vibrant. Bangladesh-Russia Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation (BR-IGC) was formed with the signing of an agreement between Dhaka and Moscow on 01 March 2017. The Commission encompassed a diversified areas of cooperation for discussion ranging from trade, investment, power and energy, food, agriculture, fisheries and livestock, science and technology, ICT, education, industry, research, marine transport, and smooth banking transaction. The outcome of each meeting is reflected through a Protocol signed between two sides covering various areas of cooperation.

Germany

Germany is one of the trusted development partners of Bangladesh since 1972. Bangladesh acclaimed Germany's contributions for the past 50 years as well as the constructive progress where Germany has played a significant role. Climate change mitigation and adaptation, renewable energy and energy efficiency, sustainable urban developments are

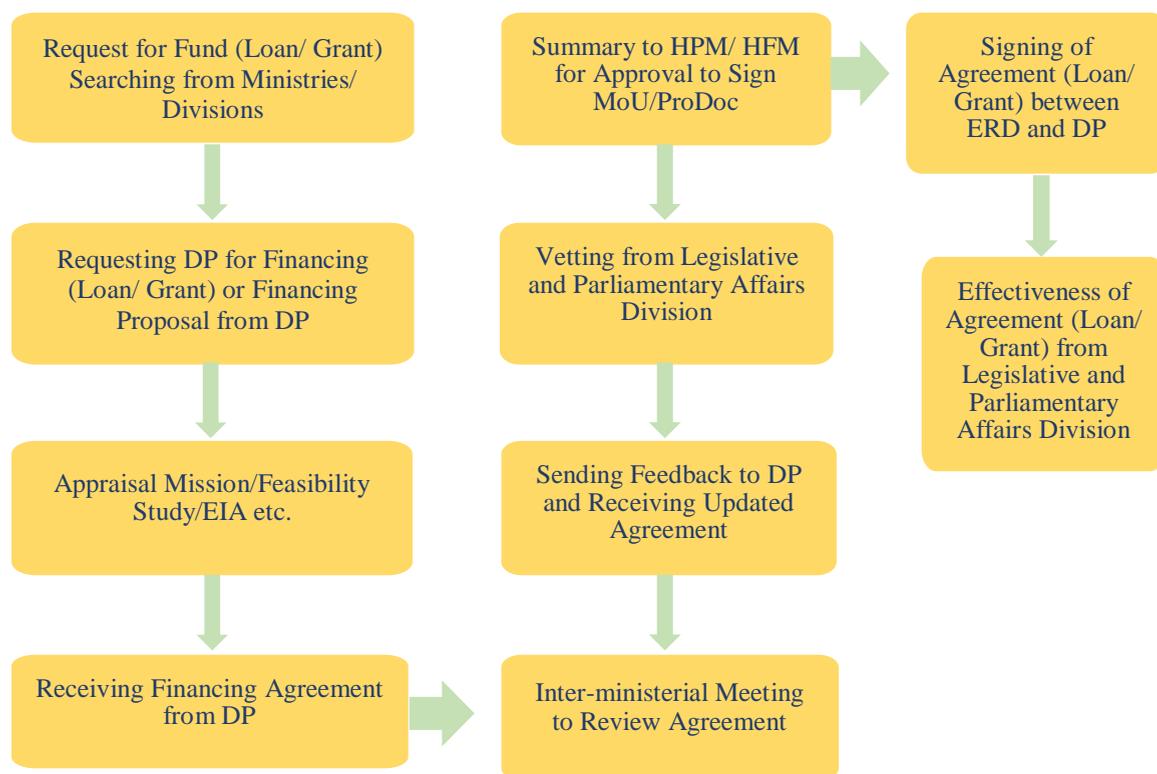
the fundamental areas of Bangladesh-German development cooperation. Therefore, climate issues and energy form the first cooperation pillar. To accompany Bangladesh in the process of LDC graduation, Germany has proposed to strengthen the cooperation in the area of technical and vocational education and training, diversification of the economy and offered support to Bangladesh's different export industry to comply with the increasing social and environmental standards at different export destinations. This constitutes the second pillar of the joint cooperation. As a third pillar, Germany proposes to continue the work on the protection of the environment, especially for the Mangroves which are a biodiversity hotspot. Both the governments have agreed that the new cooperation would be centered around three core areas: i) Climate and Energy - Just Transition; ii) Sustainable Economic Development, Training and Employment, and iii) Conserving Nature and Natural Resources, Protecting Life on Earth. The bilateral partnership entails a wide range of instruments including technical cooperation, financial cooperation with development loans and grants. Apart from Government-to-Government cooperation, the new partnership aims at improving the collaboration and exchange between relevant scientific institutions and civil society organizations in Bangladesh and Germany. The current German government has established a new partnership category: climate and development partnerships. These partnerships entail a long-lasting, predictable and reliable deepened cooperation in the areas of climate change and development.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Royal Netherlands Government has been providing development support to Bangladesh since our independence. The assistance is provided in the form of grants and technical assistance. The Government of the Netherlands has made a notable contribution in Bangladesh in the field of land reclamation from different rivers for the development of char.

Resource Mobilization Process

The procedure is clearly described through a flow chart below, which begins with request for funds and ends with effectiveness of the agreement from Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division.



2.5.7 Asia, JEC and F&F Wing

Development Partners under Asia, JEC & F&F Wing

A. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

The operations of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to support building sustainable physical infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region with a view to improve social and economic conditions in countries across the region started in 2016. AIIB has 109 approved members, including both regional and non-regional members. As one of the founding members of the Bank, Bangladesh has been availing of the facilities of AIIB. AIIB has supported projects in various sectors in Bangladesh, including energy, transportation, urban development, and water supply. These projects aim to enhance infrastructure, reduce poverty, and promote economic growth in the country.

"The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Act, 2015" has been formulated by Bangladesh to ratify the Articles of Agreement (AoA). Bangladesh played the role of director from 2020 to 2022 for Constituency - 3. Other members of Constituency - 3 are Thailand, Nepal,

Malaysia, the Maldives, and the Philippines. The total subscription in Bangladesh is USD 660.5 million, and the number of shares is 6,605. The total number of votes in Bangladesh is 8836. As 'Paid- in Share (20%)', Bangladesh has to pay USD 132.10 million (around 1120.20 crore taka) in 10 equal installments. Every installment is equal to USD 13.21 million. Bangladesh has already paid eight installments till December 2022.

Salient Features of AIIB Loan

Modality of Loan

Interest, Commitment Fee, and Front-End Fee at the rate specified in the Financial Loan Agreement shall be payable semiannually on the payment date for the principal disbursed and the outstanding. The Grace Period and Loan Maturity Period are also guided by the concerned Loan Agreement.

Currency

USD, Euro, RMB and other hard currencies in which AIIB is able to fund itself efficiently in the market.

Procurement Process

For Loan projects the procurement process is open competitive bidding.

B. New Development Bank (NDB)

The New Development Bank (NDB), formerly referred to as the BRICS Development Bank, is a multilateral development bank established by the BRICS states (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). According to the Agreement on the NDB, "the Bank shall support public or private projects through loans, guarantees, equity participation and other financial instruments." Moreover, the NDB "shall cooperate with international organizations and other financial entities and provide technical assistance for projects to be supported by the Bank." In September 2021, Bangladesh achieved the distinction of becoming the first country, apart from the original BRICS members, to join the New Development Bank. The NDB's operational focus encompasses clean energy and energy efficiency, transport infrastructure, water and sanitation, environmental protection, social infrastructure, and digital infrastructure.

Bangladesh formed a constituency in collaboration with the UAE and Egypt for the positions of Director and Alternate Director. Notably, Bangladesh completed its tenure as the initial Director for this constituency, spanning from September 2021 to June 2023.

Bangladesh purchased shares worth 188.4 million USD, payable in seven installments over seven years, representing 1.79% ownership. Bangladesh has already fulfilled its commitment by making two payments totaling 37.68 million USD.

Bangladesh has drafted the NDB Act 2023. It is expected that the act will be placed before the Bangladesh Parliament soon. By becoming a member of NDB, Bangladesh will have the opportunity to get financing from NDB for infrastructural development projects.

Salient Features of NDB Loan

Modality of Loan

Interest, Commitment Fee, and Front-End Fee at the rate specified in the Financial Loan Agreement shall be payable semiannually on the payment date for the principal disbursed and the outstanding. The Grace Period and Loan Maturity Period are also guided by the concerned Loan Agreement.

Currency

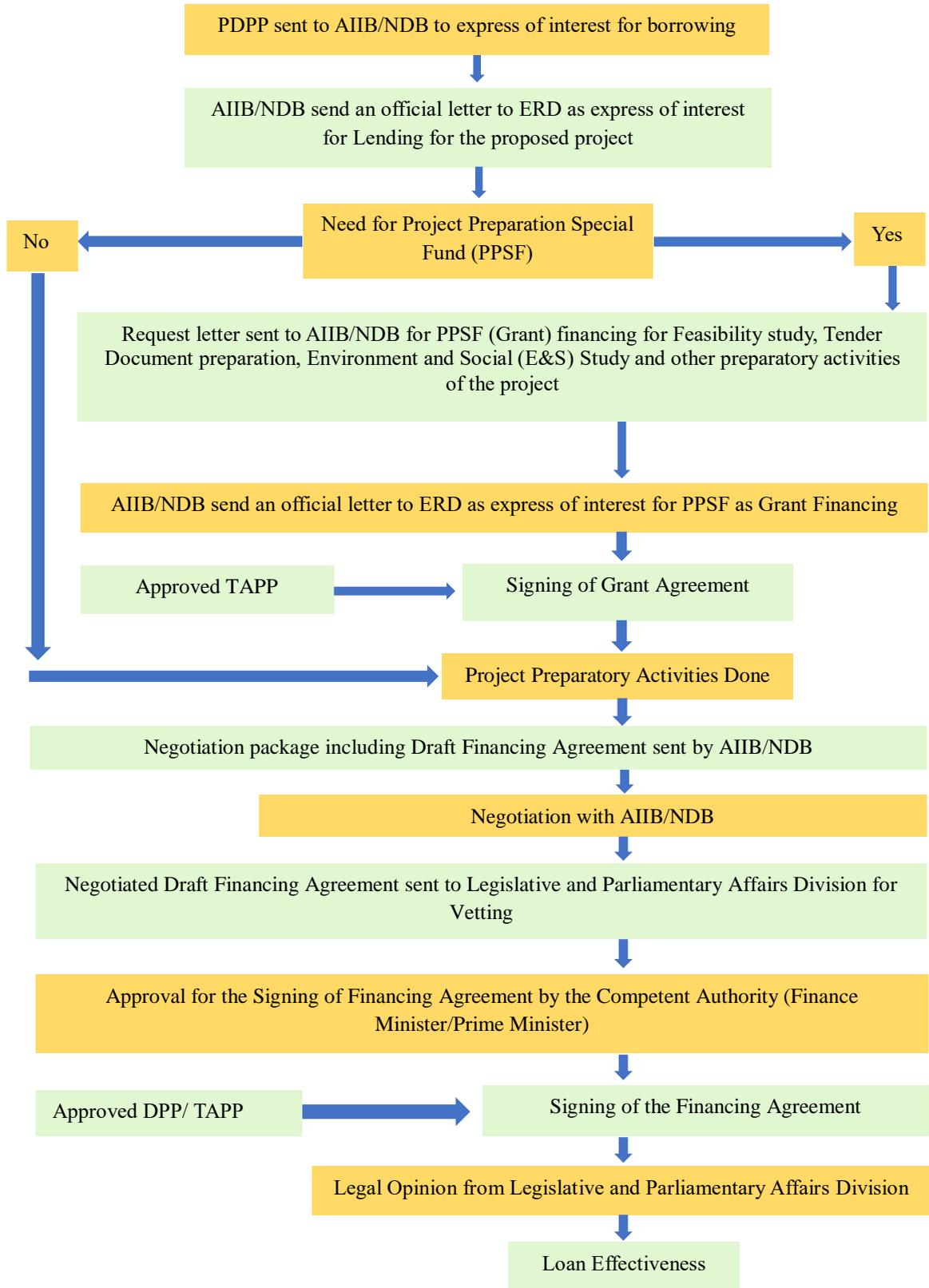
NDB provides United States Dollar and Euro denominated loans and endeavors to provide loans denominated in the currencies of its member countries.

Procurement Process

For Loan projects the procurement process is open competitive bidding.

Flow Chart: Processing Steps of AIIB/NDB Financing

The AIIB/NDB financing process is shown here through a flow chart. The chart encompasses all the relevant steps followed and depicts all the different situations that arise during mobilization process.



C. Korea

The Republic of Korea (ROK) is one of the most important development partners of Bangladesh leading the increasing operations in Bangladesh with cheapest source of external financing at this moment.

Assistance from Korea Exim Bank to Bangladesh

Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF)

The Government of Korea established the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) in June 1987 for extending bilateral ODA loans to developing countries. The Korea Exim Bank is responsible for the management of the EDCF, including project appraisal, execution of loan agreements and evaluation after project completion. Operations of EDCF commenced in Bangladesh through signing an agreement on the 2 June 1997. Since its inception, EDCF has been providing soft loans to Bangladesh to implement development projects.

Important Features of Korea EDCF loan

Interest

Interest at the rate specified in the Loan Agreement shall be payable semiannually on the Payment Date for the principal disbursed and outstanding. Interest shall accrue from the respective dates on which the proceeds of the Loan are disbursed.

Repayment Method

Semi-annual equal installments after the grace period.

Currency

Currency Repayment of principal, interest and any other charges shall be made in Korean won.

Procurement procedure

For EDCF loan the procurement process is competitive Bidding among Korean Bidders.

Economic Development Promotion Facility (EDPF)

Korea also provides loan to Bangladesh through another concessional window named “Economic Development Promotion Facility (EDPF)”. EDPF is also administered by the Korean Exim Bank. Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) provides grants for implementing projects in Bangladesh.

Important Features of Korea EDPF loan

Interest

Interest at the rate specified in the Loan Agreement shall be payable semiannually on the Payment Date for the principal disbursed and outstanding. Interest shall accrue from the respective dates on which the proceeds of the Loan are disbursed.

Repayment Method

Semi-annual equal installments after the grace period.

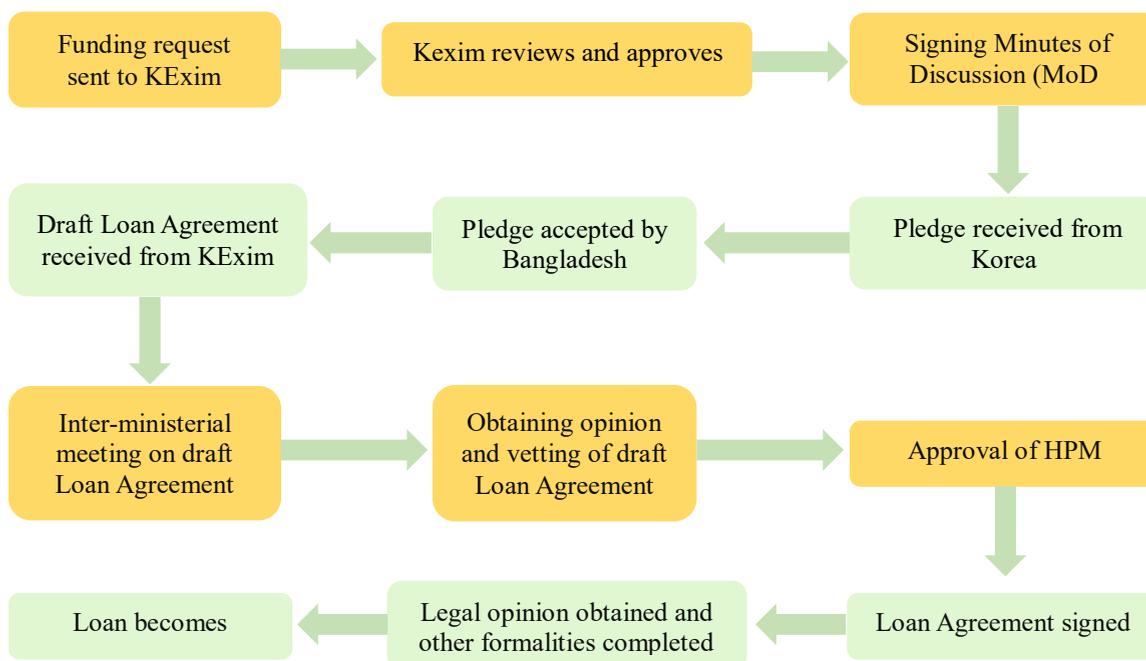
Currency

Currency Repayment of principal, interest and any other charges shall be made in US Dollar.

Procurement procedure

For Korean EDPF loan the procurement process is international bidding following EDPF procurement guidelines.

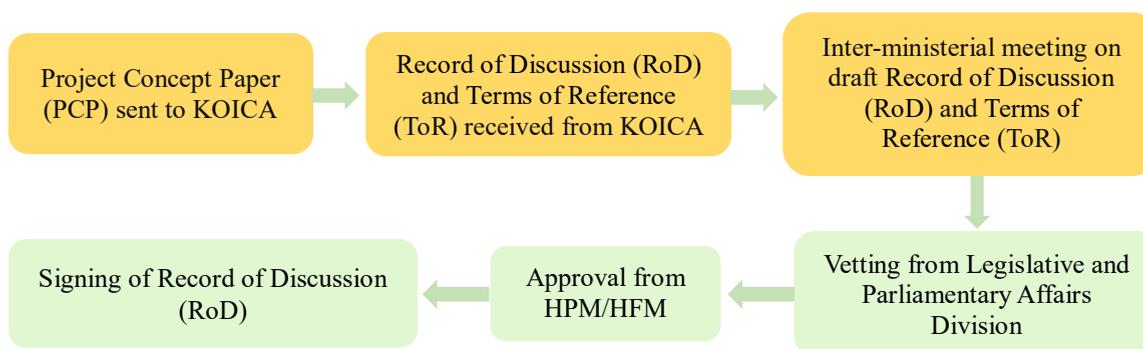
The procedure of signing loan agreement is shown here in a flow chart:



KOICA's Activities in Bangladesh

Economic relationship between the GoB and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) commenced on 16 June 1993 by signing a bilateral agreement. Apart from funding projects with grants, every year, KOICA invites a significant number of officials from different sectors of Bangladesh to attend various training/ seminar/ workshop held in South Korea. KOICA also dispatches volunteers for a period of 2 years to impart training in Bangladesh in various fields. According to recent trends, more than 200 delegates are dispatched every year to work in Bangladesh in various capacities such as project experts, advisors, doctors and volunteers.

Procedure of signing of Grant Agreement with KOICA is shown here in a Flow Chart:



D. China

After the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1975, the multi-faceted cooperations between Bangladesh and China have been maintaining close trade and economic cooperation. Singing Memorandum of Understanding on “Strengthening Investment and Production Capacity Cooperation” during the Visit of the Hon’ble Chinese President Xi Jinping to Bangladesh in 2016, expanded the economic cooperation between these two countries in new heights. China provides assistances in the form of Loan, Grant, Technical and Emergency Assistance. The major areas of focus of Chinese Assistance includes but not limited to mega infrastructure development, Railway, Communications, Power and Energy, ICT, Shipping, Water Supply and Sanitation, Economic Zones etc.

Salient Features of Chines Assistance in Bangladesh

Modality of Loan

China provides development assistance in the form loan in following two ways:

- i. Government Concessional Loan (GCL) - if the loan is less than USD 300 million, GCL is suggested, and
- ii. Preferential Buyer's Credit (PBC) - if the loan is more than USD 300 million, PBC is suggested. In this case Bangladeshi should provide no less than 15% of the commercial contract price of the loan.

Interest, Commitment Fee, and Management fee at the rate specified in the concerned Loan Agreement shall be payable semiannually on the payment date for the principal disbursed and the outstanding. Grace Period, Loan Availability Period and the Loan Maturity Period are also guided by the concerned Loan Agreement.

Currency

Currency Repayment of principal and payment of refund, interest and any other charges shall be made in Chinese Renminbi for GCL loans and US Dollar for PBC loans.

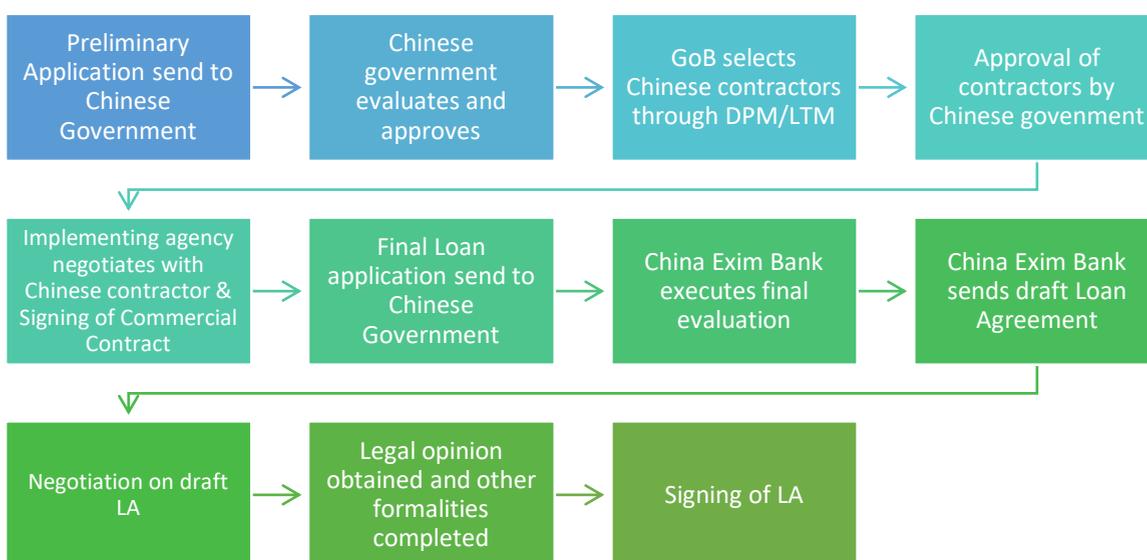
Procurement Process

Procedure for Loans: Initially, China assisted loan projects were implemented by G-to-G through Direct Procurement Method (DPM) from China. In this case, the Government Bangladesh used to select the Chinese Contractor nominated by the Government of China. However, on 30 November 2016 the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs suggested Limited Tendering Method (LTM) i.e., competitive bidding among the Chinese Contractors for all the China assisted loan projects except special nature project of mutual interest such as Economic Zones (Copy Attached).

On 9 March 2017 the Economic Relations Division made a Circular regarding the LTM under Chinese GCL and PBC projects (copy attached). The Chinese Government also revised their Regulations and Process for GCL and PBC on 10 October 2017 and 26 March 2018 respectively to select the Contractor on Competitive bidding among the Chinese Contractors.

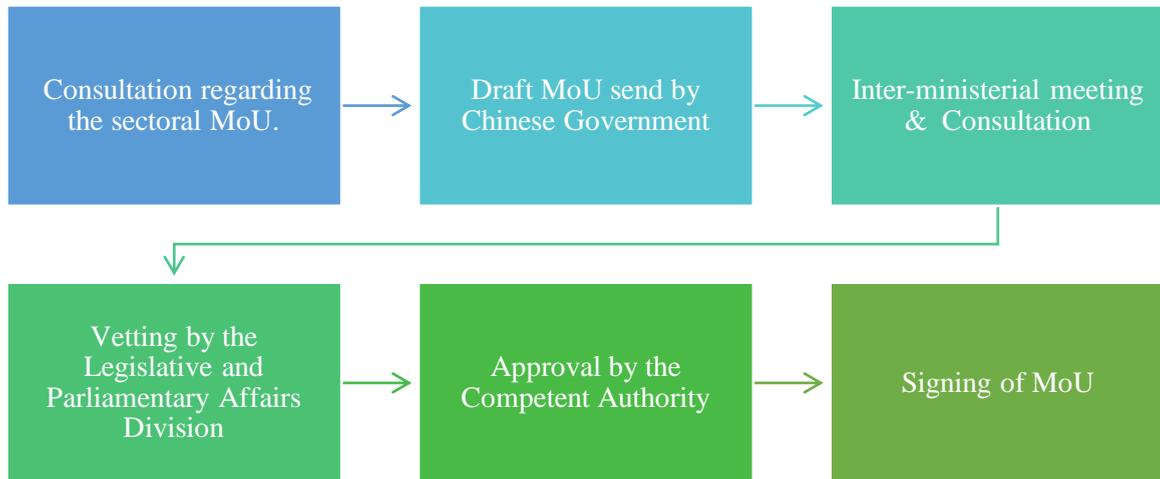
Working Procedure

Loans: The processing of Chinese loan starts with the preparation of Primary Development Project Proposal (PDPP) by the concerned agency/ministry and approved by the Planning Commission. Chinese Government conducts two stage evaluation – 1. Preliminary Evaluation. 2. Final Evaluation. China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) is responsible for the evaluation and approval of the GCL projects and Ministry of Commerce, People’s Republic of China is responsible for the evaluation and approval of the PBC projects. The following diagram depicts the two-stage evaluation process of China assisted loan projects:

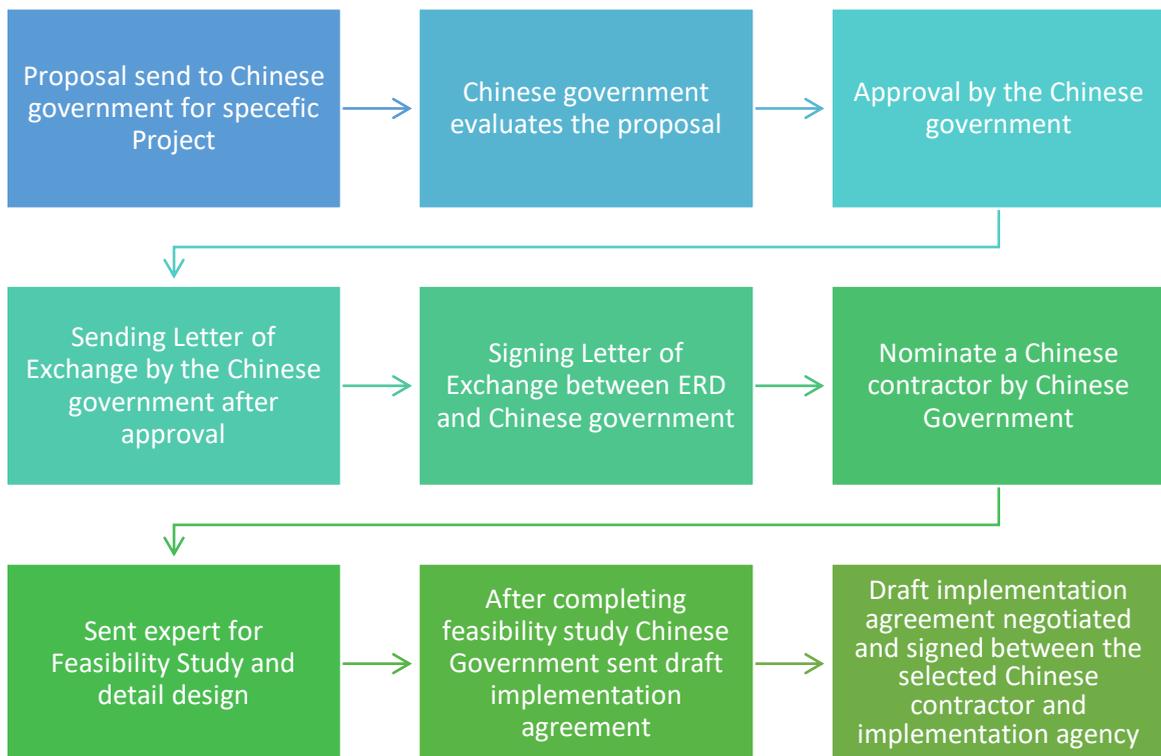


Grants: Chinese Government provides significant amount of Grant assistance for the economic development of Bangladesh. Most of the cases sector wise Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed and after that necessary projects were taken under that MoU. In some cases, specific projects were also directly taken by signing Letter of Exchange. The following diagrams depict the overall procedure of Grant Projects:

Procedure for Signing of MoU:



Procedure after signing the MoU/Signing the Letter of Exchange for individual project:



E. India

India-Bangladesh friendship dated back to the pre-independence era of Bangladesh and still remains integral. India provides assistances to Bangladesh in the form of Loan, Grant, Technical and Emergency assistance. After the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh to India in 2010, signing of the 1st Dollar Indian Credit Line Agreement (LoC) for implementing the development projects of Bangladesh took this long-standing economic cooperation to a new strategic height. Consequently, another two LoC Agreements were also signed in 2016 and 2017. Generally, India supports different infrastructure projects, especially in Railway, Roads Transport and Highways, Shipping, Local Government, Power, ICT, Telecommunications, Civil Aviation, Economic Zones etc.

Salient Features of Indian Line of Credit

Modality of Loan

Interest, Commitment Fee, and Management fee at the rate specified in the concerned LoC Agreement shall be payable semiannually on the payment date for the principal disbursed and the outstanding. The Grace Period, Terminal Disbursement Date and Loan Maturity Period are also guided by the concerned LoC Agreement.

Currency

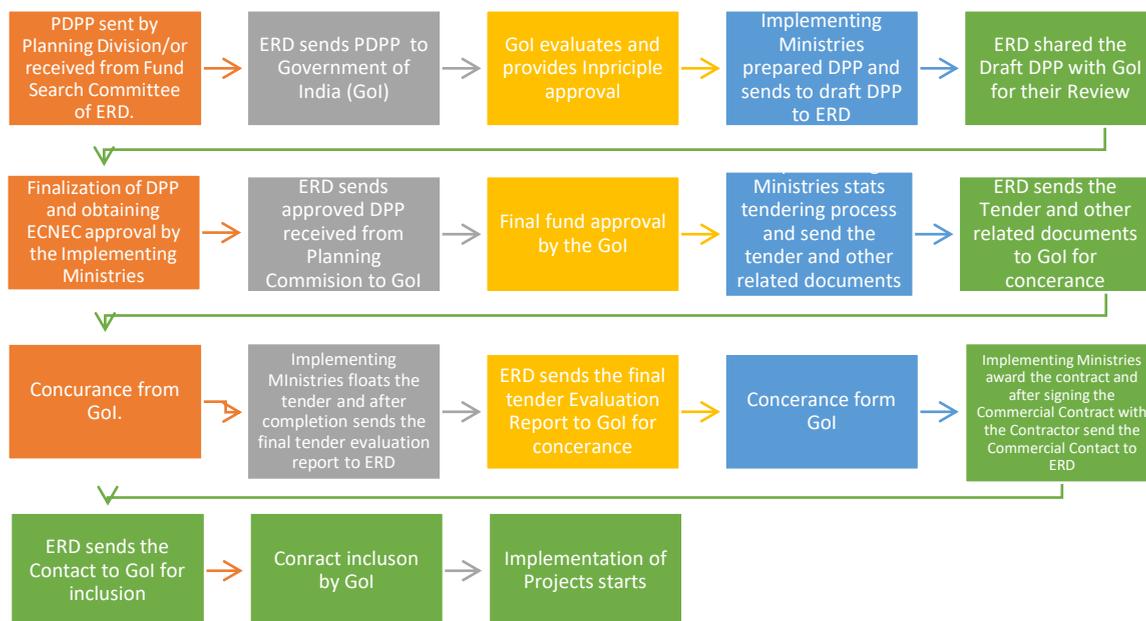
Repayment of Principal and payment of refund, interest and any other charges shall be made in US Dollar.

Procurement Process

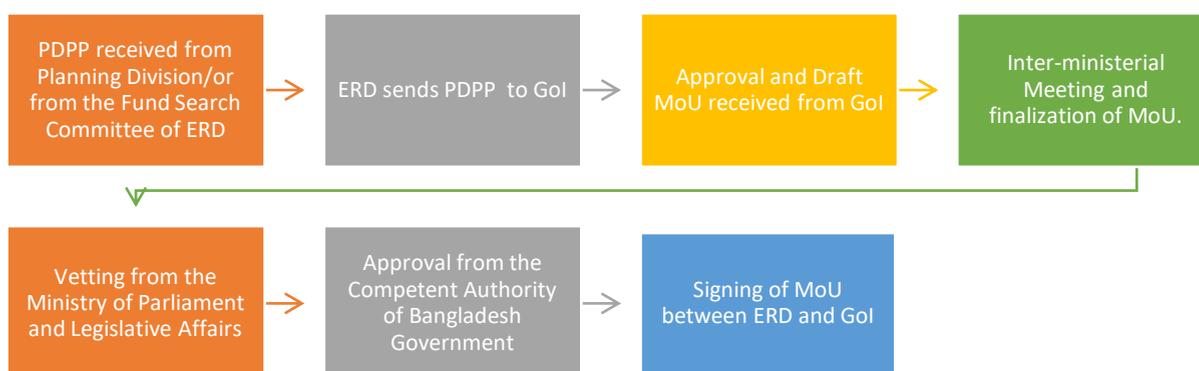
For Loan projects the procurement process is competitive bidding among the Indian Contractors. The Public Procurement Act-2006 and Public Procurement Rules-2008 of Bangladesh are followed in LoC and Indian Grant projects.

Working Procedure

The processing of LoC projects starts with the signing of LoC Agreements. Implementing Ministries prepare Primary Development Project Proposal (PDPP) and Development Project Proposal (DPP) following the planning process of the Government of Bangladesh for each project under the signed MoUs. The following diagram depicts the working procedure of LoC projects.



In the case of Grant, for implementation of High Impact Community Development Projects and Small Development Projects through Local Bodies and other Public Sector Institutions, Memorandum of Understandings (MoU)s were signed. After that, a project wise MoU is signed for each project under the said MoUs between Economic Relations Division and Government of India. The Public Procurement Act -2006 and Public Procurement Rules-2008 of Bangladesh are followed in Grant projects. The following Diagram depicts the working procedure of Grant projects of India:



Joint Economic Commission

In the Joint Economic Commission two countries are discussed about the development of bilateral trade, economic assistance, investment and mutually beneficial cooperation on several issues. The 14th Session of the Joint Commission on Economic and Trade Cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was held on 22 August 2016. The 4th Session of the Joint Economic Commission between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka was held on 08th March 2012. Both the countries agreed to conclude Free Trade Agreement (FTA), invest in industries and extend cooperation in some sectors including shipping, tourism and agriculture.

The 5th Session of the Joint Economic Commission (JEC) between the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka on 09th November 2016. The 2nd Session of the Joint Economic Commission (JEC) between the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Viet Nam was held 07 April 2013.

Fellowship and Foundation (F&F)

Programming and management of fellowships and scholarship and foreign training offers from bilateral and multilateral sources including liaison with Australia Awards (AusAID), China Government, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) and Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC). A fund titled "Bangladesh-Sweden Trust Fund" was constituted in 1984 with the financial assistance of Government of Sweden. The main purpose of this fund is to provide one way travel grant to those students who have gone abroad for higher studies with scholarship but unable to bear the travel cost due to financial constraints.

2.6 External Resources/Foreign Assistance Management

External resources/foreign assistance management includes compilation, analysis and reporting of commitments and disbursements and preparing, budgeting and monitoring of ADP and RADP. These two clusters of functions are carried out by FABA Wing and are discussed in the following sections.

A. Preparation of External Resource Budget

The projection of commitment and disbursement of foreign assistance is prepared by FABA Wing for estimated year and two outer years (consecutive three years). In order to track

foreign assistance mobilization activities, the wing maintains records of pipeline projects/ programs, widely known as the borrowing programme. For this purpose, data on commitments are collected in prescribed format from the front/programming desks of ERD categorizing ‘highly probable’ as the financing agreements targeted to be signed in the current FY and ‘probable’ as the rest of those to be signed later. Although the FY target of commitment is set at the very beginning of a fiscal year, there are readjustments between the two categories and the achievements of each month is derived by analyzing the status of commitments achieved (signed agreements) compared with the updated commitment target (highly probable).

FABA Wing also collects disbursement data usually from development partners directly/ through front/programming desks of ERD and prepares monthly, quarterly and/or yearly disbursement reports. During the monthly coordination meeting of ERD, chaired by Secretary ERD, FABA Wing shows the achievements of both commitments and disbursements of each wing, analyzes the trend compared with previous FY, identifies potentials and drawbacks and facilitates the decisions to accelerate signing procedure as well as the disbursement status. Besides, this wing reports to Finance Division, Bangladesh Bank, World Bank and IMF regarding commitments and disbursements.

B. Allocation of Project Assistance (PA) in ADP/RADP and Project Monitoring

FABA Wing finalizes foreign assistance allocation to the projects included in the Annual Development Programme (ADP) and Revised Annual Development Programme (RADP). To comply with the Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) requirements, this wing deals with the estimation of PA allocation for forthcoming FY and projection of PA allocation for the two outer years. Allocations are prepared and presented into three different formats i.e., project wise, ministry wise and sector wise. Moreover, projects and allocations thereof are categorized into investment projects and technical assistance projects. It is to be noted that disbursement procedures of the project assistances are broadly classified into Direct Project Assistance (DPA) and Reimbursable Project Assistance (RPA), which play a crucial role in understanding the category of the projects and thus determining the allocation of PA in ADP and RADP. The issues of DPA and RPA are explained in detail in chapter 4.

The process of ADP and RADP are almost same. The processes follow some steps explained below-

ADP process

- The preparations of ADP (PA) for the upcoming FY begin from December. During December, in parallel with the RADP (PA) process, FABA Wing collects data on foreign assistance requirements for the forthcoming FY and projection of PA allocation for the two outer years and sends the ministry/division wise initial projection of foreign assistance requirements to Finance Division (FD). The wing also prepares an estimation regarding receipt of budget support and non-ADP assistance (food) and sends it to FD.
- Accordingly FD circulates this resource ceiling as budget call circular-1 to prepare MTBF budget.
- FABA Wing again collects data on PA expenditure/utilization up to January and PA requirements from the line ministries/divisions.
- FABA Wing invites representatives of each ministry along with all project directors of that particular ministry to explain rationality of their requirements.
- Weeklong meetings held in ERD to finalize the allocation of PA into projects.
- Afterwards, considering the ceiling and availability of resources, the PA is allocated against each project within respective ministry's portfolio.
- The wing prepares project wise, ministry wise and sector wise allocation, takes approval from the Honourable Minister of Finance and sends it to Programming Division of Planning Commission.
- The ministry wise allocation is also sent to the Finance Division.

During a particular FY, upon request from the ministries/divisions, FABA Wing also provides NOC for the foreign assistance reallocation both within and among projects and from the 'Allocation of Special Needs' reserved at ERD's end.

FABA Wing works closely with Finance Division and Planning Division during national budget preparation process. For example- representative of the wing attends the meetings of Coordination Council, Budget Monitoring & Resources Committee (BMRC) held at FD, extended meeting of the Planning Commission, etc. Moreover, FABA Wing prepares budget speech for the approval of national budget in Parliament.

RADP process

FABA Wing plays a vital role in monitoring the utilization of foreign assistance through RADP. To finalize RADP, each year the wing collects data on the utilization of ADP (PA) up to October from each ministry/division. Afterwards, weeklong meetings held at ERD during December to finalize the RADP through readjusting the allocations of ADP according to need and performance. After finalizing, the RADP allocation is sent to Programming Division and to Finance Division in similar format as done for ADP.

Besides RADP process, FABA Wing makes some periodical analysis by using information collected from IMED and own database to evaluate performance and makes report to the higher authority. In addition to that, some special measures are taken to oversee the performance of the big and important projects as per instructions of the higher authority. Moreover, the wing communicates with Concerned DP and project implementing agency and try to find out the obstacles of smooth implementation and the relevant solutions whenever a trend of slow disbursement is occurred. Additionally, FABA Wing identifies slow moving projects to measure the pace of the disbursement of foreign assistances after the signing of the agreements.

C. Other issues of Foreign Assistance Management

Fast Track projects

Fast Track Projects are crucial and essential for the sake of national development and need quick implementation. There are two committees to deal with the Fact Track projects- Fast Track Monitoring Committee and Fast Track Task Force Committee.

Fast Track Monitoring Committee

In a notification dated May 15, 2013, with reference number 09.261.020.00.00.005.2012-57, the government formally established a ‘Fast Track Project Monitoring Committee’. The committee is chaired by the Honourable Prime Minister and includes the Secretary of the Ministry responsible for the selected Fast Track Project as a member. The committee's core responsibilities involve the identification of Fast Track projects and the provision of guidance to address any implementation issues related to these projects. Secretary/Senior Secretary, Economic Relations Division is the Member Secretary of the committee. The formation and responsibilities of the committee are explained in Annexure-3.

Fast Track Task Force Committee

In a notification dated 08 July 2013, following a decision made during a meeting of the Fast Track Project Monitoring Committee on 16-06-2013, a Fast Track Task Force was established. The Task Force composition includes the Principal Secretary to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and SDG Coordinator in the Prime Minister's Office as the Joint Chairpersons and the Additional Secretary from FABAWing as the Member-Secretary. The primary scope of this Task Force involves monitoring the implementation of decisions made by the Fast Track Project Monitoring Committee, reviewing the progress of Fast Track projects, identifying implementation issues, and proposing solutions. The Task Force will also provide recommendations to the Fast Track Project Monitoring Committee regarding project progress and problem-solving strategies. The detailed formation and responsibilities of the committee are explained in Annexure-4.

Foreign Aid Management System (FAMS)

FABAWing has taken an initiative for development of Foreign Aid Management System (FAMS) to manage the foreign assistance budgeting more efficiently. Foreign Aid Management System (FAMS) was introduced in 2017. Each office and operator will get a user ID and password to provide input or to approve an allocation.

Purpose

- Online Borrowing Programme
- Database of foreign funded projects
- Online ADP/RADP finalization process
- Integration with iBAS++, AMS, PMIS and exchange of data among these software

Process

- At the beginning of ADP/RADP process for a particular FY, Project Directors will put their allocation demand in FAMS and forward it to the associated agency
- Agency operator will check the data, makes necessary changes and forward it to Ministry/Division
- Ministry/division checks, makes necessary changes and forwards to ERD
- Responsible section of FABAWing will check, analyze, make necessary changes consulting the implementing ministry/division, finalize and send to Programming Division of Planning Commission.

CHAPTER 3

Debt Management

3.1 External Debt: Definition and Purpose

External debt is a financial liability arising due to external borrowing and generally the borrower have to repay the principal along with interest rate within an agreed period of time. Moreover, other fees such as commitment fee, service charge, default fee can be attached to the terms and conditions. According to international finance, the instruments of debt can be a loan, bond, budget support, commodity credit, etc.

Deficit financing of the government has increased manifold during the last decade and both domestic and external borrowing is necessary to finance the budget deficit. However, external concessional financing is favorable for relatively low cost and longer time for repayment.

3.2 Debt Strategy of Bangladesh

An important reflection of Bangladesh's prudent strategy has been the low level of debt. Since independence, Bangladesh has succeeded in maintaining a balanced debt portfolio. Although the gross public expenditure has been growing over the years, the government has established a track record of maintaining an overall deficit within 5 per cent of GDP and a low level of debt to GDP ratio. The low level of debt limits the country's exposure to shocks, domestic as well as external. As a result, the government has better maneuverability and can spend more on the priority/ thrust sectors without compromising the macroeconomic stability.

Bangladesh borrows externally both from multilateral and bilateral sources. Majority of these loans are concessional. The government aims to maximize the concessional financing to save borrowing costs and the traditional sources will remain the government's preferred source of funding. However, after graduation, it is expected that access to concessional finance will decrease and may dry up completely after a while. Therefore, government is trying to develop the domestic bond market and is implementing various reforms to that end.

3.3 Legal Basis of External Debt Management

Constitution mandated the government to borrow external resources. According to Allocation of Business and The Rules of Business 1996, ERD is responsible for management & repayment of public debt from external sources. Moreover, According to Article 6 (kha) of Public Debt Act, 2022, ERD will be treated both as a front and back

office to deal with foreign assistance mobilization, debt servicing, debt accounting, debt budgeting and profiling and all other debt management works.

External Assistance has a pivotal role in bridging the gap between available resource and investment needs. The parliament decides how much resource will be collected from external sources in a financial year. Traditionally the overall deficit financing from foreign assistance limits around 2% of the GDP. The Debt management activities are described in the next sections.

3.4 Debt Management Activities

ERD's debt management activities are mostly done by FABAWing, e.g., debt data management, debt servicing, reporting, debt analysis, etc. These activities are described in the next sections.

3.4.1 Debt Data Management and Debt Accounting

Since 1992 FABAWing has been using Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS), an UNCTAD launched software, for management of external debt. In 2013, DMFAS version was upgraded from version 5.3 to 6.0. Version 6.0 is a web-based system.

On receipt of loan or grant agreement from any of the wings of ERD, respective section of FABAWing opens a file for individual loan/grants, allocate an identification number (ID) and records the basic details of loan/grant such as the name of the DP, amount and period of loan/grant, rate of interest, other fees where applicable, grace period, disbursement period, and repayment schedule etc. in the DMFAS system. During the disbursement period, FABAWing receives actual disbursement notice from lenders through their Web mail or through front desks of ERD. Sometimes disbursement data are captured from Bangladesh Bank's letter of transferring fund to the concerned project account. After receiving disbursement advice, credit-line wise disbursement data are recorded into the DMFAS system. In the process, the system automatically updates credit-line wise total disbursement, outstanding debt, loan in the pipeline and other relevant data.

3.4.2 Debt Servicing and Budgeting/ Functions related to Repayment of Foreign Debt

FABAWing prepares budget in December of each year for all the debt service payments fall due to foreign creditors in the next fiscal year and sends it to Finance Division for making appropriate provisions in the budget. At the beginning of FY, the wing also sends currency wise DSL budget to BB to ensure smooth debt servicing during the whole FY.

FABA Wing arranges payment of periodical interest and repayment of loan installments according to amortization schedule of respective loan on due dates. On receipt of bills from the respective creditors, concerned section of this wing verifies it with records and issues a Government Order to BB to affect the remittance. The GO includes the followings-

- Amount that is required to be paid,
- The date on which the remittance is to be made
- The name of the lending agency to whom the remittance is required to be made,
- Specific Bank and Account number of the lending agency etc.

After the remittance is given effect to, BB sends an advice to FABA Wing indicating the value date, amount in taka as well as loan repayment currency. Accordingly, the wing updates payment records in the DMFAS system.

In addition, copy of each GO is always sent to budget wing of FD, CGA, related implementing agency and concerned front desk of ERD. Loan records including payments/ repayments and outstanding balances are reconciled with respective lending agencies at periodical intervals. Again, yearly expenditures on account of debt servicing is reconciled with BB and CGA at the end of every financial year.

3.4.3 Debt Analysis and Assessment

Analysis related to debt and reporting is a day-to-day job of FABA Wing. Credit wise loan disbursement, outstanding loan, loan in the pipeline, debt servicing status and projection are the few common features used by the wing to know the debt scenario of external loan. Besides that, creditor wise loan portfolio analysis, total outstanding, concessionality ratio, grant element of loan, Net Present Value of total outstanding loan and debt servicing at any given time and comparison of financial terms and conditions among creditors are commonly used criterions to get an understanding about present status and future trends.

FABA Wing participates in the exercise of evaluating Medium Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS) and Debt Management Performance Analysis (DeMPPA) with World Bank, Debt Sustainability Analysis with IMF and Credit Rating Agencies such as Standard and Poor's Rating Services, Moody's Investors Service. Debt Sustainability Analysis of Bangladesh external debt portfolio is measured at the end of each financial year to examine comfort zone and or issues of concern. There are internationally recognized indicators and threshold level prescribed by IMF and World Bank for assessment of debt sustainability of

a country. According to World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), Bangladesh is a "medium performer" country.

As medium performer country Bangladesh uses following indicators in assessing debt sustainability:

a) Indicators of debt volume:

- Debt-to-GDP ratio
- Debt-to-exports ratio

b) Indicators of debt service:

- Debt service-to-exports ratio
- Debt service-to-revenue ratio

These thresholds are applicable to public and publicly guaranteed external debt. Bangladesh has a long track record of maintaining comfort zone considering the level of threshold for each of the indicators. Bangladesh is considered as less indebtedness country till now.

3.4.4 Information Report Preparation and Supply

FABA Wing prepares various periodic reports on external debt and ensures compliance with international debt reporting requirements such as:

- Quarterly External Debt Statistic (QEDS) of World Bank,
- Currency wise Deb Service Liability (DSL) to Bangladesh Bank.
- Debtor Reporting System (DRS) to World Bank.

Furthermore, FABA Wing provides information for Economic Review published annually. In brief, the wing exchanges information regularly with Bangladesh Bank and international organizations/development partners. Debt data information is also published monthly in ERD's website.

3.4.5 Representative to meetings

FABA Wing represents and coordinates different committees and meetings such as the Cash and Debt Management Committee, Cash and Debt Management Technical Committee etc.

3.4.6 Annual Publication

FABA Wing is responsible to publish the flagship publication of ERD- ‘Flow of External Resources into Bangladesh’. For this publication, the wing collects all the relevant data, information from national and international level and maintains time series data on external debt and its analysis on various parameters.

3.4.7 Exchanges with Representatives of Foreign Missions and Credit Rating Agencies

FABA Wing exchanges views with representatives of IMF Article IV mission and IMF special missions and with different credit rating agencies appointed by Bangladesh Bank to assess the creditworthiness of Bangladesh.

CHAPTER 4
Essential Issues Associated to
Assistance Mobilization and
Debt Management

The main responsibility of ERD as per the allocation of business is the external resources mobilization. To realize the responsibilities for managing the external resources, ERD has very strong connection with the Planning Policy, Fiscal Policy, Monetary Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation Policy and different Accounts Management Systems. Previous chapters explain the mobilization procedures of the external assistances followed by a clear description of how both assistances and debt are managed. This chapter basically constitutes the disbursement procedures of the external assistances and some other associated matters that helps in understanding the whole picture of already discussed issues.

4.1 Disbursement Process of Project Assistance (PA)

Various Development Partners follow different processes to disburse the fund of Project Assistance (Annexure-5). There are two main processes of PA disbursement as follows:

- i. Direct Project Assistance (DPA)
- ii. Reimbursable Project Assistance (RPA):
 - a. RPA through GoB
 - b. RPA through Special Accounts

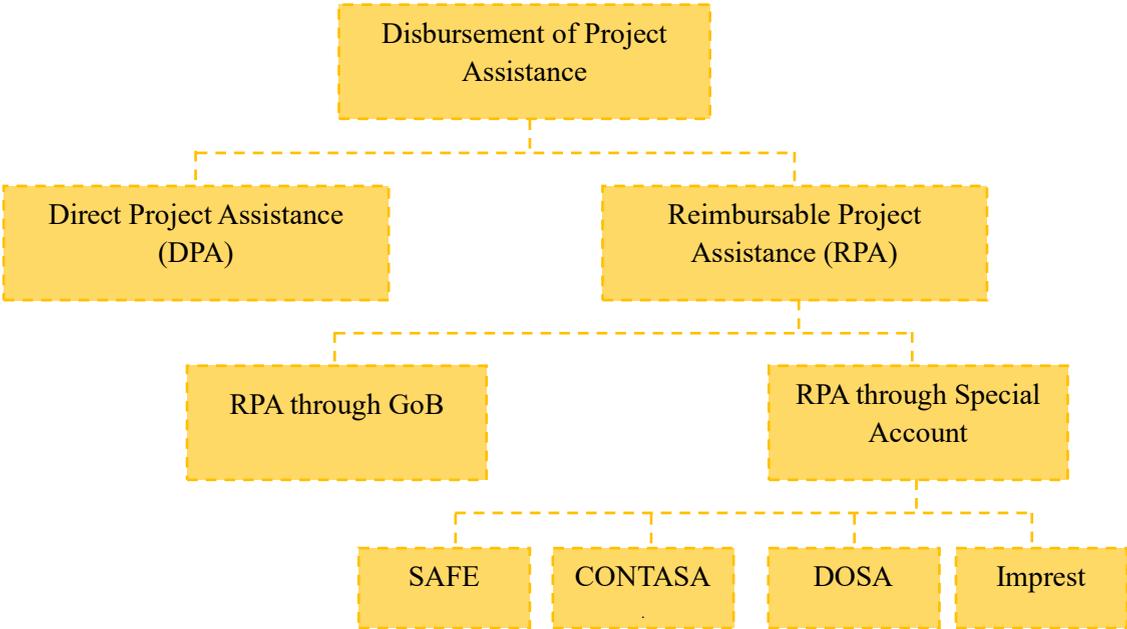


Figure 1: Disbursement process of Project Assistance

4.1.1 Direct Project Assistance (DPA)

In the DPA process, Development Partners have direct control over the expenditures and directly disburse the fund to the contractor/supplier. Contractor submits the bills to Project Director. After examining the bills, the Project Director submits the bills to Development Partner. After examining the bill DP directly pays to the contractor. DP also sends the disbursement statement to ERD. In this case, no currency enters the reserve of Bangladesh Bank. Therefore, the transactions are very rarely incorporated into the Government Accounts, as the source data is not directly available to the concerned Chief Accounts Offices. However, the PD sends the statement of DPA to the concerned CAO to incorporate the expenditure into the government accounts.

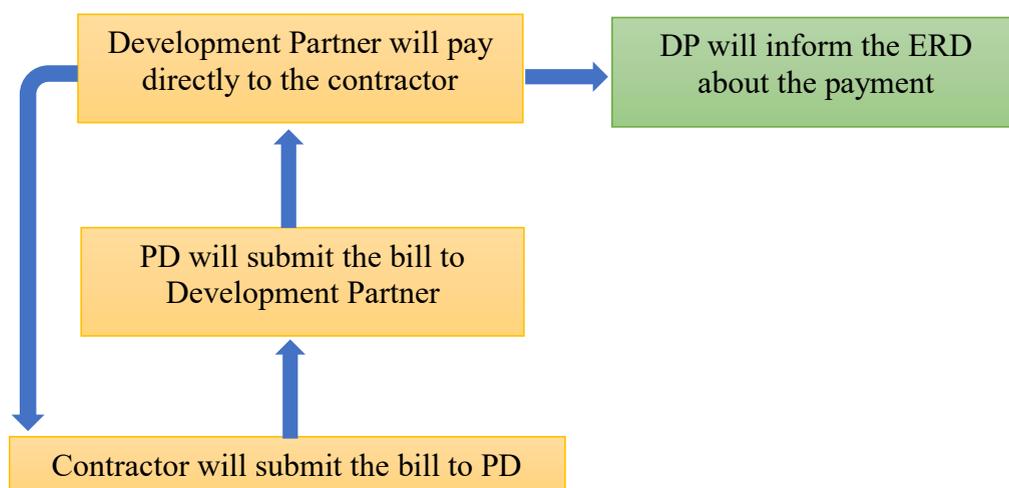


Figure 2: Direct Project Assistance Procedure

4.1.2 Reimbursable Project Assistance (RPA)

A. RPA through GoB

RPA through GoB can be explained as a commitment from the DP to reimburse the Government of Bangladesh for expenditure that has been incurred by the Government to carry out certain development projects. For a period of time, financing has to be provided by the recipient and it is reimbursed later by the DP. The PD submits bills to the local CAO, DAO or UAO office. The accounts officers then examine whether there is a budget provision for the expenditure before the bills are approved for payment. The local Accounts Office will therefore record the expenditure and so incorporate the project in the overall Government Accounts. PD will present a statement of expenditure to the concerned development partner and thereby claim for reimbursement. After the DPs have examined

the statement of expenditure, with reference to the Financing Agreement, they will deposit into Bangladesh Bank either the full claim or in case of some inadmissible items the reimbursement could be partial. Figure 3 shows the procedure of RPA through Government of Bangladesh (Annexure-6).



Figure 3: RPA through Government of Bangladesh

B. RPA through Special Accounts

In some cases, DPs prefinance part of the reimbursable PA for creating revolving funds. Treasury Department of Bangladesh Bank opens and manages special accounts to channelize the foreign currency denominated funds routed from the DPs. Following the finalization of loan agreements, the designated special accounts are opened as per the request/NOC of Finance Division as well as executing agencies. There are four types of accounts operated under RPA through Special Accounts:

- i. Special Account in Foreign Exchange (SAFE)
- ii. Convertible Taka Special Account (CONTASA)
- iii. Dollar Special Account (DOSA)
- iv. Imprest Account

I. Special Account in Foreign Exchange (SAFE)

This account has been operated through Bangladesh Bank since 1985. To operate the account, the development partner deposits an initial advance. Subsequent deposits are made on the basis of claims for replenishment by the Project Directors. The amounts deposited by the development partner are credited to the SAFE account and the Project Director opens an account for the project in a commercial bank. The Finance Division issues an authorization letter to Bangladesh Bank based on the budget provision for the relevant project. This letter instructs Bangladesh Bank to transfer the appropriate amount into the project's bank account. Bangladesh Bank sends debit and credit memos to the office of the CGA to allow these transactions to be incorporated into the government accounts. Bangladesh Bank is to send a monthly report concerning the SAFE account to the concerned CAO and Project Director. The Project Director is then to send the Account Statement of Project's Special Account to the concerned Chief Accounts Office to incorporate the expenditure into the government accounts. All DPs other than IDA & ADB disburse funds through SAFE account. Figure 4 shows the flow chart of SAFE Account.

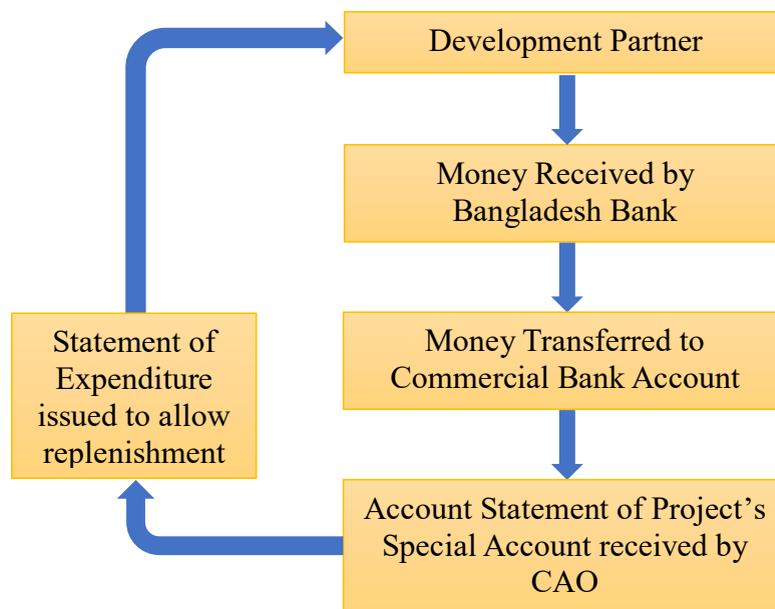


Figure 4: The flow chart of SAFE Account.

In Annexure-7, the detailed procedure for operation of SAFE is discussed.

II. Convertible Taka Special Account (CONTASA)

These accounts were opened to implement International Development Association (IDA) aided projects. Upon receipt of approval from Finance Division, the project-executing agency opens a CONTASA account with a commercial bank. When the IDA deposits foreign currency with Bangladesh Bank, the taka equivalent is immediately transferred into the commercial bank account. Finance Division issues a letter of authorization to the bank showing the budget allocation against the project and the Project Director can then incur expenditure. A Statement of Expenditure is sent to the IDA for subsequent replenishment of the account. The commercial bank is to send a monthly report concerning the CONTASA account to the concerned CAO and Project Director. The Project Director is then to send the Account Statement of Project's Special Account to the concerned Chief Accounts Office to incorporate the expenditure into the government accounts. IDA disburse fund through CONTASA account. Figure 5 Shows the procedure of CONTASA account.

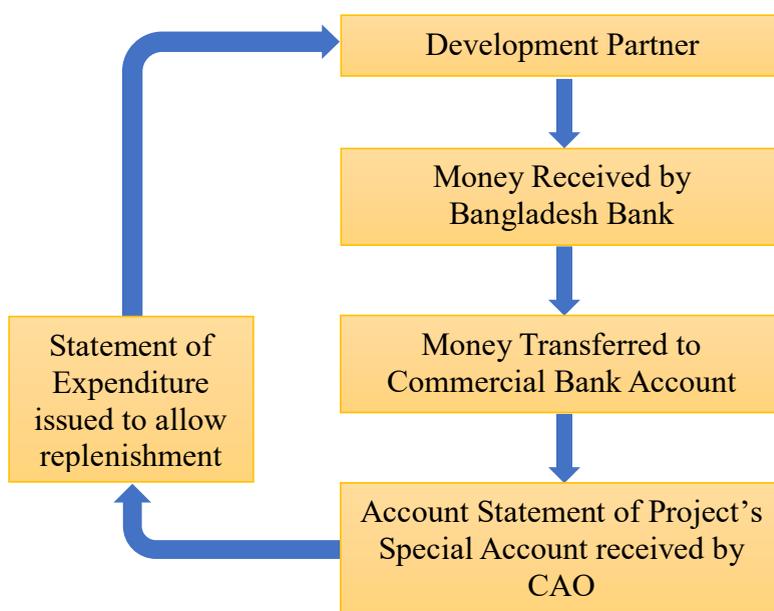


Figure 5: The flow chart of CONTASA Account.

In Annexure-8, the detailed procedure for operation of CONTASA account is discussed.

III. Dollar Special Account (DOSA)

The Dollar Special Account (DOSA) is an account opened in Bangladesh Bank in US Dollars under a loan from the International Development Association (IDA). The purpose of the account is principally to support the provision of technical assistance projects. The

initial deposit is made as an advance with subsequent deposits being made following claims for replenishment from the Executing Agencies. After ERD issues an allocation of expenditure to the Executive Ministry, the Finance Division issues a letter of authorization to allow expenditure to be incurred. The Executing Agency will then submit bills to the Project Director, who will examine the bill and present them to Bangladesh Bank for payment. The Project Director is then to send the Account Statement of Project's Special Account to the concerned Chief Accounts Office to incorporate the expenditure into the government accounts. The CAO should request a monthly bank statement to be sent by Bangladesh Bank, detailing any activity on the DOSA account. Figure 6 shows the flow chart of DOSA account.

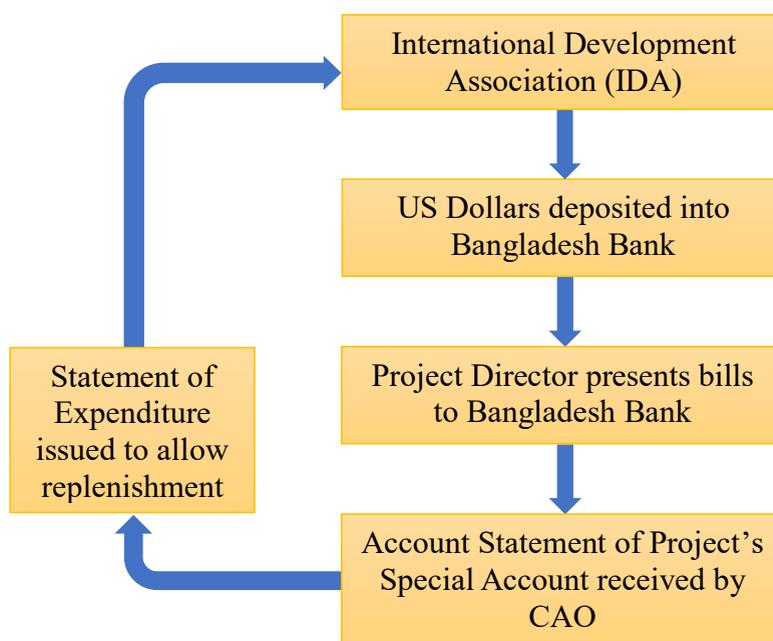


Figure 6: The flow chart of DOSA Account.

In annexure-9, the detailed procedure for operation of DOSA account is discussed.

IV. Imprest Account

To facilitate the receipt of PA from Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Government of Bangladesh opens Imprest Accounts with commercial banks. The Executing Agencies submit a Withdrawal Application and Estimate of Expenditure Sheet for the initial advance to the ADB. At the beginning of each financial year, the Finance Division issues an advice to the commercial bank to inform them of the ADP allocation for the project with the

Imprest Account. This will authorize the release of funds from the Imprest Account to the Executing Agency. It is the responsibility of the Executing Agency to ensure that they do not apply to the ADB for withdrawals that exceed the current year’s ADP allocation. The Executing Agency can make all local payments and foreign exchange payments directly up to a limit of US\$ 50,000 equivalents per payment without going through commitment letter procedures. The Executing Agency will submit a withdrawal application along with a bank statement for the Imprest Account on a monthly basis to the ADB to facilitate replenishment of the account. The Project Director is then to send the Account Statement of Project’s Special Account to the concerned Chief Accounts Office to incorporate the expenditure into the government accounts. The CAO should request a monthly bank statement to be sent by the Commercial Banks, detailing any activity on the relevant Imprest accounts. Figure 7 shows the flow chart of Imprest Account.

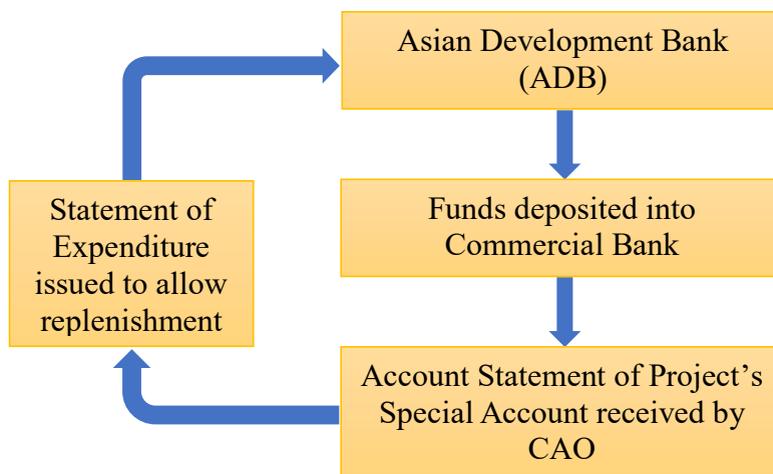
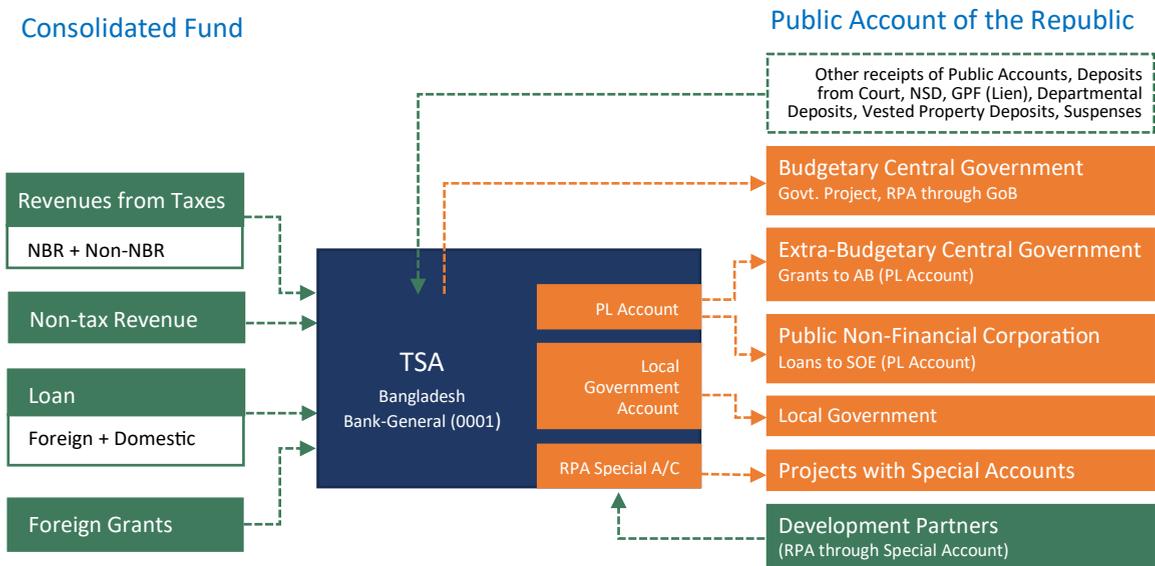


Figure 7: The flow chart of Imprest Account

4.2 Treasury Single Account (TSA)

In the existing banking arrangements, Government revenues are credited to, and all government expenditures are incurred from a single account “0001” with the Bangladesh Bank (BB) which provides the banking services to the Government of Bangladesh. This single account is known as Treasury Single Account (TSA) of the Government of Bangladesh. Transactions, receipts and disbursements on the public account are also undertaken using this account.

TSA Structure of Bangladesh Government



4.3 Relationship of the Economic Relations Division with the Important Stakeholders

4.3.1 Bangladesh Planning Commission

Bangladesh Government in exile during the war of independent in 1971 established a Planning Cell, which was an embryonic start of the present Bangladesh Planning Commission. Finally, the BPC was established in January 1972 followed by the establishment of 'Project Implementation Bureau (PIB)' in 1975. 'Planned economic growth' is a constitutional requirement for the Government of Bangladesh, according to Article 15 of the Bangladesh Constitution. In order to accomplish its development goals, the Bangladesh Planning Commission is mandated to guide and steer the path of a planned economy. The overall functions of BPC are distributed among six divisions:

- i. Programming Division.
- ii. Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division;
- iii. Physical Infrastructure Division (PID);
- iv. Industry and Energy Division (IED);
- v. Socio-Economic Infrastructure Division (SEID); and
- vi. General Economics Division (GED).

- Bangladesh Planning Commission is composed of eleven members (Annexure-10). Honourable Prime Minister is the Chairperson, Honourable Finance Minister is the Alternate Chairperson and Honourable Planning Minister is the vice-Chairperson, the state Minister of Planning and the members of the six divisions are members. Secretary, Planning Division acts as the member secretary of the BPC.
- The overall economic activity of the GoB is categorized into fifteen sectors and supervised by six divisions of the BPC. Investment/technical assistance projects are critically reviewed and scrutinized by the relevant sector division of the BPC, except the Programming Division and General Economics Division.
- The Programming Division is responsible for the preparation of the ‘Annual Development Programme (ADP)’. Resource for the project part is allocated by the programming division after receiving the ceiling from the Finance Division. On the contrary, the Foreign Aid Budget and Accounts (FABA) & ICT wing of ERD prepares and allocates the budget for foreign financing in consultation with different ministries/divisions and assists in the preparation of ADP by the Programming Division.
- General Economics Division led the preparation of different economic policy documents (preparation of mid- and long-term plans; determination of macroeconomic scenario in the context of development plan, Five Year Plans etc.) of the government.

Approval and signing of Loan and Grant Agreement at ERD

- The initial relationship between the Economic Relations Division and Bangladesh Planning Commission is linked through the pursuit of foreign resources for any project involving foreign investment or technical assistance which is approved in principle by the Hon’ble Planning minister. ERD has a Fund Search Committee, which periodically reviews the proposals and communicates for the potential Development Partners to explore loan and/or grant financing options for the project. If any development Partner show their interest in financing a project (in full or partially), ERD begins negotiation on the terms and conditions of the proposed loan/grant agreement in consultation with all the relevant stakeholders through arranging an Inter-Ministerial meeting.
- Once negotiation is completed and the revised MoU (and Prodoc) is received, ERD processes the loan/grant agreement for vetting from the Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division (LPAD). ERD processes approval of the Loan/Grant agreement after considering the LPAD's observations.

- Economic Relations Division is authorised for signing the loan/grant agreement after getting approval from the designated authority. As per the delegation power for loan/grant agreement signing, if the total amount of loan/grant is above BDT 50 crore the agreement will be placed to the Hon'ble Prime Minister for approval. In case of loan/grant for technical assistance is above BDT 25 crore that will be also placed to the Hon'ble Prime Minister for approval. Otherwise, up to BDT 50 crore and up to BDT 25 crore shall be sent to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for approval. However, this delegation of approving authority is not applicable for loan agreements which have more than 5% interest rate (Annexure-11).

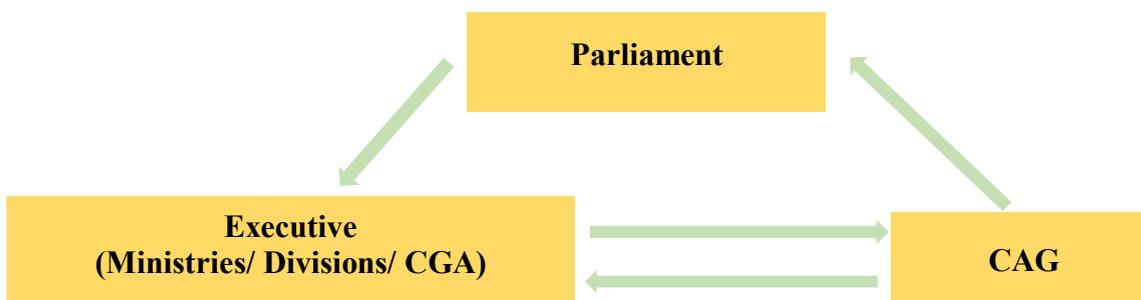
ECNEC and Approval of DPP and TAPP

- ECNEC represents 'Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC)', the apex body of the GoB for project approval, chaired by the Honourable Prime Minister (HPM). Honourable Finance Minister acts as the Alternative Chairperson of the sixteen (16) member committee (Annexure-12).
- The Economic Relations Division is represented at ECNEC meetings by the Secretary. ERD has playing significant role when project cost is fully or partially funded by foreign financing. Investment project document is prepared in a specific format 'Development Project Proposal (DPP)' and the technical assistance project is prepared in the format of 'Technical Assistance Project Proposal (TAPP)'.
- BPC is responsible for processing the approval of investment project document and technical assistance project document (aligned with each of the economic sectors), proposed by different ministries/divisions through its four sector divisions, within a define timeline.
- The sector division of BPC arranges project evaluation meeting under the purview of a structured 'Project Evaluation Committee (PEC)' where Economic Relations Division is one of the members. BPC considers the DPP and TAPP for which the Development Partner made a preliminary or Firm commitment through ERD for financing the proposed project.
- The approving authority of the DPP and TAPP of any project is determined based on the total cost of the proposed project. If the total cost is above BDT 50 crore, the project will be placed to the ECNEC for approval; otherwise, the project will be approved by the Honourable Planning Minister/State Minister for Planning (page 13, section 3.2.2 & 3.2.3: সরকারী খাতে উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রণয়ন, প্রক্রিয়াকরণ, অনুমোদন ও সংশোধন নির্দেশিকা (জুন ২০২২)). The revision of the DPP and TAPP will also follow the same procedures.

- The administrative tasks of the ECNEC are supported by the ECNEC & NEC wing at the Planning Division.
- Once approved, an Administrative Order is issued by the concerned division of the BPC or Planning Division. The detailed information about review and approval of the projects can be obtained from the document (‘সরকারী খাতে উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রণয়ন, প্রক্রিয়াকরণ, অনুমোদন ও সংশোধন নির্দেশিকা’ (জুন ২০২২)).
- The ADP Sectors and sub-sectors of Planning Commission have been restructured on 09 May 2023 (Annexure-13).

4.3.2 CGA & FAPAD

The Public Financial Management (PFM) of Bangladesh follows a legally structured framework starting from the budget preparation process and approved by the Parliament, followed by the budget execution process and cash management process, including accounting that ends with the audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of Bangladesh. The government has the obligation to account to parliament on its stewardship of taxpayer’s money and on the discharge of its responsibilities. Finally, the parliament scrutinizes the government’s operations and more importantly financial operations of the government. The Accountability Framework is shown in the following diagram:



Role of CGA

The Controller General of Accounts (CGA) is involved in pre-auditing of all sorts of bills submitted by the government ministries/ divisions etc. before making the payments and then keeping the accounts. The CGA is responsible for managing the funds and cash position of the Government. The CGA prepares the Appropriation Accounts of the Ministries/Divisions and the Finance Accounts of the Republic. The Secretary and the Principal Accounting Officer (PAO) of each Ministry/Division executes the Budget according to the financial rules and regulations-such as the General Financial Rules (GFR),

Treasury Rules, the Public Procurement Rules 2008 (PPR), and the Executive Orders issued by the Government from time to time. On behalf of the Principal Accounting Officer (PAO), the Drawing and Disbursing Officer (DDO) submits the bills to the accounting offices (CFAO/DAO/UAO) in a prescribed form. The office of the Controller General of Accounts (CGA) keeps the accounts for the expenditures and receipts. The CGA is discharging its duties through the Integrated Budget and Accounting System (iBAS) ++.

Steps of the preparation and execution of the Budget

- Preparation of the Budget: Each Ministry/Division prepares the revenue and development budgets with their indicative ceiling.
- Ministry/Division submit their Budget to the Finance Division and the Planning Ministry.
- The Budget is placed before Parliament for approval.
- Execution of Budget by the Ministries/Divisions/Entities.
- Cash Management (pre-auditing the bills and making the payments) and Accounts keeping by the CGA.
- Prepare the Appropriation Accounts and the Finance Account by the CGA.

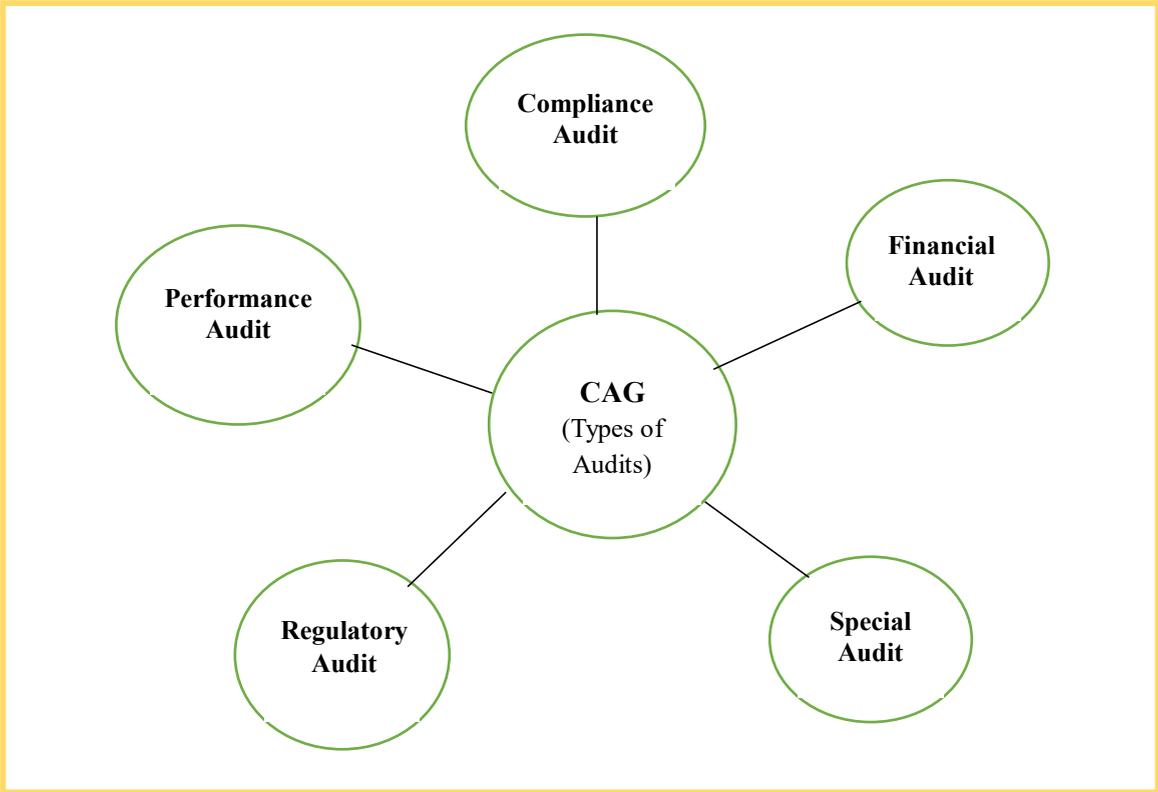
Role of CAG for auditing the Foreign financed Projects

The Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (OCAG) of Bangladesh-the Supreme Audit Institution-SAI is the principal statutory agency responsible for providing broader accountability information to the parliament. The OCAG assists the parliamentary committee- the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in its scrutiny of the government's performance.

The mandate of auditing is conferred by Article 128 (1) of the Constitution of Bangladesh and elaborated by the Comptroller & Auditor General's (Additional Functions) Act, 1974, and Additional Functions Amendment Act of 1975. On behalf of the Office of the OCAG, the Foreign Financed Projects Audit Directorate (FAPAD) provides independent assurance to Development Partners (DPs) on the Project Financial Statements and use of project resources. The role of FAPAD is critical as the DPs expect the audit of project financial statements to align with international best practices.

Government Auditing Standards of Bangladesh (GASB), the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI) of the International Organization of the Supreme Audit

Institutions (INTOSAI), and the existing Audit Manuals for FAPAD are the instruments for external audit activities for the Foreign Assistance Projects. The serious findings of the audits are compiled in the annual audit reports of the C&AG. The accounts and audit reports of the C&AG are submitted to the Honourable President of the Republic who cause them to be laid before the parliament for discussion by the PAC to ensure accountability and transparency. The PAC, a mini parliament, scrutinizes the audited reports and recommends remedial measures for the executives. The observations not included in the Audit Reports are resolved through communications and holding of Tripartite/Bilateral meetings between the Ministries/Divisions and the FAPAD. The types of audits are shown in the following diagram:



4.3.3 Bangladesh Bank

ERD closely works with Bangladesh Bank to implement its broad range of activities. During the process of assistance mobilization, BB joins inter-ministerial meetings coordinated by ERD and delivers its opinions on various issues, especially on floating interest rates, currency choice. It was broadly discussed in chapter 3 that at the beginning

of the fiscal year, currency wise DSL budget is prepared and sent to BB by FABA Wing and thus BB ensures smooth debt servicing during the whole FY. After receiving payment/repayment GOs issued by FABA Wing, BB takes all necessary actions to accomplish the payment and repayment procedures of external borrowing. It also delivers feedback reports of debt servicing to FD, CGA, related implementing agency and concerned front desk of ERD. Again, at the end of the fiscal year, BB reconciles the payments/repayments incurred throughout the year. The Disbursement issues of PA are also closely linked to BB. Both the procedure of ‘RPA through GoB’ and ‘RPA through Special Accounts’ are channeled through the central bank. Another issue to be highlighted is that ERD exchanges views with various credit rating agencies appointed by BB to assess the creditworthiness of Bangladesh.

4.3.4 Finance Division

Chapter 2 and 3 broadly discussed how ERD, specifically FABA wing works closely with FD to implement the entire management of PA and external debt of the government. During assistance mobilization process, FD joins the inter-ministerial meetings and provides written and verbal opinions on PA proposals. The most crucial function of FD with ERD is to maintain a strong coordination in finalizing MTBF estimation and projection, ADP/RADP allocation. In this process, representatives from ERD attend the meeting of Budget Monitoring & Resources Committee (BMRC), Co-ordination Council, etc. ERD collects information regarding demand of allocation, conducts meetings to finalize ADP/RADP allocations and sends to FD to incorporate the allocations in national budget. Apart from ADP, ERD also coordinated with FD to finalize the target of budget support for a forthcoming fiscal year. Additionally, these two divisions coordinate with each other regarding sensitive debt issues at Cash and Debt Management committee and the related Technical Committee as described in chapter 3. In brief, FD appears as a core stakeholder of ERD regarding external finance and debt issues.

4.4 Lending and Relending Terms of Local/Foreign Currency Loans

Lending means Government lending money from Bilateral and Multilateral Development Partners with some terms mentioned in the Loan Agreement. On the other hand, Relending means to relend the money to State Owned Enterprises, Autonomous Bodies, Semi-Autonomous Bodies, State Owned Companies etc. with some other terms mentioned in Subsidiary Loan Agreement (SLA) by the Government to support the implementation of certain projects. The relending recipient will bear all risk associated with the financing. In

case of the State-Owned Enterprises, lending and relending are provided to the different sector like, Industry, Power, Gas and Water, Transportation and Communication, Commercial, Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development, infrastructure and service sector.

Usually, Lending provides soft loan having lower interest rate with longer tenure. For example, Bangladesh Government borrows certain amount of loan from any Development Partner with the interest rate 5% and the Repayment period including the Grace period 20 years. Bangladesh Government relends the loan to Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC) with the Interest Rate 6% and the Repayment period including the Grace period 20 years i.e., relending with higher rate of interest. Besides, Bangladesh Government will determine lending/ relending terms depending on the case- by- case leading to the government views to implement the projects on priority basis. For example, in the case of fertilizer industries the interest rate on relending of foreign loans will be 4.5% which is less interest rate compared to other sectors. The Lending and Relending terms of Local/Foreign loans for the different agencies determined by the Bangladesh Government are given in Annexure-14.

4.5 Suppliers Credit/Buyer's Credit Processing principle and procedure

Suppliers Credit refers to export credits provided by the exporting agency. The exporter's bank bears the operation financing the importer by means of a loan, directly paying the supplier (the exporter). The importer pays the loan to the exporter's bank. The supplier (exporter) accepts to defer the date for payment of the merchandise in one or more instalments. This operation is often operated by means of the debtor (importer) signing bills of exchange that eventually the supplier can discount before they fall due.

However, Buyer's Credit is a financial arrangement in which a bank or financial institution, or an export credit agency in the exporting country, extends a loan directly to a foreign buyer or to a bank in the importing country to pay for the purchase of goods and services from the exporting country. It is also known as financial credit. This term does not refer to credit extended directly from the buyer to the seller, for example through advance payment for goods and services.

Rationale of Supplier's Credit/Buyer's Credit

- i. For exceptional cases;
- ii. For implementing priority projects of the government;
- iii. If there is no alternative source of funding;
- iv. If it is indispensable to take supplier's Credit. The Public Procurement Act, 2008 must be followed.
- v. Proposal of unsolicited supplier's credit cannot be taken into consideration.
- vi. Concerned departments/agencies should have ability to repay the loan.
- vii. Internal Rate of Return (IRR) must be at least 15%.
- viii. The project must contain Cost Recovery Mechanism.
- ix. State guarantee is not generally provided for Supplier's Credit. For special case permission from Finance Division should be taken.
- x. Finance Division will set a ceiling for supplier's credit annually.

4.5.1 Procedure for Precising Supplier's Credit/Buyer's Credit

- i. Clearance form ERD, Finance Division, Planning Commission and concerned department/institution should be taken.
- ii. Primarily ERD will conduct negotiation with respective DPs for getting concessional loans and this process should be acknowledged by concerned ministry/division.
- iii. SCNCL committee will consider interest rate, duration of down payment or loan repayment process and medium such as cash foreign exchange and/or kind and the like issues prepared and received from concerned ministry/division.
- iv. If any state guarantee is received, concerned ministry/division will provide that.
- v. Approved projects of ECNEC need not be produced in Hard term loan committee.
- vi. ERD will process Supplier's Credit considering all the said factory conditions and will send for approval of Head of the state after inter-ministerial meeting and vetting from Ministry Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.
- vii. ERD On the behalf of the government will sign the loan agreement after approval from Head of State.

- viii. Supplier's Credit must follow the rules and regulations illustrated in PPR-2008 of the Govt of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
- ix. After signing the loan agreement concerned ministry/division/department/ institution will call for tender as per the conditions of the loan agreement and approved DPP.
- x. As per the loan agreement and the rules of PPR-2018, concerned ministry/ division/department will produce the tender document in the meeting of cabinet committee of purchase.
- xi. When the tender is approved by the Head of the State Concerned Ministry/ Division/Department will sign the agreement for commercial/implementing project.
- xii. Then the procuring Entity will sign the agreement with the buyers/contractor.

CHAPTER 5

International Entities

5.1 How UN works in Bangladesh

The United Nations collaboration results in the mobilization of external resources in the form of grants, which, although modest in size, holds significant strategic value. These grants serve as a source of external resources, contributing to the country's economic development. While the financial support may not be substantial, it holds strategic importance. By engaging with UN agencies, Bangladesh strengthens its position on the global stage and maintains valuable relationships with these organizations.

The UN agencies perform their core responsibilities, not only addressing specific economic needs but also venturing into uncharted territories to support Bangladesh in its pursuit of development. UN agencies collaborate closely with the Bangladesh government to advance the nation's economic development. They work together on projects and initiatives aimed at improving economic growth, infrastructure development, and poverty reduction. These efforts are aligned with Bangladesh's national goals and development plans. In addition to their specified duties, UN agencies partner with the government in areas that may not fall within their traditional mandates. This flexibility and adaptability are instrumental in addressing emerging challenges. For example, they support Bangladesh in its efforts to graduate from the status of a Least Developed Country (LDC) and meet the Sustainable Development Goals. This multifaceted collaboration underscores the UN agencies' commitment to helping Bangladesh in various dimensions of development. Moreover, UN agencies play an essential role in helping the country combat the effects of climate change. They assist in accessing climate funds like the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). These resources are crucial in financing climate adaptation and mitigation projects, making Bangladesh more resilient to climate change.

5.2 How ERD coordinates with UN agencies

Joint Steering Committee (JSC)

ERD collaborate with the UN agency through a Joint Steering Committee Co-chaired by Secretary, ERD, and UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC). JSC is the highest governing body overseeing the Cooperation Framework between the Government of Bangladesh and the United Nations is the Joint Government of Bangladesh-United Nations Steering Committee (JSC). This committee convenes biannually to provide oversight and direction regarding the implementation of the Cooperation Framework. About 27 ministries of the government and 24 UN agencies collaboratively implements the activities under UNSDCF. JSC

discusses the progress and reviews the implementation process and accelerate efforts in achieving the SDGs by 2030.

In line with the strategies of UNSDCF, Five Year Plan, Perspective Plan and Sector-specific Plan of the Government of Bangladesh, the Country Programme Documents/Frameworks for UN Agencies like UNDP (<https://www.undp.org/bangladesh/publications/country-programme-document-bangladesh-2022-2026>), UNICEF (<https://www.unicef.org/executiveboard/country-programme-documents>), UNFPA (<https://www.unfpa.org/admin-resource/country-programme-document-cpd>) are prepared for specific time frame.

Under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) will be responsible for executing the Cooperation Framework and will supervise the various groups established within it. Five Strategic Priority Groups, each led by the heads of UN agencies, will be formed to guide the annual collaborative planning, monitoring, and reporting processes associated with the Cooperation Framework. These Strategic Priority Groups will report their progress and findings to the UNCT.

UNSDCF

The UN system has significant contribution to the development trajectory of Bangladesh since the country became member of the United Nations in 1974. At present, the UN system provides development assistance to Bangladesh through a framework agreement named United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). The evolution of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (<https://bangladesh.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-03/UNSDCF%202022-2026.pdf>) in Bangladesh signifies a transition from a focus on the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a broader, more integrated approach to development cooperation. Initially aligned with national priorities and poverty reduction strategies, UNDAF evolved to incorporate climate change, disaster risk reduction, and governance concerns. With the advent of the SDGs in 2015, the shift to UNSDCF from 2017 onward prioritized SDG integration into national planning, inclusivity, partnerships with various stakeholders, and addressing cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and climate change, emphasizing a commitment to sustainable development and leaving no one behind.

5.2.1 UN Organizations and Their Roles in Bangladesh

United Nations Development Fund (UNDP): UNDP focuses on eradicating poverty, reducing inequalities, and advancing governance, poverty alleviation, climate change, and disaster risk management efforts in Bangladesh. It supports the country's journey to become an upper-middle-income nation and achieve the SDGs.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): FAO provides financial and technical assistance in areas like food security, agriculture, fisheries, and climate change. It has implemented numerous projects in Bangladesh and supports ongoing initiatives.

UNICEF: UNICEF is committed to protecting children's rights, emphasizing health, nutrition, education, child protection, and social welfare in Bangladesh. Their programs align with the UNSDCF strategies and national development plans.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): UNFPA focuses on universal access to sexual and reproductive health, aligned with national plans and the UNSDCF. It aims to address maternal deaths, unmet family planning needs, and gender-based violence.

UN Women Bangladesh: UN Women promotes gender equality and women's rights in alignment with the UNSDCF. Their strategy includes gender mainstreaming, combating violence against women, promoting economic empowerment, and supporting women's resilience.

International Labour Organization (ILO): ILO works on creating harmonious work environments, involving government, employers, and labour representatives. Projects with grant funding aim to address labour-related issues.

International Organization for Migration (IOM): IOM collaborates with various stakeholders to ensure safe and orderly migration. They focus on migration management, resilience, social protection, humanitarian response, and countering irregular migration.

UNESCO: UNESCO supports education, culture, science, technology development, and environmental protection in Bangladesh. Their initiatives contribute to the quality of life and the achievement of SDG 4, ensuring quality education for all.

5.3 Local Consultative group (LCG)

The Local Consultative Group (LCG) in Bangladesh is the platform that provides good formal machinery for collective dialogues among the Government and Development Partners (DPs). It is considered to be a key coordination platform between government and

DPs. Based on internationally agreed various principles Bangladesh formed the LCG in 1997 with an aim to ensure development effectiveness in Bangladesh. In order to ensure an enabling environment for equal partnership, the Economic Relations Division (ERD) of Ministry of Finance is acting as the main agency to provide, sustain, lead and strengthen this dialogue mechanism.

In Bangladesh LCG comprises Development Partners including the multilateral and bilateral agencies, international financial institutions, and the Government which is represented by ERD. There are 14 LCG Working Groups, which are considered to be the heart of the LCG mechanism and are meant to provide strategic inputs to LCG. The individual LCG Working Group is chaired by the Secretary of the lead Ministry/Division/Agency and co-chaired by a high-rank representative (Head of Mission/Head of Agency/Head of Cooperation) of the DPs.

ERD formed formal LCG Secretariat in June 2022 to provide organizational and secretariat services to the LCG mechanism. The LCG GoB-DP Plenary is the highest body of the LCG mechanism which consists of high-level representatives from Government and Development Partners. It holds two meetings every year. The LCG GoB-DP Plenary is chaired by the ERD Secretary and co-chaired by the Chair of the DP Executive Committee (ExComm). Currently UN Resident Coordinator is the co-chair of the LCG GoB-DP Plenary. LCG GoB-DP Plenary meeting exchanges views and ideas on how best we could work in partnership to promote and accelerate our development process.

In Bangladesh LCG supports development coordination under a national development plan, focused on results, and promoting principles of partnership, transparency and mutual accountability. It serves as a tool for coordination to ensure effective development cooperation in Bangladesh. This platform also provides opportunities to review the challenges and constraints around development cooperation to ensure effectiveness. (Annexure-15)

5.4 LDC Graduation

Least Developed Countries (LDC) are those countries which are below the threshold level in terms of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, Human assets Index (HAI) and Economic vulnerability index (EVI) set by the United Nations. The concept of LDCs originated in the late 1960s to provide more international support measures to those countries. Bangladesh was listed as an LDC in 1975. The Committee for Development Policy (CDP)-a subsidiary body of the United Nations Economic and Social Council

(ECOSOC), is mandated to review the category of LDCs every three years and monitor their progress after graduation from the category. Under the visionary leadership of the Honourable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in various socio-economic parameters during last fourteen years. Subsequently, the country met all the criteria for graduating from the LDC status during the 2018 and 2021 triennial reviews of UNCDP. As a result, UN-CDP recommended Bangladesh for graduation with a five-year preparatory period on 26 February 2021 (Annexure-16) and accordingly United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has taken note during its 76th session held in November 2021. The country is set to leave the list of LDCs by 2026 (Annexure-17).

How Bangladesh will be Benefitted from LDC Graduation

Graduation from LDC status may result in various new opportunities and dynamics for Bangladesh. Notable among these include:

- Better credit rating for the country, wider credit access
- Greater investment opportunities- FDI, PPP, access to non-traditional financing
- Greater access to global job market
- Reinforcing other national and global development agenda
- Self-reliance and self-dignity at the global stage

How Bangladesh is Preparing for LDC Graduation

The Government of Bangladesh is attaching highest priority to ensure smooth and sustainable graduation with momentum. As part of this process:

A National Committee on LDC Graduation (NCG) headed by the Principal Secretary to the Hon'ble Prime Minister has been formed including the relevant Ministries and organizations both from public and private sectors (Annexure-18 and Annexure-19).

- Seven thematic subcommittees have been formed under the guidance of the NCG to address various core issues related to graduation including: preferential market access & trade agreement; Intellectual Property Rights (IPR); WTO issues (other than market access & trips); investment, domestic market development & export diversification; internal resource mobilization & tariff rationalization; smooth transition strategy; and branding Bangladesh abroad.
- Economic Relations Division (ERD) has undertaken a project called “Support to Sustainable Graduation Project (SSGP)” to identify the impacts of graduation, to provide necessary capacity-building supports and other necessary supports to the

relevant ministries and other stakeholders as well as to promulgate this historic achievement at home and abroad by producing various research papers and publications related to graduation.

- The 9-member Subcommittee on Smooth Transition Strategy (STS) led by the Secretary ERD and co-led by the Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office is tasked with the formulation of the STS.
- A 'Working Group' comprising the officials from relevant ministries and private sector, and a 'Joint Task Team' comprising representatives from government, private sector and development partners are working to support the Subcommittee on STS.
- Bangladesh, along with the LDC Group, has submitted a proposal to the World Trade Organization (WTO) for the continuation of the existing LDC-specific International Support Measures (ISMs) for a certain period after LDC graduation.
- The Government is also planning to carry out and produce in-depth sectoral studies, research works and technical papers to assess the impact of LDC graduation and to formulate the relevant strategies accordingly.
- Bangladesh is carrying out regular dialogue and knowledge sharing through the UN and other international platforms regarding sustainable LDC graduation issues.
- Building on the success of implementing Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA) Bangladesh is committed to implement the Doha Programme of Action (DPoA). A National Action Plan for implementing the DPoA has been prepared. A high-powered committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary is monitoring the implementation of DPoA.

5.5 Doha Programme of Action (DPoA)

The Doha Programme of Action (DPoA) stands as a visionary ten-year initiative (2022-2031) aimed at empowering the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). It represents a well-crafted and collectively endorsed agenda, bolstered by the support and commitment of the developed nations. The final text of the DPoA was adopted during the first part of the Fifth UN Conference on the LDCs (LDC5 Conference) on March 17, 2022. Subsequently, the second part of the LDC5 Conference took place in Doha from 5 to 9 March 2023 bringing together global leaders, civil society, private enterprises, and the youth to collaborate on devising comprehensive plans and fostering partnerships. A high-level delegation from Bangladesh led by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina participated in the event.

In the context of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA), the DPoA was adopted with a renewed and strengthened commitment from Least Developed Countries and Development Partners. Its implementation places significant emphasis on accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and recovering from the devastating impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic quickly. The DPoA sets forth key priorities, including eradicating extreme poverty, reducing inequality, and harnessing the potential of technology and innovation. One of the prominent objectives of the DPoA is to facilitate an additional 15 LDCs in meeting the graduation criteria by 2031. The DPoA for the overall socio-economic development of LDCs has identified 6 key focus areas. Apart from the six focus areas, 38 action areas and 117 targets were defined in the DPoA.

On 21st December 2022, the Cabinet Division established a Coordination and Monitoring Committee comprising 52 members, led by the Honourable Cabinet Secretary. Besides, the Economic Relations Division (ERD) has been entrusted by the Cabinet Division with the responsibility of overall coordination with the concerned ministries of the government and development partners for the implementation of the DPoA (Annexure-20).

ERD incorporated all the updated action plans received from the concerned 51 ministries and divisions and formulated the National Action Plan for the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action in Bangladesh. The National Action Plan has been endorsed by the Coordination and Monitoring Committee and shall be finally approved by the Cabinet. The concerned ministries/divisions will implement the National Action Plan and send the progress report of the implementation of the action plan to ERD twice a year. The ERD will compile and review the reports received from the ministries/divisions and present them in the meeting of the Coordination and Monitoring Committee. ERD will ensure coordination with all concerned ministries/divisions to properly implement the DPoA.

The implementation of the targets contained in the DPoA will help Bangladesh achieve a smooth and sustainable graduation from the least developed country status in 2026. DPoA emphasizes achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 and reversing the damage caused by Covid-19. In addition, the DPoA prioritizes building resilience to future shocks, eradicating extreme poverty, strengthening the labor market, facilitating access to sustainable and innovative financing, reducing inequality, harnessing the power of science, technology and innovation, which are related to the objectives of Bangladesh's National Plans and strategies. Since the National Action Plan for the implementation of DPoA for the period 2022-2031 has been prepared in line with the government's 8th Five

Year Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the successful implementation of the National Action Plan will play a significant role in accelerating the country's achievement of the SDGs. In this regard, the DPoA has uncovered some new areas of assistance deemed necessary to achieve the SDGs. In addition, the DPoA contains certain commitments by development partners that have already emphasized on continuing some of the facilities for graduated and graduating countries such as Bangladesh even after graduating from the list of least developed countries. In this regard, the DPoA encompasses crucial concepts for extending the existing International Support Measures (ISMs) for a more extended period. (<https://www.un.org/ldc5/doha-programme-of-action>)

5.6 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Effective partnership is the cornerstone for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The SDGs Financing Strategy: Bangladesh Perspective prepared by the GED provides an estimate that in Bangladesh, around 928.48 billion US\$ additional funding would be required from 2017 to 2030 for implementation of the SDGs. Annual average cost would be 66.32 billion US\$. In this regard Economic Relations Division plays an instrumental role in attaining Bangladesh's SDGs through mobilizing foreign resources as well as strengthening relationships with the Development Partners and International organizations. For harnessing resources to support SDGs implementation in Bangladesh, it has undertaken several strategic institutional and policy measures to speed up resource mobilization and project implementation process through strengthening partnership with different line Ministries/Divisions.



17 Goals

169 Targets

231 Indicators

- The foundation of SDGs is inclusivity-embodied by the phrase **“Leaving no one behind”**
- Bangladesh has taken **‘Whole of Society Approach’** to implement the SDGs.

5.6.1 Role of ERD in implementing SDGs

As per Revised Mapping of Ministries/divisions Economic Relations Division is the Coordinating Ministry for the implementation of SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Economic Relations division has been assigned the role of Lead for 12 Targets, 12 Indicators and responsible for providing data for 23 different Indicators In this regards the role of ERD are:

As Coordinating Ministry/Division

- a. To coordinate the goal-wise implementation as directed by the SDGs Implementation and Review Committee.
- b. To organize bi-annual workshops by involving other (Lead, Co-Lead, Associate) Ministries/Divisions, Development Partners and relevant Stakeholders for reviewing goal-wise progress and attainment.
- c. To identify goal-wise implementation challenges, figure out possible way outs for overcoming the challenges, promote innovation, adopt & replicate best practices.

As Lead Ministry/Division

- a. To translate the respective targets/indicators into actionable programs/projects/activities,
- b. To include and coordinate Co-Lead and Associate Ministries/Divisions in policy formulation and implementation to achieve their respective targets/indicators.
- c. To communicate with the Co-Lead and Associate Ministries Divisions to determine the responsibilities according to their respective SDGs targets and indicators.

As Data Sources

- a. To provide timely and credible data to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and SDG Tracker.
- b. To ensure the availability of quality data and coordinate among the Lead, Co-Lead and Associate Ministries/Divisions and Custodian Agencies.

Other Responsibilities

- a. To prepare Action Plan for the implementation of the Agenda 2030 (SDGs).
- b. To prepare report on the implementation and achievements of the respective Goal, targets and indicators for the participation of SDG Implementation Review (SIR) and Bangladesh Voluntary National Reviews (VNR).
- c. To attend two important meeting of National Data Coordination Committee (NDCC) held quarterly and SDGs Implementation and Review Committee organized by SID and GED respectively.
- d. To participate different meeting, seminar & workshops and training organized by GED, BBS, GIU and different Ministries/Divisions.

5.6.2 ERD SDGs Implementation Team

With the proper guidance of respected secretary of the ERD and Wing Chief of Development Effectiveness the team contributes for the implementation of SDGs.

Main Role	Branch/Section	Alternative Role	Branch/Section
Focal Point	DE-2 Branch	Alternative Focal Point	DE-3 Branch
Data Approver	FABA-1 Branch	Alternative Data Approver	FABA-1 Section
Data provider	De-4 Supernumerary	Alternative Data Provider	DE-3 Section

How to Process Data for SDG Tracker

- Go to SDG Tracker website and log in by using e-nothi password.
- Entering data by the Provider and sending to the Data Approver.
- Data Approver will examine the inputs. If the inputs are okay then approve it and send to the DG of BBS.
- BBS will authenticate the data by the technical committee.
- After authentication by the technical committee the final data will publish in the SDG Tracker.

SDG Financing Oversight and Coordination Sub-Committee

As per the decision of the SDGs Implementation and Review Committee a sub-committee has been formulated on ‘Bangladesh SDGs Financing Oversight and coordination’ headed by the respected Secretary of the ERD. Joint Secretary of the UN Wing of ERD served as Member Secretary of this Sub-Committee (Annexure-21).

5.7 Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD)

Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) is a new international standard for measuring the full array of resources in support of the 2030 Agenda. International community in July 2015 in Addis Ababa Action Agenda pledged to prepare TOSSD. It is designed to monitor all official resources flowing into developing countries for their sustainable development, but also private resources mobilized through official means. It also measures contributions to International Public Goods – up to now “invisible” in development finance statistics – that help countries reach their Sustainable Development Goals. To expedite the objectives TOSSD Taskforce was created in 2017. OECD provides secretarial support to the Taskforce. International TOSSD Task Force

Role of Bangladesh

With the request of OECD & TOSSD Taskforce, Bangladesh participated TOSSD Pilot Study in 2021. Report was published in 2022. This study compared Aid Information Management System (AIMS) and TOSSD database with a focus on the differences in data coverage. The government of Bangladesh has set up an Aid Information Management System (AIMS) to collect and manage data on foreign assistance. The Development Effectiveness Wing of the Economic Relations Division (ERD) was primarily responsible for this system. The ERD supports the government in its work with development partners by mobilizing and co-ordinating external resources for Bangladesh’s socio-economic development. ERD has a role in determining the country’s needs for external assistance, which are the basis for negotiations with development partners.

How Bangladesh is Benefitted through TOSSD

TOSSD will help to improve the AIMS and make it compatible to global data set. It will also accelerate to comply the guidelines of International Aid Transparency Initiatives (IATI). The main objectives of AIMS are to increase aid transparency, strengthen mutual accountability, improve assistance co-ordination, and strengthen alignment of foreign assistance with national priorities. This would allow for more efficient assistance management. The Bangladesh government managed AIMS to advance implementation of

international mutual commitments on aid transparency. These include the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), the Accra Agenda for Action (2008), the Busan Partnership Document (2011) and the Mexico Communique (2014). The platform's target audiences are the government, development partners and other stakeholders involved in providing or distributing foreign assistance to Bangladesh.

TOSSD study reveals AIMS does not record information on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targeted by the development projects. The study also reveals that while both datasets cover grants and loans, AIMS data for grants for 2019 may not comprehensively capture all grants received by Bangladesh. AIMS also has limited coverage of guarantees and equities. Some of these data are recorded by external institutions and not available at the time of the analysis. In fact, Bangladesh participation in such study technically provide assistance to develop and improve globally compatible database to track external assistance and sector wise ODA allocation.

5.8 International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

IATI is a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative that seeks to increase the transparency of development cooperation and improve its effectiveness in tackling poverty. In 2005, a High-Level International Conference on Aid Effectiveness was held in Paris for the effective use of foreign assistance. The conference adopted the Paris Declaration on the actions of development partners and receiving countries. Following the implementation of the declaration, the activities of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) started with the aim of bringing transparency in the flow of information on foreign assistance given to developing countries according to the decision taken at the 3rd high-level conference held in Accra in 2008. Bangladesh served as an observer from 2010 to 2013. Later, Bangladesh is continuing its activities as a full member of IATI from 19 December 2013. The Government of Bangladesh pays 2200 USD as yearly membership contribution.

5.9 International Climate Finance and ERD

5.9.1 Importance of Climate Finance in Bangladesh

Climate change is a major impediment to realizing our vision to become a developed country by 2041. Unfortunately, despite being one of the lowest carbon emitters (0.47% of global emission) (<https://www.worldometers.info/co2-emissions/bangladesh-co2-emissions/>), Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries in the worldⁱ. According to the World Risk Index 2022, Bangladesh is ranked ninth amongst the worst victims of climate change. The Government currently spends US\$1 billion a year, around 6 to 7

percent of its annual budget, on climate change adaptation. Seventy-five percent of resources spent on climate change in the country comes directly from the government, while the rest comes from the international development partners. If business as usual in terms of global carbon emission continues Bangladesh might face a loss of 6.8% of its GDP per annum by 2030ⁱⁱ. For Bangladesh it is imperative to take climate action to sustain the achieved development, maintain the development trajectory and accelerate.

As a signatory of the Paris Agreement, Bangladesh has already incorporated the climate change perspective in the medium- and long-term national planning documents, such as the 7th & 8th Five Year Plans, Perspective Plans 2021-2041, and Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100. According to Article 4 of the Paris Agreement Bangladesh submitted the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 2021 in COP 26. As per Article 7 of the Agreement, the country submitted National Adaptation Plan 2023-2050, (NAP) in COP 27. Again, During Bangladesh's presidency of Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) and Vulnerable 20 (20), Bangladesh launched World's first Climate Prosperity Plan namely "Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan 2022-2041" (MCPP) (https://moef.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/moef.portal.gov.bd/publications/f6c2ae73_30eb_4174_9adb_022323da1f39/Mujib%20Climate%20Prosperity%20Plan%202022-2041.pdf) These three documents estimate the amount of fund required to achieve the national adaptation and mitigation targets by 2050. According to the updated NDCs, Bangladesh 2021 the size of investment required for conditional contributions for the period of 2021-2030 amounts USD 143.7 billion. During this period the estimated amount for unconditional contribution is USD 32.258 billion. Furthermore, the implementation of NAP would require approximately USD 232 billion over the period of 2023-2050. The MCPP looks forward to an estimated investment of USD 90 billion.

5.9.2 Global Funds Dedicated for Climate Change

Globally a set of dedicated funds has been put in place to support green development in the developing countries and Bangladesh is reaching out to utilize some of these sources through ERD. There are also private financiers for climate action. Typical private financiers include commercial banks, Microfinance Institutions (MFI), asset managers and institutional investors particularly value-based investors. NGOs often work as MFIs and funded by the Development Partners. Globally, Climate funds bundle financing from various sources under bilateral and multilateral agreements and thus channel funds from the contributing to the recipient countries where, recipients are accredited and executing

entities. The financial instruments that are mainly supported by climate funds include grants, concessional loans, guarantees and equity.

MDBs committed to align their financial flows with the objectives of the Paris Agreement in 2017 and the bilateral development partners are guided by the Paris Agreement as signatory countries. These development partners often manage dedicated funds. Bilateral financing is mostly channeled through Development Finance Institutions (DFI) residing in the country and UN agencies. For Example, the IKI fund is often channeled through German DFI GIZ. Apart from the bilateral financial mechanism there are UNFCCC and non-UNFCCC financial mechanisms dedicated to climate action.

5.9.3 Climate Finance through UN Wing

The current sources of funds available will not suffice to meet these funding requirements. The country plans to vie for increased access to international climate funds to achieve the targets set by the 8th 5-Year Plan (2021 – 2025), NAP 2023-2050, the NDCs 2021 and Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan 2022-2041 and the SDG Financing Strategy by approaching bilateral and multilateral development partners and other international funding sources, as well as through mobilizing sustainable finance from the private sector. The Economic Relations Division (ERD) under the Ministry of Finance (MoF) of Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is responsible for interfacing with the development partners as well as coordination of all external assistance inflows into the country.

Among these international climate funds, the UN Wing deals with the funds under the UNFCCC financing mechanism, namely Green Climate Fund (GEF), Adaptation Fund (AF) and Global Environmental Facility (GEF) funds.

A. Global Environmental Facility (GEF)

The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) was established in 1991 as operating entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC and for other UN conventions like biodiversity and desertification. Currently, it is in its 7th replenishment period (2019-22) where close to 30 countries pledged USD 4.1 billion for all focal areas. The GEF also administers the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). Bangladesh contributes to GEF Trust Fund and receives GEF funding. ERD is the Political Focal Point of GEF and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is the Operational Focal Point of GEF. GEF has 32 constituencies, and each is headed by a Council Member. Sixteen of these 32 represent developing countries and 14 represent

developed countries, the remaining 2 constituencies are comprised of countries in transition. Bangladesh belongs to the South Asia Constituency.

Often the GEF Funded projects are implemented with technical support from various UN agencies including Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNIDO, UNEP and UNDP. However, some GEF funded projects are co-financed by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) including the ADB and the World Bank. When UN agencies provide technical assistance to GEF funded projects, the approval of the Financial Agreements (FAs) follows that described in section 2.5.4 of the Handbook. When the MDBs co-finance GEF funded projects, the FAs are approved following the process of the relevant MDB(s).

B. Adaptation Fund (AF)

The Adaptation Fund (AF) was established in 2009 to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are parties to the Kyoto Protocol and are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. It is financed through a 2% levy on the sale of emission credits from the Clean Development Mechanism and grants from developed countries. It pioneered Direct Access, empowering countries to access funding and develop projects directly through accredited national implementing entities. The Fund is supervised and managed by the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB). The Board is composed of 16 members and 16 alternates and holds periodic meetings throughout the year. The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat provides research, advisory, administrative, and an array of other services to the Board. The World Bank serves as trustee of the Adaptation Fund on an interim basis. Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) in Bangladesh has been accredited as AF's national implementing entity (NIE) for Direct Access. Bangladesh has just started one project with AF funding with technical assistance from UNDP.

Often the AF Funded projects are implemented with technical support from various UN agencies and the approval of the Financial Agreements (FAs) follows that described in section 2.5.4 of the Handbook.

C. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The GCF is the most recent financial mechanism under the UNFCCC with begin of operation in 2015. It aims to fund the paradigm shift towards climate resilient and low-carbon development in developing countries seeking an equal allocation of funds to mitigation and adaptation projects. The GCF Secretariat is based in Songdo, South Korea. The fund is governed by a Board of 24 members with equal representation from developing

countries and developed countries. Developing countries can access GCF through International Accredited Entities (AEs), such as MDBs, international commercial banks and UN agencies or directly through Regional and National direct Accredited Entities (DAEs)(Mohammad Iftekhar Hossain (2018), An analysis of ERD's capacity in an accessing Green Climate Fund, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh)

- Accredited entities – Accredited entities can be Direct Access Entities (DAEs) or International Access Entities (IAEs). Direct access entities are national/subnational/regional institutions that are nominated by National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and accredited by GCF to receive funding from GCF for implementing climate related projects. In Bangladesh we have two DAEs namely Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) and Palli Karma Sohayak Sangstha (PKSF). Different UN agencies and MDBs also get GCF accreditation and work as International Access entities. Accredited entities are expected to perform the following functions:
 - Develop and submit funding proposals for projects and programs;
 - Monitor the management and implementation of projects and programs;
 - Deploy suitable financial instruments within their respective capacities (grants, concessional loans, equity and guarantees); and
 - Mobilize private sector capital and co-financing from different sources ⁱⁱⁱ.
- Projects/programs and readiness support – GCF finances projects and programs that aim at climate adaptation or mitigation or crosscutting issues. Any implementing entity can submit project proposals to GCF through accredited entities. However, these project proposals has to be endorsed by the respective NDA in the form of a No Objection Letter (NOL). The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (the Readiness Programme) supports country-driven initiatives by developing countries to strengthen their institutional capacities, governance mechanisms, and planning and programming frameworks towards a transformational long-term climate action agenda. The Readiness Support provides grants and technical assistance to National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and/or focal points (FPs). Readiness funding can also be deployed to strengthen Direct Access Entities to enhance the capacity of national institutions to efficiently engage with GCF. Dedicated readiness funding may also assist countries in

undertaking adaptation planning and developing strategic frameworks to build their programming with GCF (<https://www.greenclimate.fund/readiness>)

- National Designated Authority – National Designated Authorities (NDAs) are appointed by respective governments. NDAs act as the interface between their government and GCF and must approve all GCF project activities within the country (<https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/nda>). They provide broad strategic oversight of the GCF’s activities in the country and communicate the country’s priorities for financing low-emission and climate-resilient development ^{iv}. In Bangladesh, the Secretary, Economic Relations Division works as the NDA to GCF and the UN Wing provides the secretarial service to the NDA. NDA performs the following activities:
 - a. Provides broad strategic oversight for the GCF country projects and programs and ensures that projects and programs are aligned with national strategies and priorities.
 - b. Gives No Objection Letters (NOLs) for financing/project proposals developed by the accredited entities for submitting to GCF. In Bangladesh, the NDA Secretariat houses a high level GCF Advisory Committee (Annexure-22) that considers the proposals and assists the NDA in discharging his/her duties. A technical committee titled “Financial Proposal Appraisal Committee” (Annexure-23) supports the advisory committee by analyzing the proposals and providing expert opinion on the merit of the proposals.
 - c. Works as a link between the accredited entities and GCF in term of forwarding
 - d. Prepares a country programme (a list of prioritized project pipeline) periodically for GCF financing through a consultative approach involving different stakeholders.
 - e. Lead national readiness activities aiming to enhance capacity to access the GCF.
 - f. Nominate national/subnational/regional entities for receiving DAE accreditation by GCF.
 - g. Facilitate accredited entities in developing project/programme proposals.

5.9.4 Climate Finance through Other Development Partners/Other Wings

A big chunk of international climate finance also flows into the country through other development partners outside the UNFCCC financing which are dealt by relevant ERD Wings. For example,

- ADB established the Climate Change Fund (CCF) was established in 2008 to facilitate greater investments in developing member countries (DMCs) to effectively address the causes and consequences of climate change, by strengthening support to low-carbon and climate-resilient development in DMCs. However, the approval process of the FAs follows the typical process followed by the ADB wing.
- At present JICA does not have a separate Climate Change funding process. However, all JICA funded projects have inbuilt climate proofing components. In 2023 the JICA established the Facility for Accelerating Climate Change Resilient and Sustainable Society (ACCESS), a debt facility of up to US\$1.5 billion, as part of its private sector investment finance operations. This facility was established as part of Japan's contribution in light of Japan's Prime Minister's statement on at the G7 (Group of Seven) Hiroshima Summit—at the side event on the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII)—that the G7 would contribute to the sustainable development of partner countries.

Climate Investment Fund and the World Bank

With the support from different MDBs, Climate Investment Fund (CIF) was founded in 2008 aiming to work as an enabler of pioneering climate-smart planning and climate action in low and middle-income economies. CIF is comprised of two trust funds namely, Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) Trust Fund and Clean Technology Fund (CTF). Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) hosts three targeted programme including Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR), Forest Investment Program (FIP) and Scaling-up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP). These programs are administered by relevant sum-committees. Wing Chief, World Bank Wing performs as the CIF Focal Point and Member, SCF Trust Fund. He is also a member of the PPCR Sub-Committee. Additional Secretary (Development) works as the Focal Point for PPCR in Bangladesh. Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA), Power Division works as the Focal Point for SREP; Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change works as the Focal Point for FIP; and Wing Chief (World Bank Wing), ERD works as the Focal Point

for CTP. Bangladesh is one of the CIF eligible recipient countries. Private Sector engagement is an important portfolio of CIF that works through IFC.

5.10 Catalyzing climate financing and investment

From the above discussion it is evident that climate finance is gradually gaining traction globally as part of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and Bangladesh is receiving increasing amount of external funding for climate action, but the country does not have a database showing how much development assistance flows into the country from which sources to which projects/programs including geographical location. ERD has established the **International Climate Finance Cell (ICFC)** with the aim to ensure strategic mobilization and effective coordination of international climate finance across the government. The Cell consists of a representative from each Wing of ERD and the Cell operates under the leadership of Wing Chief (UN Wing).

The key functions of the ICFC would include

- Act as a communication focal point for different climate funds in Bangladesh
- Develop a prioritized national climate change project proposal pipeline aligned with national development and climate change priorities including NAP, NDCs, Delta Plan 2100.
- Map international climate finance opportunities of different development partners at multilateral, bilateral and regional level.
- Analyze and document the accessibility, eligibility, and operational modalities of different climate finance.
- Match and negotiate international climate finance opportunities from bilateral, multilateral and regional sources for NDC and NAP financing, SDG financing, private sector finance etc.
- Stack take the foreign assistance flows in the country in terms of climate change support at the project level with location, funding sources and major components.

5.11 UNESCAP

Economic Relations Division is responsible to maintain the external economic relations with international development agencies like UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCAP, WHO, FAO. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) is the regional development arm of the United Nations for the Asia-Pacific

region. This Commission was established in 1947 with its headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand. It promotes rigorous analysis and peer learning in our core areas of work; translates these findings into policy dialogues and recommendations; and provides good development practices, knowledge sharing and technical assistance to member states in the implementation of these recommendations. (<https://www.unescap.org/about/member-states>)

ESCAP has 53 Member States and 9 Associate Members. Bangladesh became its member in 1973. (<https://www.unescap.org/our-work>)

Beyond consultative supports, ESCAP has expanded its initiatives to provide financial and technical supports to Bangladesh. Recently, Bangladesh has been selected for implementing a project namely “Catalizing Women’s Entrepreneurship: Creating a gender-responsive entrepreneurial ecosystem”, which is scheduled for 5 years (2018-2023). It is funded by the Government of Canada with aim of increasing women entrepreneurs;’ access to capital through innovative financing mechanisms; increase women entrepreneurs’ use of business development services; and financial technologies, and support the development of gender-responsive business development and investment policies and programs. Besides, ESCAP is providing technical support to Khulna City Corporation in order to enhance sustainable urban transportation.

Hon’ble Prime Minister H.E. Sheikh Hasina delivered her speech through video message in the Opening Ceremony of the Commission Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) on 15 May 2023. The election of the Governing Council of ESCAP’s regional institute-Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT) was held at the annual session. Bangladesh won the election and got the honor of being a member of the Governing Council for the next term of 2023-2026. (<https://www.unescap.org/events/commission79>)

5.12 South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC& TrC) is a demonstration of unity among peoples and countries of the South that contributes to their national well-being, their national and collective self-reliance and the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The cooperation is a broad framework of collaboration among developing countries in political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technical domains. It is guided by the principles, among others, respect for national sovereignty and independence, equality and

mutual benefit. The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) has been leading the development of the SSC&TrC platform to unite all developing countries of the southern part of the globe through its continuous patronization. Through this platform, the countries of the south are exchanging expertise, experiences and innovative development solutions. The platform also enables the use of solutions to public service challenges of one country in the context of another country's problem effectively. The formation of SSC&TrC can be traced to the Asian–African Conference that took place in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955 which is also known as the Bandung Conference. The conference has been largely regarded as a milestone for SSC&TrC. In 1978, the United Nations established the Unit for South–South Cooperation to promote South–South trade and collaboration within its agencies.

South-South cooperation operates on principles like respecting national sovereignty and ownership without external conditions. Developing countries join forces to exchange knowledge, skills, resources, and technical expertise, fostering regional and interregional collaborations involving governments, regional organizations, civil society, academia, and the private sector. The primary aim is to promote the development of individual countries and regions for mutual benefit. It's important to note that South-South cooperation is not intended to replace North-South cooperation but rather complement it.

Triangular cooperation, on the other hand, involves partnerships initiated by Global South countries, with support from developed nations or multilateral organizations. This approach focuses on implementing development programs and projects. In many instances, Southern partners may require financial and technical assistance from multilateral organizations or developed countries while aiding other developing nations. Northern partners also benefit from this arrangement, as it allows them to leverage the increased institutional capacity in the Global South and enhance the impact of their assistance efforts by tapping into the resources of multiple Southern partners. Developed countries have expressed strong support for this model, indicating their willingness to share expertise and experiences. However, successful triangular cooperation hinges on Southern actors leading and owning the process to achieve meaningful development outcomes. This perspective aligns with the current understanding of international development cooperation.

5.12.1 Principles of South-South Cooperation

National Sovereignty and Ownership: Bangladesh, as a sovereign nation, should assert its ownership over development initiatives and partnerships, ensuring that external influences do not compromise its national interests.

National Well-Being: South-South cooperation should contribute to improving the well-being of Bangladesh's people. This could involve knowledge sharing and capacity building to address specific development challenges, such as poverty reduction, education, and healthcare.

Self-Reliance: South-South cooperation can help Bangladesh enhance its self-reliance by building its capacity to find solutions to its unique development issues. For instance, the country can collaborate with other developing nations to develop technologies or strategies for sustainable agriculture or disaster resilience.

Mutual Benefit: Bangladesh should engage in South-South cooperation with a view to achieving mutual benefit. This means that partnerships should be designed to benefit all parties involved, including sharing expertise and resources for common development goals.

5.12.2 Objectives of South-South Cooperation Relevant to Bangladesh and ERD

Fostering Self-Reliance: ERD, in collaboration with other developing countries, can support Bangladesh in enhancing its self-reliance by sharing best practices and technical knowledge. This might involve initiatives to improve agricultural productivity or develop renewable energy sources.

Strengthening Collective Self-Reliance: Bangladesh can engage in regional partnerships to collectively address common development challenges. ERD can facilitate such collaborations by promoting knowledge exchange, resource pooling, and capacity building.

Identifying and Analyzing Development Issues: ERD can help Bangladesh identify and analyze its primary development issues by working closely with other developing countries. This will lead to better strategies for tackling issues like poverty, infrastructure development, and trade.

Pooling Capacities for International Cooperation: ERD can cooperate with other developing countries to increase the quantity and quality of international development

cooperation. This could involve leveraging collective resources to attract foreign investments or access technology transfer.

Technology Transfer and Adaptation: ERD can work with South-South partners to enhance technological capacities in Bangladesh. This includes facilitating the adaptation of technology to meet the country's specific developmental needs.

Improving Communications: ERD can promote greater communication and knowledge sharing among developing countries, allowing Bangladesh to access new solutions and knowledge for development.

Addressing Unique Challenges: ERD should recognize and respond to Bangladesh's specific challenges, such as being a flood-prone nation. Collaborative efforts can focus on disaster management and resilience-building.

International Economic Participation: ERD can facilitate Bangladesh's greater participation in international economic activities, including trade and investment partnerships with other developing nations.

South-South cooperation, rooted in shared experiences and common objectives among nations in the Global South, has significant benefits and considerations for evaluation.

5.12.3 Benefits

Knowledge and Expertise Sharing: South-South cooperation allows developing countries, including Bangladesh, to share knowledge, skills, and technical know-how. This knowledge exchange can be instrumental in addressing local development challenges.

Resource Mobilization: Collaboration among developing nations can lead to resource pooling, allowing countries like Bangladesh to access additional resources for their development projects.

Mutual Benefit: Through South-South cooperation, Bangladesh can engage in partnerships that benefit both parties, resulting in sustainable development and increased capacity.

Complement to North-South Cooperation: It's essential to recognize that South-South cooperation complements North-South cooperation. Bangladesh can leverage both approaches for more comprehensive development strategies.

5.12.4 Considerations

Ownership and Leadership: Ensuring that Bangladesh plays a leading role and maintains ownership of development initiatives within South-South partnerships is crucial.

Capacity Building: Evaluating the effectiveness of capacity building efforts in Bangladesh, facilitated by South-South cooperation, is essential to measure the impact on self-reliance.

Alignment with National Goals: Assessing the alignment of South-South cooperation initiatives with Bangladesh's national development goals and priorities is necessary for effective utilization of resources.

Pertinence for Bangladesh Government: South-South cooperation holds significant pertinence for the Bangladesh Government, particularly through its Economic Relations Division (ERD) under the Ministry of Finance:

- **Addressing Specific Development Needs:** Bangladesh faces unique development challenges, such as climate change impacts and poverty reduction. South-South cooperation can provide tailored solutions through partnerships with countries that have faced similar challenges.
- **Enhancing Self-Reliance:** The government can leverage South-South cooperation to enhance its self-reliance by accessing expertise and knowledge to solve local problems, fostering innovation, and reducing dependence on external assistance.
- **Resource Mobilization:** ERD can work to mobilize resources and facilitate partnerships to support Bangladesh's development goals through South-South cooperation. This can include attracting investments and accessing technology transfer.
- **Aligning with National Priorities:** The government should ensure that South-South cooperation initiatives align with its national priorities, including those outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the country's own development plans.
- **Capacity Building:** ERD can facilitate capacity-building programs to empower Bangladesh in leading and owning South-South cooperation projects effectively.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Continuous monitoring and evaluation of South-South cooperation initiatives are essential for measuring their impact, identifying areas for improvement, and ensuring that they align with Bangladesh's development objectives.

In summary, South-South cooperation principles and objectives align with Bangladesh's development goals and can be integrated into the activities of the Economic Relations Division (ERD) under the Ministry of Finance. By fostering partnerships with other developing countries and adhering to these principles, Bangladesh can enhance its capacity to address its unique development challenges and promote sustainable growth and self-reliance.

CHAPTER 6
Governance and Administrative Issues

6.1 Administrative Works

Wing-3 is responsible for all administrative decisions related to officials and staff of the division- posting, upgradation, promotion, recruitment. Again, all support regarding logistics and procurement is done by this wing.

6.2 Social Accountability Tools (APA, NIS, RTI, GRS, Citizen Charter)

6.2.1 Implementation of Annual Performance Agreement (APA)

The Annual Performance Agreement (APA) was introduced with in the government organizations to encourage more accountability and transparency. In order to implement the agreement, it is important to ensure proper resource allocation and build institutional effectiveness. Since FY2014–15, the Economic Relations Division (ERD) has been executing the APA with the Cabinet Division. According to the agreement, ERD, like other Ministries/Divisions, has made unrelenting efforts to successfully implement the specific strategic goals bestowed upon this division in addition to the necessary strategic goals.

It is to be mentioned that ERD has always been successful in negotiating deals and signing agreements with development partners; achieving commitment and disbursement targets, strengthening the ability to use foreign assistance; and managing and servicing external debt. At first, this division took a number of successful measures to accomplish the precise targeted goals of the APA. Efforts to increase the mobilization of foreign assistance and its utilization at the appropriate level were significantly strengthened under the guidance and direct supervision of the division's Secretary.

Economic Relations Division (ERD) is continuously providing service to its stake holders. In order to monitor the activities, there is an APA committee with the following members:

1.	Additional Secretary and Wing Chief (Coordination and Nordic)	Chairperson
2.	Joint Secretary, World Bank-1 Branch	Member
3.	Joint Secretary, World Bank-3 Branch	Member
4.	Joint Secretary, Middle East Branch	Member
5.	Deputy Secretary, UN-4 Section	Member
6.	Deputy Secretary, Asia-4 Section	Member

7.	Deputy Secretary, FABA-1 Section	Member
8.	Deputy Secretary, Budget Management Section	Member
9.	Deputy Secretary, Europe-5 Section	Member
10.	Deputy Secretary, DE-4 Section	Member
11.	Deputy Secretary, Japan-3 Section	Member
12.	Senior Assistant Secretary, ADB-3 Section	Member
13.	Senior Programmer, ICT cell	Member
14.	Ms. Azizun Nahar, Deputy Secretary, Nordic Branch	Member Secretary

6.2.2 Implementation of National Integrity Strategy (NIS)

National Integrity Strategy (NIS) is a tool to prevent corruption and promote integrity, to make a happy, prosperous and socially just Bangladesh that will assist to ensure golden bengal. It also implies adherence to time-tested norms, values, customs and principles of a society. The goal of NIS system is to promote a happy and prosperous Golden Bengal that is free from the scourge of corruption. It is a commitment of the State to establish good governance in all its institutions and in the society. The Strategy is an instrument to realise this aspiration. Government has been working to fulfill that commitment. Numerous actions and programmes have been undertaken for promotion of good governance.

Generally “Integrity” means behavioral excellence influenced by ethics, morality and honesty. It refers to a person's sense of obligation and integrity. People establish organizations in order to accomplish a shared objective. Since organizations serve as the physical representation of people's larger aspirations, they also have a key role in the development of integrity through rigorous adherence to morality. A society is fostering integrity throughout its many sectors, including the government, private industry, civil society, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Promoting integrity and eliminating corruption from society and government are two distinct sides of the same coin. To accomplish this, the state establishes, evolves, and enforces laws, that the society consequently abides by. The state's laws as well as the heritage, customs, and conventions of the society all reflect the values and ethics of that society. Promoting integrity and honesty in individuals is crucial in the complex

relationships between the state, society, and citizens. It's also necessary to protect the integrity of the organizations that represent the goals of every individual.

The ultimate goal of the programmes delineated in this strategy is the promotion of integrity among the individuals and development of honest citizens. Some important organisations have been identified as instruments to reach that goal. Institutions and organisations in the state, private sector and civil society, that contribute most to the promotion of integrity have been identified for their development.

Background

The cherished goal of the nation – ‘Vision 2021’ – envisages that within the next decade the country will be free from hunger, illiteracy, unemployment, deprivation and poverty; consequently, peace, prosperity and harmony will prevail in the society. According to the Preamble to the Constitution, is to realise social justice through a democratic process.

A ‘National Integrity Advisory Council’ was established for implementation of this Strategy. The Council headed by the Hon’ble Prime Minister and composed of select Cabinet members, legislators, Cabinet Secretary and some Secretaries, representatives of constitutional and statutory bodies and representatives of civil society, media and the private sector.

This Advisory Council meet at least twice in a year to review and monitor the status of prevention of corruption and enhancement of integrity, provide guidance and issue directives for their implementation and improvement. The organisations/institutions identified as implementing agencies initiate and implement the actions . In each Ministry/Division, an ‘Ethics Committee’ has been formed and an ‘Integrity Focal Point’ nominated for this purpose. The Cabinet Division acted as the Secretariat for this institutional arrangement and coordinate the activities under this Strategy. ‘Integrity Awards’ has been introduced for honouring and rewarding persons in the Government, civil society and in the private sector for their outstanding contribution to prevention of corruptions and promotion of integrity.

Role of ERD in implementation NIS

The NIS has been carried out by the Economic Relations Division (ERD) in coordination with the Cabinet Division after its formulation. In compliance with the agreement, ERD, like other Ministries/Divisions, has worked diligently to attain both the key strategic targets and the strategic objectives provided to its division.

Integrity Awards Selection Committee

In accordance with the guidelines outlined in the "Giving of Integrity Award (Amendment) Policy, 2021," specifically as detailed in section 6.2 of serial No. 6, a selection committee has been established within the Division. The committee is composed of the Secretary of the Economic Relations Division serving as the Chairman and the Wing Chief of Coordination and Nordic Wing fulfilling the role of Member-Secretary. The primary objective of this committee is to supervise the process of granting Integrity Awards to officers and employees of the Division, ensuring compliance with the policy's provisions (Annexure-24).

6.2.3 Implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2009

The ERD is working to implement the Right to Information Act, 2009. As per the Act, a Designated Officer (DO) and an Alternative Designated Officer (ADO) have been appointed to provide information sought by the stakeholders of the division. If an applicant is aggrieved by the actions taken by the designated officers, he or she can resort to the Appellate Authority (AA) i.e., the Secretary of the division. ERD is also engaged in promotion of the RTI Act through various activities including seminars, training, Proactive disclosure of information through its website i.e., www.erd.gov.bd.

6.2.4 Implementation of Grievance Redress System (GRS)

The ERD is vigilant to implement the Grievance Redress System (GRS) through online and offline processes as per the Grievance Redress System Guidelines, 2015 of the Cabinet Division as an integral part of the National Integrity Strategy (NIS). Any aggrieved person can approach the ERD via the online GRS system of the govt. or any form of communications to its Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO) to get the desired remedies. If he or she is not satisfied with the remedies provided by the GRO, can appeal to the Appellate Officer i.e., the Additional Secretary (Administration) of the division. ERD is also engaged in promotion of the GRS through various activities including seminars, workshops and trainings.

6.2.5 Implementation of Citizen Charter (CC)

The ERD is fully committed to delivering its services to its stakeholders with utmost sincerity and on time. It has its Citizen Charter published, which is widely available to its website i.e., www.erd.gov.bd. An Implementation Monitoring Committee is vigilant to ensure efficient and effective service delivery by the officers and staffs of the division to

its stakeholders. ERD is also engaged in promotion of the CC through various activities including seminars, workshops and trainings.

6.3 Innovation

Coordination with the designated officer in his office as per the Right to Information Act; And according to Notification No.18-04.00.0000.232.35.006.13 of the Cabinet Division dated 2013/04/08 and Letter NO.17 -09.00.0000.252.16.002.19 of ERD dated 06/08/2019 Innovation Team was reconstituted.

i. Objectives of the Innovation Team

Innovation and development of workplaces in public administration to increase work mobility and innovative skills and to accelerate and simplify citizen service delivery.

Encouraging innovation in Government work by promoting the culture and field of creative practice, bringing about a change in the internal processes of service of our own office, serving as a model of change, and bringing about change in the internal work process, enhancing the breadth of ICT and all innovative activities.

ii. Scope of Innovation Team

- To bring about quality changes in the service delivery process and internal processes of our own offices.
- Prepare annual action plans for these related activities and get approval and implementation at monthly coordination meetings at the beginning of the year.
- Monthly team meeting events, review progress on implementation of action plans and present at monthly coordination meetings.
- Coordinate within ERD and other innovation teams formed at the Ministry/ Division/Department/ District/Upazila level; And
- Prepare a full annual report every year for the year preceding January 5, send it to the Cabinet Division and publish it on its website.
- Lead the Innovation Team in its own office.
- To serve as a model of change in its office and to create quality change in the internal working process, to foster creative work culture and fields, to promote innovation in public functioning by promoting the ICT and all innovative activities, to develop team members through necessary training and innovation. Participating in fair competitions.

- Reforming existing arrangements for facilitating citizen service and the implementation of the Citizens Charter.
- Encouraging the coordinator to transform all possible services of his office into e-service and to adopt e-file management procedures and electronic communication such as correspondence, documents, etc.
- Taking steps to create and update the profile of the organization by inserting all the information of its own office and regularly updating the website of the office and taking complaints and disposal of the website.
- Ensure proper implementation of the OVA non-profit councils as outlined in the National ICT Policy.
- Budget preparation for ICT related tasks, project adoption, financing arrangements, monitoring of activities, evaluation of progress, and presenting at monthly coordination meetings of ICT activities.

iii. Working Process

The team is diligently working on executing a workplan titled “E-Governance and Innovation Workplan 2023-24”, which was provided by the Cabinet Division. Using this workplan as a foundation, the Innovation Team of Economic Relations Division (ERD) performs its indexes on time based.

iv. Reporting Process

On behalf of Economic Relations Division (ERD), the Innovation Team Collects the documents as proof of the job’s completion according to the Workplan provided by Cabinet Division. After collecting all the necessary papers, the Innovation Team prepares report as per the prescribed form of the Cabinet Division and send it to the concern desk of the Cabinet Division for evaluation. The report is to send twice a year such as half-yearly self-evaluation report and yearly self-evaluation.

v. Structure of the Innovation Team

SL	Team Member	Responsibility
01	Additional Secretary and Wing Chief, World Bank	Chief Innovation Officer
02	Joint Secretary, Asia Branch	Member
03	Deputy Secretary, Admin-1 Section	Member

04	Deputy Secretary, Europe-5 Section	Member
05	Deputy Secretary, Coordination-5 Section	Member
06	Deputy Secretary, Japan-3 Section	Member
07	Senior Programmer, ICT Cell	Member
08	Senior Assistant Secretary, ADB-3 Section	Member
09	Senior Assistant Secretary, UN-5	Member
10	Joint Secretary, Middle East Branch	Member Secretary

6.4 Visa Matters

The Protocol section of the division facilitates the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Hon'ble Adviser to the HPM on Economic Affairs, Hon'ble Parliament Members, Secretary and other officers of this Division regarding visa issues during their official foreign tours. Besides this, Diplomatic visas for the Economic Ministers/Counsellors/First Secretaries/Staffs appointed by the Division at its Economic Wings abroad are processed by this section.

6.5 Various Committees of Economic Relations Division

Ethics Committee

The Economic Relations Division has reconstituted an 'Ethics Committee' with the Senior Secretary/Secretary of the Division serving as the Convener. The committee's primary scope of work includes identifying achievements and obstacles related to integrity establishment, formulating time-bound action plans to address barriers, appointing responsible officers or committees, implementation of action plans and monitoring its progress, and making decisions on integrity awards. Additionally, progress reports will be sent to the National Integrity Implementation Unit of the Cabinet Division. Furthermore, the Wing Chief of Coordination & Nordic Wing and Joint Secretary of Coordination Branch-1 are designated as the 'Focal Point Officer' and 'Alternate Focal Point Officer,' respectively, for implementing the National Integrity Strategy in the Division (Annexure-25).

Selection Committee for Foreign Training and Higher Education

In compliance with the Ministry of Public Administration's Circular no. 597 (50) dated 22/11/1993, the Selection Committee responsible for Foreign Training and Higher

Education of the Economic Relations Division has been reconstituted where the Wing Chief of Administration & Middle East Wing chairs the Selection Committee, and the Senior Assistant Secretary (Administration-1) is the Member Secretary. The primary scope of this committee entails reviewing government foreign training and travel policies, and recommending nominations for foreign training, study tours and workshops. The committee can co-opt members, subject to the Secretary's permission (Annexure 26).

Review and Implementation Committee on Organizational Structure

Following the report submitted by the Organizational Structure Update Committee of the Economic Relations Division the Review and Implementation Committee has been revised. The committee now comprises the Wing Chief of World Bank Wing as the Convener. Its primary scope includes soliciting input from Wing Chiefs regarding recommended changes or additions to the concerned Wing's manpower structure and determining implementable aspects where applicable. Additionally, the committee will categorize recommendations from the Organizational Structure Update Committee as either implementable or implementable in a revised form. Specific proposals related to post creation, abolition, or retention will be prepared, with a focus on minimizing the creation or abolition of posts to expedite the implementation of actionable recommendations from the report (Annexure-27).

ICT Policy Implementation Committee

For administrative purposes, the committee responsible for overseeing the implementation of the action plan for the 'National Information and Communication Technology Policy, 2018' within the Economic Relations Division has been reconstituted. The Convener of the committee is the Wing Chief of the Middle East Wing. The primary scope of this committee includes supervising the implementation of actions outlined in the Division's action plan aligned with the 'National Information and Communication Technology Policy, 2018.' Additionally, it is tasked with preparing quarterly progress reports on these implementations and forwarding them to the relevant Departments (Annexure-28).

Document Destruction Committee

Until further notice, the "Document Destruction Committee" within the Division has been reconstituted, with the Joint Secretary (Administration) serving as the Convener (Annexure-29).

Knowledge Management Cell Team

The reconstituted Knowledge Management Cell of the Economic Relations Division is structured as follows: The Chairperson is the Wing Chief of America & Japan Wing, and the Member Secretary is the Joint Secretary of Branch-3 of World Bank Wing. Their responsibilities encompass organizing knowledge-sharing sessions, assessing global economic conditions, and facilitating knowledge management-related activities. Additionally, they will establish a Resource Persons Pool, drawing from the expertise of officials, and support thematic functions organized by the Secretary of the Economic Relations Division (Annexure-30).

Standing Committee on Non-concessional Loan (SCNCL)

Wing Chief, FABA wing is a Member Secretary of Standing Committee on Non-concessional Loan (SCNCL) which is chaired by Finance Minister. According to the circulars of ERD No-09.261.006.00.00.002.2013-73 dated: 30 June 2013, No-09.00.0000.922.006.01.11.100.16(part-3)/268 dated: 20 September 2016 & No-09.00.0000.207.06.068.19/278 dated: 25 November 2019 : the loan having a grant element of less than 25% is considered as non- concessional loan, if not a higher threshold is applicable in effect of an agreement between Bangladesh and International Financial Institution. This committee scrutinizes and approves non-concessional loan proposals (Annexure-31 and Annexure-32).

6.6 Financial Institute of ERD

ERD has two financial institutions:

6.6.1 IDCOL

Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL), a government-owned public limited company, incorporated on 14 May 1997, started its journey as a non-bank financial institution in February 1998 with a nominal paid-up capital of BDT 1 lac only. With an equity contribution of BDT 35 crore from the Government of the Bangladesh (GoB), the company's paid-up capital now stands at BDT 738 crore, the remaining being generated out of the company's retained earnings, portrays an exemplary performance of the company over the years. Since its inception, IDCOL has been playing a major role in bridging the financing gap for developing large infrastructure, renewable energy, and energy efficiency projects in Bangladesh.

IDCOL promotes and finances a diverse range of projects and programs to help ensure economic development of the country and improve the standard of living of the people through sustainable and environment-friendly investments. IDCOL's aim is to catalyze and optimize private sector participation in promotion, development, and financing of infrastructure, renewable energy, and energy efficient projects in a sustainable manner.

Achievements of IDCOL in recent times

- IDCOL won '22nd ICAB National Awards for Best Presented Annual Reports 2021' under Public Sector category by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB).
- The National Board of Revenue (NBR) awarded IDCOL as the Highest Income Tax Payer for the Assessment Year 2021-2022 under Non-Bank Financial Institution category.

6.6.2 Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company (IIFC)

IIFC is a Company Limited by Guarantee having no shares under the Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh, registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms (RJSC), Bangladesh under Section 28 of the Companies Act, 1994. It was incorporated in 1999 with the aim of facilitating more private-sector investments in infrastructure development.

IIFC specializes in public and private procurement and PPP transactions, research, survey and feasibility studies, financial and economic analysis, impact assessment, training and capacity building, institutional reforms, policy, and advocacy. The company works internationally. IIFC's two core areas of operations are to developing projects and extending project-related advisory services and providing capacity-building support to its clients in both private and public sectors.

The company has a seven-member Board of Directors. The overall policy-making decisions of IIFC are vested with the Board of Directors. Three directors are from the government; three are from the private sector and the Managing Director is an ex-officio member of the Board.

Objectives

IIFC's primary goal is to facilitate private investment in infrastructure in Bangladesh. With this focus, it has adopted the following set of objectives:

- To introduce, promote, encourage, facilitate and assist all and forms of private sector participation through Public-Private Partnership (PPP)
- To assist and advise Ministries, government departments, agencies and other public sector bodies with the identification, prioritization, preparation, evaluation, award and implementation of PPP infrastructure projects in which the private sector may participate.
- To assist the private sector in identifying, understanding, bidding for, evaluating and negotiating PPP infrastructure projects.
- To research, collate, publish and otherwise provide technical regulatory, procure finance, statistical, demographic, geographic, political, economic, procurement and other relevant information and policy for the purposes of encouraging PPP in infrastructure projects.

IIFC Training Programmes

IIFC also conducts training programs on Public Private Partnership, Project Management, Procurement Management and Feasibility Study regularly facilitating more private sector engagement and building the capacity of all stakeholders. Participants from different public and private organizations participate in these training programs.

IIFC plays a very vital role in the economy of Bangladesh in many ways

- PPP capacity building in Bangladesh.
- Foreign currency earner from international assignments.
- Employment generation.
- Contribution to the national exchequer through taxes and ripple effects.
- Creating international quality consultants.

ⁱ <https://www.worldometers.info/co2-emissions/bangladesh-co2-emissions/>

ⁱⁱ <file:///F:/ERD%20rm%20119/Sirat/Mujib%20Climate%20Prosperity%20Plan%202022-2041.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ Mohammad Iftexhar Hossain (2018), An analysis of ERD's capacity in a accessing Green Climate Fund, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

^{iv} <https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/nda>

ANNEXURE

Annexure-1: MTBF Support Structure, GOB

(Compiled from related instructions and circulars issued by MOF)

Committee	Chair	Key responsibility
Coordination Council	Finance Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination between fiscal and monetary policy • Examines, scrutinizes and approves key macroeconomic indicators of the updated MTMF
Budget Monitoring and Resource Committee (BMRC)	Finance Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalizes aggregate fiscal targets (receipts, expenditure, budget deficit and source of financing) • Approves ministry-wise indicative and final Budget circulars (BC) resource ceilings • Determines size of the ADP/RADP
MTBF Technical committee	Finance Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft aggregate fiscal numbers • Proposes resource ceilings for individual ministry
Budget Management Committee (BMC)	Secretary of the respective line ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examines, scrutinizes and approves Ministry Budget Framework-MBF • Re-distributes resources among spending departments and agencies • Monitors budget implementation and progress of output and outcome targets
Budget Working Group (BWG)	Joint Secretary of the respective ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare draft MBF and resource distribution proposal for the BMC
Budget Management Wing	Joint Secretary of the respective ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prepare proposed short, medium and long term policy documents of the sector consistent with the national strategic policy objectives • Prepare and update MBF • Prepare and update outcome and output targets • Scrutinize new programme and project proposals
Departmental Budget Management Committee	Head of the Department or Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and approves expenditure and procurement plan • Monitor Budget implementation • Prepare and update and monitor output targets • Recommend new programme and project documents

Annexure-2: Agreement of Economic, Technical & Related Assistance with USA



Economic, Technical, and Related Assistance Agreement

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh have agreed as follows:

1. The Government of the United States of America will furnish such economic, technical, and related assistance hereunder as may be requested by representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and approved by representatives of the agency designated by the Government of the United States of America to administer its responsibilities hereunder, or as may be requested and approved by other representatives designated by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The furnishing of such assistance shall be subject to applicable United States laws and regulations. It shall be made available in accordance with arrangements agreed upon between the above mentioned representatives.

2. The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh will make the full contribution permitted by its manpower, resources, facilities and general economic condition in furtherance of the purposes for which assistance is made available hereunder; will take appropriate steps to assure the effective use of such assistance; will cooperate with the Government of the United States of America to assure that procurement will be at reasonable prices and on reasonable terms; will, without restriction, permit continuous observation and review by United States representatives of programs and operations hereunder, and records pertaining thereto; will provide the Government of the United States of America with full and complete information concerning such programs and operations and other relevant information which the Government of the United States of America may need to determine the nature and scope of operations and to evaluate the effectiveness of the assistance furnished or contemplated; and will give to the people of the People's Republic of Bangladesh full publicity concerning programs and operations hereunder. With respect to cooperative technical and economic assistance programs hereunder, the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh will provide sufficient support as to ensure the attainment of agreed program goals and will, to the maximum extent possible, seek full coordination and integration of technical and economic cooperation programs being carried on in the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

3. (A) The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh agree that an office of the Agency for International Development or its successor agency will be established with the consent of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to carry out and discharge the responsibilities of the Government of the United States of America under this Agreement. The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh further agree that such office will enjoy the same inviolability of premises as is extended to the diplomatic mission of the United States of America.

(B) All United States Government employees and their families (other than citizens and permanent residents of Bangladesh) in Bangladesh to perform work in connection herewith shall enjoy the same immunity from civil, criminal and administrative jurisdiction as is accorded by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the personnel of comparable rank and category of the Embassy of the United States of America in Bangladesh. The Government of the United States shall furnish a list of such employees indicating their comparable diplomatic rank and category to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Endeavor will be made by the Government of the United States of America that the employees referred to above comply with the laws of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and the Government of the United States of America will be prepared to remove as promptly as feasible, either on its own initiative or on the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, any employee who may abuse the privileges or immunities granted herein.

4. (A) The Government of the United States of America or any agency thereof, and any contractor or supplier under contract with, or financed by the Government of the United States or any agency thereof, shall be exempt from liability for the payment of any taxes on ownership or use of any supplies, materials or equipment introduced into or acquired in the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the purposes of any program or tariffs, duties, fees, import or export taxes, taxes on purchase or disposition of property, and other taxes or similar charges in the People's Republic of Bangladesh while such supplies, materials or equipment are used in connection with a program or project conducted hereunder; provided that, to the extent that such materials, supplies and equipment are not exempt from taxes, tariffs, duties or fees levied under the laws of the People's Republic of Bangladesh or any of its geographical subdivisions, any such taxes, tariffs and duties shall be paid by the agency of or entity or individual within the People's Republic of Bangladesh for whom or on whose behalf the goods are acquired or to whom the goods are consigned or sold.

In addition, the following categories of supplies, equipment and materials shall be exempt from applicable taxes, customs and duties imposed under the laws of the People's Republic of Bangladesh or any of its geographic subdivisions:

(i) Any supplies, materials or equipment imported by the Government of the United States of America or any contractor financed by that Government in connection with the implementation of any program or project conducted hereunder, provided such supplies, materials or equipment are re-exported upon completion of the program or project;

(ii) Any supplies, materials or equipment introduced into or acquired in the People's Republic of Bangladesh by the Government of the United States for the official use of USAID or its successor agency provided they are not disposed of in the People's Republic of Bangladesh unless disposition of such supplies, materials

and equipment is made to a person or entity enjoying privileges and exemptions or to an individual or organization in accordance with the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

(B) The following categories of public and private corporations and personnel and their families (other than corporations, citizens or permanent residents of the People's Republic of Bangladesh) present in the People's Republic of Bangladesh to perform work in connection with this Agreement, shall be exempt from the payment of taxes (whether in the nature of an income, social security, profit, business or other tax) or fees levied under the laws of the People's Republic of Bangladesh or any of its geographic subdivisions:

(i) Public or private organizations under contract with the Government of the United States of America, or financed by grant assistance provided by said government for the purpose of any program or project hereunder;

(ii) Employees, whether on direct-hire or contract basis, of the Government of the United States of America;

(iii) Employees of public or private organizations under contract with the Government of the United States of America; or

(iv) All other employees, who are citizens and permanent residents of the United States of America, present in Bangladesh to perform work in connection with this Agreement, to the extent they are exempt under the income tax laws of the United States of America.

If any personnel under contract with or financed by the Government of the United States, other than citizens and permanent residents of Bangladesh, or public and private organizations under contract with or financed by the United States Government and any personnel and their families thereof, other than citizens and permanent residents of Bangladesh, in the People's Republic of Bangladesh to perform work in connection with this Agreement, are liable for payment of income, social security and similar taxes levied under laws of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh or any of its geographic subdivisions with respect to income upon which they are obligated to pay income or social security taxes to any other government, then the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh or the responsible executing agency thereof will pay such taxes or fees unless exemption is otherwise provided.

(C) All United States Government employees and their families (other than citizens and permanent residents of Bangladesh) included on the list provided for by Section 3(B) above and present in Bangladesh in connection with the administration or implementation of this Agreement, shall enjoy the same privileges and exemptions from the payment of customs and import and export duties on all personal and household effects, equipment and supplies (including one automobile per family) imported into Bangladesh for their own use as are accorded by the Government of Bangladesh to the personnel

of comparable rank and category of the Embassy of the United States of America. All other personnel and their families (other than citizens and permanent residents of Bangladesh) who are employees of public or private organizations under contract with or financed by, or individuals under contract with or financed by, AID or its successor agency in Bangladesh in connection with the administration or implementation of this Agreement shall be exempt from the payment of customs duties and taxes on personal and household effects (including one automobile per family) and a reasonable amount of consumable items imported into Bangladesh for their own use at the time of first installation. In addition, each such person and each member of his family will be entitled to customs-free import of a reasonable amount of consumable items as agreed to by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

(D) Funds introduced into the People's Republic of Bangladesh by the Government of the United States of America for purposes of furnishing assistance hereunder shall be convertible into currency of the People's Republic of Bangladesh at the buying rate of US Dollars in the People's Republic of Bangladesh providing the largest number of units of such currency per US Dollar for such funds which, at the time the conversion is made, is not unlawful in the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

5. The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh will establish procedures whereby the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh will so deposit, segregate or assure title to all funds allocated to or derived from any program of assistance undertaken hereunder by the Government of the United States of America that such funds shall not be subject to garnishment, attachment, seizure or other legal process by any person, firm, agency, corporation, organization or government when the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is advised by the Government of the United States of America that such legal process would interfere with the attainment of the objectives of the program of assistance hereunder.

6. All or any part of any program of assistance provided hereunder may, except as may otherwise be provided in arrangements agreed upon pursuant to paragraph 1 hereof, be terminated by either Government if that Government determines that because of changed conditions the continuation of such assistance is unnecessary or undesirable. The termination of such assistance under this provision may include the termination of deliveries of any commodities hereunder not yet delivered.

7. This Agreement may be modified by mutual agreement in writing of the parties hereto.

8. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature.

9. This Agreement shall remain in force until thirty days after the receipt by either Government of written notification of the intention of the other to terminate it. Notwithstanding any

such termination, however, the provisions hereof shall remain in full force and effect with respect to assistance theretofore furnished.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective representatives, duly authorized for the purpose, have signed the present Agreement in duplicate at

Dacca, Bangladesh _____ on the twenty-first
day of May _____ 1974:

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF BANGLADESH

By _____

Title: Secretary, Ministry of
Planning, Planning Commission

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

By Davis E. Boston

Title: Ambassador
United States of America
to Bangladesh

Annexure-3: Fast Track Project Monitoring Committee

রো. টার্ড নং ডি এ-১

বাংলাদেশ



গেজেট

অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা
কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

বুধবার, মে ২২, ২০১৩

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়

অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ

প্রজ্ঞাপন

তারিখঃ ০১ জ্যৈষ্ঠ ১৪২০/১৫ মে ২০১৩

নং ০৯.২৬১.০২০.০০.০০.০০৫.২০১২-৫৭—দেশের জনগুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রকল্পসমূহ বাস্তবায়ন দ্রুততর করার লক্ষ্যে 'Fast Track Project' হিসেবে কতিপয় প্রকল্প চিহ্নিত করে পরিবীক্ষণের জন্য সরকার নিম্নরূপভাবে 'Fast Track Project মনিটরিং কমিটি' গঠন করেছেঃ

(১)	প্রধানমন্ত্রী	:	সভাপতি
(২)	মন্ত্রী, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়	:	সদস্য
(৩)	মন্ত্রী, পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়	:	সদস্য
(৪)	মন্ত্রী, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়	:	সদস্য
(৫)	মন্ত্রী, পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়	:	সদস্য
(৬)	মন্ত্রী/প্রতিমন্ত্রী, প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নকারী সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়	:	সদস্য
(৭)	মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ	:	সদস্য
(৮)	মুখ্য সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়	:	সদস্য
(৯)	সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ	:	সদস্য

(৩৫০৩)

মূল্য : টাকা ৪.০০

- (১০) সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ : সদস্য-সচিব
- (১১) সচিব, বাস্তবায়ন পরীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ : সদস্য
- (১২) সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ : সদস্য
- (১৩) Fast Track Project হিসেবে নির্বাচিত প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়নকারী মন্ত্রণালয়ের সচিব। : সদস্য

২। কমিটির কার্যপরিধি নিম্নরূপঃ

(ক) Fast Track প্রকল্পসমূহ চিহ্নিতকরণ;

(খ) Fast Track প্রকল্পসমূহ বাস্তবায়নের সমস্যা দূরীকরণে নির্দেশনা প্রদান।

৩। অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ এ কমিটিকে সাচিবিক সহায়তা প্রদান করবে।

৪। এ কমিটি প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী সভা করবে এবং কমিটিতে নতুন সদস্য অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে পারবে।

৫। জনস্বার্থে এ আদেশ জারি করা হল এবং ইহা অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে

ফরিদা নাসরীন

যুগ্ম-সচিব(পরিচালক, স্কাবা)।

ড. মোঃ আলী আকবর (উপ সচিব), উপ পরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারি মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত।
আবদুর রশিদ (উপ সচিব), উপ পরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ ফরম ও প্রকাশনা অফিস,
তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। website: www.bgpress.gov.bd

১৩.৪

Annexure-4: Fast Track Task Force Committee

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
বৈদেশিক সাহায্যের বাজেট ও হিসাব অনুবিভাগ
শের-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭।

প্রজ্ঞাপন

নং-০৯.২৬১.০০৬.০০.০০.০০১.২০১২-১৩- ৭৮

তারিখঃ ০৮ জুলাই ২০১৩

Fast Track Project Monitoring Committee-এর ১৬-০৬-২০১৩ তারিখের সভার সিদ্ধান্ত অনুযায়ী নিম্নরূপভাবে Fast Track টাস্ক ফোর্স গঠন করা হলঃ

(ক) টাস্ক ফোর্সের গঠনঃ

(১) মুখ্য সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়	সভাপতি
(২) সচিব, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৩) সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৪) সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৫) সচিব, আইএমইডি	সদস্য
(৬) সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৭) সচিব, চিহ্নিত Fast Track প্রকল্প সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৮) যুগ্ম-সচিব, ফাভা অনুবিভাগ, ইআরডি	সদস্য-সচিব

(খ) কর্মপরিধিঃ

- (১) Fast Track Project Monitoring Committee এর সিদ্ধান্ত বাস্তবায়ন মনিটর;
- (২) Fast Track প্রকল্প/প্রকল্পসমূহ বাস্তবায়ন অগ্রগতি পর্যালোচনা;
- (৩) প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে সমস্যা চিহ্নিতকরণ ও সমস্যা সমাধানের সম্ভাব্য কর্মপন্থা নির্ধারণ;
- (৪) সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়নের অগ্রগতি ও সমস্যা সমাধানে কর্মপন্থা সংক্রান্ত সুপারিশ Fast Track Project Monitoring Committee-এর নিকট উপস্থাপন।

২। এ কমিটি প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী সদস্য কো-অপ্ট করতে পারবে।

৩। এ আদেশ অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে।

যথাযথ কৃতিপক্ষের আদেশক্রমে,



(জহিরুল ইসলাম)

সহকারী প্রধান

ফোনঃ ৯১৪৫৪৭৫

বিতরণঃ (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ক্রমানুসারে নয়)

- ১। মুখ্য সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, পুরাতন বিমান বন্দর, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ২। সচিব, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩। সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪। সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ৫। সচিব, বাস্তবায়ন পরীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।

- ৬। সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ।
- ৭। সচিব, বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৮। সচিব, সেতু বিভাগ, সেতু ভবন, বনানী, ঢাকা।
- ৯। সচিব, বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১০। সচিব, সড়ক বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১১। সচিব, জ্বালানী ও খনিজ সম্পদ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১২। যুগ্ম সচিব, ফাবা, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।

অনুলিপিঃ সদয় জ্ঞাতার্থে।

- ১। মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২। বেগম নিলুফার আহমেদ, মহাপরিচালক, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ৩। জনাব আব্দুল হালিম মোল্লা, পরিচালক, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
বৈদেশিক সাহায্যের বাজেট ও হিসাব অনুবিভাগ
শের-ই-বাংলানগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭।
www.erd.gov.bd



নম্বর: ০৯.০০.০০০০.২০৮.৩২.০০৪.১৬(অংশ-২)-১৫৮

তারিখ: ৯ চৈত্র ১৪২৬

২৩ মার্চ ২০২০

প্রজ্ঞাপন

অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগের ১০ জুলাই ২০১৭ তারিখে জারীকৃত ০৯.০০.০০০০.২০৮.৩২.০০৪.১৬-৫৫ নং স্মারকের প্রজ্ঞাপনটি সংশোধনপূর্বক Fast Track টাস্ক ফোর্স কমিটি নিম্নরূপ পুনর্গঠন করা হলোঃ

(ক) টাস্ক ফোর্সের গঠনঃ

(১)	প্রধানমন্ত্রীর মুখ্য সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়	-যৌথ সভাপতি
(২)	এসডি জি বিষয়ক মুখ্য সমন্বয়ক, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়	-যৌথ সভাপতি
(৩)	সিনিয়র সচিব/সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়	-সদস্য
(৪)	সিনিয়র সচিব/সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ	-সদস্য
(৫)	সিনিয়র সচিব/সচিব, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়	-সদস্য
(৬)	সিনিয়র সচিব/সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ	-সদস্য
(৭)	সিনিয়র সচিব/সচিব, আইএমইডি	-সদস্য
(৮)	সিনিয়র সচিব/সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ	-সদস্য
(৯)	সিনিয়র সচিব/সচিব, Fast Track প্রকল্প সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ	-সদস্য
(১০)	অতিরিক্ত সচিব/যুগ্ম-সচিব, ফাভা অনুবিভাগ, ইআরডি	-সদস্য সচিব

(খ) টাস্ক ফোর্স কমিটির কার্যপরিধিঃ

- (১) Fast Track Project মনিটরিং কমিটি'র সিদ্ধান্ত বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ;
- (২) Fast Track প্রকল্প/প্রকল্পসমূহের বাস্তবায়ন অগ্রগতি পর্যালোচনা;
- (৩) প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে সমস্যা চিহ্নিতকরণ ও সমস্যা সমাধানে সম্ভাব্য কর্মপন্থা নির্ধারণ;
- (৪) সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়নের অগ্রগতি ও সমস্যা সমাধানে কর্মপন্থা সংক্রান্ত সুপারিশ Fast Track Project মনিটরিং কমিটি'র নিকট উপস্থাপন।

০২। এ কমিটি প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী সদস্য কো-অপ্ট করতে পারবে।

০৩। এ আদেশ অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে।

যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের আদেশক্রমে



২০-০-২০২০

ফারজানা আহমেদ

উপসচিব

ফোন: ৯১৮০৭৮৭

ইমেইল: ds-faba5@erd.gov.bd

নম্বর:

তারিখ: ৯ চৈত্র ১৪২৬

২৩ মার্চ ২০২০

০৯.০০.০০০০.২০৮.৩২.০০৪.১৬(অংশ-২)-১৫৮/১(১৬)

অনুলিপি সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য প্রেরণ করা হইল:

- ১) মুখ্য সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২) মুখ্য সমন্বয়ক (এসডিজি), মুখ্য সমন্বয়ক (এসডিজি) এর দপ্তর, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩) সিনিয়র সচিব, বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪) সিনিয়র সচিব, রেলপথ মন্ত্রণালয়, রেল ভবন, আব্দুল গণি রোড, ঢাকা।
- ৫) সিনিয়র সচিব, জ্বালানি ও খনিজ সম্পদ বিভাগ, বিদ্যুৎ, জ্বালানী ও খনিজ সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৬) সচিব, নৌ-পরিবহন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৭) সচিব, সড়ক পরিবহন ও মহাসড়ক বিভাগ, সড়ক পরিবহন ও সেতু মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৮) সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৯) সচিব, সেতু বিভাগ, সড়ক পরিবহন ও সেতু মন্ত্রণালয়, সেতু ভবন, বনানী, ঢাকা।
- ১০) সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১১) সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ১২) সচিব, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১৩) সচিব, বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ১৪) সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ১৫) সচিব, বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১৬) অতিরিক্ত সচিব, উইং ৯: ফাবা ও আইসিটি, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।

Annexure-5: Notification related to the renamed of Project Aid as Project Loan

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
কার্যক্রম বিভাগ (আর্থ-সামাজিক উইং)
শের-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।

নং- ২০.০৬.০০০০.৬১২.০০.২১০.২৩/৩৯

তারিখঃ ০৮ আষাঢ়, ১৪৩০
২২ জুন, ২০২৩

বিষয়: ২০২৩-২৪ অর্থবছর থেকে 'প্রকল্প সাহায্য (Project Aid)' এর পরিবর্তে 'প্রকল্প ঋণ (Project Loan)' ও 'প্রকল্প অনুদান (Project Grant)' এবং 'পুনর্ভরণযোগ্য বা সরাসরি প্রকল্প সাহায্য (Reimbursable/Direct Project Aid)' এর পরিবর্তে 'পুনর্ভরণযোগ্য বা সরাসরি প্রকল্প ঋণ (Reimbursable/Direct Project Loan)' ও 'পুনর্ভরণযোগ্য বা সরাসরি প্রকল্প অনুদান (Reimbursable/Direct Project Grant)' ব্যবহার সংক্রান্ত

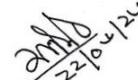
সূত্র: এনইসি -একদেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগের স্মারক নং-২০.০০.০০০০.৮০৩.০৬.০১০.২৩-৭২; তারিখ: ২১/০৫/২০২৩

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের প্রেক্ষিতে নির্দেশক্রমে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, গত ১১.০৫.২০২৩ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত এনইসি সভায় বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ/সংস্থা কর্তৃক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প সম্পর্কে নিম্নবর্ণিত সিদ্ধান্ত গৃহীত হয়ঃ

“৪.৩.৯ সরকারের সকল উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা দলিল, প্রকল্প দলিল (ডিপিপি,টিএপিপি ইত্যাদি) ও উন্নয়ন সহযোগী বিভিন্ন নীতি-কৌশল পত্রে এবং পরিকল্পনা ও উন্নয়ন সম্পর্কিত ডাটা-বেইজসহ সকল ক্ষেত্রে 'প্রকল্প সাহায্য (Project Aid)' এর পরিবর্তে 'প্রকল্প ঋণ (Project Loan)' ও 'প্রকল্প অনুদান (Project Grant)' ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে এবং একইভাবে 'পুনর্ভরণযোগ্য বা সরাসরি প্রকল্প সাহায্য (Reimbursable/Direct Project Aid)' এর পরিবর্তে 'পুনর্ভরণযোগ্য বা সরাসরি প্রকল্প ঋণ (Reimbursable/Direct Project Loan)' ও 'পুনর্ভরণযোগ্য বা সরাসরি প্রকল্প অনুদান (Reimbursable/Direct Project Grant)' ব্যবহার করতে হবে”।

০২। এমতাবস্থায়, এনইসি সভার উপর্যুক্ত নির্দেশনা বাস্তবায়নের নিমিত্ত কার্যক্রম বিভাগে প্রেরিতব্য অর্থ বরাদ্দ/উপযোজন/অর্থ ছাড়/বায় খাত সংশোধনের সকল প্রস্তাবনা ও ছকসমূহে (ক, খ, গ ও ঘ) বর্ণিত পরিবর্তনসমূহ যথাযথভাবে প্রতিফলনের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে অনুরোধ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তিঃ সংলগ্নী ক, খ, গ ও ঘ


(সাইফুর আহমেদ)
সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রধান
ফোনঃ ৯১৮০৯২৩

বিতরণঃ (জ্যৈষ্ঠতার ক্রমানুসারে নয়) *

- ১। মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২। প্রধানমন্ত্রীর মুখ্য সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ৩। সিনিয়র সচিব, অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪। সিনিয়র সচিব, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়, সেগুন বাগিচা, ঢাকা।
- ৫। সিনিয়র সচিব, বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৬। সিনিয়র সচিব, বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৭। সিনিয়র সচিব, প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়, গণভবন, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ৮। সিনিয়র সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৯। সিনিয়র সচিব, জনপ্রসারন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১০। সিনিয়র সচিব, কারিগরি ও মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষা বিভাগ, শিক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১১। সিনিয়র সচিব, প্রবাসী কল্যাণ ও বৈদেশিক কর্মসংস্থান মন্ত্রণালয়, ৭১-৭২ পুরাতন এলিফ্যান্ট রোড, ইকোটন, ঢাকা।
- ১২। সিনিয়র সচিব, বাংলাদেশ জাতীয় সংসদ সচিবালয়, সংসদ ভবন, শেরে বাংলা নগর ঢাকা।

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- ১৩। সিনিয়র সচিব, জননিরাপত্তা বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১৪। সিনিয়র সচিব, বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১৫। সিনিয়র সচিব, মুক্তিযুদ্ধ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, পরিবহণ পুল ভবন, সচিবালয় লিংক রোড, ঢাকা।
- ১৬। সচিব, স্বাস্থ্য সেবা বিভাগ, স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১৭। সচিব, নৌ-পরিবহন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১৮। সচিব, বেসামরিক বিমান পরিবহণ ও পর্যটন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১৯। সচিব, শিল্প মন্ত্রণালয়, শিল্প ভবন, মতিঝিল বা/এ, ঢাকা।
- ২০। সচিব, তথ্য ও সম্প্রচার মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২১। সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন চত্বর, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ২২। সচিব, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২৩। সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ২৪। সচিব, পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২৫। সচিব, সেতু বিভাগ, সেতু ভবন, নিউ এয়ারপোর্ট রোড, বনানী, ঢাকা।
- ২৬। সচিব, লেজিসলেটিভ ও সংসদ বিষয়ক বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২৭। সচিব, শ্রম ও কর্মসংস্থান মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২৮। সচিব, মৎস্য ও প্রাণিসম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২৯। সচিব, আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩০। সচিব, পরিসংখ্যান ও তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ, পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ৩১। সচিব, ডাক ও টেলিযোগাযোগ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩২। সচিব, মাধ্যমিক ও উচ্চ শিক্ষা বিভাগ, শিক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩৩। সচিব, বস্ত্র ও পাট মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩৪। সচিব, দুর্নীতি দমন কমিশন, ১ সেগুন বাগিচা, ঢাকা।
- ৩৫। সচিব, ধর্ম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩৬। সচিব, রেলপথ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩৭। সচিব, সড়ক পরিবহন ও মহাসড়ক বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩৮। সচিব, দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা ও ত্রাণ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩৯। সচিব, তথ্য যোগাযোগ ও প্রযুক্তি বিভাগ, আইসিটি টাওয়ার, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ৪০। সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪১। সচিব, খাদ্য মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪২। সচিব, পরিবেশ, বন ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪৩। সচিব, বাংলাদেশ সরকারি কর্ম কমিশন সচিবালয়, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ৪৪। সচিব, সমাজ কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪৫। সচিব, সুরক্ষা ও সেবা বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪৬। সচিব, আইন ও বিচার বিভাগ, আইন, বিচার ও সংসদ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪৭। সচিব, গৃহায়ণ ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪৮। সচিব, প্রাথমিক ও গণশিক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪৯। সচিব, নির্বাচন কমিশন সচিবালয়, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ৫০। সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, পুরাতন সংসদ ভবন, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ৫১। সচিব, পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৫২। সচিব, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৫৩। সচিব, বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ৫৪। সচিব, যুব ও ক্রীড়া মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৫৫। সচিব, জ্বালানী ও খনিজ সম্পদ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৫৬। সচিব, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৫৭। সচিব, স্বাস্থ্য শিক্ষা ও পরিবার কল্যাণ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৫৮। সচিব, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৫৯। সচিব, সংস্কৃতি বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৬০। সচিব, মহিলা ও শিশু বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় কার্যার্থে অনুলিপি (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ক্রমানুসারে নয়):

- ১। সদস্য (কার্যক্রম) মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শের-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ২। প্রধান (কার্যক্রম) মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শের-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ৩। অতিরিক্ত সচিব (আঃসাঃ) মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, কার্যক্রম বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শের-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ৪। সিনিয়র সিস্টেম এনালিস্ট, আইটিসেল, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
(পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ ও পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের ওয়েবসাইটে প্রকাশের অনুরোধসহ)
- ৫। অফিস কপি।

১১/১১

এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে বরাদ্দ অপরিবর্তিত রেখে প্রকল্পের ব্যয় খাত সংশোধনের প্রস্তাব

০১.	প্রকল্পের শিরোনামঃ	
০২.	উদ্যোগী মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগঃ	
০৩.	বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থাঃ	
০৪.	অনুমোদিত মেয়াদকালঃ	

০৫. অনুমোদিত ব্যয়, ক্রমপুঞ্জিত ব্যয় এবং অনুমোদিত প্রকল্প দলিল অনুযায়ী অবশিষ্ট প্রাপ্য অর্থের পরিমাণঃ

(লক্ষ টাকায়)

অর্থায়নের উৎস	অনুমোদিত প্রকল্প দলিল অনুযায়ী ব্যয়					বিগত অর্থবছরের (...) জুন পর্যন্ত ক্রমপুঞ্জিত আর্থিক অগ্রগতি			অবশিষ্ট প্রাপ্য (অনুমোদিত ব্যয় - ক্রমপুঞ্জিত ব্যয়)		
	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	ফিজিক্যাল কন্ট্রিজেন্সি	প্রাইজ কন্ট্রিজেন্সি	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০(২-৭)	১১(৩-৮)	১২(৬-৯)
জিওবি											
প্রঃঋণ/অনুদান	ডিপিএল/ডিপিজি										
	আরপিএল/আরপিজি										
স্ব-অর্থায়ন											
সর্বমোট (বৈ:মুদ্রা)											
সিডি/ভ্যাট											

০৬. চলতি অর্থ বছরের (-----) এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে বরাদ্দ, অর্থ অবমুক্তি ও ব্যয় সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাদিঃ

(লক্ষ টাকায়)

অর্থায়নের উৎস	-----অর্থ বছরের এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে বরাদ্দ			অর্থ অবমুক্তি (-----তারিখ পর্যন্ত)			অর্থ ব্যয় (-----তারিখ পর্যন্ত)		
	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট
জিওবি									
প্রঃঋণ/অনুদান	ডিপিএল/ডিপিজি								
	আরপিএল/আরপিজি								
স্ব-অর্থায়ন									
সর্বমোট (বৈ:মুদ্রা)									
সিডি/ভ্যাট									

০৭. ব্যয় খাত সংশোধন এবং এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে প্রস্তাবিত পুনঃনির্ধারিত বরাদ্দঃ

(লক্ষ টাকায়)

অর্থায়নের উৎস	-----অর্থ বছরের এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে বরাদ্দ			-----অর্থ বছরের এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে প্রস্তাবিত পুনঃনির্ধারিত বরাদ্দ*			ব্যয় খাত সংশোধনের ফলে হাস/বৃদ্ধি (-/+)	
	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯
জিওবি								
প্রঃঋণ/অনুদান	ডিপিএল/ডিপিজি							
	আরপিএল/আরপিজি							
স্ব-অর্থায়ন								
সর্বমোট (বৈ:মুদ্রা)								
সিডি/ভ্যাট								

* পুনঃনির্ধারিত বরাদ্দ আবশ্যিকভাবে অবশিষ্ট প্রাপ্যতার সমান বা কম হতে হবে।

০৮. ব্যয় খাত সংশোধনের যৌক্তিকতা:

প্রকল্প পরিচালক-এর
স্বাক্ষর ও সিল

বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা প্রধান-এর
স্বাক্ষর ও সিল

মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগের দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তার
স্বাক্ষর ও সিল

নতুন অনুমোদিত প্রকল্পের অনুকূলে বরাদ্দ প্রস্তাব

০১.	প্রকল্পের শিরোনামঃ	
০২.	উদ্যোগী মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগঃ	
০৩.	বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থাঃ	
০৪.	অনুমোদিত মেয়াদকালঃ	

০৫. অনুমোদিত ব্যয়

(লক্ষ টাকায়)

অর্থায়নের উৎস		রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট
জিওবি				
প্রঃস্বঃ/অনুদান	ডিপিএল/ডিপিজি			
	আরপিএল/আরপিজি			
স্ব-অর্থায়ন				
সর্বমোট (বৈ:মুদ্রা)				
সিডি/ভ্যাট				

০৬. নতুন অনুমোদিত প্রকল্পের বরাদ্দ প্রস্তাব

(লক্ষ টাকায়)

অর্থায়নের উৎস	 অর্থ বছরের এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে প্রস্তাবিত বরাদ্দ		
		রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট
জিওবি				
প্রঃস্বঃ/অনুদান	ডিপিএল/ডিপিজি			
	আরপিএল/আরপিজি			
স্ব-অর্থায়ন				
সর্বমোট (বৈ:মুদ্রা)				
সিডি/ভ্যাট				

০৭. অর্থ বছরের কর্মপরিকল্পনা:

প্রকল্প পরিচালক-এর
স্বাক্ষর ও সিলবাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা প্রধান-এর
স্বাক্ষর ও সিলমন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগের দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তার
স্বাক্ষর ও সিল

প্রকল্পের অনুকূলে এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে বরাদ্দের অতিরিক্ত বরাদ্দ প্রস্তাব

০১.	প্রকল্পের শিরোনামঃ	
০২.	উদ্যোগী মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগঃ	
০৩.	বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থাঃ	
০৪.	অনুমোদিত মেয়াদকালঃ	

০৫. অনুমোদিত ব্যয়, ক্রমপুঞ্জিত ব্যয় এবং অনুমোদিত প্রকল্প দলিল অনুযায়ী অবশিষ্ট প্রাপ্য অর্থের পরিমাণঃ

(লক্ষ টাকায়)

অর্থায়নের উৎস	অনুমোদিত প্রকল্প দলিল অনুযায়ী ব্যয়					বিগত অর্থবছরের (...) জুন পর্যন্ত ক্রমপুঞ্জিত আর্থিক অগ্রগতি			অবশিষ্ট প্রাপ্য (অনুমোদিত ব্যয় - ক্রমপুঞ্জিত ব্যয়)		
	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	ফিজিক্যাল কন্ট্রিজেন্সি	প্রাইজ কন্ট্রিজেন্সি	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০(২-৭)	১১(৩-৮)	১২(৬-৯)
জিওবি											
প্রঃস্বণ/অনুদান	ডিপিএল/ডিপিজি										
	আরপিএল/আরপিজি										
স্ব-অর্থায়ন											
সর্বমোট (বৈ:মুদ্রা)											
সিডি/ভ্যাট											

০৬. চলতি অর্থ বছরের (-----) এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে বরাদ্দ, অর্থ অবমুক্তি ও ব্যয় সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাদিঃ

(লক্ষ টাকায়)

অর্থায়নের উৎস	-----অর্থ বছরের এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে বরাদ্দ			অর্থ অবমুক্তি (-----তারিখ পর্যন্ত)			অর্থ ব্যয় (-----তারিখ পর্যন্ত)		
	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট
জিওবি									
প্রঃস্বণ/অনুদান	ডিপিএল/ডিপিজি								
	আরপিএল/আরপিজি								
স্ব-অর্থায়ন									
সর্বমোট (বৈ:মুদ্রা)									
সিডি/ভ্যাট									

০৭. অতিরিক্ত বরাদ্দ প্রস্তাব এবং এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে প্রস্তাবিত পুনঃনির্ধারিত বরাদ্দঃ

(লক্ষ টাকায়)

অর্থায়নের উৎস	-----অর্থ বছরের এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে বরাদ্দ			প্রস্তাবিত অতিরিক্ত বরাদ্দ			-----অর্থ বছরের এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে প্রস্তাবিত পুনঃনির্ধারিত বরাদ্দ *		
	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮(২+৫)	৯(৩+৬)	১০(৪+৭)
জিওবি									
প্রঃস্বণ/অনুদান	ডিপিএল/ডিপিজি								
	আরপিএল/আরপিজি								
স্ব-অর্থায়ন									
সর্বমোট (বৈ:মুদ্রা)									
সিডি/ভ্যাট									

* পুনঃনির্ধারিত বরাদ্দ আবশ্যিকভাবে অবশিষ্ট প্রাপ্যতার সমান বা কম হতে হবে।

০৮. অতিরিক্ত বরাদ্দের যৌক্তিকতা (.....অর্থ বছরের কর্মপরিকল্পনা):

প্রকল্প পরিচালক-এর
স্বাক্ষর ও সিল

বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা প্রধান-এর
স্বাক্ষর ও সিল

মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগের দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তার
স্বাক্ষর ও সিল

প্রকল্পের অনুকূলে এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে বরাদ্দকৃত অর্থের উপযোজনের প্রস্তাব

০১.	প্রকল্পের শিরোনামঃ	
০২.	উদ্যোগী মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগঃ	
০৩.	বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থাঃ	
০৪.	অনুমোদিত মেয়াদকালঃ	

০৫. অনুমোদিত ব্যয়, ক্রমপুঞ্জিত ব্যয় এবং অনুমোদিত প্রকল্প দলিল অনুযায়ী অবশিষ্ট প্রাপ্য অর্থের পরিমাণঃ

(লক্ষ টাকায়)

অর্থায়নের উৎস	অনুমোদিত প্রকল্প দলিল অনুযায়ী ব্যয়					বিগত অর্থবছরের (...) জুন পর্যন্ত ক্রমপুঞ্জিত আর্থিক অগ্রগতি			অবশিষ্ট প্রাপ্য (অনুমোদিত ব্যয় - ক্রমপুঞ্জিত ব্যয়)		
	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	ফিজিক্যাল কন্ট্রিজেন্সি	প্রাইজ কন্ট্রিজেন্সি	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০(২-৭)	১১(৩-৮)	১২(৬-৯)
জিওবি											
প্রঃস্বগ/অনুদান	ডিপিএল/ডিপিজি										
	আরপিএল/আরপিজি										
স্ব-অর্থায়ন											
সর্বমোট (বৈ:মুদ্রা)											
সিডি/ভ্যাট											

০৬. চলতি অর্থ বছরের (-----) এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে বরাদ্দ, অর্থ অবমুক্তি ও ব্যয় সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাদিঃ

(লক্ষ টাকায়)

অর্থায়নের উৎস	-----অর্থ বছরের এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে বরাদ্দ			অর্থ অবমুক্তি (-----তারিখ পর্যন্ত)			অর্থ ব্যয় (-----তারিখ পর্যন্ত)		
	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট
জিওবি									
প্রঃস্বগ/অনুদান	ডিপিএল/ডিপিজি								
	আরপিএল/আরপিজি								
স্ব-অর্থায়ন									
সর্বমোট (বৈ:মুদ্রা)									
সিডি/ভ্যাট									

০৭. উপযোজন প্রস্তাব এবং এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে প্রস্তাবিত পুনঃনির্ধারিত বরাদ্দঃ

(লক্ষ টাকায়)

অর্থায়নের উৎস	-----অর্থ বছরের এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে বরাদ্দ			উপযোজনকৃত অর্থের পরিমাণ হ্রাস/বৃদ্ধি (-/+)			-----অর্থ বছরের এডিপি/আরএডিপিতে প্রস্তাবিত পুনঃনির্ধারিত বরাদ্দ *		
	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট	রাজস্ব	মূলধন	মোট
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯(৩+৬)	১০(৪+৭)
জিওবি									
প্রঃস্বগ/অনুদান	ডিপিএল/ডিপিজি								
	আরপিএল/আরপিজি								
স্ব-অর্থায়ন									
সর্বমোট (বৈ:মুদ্রা)									
সিডি/ভ্যাট									

* পুনঃনির্ধারিত বরাদ্দ আবশ্যিকভাবে অবশিষ্ট প্রাপ্যতার সমান-বা কম হতে হবে।

০৮. উপযোজনের (বরাদ্দ হ্রাস/বৃদ্ধি) যৌক্তিকতা:

প্রকল্প পরিচালক-এর
স্বাক্ষর ও সিলবাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা প্রধান-এর
স্বাক্ষর ও সিলমন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগের দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তার
স্বাক্ষর ও সিল

১১

Annexure-6: Procedure for utilization/release of Reimbursable Project Loan (RPL)

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
Finance Division
Development Wing

No. MFP (FD)/Dev)-1/Bt-1/Misc-63/82-83/326(300)
30th May 1983

Date:

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Procedure for utilization/release of reimbursable Project Aid in respect of development schemes in the ADP under different Government Agencies/Autonomous and semi-Autonomous bodies.

Some of the Development Partners, specially IDA and the Asian Development Bank, have agreed to pre-finance part of the reimbursable project aid for creating Revolving Fund or Special Accounts for projects on a selective basis. The following procedures shall be followed in respect of such funds in partial modification of this Division's Circular Letter Nos. MFD-1/BT-1/2M(1)/77-78/104(50), dated 18th January 1997 and MFD-I/BT-I/Misc.-1 (25)/80- (81/431)(1 00), dated 16th May 1981.

2. Authorisation for RF/SA:

In the beginning of the financial year or wherever possible earlier, the Administrative Ministry in consultation with the Finance Division will prepare a list of projects for which Special Account or Revolving Fund will be authorised. The GO authorizing such Accounts/ Funds shall also determine the size of the fund, procedure for its operation, items which are eligible for expenditure from Revolving Fund, etc.

3. Government Agencies with cheque issuing authority

Government Departments/Agencies such as, the Public Works Departments, Roads and Highways Department etc. have authority, to issue cheques. As such they do not need any revolving fund. However where the Development Partner agrees to prefinance expenditures to be met eventually from reimbursable project aid, the executing agency shall maintain separate accounts for each of the eligible projects. In accordance with the decision regarding the size of fund and the mode for its replenishment, the executing agency may request Development Partner at such intervals as has been agreed upon for transfer from the Credit Account to GOB such amounts as will keep the SA/RF at the agreed level.

4. Government Departments without cheque issuing authority

Government Departments/Agencies without authority for issuing cheques may need revolving funds for projects identified in accordance with para 2 above. Money released for revolving funds shall be maintained in P/L Account with the local treasury in accordance with the financial and treasury rules. The Government will release for "replenishment of the revolving fund on quarterly basis amounts equivalent to sums re-financed by the Development Partner in respect of the projects. More frequent replenishments may be made subject to the rate of utilisation and the concurrence of the Development Partner for commensurate pre-financing.

5. Autonomous/Semi-Autonomous Bodies

- (a) The Government shall release funds for the SA/RF of core projects to which these facilities have been extended on a quarterly basis of at such intervals as GOB may determine in consultation with the Development Partner, G.O. issued by the Administrative Ministry should specify the project and the amount for revolving fund and the headquarter office of corporations/autonomous bodies shall promptly pay to the project the stated amounts. The Project Director shall maintain separate accounts for each of these projects and shall submit to the Development Partner request for transferring from Credit Account to GOB such amounts as would keep the RF/SA at the level agreed upon, the Development Partner shall intimate to, GOB the amounts transferred in response to the request and on receipt of such transfer GOB shall release an equivalent amount for RF/SA.

6. General Conditions

- (i) Currently prior concurrence of Planning Commission is not required for releasing funds for SA/RF. If the procedure with regard to core/approved projects is changed at any subsequent time, GOB shall review the procedure SA/RF and shall determine an appropriate procedure.
- (ii) Prior concurrence of the Planning Commission is required for release of funds for unapproved projects. Generally, SA/RF facilities should not be extended to such projects; but if GOB agrees that RF/SA may be extended to some of these projects also, funds for SA/RF shall be released subject to prior clearance of the Planning Commission (P&A Division) and pre-financing by the Development Partner.
- (iii) Separate GO shall be issued for release of funds for SA/RF by the Administrative Ministries with copies endorsed to the Finance Division.
- (iv) The total amount released during a financial year for as project inclusive of the amount released for RF/SA shall not exceed the budgetary allocation. However,

where release is made on quarterly basis, release in any particular quarter inclusive of the release for RF/SA may exceed the amount that would have been otherwise released but for the SNRF (one-fourth of the allocation/allotment for the FY).

- (v) Where DSL is adjusted by deduction at source, such adjustment shall be made against normal quarterly release and not against the release for SNRF upto the third quarter. At the fourth quarter release, however, DSL shall be adjusted against the total release inclusive of release for RF/SA during the year.
- (vi) The executing agency and the authorised officer of the project shall continue to be responsible for timely submission of reimbursement claims to the Development Partner. The reimbursement claims shall be submitted promptly according to the time schedule agreed upon by GOB and Development Partner or as determined by GOB as the case may be. Frequent default or delay to submit claims by an agency or projects administration would justify withdrawal of the facilities from that agency/project.
- (vii) The operation of SA/RF shall be reviewed by GOB from time to time. If it is found that any agency or project administration has not managed the SA/RF satisfactorily or with due financial prudence and that withdrawal of such facilities shall not affect the implementation of the project materially GOB may withdraw these facilities from such projects.

Signed/-
DR. A. K. M. MASIHUR
RAHMAN
Joint Secretary (Dev)
Finance Division.

Annexure-7: Procedure for operation of Special Account in Foreign Exchange (SAFE)

(পুনর্ভরণযোগ্য প্রকল্পসমূহের জন্য সেফ তহবিল পরিচালনা পদ্ধতি)

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়

অর্থ বিভাগ

উন্নয়ন উইং

নং: অম/অতি/উঃগঃশাঃ/১৬/৯৩/২৩৪

তারিখ: ০৫/০৮/১৯৯৩ ইং

বিষয়: পুনর্ভরণযোগ্য প্রকল্পসমূহের জন্য সেফ তহবিল পরিচালনা পদ্ধতি।

বিষয়: পুনর্ভরণযোগ্য প্রকল্পসমূহের জন্য সেফ তহবিল পরিচালনা পদ্ধতি।

পুনর্ভরণযোগ্য প্রকল্প সমূহের জন্য সেফ তহবিল পরিচালনা এবং বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সাব-সেফ একাউন্ট হইতে বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকে রক্ষিত সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্পের একাউন্টে স্থানীয় মুদ্রায় অর্থ স্থানান্তরের নিয়মাবলী:

- ক. যে সব পুনর্ভরণযোগ্য প্রকল্পের জন্য এখন পর্যন্ত বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকে হিসাব খোলা হয় নাই এই ধরনের প্রকল্পের হিসাব খোলার জন্য প্রকল্প কর্তৃপক্ষ প্রশাসনিক মন্ত্রণালয়ের মাধ্যমে ডিসিএ-এর অনুলিপি সহ অর্থ বিভাগের উন্নয়ন উইং এর নিকট প্রস্তাব করিবে। অর্থ বিভাগ প্রশাসনিক মন্ত্রণালয় কর্তৃক প্রস্তাবিত যেকোন একটি ব্যাংকে মনোনীত করিবে। প্রশাসনিক মন্ত্রণালয় বিভিন্ন প্রকল্পের জন্য ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ব্যাংকের নাম প্রস্তাব করিবে নির্ধারিত ব্যাংকের শাখা নির্ধারণ প্রকল্প কর্তৃপক্ষের সুপারিশ অনুযায়ী ব্যাংকের প্রধান কার্যালয় স্থির করিবে।
- খ. কেবলমাত্র স্থানীয় মুদ্রায় খরচ নির্বাহের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় অর্থ (অর্থাৎ টাকা) বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক হইতে বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকে রক্ষিত সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্প একাউন্টে স্থানান্তর করা যাইবে।
- গ. বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সাব সেফ একাউন্ট হইতে বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকে রক্ষিত সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্প একাউন্টে প্রারম্ভিকভাবে স্থানান্তর যোগ্য অর্থের পরিমাণ উন্নয়ন সহযোগী কর্তৃক ঐ প্রকল্পের জন্য প্রদত্ত প্রারম্ভিক জমার বেশী হইবে না।
- ঘ. পরবর্তী কালে স্থানান্তরযোগ্য অর্থের পরিমাণ ঐ প্রকল্পের জন্য উন্নয়ন সহযোগী কর্তৃক পুনর্ভরণযোগ্য অর্থের বেশী হইবে না। এই শর্ত সকল প্রকল্পের জন্য সমভাবে প্রযোজ্য হইবে।
- ঙ. চলতি অর্থ বৎসর সর্বমোট স্থানান্তরযোগ্য অর্থের পরিমাণ কোন মতেই বার্ষিক উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচ উন্নয়ন বাজেটে সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্পের জন্য পুনর্ভরণযোগ্য প্রকল্প সাহায্য খাতে বরাদ্দকৃত অর্থের বেশী হইবে না। (যতক্ষণ পর্যন্ত সংশোধিত বার্ষিক উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচ অনুযায়ী উহার হেরফের হইবে না) তবে বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রে এবং অর্থ বিভাগের পূর্বনুমোদনক্রমে যদি কোন দপ্তর/সংস্থা কোন নির্দিষ্ট অর্থ বৎসরের বরাদ্দকৃত অর্থের মধ্যে সীমিত রাখিয়া নিজস্ব উৎস হইতে ব্যয় নির্বাহ করিয়া উক্ত অর্থ বৎসরে দাতার নিকট হতে পুনর্ভরণের জন্য দাবী পেশ করেন এবং দাতা যদি ঐ একই বৎসরে পুনর্ভরণের পরিবর্তে পরবর্তী বৎসরে উক্ত অর্থ পুনর্ভরণ করেন তবে প্রকল্প কর্তৃপক্ষের হিসাবে স্থানান্তরের পূর্ববর্তী বৎসরের বাজেট বরাদ্দই এই উদ্দেশ্যে বাজেট বরাদ্দ হিসাবে

গ্রহনযোগ্য হইবে এবং এই পরিমাণ অর্থের জন্য পরবর্তী বৎসরের বাজেটে বরাদ্দের প্রয়োজন হইবে না। তবে এরূপ ব্যয় এবং অর্থ স্থানান্তরের জন্য অর্থ বিভাগের পূর্বানুমোদন অবশ্যই প্রয়োজন হইবে।

- চ. যেহেতু সেফ-তহবিল প্রকল্প সাহায্য/পূর্ণভরণযোগ্য প্রকল্প সাহায্যের একটি অগ্রিম অংশ যেহেতু সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্পের অনুকূলে বার্ষিক উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচী/উন্নয়ন বাজেটের পূর্ণভরণযোগ্য প্রকল্প সাহায্য বরাদ্দ হইতে প্রশাসনিক মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ কর্তৃক অর্থ বিভাগের পূর্বসম্মতি ব্যতিরেকে কোন অর্থ অবমুক্ত করা যাইবে না।
- ছ. বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক হইতে প্রকল্প একাউন্টে স্থানান্তরকৃত অর্থ পূর্ণরাদেশ না দেওয় পর্যন্ত সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্প ছক/উন্নয়ন ঋণ চুক্তি অনুযায়ী খরচ নির্বাহের জন্য এই একাউন্টে রক্ষিত অব্যয়িত অর্থের পরিমাণ সম্পর্কে অর্থ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, বহি: সম্পদ বিভাগ ও প্রশাসনিক মন্ত্রণালয়কে অবিহিত করিবেন।
- জ. উন্নয়ন সহযোগীর নিকট হইতে প্রাপ্ত বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সাব-সেফ একাউন্টে রক্ষিত সেফ-তহবিলে অব্যয়িত অর্থ (অর্থ বিভাগের অথরাইজেশন সাপেক্ষে একাউন্টে স্থানান্তরিত না হইলে) ঐ একাউন্টে জমা থাকিবে।
- ঝ. বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সাব-সেফ একাউন্ট হইতে স্থানান্তরকৃত সেফ তহবিলের অর্থ প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা কেবল মাত্র সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্প/উন্নয়ন ঋণ চুক্তির অনুযায়ী গ্রহনযোগ্য ব্যয়সমূহ (Admissible Ligible Expenditure) নির্বাহের জন্য (অর্থাৎ যে সকল ব্যয় উন্নয়ন সহযোগী কর্তৃক পূর্ণভরণযোগ্য) টাকায় খরচ করিতে পারিবেন।
- ঞ. প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার প্রয়োজন অনুভব করিলে তাহাদের অনুমোদিত ব্যাংকের মাধ্যমে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকে উহা স্থানান্তরের জন্য অনুরোধ করিবেন। তবে এ ধরনের অনুরোধ সংশ্লিষ্ট সিএও কর্তৃক পৃষ্ঠাংকন করিতে হইবে। বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক সিএও-এর নিকট অনুরোধ প্রাপ্তির পর সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যাংকে প্রয়োজনীয় বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা স্থানান্তর করিবেন। সাব সেফ একাউন্ট হইতে বহনযোগ্য ব্যয়সমূহ বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার নির্বাহের জন্য সমপরিমাণ টাকা জমা দান পদ্ধতি এ ক্ষেত্রে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কর্তৃক রেহাই দেওয়া হইবে এবং উক্ত লেনদেনের ক্ষেত্রে আনুষ্ঠানিক বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা বিনিময় হার (Official Rate of Exchange) প্রযোজ্য হইবে।
- ট. যে সকল সরকারী দপ্তর/সংস্থার বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের রক্ষিত সরকারী একাউন্টের অনুকূলে চেক ইস্যুর ক্ষমতা রহিয়াছে তাহাদের বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকে কোন একাউন্ট (সেফ-তহবিল সদ্যবহারের জন্য) খুলিবার প্রয়োজন নাই। এই সকল দপ্তর/সংস্থা বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকে রক্ষিত তাহাদের স্ব স্ব একাউন্টের মাধ্যমে সেফ-তহবিল পরিচালনা করিতে পারেন। তবে এই সকল দপ্তর/সংস্থা পৃথক হিসাব বহি, রেকর্ড ইত্যাদি সংরক্ষণ করিবেন যাহাতে সেফ-তহবিল সংক্রান্ত খরচাদি সংস্থার অন্যান্য খরচাদি হইতে পৃথকভাবে চিহ্নিত করা যায়।
- ঠ. সেফ-তহবিল সংক্রান্ত অর্থ কেবলমাত্র বার্ষিক উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচীতে অনুমোদিত উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের ক্ষেত্রে স্থানান্তর করা যাইবে। অননুমোদিত উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের ক্ষেত্রে সংশ্লিষ্ট দপ্তর/সংস্থা প্রশাসনিক মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ এবং পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের সম্মতি গ্রহণপূর্ব অর্থ বিভাগে সেফ-তহবিল এর অর্থ স্থানান্তরের প্রস্তাব পেশ করিতে পারেন।
- ড. বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক তার সাব সেফ-একাউন্ট সংক্রান্ত একটি মাসিক প্রতিবেদন প্রতিটি প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট সিএও-এর নিকট প্রতিমাসের প্রথম সপ্তাহে প্রেরণ করিবেন। এই মাসিক প্রতিবেদন সংস্থাকে সেফ-তহবিল এর খরচকৃত অর্থ পূর্ণভরণের জন্য দাতা সংস্থার নিকট দাবি পেশে (Reimbursement Claim) সাহায্য করিবে।

- ঢ. প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা সেফ-তহবিল এর অর্থ উত্তোলনের অব্যবহিত পরেই খরচ করিবেন এবং খরচের পরপরই উহা পুনর্ভরণের জন্য দাতা সংস্থার নিকট দাবী পেশ করিবেন। তহবিল হইতে একত্রে প্রকল্পের তিন মাসের স্থানীয় মুদ্রায় খরচের বেশী অর্থ টাকায় স্থান্তর করা যাইবে না।
- ণ. বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক (হিসাব বিভাগ) প্রতিটি সাব-সেফ একাউন্টের ত্রৈমাসিক রিপোর্ট যথাক্রমে ৭ই জানুয়ারী এবং ৩০শে জুনের মধ্যে অর্থ বিভাগ (উন্নয়ন উইং), বহিঃ সম্পদ বিভাগ (বৈদেশিক সাহায্য বাজেট শাখা) সংশ্লিষ্ট সিএও এবং মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগে প্রেরণ করিবেন। সরকারী দপ্তর/সংস্থা উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের জন্য সাব সেফ একাউন্ট হইতে সেন্ট্রাল একাউন্টে স্থানান্তরকৃত যাবতীয় সেফ তহবিল-এর এবং সেফ একাউন্ট হতে ব্যয়িত বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা খরচাদির প্রকৃত ও সঠিক হিসাবে সংরক্ষণের জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্প কর্তৃপক্ষ দায়ী থাকিবেন। উপরে বর্ণিত পদ্ধতি অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক হইতে প্রাপ্ত হিসাবের সহিত সংশ্লিষ্ট সিএও তাহার নিকট রক্ষিত হিসাব মিলাইবেন। ৭ই এপ্রিল তারিখের মধ্যে প্রেরিত বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের রিপোর্ট সংশ্লিষ্ট সংস্থা/দপ্তর, প্রশাসনিক মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ ও পরিকল্পনা কমিশনকে ঐ প্রকল্পের সংশোধিত বার্ষিক উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচীতে প্রতিফলনের জন্য প্রকল্প সাহায্যপূর্ণ ভরণযোগ্য প্রকল্প সাহায্য (টাকাংশ) এর সংশোধিত বরাদ্দ চাহিদা পরীক্ষায় সাহায্য করিবে।
- ত. বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কর্তৃক প্রেরিত ৩০শে জুন এর ত্রৈমাসিক রিপোর্ট অনুযায়ী সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রশাসনিক মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ সঠিক হিসাব নিরূপণ এর জন্য প্রতি (অর্থ) বছরের ৩০শে জুন তারিখে সমগ্র অর্থ বৎসরে সে তহবিলের অর্থ প্রাপ্তি ও খরচ সম্পর্কীয় একটি সমন্বয় আদেশ (Adjustment GO) জারী করিবেন। প্রশাসনিক মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ কর্তৃক প্রতিটি প্রকল্প এর জন্য চলতি অর্থ বৎসরে সেফ একাউন্ট হইতে স্থানান্তরিত তহবিলের প্রকৃত প্রতিফলনপূর্বক Adjustment GO যথাসময়ে জারীর বিষয়টি সংশ্লিষ্ট সিএও নিশ্চিত করিবেন।
- থ. সেফ তহবিল সংক্রান্ত সকল খরচাদি এবং লেনদেন সংশ্লিষ্ট অনুমোদিত প্রকল্প ছক/উন্নয়ন ঋণ চুক্তি/প্রকল্প চুক্তিতে বর্ণিত শর্তাদি সাপেক্ষে করিতে হইবে। এতদসংক্রান্ত অর্থ বিভাগের ২৯/০৫/১৯৮৫ইং তারিখের এমএফডি-১/বিটি-১/১এ-২৬/৮৪-৮৫/ত৭৬/১(১০০) নম্বর স্মারকে বর্ণিত শর্তাদিও যথাযথ ভাবে পালন করিতে হইবে।
- দ. ঋণপত্র (Letter of Credit) খোলা এবং Retirement সংক্রান্ত যাবতীয় কার্যাবলী সরকারের বিদ্যমান বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা নিয়ন্ত্রণ বিধি অনুসারে পরিচালিত হইবে।

স্বা/-

মোঃ সিদ্দিকুর রহমান চৌধুরী

উপসচিব (উন্নয়ন-১)

অর্থ বিভাগ

Annexure-8: Procedure for operation of Convertible Taka Special Account (CONTASA)

Finance Division Development Wing

No. MF/FD/DRS/3/91/444(20)

DATED: May 04, 1992

From: Mr. Md. Shareefullah
Joint Secretary (Dev)

To: The Secretary/Addl. Secretary-in-Charge of
..... Ministry/Division

Subject: Procedure for operation of convertible taka special account (CONT ASA) of IDA aided development projects under Government under Deptts/Autonomous/Semi-Autonomous Bodies (Revised)

The Government has decided, in consultation with IDA, to introduce a Convertible Taka Special Account (CONTASA) for IDA aided autonomous bodies. It is, however, to be noted that on going projects funded by IDA for which SAFE accounts has been in operation since 1985 shall not come under the purview of CONTASA until a review has been completed by the Government and IDA and both parties are in agreement to change the status of projects currently operation under SAFE to allow them to operate under CONTASA. The following procedures shall be applicable for the operation of CONTASA.

1. Opening of the Account

- (a) With prior approval of the Finance Division and where permitted by the IDA Development Credit Agreement, one project Executing Agency may open under the title of the project one CONTASA WITH A COMMERCIAL BANK (Explanation where more than one project executive agencies are involved, each such agency can open one such CONTASA). CONTASA will be interest bearing and convertible to foreign exchange as stipulated in 2 (i).
- (b) The specimen signature of the Project Implementing Authority/Project Director responsible for operating the account shall have to be attested by the Head of the Deptt./Agency and the Administrative Ministry/Division in the specimen signature card of the Bank.
- (c) uses where several drawing authorities are involved in a CONTASA, the ministrative Ministry/Division may in appropriate cases, authorize them for ing from the CONTASA under intimation to the Finance Division. In such cases, he procedure (b) shall have to be followed.

2. Procedure for depositing to and fund utilization from CONTASA

- (a) Immediately after the deposit of foreign currency by IDA with the Bangladesh Bank the latter shall transfer the Taka equivalent to the commercial bank for crediting the same to the CONTASA of the project.
- (b) The Finance Division shall issue authorization showing budget allocation against the project in the project aid head at the beginning of each financial year. This authorization will show the respective head of account and the break up of the fund for different phases of implementation of the same project given by the Administrative Ministry/Division. The Administrative Ministry/Division could revise this break-up, if necessary, and have revised authority issued by the Finance Division reflecting the original authorization.
- (c) In case where expenditure in addition to the authorization is necessary, the Administrative Ministry/Division may incur such additional expenditure with prior permission and authorization from the Finance Division. The total expenditure, including the amount of additional expenditure, shall not exceed the amount available in the projects CONTASA.
- (d) In case of Project Concept Paper (PCP) approved/unapproved projects, permission from the Planning Commission and Finance Division will be needed for issuing authorization.
- (e) Project Director/Project Implementing Authority shall not pay any bill from CONTASA unless authorization or additional authorization, as the case may be, issued from the Finance Division against the project.
- (f) Payment from CONTASA shall be made on the basis of work done, goods supplied, consultants services and training provided (for payment in foreign currency, please see (j) below).
- (g) However, advance payment stipulated in the respective contracts could be made from CONTASA for any work to be done, goods to be supplied, consultants services and training to be provided so specified in the Development Credit Agreement/Project Agreement or agreement.
- (h) The bill against which payment could be made available from CONTASA shall contain attestation of the Project Director/Project Implementing Authority in services and training provided. The Project Director/Project Implementing Authority shall maintain accounts of each bill in a separate ledger.
- (i) The commercial bank shall send a month-wise report concerning CONTASA maintained with them to the Project Implementing Agency. Administrative/Ministry/Division, concerned Chief Accounts Officer and the

Finance Division in the first week of the following month. The Project Implementing Agency shall prepare a statement of expenditure based on such report/account showing the head of account and shall send it to the Chief Accounts Officer. The Chief Accounts Officer shall make necessary entries in the Government Account according to the report.

- (j) All project expenditures eligible for IDA financing in local currency and any expenditure in foreign currency up to US\$ 50,000.00 equivalent or less shall be met from CONTASA. The limits would be agreed with IDA for new IDA project to be negotiated which require a CONTASA account based on the total amount of each project.
- (k) Proceeds of all IDA credit converted into Taka for deposit in CONTASA shall be freely convertible and may be used to meet eligible expenditure in Taka as well as in foreign currency subject to the provision stipulated in para "2 (J)" above.

3. General Conditions

- (a) Project Implementing Agency/Project Implementing Unit (PIU) must submit claims in Taka for reimbursement for the bills paid on monthly basis to IDA immediately after the end of each month. The implementing agency must reconcile the bank statement and submit both the reconciliation and bank statements will replenishment applications in accordance with the intervals specified in IDA's disbursement letter for each project.
- (b) All expenditure/payment under CONTASA shall be incurred/made as per approved Project Proforma (PP) and terms and conditions of FCA and Project Agreement.
- (c) At the end of the financial year Administrative Ministry/Division shall issue an adjustment GO in respect of Autonomous and Semi-Autonomous bodies showing therein project-wise ADP allocation, revised ADP allocation, Taka received under CONTASA and expenditure thereof up to 30th June. If such GO is not issued by the 31st July, no fund from CONTASA can be used thereafter.
- (d) CONTASA shall be audited every year by the Foreign Aided Projects Audit Department of the Government.
- (e) Instructions regarding interest accrued and bank charges in respect of CONTASA shall be issued separately at a later date.

3 Sd/-
4 Md. Shareef Ullah
5 Joint Secretary

Distribution

1. Comptroller & Auditor General, Bangladesh
2. Governor, Bangladesh Bank, Dhaka.
3. Controller General of Accounts, Bangladesh
4. Director, Directorate of Audits, Foreign Aided Projects, AG Bhaban, Segunbagicha, Dhaka.
5. Director, Foreign Aid Budget & Accounts Branch, ERD.
6. The Chief Accounts Officer of all concerned Ministries.
7. All Officers of this Wing.

Annexure-9: Procedure for operation of Dolar Special Account (DOSA)

(ডসা (DOSA) তহবিল পরিচালনা সংক্রান্ত প্রজ্ঞাপন)

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, অর্থ বিভাগ

উন্নয়ন শাখা-১

নং: অম/অতি/উঃগঃশাঃ/১০/৯২/৮৪(১০০)

তারিখ: ০৫/০১/১৯৯৩ ইং

বিষয়: আই,ডি,এ ক্রেডিট ২৩৯৩-বিডি'র অধীনে বাস্তবায়নাধীন কারিগরী সহায়তা প্রকল্প-৬ (টি,এ-৬) এর জন্য ডলার স্পেশাল একাউন্ট (ডসা) পরিচালনা পদ্ধতি।

ডলার বিশেষ হিসাব পদ্ধতি পরিচালনা ও অর্থ ব্যবহারের নিয়মাবলী:

- (K) আই,ডি,এ ক্রেডিট ২৩৯৩-বিডি'র অধীনে ডলার স্পেশাল একাউন্ট (ডসা) নামে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকে ইউ এস ডলারে একটি বিশেষ হিসাব খোলা হইবে এবং আলোচ্য প্রকল্পটি (টি,এ-৬) চালুকালীন সময় পর্যন্ত ইহা কার্যকর থাকিবে।
- (L) ডলার বিশেষ হিসাব আই,ডি,এ প্রারম্ভিক জমাসহ পুনর্ভরণের ভিত্তিতে অর্থ জমা করিবে।
- (M) আই,ডি,এ বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের বিশেষ ডলার হিসাবে সরাসরি বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা জমা দেওয়ার সাথে সাথে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, প্রকল্প পরিচালক, অসবি এবং অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের উন্নয়ন অনুবিভাগকে অবহিত করিবে।

অর্থ ব্যবহারের নিয়মাবলী:

- (K) কারিগরী সহায়তা প্রকল্প-৬ এবং উপ-প্রকল্পসমূহ এডটি/সংশোধিত এডিপিতে ঋণচুক্তি নং ২৩৯৩ বিডিসহ প্রতিফলিত হইবে।
- (L) অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগের প্রকল্প পরিচালকের নিকট অথরাইজেশন জারীর প্রস্তাব প্রেরণের সময় উপ-প্রকল্পের সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রশাসনিক মন্ত্রণালয়ের খরচের বিভাজন উল্লেখপূর্বক প্রকল্প সাহায্য অংশের বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা ও টাকাংশ স্পষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করিবে। উপ প্রকল্পের প্রশাসনিক মন্ত্রণালয় হইতে প্রাপ্ত বিভাজনের ভিত্তিতে অথরাইজেশন জারীর জন্য প্রকল্প পরিচালক (অসবি), অর্থ বিভাগকে অনুরোধ করিবেন। প্রয়োজনবোধে সামগ্রিক বাজেট বরাদ্দের মধ্যে প্রশাসনিক মন্ত্রণালয় এই বিভাজন সংশোধন করিতে পারিবে। তবে অসবিকে অবগত করাইতে হইবে।
- (M) প্রকল্প পরিচালক হইতে প্রাপ্ত তথ্যের ভিত্তিতে অর্থ বিভাগ প্রতি অর্থ বছরে উপ-প্রকল্পসমূহের বিপরীতে উন্নয়ন বাজেটে প্রদর্শিত প্রকল্প সাহায্য হিসাবে দেখানো বরাদ্দের অথরাইজেশন জারি করিবে।
- (N) সংশ্লিষ্ট অর্থ বছরের বাজেট বরাদ্দের তুলনায় অতিরিক্ত অর্থ ব্যয়ের প্রয়োজন হইলে উপ-প্রকল্প পরিচালককে অবহিত করিবেন। তদনুযায়ী সংশোধিত অথরাইজেশন জারী করিবার জন্য প্রকল্প পরিচালক অর্থ বিভাগকে অনুরোধ করিবেন।

- (O) অনুমোদিত প্রকল্পের ক্ষেত্রে অথরাজেশন জারীর পূর্বে পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের সম্মতি লাগিবে।
- (P) অর্থ বিভাগ হইতে প্রকল্পের বিপরীতে অথরাইজেশন জারী না হওয়া পর্যন্ত প্রকল্প পরিচালক/বাস্তবায়নকারী কর্তৃপক্ষ ডসা হইতে কোন অর্থ ব্যয় করিতে পারিবেন না।
- (Q) যে বিলের বিপরীতে ডসা হিসাব হইতে অর্থ পরিশোধ করা হইবে তাহাতে উপ-প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নকারী কর্তৃপক্ষের প্রত্যয়ন থাকিতে হইবে। প্রতিটি বিলের উপ-প্রকল্প কর্তৃপক্ষ উপ প্রকল্পের জন্য নির্দিষ্ট পৃথক লেজার সংরক্ষণ করিবেন।
- (R) বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ডসা সংক্রান্ত আদান প্রদানের মাসিক প্রতিবেদন প্রকল্প পরিচালক, বিশ্বব্যাংকের স্থানীয় অফিসে পরবর্তী মাসের ২য় সপ্তাহে প্রেরণ করিবে। এই প্রতিবেদনের উপর ভিত্তি করিয়া প্রকল্প পরিচালক পরবর্তীতে বিশ্বব্যাংকের নিকট পুনর্ভরণ দাবী করিবেন। প্রতি বছর ৩০ জুন উপপ্রকল্পওয়ারী খরচের একটি প্রতিবেদন প্রকল্প পরিচালক সংশ্লিষ্ট সি,এ,ও কে প্রদান করিবেন যাহা সংশ্লিষ্ট সিএও সরকারী হিসাবে প্রতিফলন করিবেন।
- (S) ‘ডসা’ হইতে বৈদেশিক মুদা ও টাকাংশে ব্যয় করা যাইবে তবে টাকাংশ ব্যয়ের সময় চলতি বিনিময় হার অনুযায়ী ডলারকে টাকায় রূপান্তর করিতে হইবে।
- (T) অনুমোদিত বিল পরিশোধের জন্য ১৫ দিন পূর্বে উপ প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নকারী কর্তৃপক্ষ প্রকল্প পরিচালকের নিকট বিল পেশ করিবেন। প্রকল্প পরিচালক তাহা পরীক্ষা করিয়া প্রয়োজনীয় অর্থ পরিশোধের জন্য বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকে প্রেরণ করিবেন। প্রকল্প পরিচালক বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকে প্রেরণ করিবেন। প্রকল্প পরিচালক বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকে প্রেরিত পত্রের অনুলিপি সংশ্লিষ্ট উপ প্রকল্প কর্তৃপক্ষের নিকট প্রেরণ করিবেন।
- (U) বিল পরিশোধের পরে মাসিক ভিত্তিতে প্রকল্প পরিচালক পুনর্ভরণের জন্য উন্নয়ন সহযোগীদের নিকট মার্কিন ডলারে দাবী পেশ করিবেন।
- (V) ‘ডসা’র মাধ্যমে সম্পাদিত সকল খরচাদি ও লেনদেন সংশ্লিষ্ট অনুমোদিত প্রকল্প ছক ঋণচুক্তি/প্রকল্প চুক্তিতে বর্ণিত শর্তাদি অনুযায়ী করিতে হইবে।
- (W) সরকারের বৈদেশিক সাহায্যপুষ্ঠ প্রকল্প অডিট দপ্তর কর্তৃক ডসা এবং এর অধীনে পরিচালিত কারিগরী সহায়তা প্রকল্প-৬ এর উপ প্রকল্পসমূহ প্রতিবছর অডিট করিতে হইবে। অডিট হইয়োছে এই মর্মে অর্থ বিভাগকে এবং আই,ডি,এ কে অবহিত করিতে হইবে।
- (X) কারিগরী সহায়তা প্রকল্প-৬ এর সকল বর্তমান ও ভবিষ্যৎ উপ প্রকল্পের জন্য ডসা পদ্ধতি কার্যকর থাকিবে।
- (Y) দাতা সংস্থা, অর্থ বিভাগ এবং অসবি হইতে কারিগরী সহায়তা প্রকল্প-৬ সংক্রান্ত যে সকল আদেশ জারী করা হবে প্রকল্প পরিচালক তাহা উপ প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নকারী কর্তৃপক্ষকে অবহিত করিবেন।

স্বা/-

এম শরীফ উল্যাহ
যুগ্মসচিব (উন্নয়ন)
অর্থ বিভাগ

Annexure-10: Composition of Bangladesh Planning Commission (BPC)

রেজিস্টার্ড নং ডি এ-১

বাংলাদেশ



গেজেট

অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা

কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

সোমবার, এপ্রিল ১৫, ২০১৯

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ

কমিটি বিষয়ক অধিশাখা

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প্রজ্ঞাপন

ঢাকা, ০২ বৈশাখ ১৪২৬ বঙ্গাব্দ/১৫ এপ্রিল ২০১৯ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

নম্বর-০৪.০০.০০০০.৬১১.০৬.০০২.১৯.১১৭—গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার 'বাংলাদেশ পরিকল্পনা কমিশন' নিম্নরূপে গঠন করেছে :

(ক) কমিশনের গঠন :

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| (১) প্রধানমন্ত্রী | : | চেয়ারপারসন |
| (২) মন্ত্রী, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয় | : | বিকল্প চেয়ারপারসন |
| (৩) মন্ত্রী, পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয় | : | ভাইস চেয়ারপারসন |
| (৪-৯) পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের সদস্যগণ | : | সদস্য |
| (১০) সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ | : | সদস্য-সচিব |

(খ) কমিশনের কার্যপরিধি :

- (১) বুলস্ অব বিজনেস, ১৯৯৬ এর সিডিউল-১ এ বর্ণিত পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়ের অন্তর্গত পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের জন্য নির্ধারিত কার্যাবলি;
- (২) চেয়ারপারসন, বাংলাদেশ পরিকল্পনা কমিশন-এর সভাপতিত্বে অনুষ্ঠেয় সভায় নিম্নলিখিত কার্যাবলিও সম্পন্ন হবে-
 - (২.১) দেশের সার্বিক অর্থনৈতিক পরিস্থিতি পর্যালোচনা;
 - (২.২) জাতীয় অর্থনৈতিক পরিষদে উপস্থাপনের জন্য বার্ষিক উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচি চূড়ান্তকরণ;

(১৪৪৭৩)

মূল্য : টাকা ৪.০০

- (২.৩) জাতীয় অর্থনৈতিক পরিষদে উপস্থাপনের জন্য স্বল্প, মধ্য ও দীর্ঘমেয়াদি পরিকল্পনা এবং পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়ন পর্যালোচনা ও হালনাগাদকরণের নির্দেশনা প্রদান;
- (২.৪) পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নের সঙ্গে সম্পৃক্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়াবলি; ও
- (২.৫) পরিকল্পনার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কৌশলগত বিষয়াবলি সম্পর্কে আন্তঃমন্ত্রণালয় মতপার্থক্য দূরীকরণ।
- (গ) প্রয়োজনে বাংলাদেশ পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের বর্ধিত সভা করা যাবে এবং নিম্নবর্ণিত কর্মকর্তাগণকে বাংলাদেশ পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের বর্ধিত সভায় যোগদানের জন্য আমন্ত্রণ জানানো হবে-
- (১) মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব;
 - (২) প্রধানমন্ত্রীর মুখ্যসচিব/সচিব;
 - (৩) সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ;
 - (৪) সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ;
 - (৫) সচিব, বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ;
 - (৬) সচিব, পরিসংখ্যান ও তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ; ও
 - (৭) গুরুত্বপূর্ণ আন্তঃমন্ত্রণালয় মতপার্থক্যের ব্যাপারে সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রতিনিধি/প্রতিনিধিগণ।
- এ কমিশনে 'সচিব' বলতে সিনিয়র সচিব ও ভারপ্রাপ্ত সচিবও অন্তর্ভুক্ত হবেন।
- (ঘ) কমিশনের বৈঠক প্রয়োজনানুসারে অনুষ্ঠিত হবে।
- (ঙ) পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ কমিশনকে সাচিবিক সহায়তা প্রদান করবে।

২। এটি অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে,

ফারুক আহমেদ
অতিরিক্ত সচিব (কমিটি ও অর্থনৈতিক)

মোঃ তারিকুল ইসলাম খান, উপপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারী মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত।
মোঃ আব্দুল মালেক, উপপরিচালক (অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব), বাংলাদেশ ফরম ও প্রকাশনা অফিস
তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। website: www.bgpress.gov.bd

Annexure-11: Delegation of Financial Power for Loan and Grant Signing

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
সম্বয়-৩ অধিশাখা
শের-ই বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা
www.erd.gov.bd

নম্বর- ০৯.০০.০০০০.১৪৫.১৬.০০১.১৮-৩৭

তারিখঃ ১৫ ফাল্গুন ১৪২৫ বঙ্গাব্দ
২৭ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০১৯ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

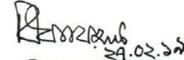
পরিপত্র

বিষয়: 'চুক্তি স্বাক্ষর' অনুমোদনের ক্ষমতা অর্পণ।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে উন্নয়ন সহযোগীদের সাথে 'চুক্তি স্বাক্ষর' অনুমোদনের ক্ষমতা অর্পণের ক্ষেত্রে অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগের ১৭/০৯/২০০৭ খ্রি: তারিখের পরিপত্র নম্বর-ইআরডি/সম-৩/নীতি-১/৯৪/১৯১ বাতিলক্রমে সরকারের কার্যবিধির (Rules of Business) এর ৪ নম্বর তফসিলের ক্রমিক নম্বর ৬ এর আলোকে সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলের সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী নিম্নলিখিত ক্ষেত্রে 'চুক্তি স্বাক্ষর' অনুমোদনের ক্ষমতা মাননীয় অর্থমন্ত্রীকে অর্পণ (Delegation) করেছেন:

চুক্তির ধরণ	মাননীয় অর্থমন্ত্রী কর্তৃক অনুমোদনের ক্ষমতা
(ক) প্রকল্প সাহায্য, পণ্য সাহায্য ও খাদ্য সাহায্য সংক্রান্ত ঋণ ও অনুদান চুক্তিপত্র।	সর্বোচ্চ ৫০.০০ (পঞ্চাশ) কোটি টাকা
(খ) কারিগরি সহায়তা সংক্রান্ত ঋণ ও অনুদান চুক্তিপত্র।	সর্বোচ্চ ২৫.০০ (পঁচিশ) কোটি টাকা

২। উপর্যুক্ত ক্ষমতা অর্পণ (Delegation) উচ্চ হারে সুদ সম্পন্ন ঋণের (৫% অথবা তদুর্ধ্ব) ক্ষেত্রে প্রযোজ্য হবে না।


(বিধান বড়াল)
উপসচিব

ফোন: ৯১৪৫৪৬৪

ই-মেইল: ds-cord3@erd.gov.bd

বিতরণ (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ক্রমানুসারে নয়):

- ১। মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২। মুখ্য সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ৩। সিনিয়র সচিব, অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ, ঢাকা।
- ৪। সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ৫। সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৬। সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা।
- ৭। সচিব, আইন ও বিচার বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৮। মাননীয় অর্থমন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

Annexure-12: Composition of ECNEC

রেজিস্টার্ড নং ডি এ-১ “জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের
জন্মশতবার্ষিকী উদযাপন সফল হোক”



অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা
কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

বুধবার, আগস্ট ১১, ২০২১

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ
কমিটি বিষয়ক অধিশাখা
www.cabinet.gov.bd

প্রজ্ঞাপন

ঢাকা, ২৭ শ্রাবণ ১৪২৮ বঙ্গাব্দ / ১১ আগস্ট ২০২১ খ্রিষ্টাব্দ
নম্বর-০৪.০০.০০০০.৬১১.০৬.০০১.২০.৫৭—গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার ‘জাতীয়
অর্থনৈতিক পরিষদের নির্বাহী কমিটি (একনেক)’ নিম্নরূপে পুনর্গঠন করেছে:

(ক) কমিটির গঠন:

ক্রমিক	নাম ও পদবি	দায়িত্ব
(১)	শেখ হাসিনা প্রধানমন্ত্রী	চেয়ারপারসন
(২)	জনাব আহম মুস্তফা কামাল মন্ত্রী, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়	বিকল্প চেয়ারপারসন
(৩)	জনাব ওবায়দুল কাদের মন্ত্রী, সড়ক পরিবহন ও সেতু মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৪)	জনাব মোঃ আব্দুর রাজ্জাক মন্ত্রী, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৫)	জনাব মোহাম্মদ হাছান মাহমুদ মন্ত্রী, তথ্য ও সম্প্রচার মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য

(১২২৫৯)
মূল্য : টাকা ৪.০০

ক্রমিক	নাম ও পদবি	দায়িত্ব
(৬)	জনাব মোঃ তাজুল ইসলাম মন্ত্রী, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৭)	ডাঃ দীপু মনি মন্ত্রী, শিক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৮)	জনাব এম এ মান্নান মন্ত্রী, পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৯)	জনাব নূরুল মজিদ মাহমুদ হুমায়ূন মন্ত্রী, শিল্প মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(১০)	জনাব জাহিদ মালেক মন্ত্রী, স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(১১)	জনাব টিপু মুনশি মন্ত্রী, বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(১২)	জনাব শ. ম. রেজাউল করিম মন্ত্রী, মৎস্য ও প্রাণিসম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(১৩)	জনাব মোঃ শাহাব উদ্দিন মন্ত্রী, পরিবেশ, বন ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(১৪)	জনাব সাইফুজ্জামান চৌধুরী মন্ত্রী, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(১৫)	ড. শামসুল আলম প্রতিমন্ত্রী, পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(১৬)	সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়ের মন্ত্রী/প্রতিমন্ত্রী	সদস্য
(খ)	সহায়তাদানকারী কর্মকর্তাগণ :	
(১)	মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব	
(২)	প্রধানমন্ত্রীর মুখ্য সচিব/সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়	
(৩)	সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ	
(৪)	সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ	
(৫)	সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ	

(৬) সচিব, পরিসংখ্যান ও তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ

(৭) সচিব, বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ

(৮-১৩) পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের সদস্যগণ

(১৪) সচিব, সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ

এ কমিটিতে 'সচিব' বলতে সিনিয়র সচিব এবং ভারপ্রাপ্ত সচিবও অন্তর্ভুক্ত হবে।

(গ) কমিটির কার্যপরিধি:

- (১) সকল বিনিয়োগ প্রকল্পের উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব (ডিপিপি) বিবেচনা ও অনুমোদন;
- (২) সরকারি খাতে ৫০ (পঞ্চাশ) কোটি টাকার উর্ধ্বে মোট বিনিয়োগ ব্যয় সংবলিত প্রকল্পসমূহে প্রকল্প মূল্যায়ন কমিটির (পিইসি) সভার সুপারিশ বিবেচনা ও অনুমোদন;
- (৩) উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পসমূহ বাস্তবায়নের অগ্রগতি পর্যালোচনা;
- (৪) বেসরকারি উদ্যোগ, যৌথ উদ্যোগ অথবা অংশগ্রহণমূলক বিনিয়োগ কোম্পানিসমূহের প্রস্তাব বিবেচনা;
- (৫) দেশের অর্থনৈতিক পরিস্থিতির পরিবীক্ষণ এবং সামগ্রিক অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকান্ড ও এর সঙ্গে সংশ্লিষ্ট নীতি-নির্ধারণী বিষয়সমূহ পর্যালোচনা; এবং
- (৬) বৈদেশিক সহায়তার বার্ষিক লক্ষ্যমাত্রা বিবেচনা ও অনুমোদন এবং উক্ত লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জনের অগ্রগতি পর্যালোচনা।

(ঘ) কমিটির বৈঠক প্রয়োজনানুসারে অনুষ্ঠিত হবে।

(ঙ) পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ কমিটিকে সাচিবিক সহায়তা প্রদান করবে।

(চ) এতৎসংক্রান্ত বিষয়ে পূর্বকার মন্ত্রিসভা কমিটি বাতিল বলে গণ্য হবে।

২। এটি অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে,

খন্দকার আনোয়ারুল ইসলাম
মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব

মোহাম্মদ ইসমাইল হোসেন (উপসচিব), উপপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারী মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত।
মাকসুদা বেগম সিদ্দীকা, উপপরিচালক (উপসচিব), বাংলাদেশ ফরম ও প্রকাশনা অফিস, তেজগাঁও,
ঢাকা কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। web site: www. bgp. gov. bd

Annexure-13: ADP Sectors and Sub-sectors

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়
পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ
এনইসি-একনেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগ
www.plandiv.gov.bd

নং- ২০.০০.০০০০.৮০৩.০৬.০১০.১৯-১৬৯

তারিখঃ ২৬ বৈশাখ ১৪২৮
০৯ মে ২০২১

বিষয়ঃ পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের সেক্টর বিভাগ এর আওতাধীন এডিপি'র সেক্টর পুনর্বিন্যাস সংক্রান্ত।

গত ০২ মার্চ, ২০২১ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত এনইসি সভায় এডিপি'র ১৭টি সেক্টরকে ১৫টি সেক্টরে পুনর্বিন্যাস করা হয়। এনইসি সভার সিদ্ধান্ত মোতাবেক এডিপি'র ১৫টি সেক্টরকে নিম্নোক্তভাবে বিন্যাস করা হয়েছে:

এডিপি/সেক্টর/এডিপি সেক্টর (১৫)	সাব-সেক্টর (৭২)
পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের সেক্টর বিভাগঃ কৃষি, পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান	
কৃষি (৫৫)	ফসল (২২), খাদ্য (২০), বন (২৪), মৎস্য (২৫), প্রাণিসম্পদ (২৬), সেচ (২৭), ভূমি (২৮)
স্থানীয় সরকার ও পল্লী উন্নয়ন (০৮)	পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান (৩৯), স্থানীয় সরকার (৪০), পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় (৪১), পার্বত্য অঞ্চল বিষয়ক (৪২)
পরিবেশ, জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন এবং পানি সম্পদ (০৯)	বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা (৪৩), পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন (৪৪), পানি সম্পদ ব্যবস্থাপনা (৪৫)
পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের সেক্টর বিভাগঃ শিল্প ও শক্তি	
শিল্প ও অর্থনৈতিক সেবা (০৪)	রসায়ন ও খনিজ (১৪), চিনি, খাদ্য ও সহযোগী শিল্প (১৫), কুদ্র ও কুটির শিল্প (১৬), পাট, বস্ত্র ও রপ্তানি প্রক্রিয়াকরণ (১৭), ব্যবসা ও বাণিজ্য (১৮), ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং ও ইলেকট্রনিক্স (১৯), পট্টম (২০), প্রস ও কর্মসংস্থান (২১)
বিদ্যুৎ ও জ্বালানি (০৬)	বিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদন (২৯), বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ (৩০), বিদ্যুৎ বিতরণ (৩১), জ্বালানি ও শক্তি (৩২), খনিজ সম্পদ (৩৩)
পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের সেক্টর বিভাগঃ ভৌত অবকাঠামো	
পরিবহন ও যোগাযোগ (০৭)	সড়ক পরিবহন (৩৪), রেল পরিবহন (৩৫), নৌ-পরিবহন (৩৬), বিমান পরিবহন (৩৭), ডাক ও টেলিযোগাযোগ (৩৮)
গৃহায়ন ও কমিউনিটি সুবিধাবলি (১০)	ভৌত পরিকল্পনা (৪৬), গৃহায়ন (৪৭), কমিউনিটি উন্নয়ন (৪৮), পানি সরবরাহ ও স্যানিটেশন (৪৯)
প্রতিরক্ষা (০২)	সামরিক প্রতিরক্ষা সেবা (০৭), সশস্ত্র বাহিনী (০৮)
জন শৃঙ্খলা ও সুরক্ষা (০১)	অইনু, কিার ও আদালত (০৯), জন নিরাপত্তা (১০), সুরক্ষা সেবা (১১), লেজিসলেটিভ ও সংসদ বিষয়ক (১২), দুর্নীতি দমন (১৩)
পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের সেক্টর বিভাগঃ আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো	
শিক্ষা (১৩)	প্রাথমিক ও গণশিক্ষা (৫৯), মাধ্যমিক ও উচ্চ শিক্ষা (৬০), কারিগরি ও মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষা (৬১), বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় শিক্ষা (৬২)
বিনোদন, সংস্কৃতি ও ধর্ম (১২)	ক্রীড়া (৫৪), শিল্প ও সংস্কৃতি (৫৫), যুব উন্নয়ন (৫৬), গণ যোগাযোগ (৫৭), ধর্ম বিষয়ক (৫৮)
স্বাস্থ্য (১১)	স্বাস্থ্য সেবা (৫০), স্বাস্থ্য শিক্ষা (৫১), পুষ্টি (৫২), জনসংখ্যা ও পরিবার কল্যাণ (৫৩)
সামাজিক সুরক্ষা (১৫)	সমাজ কল্যাণ (৬৫), মহিলা ও শিশু বিষয়ক (৬৬), মুক্তিযুদ্ধ বিষয়ক (৬৭), দুর্যোগ ও ব্রাহ (৬৮), খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা (৬৯), বেকারত্ব (৭০), বার্ষিক্য (৭১), প্রতিবন্ধী (৭২)
সাধারণ সরকারি সেবা (০১)	আইন প্রণয়ন জংসমূহ (০১), প্রাণসনিক ও নির্বাহী (০২), ট্রান্সফার পেমেট (০৩), সরকারি সেনা (০৪), সাধারণ সেবা (০৫), আর্থিক, রাজস্ব ও বৈদেশিক সম্পর্ক (০৬)
বিজ্ঞান ও তথ্য প্রযুক্তি (১৪)	বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি (৬৩), তথ্য যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি (৬৪)

০২। বর্ধিতাবস্থায়, বার্ষিক উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচি (এডিপি) এর পুনর্বিন্যাসকৃত ১৫টি সেক্টর অনুযায়ী প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে অনুরোধ করা হলো।

(মোহা: মাজেদা ইয়াসমীন)

উপ-সচিব
এনইসি-একনেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগ
ফোন: ৪৮১১৬৩৯০

বিতরণ:

- ১। মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২। মুখ্য সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ৩। সিনিয়র সচিবসচিব, মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ
- ৪। সদস্য, বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।

সদয় অবগতির জন্য অনুরোধ।

- ১। মাননীয় পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ২। সচিব মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ৩। সিনিয়র সিস্টেম এনালিস্ট, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, ঢাকা (পরিকল্পনা বিভাগের ওয়েবসাইটে আপলোড করার জন্য অনুরোধ করা হল)।
- ৪। যুগ্মপ্রধান মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা (এনইসি-একনেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগ), পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ৫। অফিস কপি।

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Annexure-14: Lending and Relending Terms for Public Investment

স্থানীয়/ বৈদেশিক মুদ্রায় ঋণের লগ্নী এবং পুনঃলগ্নীর শর্তাবলী

অর্থ বিভাগ
বাজেট অনুবিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়

[www.mof.gov.bd]

গনপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
বাজেট অনুবিভাগ

ওয়েবসাইটঃ www.mof.gov.bd

নং-০৭.১১৪.০৩১.৩৬.০০.০০৭.২০১১.৪৩

তারিখ: ০৭ চৈত্র, ১৪১৭ বা:/২১ মার্চ, ২০১১ খ্রিঃ

বিষয়: বিভিন্ন স্বায়ত্তশাসিত/আধা-স্বায়ত্তশাসিত সংস্থা, পাবলিক সেক্টর কর্পোরেশন এবং রাষ্ট্রায়ত্ত কোম্পানিসমূহকে স্থানীয়/বৈদেশিক মুদ্রায় ঋণ প্রদানের সংশোধিত শর্তাবলী।

সরকার বিভিন্ন স্বায়ত্তশাসিত/আধা-স্বায়ত্তশাসিত সংস্থা, পাবলিক সেক্টর কর্পোরেশন এবং রাষ্ট্রায়ত্ত কোম্পানিসমূহকে স্থানীয় মুদ্রায় প্রদত্ত ঋণ, বৈদেশিক মুদ্রায় ঋণের লগ্নী এবং পুনঃলগ্নীর সুদের হার এবং শর্তাবলী পুনঃনির্ধারণপূর্বক একটি সংশোধিত নীতিমালা প্রণয়ন করেছে।

২। এ পরিপত্র জারির পূর্ববর্তী সময়ে সম্পাদিত সকল ঋণের লগ্নী/পুনঃলগ্নীর ক্ষেত্রে অর্থ বিভাগের ১৭/০৩/২০০৪ তারিখের অম/অবি/উঃ-১/বিবিধ-১৩/০৪/৩৬৮ নং পরিপত্রে বর্ণিত শর্তাবলী অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।

৩। সংশোধিত নীতিমালাটি অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে এবং তা পরিপত্র জারির পরবর্তী সময়ে সম্পাদিতব্য নতুন ঋণের লগ্নী/পুনঃলগ্নীর ক্ষেত্রে প্রযোজ্য হবে।

৪। যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদনক্রমে এ পরিপত্র জারি করা হলো।

(কাজী শফিকুল আযম)
যুগ্মসচিব (বাজেট-১)
ফোন: ৭১৬৫২৯০

বিতরণঃ

- ১। মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ।
- ২। মুখ্য সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়।
- ৩। বাংলাদেশের মহা হিসাব নিরীক্ষক ও নিয়ন্ত্রক, অডিট হাউজ, কাকরাইল, ঢাকা।
- ৪। সচিব-----মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ।
- ৫। সদস্য (সকল), পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ৬। হিসাব মহা -নিয়ন্ত্রক, সেগুনবাগিচা, ঢাকা।
- ৭। চেয়ারম্যান/ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালক/মহাপরিচালক (সকল সংস্থা)-----।

নং-০৭.১১৪.০৩১.৩৬.০০.০০৭.২০১১.৪৩

তারিখ: ০৭ চৈত্র, ১৪১৭ বা:/২১ মার্চ, ২০১১ খ্রিঃ

সদয় অবগতির ও কার্যার্থেঃ

- ১। অতিরিক্ত মহাপরিচালক (অর্থ), বাংলাদেশ রেলওয়ে, রেল ভবন, ঢাকা।
- ২। অর্থ বিভাগের সকল কর্মকর্তা।
- ৩। প্রধান হিসাবরক্ষণ কর্মকর্তা-----মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ।

(টি,কে,এম মোশফেকুর রহমান)
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
ফোন: ৯৫৬৫৪৯৬

**State Owned Enterprises/Autonomous Bodies/Semi-Autonomous Bodies/
State Owned Companies:**

A. State Owned Enterprises:

1. Sector: Industry				
Corporation	Interest on Lending (GoB loan) (%)	Interest on relending (Foreign loan) (%)	Repayment period including grace period	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
BCIC	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	i) For fertilizer industries the interest rate on relending of foreign loans will be 4.5% ii) Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40 as may be determined by the Government.
BJMC	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
BSEC	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
BSFIC	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
BTMC	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	

BFIDC	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
Others	---	----	----	Government will determine lending/ relending terms on a case- by- case basis considering the above mentioned terms and conditions.
2. Sector: Power, Gas and Water				
WASA	4	5	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	Recovery of full cost should be justified (investment and operation). But because of Public interest in terms of urbanization/human settlement, larger equity participation or limited grants by Government may be considered in appropriate cases.
Bangladesh Power Development Board	3	4	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	Debt: equity ratio shall continue to be 40:60
PETROBANGLA and its subsidiaries	4	5	15 Years (Grace period 3 years)	i) Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40.

				ii) These terms should apply only for transmission, production, mining and distribution projects.
3. Sector: Transportation and Communication				
BSC	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40 as may be determined by the Government.
BIWTC	5	6	(Grace period 2 years)	
BRTC	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
Chittagong Port Authority	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	Government would encourage financing all projects from internally generated resources.
Mongla Port Authority	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
4. Sector: Commercial				
BPC and its subsidiaries	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40 as

TCB	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	may be determined by the Government.
5. Sector: Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development				
BADC	4	5	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	<p>i) Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40 as may be determined by the Government.</p> <p>ii) For infrastructural projects financing should be on the basis of grants.</p> <p>iii) For credit programmes interest rate and other terms will depend on general interest rate policy of the Bangladesh Bank.</p>
Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation	4	5	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	<p>i) Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40 as may be determined by the Government.</p> <p>ii) For Research and Development programme Government may provide grant.</p>

Others	--	--	--	Government will determine lending/re-lending terms on a case-by-case basis considering the above mentioned terms and conditions.
6. Sector: Infrastructure				
RAJUK	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	<p>i) These conditions should apply to area/residential estates development schemes which serve primarily/mainly high income urban groups. Such schemes may be financed on 100% loan.</p> <p>ii) For projects with infrastructural and commercial components, Government may determine the proportions of grant and loan depending on their relative weights in the total project cost.</p> <p>iii) For low income housing, infrastructure or projects having important social welfare implications, Government may consider appropriate mix of loans and grants.</p>
CDA	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
KDA	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
RDA	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
Others	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
National Housing Authority	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	

7. Sector: Service				
Bangladesh Freedom Fighters' Welfare Trust	4	5	15 Years (Grace period 3 years)	i) Projects should have short gestation period. ii) Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40 as may be determined by the Government.
BFDC	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 3 years)	iii) When projects for infrastructural development are undertaken, for instance, overnment loan and grant may be mixed in proportions corresponding with the relative importance of infrastructural and commercial components in the total cost of the projects.
Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 3 years)	Government will determine the appropriate mix.
Bangladesh Civil Aviation uthority	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	
BIWTA	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	i) Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40 as may be determined by the Government. ii) When projects having important social welfare/Public

				<p>interests which may not be commercially viable, should be financed on the basis of grants.</p> <p>However, when it executes revenue earning projects, the terms of financing should be the same as applicable to BIWTC.</p>
BSCIC	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40 as may be determined by the Government.
BEPZA	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40 as may be determined by the Government.
Bangladesh Water Development Board	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	<p>The present practice of financing for Flood Control and Irrigation projects on grant basis may continue.</p> <p>Loan financing may be considered in future in the context of administration of water rates e.g. collection procedures assessment rates, etc.</p>

Bangladesh Tea Board	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40 as may be determined by the Government.
Bangladesh Handloom Board	4	5	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	i) Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40 as may be determined by the Government. ii) When projects having important social welfare/Public interests which may not be commercially viable, should be financed on the basis of grants.
Bangladesh Sericulture Board	4	5	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	
BSRTI	4	5	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	
EPB	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	
Bangladesh Bridges Authority	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40 as may be determined by the Government.
BTRC	6	7	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	
BERC	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40 as may be determined by the Government.

Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board	2	0.75% during moratorium period. 2% during repayment period.	33 Years (Grace period 8 years)	
Others	--	---	----	Government will determine lending/relending terms on a case- by-case basis.
B. Autonomous Bodies				
DCC	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	i) These conditions should apply to area/residential estates development chemes
CCC	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	which serve primarily/mainly high income urban groups.
KCC	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	Such schemes may be financed on 100% loan.
RCC	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	ii) For projects with infrastructural and commercial components, Government may

BCC	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	determine the proportions of grant and loan depending on their relative weights in the total project cost. iii) For low income housing, infrastructure or projects having important social welfare implications, Government may consider appropriate mix of loans and grants.
SCC	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
Pourashava (Category-A)	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
Pourashava (Category-B)	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
Pourashava (Category-C)	5	6	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
Others	--	--	---	Government will determine lending/re-lending terms on a case-by-case basis considering the above mentioned terms and conditions
C. State Owned Companies				
1. Financial (Banks and others)	--	--	--	i) For credit programmes interest rate and other terms will depend on general interest rate

				<p>policy of the Bangladesh Bank.</p> <p>ii) Government will determine lending/relending terms on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Terms mentioned in loan agreements will also be considered to determine relending terms.</p>
2. Non-Financial State Owned Companies				
Biman Bangladesh Airlines Ltd.	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	Debt: equity ratio shall be ranged from 67:33 to 60:40 as may be determined by the Government.
BTCL	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	
TeleTalk	5	6	15 Years (Grace period 2 years)	
DPDC	3	4	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	Debt: equity ratio shall continue to be 40:60.
DESCO	3	4	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
NWPDC	3	4	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	

EGCB	3	4	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
PGCB	3	4	20 Years (Grace period 5 years)	
Others	----	---	---	Lending/Relending rates for State Owned Companies as well as terms on repayment period will be determined by the Government on a case by- case basis. For that, Government will consider company's capital structure and its nature of business. Terms mentioned in loan agreements will also be considered to determine relending terms.

General Conditions

- (1) For Aided Projects relending terms (rates of interest, repayment period, grace period etc.) will be as agreed in the negotiated Credit Agreement (if there is any).
- (2) Relending rates indicated here will not apply in case of Suppliers Credit where it could be arranged in more favourable terms and conditions. Concerned Institution/Corporation will bear foreign exchange risk to repay the loan as per Credit Agreement.

- (3) Grace period may be varied when the gestation period of a Project is longer with or without changing the repayment period. No principal or interest payment is to be made during grace period. But interest will accrue during the grace period and will be taken into consideration while fixing amortization schedule.
- (4) Feasibility studies should normally be undertaken by Autonomous Bodies and Public corporations out of their own resources. In appropriate cases Government may also direct such agencies to undertake feasibility studies for various projects. In the later case, funds will be provided by the Governments grant.
- (5) At present, the Lending & Relending terms are not applicable for Bangladesh Railway (BR) because it is considered as a Government Directorate and Foreign Loans are given to BR as grants from the Government. For possible future operation of BR as a Corporate Body, all Government investments will be at a constant rate of return at 2% according to the Railway Act. For foreign currency loan, the rate of interest and other terms and conditions stipulated in the Credit Agreements shall apply.

(Kazi Shofiqul Azam)
Joint Secretary (Budget- 1)
Finance Division
Ministry of Finance

Name of State Owned Enterprises/Autonomous Bodies/Semi-Autonomous Bodies /State Owned Companies:

BADC	: Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
BCC	: Barisal City Corporation
BCIC	: Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation
BEPZA	: Bangladesh Export Processing Zone Authority
BERC	: Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission
BFDC	: Bangladesh Film Development Corporation
BFIDC	: Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation
BIWTA	: Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority
BIWTC	: Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation
BJMC	: Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation
BPC	: Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation
BPDB	: Bangladesh Power Development Board
BR	: Bangladesh Railway
BREB	: Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board
BSC	: Bangladesh Shipping Corporation
BSCIC	: Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation
BSEC	: Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corporation
BSFIC	: Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation
BSRTI	: Bangladesh Sericulture Research and Training Institute
BTCL	: Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited
BTMC	: Bangladesh Textile Mills Corporation
BTRC	: Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission
CCC	: Chittagong City Corporation
CDA	: Chittagong Development Authority
DCC	: Dhaka City Corporation
DESCO	: Dhaka Electric Supply Company Ltd.
DPDC	: Dhaka Power Distribution Company
EGCB	: Electricity Generation Company of Bangladesh
EPB	: Export Promotion Bureau
KCC	: Khulna City Corporation
KDA	: Khulna Development Authority
NHA	: National Housing Authority
NWPDC	: North West Power Distribution Company
PGCB	: Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited
RCC	: Rajshahi City Corporation
RAJUK	: Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha
RDA	: Rajshahi Development Authority
SCC	: Sylhet City Corporation
TCB	: Trading Corporation of Bangladesh
WASA	: Water and Sewerage Authority

Annexure-15: Notification on ToR of Local Consultative Group (LCG) Working Groups

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Finance
Economic Relations Division
DE-2 Section
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207
www.erd.gov.bd

No: 09.00.0000.225.46.001.19-189

Date: 26 December 2021

Notification

Subject: Restructuring of the Local Consultative Group (LCG) Working Groups (WG)

It is to be notified that to strengthen the functionalities and effectiveness the existing LCG Working Groups have been restructured. The restructuring has been done based on the review conducted in 2019, aligning with themes identified in the Eighth Five Year Plan and accommodating the views of relevant Ministries/Divisions and development partners. The newly structured 14 LCG WGs have been endorsed at the LCG GoB-DP Plenary Meeting held on 21 November 2021.

2. The restructured 14 LCG WGs are as following:

- (1) Agriculture, Food Security & Rural Development
- (2) Climate Change and Environment
- (3) Disaster and Emergency Relief
- (4) Education
- (5) Skill Development, Youth, Migration and ICT
- (6) Power and Energy
- (7) Health, Nutrition and Population
- (8) Trade and Private Sector Development
- (9) Transport and Communication
- (10) Gender
- (11) Water Supply & Sanitation and Urban
- (12) Water Resource and Delta Management
- (13) Governance and Social Protection
- (14) Development Cooperation Effectiveness



3. Terms of Reference (ToR) of the LCG Working Groups

A. Background/Expected Results

i) Background

The Local Consultative Group (LCG) is a formal mechanism for dialogue to ensure the effectiveness of development endeavours. It comprises of Development Partners including the multilateral and bilateral agencies, international financial institutions, the UN agencies and the Government. Based on internationally agreed development effectiveness principles, the LCG discusses joint priorities of the national development plan, focuses on results, inclusive partnership, transparency and mutual accountability among partners.

ii) Objectives

The prime objective of the individual Working Group is to contribute towards effective and coordinated implementation of national policies, strategies, plans and programmes.

(The background section of the TOR will describe, for example, the national context in which the Working Group will operate, e.g. the sector concerned and its major characteristics, the country's plan or Working Group's strategy for the sector).

iii) Scope of Work

The overall scope of work for each LCG working groups includes:

- Coordinate work within the sectors, convene meetings and act as a moderator and facilitator for moving forward the activities in the sector;
- Promote and facilitate common intentions and integration of policies, approaches and efforts of DPs in the sector; this would include an inventory of GoB and DPs on budget and off budget activities in its assigned sector;
- Promote harmonization and alignment of activities as well as joint work/programmes, analyses to enhance development effectiveness, avoid duplication and provide feedback to the government, concerned agencies, and the LCG Plenary;
- Contribute to ensuring mutual monitoring and accountability with GoB and amongst DPs engaged in the same sector;
- Integrate key cross-cutting issues into the work of the sectors, and coordinate on these issues with other working groups specifically concentrating in these areas;
- Support communication and dissemination of best practice in operational approaches/practices with demonstrable, measurable and effective impact;



- Provide regular feedback to the LCG Plenary, and provide a one page update biannually on progress and constraints in the achievement of goals set by GoB in the sector, area or theme.
- Guide to conduct joint fact-finding, joint field review and/or evaluation missions to the extent possible.

iv) Specific Work

The individual Working Group will include their respective specific tasks and expected results.

B. Institutional and Administrative Arrangements

i) Chairmanship

The individual LCG WG will be chaired by the Secretary of the lead Ministry/Division/Agency and co-chaired by a high-rank representative (Head of Mission/Head of Agency/Head of Cooperation) of the DPs. (The Chairmanship section describes those arrangements).

ii) Organizational Set-Up

The chairs and co-chairs will lead the working group, representing GoB and the DPs respectively. The co-chair representing the DPs will be appointed by general consensus of the members of the working group for a recommended period of one or two years.

iii) Membership

Members of the individual working groups are representatives of GoB and DPs involved in the sector. The lead Ministry/Division/Agency will include members of the Government side from the relevant Ministries/Divisions/Agencies. The members from DPs will be included in consultation with the relevant Ministries/Divisions/Agencies and DPs of individual Working Group.

iv) Meetings and Information Sharing

The LCG WG will strive to meet at least three times per year.

The Secretary of the lead Ministry/Division of respective Working Group will chair the meeting.

The individual Working Group will be responsible for organizing the meetings, setting of the agenda, preparing documentation, writing the minutes, maintaining membership lists, and any other tasks deemed necessary. After each meeting, the chair and co-chair will sign the minutes and the same will be posted on the LCG Website. All WG members including ERD will be shared the approved minutes.

v) Sub-Groups and Task Teams

For specific and timebound matters, sub-groups and (technical) task teams can be established under the LCG WG.

C. Functioning of individual LCG working groups

i) Work Plan

The chairs and co-chairs with support and suggestions by all WG members will prepare an annual or bi-annual work plan in which the intended goals, targets and topics of the meetings will be outlined. The work plan is considered as a living document and can be adjusted anytime in accordance with needs and requirements that might arise.

ii) Reporting Lines

The Development Cooperation Effectiveness WG chaired by ERD, with the assistance of Virtual Secretariat will oversee the functionalities and effectiveness of all the WGs and ensure coordination for the whole system.

iii) Monitoring Implementation

Monitoring the implementation and functioning of the Working Group will be specified in this section.

4. This notification is issued with the approval of appropriate authority. It will revoke the preceding working groups.


26.12.2021
Musammat Shahina Akter
Deputy Secretary
Phone: 48113544
Email: de2@erd.gov.bd

Annexure-16: CDP Triennial Review: Recommendation for Bangladesh's Graduation from LDCs

United Nations  Nations Unies

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY
405 EAST 42ND STREET, ROOM S-2978
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017
TEL.: 1 (212) 963.4752 • FAX: 1 (212) 963.1010

REFERENCE: EAPD/2021/004

Date: 26 February 2021

Excellency,

I have the honour to inform you that during the triennial review of the list of least developed countries (LDCs), undertaken on 22-26 February 2021, the Committee for Development Policy (CDP) decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) the graduation of Bangladesh from the LDC category.

The Committee highlighted that the triennial review took place amidst unprecedented challenges caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Countries recommended for graduation will need to prepare for graduation while planning for post-Covid-19 recovery and implementing policies and strategies to reverse the economic and social damages incurred by the Covid-19 shock. Therefore, the Committee stressed that a five-year preparatory period would be necessary for countries to effectively prepare for a smooth transition. Further details about the recommendation of the Committee will be contained in the report of the Committee to ECOSOC.

The Committee further commits to pay close attention to the impacts of Covid-19, including to the implementation of recovery plans and the provision of international support, during its annual monitoring of graduating countries and at the triennial review in 2024.

Her Excellency
Ms. Rabab Fatima
Permanent Representative of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh
to the United Nations
New York

The decision to recommend your country's graduation was made in accordance with General Assembly resolution A/RES/59/209 and the guidelines for graduation of countries from the LDC category adopted by the CDP in 2007 and endorsed by ECOSOC resolution 2007/33. It was based on the graduation criteria and supplementary graduation indicators, UNCTAD's vulnerability profile, the impact assessment prepared by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) with the collaboration of your government and other partners and stakeholders, the submissions received from your government, and the CDP's Comprehensive study on the impact of COVID-19 on the least developed country category. The attached document contains information on next steps in the graduation process.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'José Antonio Ocampo', enclosed within a simple rectangular box.

José Antonio Ocampo
Chair
Committee for Development Policy

Attachment:
Information on next steps in the graduation process.

INFORMATION FOR COUNTRIES RECOMMENDED FOR GRADUATION FROM THE LDC CATEGORY

The Committee for Development Policy (CDP) has recommended the graduation of your country from the LDC category. This note outlines next steps and resources.

What happens next?

⇒	The CDP will communicate its recommendation to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) through the official report on its plenary session. The CDP has included in its recommendation a statement on the length of the preparatory period (i.e. the period between the General Assembly resolution and the effective date of graduation).
⇒	The next step is for ECOSOC to consider the recommendation. If ECOSOC agrees with the CDP's recommendation, it will state in its annual resolution on the CDP report that it endorses the recommendation. It will recommend, in turn, that the General Assembly take note. As a reference, see the 2018 resolution here: https://undocs.org/en/E/Res/2018/27 .
⇒	ECOSOC may refer, in the resolution, to the CDP's statement on the preparatory period and may recommend that the General Assembly take note.
⇒	The draft ECOSOC resolution on the CDP report is usually introduced by one of the ECOSOC Vice-Presidents, with the support of the CDP Secretariat. Negotiations on ECOSOC's resolution on the CDP report usually take place in May and June. Countries recommended for graduation typically engage actively during the negotiations, as do development partners.
⇒	The final step is for the General Assembly to "take note" of ECOSOC's endorsement in its resolution on the graduation of countries from the least developed country category. It is also in this resolution that the General Assembly determines the length of the preparatory period. As a reference, see the 2018 resolution here: https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/73/133 .
⇒	The resolution is issued during the first General Assembly session following the ECOSOC endorsement of the CDP recommendation, as stipulated in resolution A/67/221. For countries recommended for graduation in 2021, the relevant General Assembly session is the 76th session, starting in September 2021. Traditionally, the draft for this resolution is submitted by the G77, without reference to a main committee. Countries recommended for graduation are typically active in the negotiations on this resolution, in addition to their role within the G77.
⇒	The country will cease to be an LDC (will effectively "graduate") in accordance with the text of the resolution. E.g. If the resolution is adopted on December 14, 2021, and the preparatory period is established as five years, the date of graduation will be December 14, 2026.
⇒	The period between the date of the General Assembly's resolution and actual graduation is known as the "preparatory period". During this period, countries are encouraged to elaborate, with support from the UN system and development partners, a "smooth transition strategy" to ensure that they make the most of the remaining eligibility periods on international support measures (ISMs) that are exclusive to LDCs, prepare to mitigate any impacts of graduation; negotiate alternative support with development and trading partners; and engage actively with the international processes relevant for graduation, including at the World Trade Organization (WTO), the upcoming Fifth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries and similar opportunities.
⇒	The CDP monitors countries that are graduating and those that have recently graduated, in accordance with mandates by ECOSOC and the General Assembly. The CDP is developing an enhanced monitoring mechanism, including a crisis response process. Further information will be provided over the course of the year.
⇒	Some ISMs have established "smooth transition periods", that is, limited periods after graduation during which countries continue to benefit from the measure. For example, the European Union's Everything But Arms (EBA) initiative for preferential market access has an in-built three-year transition period: countries continue to be eligible for three years after graduation; the Technology Bank for LDCs has a five-year smooth transition period. It is not within the mandate of the CDP to determine the extension of any LDC-specific ISMs beyond graduation. These decisions must be made by the relevant development and trading partners and, when applicable, their governing bodies.

Resources

	Information on LDC graduation www.gradjet.org	LDC Portal – International support measures for LDCs www.un.org/ldcportal
	CDP reports to ECOSOC and ECOSOC and General Assembly resolutions on graduation http://bit.ly/CDPreportsresolutions	Information on the graduation process on the CDP website http://bit.ly/Graduationprocess

Annexure-17: UNGA Resolution on LDC Graduation of Bangladesh

United Nations

A/RES/76/8



General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 November 2021

Seventy-sixth session
Agenda item 9
Report of the Economic and Social Council

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 24 November 2021

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/76/L.6/Rev.1)]

76/8. Graduation of Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal from the least developed country category

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2021/11 of 8 June 2021 on the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-third session,

Taking into account its resolutions 59/209 of 20 December 2004, 65/286 of 29 June 2011 and 67/221 of 21 December 2012 on a smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries,

Recalling paragraph 10 of its resolution 67/221, in which it decided to take note of the decisions of the Economic and Social Council regarding the graduation of countries from the least developed country category, as well as the inclusion of countries in that category, at the first session of the General Assembly following the adoption of the decisions,

Emphasizing that graduation from the least developed country category is a major milestone for the country involved as it means that significant progress has been made towards reaching at least some of its development goals,

Noting with great concern the negative impact on the vulnerable economies of the least developed countries from the global crisis triggered by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which has further disrupted the sustainable development progress of these countries,

1. *Reaffirms* that graduating from the category of least developed countries should not result in a disruption or reversal of development plans, programmes and projects;

2. *Takes note* of the endorsement by the Economic and Social Council of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy that Bangladesh, the Lao

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Please recycle



People's Democratic Republic and Nepal be graduated from the least developed country category;

3. *Also takes note* that the Committee found that a five-year preparatory period would be necessary for the three countries recommended for graduation at the 2021 triennial review to effectively prepare for a smooth transition, as those countries would need to prepare for graduation while planning for a post-COVID-19 recovery and implementing policies and strategies to reverse the economic and social damage incurred by the COVID-19 shock;

4. *Decides* to provide Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal, on an exceptional basis, with a five-year preparatory period leading to graduation;

5. *Takes note* that the Committee will analyse at its 2024 triennial review whether the five-year preparatory period has been adequate to manage the effects of COVID-19 and make any recommendation, including on whether a further extension would be necessary;

6. *Invites* Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal to prepare, during the five-year period between the adoption of the present resolution and their graduation from the least developed country category, their national smooth transition strategy, with the support of the United Nations system and in cooperation with their bilateral, regional and multilateral development and trading partners.

*40th plenary meeting
24 November 2021*

Annexure-18: National Task Force on LDC Graduation

রেজিস্টার্ড নং ডি এ-১

বাংলাদেশ



গেজেট

অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা

কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

বুধবার, জানুয়ারি ৩, ২০১৮

[একই স্মারক ও তারিখে প্রতিস্থাপিত]

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়

অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ

প্রজ্ঞাপন

তারিখ : ১২ পৌষ ১৪২৪ বঙ্গাব্দ/২৬ ডিসেম্বর ২০১৭ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

নং ০৯.০০.০০০০.২২৫.৩১.০০৬.২০১৭-৭১০—বাংলাদেশের স্বল্পোন্নত দেশের (এলডিসি) শ্রেণি থেকে উত্তরণের রোডম্যাপ বাস্তবায়নের লক্ষ্যে গৃহীত কার্যক্রম পরিবীক্ষণের (মনিটরিং) জন্য গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার নিম্নরূপভাবে একটি 'জাতীয় টাস্কফোর্স' গঠন করেছে :

২। জাতীয় টাস্কফোর্স-এর গঠন :

(১) মুখ্য সমন্বয়ক (এসডিজি), প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়	- সভাপতি
(২) সদস্য, সাধারণ অর্থনীতি বিভাগ	- সদস্য
(৩) সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ	- সদস্য
(৪) সচিব, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	- সদস্য
(৫) সচিব, পরিসংখ্যান ও তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ	- সদস্য
(৬) সচিব, বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়	- সদস্য
(৭) সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ	- সদস্য
(৮) নির্বাহী সদস্য, বাংলাদেশ বিনিয়োগ উন্নয়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ (বিডা)	- সদস্য
(৯) মহাপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো	- সদস্য
(১০) অতিরিক্ত সচিব (ডিই উইং), অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ	- সদস্য-সচিব

(৩৯)

মূল্য : টাকা ৪.০০

৩। জাতীয় টার্কফোর্স-এর কার্যপরিধি :

- (ক) বাংলাদেশের স্বল্পোন্নত দেশের (এলডিসি) শ্রেণি থেকে উত্তরণের লক্ষ্যে রোডম্যাপ বাস্তবায়নে অগ্রাধিকার নির্ধারণ, বাস্তবায়ন অগ্রগতি পর্যালোচনা এবং সম্ভাবনা ও সীমাবদ্ধতা নিবিড়ভাবে পরিবীক্ষণ;
- (খ) স্বল্পোন্নত দেশের (এলডিসি) শ্রেণি থেকে উত্তরণের প্রভাব মূল্যায়ন (Impact Assessment) সংক্রান্ত কার্যক্রম/গবেষণা কর্মের তত্ত্বাবধান;
- (গ) উপরোক্ত ক ও খ-এর আলোকে সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে প্রয়োজনীয় নির্দেশনা প্রদান এবং সমন্বয়যোগ্যতা ও প্রাসঙ্গিক সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ;
- (ঘ) জাতীয় টার্কফোর্স প্রয়োজনে উপযুক্ত সদস্য অন্তর্ভুক্ত (কো-অস্ট) করতে পারবে;
- (ঙ) জাতীয় টার্কফোর্স প্রয়োজন অনুসারে সভায় মিলিত হবে।

৪। অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগের ডেভেলপমেন্ট ইফেক্টিভনেস (ডিই) অনুবিভাগ জাতীয় টার্কফোর্সকে সাচিবিক সহায়তা প্রদান করবে। এ ছাড়া বাংলাদেশে Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA) বাস্তবায়ন ও পরিবীক্ষণে মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ কর্তৃক গঠিত উপ-কমিটি জাতীয় টার্কফোর্স-কে কার্যক্ষেত্রে সহায়তা প্রদানের জন্য অতিরিক্ত নায়িত্ব পালন করবে।

৫। এ আদেশ অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে।

রষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে,

মনোয়ার আহমেদ
অতিরিক্ত সচিব।

মোঃ আব্দুল মালেক, উপপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারী মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত।
মোঃ আলমগীর হোসেন, উপপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ ফরম ও প্রকাশনা অফিস,
তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। web site: www.bgpress.gov.bd

Annexure-19: National Committee on LDC Graduation

রেজিস্টার্ড নং ডি এ-১ “জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের
জন্মশতবার্ষিকী উদ্‌যাপন সফল হোক”

বাংলাদেশ



গেজেট



অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা

কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

মঙ্গলবার, এপ্রিল ২৭, ২০২১

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়

প্রজ্ঞাপন

তারিখ : ১৩ বৈশাখ ১৪২৮/২৬ এপ্রিল ২০২১

নং ০৩.৪৫১.২৬৯০.০২৯.০০.০১.২০২১-৫৪(২৪)—স্বল্পোন্নত দেশ হতে উন্নয়নশীল দেশ হিসাবে উত্তরণের ফলে বাংলাদেশের সম্ভাব্য চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবেলার প্রস্তুতি, পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ, বাস্তবায়ন ও মনিটরিং-এর জন্য নিম্নোক্ত কমিটি গঠন করা হলো :

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (১) প্রধানমন্ত্রীর মুখ্যসচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয় | - সভাপতি |
| (২) মুখ্য সমন্বয়ক (এসডিজি বিষয়ক), প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয় | - সদস্য |
| (৩) সিনিয়র সচিব, তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি বিভাগ | - সদস্য |
| (৪) চেয়ারম্যান (সিনিয়র সচিব), জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড | - সদস্য |
| (৫) সিনিয়র সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ | - সদস্য |
| (৬) সদস্য (সিনিয়র সচিব), সাধারণ অর্থনীতি বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন | - সদস্য |
| (৭) পররাষ্ট্র সচিব, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয় | - সদস্য |
| (৮) সিনিয়র সচিব, বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয় | - সদস্য |
| (৯) সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয় | - সদস্য |

(৭৪৮৯)

মূল্য : টাকা ৪.০০

(১০) সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ	-	সদস্য
(১১) সচিব, শিল্প মন্ত্রণালয়	-	সদস্য
(১২) সচিব, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়	-	সদস্য
(১৩) সচিব, পরিবেশ, বন ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন মন্ত্রণালয়	-	সদস্য
(১৪) নির্বাহী চেয়ারম্যান, বিনিয়োগ উন্নয়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ (বিডা)	-	সদস্য
(১৫) চেয়ারম্যান, বাংলাদেশ ট্রেড এন্ড ট্যারিফ কমিশন	-	সদস্য
(১৬) জনাব তপন কান্তি ঘোষ, সচিব, মুক্তিযুদ্ধ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়	-	সদস্য
(১৭) জনাব শরিফা খান, সদস্য, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন	-	সদস্য
(১৮) সভাপতি, এফবিসিসিআই	-	সদস্য
(১৯) সভাপতি, বিজিএমইএ	-	সদস্য
(২০) সভাপতি, ঢাকা চেম্বার অব কমার্স এন্ড ইন্ডাস্ট্রিজ (DCCI)	-	সদস্য
(২১) সভাপতি, বাংলাদেশ অ্যাসোসিয়েশন অব ফার্মাসিউটিক্যাল ইন্ডাস্ট্রিজ (BAPI)	-	সদস্য
(২২) মহাপরিচালক, (নির্বাহী সেল ও পিইপিজেড), প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়	-	সদস্য-সচিব

কমিটির কার্যপরিধি :

- ক) স্বল্পোন্নত দেশ থেকে উন্নয়নশীল দেশে উত্তরণ পরবর্তী সময়ে দেশের কোন্ কোন্ খাতে কী পরিমাণ প্রভাব পড়তে পারে তা নির্ধারণ;
- খ) নির্ধারণকৃত প্রতিটি খাতের জন্য মূল দায়িত্ব পালনকারী (responsible) এবং সহযোগী (associate) হিসাবে দায়িত্ব পালনকারী মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ/দপ্তর ও সংস্থাসমূহের ম্যাপিং;
- গ) দ্বিপাক্ষিক, আঞ্চলিক ও আন্তর্জাতিক ক্ষেত্রে বাণিজ্য সম্প্রসারণের লক্ষ্যে প্রয়োজনীয় উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ;
- ঘ) মুক্ত/অস্বাধিকার বাণিজ্য চুক্তির সাথে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ শুল্কনীতি প্রণয়নে পরামর্শ প্রদান;
- ঙ) সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ, দপ্তর ও সংস্থা কর্তৃক সুনির্দিষ্ট ও সময়াবদ্ধ কর্মপরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ এবং তা বাস্তবায়ন;
- চ) মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ, দপ্তর ও সংস্থা কর্তৃক গৃহীত কর্মপরিকল্পনার বাস্তবায়ন নিয়মিত মনিটরিং ও পরামর্শ প্রদান।

২। কমিটি প্রতি ৩ মাসে কমপক্ষে একবার সভার আয়োজন করে অগ্রগতি পর্যালোচনা করবে। কমিটি প্রয়োজনে অন্য কোনো মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ/দপ্তর/সংস্থার প্রতিনিধি বা ব্যক্তিকে সদস্য হিসাবে কো-অস্ট করতে পারবে।

৩। এতে যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদন রয়েছে।

মোহাম্মদ আসাদুজ্জামান
পরিচালক, নির্বাহী সেল।

মোহাম্মদ ইসমাইল হোসেন (উপসচিব), উপপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারী মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত।
মাকসুদা বেগম সিদ্দীকা, উপপরিচালক (উপসচিব), বাংলাদেশ ফরম ও প্রকাশনা অফিস, তেজগাঁও,
ঢাকা কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। web site: www.bgpress.gov.bd

Annexure-20: Coordination and Monitoring Committee for Doha Programme of Action (DPoA)

রেজিস্টার্ড নং ডি এ-১

AO, DE-2
সংসদীয় মন্ত্রিপরিষদ
সংসদীয় কমিটি
সংসদীয় প্রজ্ঞাপন
০৪/০১/২০২২
মুহাম্মদ শাহিন
উপসচিব
অর্থ বিভাগ
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলাদেশ গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা
কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

বুধবার, ডিসেম্বর ২১, ২০২২

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ
কমিটি বিষয়ক শাখা

প্রজ্ঞাপন

ঢাকা, ০৬ পৌষ ১৪২৯ বঙ্গাব্দ/ ২১ ডিসেম্বর ২০২২ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

নং ০৪.০০.০০০০.৬১১.০৬.০০৫.২২.২০৬—গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার Doha Programme of Action (DPoA) -এর কার্যক্রম ত্বরান্বিত করার লক্ষ্যে 'সমন্বয় ও পরিবীক্ষণ কমিটি' নিম্নবর্ণিত গঠন করেছে :

(ক) কমিটির গঠন :

(১)	মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ	সভাপাত
(২)	মুখ্য সমন্বয়ক (এসডিজি), প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়	সদস্য
(৩)	সচিব, তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৪)	সচিব, অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৫)	সচিব, পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৬)	সচিব, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৭)	সচিব, বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৮)	সচিব, জ্বালানি ও খনিজ সম্পদ বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৯)	সচিব, বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(১০)	সচিব, প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(১১)	সচিব, জননিরাপত্তা বিভাগ	সদস্য
(১২)	সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ	সদস্য

(১৯৩৬১)

মূল্য : টাকা ৪.০০

(১৩)	সচিব, জনপ্রশাসন মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(১৪)	সচিব, কারিগরি ও মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষা বিভাগ	সদস্য
(১৫)	সচিব, প্রবাসী কল্যাণ ও বৈদেশিক কর্মসংস্থান মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(১৬)	সচিব, বাংলাদেশ জাতীয় সংসদ সচিবালয়	সদস্য
(১৭)	সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ	সদস্য
(১৮)	সচিব, মাধ্যমিক ও উচ্চ শিক্ষা বিভাগ	সদস্য
(১৯)	সচিব, বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগ	সদস্য
(২০)	সচিব, স্বাস্থ্য সেবা বিভাগ	সদস্য
(২১)	সচিব, নৌপরিবহন মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(২২)	সচিব, বেসামরিক বিমান পরিবহন ও পর্যটন মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(২৩)	সচিব, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(২৪)	সচিব, শিল্প মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(২৫)	সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ	সদস্য
(২৬)	সচিব, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(২৭)	সচিব, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় বিভাগ	সদস্য
(২৮)	সচিব, সেতু বিভাগ	সদস্য
(২৯)	সচিব, লেজিসলেটিভ ও সংসদ বিষয়ক বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৩০)	সচিব, শ্রম ও কর্মসংস্থান মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৩১)	সচিব, মৎস্য ও প্রাণিসম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৩২)	সচিব, আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৩৩)	সচিব, পরিসংখ্যান ও তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৩৪)	সচিব, বাস্তবায়ন, পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৩৫)	সচিব, ডাক ও টেলিযোগাযোগ বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৩৬)	সদস্য (সচিব), সাধারণ অর্থনীতি বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন	সদস্য
(৩৭)	সচিব, রেলপথ মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৩৮)	সচিব, সড়ক পরিবহন ও মহাসড়ক বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৩৯)	সচিব, স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৪০)	সচিব, যুব ও ক্রীড়া মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৪১)	সচিব, দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা ও ত্রাণ মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৪২)	সচিব, সমন্বয় ও সংস্কার, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৪৩)	সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৪৪)	সচিব, খাদ্য মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য

(৪৫)	সচিব, পরিবেশ, বন ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৪৬)	সচিব, মহিলা ও শিশু বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৪৭)	সচিব, সমাজকল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৪৮)	সচিব, সুরক্ষা সেবা বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৪৯)	সচিব, গৃহায়ন ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৫০)	সচিব, প্রাথমিক ও গণশিক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়	সদস্য
(৫১)	সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়	সদস্য
(৫২)	প্রতিনিধি, বাংলাদেশ বিনিয়োগ উন্নয়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ	সদস্য

এ কমিটিতে 'সচিব' বলতে সিনিয়র সচিবও অন্তর্ভুক্ত হবেন।

(খ) কমিটির কার্যপরিধি :

- (১) Doha Programme of Action (DPOA) for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022-2031-এর কার্যক্রম যথাযথভাবে বাস্তবায়নের নিমিত্ত কর্মপরিকল্পনা প্রণয়নক্রমে মন্ত্রিসভা-বৈঠকে উপস্থাপন;
 - (২) কর্মপরিকল্পনা অনুসারে সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ/সংস্থার মধ্যে যথাযথ কর্মবন্টন;
 - (৩) কমিটির উদ্দেশ্য বাস্তবায়নে স্বল্প, মধ্য ও দীর্ঘমেয়াদি কর্ম-পরিকল্পনা নির্ধারণ এবং বাস্তবায়ন অগ্রগতি পর্যালোচনা; এবং
 - (৪) সরকার প্রদত্ত অন্য যে কোনো দায়িত্ব পালন।
- (গ) কমিটি প্রয়োজনবোধে সদস্য কো-অপ্ট করতে পারবে।
- (ঘ) বছরে অন্তত দুইবার কমিটির সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হবে।
- (ঙ) মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ এ কমিটিকে সাচিবিক সহায়তা প্রদান করবে।

২। এটি অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে

ইশরাত জাহান

সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব

ফোন: ৯৫১১০৮১

email:ca_sec@cabinet.gov.bd

মোহাম্মদ ইসমাইল হোসেন, উপপরিচালক (উপসচিব), বাংলাদেশ সরকারী মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত।
হাছিনা বেগম, উপপরিচালক (উপসচিব), বাংলাদেশ ফরম ও প্রকাশনা অফিস, তেজগাঁও,
ঢাকা কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। website: www.bgpress.gov.bd.

Annexure-21: SDG Financing Oversight and Coordination Sub-Committee

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
 Bangladesh Planning Commission
 General Economics Division (GED)
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207.
 www.plancomm.gov.bd

No: 20.00.0000.020.16.20.16-66

Date: 03/11/2022

Sub: Formation of SDG Financing Oversight and Coordination Sub-Committee.

Pursuant to the decision of the meeting of the SDG Implementation and Review (SIR) Committee of the Government of Bangladesh held on 6 October 2021 and minutes of the Integrated Financing Framework for Achieving SDGs by 2030 (INFF4SDGs) Progress Review Meeting held on 16 June 2022 at UN Wing, ERD, the “Bangladesh SDGs Financing Oversight and Coordination Sub-Committee” which was constituted vide office memo:20.01.0000.020.16.020.16-53, Date:10/03/2022 is hereby reorganized as follows:

1.	Secretary, Economic Relations Division (ERD)	Chair
2.	A representative from General Economics Division, Bangladesh Planning Commission (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
3.	A representative from Finance Division (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
4.	A representative from Internal Resources Division (IRD)/ National Board of Revenue (NBR) (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
5.	A representative from Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
6.	A representative from Ministry of Commerce (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
7.	A representative from Governance Innovation Unit (GIU), PMO (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
8.	A representative from UN Resident Coordinator's Office	Member
9.	A representative from FBCCI	Member
10.	A representative from BGMEA	Member
11.	Joint Secretary (1), UN Wing, ERD	Member-Secretary

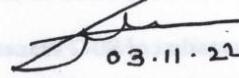
2. The Terms of Reference of the sub-committee shall be as follows:

1. Oversee the activities of the Integrated Financing Framework for Achieving SDGs by 2030 (INFF4SDGs) and provide directives for smooth implementation of INFF4SDGs;
2. Review and provide feedback on the outputs delivered by INFF4SDGs;
3. Provide directives and guidance to facilitate dialogues among the key actors like public and private sector stakeholders, think tanks, NGOs, and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs);
4. Suggest how SDGs-focused private investment can be promoted.
5. Identify priority sectors and sub-sectors and the scope to enhance financing for SDGs through INFF;
6. Guidance on wider dissemination of the key INFF4SDGs outputs;
7. Promote inter-departmental/ ministerial cooperation and co-ordination on SDGs financing;
8. The sub-committee shall meet at least once in each quarter or as and when necessary and provide a periodic update to the national SIR committee on the initiatives and progresses regarding SDG financing in Bangladesh.

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9. The sub-committee may co-opt any member(s), if necessary and
 10. Undertake any other activities assigned by the SDG Implementation and Review Committee.
3. UN Resident Coordinator's Office will provide necessary logistic support to the sub-committee.
 4. The order is issued with the approval of the competent authority.


03.11.22

(Mohammad Fahim Afsan Chowdhury)
Senior Assistant Chief
Phone: 9180986
E-mail: fahim2021.ged@gmail.com

No: 20.00.0000.020.16.20.16-66

Date: 03/11/2022

Distribution (Not according to Seniority):

1. Senior Secretary, Internal Resources Division (IRD)/ National Board of Revenue (NBR), Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka (with a request to nominate a suitable representative).
2. Senior Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Segunbagicha, Dhaka (with a request to nominate a suitable representative).
3. Senior Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka (with a request to nominate a suitable representative).
4. Senior Secretary, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka (with a request to nominate a suitable representative).
5. Secretary, Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Finance, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
6. Member (Secretary), General Economics Division, Bangladesh Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka (with a request to nominate a suitable representative).
7. Director General, Governance Innovation Unit (GIU), Prime Minister's Office, Tejgaon, Dhaka (with a request to nominate a suitable representative).
8. Joint Secretary (1), UN Wing, Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Finance, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
9. Resident Coordinator, IDB Bhaban, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Agargaon, Dhaka (with a request to nominate a suitable representative).
10. President, FBCCI, Dhaka (with a request to nominate a suitable representative).
11. President, BGMEA, Dhaka (with a request to nominate a suitable representative).

Copy for information and kind necessary action (Not according to seniority):

- ✓ 1. Additional Secretary United Nations/Development Effectiveness Wing, Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Finance, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
2. PS to Principal Coordinator (SDG Affairs), Prime Minister's Office, Tejgaon, Dhaka.
3. PS to Member, General Economics Division (GED), Bangladesh Planning Commission, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
4. PO to Chief, General Economics Division (GED), Bangladesh Planning Commission, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
5. Office Copy/Master Copy.



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Annexure-22: High Level GCF Advisory Committee of NDA Secretariat

(Replaced on the same date and memo)



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Finance
Economic Relations Division
(UN Branch -5)

Sifat

No-09.431.014.05.00.009.2015-260

১৪ অগ্রহায়ণ ১৪২৩

28 November 2016

Notification

In continuation of notification no 09.431.014.05.00.009.2015-256, dated 10 November 2016; this is further notified that the National Designated Authority (NDA) of Bangladesh to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for assisting him in discharging his duties and responsibilities, has formed an Advisory Committee hereby comprising of the following members:

(a) Advisory Committee:

1. Senior Secretary/Secretary Finance Division -Member
2. As and when necessary:
 - (a) Member, General Economic Division, Planning Commission -Member
 - (b) Member, Programming Division, Planning Commission -Member
 - (c) Member, Socio-Economic Infrastructure Division, Planning Commission -Member
 - (d) Member, Physical Infrastructure Division, Planning Commission -Member
 - (e) Member, Industry & Energy Division, Planning Commission -Member
 - (f) Member, Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institution, Planning Commission -Member
3. Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests -Member
4. Secretary, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division -Member
5. Secretary, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs -Member
6. Dr. QaziKholiquzaman Ahmad, Environment Specialist -Member
7. Dr. AinunNishat, Environment Specialist -Member
8. Dr. Mizan R. Khan, Environment Specialist -Member
9. Dr. SaleemulHuq, Environment Specialist -Member
10. Ms. Selima Ahmed, Chairman, BWCCI-Member
11. Mr. A.H.M. RezaulKabir, Secretary General, DCCI-Member
12. Ms. Farah Kabir, Country Director, ActionAid Bangladesh-Member
13. Additional Secretary (UN)/ wing chief of UN, ERD-Member
14. Joint Secretary (UN-1), ERD-Member
15. Deputy Secretary (UN -5), ERD-Member Secretary

Co-opt. Members:

16. Chief Conservator of Forest, Forest Department -Member
17. Director General, Department of Environment - Member
18. Director General, Bangladesh Climate Change Trust- Member
19. Mr. Mirza Shawkat Ali, Director, Department of Environment - Member
20. Mr. Md. Ziaul Haque, Director, Department of Environment - Member

(b) Terms of Reference (TOR)

1. To fix criteria for selecting projects/proposals for financing from the Green Climate Fund based on national policy and priority of the country
 2. To recommend projects/proposals for financing from the Green Climate Fund based on national policy and priority of the country
 3. To fix criteria based on national policy and priority of the country for nominating prospective NIEs (National Implementing Entity) who can apply for GCF's accreditation
 4. To recommend eligible NIEs (National Implementing Entity) who can apply for GCF's accreditation
 5. To monitor/review the implementation of GCF funded projects in Bangladesh
 6. To recommend the way/action in building/strengthening effective working relationship with GCF
 7. To review the country's experience with GCF position
 8. To evaluate/monitor the activities of GCF's Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIEs) working in Bangladesh
 9. Any other activities as referred by the NDA
 10. The Advisory Committee's meeting will be held as and when necessary (at least once a year) and the general tenure of the nominated members will be for a fixed term of two (2) years
 11. NDA reserves all the rights and privileges to co-opt/alter any person as member as required with the suggestions of the existing members
- (c) NDA Secretariat will provide all secretarial supports to the committee.
- (d) This notification is issued with the approval of the competent authority and will come into force immediately.

=sd=

Aparna Baidya
Senior Assistant Secretary
phone: 9180909
acaparna27@gmail.com

Distribution (not in order of seniority):

1. Senior Secretary, Finance Division, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
2. Member, General Economic Division, Planning Commission, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka
3. Member, Programming Division, Planning Commission, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka
4. Member, Socio-Economic Infrastructure Division, Planning Commission, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka
5. Member, Physical Infrastructure Division, Planning Commission, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar
6. Member, Industry & Energy Division, Planning Commission, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka
7. Member, Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institution, Planning Commission, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka
8. Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
9. Secretary, IMED, Planning Commission, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Dhaka

10. Secretary, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
11. Chief Conservator of Forest, Forest Department, Agargaon, Dhaka
12. Director General, Department of Environment, Agargaon, Dhaka
13. Director General, Bangladesh Climate Change Trust, Old "Ban Bhaban" (5th and 6th floor), 101 Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212
14. Mr. MirzaShawkat Ali, Director, Department of Environment, Agargaon, Dhaka
15. Mr. Md. ZiaulHaque, Director, Department of Environment, Agargaon, Dhaka
16. Dr. QaziKholiqzaman Ahmad, Chairman, PKSF, Agargaon, Dhaka
17. Dr. AinunNishat, Professor, BRAC University, 66 Mohakhali, Dhaka -1212
18. Dr. Mizan R. Khan, Professor, North South University
19. Dr. Saleemul Huq, ICCCAD,
20. Ms. Selima Ahmed, Chairman, BWCCI, Gulshan Grace, Apt # 2C (1st Floor) Block B, CWS(C) 8 Gulshan South Avenue, BirUttam AK Khandakar Rd, Dhaka 1212
21. Mr. A.H.M. RezaulKabir, Secretary General, DCCI, DCCI Building, 65-66, Motijheel Rd, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
22. Ms. Farah Kabir, Country Director, Action Aid Bangladesh, House SE(C) 5/B (old 8) Road 136, Gulshan 1, Dhaka 1212

Room No. 33 (2nd floor), Block No.7, ERD, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar
Fax No.+88-02-9180788, www.erd.gov.bd

Annexure-23: Financial Proposal Appraisal Committee of NDA (GCF)

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
(জাস- ৩ অধিশাখা)
www.erd.gov.bd

Sifat Add it

নং-০৯.০০.০০০০.১০৫.০৫.০৩৫.১৮.৯৯

৪ শ্রাবণ ১৪৩০ বঙ্গাব্দ
তারিখ: ১৯ জুলাই ২০২৩ খ্রিষ্টাব্দ

প্রজ্ঞাপন

Green Climate Fund (GCF) সহ অন্যান্য জলবায়ু তহবিল থেকে অর্থায়নের নিমিত্ত প্রাপ্ত প্রকল্প প্রস্তাবের NOL প্রদানের পূর্বে Evidence Based সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণের সুবিধার্থে নিম্নবর্ণিত কর্মকর্তাবৃন্দের সমন্বয়ে একটি আর্থিক সম্ভাব্যতা যাচাই (Financial Appraisal) সংক্রান্ত কারিগরি কমিটি গঠন করা হলো:

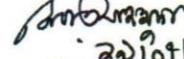
ক্র.নং	মনোনীত কর্মকর্তার নাম, পদবী ও প্রতিষ্ঠান	পদবী
০১	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান, জাতিসংঘ অনুবিভাগ, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ	আহবায়ক
০২	যুগ্মসচিব (জাতিসংঘ-১ অধিশাখা), অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ	সদস্য
০৩	পরিবেশ, বন ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
০৪	যুগ্মসচিব, এসএমই ও এসডিজি, আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ	সদস্য
০৫	নির্বাহী পরিচালক, নন-লাইফ অনুবিভাগ, বীমা উন্নয়ন ও নিয়ন্ত্রণ কর্তৃপক্ষ	সদস্য
০৬	অর্থ বিভাগ এর বাজেট ও সামষ্টিক অর্থনীতি অনুবিভাগের প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
০৭	বাংলাদেশ বিনিয়োগ উন্নয়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ এর প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
০৮	পাবলিক পাইভেট পার্টনারশিপ কর্তৃপক্ষ এর প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
০৯	এনজিও বিষয়ক ব্যুরো এর প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
১০	জনাব আহমেদ জুবায়ের মাহবুব, যুগ্মপরিচালক, সাসটেইনেবল ফাইন্যান্স ডিপার্টমেন্ট, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক	সদস্য
	মো: শাহজালাল হোসাইন যুগ্মপরিচালক, বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা নীতি বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক	সদস্য
১১	উপপরিচালক (জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন ও আন্তর্জাতিক কনভেনশন), পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর	সদস্য
১২	জনাব সুবর্ণ বড়ুয়া, সহযোগী অধ্যাপক Department of International Business, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়	সদস্য
১৩	সহকারী মহাব্যবস্থাপক (পরিবেশ ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন), পিকেএসএফ	সদস্য
১৪	Assistant Vice President, GCF Unit, IDCOL	সদস্য
১৫	জনাব মো: রফিকুল্লাহ, উপ পরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ সিকিউরিটিজ অ্যান্ড এক্সচেঞ্জ কমিশন	সদস্য
১৬	জনাব মো: শামসুদ্দোহা, নির্বাহী পরিচালক, সিপিআরডি	সদস্য
১৭	উপসচিব (জাতিসংঘ-৩ অধিশাখা), অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ	সদস্য সচিব

০২। বর্ণিত কমিটির খসড়া কার্যপরিধি:

জিসিএফ এর এনডিএ এর উপদেষ্টা কমিটিতে উপস্থাপনের পূর্বে Accredited Entity দের নিকট থেকে প্রাপ্ত প্রস্তাব সমূহের আর্থিক সম্ভাব্যতা যাচাই ও সুপারিশ প্রণয়ন।

০৩। কমিটি প্রয়োজনবোধে প্রকল্পের সাথে সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ সংস্থার প্রতিনিধিকে সভায় অংশ গ্রহণের জন্য আমন্ত্রণ জানাবে।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে


২০১০।২৬

ড. সিরাত মাহমুদ

উপসচিব

ফোন: ৮৪১১৩৩৪৪

ই-মেইল: un9@erd.gov.bd

বিতরণ (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ক্রমানুসারে নয়):

- ১। গভর্নর, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, মতিঝিল বা/এ, ঢাকা (দৃ. আ.: মো: শাহজালাল হোসাইন যুগ্মপরিচালক, বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা নীতি বিভাগ, বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা নীতি বিভাগ এবং জনাব আহমেদ জুবায়ের মাহবুব, যুগ্মপরিচালক, সটেইনেবল ফাইন্যান্স ডিপার্টমেন্ট)
 - ২। সিনিয়র সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা (বাজেট ও সামষ্টিক অর্থনীতি অনুবিভাগ হতে একজন উপযুক্ত প্রতিনিধি মনোনয়ের অনুরোধসহ)
 - ৩। নির্বাহী চেয়ারম্যান, বাংলাদেশ বিনিয়োগ উন্নয়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা (একজন উপযুক্ত প্রতিনিধি মনোনয়ের অনুরোধসহ)
 - ৪। সচিব, আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা (দৃ. আ.: যুগ্মসচিব, এসএমই ও এসডিজি)
 - ৫। সচিব, পরিবেশ, বন ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা (একজন উপযুক্ত প্রতিনিধি মনোনয়ের অনুরোধসহ)
 - ৬। প্রধান নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা, পাবলিক পাইভেট পার্টনারশিপ কর্তৃপক্ষ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা (একজন উপযুক্ত প্রতিনিধি মনোনয়ের অনুরোধসহ)
 - ৭। মহাপরিচালক, এনজিও বিষয়ক ব্যুরো, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা (একজন উপযুক্ত প্রতিনিধি মনোনয়ের অনুরোধসহ)
 - ৮। মহাপরিচালক, পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা (দৃ. আ.: উপপরিচালক, জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন ও আর্ন্তজাতিক কনভেনশন)
 - ৯। ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালক, পিকেএসএফ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা (দৃ. আ.: মহাব্যবস্থাপক, পরিবেশ ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন)
 - ১০। চেয়ারম্যান, বাংলাদেশ সিকিউরিটিজ এ্যান্ড এক্সচেঞ্জ কমিশন, শেরে বাংলা নগর, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা-১২০৭ (দৃ. আ.: জনাব মো: রফিকুল্লাহ, উপ পরিচালক)
 - ১১। চেয়ারম্যান, বাংলাদেশ বীমা উন্নয়ন ও নিয়ন্ত্রণ কর্তৃপক্ষ, এসবিসি টাওয়ার (৯ম তলা), দিলকুশা বা/এ, ঢাকা-১০০০ (দৃ. আ.: নির্বাহী পরিচালক, নন-লাইফ অনুবিভাগ)
 - ১২। প্রধান নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা, IDCOL, ইউটিসি বিল্ডিং পাঞ্চ পথ (১৬ তলা) কারওয়ান বাজার, ঢাকা (দৃ. আ.: Assistant Vice President, GCF Unit)
 - ১৩। উপ পরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারি মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা (বাংলাদেশ গেজেটে-প্রকাশ ও প্রকাশিত গেজেটের কপি প্রেরণের জন্য অনুরোধসহ)
 - ১৪। ড. সুবর্ণ বড়ুয়া, সহযোগী অধ্যাপক, ডিপার্টমেন্ট অব ইন্টারন্যাশনাল বিজনেস, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
 - ১৫। জনাব মো: শামসুদ্দোহা, নির্বাহী পরিচালক, সিপিআরডি, ঢাকা
- সদয় অবগতির জন্য অনুলিপি:
- ১। অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (জাতিসংঘ), অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা
 - ২। সচিবের একান্ত সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা

Annexure-24: Integrity Awards Selection Committee

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
প্রশাসন-১ শাখা
শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা
www.erd.gov.bd

তারিখ: ১৩ চৈত্র ১৪২৯ বঙ্গাব্দ
২৭ মার্চ ২০২৩ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

অফিস আদেশ

নং-০৯.০০.০০০০.০৭২.০৬.০০১.২৩-২৮৪

"শুকাচার পুরস্কার প্রদান (সংশোধন) নীতিমালা, ২০২১" এর ৬ নং ক্রমিকের ৬.২ এর নির্দেশনা অনুযায়ী এ বিভাগের কর্মকর্তা-কর্মচারীদের মধ্যে শুকাচার পুরস্কার প্রদানের লক্ষ্যে নিম্নরূপভাবে বাছাই কমিটি গঠন করা হলো :

ক্র. নং	নাম ও পদবি	কমিটিতে পদবি
১	সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ	সভাপতি
২	অতিরিক্ত সচিব ও অনুবিভাগ প্রধান, এশিয়া, জেইসি ও এফএন্ডএফ	সদস্য
৩	অতিরিক্ত সচিব ও অনুবিভাগ প্রধান, এডিবি	সদস্য
৪	অতিরিক্ত সচিব ও অনুবিভাগ প্রধান, প্রশাসন ও মধ্যপ্রাচ্য	সদস্য
৫	অতিরিক্ত সচিব ও অনুবিভাগ প্রধান, সমন্বয় ও নরডিক	সদস্য-সচিব

২. এ আদেশে যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদন রয়েছে।

(আইনুর আক্তার পান্না)
উপসচিব

ফোন: ৪৮১১১৪৪০
E-mail: admin1@erd.gov.bd

নং-০৯.০০.০০০০.০৭২.০৬.০০১.২৩-২৮৪

তারিখ: ১৩ চৈত্র ১৪২৯ বঙ্গাব্দ
২৭ মার্চ ২০২৩ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য অনুলিপি প্রেরণ করা হলো (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ক্রমানুসারে নয়):

- ১। অতিরিক্ত সচিব ও অনুবিভাগ প্রধান, সমন্বয় ও নরডিক, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা
- ২। অতিরিক্ত সচিব ও অনুবিভাগ প্রধান, এশিয়া, জেইসি ও এফএন্ডএফ, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা
- ৩। অতিরিক্ত সচিব ও অনুবিভাগ প্রধান, এডিবি, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা
- ৪। অতিরিক্ত সচিব ও অনুবিভাগ প্রধান, প্রশাসন ও মধ্যপ্রাচ্য, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা
- ৫। সচিব মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা
- ৬। সহকারী সচিব, সমন্বয়-৩ শাখা, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা
- ৭। অফিস কপি

(আইনুর আক্তার পান্না)
উপসচিব

Annexure-25: Composition of Ethics Committee



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
প্রশাসন শাখা-১
শের-ই-বাংলানগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭।
www.erd.gov.bd



তারিখ: ০৯.০০.০০০০.০৭২.১৬.০০৪.১৯.৬৯০

তারিখ: ২২ আশ্বিন ১৪২৭
০৭ অক্টোবর ২০২০

অফিস আদেশ

মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগের ০৪/০৪/২০২০ তারিখের ০৪.২২১.০১৪.০০.০৪.০১৯.২০১০-৪০০ সংখ্যক পত্রের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে স্মারক নং ০২ ১১১.০৪৫.৪১.০০.০৪১.২০১৬-৪৭, তারিখ : ১০/০১/২০১৭ মূলে অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগে জাতীয় শুল্কচার কৌশল বাস্তবায়নের লক্ষ্যে 'নৈতিকতা কমিটি' গঠন করা হয়। এ বিভাগের জাতীয় শুল্কচার কৌশল বাস্তবায়ন সংক্রান্ত কার্যাদি যথাযথভাবে সম্পন্ন করার লক্ষ্যে ইতোপূর্বে গঠিত 'নৈতিকতা কমিটি' নিম্নবর্ণিতভাবে পুনর্গঠন করা হলো :

ক্র.	সিনিয়র সচিব/সচিব অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ		আহ্বায়ক
১.	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (আমেরিকা ও জাপান)	-	সদস্য
২.	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (বিশ্বব্যাংক)	-	সদস্য
৩.	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (প্রশাসন ও মধ্যপ্রাচ্য)	-	সদস্য
৪.	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (জাতিসংঘ)	-	সদস্য
৫.	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (এডিবি)	-	সদস্য
৬.	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (ইউরোপ)	-	সদস্য
৭.	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (এশিয়া, জেইসি ও এফএন্ডএফ)	-	সদস্য
৮.	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (ফাভা ও আইসিটি)	-	সদস্য
৯.	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (ডেভেলপমেন্ট ইফেক্টিভনেস)	-	সদস্য
১০.	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (সমস্বয় ও নরডিক)	-	সদস্য সচিব

১১. কমিটির কার্যপরিধি :

- অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগে শুল্কচার প্রতিষ্ঠার ক্ষেত্রে অর্জিত সাফল্য এবং অন্তরায় চিহ্নিতকরণ;
- বিদ্যমান গ্রন্থরায় (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে) দুরীকরণে সময়াবদ্ধ কর্মপরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন;
- কর্মপরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নের দায়িত্ব নাস্তকরণ (কর্মকর্তা নির্ধারণ/কমিটি গঠন);
- শুল্কচার প্রতিষ্ঠায় গৃহীত কর্মপরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়ন ও পরিবীক্ষণ;
- এ বিভাগে শুল্কচার পদক প্রদান সংক্রান্ত সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ; এবং
- মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগে অবস্থিত জাতীয় শুল্কচার বাস্তবায়ন ইউনিটে শুল্কচার বাস্তবায়ন সংক্রান্ত অগ্রগতি প্রতিবেদন প্রেরণ

১২. অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (সমস্বয় ও নরডিক) জাতীয় শুল্কচার কৌশল বাস্তবায়ন সংক্রান্ত 'ফোকাল পয়েন্ট কর্মকর্তা' এবং সচিব, সমস্বয় প্রশাখা-১ 'বিকল্প ফোকাল পয়েন্ট কর্মকর্তা' হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করবেন।

১৩. যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনমোদনের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে এ আদেশ জারী করা হলো এবং ইহা অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে।

Annexure-26: Selection Committee for Foreign Training and Higher Education



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
 অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
 অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
 প্রশাসন-১ শাখা
 শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা
www.erd.gov.bd


 সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব

নং-০৯.০০.০০০০.০৭২.২৯.০০১.২১-৬১৭

তারিখ: ১২ আষাঢ় ১৪২৯ ব.
 ২৭ জুলাই ২০২২ খ্রি.

অফিস আদেশ

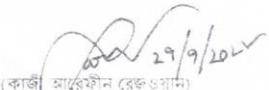
জনপ্রশাসন মন্ত্রণালয়ের ১২/১১/১৯৯৩ তারিখের সম/বি:প্র./৮০/৯২-৫৯৭ (৫০) সংখ্যক পরিপত্রের আলোকে প্রশাসনিক কাজের সুবিধার্থে অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগের বৈদেশিক প্রশিক্ষণ/উচ্চ শিক্ষা সংক্রান্ত বাছাই কমিটি নিম্নরূপভাবে পুনর্গঠন করা হলো:

১	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (প্রশাসন ও মধ্যপ্রাচ্য)	সভাপতি
২	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (এডিবি)-এর প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
৩	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (এশিয়া)-এর প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
৪	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (বিশ্ববাংক)-এর প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
৫	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (ডিই)-এর প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
৬	সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (প্রশাসন-১)	সদস্য সচিব

কমিটির কার্যপদ্ধতি:

- (ক) গঠিত কমিটি সরকারের বিদ্যমান বিদেশ প্রশিক্ষণ ও ভ্রমণ মীতিমালা পর্যালোচনা পূর্বক বৈদেশিক প্রশিক্ষণে মনোনয়নের সুপারিশ করবেন;
- (খ) কমিটি সকল বৈদেশিক প্রশিক্ষণ, স্টাফি ট্রাভেল/ওয়ার্কশপ (প্রকল্প ও অন্যান্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের) বিষয়ে মনোনয়নের সুপারিশ করবেন; এবং
- (গ) সচিব মহোদয়ের অনুমতি সাপেক্ষে গঠিত কমিটি সদস্য কো-অপ্ট করতে পারবেন।

১. গত ০৯ আষাঢ় ১৪২৯ তারিখের পশালন-১ শাখা হতে জারিকৃত ০৯.০০.০০০০.০৭২.২৯.০০১.১৯-৬৯৮ সংখ্যক অফিস আদেশ বাতিল করা হলো।


 (কারী) মাহেদীন রেজওয়ান
 সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
 ফোন: ৪৮১১১৪৪৩
 E-mail: almncl@era.gov.bd

সদস্য সভাপতি ও বয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য অনুলিপি প্রেরণ করা হলো (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ক্রমানুসারে নয়):

১. অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (প্রশাসন ও মধ্যপ্রাচ্য), অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা
২. অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (এডিবি), অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা
৩. অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (এশিয়া, জেইসি এবং এফএসএফ), অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা
৪. অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (বিশ্ববাংক), অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা
৫. অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (ডিই), অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা
৬. সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (প্রশাসন-১), অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা
৭. সচিবের একান্ত সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা
৮. অফিস কপি।

Annexure-27: Review and Implementation Committee on Organizational Structure

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
প্রশাসন-১ শাখা
শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা
www.erd.gov.bd

তারিখ: ২১ মাঘ, ১৪২৭ ব.
০৪ ফেব্রুয়ারি, ২০২১ খ্রি.

নম্বর-০৯.০০.০০০০.০৭২.০৬.০০১.১৯- ১০৮

অফিস আদেশ

অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগের সাংগঠনিক কাঠামো হালনাগাদকরণ কমিটি' কর্তৃক দাখিলকৃত প্রতিবেদনের আলোকে পরবর্তী কার্যক্রম গ্রহণের লক্ষ্যে স্মারক নং-০৯.০০.০০০০.০৭২.০৬.০০১.১৯-৮৮১, তারিখ: ১৭ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২০ খ্রি. মূলে গঠিত 'পর্যালোচনা ও বাস্তবায়ন' কমিটি নিম্নরূপভাবে সংশোধন করা হলো:

১.	জনাব আবদুল বাকী অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (বিশ্বব্যাংক)	আহ্বায়ক
২.	জনাব মোঃ শাহরিয়ার কাদের হিদ্দিকী অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (এশিয়া, জেইসি ও এফএসএফ)	সদস্য
৩.	জনাব মোঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (ফাবা ও আইসিটি)	সদস্য
৪.	জনাব মোঃ তোফাজ্জল হোসেন যুগ্মসচিব (সমন্বয়-১ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
৫.	জনাব মোহাম্মদ নাভিদ শফিউল্লাহ যুগ্মসচিব (ডিই-২ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
৬.	জনাব মুহম্মদ আশরাফ আলী ফারুক যুগ্মসচিব (জাপান অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
৭.	জনাব রাসী মিয়া যুগ্মসচিব (জাতিসংঘ-২ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
৮.	জনাব পরিমল সরকার উপসচিব (এডিবি-১ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
৯.	মিজ মোসলেমা নাজনীন উপসচিব (ইউরোপ-২ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
১০.	ড. দেলোয়ার হোসেন উপসচিব (বিশ্বব্যাংক-৪ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
১১.	জনাব মোঃ আল-আমিন সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (জাপান-৩ শাখা)	সদস্য
১২.	জনাব জাহিদ হোসেন মুন্সী যুগ্মসচিব (প্রশাসন)	সদস্য-সচিব

২। **কার্যপরিধি :**

ক. গঠিত কমিটি প্রত্যেক অনুবিভাগ প্রধানের সাথে সংশ্লিষ্ট অনুবিভাগের জনবল কাঠামো পরিবর্তন/সংযোজন সংক্রান্ত সুপারিশের বিষয়ে মতামত গ্রহণ করবেন এবং বাস্তবায়নযোগ্য অংশ নির্ধারণ করবেন (প্রয়োজ্য ক্ষেত্রে);

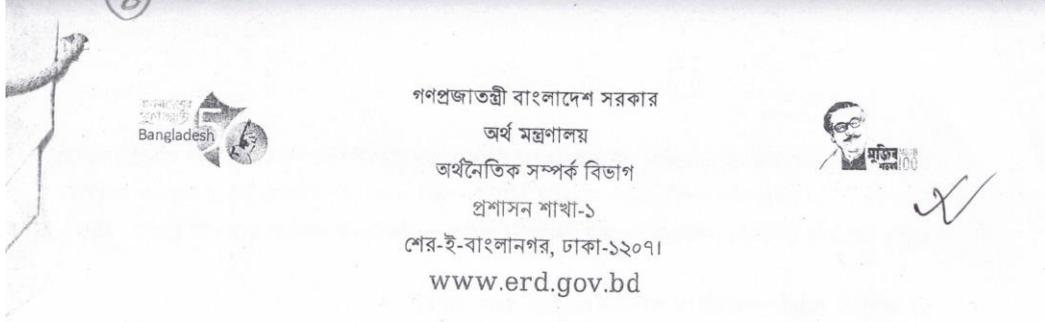
খ. সাংগঠনিক কাঠামো হালনাগাদকরণ কমিটি'র প্রতিবেদনে প্রদত্ত সুপারিশসমূহকে বাস্তবায়নযোগ্য এবং সংশোধিত আকারে বাস্তবায়নযোগ্য মর্মে শ্রেণিভুক্ত করবেন;

গ. পদ সৃষ্টি, পদ বিলুপ্তকরণ, পদ সংরক্ষণ সংক্রান্ত সুনির্দিষ্ট প্রস্তাব প্রস্তুত করবেন। গঠিত কমিটি বর্ণিত প্রতিবেদনের সংশ্লিষ্ট সময়ে মধে বাস্তবায়নযোগ্য সুপারিশসমূহ বাস্তবায়নে করণীয় নির্ধারণের ক্ষেত্রে নতুন পদ সৃষ্টি এবং পদ বিলুপ্তির বিষয়টি যথসম্ভব পরিহার করবেন।

৩। এ আদেশে যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদন রয়েছে।

(কাজী আরেফীন রেজওয়ান)
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
ফোন : ৪৮১১১৪৪৩
E-mail: admin1@erd.gov.bd

Annexure-28: ICT Policy Implementation Committee



নম্বর: ০৯.০০.০০০০.০৭২.০৬.০০১.২০.৬৫৪

তারিখ: ২২ আশ্বিন ১৪২৮

০৭ অক্টোবর ২০১১

✓ অফিস আদেশ

প্রশাসনিক প্রয়োজনে এ বিভাগের নিম্নবর্ণিত কর্মকর্তাগণের সমন্বয়ে 'জাতীয় তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি নীতিমালা, ২০১৮'-এর কর্মপরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়ন সংক্রান্ত কমিটি পুনর্গঠন করা হলো :

ক্র:	নাম ও পদবি	কমিটিতে পদবি
১	জনাব মাহবুবা পান্না অতিরিক্ত সচিব (অনুবিভাগ প্রধান), প্রশাসন ও মধ্যপ্রাচ্য)	আহবায়ক
২	জনাব মাছুমা আকতার উপসচিব (এশিয়া-৩ শাখা)	সদস্য
৩	জনাব মাইনুল হাসান উপসচিব (বিশ্বব্যাংক-৫ শাখা)	সদস্য
৪	জনাব ফারজানা আহমেদ উপসচিব (ফাৰা-৬ শাখা)	সদস্য
৫	জনাব মোঃ আল-আমিন উপসচিব (জাপান-৩ শাখা)	সদস্য
৬	জনাব মাহমুদুল ইসলাম খান উপসচিব (এডিবি-৪ শাখা)	সদস্য
৭	মিজ্ ফারজানা ফেরদৌস জামান সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (ডিই-৬ শাখা)	সদস্য
৮	জনাব মোহাম্মদ শহীদুল ইসলাম প্রোগ্রামার (আইসিটি সেল)	সদস্য
৯	জনাব মোঃ সাক্বির বিশ্বাস সিনিয়র প্রোগ্রামার	সদস্য-সচিব

কমিটির কার্যপরিধি :

- ১) 'জাতীয় তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি নীতিমালা, ২০১৮' অনুযায়ী এ বিভাগের কর্ম-পরিকল্পনার অন্তর্ভুক্ত করণীয় বিষয়সমূহের বাস্তবায়ন তদারকি করা;
- ২) 'জাতীয় তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি নীতিমালা, ২০১৮' অনুযায়ী করণীয় বিষয়সমূহের বাস্তবায়ন অগ্রগতি সংক্রান্ত ত্রৈমাসিক প্রতিবেদন প্রস্তুত এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট দপ্তরে প্রেরণ করা;
- ৩) তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি বিভাগের পত্র নং- ৫৬.০০.০০০০.০৩০.২২.০০৫.১৯.৫৫, তারিখ : ২৯/০৬/২০১০

মূলে প্রেরিত ফলাবর্তক অনুসরণক্রমে 'জাতীয় তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি নীতিমালা, ২০১৮'-এর কর্ম-পরিকল্পনায় যে সকল বিষয় অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ সংশ্লিষ্ট নয়, তা স্পষ্ট করা এবং প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি বিভাগের প্রতিনিধি (সিনিয়র সিস্টেম এনালিস্ট/সিস্টেম এনালিস্ট)-কে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে সভা আহবান করা।

২। আইসিটি সেল উক্ত কমিটিকে সাচিবিক সহায়তা প্রদান করবে।

৩। এ আদেশে যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদন রয়েছে।

৭-১০-২০২১

কাজী আরেফীন রেজওয়ান

সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব)

ফোন: ৪৮১১১৪৪৩

ইমেইল: admin1@erd.gov.bd

নম্বর: ০৯.০০.০০০০.০৭২.০৬.০০১.২০.৬৫৪/১(১০)

তারিখ: ২২ আশ্বিন ১৪২৮
০৭ অক্টোবর ২০২১

অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে) ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য অনুলিপি প্রেরণ করা হইল:

- ১) অতিরিক্ত সচিব, উইং ৩: প্রশাসন ও মধ্যপ্রাচ্য, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ২) উপসচিব, এশিয়া অধিশাখা-৩, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৩) উপসচিব, বিশ্বব্যাংক-৫ শাখা, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৪) উপসচিব, ফাবা অধিশাখা-৫, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৫) উপসচিব, জাপান শাখা-৩, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৬) উপসচিব, এডিবি শাখা-৪, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৭) সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব, ডিই-৬ শাখা, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৮) একান্ত সচিব, সচিবের দপ্তর, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৯) সিনিয়র প্রোগ্রামার, আইসিটি সেল, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ১০) প্রোগ্রামার, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ

৭-১০-২০২১

কাজী আরেফীন রেজওয়ান

সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব)

Annexure-29: Document Destruction Committee


গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
প্রশাসন শাখা-১
শের-ই-বাংলানগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭।
www.erd.gov.bd


৩০

নম্বর: ০৯.০০.০০০০.০৭২.৯৯.০০৩.২০.২৭৯

তারিখ: ২৫ চৈত্র ১৪২৭

০৮ এপ্রিল ২০২১

অফিস আদেশ

পুনরাদেশ না দেয়া পর্যন্ত প্রশাসনিক কাজের সুবিধার্থে নিম্নবর্ণিত কর্মকর্তাগণের সমন্বয়ে এ বিভাগের "নথি বিনষ্টকরণ কমিটি" পুনর্গঠন করা হলোঃ

সংখ্যা	যুগ্মসচিব (প্রশাসন)	আহ্বায়ক
১	উপসচিব (এডিবি-১ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
২	উপসচিব (ফাবা-১ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
৩	উপসচিব (ডিই-১ অধিশাখা, সুপারনিউমারারি)	সদস্য
৪	উপসচিব (সমন্বয়-৬ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
৫	উপসচিব (বিশ্বব্যংক-৮ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
৬	উপসচিব (জাতিসংঘ-৭ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
৭	উপসচিব (ইউরোপ-৩ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
৮	উপসচিব (জাপান-১ শাখা)	সদস্য
৯	উপসচিব (জাপান-৩ শাখা)	সদস্য
১০	উপসচিব (এশিয়া-৪ শাখা)	সদস্য
১১	সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (প্রশাসন-১ শাখা)	সদস্য-সচিব

২. এ আদেশে যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদন রয়েছে।


৮-৪-২০২১
কাজী আরেফীন রেজওয়ান
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব) ✓
ফোন: ৪৮১১১৪৪৩
ইমেইল: admin1@erd.gov.bd

নম্বর: ০৯.০০.০০০০.০৭২.৯৯.০০৩.২০.২৭৯/১(২৪)

তারিখ: ২৫ চৈত্র ১৪২৭

০৮ এপ্রিল ২০২১

অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় (প্রয়োজ্য ক্ষেত্রে) ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য অনুলিপি প্রেরণ করা হইল:

- ১) অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (সকল), অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা।
- ২) যুগ্ম সচিব, প্রশাসন অধিশাখা, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৩) উপসচিব, এডিবি অধিশাখা-১, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৪) উপসচিব, ফাবা অধিশাখা-১, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৫) উপসচিব, ডিই সুপারনিউমারেরি অধিশাখা-১, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৬) উপসচিব (অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব), সমন্বয় অধিশাখা-৬, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৭) উপসচিব, বিশ্বব্যাংক অধিশাখা-৮, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৮) উপসচিব (অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব), জাতিসংঘ অধিশাখা-৭, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৯) উপসচিব, ইউরোপ অধিশাখা-৩, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ১০) উপসচিব, জাপান অধিশাখা-১, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ১১) উপসচিব, জাপান শাখা-৩, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ১২) উপসচিব, এশিয়া শাখা-৪, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ১৩) সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব), প্রশাসন শাখা-১, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ১৪) একান্ত সচিব, সচিবের দপ্তর, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ১৫) সিনিয়র প্রোগ্রামার, আইসিটি সেল, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ (সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মকর্তার মেইলে প্রেরণের অনুরোধসহ)



৮-৪-২০২১

কাজী আরেফীন রেজওয়ান

সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব)

Annexure-30: Knowledge Management Cell Team

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
প্রশাসন শাখা-১
শের-ই-বাংলানগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭।
www.erd.gov.bd

তারিখ: ৩ আষাঢ়, ১৪৩০
১৭ জুন ২০২৩

নম্বর: ০৯.০০.০০০০.০৭২.০৬.০০১.২৩.৫৫৮

✓ অফিস আদেশ

পুনরাদেশ না দেয়া পর্যন্ত অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগের 'জ্ঞান ব্যবস্থাপনা কৌশল' টিম নিম্নরূপভাবে পুনর্গঠন করা হলো :

১	অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (আমেরিকা ও জাপান)	সভাপতি
২	যুগ্মসচিব (এডিবি-১ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
৩	যুগ্মসচিব (ডিই-২ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য
৪	উপসচিব (ইউরোপ-৫ শাখা)	সদস্য
৫	উপসচিব (ফোবা-১ শাখা)	সদস্য
৬	উপসচিব (এশিয়া-৪ শাখা)	সদস্য
৭	উপসচিব (সমন্বয়-৫ শাখা)	সদস্য
৮	সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (প্রশাসন-২ শাখা)	সদস্য
৯	যুগ্মসচিব (বিশ্বব্যাংক-৩ অধিশাখা)	সদস্য-সচিব

কার্যপরিধি :

- দেশে-বিদেশে বিভিন্ন প্রশিক্ষণ-কর্মশালা-সেমিনার-সিম্পোজিয়ামে অংশগ্রহণকারী কর্মকর্তাদের অর্জিত অভিজ্ঞতা বিনিময়ের লক্ষ্যে উপস্থাপনা/সেশন আয়োজন করা;
- বিভিন্ন অনুবিভাগ ও উন্নয়ন সহযোগীভিত্তিক জ্ঞান ও তথ্যাবলি অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগে কর্মকর্তা-কর্মচারীদের মধ্যে Share-এর উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করা;
- বৈশ্বিক অর্থনৈতিক পরিস্থিতি পর্যালোচনা এবং পরিবর্তিত প্রতিটি প্রেক্ষাপট ও সমকালীন বিষয়সমূহ নিয়ে উপস্থাপনা/সেশন আয়োজন করা;
- জ্ঞান ব্যবস্থাপনা সংক্রান্ত বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ এবং প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষজ্ঞ রিসোর্স পার্সন/পার্সনগণকে আমন্ত্রণ জানানো;
- অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগে কর্মকর্তাগণ কর্তৃক অর্জিত জ্ঞান-দক্ষতা-বিশেষজ্ঞতা যাচাইপূর্বক ভবিষ্যতের জন্য Resource Persons Pool গঠন করা এবং
- সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ কর্তৃক আয়োজিত বিভিন্ন বিষয়ভিত্তিক কার্যাদি সম্পাদন করা।

২। গঠিত টিম প্রয়োজনবোধে সদস্য কো-অপ্ট করতে পারবেন।

৩। এআদেশে যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদন রয়েছে।



১৭-৬-২০২৩

আইনুর আক্তার পান্না

উপসচিব ✓

ফোন: ৪৮১১১৪৪৩

ইমেইল:

admin1@erd.gov.bd

নম্বর:

তারিখ: ৩ আষাঢ় ১৪৩০

১৭ জুন ২০২৩

০৯.০০.০০০০.০৭২.০৬.০০১.২৩.৫৫৮/১(২২)

অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় প্রয়োজ্য ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য অনুলিপি প্রেরণ করা হইল:

- ১) অনুবিভাগ প্রধান (সকল), অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, ঢাকা।
- ২) অতিরিক্ত সচিব, উইং ১: জাপান ও আমেরিকা, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৩) যুগ্মসচিব, এডিবি অধিশাখা-১, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৪) যুগ্মসচিব, বিশ্বব্যাংক অধিশাখা-৩, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৫) যুগ্মসচিব, ডিই অধিশাখা-২, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৬) যুগ্মসচিব, প্রশাসন অধিশাখা, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৭) উপসচিব, ইউরোপ-৫ শাখা, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৮) উপসচিব, এশিয়া শাখা-৪, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ৯) উপসচিব, ফাৰা-১ শাখা, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ১০) উপসচিব, সমন্বয়-৫ শাখা, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ১১) সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব, প্রশাসন শাখা-২, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ১২) একান্ত সচিব, সচিবের দপ্তর, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ১৩) সিনিয়র প্রোগ্রামার, আইসিটি সেল, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ



১৭-৬-২০২৩

আইনুর আক্তার পান্না

উপসচিব

Annexure-31: Standing Committee on Non-concessional Loan (SCNCL)

রেজিস্টার্ড নং ডি এ-১

বাংলাদেশ



গেজেট

অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা
কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

রবিবার, জুলাই ১৪, ২০১৩

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
প্রজ্ঞাপন

তারিখ, ৩০ জুন ২০১৩

নং ০৯.২৬১.০০৬.০০.০০.০০২.২০১৩-৭৩—হার্ড টার্ম লোন কমিটি সংক্রান্ত অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ (ভূতপূর্ব বহিঃসম্পদ বিভাগ)-এর ৩১-৫-১৯৮০ তারিখের ইআরডি/কর্ড-৩/এস.সি.-৯/৮০ নং অফিস স্মারক এবং চীফ মার্শাল ল' এ্যাডমিনিস্ট্রেটরস সেক্রেটারিয়েট-এর ৯-১০-১৯৮২ তারিখের ৭০৫৬/২/সিভ-II নং স্মারক এতদ্বারা বাতিলপূর্বক অনমনীয় বৈদেশিক ঋণের প্রস্তাবসমূহ পরীক্ষা-নিরীক্ষা ও অনুমোদনের জন্য নিম্নরূপভাবে 'অনমনীয় ঋণ বিষয়ক স্থায়ী কমিটি (Standing Committee on Non-Concessional Loan)' গঠন করা হল :

২। (ক) কমিটি গঠন : ৭ সদস্য-বিশিষ্ট কমিটি, যা নিম্নরূপ :

(১)	মন্ত্রী, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়	চেয়ারম্যান
(২)	গভর্নর, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক	সদস্য
(৩)	সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৪)	সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৫)	সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ	সদস্য
(৬)	বিনিয়োগ বোর্ডের উপযুক্ত প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
(৭)	যুগ্ম-সচিব, বৈদেশিক সাহায্যের বাজেট ও হিসাব অনুবিভাগ, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ	সদস্য-সচিব

অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ (ইআরডি) এ কমিটির সাচিবিক দায়িত্ব পালন করবে।

(৫৭৪৯)

মূল্য : টাকা ৪.০০

(খ) কমিটির কার্যপরিধি :

এ কমিটি অনমনীয় বৈদেশিক ঋণ-প্রস্তাব পরীক্ষা ও অনুমোদন করবে। 'বৈদেশিক ঋণ' বলতে অনিবাসী (non-resident) ঋণদাতাদের নিকট হতে গৃহীত suppliers' credit/buyers' credit/preferential buyers' credit/export credit ও এক বছরের বেশী maturity period সম্পন্ন trade credit সহ সকল পাবলিক সেক্টর ঋণ এবং সরকার বা বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত গ্যারান্টির আওতাভুক্ত সকল ঋণকে বুঝাবে। তবে, আন্তর্জাতিক রিজার্ভ সংক্রান্ত বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের দায় এবং সাধারণ banking operation-সংশ্লিষ্ট বৈদেশিক লেনদেন হতে উদ্ভূত দায় এ প্রজ্ঞাপনের আওতাভুক্ত বৈদেশিক ঋণ হিসাবে বিবেচিত হবে না। এ প্রজ্ঞাপনের সংজ্ঞা অনুযায়ী বৈদেশিক ঋণের মধ্যে নিম্নবর্ণিত বৈশিষ্ট্য বা বৈশিষ্ট্যাবলি সম্পন্ন ঋণ অনমনীয় ঋণ হিসাবে গণ্য হবে :

(অ) যে সকল ঋণের grant element ২৫% এর কম। তবে, বাংলাদেশ সরকার ও আন্তর্জাতিক আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানের মধ্যে চুক্তির বিধান অনুযায়ী অনমনীয় ঋণ হিসাবে বিবেচনার জন্য যদি কোন উচ্চতর threshold-নির্ধারিত থাকে, সেক্ষেত্রে চুক্তির মেয়াদ grant element ২৫% এর পরিবর্তে চুক্তিতে বর্ণিত উচ্চতর threshold-প্রযোজ্য হবে।

(আ) আন্তর্জাতিক বাজারে বিনিময়যোগ্য সরকার কর্তৃক ইস্যুকৃত যে কোন বন্ড।

৩। (ক) কমিটির জন্য অনুরণীয় নীতিমালা :

(অ) নমনীয় বৈদেশিক ঋণের মাধ্যমে যে সকল প্রকল্পে বা পণ্য সংগ্রহে অর্থায়ন সম্ভব হয়নি বা অতীত রেকর্ড অনুযায়ী সম্ভবপর নয়, সে সকল ক্ষেত্রে অনমনীয় ঋণ প্রস্তাব অনুমোদন বিবেচনা করা;

(আ) যে সকল ঋণের জন্য সরকার বা বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের গ্যারান্টির প্রয়োজন সে সকল ঋণ গ্রহণকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের নিজস্ব আয় হতে ঋণ পরিশোধের সক্ষমতা না থাকলে তাদের ক্ষেত্রে অনমনীয় ঋণ-প্রস্তাব অনুমোদন নিরুৎসাহিত করা। তবে, জাতীয় স্বার্থে অপরিহার্য হলে তা বিবেচনা করা যেতে পারে;

(ই) Down payment-এর বাধ্যবাধকতায় শর্তযুক্ত ঋণ-প্রস্তাব অনুমোদন নিরুৎসাহিত করা;

(ঈ) যে কোন অর্থ-বছরে অনমনীয় বৈদেশিক ঋণের debt servicing বাবদ ব্যয় সংশ্লিষ্ট অর্থ-বছরের রপ্তানি আয়ের ১০% অথবা রাজস্ব আয়ের ১৫%-এ দুইটির মধ্যে যেটি কম, তার মধ্যে সীমিতকরণ নিশ্চিত করা;

(উ) অনমনীয় বৈদেশিক ঋণের স্থিতি (debt stock) স্থূল দেশজ উৎপাদ (GDP)-এর ১০%-এর মধ্যে সীমিতকরণ নিশ্চিত করা।

(খ) কমিটির নিকট প্রস্তাব উপস্থাপনের পদ্ধতি :

- (অ) বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, অর্থ বিভাগ এবং ইআরডি'র সংশ্লিষ্ট উইং-এর মতামতসহ ঋণ গ্রহণে ইচ্ছুক মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ প্রস্তাব প্রেরণ করবে। তবে, জরুরি ক্ষেত্রে কমিটির চেয়ারম্যান এ শর্ত শিথিল করতে পারবেন;
- (আ) এ কমিটি কর্তৃক সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগের ঋণ প্রস্তাব ইতঃপূর্বে বিবেচিত হয়ে থাকলে তার সঙ্গে প্রস্তাবিত ঋণের শর্তের তুলনামূলক বিশ্লেষণ, প্রস্তাবিত ঋণ নমনীয় শর্তে সংগ্রহের জন্য গৃহীত উদ্যোগের status, ঋণ প্রদানকারী দেশ/সংস্থার নিকট হতে ইতঃপূর্বে গৃহীত মোট অনমনীয় ঋণের পরিমাণ, উক্ত দেশ/সংস্থার নমনীয় ঋণের সঙ্গে তুলনামূলক বিশ্লেষণ এবং বিভিন্ন এইড গ্রুপ, দাতা সংস্থা/দেশ, ইনভেস্টমেন্ট ব্যাংক বা আইএমএফ-এর debt policy সংক্রান্ত বাধ্যবাধকতা/পর্যবেক্ষণ ইত্যাদি তথ্য কমিটির নিকট উপস্থাপন করতে হবে;
- (ই) ঋণের আর্থিক শর্ত অনুযায়ী আইএমএফ অনুসৃত tool ও পদ্ধতি ব্যবহারপূর্বক গণনাকৃত grant element প্রস্তাবের সঙ্গে পৃথকভাবে উল্লেখ করতে হবে;
- (ঈ) ঋণ গ্রহণে ইচ্ছুক মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ অথবা তাদের অনুরোধে ইআরডি ঋণ-প্রস্তাব সংক্রান্ত প্রতিবেদন সভায় উপস্থাপন করবে;
- (উ) কমিটি প্রাসঙ্গিক অন্য যে কোন তথ্য উপস্থাপনের জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ/সংস্থাকে নির্দেশ দিতে পারবে;
- (ঊ) ঋণ গ্রহণে ইচ্ছুক মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ/সংস্থা-কে ঋণ প্রস্তাবসমূহ সভা অনুষ্ঠানের কমপক্ষে ২ (দুই) সপ্তাহ পূর্বে অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগে প্রেরণ করতে হবে।

৪। যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদনক্রমে এ আদেশ জারি করা হল এবং তা অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে

ফরিদা নাসরীন
যুগ্ম সচিব।

ড. মোঃ আলী আকবর (উপ সচিব), উপ পরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারি মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত।
আবদুর রশিদ (উপ সচিব), উপ পরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ ফরম ও প্রকাশনা অফিস,
তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। web site: www.bgpress.gov.bd

Annexure-32: Amendment to Standing Committee on Non-Concessional Loan

রেজিস্টার্ড নং ডি এ-১

বাংলাদেশ



গেজেট

অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা
কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

বৃহস্পতিবার, সেপ্টেম্বর ২৯, ২০১৬

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
প্রজ্ঞাপন

তারিখ : ০৫ আশ্বিন ১৪২৩ বঙ্গাব্দ/২০ সেপ্টেম্বর ২০১৬ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

নং ০৯.০০.০০০০.৯২২.০০৬.০১.১১.১০০.১৬(অংশ-৩)-২৬৮—অনমনীয় ঋণের ঋঁকি প্রশমনে অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ হতে গত ৩০-০৬-২০১৩ তারিখে জারীকৃত ০৯.২৬১.০০৬.০০.০০.০০২.২০১৩-৭৩ স্মারকের প্রজ্ঞাপনের ০২(খ)(অ) নিম্নরূপে সংশোধন করা হ'ল :

১। ০২(খ)(অ) অনুচ্ছেদ নিম্নরূপে প্রতিস্থাপিত :

“(অ) যে সকল ঋণের grant element-এর মান ৩৫% এর কম সে সকল ঋণ অনমনীয় ঋণ হিসাবে বিবেচনা করা হবে এবং এ সকল ঋণ প্রস্তাবে ‘অনমনীয় ঋণ বিষয়ক স্থায়ী কমিটি’ বা ‘Standing Committee on Non-concessional Loan’ কর্তৃক অনুমোদন গ্রহণ করতে হবে।”

২। যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদনক্রমে এ আদেশ জারি করা হ'ল এবং তা অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে।

রষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে

ফরিদা নাসরীন

অতিরিক্ত সচিব।

মোঃ আব্দুল মালেক, উপপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারি মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত।
মোঃ আলমগীর হোসেন, উপপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ ফরম ও প্রকাশনা অফিস,
তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। web site: www.bgpress.gov.bd

(১৪৯২১)

মূল্য : টাকা ৪-০০

বাংলাদেশ



গেজেট

অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা

কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

রবিবার, ডিসেম্বর ১, ২০১৯

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
প্রজ্ঞাপন

তারিখ : ১০ অগ্রহায়ণ, ১৪২৬/২৫ নভেম্বর, ২০১৯

নং ০৯.০০.০০০০.২০৭.০৬.০৬৮.১৯/২৭৪।—অনমনীয় ঋণের ঝুঁকি প্রশমনে অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ হতে ২০ সেপ্টেম্বর, ২০১৬ তারিখে জারিকৃত ০৯.০০.০০০০.৯২২.০০৬.০১.১১.১০০.১৬(অংশ-৩)/২৬৮ স্মারকের প্রজ্ঞাপনের ০২(খ)(অ) নিম্নরূপে সংশোধন করা হ'ল :

২। ০২(খ)(অ) অনুচ্ছেদ নিম্নরূপে প্রতিস্থাপিত :

“(অ) যে সকল ঋণের grant element-এর মান ২৫% এর কম, সে সকল ঋণ অনমনীয় ঋণ হিসাবে বিবেচনা করা হবে এবং এ সকল ঋণ প্রস্তুতবে ‘অনমনীয় ঋণ বিষয়ক স্থায়ী কমিটি’ বা ‘Standing Committee on Non-Concessional Loan (SCNCL)’ কর্তৃক অনুমোদন গ্রহণ করতে হবে।”

৩। যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদনক্রমে এ আদেশ জারি করা হ'ল এবং তা অবিলম্বে কার্যকর করা হবে।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে

ড. পিয়ার মোহাম্মদ
অতিরিক্ত সচিব।

মোঃ তারিকুল ইসলাম খান, উপপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারি মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত।
মোঃ আব্দুল মালেক, উপপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ ফরম ও প্রকাশনা অফিস, তেজগাঁও,
ঢাকা কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। website: www.bgpress.gov.bd

(২৫২৬৭)

মূল্য : টাকা ৪.০০

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