



Bangladesh Marches On

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Executive Summary

The present government led by Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina commenced its third term in January 2019 with a strong confidence of sustaining the remarkable strides it made during the previous two terms in achieving the socio-economic and development goals under the '*Vision 2021*'. The country elevated from the 'low income country' status and became a 'lower middle income country' in 2015. It satisfied all the three criteria for the graduation from a Least Development Country (LDC) to a Developing Country in 2018. It has also been able to exhibit a remarkable economic growth surpassing the level of 8 percent in FY19.

The progress in Bangladesh is exemplary for the entire world. According to the latest GDP ranking based on PPP published by the IMF, Bangladesh is now the 30th largest economies in the world. It is now the second largest economy in South Asia after India. To World Bank, the way a small country with a large population of 16 crore and within a limited span of time has spearheaded development is now a wonder to the people of the world. According to ADB, Bangladesh has achieved the highest growth in the Asia Pacific region. According to IMF data, Bangladesh is among the top 20 contributors in the world.

Macroeconomic stability and robust growth

Exhibiting sound macroeconomic fundamentals, the country's economy has sustained robust growth since FY09 averaging 6.6 percent while developing economies' average was 5.1 percent, and per capita GNI (US dollars) rose by 9 percent each year. On the other hand, inflation steadily declined, and average inflation moderated to 5.47 percent (year over year) in June 2019, which was 12.3 percent in FY08. Budget size has been increased by more than 7 times in FY19, particularly development spending was raised 8.5 times compared to FY06. Alongside, fiscal deficit was kept in control and remained within 5 percent of GDP. Public debt to GDP ratio, as a result, remained very low and on a declining trend over the years letting Bangladesh remain at a low risk of debt distress. In the external front, export receipts remained resilient and more than quadrupled since FY06. Remittances increased by more than 3 times. However, import payments increased by four times due to surge in infrastructure imports. Despite the deficit in trade (US\$15.49 billion), a steady growth in foreign exchange reserve (US\$ 32.72 billion) contributed to a manageable BOP in June 2019. The nominal exchange rate has also remained stable at BDT 84.5 per US dollar in June 2019.

Impressive achievements in social sectors

Bangladesh has continued to make impressive progress in socio-economic development in many key indicators. The average life expectancy in Bangladesh is now 72.8 years. On the other hand, infant mortality of less than 5 years per thousand live births has

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gone down to 31, infant mortality rate of less than 1 year has gone down to 24, and maternal mortality rate per thousand is now only 1.72 persons. Success in poverty reduction was particularly spectacular as both depth and severity of poverty have declined significantly. The headcount poverty reduced to 21.8 percent in 2018 from 40.0 percent in 2005 and the hard-core poverty reduced to 11.3 percent in 2018 from 25.1 percent in 2005. This remarkable success of the government has been duly reflected in the new *Human Capital Index 2018* of the World Bank, where Bangladesh has secured 106th position out of a total of 157 countries surveyed, and scored ahead of India and Pakistan.

Massive social protection to reduce poverty

To reduce poverty, the government pursued an inclusive growth strategy, and adopted a coordinated approach combining various initiatives including the overall government development programs, private investment, and social security programs. This contributed to significantly reducing poverty while ensuring commendable economic growth. The government formulated the *National Social Security Strategy, 2015* to reduce poverty and discrimination, and approved the Action Plan 2016-2021 for its implementation. Further, allocation in social protection has witnessed a massive expansion from a mere BDT 373.2 crore in FY06 to BDT 74,367 crore in FY20, and the spending went up to cover 2.58 percent of GDP.

Progress in developing physical infrastructure

Important milestones have been achieved in developing physical infrastructure, especially in communication, power and energy sectors. Completion of four lane highways at Dhaka-Chattogram, Dhaka-Mymensingh and Gazipur-Tangail, widening and renovation of other highways and roads, construction of Kachpur 2, Meghna 2 and Meghna-Gomati 2 bridges, introduction of double tracks along a large portion of Dhaka-Chattogram railway, and opening of a number of flyovers in Dhaka and along major highways have greatly eased transportation problems in the country. Meanwhile, implementation of the government's fast track and mega projects has achieved momentum. Of them, construction of Padma Bridge, Padma Bridge Rail Link, MRT-6 Metro Rail, Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant, Matarbari Power Plant, Rampal Power Plant, Payra Sea Port, Dhaka Elevated Expressway, and Karnaphuli River Tunnel is progressing fast. Alongside, the power generation capacity has been enhanced to 22,329 MW by September 2019, which is 4.5 times higher than the capacity of 4,942 MW in 2009. The government is thus well on target to generate 24,000 MW electricity by 2021. The energy sector has also made significant progress as two LNG terminals with a combined capacity of 1,000 million cubic feet have been commissioned.

Improving business and investment environment

According to a World Bank report, the number of days taken to start a business in Bangladesh has been reduced to 19.5 days by 2018 from 44 days in 2008. It further reported reduction in costs for business start-up procedures. In order to streamline business processes, the government has taken various reforms initiatives. The *One Stop Service Act 2018* has been enacted to simplify and

integrate the delivery of various services, facilities, licenses and permissions in a timely manner. Fees and charges applicable on various business processes were slashed down to reduce the costs of doing business. The PPP office, established in 2010, continued to provide support to line ministries to identify, develop, tender and finance PPP projects. Implementation of 3 PPP projects is underway at a cost of US\$ 2.7 billion. At present, 61 PPP projects have been selected for implementation, and a good number of projects are in the pipeline. These resulted in increasing investment. For example, net FDI inflow in 2018 stood at \$3.61 billion, showing a 68 percent increase over 2017. Net inflows of FDI grew at 26 percent annually on average in the last decade.

Deepening financial sector

The financial sector has further deepened as corroborated from the rise in the broad money to GDP ratio from 37.5 percent in 2006 to 48.1 percent at the end of FY19. Efficiency of the financial intermediation has also been improved significantly as the interest spread (weighted average) between advances and deposit rates was reduced to 4.51 percent at the end of FY19 from 5.79 percent in FY06. At the same time, significant increase in total assets as well as deposits in the banking sector indicates a sound financial base for the country.

Structural transformation of the economy

The structural transformation of the Bangladesh economy was evident from the trend in sectoral shares of GDP, as the industry's share of GDP rose and that of agriculture fell. While

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the share of agriculture went down from 18.4 percent of GDP in FY09 to 13.6 percent in FY19, that of industrial sector increased noticeably from 26.1 percent of GDP in FY09 to 35.1 percent in FY19. The manufacturing sector's evolution is evident from the rapid growth of ready-made garment industries creating job opportunities for new entrants. The export-led growth strategy pursued by the government along with its initiatives to create the enabling environment and strengthen the regulatory framework for industrial promotion, workers' welfare, competition and innovation have largely contributed to this development.

Digital transformation of Bangladesh

The government is working to build a 'Digital Bangladesh' to provide easy public service to the doorsteps of the people by carrying out infrastructural development and extensive expansion of ICT technologies. Broadband internet access facilities have been extended up to the union level. 4G mobile services has been rolled out to all districts and divisions, and necessary preparations to rollout 5G are on. Again, there has been an widespread expansion in the use of mobile phone and internet within a short span of time. The total number of mobile phone subscribers has increased from 19.13 million in 2006 to 161.77 million in June 2019. The number of internet users has increased from 1.45 million in 2006 to 96.2 million. Due to the commendable performance of the government in transforming the country into a technology based modern state, Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has been awarded the "South-South Cooperation Visionary Award". Another milestone success of the government was the launch of the *Bangabandhu Satellite-1*

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in 2018. The Satellite has eased the expansion of broadcast-based services in the remote areas and ended our dependency on global telecommunications services. About 28 high-tech parks/software technology parks are being set up in the country, and work on three high-tech parks has been completed. The setting up of 'Bangabandhu High-tech City on 355 acres of land in Kaliakoir of Gazipur is progressing well. The government has set up the National Data Center (Tier-3 Certified). Furthermore, the government has taken efforts to effectively tap the opportunities presented by the fourth industrial revolution.

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Through the implementation of the planned and inclusive development strategies of the government, the country has achieved a sustained and high rate of growth at an unprecedented and astonishing speed. The positive changes in all sectors of the economy are quite visible as shown above. Buoyed by the success, the government has undertaken the '*Vision 2041*' plan, the Roadmap to Prosperity. It is now progressing with the strong determination to realize the target of elevating Bangladesh into a High Income country and becoming a happy and prosperous Developed Country by 2041.

For this journey towards prosperity, the Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has pledged to work resolutely with support from the people from all strata. She has outlined a dream trajectory of development of Bangladesh that flows through Vision-2021 (Achieving the status of a middle income country), 2030-Achieving SDGs, Vision-2041 (Achieving the status of a developed country-Prosperous Bangladesh), 2071-100 years of

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Independence (Surprising Bangladesh) and Delta Plan- 2100 (Safe Delta). Bangladesh has got a huge workforce which is 61 percent of the total population, and this enables the country to take advantage of the demographic dividend. Again, our current debt-GDP ratio is only 34 percent, which is the lowest in the world. Therefore, we are confident that Bangladesh will be able to sustain the growth momentum and achieve a double-digit growth by FY24. And, we will be able to realize the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's dream of Sonar Bangla (Golden Bengal).

Eleven Years of Success



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Socioeconomic Achievement

- ◆ Securing the top position in GDP growth in Asia and the Pacific Region
- ◆ Annual average GDP growth rate was 6.6 percent during the last 11 years
- ◆ Per capita GNI increased to US\$1,909 in FY19 from US\$ 759 in FY09
- ◆ Share of industrial sector to GDP increased to 35.14 percent in FY19 from 26.54 percent in FY09
- ◆ Total investment to GDP ratio increased to 31.56 percent in FY19 from 26.2 percent in FY09



- ◆ Headcount poverty reduced to 21.8 percent in 2018 from 40.0 percent in 2005
- ◆ Hard-core poverty reduced to 11.3 percent in 2018 from 25.1 percent in 2005
- ◆ Crude Birth Rate (CBR) reduced to 18.3 per thousand of population in 2018 from 19.4 per thousand of population in 2009

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- ◆ Crude Death Rate (CDR) reduced to 5.0 per thousand of population in 2018 from 5.8 per thousand of population in 2009
- ◆ Life expectancy (total) increased to 72.3 years in 2018 from 67.2 years in 2009
- ◆ Dependency ratio reduced to 51 percent of total working class population in 2018 from 66 percent in 2009
- ◆ Female literacy rate increased to 71.2 percent of adult women in 2018 from 53.8 percent in 2009
- ◆ Public investment scaled up to 8.2 percent of GDP in FY19 from 4.31 percent in FY09
- ◆ Government revenue income grew by five times during this period; Total revenue increased to 9.6 percent of GDP in FY18 from 9.16 percent in FY09
- ◆ Total government spending increased to 14.3 percent of GDP in FY18 from 12.6 percent in FY09
- ◆ The size of the government budget increased more than 5 times during this period; It grew to BDT 5231.9 billion in FY20 from BDT..... in FY09
- ◆ Budget deficit was kept within 5.0 percent of GDP (4.7 percent in FY18)
- ◆ Financial deepening (M2/GDP ratio) increased to 48.1 percent in FY19 from 42.0 percent in FY09
- ◆ Remittance increased to US\$ 16.42 billion in FY19 from US\$ 9.7 billion in FY09
- ◆ Exports grew to US\$ 40.53 billion in FY19 from US\$15.56 billion in FY09
- ◆ Imports grew to US\$ 59.91 billion in FY19 from US\$ 22.5 billion in FY09
- ◆ Foreign exchange reserves stood at US\$ 32.72 billion at 30 June, 2019 from US\$ 7.47 billion at 30 June, 2009

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- ◆ Exchange rate (BDT/US\$) increased to 84.50 in June 2019
- ◆ FDI inflows increased to US\$ 3.61 billion in 2018 from US\$ 961 million in FY09

Social Protection and Food Security

- ◆ The National Social Security Strategy, 2015 formulated and Action Plan prepared
- ◆ The Children Act, 2013 and The Maintenance of Parents Act, 2013 enacted
- ◆ The Rights and Protection of Persons with Disability Act, 2013 and The Vagrants and Homeless Persons (Rehabilitation) Act, 2011 enacted
- ◆ The Protection Trust for the Persons with Neuro-Developmental Disabilities Act, 2013 enacted
- ◆ The Food Safety Act, 2013 enacted; From August 2015 to June 2019, 5,667 mobile courts have been conducted under the Safe Food Act, 2013.
- ◆ The Open Market Sale (OMS) Policy 2015, and the Food Grain Distribution Regulations 2016 formulated
- ◆ The Food Friendly Program Policy 2017 formulated; Food friendly program initiated targeting 50 lac beneficiaries

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- ◆ Targeted Social Safety Net Programs expanded and BDT 74,367 crore allocated against this sector in GY20, which is 2.58 percent of GDP
- ◆ ‘One stop service’ introduced for disabled persons
- ◆ Monthly allowances for old age person increased to BDT 500 in FY20 from BDT 300 in FY09, and for insolvent physically challenged persons increased from BDT 300 in FY10 to BDT 750 in FY20
- ◆ A centralized call center for ‘Child Helpline 1098’ established in the Social Welfare Directorate to assist disadvantaged children
- ◆ The number of beneficiaries for allowances provided to insolvent widows, women abandoned by husbands and destitute women increased from 9.20 million in FY10 to 17.00 million in FY20
- ◆ For physically challenged people, 103 care and service centers have been set up in 39 Upazilas of 64 districts having ‘Autism Resource Centres’
- ◆ For disabled persons including autistic ones, 32 mobile therapy vans provide service free of cost in remote areas
- ◆ The number of beneficiaries of old age allowance raised from 2.2 million in FY10 to 4.4 million in FY20
- ◆ Interest-free credit introduced for creating employment opportunities for the hard-core poor

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- ◆ Disability Information System was introduced to collect information of disabled persons
- ◆ Bangladesh Food Safety Authority has been established, which is now fully operational.
- ◆ Storage capacity for food grains raised to about 2.17 million metric ton, which was 1.7 million metric ton in 2009.
- ◆ A total of 2.64 lac metric ton wheat and 0.9 lac metric ton rice distributed through OMS in FY19 to stabilize market price
- ◆ A total of 19.50 lac metric ton rice and 0.5 lac metric ton wheat procured from the domestic market in FY19 for providing price support to farmers and maintain food security
- ◆ The Ministry of Food has formulated the Second Country Investment Plan (CIP-2) (2016-2020) for the development of nutrient sensitive food system
- ◆ ‘Ghore Phera’ (Back Home) programme reintroduced
- ◆ ‘My House My Farm’ programme being run; Has received an allocation of BDT 1143.50 crore for FY20

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- ◆ ‘Ashroyon’ (Housing for homeless people) project being continued
- ◆ Shelter homes constructed for the urban floating people
- ◆ System developed for sending SMS containing early warning of disasters with the help of mobile phone networks

Women and Children Welfare

- ◆ Family Violence Prevention and Protection Act, 2010, Child Act, 2013 and Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017 enacted
- ◆ DNA Act, 2014 enacted
- ◆ Family Violence Prevention and Protection Rules, 2013 issued
- ◆ National Women Development Policy, 2011 formulated
- ◆ Action Plan for National Women Development 2013-25 formulated
- ◆ ‘Gender-responsive budget’ being prepared annually since FY10
- ◆ VGD program has been expanded
- ◆ ‘Child focused budget’ being prepared annually since FY16

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- ◆ Maternity allowance being distributed on a pilot basis among the beneficiaries through EFT under Government to Persons (G2P) to respective mobile wallets and bank accounts
- ◆ Separate bank credit facilities ensured for women entrepreneurs



- ◆ ‘JOYEETA Foundation’ established to promote entrepreneurship
- ◆ A total of 33,503 abused women and children have been given various assistance during 2009-10 to 2017-18 through ‘One Stop Crisis Centres’ across the country
- ◆ A total of 60 One-Stop Crisis Cells established in 40 district hospitals and 20 upazila health hospitals
- ◆ Dedicated desks introduced in all banks and nonbank financial institutions to provide all types of assistance to women entrepreneurs
- ◆ Maternity leave increased to 6 months
- ◆ 94 day care centers are currently functioning around the country for the children of working mothers

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- ◆ Under the VGD programme, 10.40 lac destitute women have been provided with 30 kg rice each for 24 months during FY09 to FY19
- ◆ The rate and duration of maternity allowance for poor mothers increased to Taka 800 and 36 months respectively.

Welfare of Freedom Fighters

- ◆ Designated Freedom Fighter Allowance Distribution Policy, 2016 formulated
- ◆ Initiatives have been taken for the preservation of historical places of liberation war, and 65 Monuments of Liberation War constructed in 35 districts
- ◆ The number of beneficiaries receiving freedom fighter allowances increased to 2.0 lac

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- ◆ Monthly Allowances for freedom fighters increased to BDT 12,000/- per month; In addition, Festival Allowance and New Year Allowance also granted
- ◆ 60 District Freedom Fighters Complex Building constructed
- ◆ A total of 2,962 houses for landless and insolvent freedom fighters have been constructed
- ◆ Policy for providing ration to freedom fighters formulated
- ◆ Medical assistance provided to freedom fighters honoured with national gallantry awards
- ◆ Foreign friends and organizations of different countries honoured in recognition of their remarkable contribution to our War of Independence; So far, 346 foreign individuals and organizations honoured

Youth and Sports, Culture and Religion

- ◆ The Youth Welfare Fund Ordinance, 2016 enacted.
- ◆ The Youth Welfare Fund Act, 2016 enacted.

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- ◆ The Sheikh Hasina National Institute of Youth Development Act, 2018 enacted.
- ◆ The National Youth Award Policy 2010 and the National Youth Policy 2017 formulated
- ◆ The Small Ethnic Groups Cultural Institution Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The Bangla Academy Act 2013 enacted
- ◆ The Kabi Nazrul Institute Act, 2018 enacted
- ◆ The Civil Aviation Act, 2017 and the Civil Aviation Authority Act, 2017 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Parjaton Board Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ 7,50,719 youths were given institutional training during FY10 to FY18
- ◆ Under ‘The National Service Program’, up to February 2019, a total of 2,21,611 beneficiaries were provided training, out of which 2,19,627 were given employment
- ◆ 131 Sheikh Rasel Mini Stadiums were established at the upazila level
- ◆ Public libraries in 39 districts constructed

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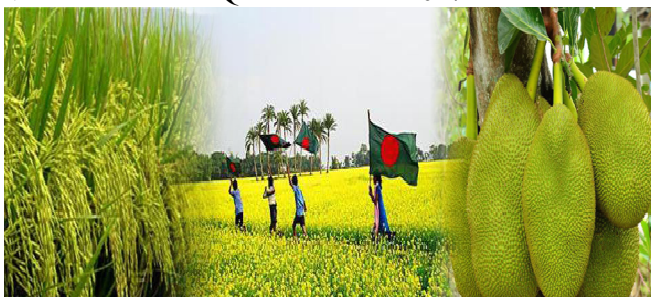
- ◆ The historic 7th March Speech of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage
- ◆ National public library was mordenized, and digital library was introduced.

Agriculture and Rural Development

- ◆ The Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation Act, 2018 enacted
- ◆ The Underground Water Management Rules 2019 enacted
- ◆ The Plant Protection Act, 2019 formulated
- ◆ The National Seed Policy 2018 formulated
- ◆ The average growth of the agriculture sector stood at 3.7 percent over the last 11 years
- ◆ Bangladesh secured the fourth position in rice production and the third position in vegetable production; In addition, we are in the 7th position in mango production and 8th in potato production
- ◆ Till now 329 new crop variety developed by agricultural research institutes

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- ◆ According to FAO report named “The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2018”, Bangladesh ranked 3rd in inland open water capture production and 5th in world aquaculture production
- ◆ Geographical Indication (GI) Registration Certificate has been achieved for our national fish hilsa and khirsapati mango
- ◆ “The Sustainable Coastal & Marine Fisheries Project in Bangladesh” being implemented by the Department of Fisheries
- ◆ The Fisheries Quarantine Act 2017 enacted



- ◆ The Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute Act 2018 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Veterinary Council Act, 2019 enacted
- ◆ The Animal Welfare Act, 2019 enacted
- ◆ Development of ‘Livestock Diary’ mobile application
- ◆ Digitalization of Artificial Insemination Service and innovation of E-Vet Service
- ◆ 27.52 crore doses of 17 different types of vaccine produced by the Livestock Research Institute for animal and poultry for the prevention of infectious diseases
- ◆ During the last 5 years the production of milk, meat and eggs increased 42.37 percent, 28.23 percent and 55.61 percent respectively

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- ◆ Modern internationally recognized biosafety labs for the diagnosis of avian influenza, SAARC PPR Regional Leading Lab, Poultry Disease Diagnostic Lab and Standard Food Safety Lab, established
- ◆ Self-sufficiency achieved in food production; The total grain production in 2018-19 was 444.81 lac metric ton (rice 386.39 MT, wheat 11.486 MT, maize 46.93 MT)
- ◆ Subsidy / development assistance of BDT 7693.48 crore provided in FY19
- ◆ The mystery of ‘Macrophomina phaseolina’ has been unveiled which is a harmful fungi of various crops, including jute
- ◆ The Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute Act 2018 enacted
- ◆ The Integrated Livestock Manure Management Policy-2018 formulated
- ◆ Bank account opened with a nominal deposit of BDT 10 for 1,07,36,635 farmers
- ◆ 2,08,13,477 Agricultural Input Assistance Cards provided to farmers
- ◆ Agricultural machineries being provided to farmers at a subsidized rate of 70 percent for the farmers of the southern coastal and haor areas and 50 percent for the farmers in other areas
- ◆ Special agricultural loan introduced at 4 percent interest rate under interest subsidy for producing 24 crops, including pulses, oils, spices and maizes

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- ◆ 499 Agricultural Information and Communication Centers (AICCs) have been set up across the country to spread agricultural information at the rural level
- ◆ The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) recognizes the Bangladesh floating garden farming system as the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System
- ◆ The Plant Quarantine Act, 2011 enacted
- ◆ The Bangabandhu National Agricultural Award Trust Act, 2016 enacted
- ◆ The Pesticides Act, 2018 enacted
- ◆ The Animal Slaughter and Meat Quality Control Act, 2011 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Water Act, 2013 enacted
- ◆ The National Organic Agricultural Policy 2016 formulated
- ◆ The Integrated Small Irrigation Policy, 2017 formulated
- ◆ The National Agricultural Policy 2018 formulated
- ◆ The Fish Feed and Animal Feed Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The Fish Feed Rules, 2011 and the Animal Feed Rules, 2013 formulated
- ◆ The Bangladesh Rural Development Academy Act, 2017 enacted

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- ◆ The Bangladesh Rural Development Board Act, 2018 enacted
- ◆ The National Co-operative Policy, 2012 formulated
- ◆ Genome Sequencing of jute invented
- ◆ Irrigation coverage expanded by 5.22 lac hectares
- ◆ Immediate expert advice on problems related to agriculture, fisheries and livestock can now be obtained by making a call to 16123
- ◆ Expert advice or service related to agriculture can now be obtained by making a call to 3331
- ◆ Initiatives taken to introduce 'Traceability' system in shrimp production
- ◆ Under the project of 'My House, My Farm (Amar Bari Amar Khamar)' around 95 thousand 386 co-operatives have been organized until March, 2019; The total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries is 2 crore 12 lac 33 thousand
- ◆ Implementation of a modern innovative housing program, namely 'Palli Janapad', is in progress along with the construction of roads, bridges and culverts, growth centres, hat-bazars, cyclone centres, etc. in rural areas across the country as well as in three Hill districts.

Physical Infrastructure

- ◆ The Metro Rail Act, 2015 enacted
- ◆ The Dhaka Transport Coordination Authority Act, 2012 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Road Transport Act, 2017 and the Bangladesh Road Transport Authority Act, 2017 enacted
- ◆ The Real Estate Development and Management Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Bridge Authority Act, 2016 enacted

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- ◆ The Dhaka Elevated Expressway Project (Land Acquisition) Act, 2011 enacted
- ◆ The Payra Port Authority Act, 2013 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Shipping Corporation Act, 2017 enacted
- ◆ Construction of ‘Padma Multipurpose Bridge’ is in its advanced stage; Cumulative progress is 73.5 percent upto August 2019



- ◆ The Integrated Multimodal Transport Policy, 2013 formulated
- ◆ A 20-year Road Master Plan formulated
- ◆ A 20-year revised Strategic Transport Plan (STP) (2015-35) formulated
- ◆ A National Road Safety Strategic Action Plan (2011-2013) formulated
- ◆ The National Shipping Policy 2010 formulated
- ◆ The Dhaka Transport Coordination Authority established, and is fully operational
- ◆ A number of flyovers constructed to ease traffic congestion in Dhaka and along the major highways

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- ◆ Construction work of Dhaka Elevated Express Way, and Gazipur-Airport Bus Rapid Transit (BRT-3) is ongoing; Overall progress of Dhaka Elevated Expressway is 50.00 percent
- ◆ Dhaka Mass Transit Company Limited (DMTCL) established



- ◆ Under the Revised Strategic Transport Plan (2015-35) the construction of the first Metro Rail in Bangladesh, MRT Line-6 from Uttara to Motijheel is in its advanced stage
- ◆ Construction of 31.24 km MRT Line-1 from Airport to Kamalapur and Purbachal is expected to commence soon
- ◆ 509 km national highway upgraded into four lanes while upgradation of another 507 km highways is ongoing
- ◆ Electronic toll collection system introduced at the Meghna and Meghna-Gomati Bridges
- ◆ Bangladesh Railway connects 44 districts of the country with 2,929.50 km rail line
- ◆ Bangladesh railway has a total of 460 station buildings, 272 locomotives, 1,567 passenger coaches

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- ◆ To increase the quality of railway passenger service, a call center has been set up experimentally on short range
- ◆ Introduction of e-ticketing in 64 railway stations
- ◆ Construction work of Padma Bridge Rail Connectivity Project is on the right track
- ◆ Developing infrastructure/ support facilities for the operation of Payra Deep Seaport is in progress
- ◆ Construction of the third terminal at the Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport is in progress to enhance its passenger handling capacity to 12 million people
- ◆ Feasibility study to improve the Syedpur Airport to the international level completed

Power and Energy

- ◆ The Electricity Act, 2018 enacted
- ◆ The Natural Gas Allocation Policy 2019 drafted
- ◆ The Private LNG Import Policy-2019 drafted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Energy & Electricity Research Council Act, 2015 enacted to encourage new innovations in the power and energy sector
- ◆ The Sustainable & Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) Act, 2012 enacted to ensure the promotion of renewable energy and energy conservation initiatives
- ◆ The Power and Energy Fast Supply Enhancement (Special Provisions) Act, 2010 enacted (Amended in 2015) to accelerate installation of power plants
- ◆ The Petroleum Act, 2016 and the Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation Act, 2016 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Gas Act, 2010 enacted

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- ◆ Access to electricity increased to 94% in 2018 from 47% in 2009



- ◆ The electricity generation capacity (including captive) has increased from 4,942 MW in 2009 to 22,329 MW in September 2019
- ◆ The highest electricity generation rose to 12,893 MW (29 May 2019) from 3,268 MW (January 6, 2009)
- ◆ Overall system loss reduced from 14.33% in FY09 to 9.35% in FY19
- ◆ Distribution line increased from 2 lac 60 thousand km (2009) to 5 lac 35 thousand km (2018)
- ◆ Total transmission line has now increased to 11 thousand 493 circuit kilometers
- ◆ Number of electricity subscribers increased from 1 crore 8 lac to 3 crore 43 lac in FY19
- ◆ Number of power plants increased to 135 from 27 in 2009
- ◆ Power generation per capita increased to 510 KW per hour FY19
- ◆ In FY19, 3,493 MW of electricity (including imports) has been added to the national grid
- ◆ To facilitate LNG import, two Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) with a daily capacity of 1000

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million cubic feet have been commissioned, which currently adds around 700 million cubic feet LNG daily to the national grid



- ◆ Daily gas production capacity increased from 1,744 million cubic feet (2009) to 2,750 million cubic feet (2018)
- ◆ 04 new gas reserves have been discovered in Sundalpur, Srikail, Rupganj and Bhola North

Digital Bangladesh

- ◆ The One Stop Service (Bangladesh High-Tech Park Authority) Rules, 2019 formulated
- ◆ The Digital Security Act, 2018 enacted
- ◆ The Information and Communication Technology (Amendments) Act, 2013 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh High-Tech Park Authority Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ Bangladesh High-Tech Park Authority established
- ◆ The Bangladesh High-Tech Park Authority Rules, 2015 issued

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- ◆ The National Information and Communication Technology Policy 2018 formulated
- ◆ The National Information and Communication Technology Rules, 2015 issued
- ◆ All districts and 55 divisions in the country have been brought under the 4G network; Preparations to rollout fifth generation (5G) mobile services underway
- ◆ Successful launch of Bangabandhu Satellite-1 in the space completed
- ◆ Around 18 thousand 434 government offices under the ministries, divisions, directorates, districts and upazilas connected through an integrated network
- ◆ About 28 high-tech parks/ software technology parks being set up; Meanwhile, work on three high-tech parks completed



- ◆ Setting up of 'Bangabandhu High-Tech City on 355 acres of land in Kaliakoir of Gazipur progressing well
- ◆ The National Data Center (Tier-3 Certified) set up; Work on tier-IV National Data Centre in Gazipur almost completed

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- ◆ Bangladesh Computer Council established 804 video conferencing systems across the country
- ◆ WiFi zone set up at the Bangladesh Secretariat and the ICT Tower
- ◆ 1,500 computer labs will be set up in selected colleges across the country under the Private College Development Project
- ◆ 2,901 ‘Sheikh Rasel Digital Labs’ have been set up all over the country to spread ICT education
- ◆ More than 40,000 officers now use e-nothi system to ensure transparency, accountability in government work
- ◆ The second submarine cable installed in Kuakata through which Bangladesh will get 1500 GBPS Bandwidth gradually
- ◆ The total number of mobile phone subscribers reached 161.77 million at the end of June, 2019
- ◆ The total number of internet users reached 96.2 million at the end of June, 2019
- ◆ Emergency police, fire service and ambulance services being provided to all citizens through National Emergency Service 999
- ◆ 333 call centers have been launched for providing information and services by government officials
- ◆ 31,824 government websites and 46000+ offices are connected to the national information window
- ◆ e-mutation and e-settlement activities started; e-mutation service introduced in 4509 offices
- ◆ Digital land data banks and land zoning activities have also been taken
- ◆ e-Procurement and e-Monitoring systems introduced for government purchases

Education

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- ◆ The National Education Policy 2010 framed
- ◆ Enrollment in technical education increased from 1% to 16.25% from 2009 to 2019
- ◆ Four engineering colleges established in Dhaka, Mymensingh, Sylhet and Barishal Divisions, and another four engineering colleges are under construction at Chottagram, Rajshahi, Khulna and Rangpur Divisions
- ◆ Project being run to establish technical schools and colleges in 100 Upazilas; another project for the same is under way for the rest 329 Upazilas
- ◆ Project is ongoing for establishing four Women Polytechnic Institutes at four Divisions (Sylhet, Barisal, Rangpur & Mymensingh)
- ◆ 23 new Polytechnic Institutes are under construction in 23 Districts that presently do not have any Polytechnic Institute at all
- ◆ Project for “Capacity Building of Existing 49 Polytechnics” is ongoing
- ◆ Establishment processes is on-going for two new Land Survey Institutes and renovation work is also on-going for two existing Land Survey Institutes
- ◆ Female quota has been increased to 20% at the diploma level admission instead of 10% earlier
- ◆ 2nd shift system started to increase the enrollment for technical students
- ◆ Under the 'Skills and Training Enhancement Project (STEP)', 100% female scholarship and a good number of male scholarship introduced to disadvantaged students in public-private polytechnic institutes

- ◆ At the diploma level some 2,80,951 students (including all female students) been given monthly scholarship @BDT. 800 per month
- ◆ Total 5,80,000 students from 50 government and 50 private institutes (including all female students) are being provided with scholarships
- ◆ Around 8,000 students of SSC Vocational Level will be trained through the Apprenticeship Program
- ◆ Competency Based Training and Assessment Program (CBTA) introduced in the form of piloting in technical institutes
- ◆ 2000 TVET teachers and officers trained at Singapore and China

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- ◆ Initiatives taken for the equilibrium of Madrasha Education with general education
- ◆ Honors courses have been started for 5 subjects in 52 Madrashas
- ◆ A total of 2 lac 67 thousand secondary school teachers have already been provided with trainings during the last two fiscal years
- ◆ As many as 580 classrooms were built in the schools in underdeveloped areas, and the process of building another 350 classrooms in the current fiscal year is ongoing



- ◆ E-books were introduced, upazila ICT training and resource centers established; 1 private school in each upazila was transformed into a model school, and multimedia classrooms in 32,667 schools established
- ◆ ICT training and resource centers established in 125 upazilas in the country, and the process for establishing the same in another 160 upazilas is underway
- ◆ Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been included as a textbook subject from Class VI to expand technical education and improve its quality

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- ◆ The Education Policy, 2010 formulated
- ◆ The Private University Act, 2009 enacted
- ◆ The Creative Talent Hunt Policy, 2012 formulated
- ◆ Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary level increased to 98 percent
- ◆ A total of 626 primary schools constructed in 2018
- ◆ Pre-primary education programme launched in all government primary schools and 37,672 posts for pre-primary teachers created
- ◆ A total of 35.42 crore copies of books distributed free of cost among the students at pre-primary, primary, ebtedia, secondary, dhakil and vocational levels in 2018
- ◆ Interactive Digital Textbook introduced
- ◆ 32,667 multimedia classroom established at the secondary level
- ◆ Prime Minister's Education Assistance Trust Fund has been constituted to ensure the education of poor students
- ◆ The Prime Minister's Education Assistance Trust Act, 2012 enacted
- ◆ The National Skill Development Policy, 2011 formulated
- ◆ The National Skill Development Authority (NSDA) established, and is fully operational
- ◆ National Human Resource Development Fund (NHRDF) established
- ◆ National Technical and Vocational Qualification Framework (N.T.V.Q.F) introduced
- ◆ Curriculum on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) introduced and made compulsory up to the higher secondary level
- ◆ Finance Division under SEIP provided training to ; of the trainees got employment

Health and Family Welfare

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- ◆ The Mental Health Act, 2018 enacted abolishing the Lunacy Act of 1912
- ◆ The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2018, and the Community Clinic Health Assistance Act, 2018 enacted
- ◆ The Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University Act, 2012 enacted
- ◆ The Chittagong Medical University Act, 2016 and the Rajshahi Medical University Act, 2016 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Medical and Dental Council Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Nursing and Midwifery Council Act, 2016 enacted
- ◆ The National Health Policy, 2011 issued
- ◆ The Bangladesh Population Policy, 2012 formulated
- ◆ To expand the neo-natal medical service, Special Care Newborn Units (SCANU) have been established in 10 district hospitals and 61 upazila hospitals
- ◆ Currently, 13,779 community clinics are operational in the country, in each of which about 40 service recipients are getting services every day and 80 percent of them are women and children
- ◆ ‘The Health Protection Programme’ is currently underway as a pilot project in Kalihati, Ghatail and Madhupur upazilas in Tangail to lessen the financial burden of the poor people

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- ◆ 3,000 posts for midwives have been created with a view to reducing the maternal mortality rate
- ◆ 5,100 senior staff nurses were recruited in 2018
- ◆ Telemedicine services introduced in 94 hospitals
- ◆ Health call centre 16263 introduced
- ◆ The number of medical colleges risen from 46 in 2006 to 111 in 2018; Similarly, the number of seats in the MBBS course increased from 2,050 in 2006 to 10,300 in 2018
- ◆ Three nursing colleges and five nursing hostels for boys will be established in FY20 to expand nursing education
- ◆ Three nuclear medical physics institutes with ultramodern laboratory facilities been established to promote cancer treatment management
- ◆ More than 90 percent success in treatment of TB cases under DOTS programme
- ◆ Significant success in identifying the leprosy disease
- ◆ The Institute of Tropical and Infectious Diseases established
- ◆ Drafting of the 'Health Services Protection Act, 2019' by repealing the Medical Practice and Private Clinics and

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Laboratories (Regulation) Ordinance of 1982 (amended in 1984) is ongoing

- ◆ Major advancement made in social indicators; The average life expectancy in Bangladesh is now 72.8 years, infant mortality rate of less than 1 year has gone down to 24, and maternal mortality rate per thousand is now only 1.72 persons
- ◆ In the Human Capital Index 2018 of the World Bank, Bangladesh has secured 106th position out of a total of 157 countries scoring ahead of India and Pakistan

Industrialization and Tourism

- ◆ The Civil Aviation Act, 2017 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Civil Aviation Authority Act, 2017 framed
- ◆ The Hotel and Restaurant Act, 2014 enacted
- ◆ The Hotel and Restaurant Rules, 2016 formulated; It was later amended with inclusion of resorts
- ◆ The National Industrial Policy, 2016 and the National Salt Policy, 2016 issued
- ◆ The Ship Breaking and Recycling Rules, 2011 formulated
- ◆ The Vitamin 'A' Fortification in Edible Oil Act, 2013 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Travel Agency (Registration & Control) Act, 2013 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Travel Agency (Registration & Control) Rules, 2014 formulated
- ◆ The Bangladesh Industrial and Technical Assistance Center Act, 2017 enacted
- ◆ The EPZ Workers' Welfare Association and Industrial Relations Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Textile University Act, 2010 enacted

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- ◆ The Bangladesh Tourism Board Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The National Tourism Policy, 2010 issued
- ◆ The Bangladesh Tourism Reserved Area and Special Tourism Zone Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ Considering the demand of tourism sector, a project ongoing in order to upgrade the Cox's Bazar airport as an international airport
- ◆ The Trademarks Act, 2009 enacted
- ◆ The Consumer Rights Protection Act, 2009 enacted
- ◆ The National Skill Development Policy, 2012 issued
- ◆ The Policy and Strategy for Public-Private-Partnership (PPP), 2010 issued
- ◆ Ship breaking industry zone established
- ◆ Digital e-Purji introduced for sugar cane farmers
- ◆ 'Beautiful Bangladesh-The School of Life', the first promotional Television Commercial (TVC) produced on Bangladesh Tourism on the occasion of ICC Cricket World cup, 2011, was highly acclaimed by local and international community
- ◆ Bangladesh has been elected as the Chair of the UNWTO Commission for South Asia for the period of 2017-2019 in the 22nd General Assembly of UNWTO held in Chengdu, China in September 2017
- ◆ Bangladesh has been elected as the Chairman of OIC Tourism Ministers for the term of 2018-2019
- ◆ As a member of IATA, Bangladesh Biman connects the country with 16 key cities around the world

Employment and Expatriate Welfare

- ◆ The Bangladesh Labor Act (Amendments), 2013 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Labor Welfare Foundation (Amendments) Act, 2013 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Labor Rules, 2015 issued

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- ◆ The Bangladesh Labor Welfare Foundation (Amendments) Rules, 2015 issued
- ◆ The Child Labor Elimination Policy, 2010 and The Bangladesh Labor Policy, 2012 formulated
- ◆ The National Occupational Health and Safety Policy, 2010 and the Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy, 2015 issued
- ◆ The Overseas Employment & Migrants Act 2013 enacted
- ◆ The Wage Earners Welfare Board Act, 2018 enacted
- ◆ The Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment Policy, 2016 issued
- ◆ The Overseas Employment and Migration Management Rules, 2017 framed
- ◆ Number of Labor Courts increased to 10
- ◆ 4,224 day care centres established in different industries
- ◆ Bangladesh Labor Welfare Foundation established
- ◆ ‘The National Service Program’ introduced to create employment opportunity for all
- ◆ 12.5 million workers (of which 0.68 million women) went to 173 countries and sent remittance amounting to US\$ 202.25 billion
- ◆ Six safe homes have been established in Jeddah and Riyadh of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Jordan and Libya for the female worker victims from 2009 to June 2019
- ◆ Training on 55 different trades, 6 different languages through 64 technical Training Centers (TTC) and 6 institute of Marine Technology (IMT) are ongoing
- ◆ From 2009 till June 2019, US\$ 138.59 billion remittances had been received
- ◆ Expatriate Welfare Bank established with a view to providing credit support at a minimal interest rate to aspirant migrant workers

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- ◆ The Expatriate Welfare Bank opened 8 branches in divisional cities and a total of 63 branches at different upazilla and districts levels to serve a large number of expatriate workers
- ◆ Automated migration management system introduced
- ◆ Expatriate Welfare Desk opened in every airport and in every Deputy Commissioner's office
- ◆ 30 new labour wings opened in different countries to serve the workers

Good Governance

- ◆ The Public Service Act, 2018 enacted
- ◆ The Rules for Viability Gap for PPP project, 2018 and the Rules for PPP Technical Assistance Financing, 2018 issued
- ◆ The National Human Rights Commission Act, 2009 enacted
- ◆ The Local Government (Union Parishad) Act, 2009, the Local Government (Municipality) Act, 2009 and the City Corporation Act, 2009 enacted
- ◆ The Election Commission Secretariat Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The National Identity Registration Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The Right to Information (Information Release and Dissemination) Regulations, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The Public Interest related Information Disclosure (Protection) Act, 2011 enacted
- ◆ The Vested Property Return (Amendment) Act, 2011 enacted
- ◆ The Human Trafficking Prevention and Control Act, 2012 enacted
- ◆ The Pornography Control Act, 2012 enacted
- ◆ The Money Laundering Prevention Act, 2012 enacted
- ◆ The Drug Control (License and Permit Fees) Rules, 2014 formulated

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- ◆ The Correction of Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2016 enacted
- ◆ The City Corporation (Election Behavior) regulation, 2016 issued
- ◆ Amendment of Companies Act, 1994 has been initiated for improvement of business environment
- ◆ Public Financial Management Reforms conducted; These include - database formation for pensioners and pension payment through EFT; introduction of the e-Invoicing window for the public to deposit money in government treasury; database formulation for government employees; introduction of online pay bill submission system; digitalization of savings scheme, and introduction of universal pension scheme)
- ◆ Application of online based IBAS++ software developed by local experts
- ◆ Almost 50 lac people are receiving EFT services through G2P system under the social safety net
- ◆ National Justice Co-ordination Committee has been formed
- ◆ Introduction of Toll free Hotline (106), whereby people can easily file complaints of corruption directly to the Anti-Corruption Commission
- ◆ National Pay Scales, 2015 implemented
- ◆ The e-GP (Electronic Government Procurement) guidelines approved
- ◆ 53 cases have been taken for trial in the International Crimes Tribunal which was formed for war crimes trials; The verdict of 31 cases has been given and the rest are pending
- ◆ Central Database for Large Credit (CDLC) established for close monitoring of large loans and strengthening the monitoring system of banks and financial institutions

Budget and Planning

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- ◆ The Public Money and Budget Management Act, 2009 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Economic Zone Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Perspective Plan 2010-2021 formulated
- ◆ The 7th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020) formulated and implemented focusing on accelerated growth and citizens empowerment
- ◆ The National Social Security Strategy of Bangladesh formulated and being implemented
- ◆ All ministries/divisions brought under the Medium Term Budget Framework (MTBF)

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- ◆ A 'Fast Track Project Monitoring Committee' chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister has been established to monitor 10 large projects
- ◆ The "SDG Financing Strategy: Bangladesh Perspective" published
- ◆ "Data Gap Analysis for Sustainable Development Goals: Bangladesh Perspective" prepared and published
- ◆ "Mapping of Ministries by Targets in the implementation of SDGs aligning with 7th Five Year Plan" prepared and published
- ◆ "Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh" Child Focused Budget, 2019-20 published for ensuring child rights and welfare
- ◆ The Gender Budget Report 2019-20 published
- ◆ "Climate Financing for Sustainable Development, 2019-20" published
- ◆ A total of 2,130 development projects have been approved in 271 ECNEC meetings during FY10 to FY18
- ◆ A total of 9 Revised Annual Development Programs have been approved during the period from FY2009-10 to FY2017-18
- ◆ 100 Economic Zones being set up to generate one crore employment

Revenue Administration

- ◆ The VAT and Supplementary Duty Act, 2012 enacted; The new VAT law implemented from July 2019
- ◆ The Development Surcharge and Levy (imposition and Collection) Act, 2015 formulated

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- ◆ The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Rules, 2016 formulated
- ◆ ASYCUDA World System has been rolled out and implemented in all customs houses and customs stations
- ◆ The Authorized Economic Operators Program has been taken to strengthen supply chain security
- ◆ The National Single Window (NSW) project has been taken to connect all the stakeholders which will provide the facilities of One Stop Service in all activities related to imports and exports
- ◆ VAT Online Project to ease VAT payment systems
- ◆ Tax free income limit for the disabled people has been increased to 4 lacks
- ◆ 2.5% surcharge has been imposed on the income of the tobacco manufacturing companies
- ◆ The coverage of tax net extended with about 3.9 million TINs and 2.0 million tax returns by November 2018
- ◆ Tax audit system will be more simple, transparent and modernized
- ◆ The NBR is working to set up Electronic Fiscal Device (EFD) in every business organization to make VAT collection more transparent; These will be installed from October 2019

Financial Sector

- ◆ The Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The National Insurance policy, 2014 enacted.
- ◆ The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amended) Act, 2015 enacted

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- ◆ The Money Laundering Prevention (Amended) Act, 2015 enacted
- ◆ The Life Insurance Customer Security Funds Regulation, 2016 issued
- ◆ The Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA) established in 2010, and is fully operational
- ◆ Online Export Monitoring System is used for monitoring export of Bangladesh
- ◆ Special tribunal set up for quick disposal of law suits relating to the capital market
- ◆ Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) has been introduced
- ◆ Pension payment through EFT started to reduce the hassle of pensioners; All pensioners will be brought under this system from the next fiscal year
- ◆ Social safety allowances being provided through the G2P method for bringing transparency and improving efficiency
- ◆ Mobile Banking introduced to provide banking service to even the remotest corner in the country.
- ◆ The Fund Release Procedure 2018 formulated
- ◆ Project fund release process has been simplified radically to accelerate the implementation of development project; Project Directors can now directly spend the allocations, and no quarterly approval from Finance Division is required
- ◆ The Service Procurement by Outsourcing Policy, 2018 formulated
- ◆ The Provision of House Building Loan through Banking System Policy, 2018 formulated

Business Environment

- ◆ The Local Government (Municipalities) Act, 2009 enacted

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- ◆ The Bangladesh Economic Zones Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Economic Zones (Appointment of Developer, etc.) Rules, 2014 issued
- ◆ The Bangladesh Economic Zones (Appointment of Developer) (Rules, 2015) amended
- ◆ The Bangladesh Private Economic Zones Policy, 2015 formulated
- ◆ The Bangladesh Economic Zones (Construction of Building) Rules 2016 formulated
- ◆ The Bangladesh Economic Zones (Workers Welfare Fund) Policy 2017 formulated
- ◆ The One-Stop Service Act, 2018 enacted
- ◆ The One-Stop-Services Rules is being drafted
- ◆ The Import Policy Order, 2015-18 issued
- ◆ The Export Policy, 2018-2021 issued
- ◆ The Bangladesh Investment Development Authority Act, 2016 enacted
- ◆ PPP Office established to support line ministries to identify, develop, tender and finance PPP projects
- ◆ A PPP Unit under Finance Division established to foster an environment of fiscal responsibility and sustainability in PPP projects
- ◆ The Procurement Guideline for PPP Projects, 2018 and the Guidelines for Unsolicited Proposals, 2018 issued
- ◆ One-stop service for investors introduced at Board of Investment (BOI) and gradually this service will be expanded to all districts
- ◆ Bangladesh Infrastructure Finance Fund Limited established to provide long term financing for PPP projects
- ◆ 22 business processes have been automated and put online

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- ◆ Bonded warehousing system automation project undertaken to bring transparency in this regime
- ◆ The Leather Sector Environmental Compliance Guidelines 2018 formulated



Climate Change and Environment

- ◆ The National Institute of Bio-Technology Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Environment Conservation (Amendment) Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The Environment Court Act, 2010 (with amended version) enacted
- ◆ The Climate Change Trust Act, 2010 enacted
- ◆ The Brick Manufacturing Control Act, 2013 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Rubber Board Act, 2013 enacted
- ◆ The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan of Bangladesh (2016-2021) formulated
- ◆ The Disaster Management Plan 2016-20 adopted
- ◆ The Water Resources Planning Act, 2013 enacted
- ◆ The Biodiversity Act, 2017 enacted
- ◆ The Bangladesh Biodiversity Act, 2017 enacted

- ◆ The Wildlife (Conservation and Control) Act, 2012 enacted
- ◆ The Bio-safety Rules, 2012 framed
- ◆ The Environmental Impact Assessment Rules, 2016 and the ECA Rules 2016 formulated
- ◆ The Bangladesh Vulture Conservation Action Plan 2016-2025 formulated
- ◆ The Climate Change Trust Fund created
- ◆ Hon'ble Prime Minister won the 'Champion of the Earth' award in 2015, which is the highest honor related to Environment given by the United Nations.
- ◆ 'Ratargul' swamp forest in Sylhet District has been declared as a Special Biodiversity Conservation Area
- ◆ 30 lac saplings planted on the occasion of "National Tree Plantation Campaign and Tree Fair" 2018 to pay tribute to 30 lac martyrs of the country's Liberation War
- ◆ A GIS Lab established in the Department of Environment
- ◆ Zero Discharge Policy been adopted in favor of 335 industries to remove pollution through industrial waste
- ◆ To develop and conserve environmental biodiversity, 13 affected and important areas have been declared as

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ecologically critical areas and different activities have been initiated and implemented for these areas

- ◆ The National Environment Policy, 2018 formulated
- ◆ The Brick Manufacturing Control Act, 2013 amended and enacted in 2019
- ◆ The Bangladesh Clean Air Act, 2019 has been drafted and besides this industrialists are specially encouraged to establish 'Air Treatment Plant' and green institute to beat air pollution
- ◆ The Ecologically Critical Area Management Rules, 2016 formulated