



Export Policy 2024-2027

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Commerce
Bangladesh Secretariat
Dhaka

PREAMBLE

The government has been following an export-led growth strategy to promote Bangladesh into a developed, prosperous and high-income country. The achievement of the criteria for graduation from a least developed country has created a positive image of Bangladesh in the world and created new opportunities for investment and trade. This transition within the timeframe set by the United Nations will create several challenges for the country's export sector. Of which, one of the major challenges is the loss or limitation of duty-free and quota-free market access to the international market under the World Trade Organization (WTO). In order to meet this challenge, it is essential to produce quality goods and services at more competitive prices, diversify export products and markets, and attract investment.

To formulate policies in consistent with the global trade context, export policies are developed in every 3 (three) years under the Import and Export (Control) Act, 1950. In the 11th meeting of the "National Committee on Exports" on March 20, 2023, decision was undertaken to update the existing Export Policy 2021-24 to address the ongoing global economic and trade downturn and the challenges of graduating from a least-developed country (LDC) in 2026. This export policy will play a significant role in strengthening the country's export sector in the changing global trade context and in effectively realizing benefits in line with strategic partner countries.

One of the integral objectives of the export policy is to achieve export growth, increase production capacity, create employment, bring a fair balance in import-export trade, as well as make a significant contribution to the national economy, including poverty alleviation. The export policy has an undeniable role to play in creating greater dynamism in export trade by progressively developing an export-friendly environment, improving the business environment and strengthening Bangladesh's position in competitive global trade, as well as expanding the country's economic activities. The Export Policy 2024-27 will be able to play a supportive role in using e-commerce and digital technology, simplifying business processes, creating a business-friendly environment and achieving the recognition of a developed country in 2041.

Long-term strategic policies are being adopted and implemented to transform Bangladesh into a developed, prosperous, and high-income country. In line with this, integrated activities are underway to implement the Perspective Plan (2021-41) and the Delta Plan 2100. As a result, it is hoped that Bangladesh will achieve upper-middle-income status by 2031 and be recognized

as a developed and prosperous country by 2041. The role of export trade is immense in building a developed and modern economy.

In the Export Policy 2024-27, the Ready-made Garment (RMG) industry has been identified as the foundation for industrialization, GDP and export growth, and employment. Simultaneously, it emphasizes the development of labor-intensive export-oriented industries, diversification of agricultural production, strengthening of cottage, micro, small and medium enterprises, and the modern service sector to implement inclusive growth strategies, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

With the objective of product diversification, some recommendations have been included for the development of the non-RMG sector alongside the RMG sector, especially in processed food, leather goods and footwear, light engineering products, jute and jute products, and pharmaceutical products. Moreover, considering the importance of the service sector in diversifying the export sector, ICT services, software, business process outsourcing (BPO), and tourism sector have been identified as more promising service sectors and practical recommendations have been included for their development. Apart from ensuring food security in the country, emphasis has also been placed on fish and frozen fish, fruits, vegetables and dairy products to diversify export-oriented agricultural products.

Special emphasis has been placed on formulating a collective action plan to address the challenges of graduating from the Least Developed Countries list and to utilize the benefits arising therefrom, under various WTO agreements, to align existing subsidies/incentives in the export sector with WTO rules and regulations, to provide necessary policy support to all potential export sectors in diversifying products and services, to identify priority product and service sectors and provide special policy support, to provide specific policy recommendations to enhance competitiveness, to encourage compliance and adherence to standards, to provide assistance in establishing backward and forward linkage industries in the export sector, to send trade delegations to potential export markets, to increase effective participation in international fairs, and to take integrated measures to simplify the country's business and trade as a whole.

The necessity of reforming the investment environment has been stated to create a competitive trade and investment environment, to avoid providing excessive protection to domestic industries, to rationalize tax rates and reduce dependence on import duties, to make the

exchange rate more flexible and competitive, and to attract domestic and foreign investment (FDI) in the manufacturing sector. In order to implement the financial structure, it has been advised to increase the tax-GDP ratio by bringing reforms in the tax policy and tax administration, giving utmost importance to income tax and value-added tax.

The Export Policy 2021-24 was formulated with the goal of achieving an export target of 80 billion US dollars by 2024. Despite trade-related and strategic conflicts among major economies, economic recession, and global pressure on compliance issues, the commodity sector achieved a 10.55% export growth in the 2018-19 financial year. However, due to changes in global import-export and production management in the context of COVID-19 and disruptions in the supply chain, the commodity sector experienced negative export growth in the 2019-20 financial year. However, in the 2020-21 financial year, Bangladesh's export sector rebounded and achieved 15.10% growth. Although the desired target was not achieved in the 2022-23 financial year due to the Russia-Ukraine war, there was a 5.8% growth compared to the 2021-22 financial year. The Export Policy 2024-27 has been formulated based on long discussions with the country's major industrial and trade associations, trade organizations, research institutes, relevant ministries, government departments and agencies, and the recommendations received in this regard, to maintain the export growth trend.

Along with the Ministry of Commerce, other ministries/departments have an important role to play in creating and developing a trade-friendly environment. Simplifying the gas and electricity connection and supply system, undertaking and implementing short/long-term projects to eliminate the energy deficit, establishing state-of-the-art laboratories for quality control of export products, improving infrastructure/modern port management, and the government's initiatives to create a business-friendly environment will play an effective role in the implementation of the Export Policy 2024-27.

Chapter One

1.0 Background of Export Policy (2024-27) formulation

1.1 The Challenges of Graduation from Least Developed Country Status

The successful implementation of business-friendly infrastructure development and policies in the country has led to unprecedented progress in various areas of economic and social development indicators, which has established Bangladesh in a respected position internationally/globally. The United Nations Committee for Development Policy (CDP) in its assessments conducted in 2018 and 2021, recommended Bangladesh's graduation from the Least Developed Country (LDC) status based on three criteria: per capita GNI, Human Assets Index (HAI), and Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI). Following the final approval of the CDP's recommendation by the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Bangladesh's graduation will take effect on November 24, 2026.

Graduating from a least developed country (LDC) will brighten Bangladesh's image on the international stage and create investment opportunities. However, it will also create several challenges in the export and economic sectors. After graduating from LDC status, Bangladesh will lose duty-free and quota-free (DFQF) access to the markets of developed and developing countries, especially in the European Union market. The Everything But Arms (EBA) scheme will be phased out, which will require paying an average of about 10 percent duty to export products to this market, which will make it challenging to compete with other exporting countries. In addition, strict adherence to Rules of Origin, limiting Special & Differential (S&D) Treatment granted under various WTO agreements, notification related obligations, strict compliance and standards adherence, strictness in providing cash assistance to the export sector by the government, and obligations to implement labor rights protection will be imposed. The benefits related to patent waivers and other patent-related flexibilities for pharmaceuticals under TRIPS will no longer be available. Moreover, after graduating from the Least Developed Country (LDC) status, Bangladesh's access to various skill development programs under the WTO, benefits from the Technology Bank, and access to the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) will be limited. It will also lose the privilege of receiving long-term concessional loans at low interest rates from international financial institutions. However, according to the existing

provisions of the EU GSP Regulation, any country graduating from LDC status will receive a 3 (three) year transition period after the UN-designated period. In addition, other countries including the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada have indicated in bilateral discussions that they will provide post-graduation transition benefits.

A national steering committee and 7 (seven) thematic committees have been formed to address the potential challenges of graduating from LDCs. Through this, the existing laws and policies are examined, and the necessary reform programs are being adopted and implemented. Under this, several surveys and research papers have already been prepared, and specific reforms have been implemented. A time-bound action plan has been formulated to facilitate the implementation of the necessary reform measures ahead of the UN deadline and this process will continue. At the same time, initiatives have been taken to conduct bilateral and multilateral negotiations with major trading partners and feasibility studies have been initiated for possible FTA/PTA/Integrated Economic Cooperation Agreements.

1.2 COVID-19 and Russia- Ukraine War

In the pre-COVID-19 period, Bangladesh achieved an economic growth rate of 8.25% in the FY 2018-19, which was the highest in the Asia-Pacific region. During the same period, the export sector achieved double-digit (10.55%) growth. Due to the impact of the COVID pandemic, the global import, export, and production management systems were disrupted due to disruptions in the supply chain and supply management from the end of 2019 onwards, which has also been visible in the economy of Bangladesh. In the FY 2019-20 fiscal year, the desired target in the export sector could not be achieved due to strict lockdowns in the export markets, reduced purchasing power of buyers, reduced demand for consumer goods, and cancellation of purchase orders. The government has announced and implemented a multifaceted financial incentive package aimed at continuing production of domestic and export-oriented industries, which has enabled Bangladesh's industrial sectors to continue production and return to a competitive position. Due to the overall management of the government relatively good economic growth has been achieved in FY 2020-21 and 15.10% growth in exports has been achieved. Although it was not possible to achieve the export target in the FY 2022-23 due to the global disruption of the supply system of fuel, essential goods, and food items caused by the Russia-Ukraine war before the end of the COVID-19 epidemic, 5.8% growth was achieved compared to FY 2021-22. The export policy 2024-27 provides the

necessary guidance to make the production and export system more competitive as it is difficult to determine when the unstable global economic environment will end.

1.3 Long-term Strategic Vision:

The challenges of employment generation, inclusive development, countering the adverse effects of climate change, fourth industrial revolution and graduation of LDCs have been given due consideration. Perspective Plan 2021-41 has set a target of upgrading Bangladesh to an upper middle-income country by 2031 and a high-income country by 2041. In line with the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, export policy 2024-27 has been formulated with special emphasize on diversifying export products and services, expanding markets, providing balanced policy support to all export sectors, capacity building, increasing export volumes, and placing special emphasis on industrial-oriented exports.

1.4 Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), Skill Development and Protection of Intellectual Property Rights:

The internet has revolutionized global communication, and the emergence of social media platforms and e-commerce has added new dimensions to business and trade. Recently, the Fourth Industrial Revolution has made artificial intelligence (AI), robotics, the Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data, 3D printing, genetic engineering, quantum computing, and other advanced technologies readily available, making the world's production system highly dynamic and modern. Artificial intelligence (AI) will replace traditional tasks performed by low-skilled workers. As a result, like many countries, Bangladesh will lose its comparative advantage in low-skilled, labor-intensive production processes. There is a risk of job losses in labor-intensive sectors due to artificial intelligence. As a preparation, in addition to infrastructure development, more emphasis should be placed on developing skilled manpower in the IT and IT-enabled services sectors. In order to encourage innovation, steps should be taken to provide intellectual property protection. In order to encourage investment in the transfer of technology related to the Fourth Industrial Revolution, it is necessary to create a suitable environment for the protection of intellectual property rights.

1.5 Assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Entrepreneurs:

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been making significant contributions to economic growth. MSMEs are playing a notable role in achieving economic growth and

creating employment as they are labor-intensive, require low capital and have a short production period. Like other developing countries, Bangladesh also has immense potential for the growth and development of the SME sector. The government has declared the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise sector as the main medium of industrial development in the National Industrial Policy 2022 with the aim of balanced development through economic, social and environmental protection of the country and the "Light Engineering Industry Development Policy 2022" has been formulated to achieve the same objective. The development of the SME sector will play a supportive role in achieving the targets set in various national and global policy and planning documents for achieving growth.

1.6 Increasing participation of women entrepreneurs in the export sector:

In order to encourage women's participation in trade and export-oriented industries and to provide special and preferential policy benefits for women it is desirable to have specific provisions for providing collateral-free loan facilities and financial assistance, formulate women entrepreneur and environment-friendly policies, and create a women and small entrepreneur-friendly banking system. It is necessary to have relatively low costs for issuing licenses and certificates to women entrepreneurs. As women's participation in vocational and technical education is very inadequate compared to men, it is necessary to increase their desired skills. Specific steps need to be taken to ensure that women and small entrepreneurs in the micro, small and medium sectors can act as Backward Linkage in the supply chain in the export-oriented production process.

1.7 Adoption of environment friendly technology and circular economy strategies:

The negative impact of global climate change is currently greater than at any other time, and Bangladesh is considered by various international organizations as one of the most climate-vulnerable countries. The effects of climate change include declining groundwater levels, reduced soil fertility, food security crises, disruption of ecosystem cycles, rising temperatures, and ozone depletion. Therefore, the Export Policy 2024-27 includes provisions for necessary incentives to address the adverse effects of climate change and achieve sustainable development, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions from factories, using environment-friendly technologies, and encouraging the establishment of the industries capable of climate change mitigation.

The ready-made garment industry sector faces significant losses each year due to the wastage of textile blended cotton which is caused by a lack of local expertise in input utilization and the absence of appropriate business models. These losses not only result in economic damage but also have adverse effects on the environment. Furthermore, in line with the demands of international buyers, including those in Europe and America, the industry needs to progressively increase the implementation of circularity principles in its production cycle as part of its application of sustainable technologies. Therefore, relevant entrepreneurs will be motivated about the policies, methods, and strategies of circular economy and informed about the necessary technical knowledge in this regard.

Chapter Two

Title, Formulation Authority, Objectives and Implementation Strategy

2.0 Title: This Policy shall be called the Export Policy [2024-27].

2.1 Formulation Authority: In accordance with the power granted by section 3(1) of the Import and Export (Control) Act, 1950, the government will, from time to time, issue the Export Policy 2024-27 as a continuation of policy formulation.

2.2 Objectives:

2.2.1 To utilize the opportunities that come with graduating from a least developed country and maintaining growth in the trade and export sectors by providing alternative assistance instead of financial incentives to address the challenges;

2.2.2 To achieve high growth in export trade and consolidating Bangladesh's position in competitive global trade through sustainable development, thereby transforming it into a high-middle-income country by 2031 and a high-income country by 2041;

2.2.3 To identify necessary investment support to create a strong position in the Global Value Chain, including product and market diversification;

2.2.4 To increase the capacity of the trade regime in line with the current global situation and needs, make it up-to-date and liberalized; establish long-term, stable trade relations by concluding bilateral/multilateral agreements/free trade agreements with major economies/economic regions;

2.2.5 To create and facilitate a trade environment conducive to achieving the target of USD 110 billion in export earnings for Bangladesh in the 2024-27 period;

2.2.6 To create employment by increasing productivity in the industrial sector.

2.2.7 To increase and improve the productivity and quality of agricultural and processed agricultural products, fisheries, and livestock.

2.2.8 To take integrated actions to improve the quality of export products, upgrade the quality verification and certification system to world standards, encourage the use of advanced, sustainable, and environmental friendly technologies to ensure standards and compliance, produce quality products that meet high-value international standards, and ensure compliance in accordance with international laws and regulations.

2.2.9 To give maximum priority to the service sector, including ICT, in exports, and bring about expansion and dynamism in export trade by adopting strategies for e-commerce and e-governance and the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR).

2.2.10 To increase the involvement of women, micro, small and medium entrepreneurs in export-oriented industries and trade;

2.2.11 To undertake necessary initiatives to attract sustainable investment in export-oriented industries;

2.2.12 To encourage the adoption of circular economy and sustainable development policies in the production of export products;

2.2.13 To take initiatives from production to marketing of other smart agriculture and advanced agro-processed products including artificial intelligence.

2.3 Implementation Strategy:

2.3.1 In order to ensure the effective role of the Export Policy 2024-27 in building a poverty-free, developed, prosperous and smart Bangladesh by 2041, addressing the post-transition challenges from LDC in 2026, proper implementation of the policy is undeniable. For this, it will be necessary to regularly monitor as well as formulate time-bound action plans and supervise them from time to time to ensure the proper implementation of the guidelines and strategies stipulated in the export policy at the national level and at the implementation level. Additionally, timely policy adoption and coordination is required to address any negative impact on global trade and the country's export sector as a result of internal or external shocks.

2.3.2 In order to maintain the ongoing growth of the export sector after graduating from a least developed country, a steering committee has been formed at the national level to combat the possible challenges under which 6 (six) sub-committees have been formed based on specific thematic areas. These high-level subcommittees recommended time-bound action plans to the government conducting issue-based research and studies. The successful implementation of the Export Policy 2024-27 largely depends on the speedy implementation of some of the recommendations of this action plan.

Strategic negotiations on the transition period should continue in WTO's policy-making forum for several years on behalf of countries from least developed countries that are considered for transition. At the same time, necessary capacity-building initiatives will be taken for successful

bilateral and multilateral negotiations for free trade agreements with Bangladesh's major trading partner countries and regions. Awareness programs and capacity building activities will be implemented for the concerned private sector, especially business organizations, along with capacity building of government in policy considerations. Specific measures such as tariff benefits and non-financial incentives will be taken to ensure the diversification of export-oriented products and services for the protection of Bangladesh's interests in bilateral and multilateral negotiations with various countries and regions. Time bound action plans will be followed regularly to ensure smooth implementation of Export Policy 2024-27 to maintain macroeconomic stability of the government. Alternative measures of financial incentives should be adopted to encourage exporters within the rules of WTO.

2.3.3 The “National Committee on Exports” constituted as follows may conduct meetings once or more annually for the implementation, monitoring the progress and evaluation of the Export Policy 2024-27 at the national level, considering the global and domestic trade situation:

1.	Honorable Chief Adviser/Prime Minister/Head of the Government	President
2.	Honorable Advisor/Minister/State Minister, Ministry of Finance	Vice President
3.	Honorable Advisor/Minister/State Minister, Ministry of Commerce	Member
4.	Honorable Advisor/Minister/State Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member
5.	Honorable Advisor/Minister/State Minister, Ministry of Industry	Member
6.	Honorable Advisor/Minister/State Minister, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
7.	Honorable Advisor/Minister/State Minister, Ministry of Textiles and Jute	Member
8.	Cabinet Secretary, Cabinet Division	Member
9.	Secretary, Office of the Principal Advisor	Member
10.	Governor, Bangladesh Bank	Member
11.	Secretary/Senior Secretary, Internal Resources Division & Chairman, National Board of Revenue	Member
12.	Secretary/Senior Secretary, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	Member
13.	Secretary/Senior Secretary, Ministry of Commerce	Member
14.	Secretary/Senior Secretary, Ministry of Textiles and Jute	Member

15.	Secretary/Senior Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Member
16.	Secretary/Senior Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
17.	Secretary/Senior Secretary, Ministry of Industry	Member
18.	Vice Chairman, Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka	Member
19.	Executive Chairman, Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, Dhaka	Member
20.	President, FBCCI, Dhaka (Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry)	Member
21.	President, Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), Dhaka	Member
22.	President, Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BKMEA), Dhaka	Member
23.	President, Leather goods and Footwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association of Bangladesh	Member
24.	President, Bangladesh Handicraft Manufacturers and Exporters Association (Bangla Craft), Dhaka	Member
25.	President, Bangladesh Jute Goods Exporters Association, Dhaka	Member
26.	President, Bangladesh Association of Software and Information Services (BASIS), Dhaka	Member
27.	President, Bangladesh Association of Pharmaceutical Industries, Dhaka	Member

Scope of work of National Committee on Exports:

1. Review the overall export situation of the country;
2. Review and make recommendations/decisions on export methods, export incentives, and export product manufacturing to achieve sustainable export growth;
3. Review and make recommendations/decisions on existing/emerging problems in the export sector;
4. Review issues directly or indirectly related to exports;
5. Review and make recommendations/decisions on actions to address the post-LDC graduation situation; and
6. The committee may co-opt one or more members as needed.

2.3.4 The “Export Policy Implementation Evaluation and Monitoring” Committee may meet at least twice a year or as often as required to regularly review and evaluation of implementation progress of the decisions and directives of the National Committee on the implementation of the Export Policy:

1.	Honorable Advisor/Minister/State Minister, Ministry of Commerce	President
2.	Secretary/Senior Secretary, Ministry of Commerce	Member
3.	Secretary/Senior Secretary, Internal Resources Division & Chairman, National Board of Revenue	Member
4.	Secretary/Senior Secretary, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	Member
5.	Secretary/Senior Secretary, Ministry of Textiles and Jute	Member
6.	Secretary/Senior Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Member
7.	Secretary/Senior Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
8.	Secretary/Senior Secretary, Ministry of Industry	Member
9.	Vice-Chairman, Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka	Member
10.	President, FBCCI, Dhaka	Member
11.	President, Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), Dhaka	Member
12.	President, Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BKMEA), Dhaka	Member
13.	President, Leather goods and Footwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association of Bangladesh	Member

Scope of work of Monitoring and Evaluation Committee:

1. Review the progress on implementation of decisions taken by the “National Committee on Exports”;
2. Review the progress of implementation of the time-bound action plan prepared by the “Technical Committee on Export Development” and make recommendations/decisions;
3. Reviewing export-related issues and making recommendations/decisions for solutions in coordination with concerned Ministries/ Departments/Organizations, Trade Organizations and Chambers for sustainable development and expansion of export trade;
4. To make necessary recommendations/decisions to increase international commercial assistance and foreign investment in export-oriented industries, to ensure an investment-friendly environment;
5. To coordinate and provide necessary guidance among the ministries/departments and organizations involved in exports;

6. The committee may, if necessary, co-opt one or more members.

2.3.5 The “Technical Committee on Implementation of Export Policy” may meet quarterly on a regular basis or as often as necessary as the need arises to implement the directives and provide technical assistance in implementing the time-bound action plan of “National Committee on Exports” and “Implementation, Evaluation and Monitoring” Committee of Export Policy:

1.	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce	President
2.	Representative, National Board of Revenue	Member
3.	Representative, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	Member
4.	Representative, Ministry of Textiles and Jute	Member
5.	Representative, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Member
6.	Representative, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
7.	Representative, Ministry of Industry	Member
8.	Vice-Chairman, Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka	Member
9.	President, FBCCI, Dhaka	Member
10.	President, Bangladesh Garments Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), Dhaka	Member
11.	President, Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BKMEA), Dhaka	Member
12.	President, Leathergoods and Footwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association of Bangladesh	Member

Scope of work of the Technical Committee on Export Promotion:

1. To formulate a time-bound action plan related to the implementation of the export policy for the sustainable development and expansion of export trade and to prepare a progress report on the implementation;
2. To formulate recommendations for increasing the efficiency and capacity of the institutions related to export promotion;
3. To undertake necessary activities in coordination with the concerned public and private sectors to diversify export products and markets and provide assistance in branding Bangladeshi products and production of high-value-added export products;
4. To formulate necessary recommendations for execution of Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) with export potential countries;
5. To organize solo fairs of Bangladeshi products in different countries under product introduction and new market exploration initiatives and assist exporters to participate in

international fairs effectively. In addition to promoting growth in existing export markets, exchange trade representatives in potential export markets, sign Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with trade organizations and chambers of those countries and undertake specific action plans;

6. To establish an effective Market Intelligence system to collect and analyze data on compliance of export markets, standards and technology, information, documents and legal requirements related to certification and accreditation, tariff and non-tariff structure, opportunities constraints and provide relevant updated information to Bangladeshi exporters, the chamber of commerce, and business organizations through the Bangladesh Trade Portal, Export Promotion Bureau and workshops/seminars;

7. To create a strong position in the global value chain, providing the necessary policy facilities in the production and export of Intermediate products and formulate strategies to attract investment in this sector;

8. The committee may co-opt one or more members if necessary.

2.3.6 Actions to be taken in the context of transitioning from a least developed country to a developing country in 2026, giving consideration to loss or limitation of the benefits of duty and quota-free access of the products of Bangladesh to various countries;

a) To undertake trade and investment cooperation agreements like Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs), Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPA) and Trade and Investment Framework Agreements (TIFA) with prospective countries;

(b) To continue negotiations following Free Trade Agreement (FTA) guidelines to join regional trade alliances;

(c) To take actions to continue tariff benefits in other countries including the European Union and continue negotiations in various international forums;

(d) To take actions to garner support in various forums of the WTO to continue the benefits received as LDCs for a reasonable period to maintain the strong export and economic base in the context of post-graduation of LDCs.

Chapter Three

Application and Scope

3.1 Application and Scope:

3.1.1 Unless otherwise specified, the Export Policy 2024-27 shall apply to the export of all types of goods and services from Bangladesh;

3.1.2 The Export Policy 2024-27 shall remain in force from the date of its publication until June 30, 2027. However, this Export Policy shall continue to be effective until the next Export Policy is issued;

3.1.3 This Policy shall apply to all areas of Bangladesh except those under the authority of Bangladesh Export Processing Zone Authority (BEPZA), Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) and Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority;

3.1.4 In matters related to customs duties and taxes, the rules/notifications/SROs declared by the National Budget and the National Board of Revenue shall prevail.

3.1.5 If any export specific decision issued in any other Government Order which is inconsistent with any provision of this Export Policy, the said Government Order shall prevail over the Export Policy 2024-27.

3.2 Power to Amend/modify/expand to the Policy:

3.2.1 The Government may make any change, extension and amendment of the policy on the basis of discussion with concerned various Ministries/Departments/Departments and stakeholders of the concerned sectors by showing appropriate reasons in view of special needs and circumstances.

Chapter Four

Definition

4.0 Definition:

(1) "Entrepot trade" means such trade in which any imported product is exported to a third country at a price that is at least 5% higher than the import price of the product and without any change in quality, quantity, shape or any other aspect of the product, without bringing it outside the port area. However, in case of export through another port, the products can be transported from one port to another port with the approval of the Ministry of Commerce;

(2) "Import value under Entrepot" means the declared CFR (Cost and Freight) value of the imported goods at the port of Bangladesh;

(3) "Act" means the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1950;

(4) "Import" means

(a) With respect to products, it means the importation of any products into Bangladesh by sea/land/air or by electronic or any other means;

(b) With respect to services—

(A) Supply of services to the territory of Bangladesh from the territory of any other country;

(B) Receipt of service by any service recipient of Bangladesh in the territory of another country;

(C) Provision of services by service providers of any other country through commercial presence within the territory of Bangladesh;

(D) Provision of services through the presence of a natural person of any other country within the territory of Bangladesh.

(5) "Importer" means such institution or branch of institution, organization or person or group of persons who are registered as importers under the Importers, Exporters and Indentors (Registration) Order 2023;

(6) “Import value” means CFR (Cost and Freight) value of any products or services imported within Bangladesh or Entrepot trade or re-export purposes and determined by the customs officer before customs clearance;

(7) “E-commerce” or “Electronic Commerce” means buying and selling products or services digitally through the Internet or using various social platforms operated through the Internet;

(8) “LC” or “Letter of Credit” means a Letter of Credit issued by the bank for the purpose of import;

(9) “Gift parcel” means any gift item sent by air, post, or courier service;

(10) “Prohibited products” means export-prohibited products, specified in Appendix-I;

(11) “Conditional products” means products under conditional export, specified in Appendix-II;

(12) “Policy” means Export Policy 2024-27;

(13) “Sample” means an easily identifiable limited quantity/number of products not for commercial use;

(14) “Products” means any products specified in the First Schedule to the Customs Act, 1969 (Act No. IV of 1969);

(15) “Re-export” means—

(a) if the exported products are returned to the country due to discrepancy in quality or quantity or for any other reason, re-exporting the products by changing either or both the quality or shape of the product within the specified period through local reprocessing, with or without adding at least 10% to the value of the imported products;

(b) Agents or representatives of foreign manufacturers temporarily import machinery and equipment of their principal or parent company for display in Bangladesh subject to the conditions specified in the Import Policy Order and then send them back to their principal or parent company;

(c) The equipment or materials imported for the implementation of various development projects or any other specific needs and sent back to the concerned country after the implementation of the related development projects or meeting any other specific needs;

(16) “Import price under re-export” means the FOB (Free on Board) or CFR (Cost and Freight) price of the products shown in the proforma invoice issued at the time of export of the products;

(17) “Chief Controller” means the Chief Controller as defined in Section 2 (a) of the Imports and Exports (Control), Act;

(18) “Permit” means a permit issued by an import or export control authority, import permit, clearance permit (exemption), import permit on a return basis, export permit or, as the case may be, export and import permits, where applicable permits issued by the host organization under this policy;

(19) “Deemed export” means export as defined in the Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duties Act, 2012 (Act No. 47 of 2012). Deemed export shall include the supply of one or more of the following, namely:

- A. Supply of any products or services intended for consumption outside Bangladesh in exchange for foreign currency in the prescribed manner;
- B. Supply of any products or services within Bangladesh in exchange for foreign currency through any international tender;
- C. Supply of any products or services within Bangladesh in exchange for foreign currency against letter of credit;

(20) “Animal product” means any product obtained or prepared in whole or in part from animals or animal carcasses and meat, blood, bone, marrow, milk or milk products, eggs, fat, animal by-products, semen, embryos, veins, hair, skin, pulses and any other part of animal body or any other animal product declared by the Government by notification in the Official Gazette;

(21) Fishery Products: 'Fish' means Cartilaginous and Bony Fishes, Prawn and Shrimp, Amphibians, Turtles, Crocodiles, Crustaceans, Molluscs, Coelenterates, Echinoderms, Frog and living cells and any stages of life cycle of the said aquatic animal or animals and any other aquatic animal as declared by the Government, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette. 'Fishery' means products produced from fish or processed fish or by-products;

(22) “Counter Trade” means the adjustment of the price of products exported from Bangladesh by the price of products imported into Bangladesh or the price adjustment of products imported into Bangladesh by the price of products exported from Bangladesh;

(23) “Foreign currency” means currency as defined in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947;

(24) “Buying Contract” means an agreement between an exporter and an importer to export any products;

(25) “Special development sector” means those products which have export potential, but the production, supply and export base of the products are not well integrated;

(26) “Merchanting trade” means procurement of products/services from a different country and shipment of products/services from that country directly to a buyer in a third country;

(27) “Export” means—

(a) In respect of products, dispatch outside Bangladesh by sea/land/air or electronic or any other means;

(b) In respect of services—

(i) Supply of services from the territory of Bangladesh to the territory of any other country;

(ii) Supply of service from the territory of Bangladesh to the recipient of service in any other country;

(iii) Provision of services by any service provider in Bangladesh through commercial presence in any other country;

(iv) Provision of services by any service provider in Bangladesh through the presence of a natural person in another country;

(c) Products or services supplied by any person or institution located within the country to any person or institution located in an export processing zone or special economic zone or hi-tech park;

(28) “Exporter” means such institution or branch of institution, organization or person or group of persons who are registered as exporters under the Importers, Exporters and Indentors (Registration) Order 2023;

(29) “Highest Priority Sector” means those sectors with special export potential, but this potential has not been fully utilized for various reasons. However, with the necessary support, more success can be achieved;

(30) “Service” means any service as defined in the General Agreement on Trade in Services under the World Trade Organization (WTO);

(31) "Circular Economy" refers to an industrial production process aimed at achieving resource efficiency by reducing the extraction of underground and above-ground resources, minimizing resource wastage and waste generation, and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions. This is achieved by adhering to the principles of reducing the use of materials, reusing them, and recycling used products or materials;

(32) "Aromatic rice" includes varieties such as Kalijira, Kalijira TPL-62, Chini Gura, Chini Atap, Chinikanai, Badshabhog, Kataribhog, Madanbhog, Radhunipagal, Banshful, Jatabanshful, Binnaphul, Tulshimla, Tulshi Atap, Tulshimoni, Madhumala, Khorma, Sakkurkhorma, Nuniya, Pashushail, Durbashail, Begunbichi, Kalpakhri, Puniya, Kaminisur, Krishnabhog, Gobindabhog, Shirabhog, Chinishail, Sadagura, Madhumadhab, Dudhshail, BR-5 (Dulabhog), BRRI Dhan-34, BRRI Dhan-37, BRRI Dhan-38, BRRI Dhan-50, BRRI Dhan-70, BRRI Dhan-80, BRRI Dhan-104, BINA Dhan-9, BINA Dhan-13, and BU Sugandhi Hybrid Dhan-1. Additionally, any other rice that the government declares as "aromatic rice" from time to time will also be included;

(33) "Sale Contract" refers to an agreement between a buyer and a seller where they agree to buy and sell a specific product or service, respectively, at a predetermined price and method;

(34) "Light engineering products" refers to the products recommended by the Ministry of Commerce as light engineering products for the purpose of fulfilling the Export Policy 2024-27.

Chapter Five

General Provisions for Export

5.0 Rules and Regulations to be followed for Exporting Products

In the case of exporting products from Bangladesh, the terms and conditions described in the policy, or any other law related to it, compliance with the rules and regulations regarding foreign currency exchange issued by Bangladesh Bank from time to time and submission of the documents prescribed under this regulation.

5.01 Exportable Products: Unless otherwise specified, all goods are freely exportable except for those listed as prohibited in Appendix-1 and those requiring compliance with certain regulations as stated in Appendix-2.

5.2 Steps in the Export Process:

- Step 1: Obtain an Export Registration Certificate (ERC) from the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (CCI&E);
- Step-2: Selection of products/services based on export market analysis;
- Step-3: Establish liaison with the buyer/importer and make samples as per their requirements;
- Step 4: Price analysis, negotiation; order confirmation and signing a sales contract with the buyer;
- Step 5: Buyer-Seller Agreement / Acceptance of Letter of Credit issued by the Bank;
- Step 6: Discussion with the approved bank for export financing;
- Step-7: Sourcing of raw materials and production of products/services;
- Step 8: In order to control the quality of the goods according to the demand of the buyer and the importing country, the necessary certificates such as pre-shipment inspection, health, sanitary and phytosanitary, quarantine, veterinary, radiation certificate should be collected. Country of Origin and Rules of Origin certificates should be collected from the concerned authorities for getting preferential tariff benefits;
- Step 9: Discussion with freight forwarding, shipping, clearing and other transport agents;
- Step-10: Preparation of export/shipping bill and submission to customs authorities;
- Step-11: Shipment of products on Free on Board (FoB) basis;
- Step-12: Send export documents to the buyer's issuing bank (buyer's bank);
- Step-13: Repatriation of export earnings;
- Step-14: Collect of Profit Realization Certificate (PRC) from the approving bank;

5.3 Export Control of Products: Under this policy, the export of products will be conducted as follows:

5.3.1 Prohibited Exports: Unless otherwise specified, the export of products listed as prohibited in this policy is not allowed. The list of prohibited products is provided in Appendix-1;

5.3.2 Conditional Exports: Products that are eligible for export subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions may be exported in compliance with those provisions. The list of products eligible for export subject to conditions is shown in Appendix-2.

5.3.3 The provisions of Export Policy 2024-27 will not be applicable in the following cases:

5.3.3.1 Products declared as stores, equipment or machine parts of outgoing vessels, vehicles or aircraft and cuisine products or baggage carried by seafarers or aircrew and passengers of aircraft, vehicles or aircraft.

5.3.3.2 Export of **Sample** subject to compliance with the following conditions-

- (a) All products not included in the prohibited list;
- (b) Products (excluding medicine) with a maximum annual value of US\$10,000/- per exporter, based on FOB (Free on Board) value;
- (c) Products sent free of charge as samples, provided that, in the case of medicines:
 - i. Registered exporters who are members of a registered exporters' association can export up to US\$70,000 per year without an export Letter of Credit (L/C); or
 - ii. For each LC or Letter of Credit, the medicine amount will be 10% of the total LC/Letter of Credit value or a maximum of \$15,000 USD, whichever is less;
 - iii. If necessary, the Bangladesh Bank may increase this limit by conducting case-to-case reviews.
- (d) Subject to the approval of Bangladesh Bank, for 100% export-oriented garments, a maximum of US\$ 30,000 and leather industry, a maximum of US\$ 20,000 worth samples per year.
- (e) Bonded diamond processing enterprises holding bond licenses from the Customs Bond Commissionerate under the National Board of Revenue, or diamond/diamond-studded gold jewelry processing enterprises registered as producers under the VAT Commissionerate, may send up to US\$60,000 worth of cut and polished diamonds and diamond-studded gold jewelry as samples to participate in international trade fairs held abroad or for exhibitions aimed at developing export markets, and must bring them back to the country after the exhibition. However, if it is sold after the exhibition, the amount sold must be repatriated to the country through legal banking channels. The amount of repatriated money cannot be less than the value sent as a sample;
- (f) Any price or weight in respect of promotional material (brochures, posters, leaflets, banners etc.);

- (g) Gift items or gift parcels worth 2,000/- (two thousand) US dollars or equivalent in taka;
- (h) Bonafide baggage of a person traveling outside Bangladesh; and
- (i) Products to be sent as relief items by the government.

5.3.3.3 Additional Sample of Declaration: If the number of samples is greater than the number declared by the exporter, the customs authority will take measures to keep the excess samples and send back the rest;

5.4 (a) Authority to Relax Export Controls: The government may, for justifiable reasons, grant permission for the export of any prohibited goods listed in Appendix-1. Additionally, under special circumstances, the government may issue authorization for the export, export-cum-import, or re-export of any goods;

5.4 (b) Authority to Control Exports: For appropriate reasons and under special circumstances, the government may temporarily prohibit the export of any products beyond those listed as prohibited in Appendix-1;

5.5.1 Entrepot Trade

5.5.1 "Entrepot trade" refers to the export of imported products to a third country without any change in quality, quantity, shape, or any form, at a price not less than 5% higher than the import price. The products cannot be brought outside the port area but can be transported from one port to another with the approval of the Ministry of Commerce for the purpose of export through another port;

5.5.2 Imports for Entrepot Trade: Products for entrepot trade may be imported against a confirmed agreement/letter of credit/back-to-back letter of credit provided by the buyer through an Import Permit on Returnable Basis issued by the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. In such entrepot imports, the declaration of products must include the words "Entrepot" or "Temporary Import";

5.5.3 If the import and export ports are the same, imported products cannot be taken outside the port, not even at the off docks;

5.5.4 If the import and export ports are different, the products can be exported within the specified time limit with the approval of the customs authority by transferring them to the export port against the payment of customs duty under the duty draw-back scheme or against a 100% bank guarantee;

5.5.5 Import Value under Entrepot shall refer to the declared Cost and Freight (CFR) value of products imported at Bangladeshi ports;

5.5.6 The term "re-export" refers to the export of imported products within a specified timeframe, after they have undergone local reprocessing. This reprocessing should result in a change in either the quality or shape of the products, or both. Additionally, the value of the products must be increased by at least 10% higher than the import price;

5.5.7 Permission may be granted to export usable old machinery upon submission of a valuation certificate from an internationally recognized surveyor institution. In the case of re-exporting imported machinery/equipment after use, re-export may be allowed upon submission of a usability and valuation certificate from an internationally recognized surveyor institution;

5.5.8 In this context, import value shall refer to the CFR value of products imported into Bangladeshi ports for re-export;

5.5.9 Regarding the clearance from the port and re-export of returned exported products due to defects or other reasons:

- (1) In the case of bonded warehouses, if the export of ready-made garments and other products are returned due to defects or any other reason, the customs authorities will issue a clearance and re-export permit based on the certification of the relevant lien bank for clearance and re-export from the port;
- (2) Ready-made garments or other products exported without a bonded warehouse license or using local raw materials due to defects or for any other reason can be returned by the concerned institutions based on undertaking to re-export within 1 (one) year. However, in case of failure to re-export the products as per the undertaking, they can be sold in the local market (for local fabrics only) by paying VAT at the local level as per the prevailing VAT law and subject to payment of VAT equivalent to the amount of rebate received as per VAT-11. However, in the case of frozen shrimp and fish and other consumer goods, clearance must be obtained from the relevant regulatory authority.

5.5.10 Re-export of garments and other products returned for defective or other reasons:

- (1) In cases where defective garments and other products are intended to be returned by the supplier/exporter, and no foreign currency has been sent from Bangladesh, the customs authority will issue a clearance certificate for re-export based on the certification of the relevant lien bank;
- (2) In cases where the supplier/exporter is willing to take back the defective garments and other products, and payment has already been made from Bangladesh in foreign currency, the customs authorities will grant permission for re-export based on the certification of the relevant lien bank after the defective garments and other products have been identified and quantified based on an inventory prepared with the mutual consent of the Buyer and Seller. The foreign currency will be repaid through TT or At Sight LC or Bank Guarantee, or through replacement of the equivalent number of products.

5.6 Exports under a letter of credit (LC) established by a foreign buyer shall be allowed unless otherwise specified:

5.6.1 Export Opportunities without Letter of Credit (LC): Exports can be made based on obtaining an Exp (Export Permit) from the bank against a Buying Contract, Agreement, Purchase Order, or Advanced Payment, even without an LC. For advance cash transactions, all types of goods can be authorized for export without an LC on a consignment basis. TT (Telegraphic Transfer) will also be included under advance cash transactions.

5.7 Temporary export for re-import:

(1) A bank guarantee of the same value of the goods must be provided to the customs authorities for sending machinery, equipment or cylinders abroad for repair, refilling or maintenance, etc. In the case of government, semi-government and autonomous institutions and military and police departments, instead of the aforementioned bank guarantee of the same value, the permission letter of the concerned parent ministry should be submitted to the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and an export-cum-import permit or permission should be obtained from the office of the Chief Controller;

(2) The above provisions shall apply to the industrial establishments and in case of such applicability, an undertaking shall be submitted by the concerned industrial establishments on the basis of the recommendation of the sponsor authority;

(3) In the case of a power-generating turbine (with or without gearbox) or similar machinery, an export-cum-import permit must be obtained from the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (CCI&E) to import the turbine (with or without gearbox) and other related machinery and equipment under the terms/letters of credit of the contract signed with the turbine manufacturer or overhauling company, and to export the expired turbine (with or without gearbox) to the supplying company after replacement. In this case, the service charge/replacement cost will be paid by establishing a letter of credit with the overhauling institution as per the agreement.

5.7.1 Cylinders and ISO tanks can be temporarily exported for repair, replacement, or refilling of imported products. However, this is conditional upon providing an Indemnity Bond to the Customs Authority at the time of export, ensuring that the products will be imported back after the necessary actions are completed.

5.7.2 If exported goods are found to be defective according to the sales contract, the Bangladeshi exporter will be allowed to export replacement goods. However, the exporter must submit the following documents to the Customs Authority:

- (a) A copy of the sales contract;
- (b) A letter from the buyer detailing the defective goods; and
- (c) Any other documents required under the Customs Act.

5.7.3 Re-export of Frustrated Cargo: Frustrated cargo can be re-exported in compliance with the provisions of the Customs Act 1969. However, customs authorities have jurisdiction to declare any consignment as frustrated cargo.

5.7.4 Construction, Engineering and Electrical Companies may temporarily export-cum-import machinery and equipment for carrying out work under the contract and subject to the following conditions:

- (a) At the end of the work, the necessary indemnity bond stating the return of the machinery shall be submitted to the Customs Authority;
- (b) Copies of the relevant contract and award shall be submitted to the Customs Authority.

5.7.5 A person may take a vehicle for the purpose of traveling abroad, subject to re-importation, against a Carnet de Passage issued by the Customs Authority or any other authorized authority, or against a suitable indemnity bond submitted to the Customs Authority.

5.8.1 Issuance of Quality Control Certificate: For products that require a quality control certificate for export, the exporter must obtain a quality control certificate from the appropriate authority (Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution/Department of Fisheries/Department of Agricultural Extension/Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research/Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission/Department of Livestock Services/Bangladesh Reference Institute for Chemical Measurements/Others) and submit it to the Customs authorities during the export of the goods.

5.8.2 Quality Compliance: In the case of Quality Compliance, for those products that require quality assurance under the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) in international trade, the exporting product-related ministry/department should be selected as the sponsoring authority, as needed, to determine the Competent Authority and notify it for the purpose of issuing certificates to ensure quality.

5.9 Trade Dispute: In case of any complaint or dispute regarding the quality, price, supply, timeline, or any other matter related to the export of any goods or services supplied or promised/contracted for supply, the Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission shall formulate a handbook for resolving the same, and decisions shall be taken accordingly. In formulating the handbook, the existing rules and regulations of the country and the WTO guidelines shall be followed.

Chapter Six

Export Diversification

6.1 Formation of sector specific (Goods & Services) Business Promotion Council

6.1.1 As a joint venture of the Public and Private sector, in accordance with the Companies Act 1994, Ministry of Commerce has formed Business Promotion Councils for several sectors (goods and services) for export diversification, development and assurance of product quality, acquisition of appropriate technology, fulfilling compliance, market penetration etc.

6.2 Classification of Product and Service Sectors:

6.2.1 Depending on production and supply level, potential contribution to exports, international market demand and above all the ability to contribute to the country's socio-economic development, certain products have been identified as the “Highest Priority Sectors” and some other products as “Special Development Sectors”. Government modifies the list from time to time and special facilities are provided to encourage the export of these products.

6.3 Highest Priority Sector:

6.3.1 The highest priority sector refers to those sectors with special export potential, but this potential has not been fully utilized for various reasons, however, with the necessary support, it may bring remarkable success. These sectors are:

1. High value-added readymade garments, Denim;
2. Man-Made Fibers;
3. Garment Accessories;
4. Pharmaceuticals;
5. Plastic goods;
6. Footwear (Leather, Non-Leather, and Synthetic) and Leather goods;
7. Jute and Jute goods, including diversified Jute goods;
8. Agricultural Products and Processed Agricultural Products; Fruits, Vegetables, Cut Flowers, Traditional Foods;
9. Light Engineering Products (Auto-parts, Bicycle Metal and Non-Metal Parts, Motorcycles, Batteries, etc.);
10. Shipbuilding and Construction of Ocean-bound Fishing Trawlers;
11. Furniture;
12. Home Textiles and Home Decor, Terry Towels;
13. Luggage;
14. Handicrafts; and
15. Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) and Laboratory Reagents.

6.4 Special Development Sector:

6.4.1 Products with export potential, but lacking a strong production, supply, and export base, will be included in a Special Development Sector to strengthen their export base. For example:

- (1) Electric and electronic products;
- (2) Ceramic products;
- (3) Value-added frozen fish;
- (4) Printing and packaging;
- (5) Cut and polished diamonds and jewelry;
- (6) Paper and paper products;
- (7) Rubber and rubber products;
- (8) Silk products;
- (9) Handloom products including lungis;
- (10) Photovoltaic modules (solar energy);
- (11) Cashew nuts (raw, processed and by-products);
- (12) Live and processed crabs;
- (13) Toys;
- (14) Agarwood;
- (15) Halal fashion (hijabs, burqas, abayas, etc.);
- (16) Halal meat and meat products and other halal products;
- (17) Recycled products;
- (18) Spinning and fabric manufacturing and dyeing-printing finishing;
- (19) Medical and Personal Protective Equipment (MPPE).

6.5 Facilities provided to the Highest Priority and Special Development Sectors:

6.5.1 Disbursement of project loans at reduced interest rates on a priority basis;

6.5.2 Income tax rebate;

6.5.3 Possible financial benefits or subsidies for utility services such as electricity, water, gas, etc., in compliant with the WTO's Agreement on Agriculture and Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

6.5.4 Export credit at lower interest rate and on soft terms;

6.5.5 Access to air transportation on a priority basis;

6.5.6 Duty draw back/bond facilities;

6.5.7 Facilities for the establishment of supporting/linkage industries, including infrastructural development, with an intention to reduce production costs;

6.5.8 Expand institutional and technical facilities to improve and control product quality;

6.5.9 Facilitate duty-free importation of equipment in compliant industrial establishments;

6.5.10 Assistance in the production and marketing of products;

6.5.11 Assistance in exploring overseas markets; and

6.5.12 Necessary initiatives in attracting foreign investment.

6.6 Highest Priority Service Sector:

- (1) Computer and related services (such as consultancy services, software implementation, data processing, databases, IT and IT-enabled services, Business Process Outsourcing etc. services);
- (2) Educational services;
- (3) Nursing and Midwifery services;
- (4) Tourism industry.

6.7 Special Developmental Services Sector:

- (1) Professional Services (Legal; Accounting, Auditing and Bookkeeping);
- (2) Construction and related engineering services.

6.8 Undertaking inter-sectoral projects for product diversification:

6.8.1 Technical project like Export Competitiveness for Jobs (EC4J) has been adopted with development partner for product diversification and export expansion. In addition, circular economy projects can be taken up to ensure sustainable development of potential export sectors through which the project will provide necessary research and technology support to encourage entrepreneurs of RMG and other potential products.

Chapter Seven

Supportive Measures for Export Expansion (Development)

7.1 Export Incentives:

To expand and diversify exports, financial and non-financial incentives are being provided to specific sectors. These include Bonded warehouses, duty drawback facilities, cash incentives, discounted interest rates for export financing, capacity building, technological assistance, tax holidays, reduced income tax benefits, value-added tax exemptions, awarding CIP (Commercially Important Person)-Export status, and the National Export Trophy.

The Government provides various types of export incentives to encourage export trade. In the country, subsidy is given on the imports of agriculture, food, electricity, shipping, LNG, etc., including cash assistance in exports. Although providing direct subsidies in exports is considered prohibited under the rules and regulations of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Bangladesh, as a least developed country, has been exempted from these prohibitions. After graduating from a least developed country, it will not be possible to provide direct subsidies to exports, such as cash incentive. Therefore, taking alternative measures to cash incentive like other member countries in line with the WTO rules is under the direct consideration of the government. Stakeholders' opinions are being sought and the export incentives provided by various countries are being reviewed on how to encourage exports by other means instead of cash assistance.

Current notable incentives are : duty drawback scheme, interest rate subsidy, special bonded warehouse, back-to-back letter of credit, Bangladesh Export Processing Zone (EPZ), import of machinery by export-oriented industries, cash incentives, income tax rebate, currency retention scheme, export credit guarantee scheme, Export Development Fund, VAT exemption on exports, VAT refund to exporters on export supportive services, etc. In 2023-24 export incentives have been provided in 43 sectors including textiles, leather goods, jute products, pharmaceutical products, shrimp, fish and agriculture.

7.2 In the post-LDC graduation period, the opportunity to provide export incentives/cash assistance in compliance with WTO rules is very limited. The cash incentives provided on exports in Bangladesh, income tax rebates, and Currency Retention Scheme are listed as export subsidies in Annex I of the SCM Agreement. For this reason, all these schemes fall under export subsidies. However, duty drawback, VAT exemption on import and export of inputs used in the production of export products, VAT return to exporters on export supportive services, export processing zones, back-to-back letters of credit, special bonded warehouses, and duty drawback schemes are not considered export subsidies. Furthermore, if the Export Credit Guarantee Scheme does not cover its long-term operating costs, it may be considered an export subsidy. Moreover, subsidies on interest rates and export development funds are considered subsidies if they are lower than the interest rates in the international capital market. Therefore, after graduation, it would be wise to consider these issues and take appropriate measures regarding subsidies.

7.3 In the post-Least Developed Country (LDC) graduation context, cash support should be continued until 2026, and cash support may be gradually reduced instead of eliminating all at once. Simultaneously, the necessary negotiations in the World Trade Organization (WTO) should be continued in this aspect. In order to further increase the country's exports and diversify the export market, alternative measures will be undertaken like other member countries as alternatives to cash assistance, in line with WTO rules and regulations. Negotiations must continue to ensure that the related benefits continue, even after the graduation.

7.4 Use of Foreign Currency Earnings from Exports:

Exporters can deposit a certain amount of their export earnings in their retention quota foreign currency account, the amount of which will be determined by the Bangladesh Bank from time to time. Under the existing foreign exchange transaction system, exporting institutions will be able to meet bonafide business expenses such as business travel, participation in international trade fairs and seminars, setting up and operating offices abroad, importing production materials/capital machinery, etc. from the balance of the retention quota account. Besides, as necessary expenses for the purpose of export trade expansion, the remuneration of the foreign marketing representative or the commission of the foreign agent can be paid from the balance of the retention quota account.

7.5 Export Promotion Fund

7.5.1 The EPB will have an Export Promotion Fund (EPF). Exporters will be provided with the following facilities from this fund:

- 7.5.1.1 Provide venture capital at lower interest rates and soft terms for the production of goods;
- 7.5.1.2 Provide support for obtaining foreign technical advice, services and technology for product development and diversification;
- 7.5.1.3 Provide assistance in setting up display cum sales centers abroad and creating warehousing facilities, where possible;
- 7.5.1.4 Provide support for participation in training programs on product development and marketing abroad to achieve excellence in technical skills and marketing;
- 7.5.1.5 Provide assistance in various activities related to market development and expansion, including products and services;
- 7.5.1.6 Arrange low-interest bank loans for the establishment of green energy units in industrial factories that require uninterrupted power supply;
- 7.5.1.7 Provide subsidies and low-interest loan assistance from the government for the construction of ETPs (Effluent Treatment Plants), environment friendly factories, etc.

7. 6 Other Financial Benefits

7.6.1 Studies will be conducted to examine if exporters can be allowed to the opportunity of paying bills of services/utilities, such as electricity, gas, water, etc. at concessionary rate and whether subsidies can be provided to the exporters, instead of cash incentives;

7.6.2 Initiatives will be taken to determine the price for electricity, water and gas charges for manufacturing sector at a reasonable level;

7.6.3 To provide the exporters of the garment industry with the facility of long-term loans at low interest rates by forming a special fund to support exports. Providing opportunity to use the said fund for opening back-to-back LCs and payment of dues;

7.6.4 In addition to capital machinery, the entire import duty exceeding the 1% duty levied on the import of spare parts, etc., may be exempted based on the recommendation of the Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission.

7. 7 Export Financing

7.7.1 Necessary financial assistance will be provided from the Export Development Fund (EDF) for the purpose of expanding and making export more competitive;

7.7.2 Back-to-back/usance letters of credit will be provided for all export products;

7.7.3 Credit at lower interest rates and on soft terms will be made available for import of capital machinery and raw materials for export development;

7.7.4 All export-oriented industries, partially export-oriented industries, deemed export industries, and export sector's backward linkages will be provided with soft loans at low interest rates from Bangladesh Bank's Technology Development Fund/Technology Upgradation Fund (TDF/TUF) for modernization and technological development. The size of this fund will be further increased;

7.7.5 All export industries and export sector's backward linkages and deemed export sector will be provided with loans at low interest rates on easy terms from the Bangladesh Bank's Green Fund.

7. 8 Export Credit

7.8.1 Commercial banks will keep in consideration under priority basis that exporters are able to obtain credit for 90% of the amount specified in the letter of credit or contract under an Irrevocable Letter of Credit or a Confirmed Contract, and the Bangladesh Bank will issue specific guidelines in this regard;

7.8.2 Online systems will be expanded to expedite export-related activities and bring transparency to the banking sector;

7.8.3 Bangladesh Bank will take necessary steps to maintain the normal flow of credit in the export sector and make it more competitive under the prevailing global context;

7.8.4 The exporter's cash credit limit will be determined based on the previous year's achievement from export earnings. However, the possibility/plan of export growth in the current year may be considered in determining the credit limit;

7.8.5 If products are exported on the basis of site payment under an irrevocable letter of credit, the commercial bank will not charge overdue interest on the condition that the exporter submits the required export documents;

7.8.6 There will be a high-powered 'Export Credit Monitoring Committee', and the committee will determine the amount of export credit demand, review and monitor the credit flow. The export credit monitoring committee will function under the leadership of Bangladesh Bank. Representatives from top business organizations and the Ministry of Commerce may be included in the committee;

7.8.7 Measures to be taken to develop banking channels to expand trade relations with Russia and other CIS countries, Myanmar, Iran and the northeastern states of India;

7.8.8 The Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority will take necessary measures to introduce the Export Credit Guarantee Scheme (ECGS) in local non-life insurance companies for the purpose of post-export financing;

7.8.9 If the foreign buyer becomes bankrupt or the export proceed cannot be realized due to any other reasonable reason, the export price can be realized through the Export Credit Guarantee Scheme (ECGS) of the bank concerned. If the export value does not arrive or is delayed or is less than the due amount, a policy can be formulated by the concerned Bangladesh Bank, insurance company and exporters through ECGS Policy;

7.8.10 Authorized dealers will be able to open internal back-to-back LCs in favor of local raw material suppliers under original letter of credit;

7.8.11 In case of exports, the interest rates, LC commission, miscellaneous service charges, bank guarantee and commission etc. of the banks will be kept at the minimum level as per the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank;

7.8.12 Bangladesh Bank and SME Foundation will take initiatives to introduce SME Credit Guarantee Scheme to provide loans to exporters in the SME sector at very low interest rates and soft loans to increase their participation and contribution in exports.

7.9 Concessional Insurance Premium

7.9.1 Special concessional rates for fire and marine insurance premiums will be determined and made easily available for export-oriented industries, including the ready-made garments industry.

7.10 Providing incentives for the export of New Industrial Products:

7.10.1: Encouraging incentives will be provided for the export of products from new industries, with a minimum value addition rate of 30 percent;

7.10.2: Special concessional rates for fire and marine insurance premiums will be determined for new export-oriented industries.

7.11 Bond facilities for the export industry

7.11.1 The National Board of Revenue will take necessary steps to provide bonded warehouse facilities to all industries considered as export-oriented industries;

7.11.2 Recommendation will be given to reduce the tariff rate gradually on import of raw materials for export products;

7.11.3 The National Board of Revenue will examine the establishment of a central bonded warehouse for small and medium industries and take necessary action;

7.11.4 In order to diversify exports and increase competitiveness, the National Board of Revenue will actively consider providing the facility of a customs bond against a 100% bank guarantee on a First Track Basis to the potential partial export sector alongside the 100% export-oriented industries as per the Customs Act.

7.12 Simplification of drawback of VAT paid on export facilitating Services:

7.12.1 Recommendations will be made to abolish the decision on VAT collection from export-facilitating services such as C&F services, telephone, telex, fax, electricity, gas, insurance premium, and shipping agent commission/bills.

7.13 General facilities for export-oriented industries:

7.13.1 Industries exporting a minimum of 80% of their products will be considered export-oriented industries and will be eligible for bank loans and other financial benefits;

7.13.2 Measures will be taken to simplify the duties and tax assessment procedure for the remaining 20% of the products of the industrial enterprises that export at least 80% of their

manufactured products. After payment of the duties and taxes, the said 20% of products will be allowed to be marketed in the local market;

7.13.3 In order to ensure compliance, exporters will be provided with low-interest, easy-term loans and duty-free import facilities for the import of compliance-supporting equipment, environment- friendly industrial equipment, and innovative agricultural equipment;

7.13.4 The Bangladesh Bank will arrange to provide low-interest and soft loan assistance to those concerned in the case of Central Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP), Air Treatment Plant (ATP) and Solid waste management in specialized areas/industrial areas. Duty-free facilities will also be provided for the import of chemicals and other materials used in ETP, ATP and Solid waste plants;

7.13.5 In all export-oriented sectors, duty-free import of machinery, including fire doors, fire control, and fire extinguishing equipment, will be allowed to ensure fire safety.

7.13.6 Duty free import facility will be provided for replacement of fire-fighting equipment, parts and accessories on the same terms, if they are defective or damaged;

7.13.7 For predominantly export-oriented industries, a 10% duty-free import facility for spare parts of capital machinery will be provided every 2 years;

7.13.8 The relevant authorities will take necessary steps to ensure that export-oriented industries are given priority and urgent connections, including utility services such as electricity and gas.

7.14 Providing reduced airfare for the export of vegetables, plants, fruits, flowers, and specialized goods via air transport:

7.14.1 Airlines will consider setting reduced/reasonable rates for the export of plants including vegetables, fruits, flowers, fish and fishery products, animals and animal products, and specially privileged products. Necessary actions will be taken to set competitive rates for product handling charges and security checking charges with other countries. Moreover, cargo services will be introduced for the transportation of these products;

7.14.2 Initiatives will be taken to install/ensure air-conditioned systems and chilled rooms (0 to 5 degrees Celsius) in Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport's Third Terminal, which is currently under construction, and other international airports in order to maintain the quality and freshness of perishable goods such as fresh vegetables, fruits, flowers, and plant and animal products;

7.14.3 Initiatives will be taken to rent air cargo for making the transport system accessible and affordable;

7.14.4 Necessary loans and tax benefits will be provided to encourage industrialization of agricultural products, including reducing tariffs on the import of environment friendly international standard Corrugated Fiber Board (CFB) cartons for agricultural product packaging.

7.15 Withdrawal of Royalty for Expansion of Cargo Service Facilities of Foreign Airlines in Export:

7.15.1 Royalties are not charged for the transportation of vegetables. Initiatives will be taken to maintain the same benefits for special benefit-receiving plant and animal products, including betel leaf, flowers and fruits;

7.16 Providing venture capital facilities to export-oriented small and medium agricultural farms:

7.16.1 Venture capital facility will be provided to agricultural farms of at least 5 (five) acres to encourage the production and export of vegetables, fruits, fresh flowers, orchids, ornamental plants, fish and animal products for export purposes;

7.16.2 Setting up an integrated cooling chain will be encouraged to prevent rapid spoilage of products. In this case, necessary policy benefits will be provided in the import of reefer van and reefer containers.

7.17 Research and Development

7.17.1 Research activities will be undertaken to extend the shelf life of perishable agricultural products and to improve their quality to meet international standards;

7.17.2 Necessary initiative will be taken to allow duty-free import of raw materials, machinery and equipment by the export oriented industries for research and development purposes. Research institutes may be considered to avail this facility on recommendations from the Ministry of Commerce;

7.17.3 A certain portion of annual turnover may be considered as expenditure in Research & Development (R&D) by the manufacturer / exporter for providing policy supports;

7.17.4 Provide the necessary financial assistance to conduct need-based research activities with universities/research institutions to expand export trade.

7.18 Incentives and benefits for subcontracting-based exports

7.18.1 In order to build a strong supply chain and backward linkage industry in the export-oriented industry, sub-contracting based exports will be encouraged;

7.18.2 Like the main export enterprises, involved in sub-contracting will also be eligible for various incentives announced by the government, where applicable;

7.18.3 Sub-contracting enterprises should also ensure compliance. These enterprises will be provided with loan facilities similar to those of the original exporting company in order to ensure compliance.

7.19 Providing Multiple-Entry Visas and Related Assistance:

7.19.1 Multiple-entry visas will be provided to foreign investors and importers of Bangladeshi products. In this regard, if necessary, the Ministry of Commerce may send recommendations to the commercial wing officers of the Bangladesh Mission abroad and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Embassies. The Ministry of Commerce/Ministry of Foreign Affairs may, if it deems necessary, accept the recommendation of the Export Promotion Bureau.

7.19.2 EPB will provide necessary assistance to Bangladeshi exporters/businessmen in obtaining visas from other countries. For this purpose, a help desk will be opened at the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB); and

7.19.3 Bangladesh missions abroad and Commercial Councilors will further accelerate their activities to increase exports and strengthen their efforts to build close relationships between domestic exporters and foreign importers.

7.20 Training on Foreign Trade

7.20.1 Arrangements will be made to organize training, workshops, and seminars through BFTI and other educational and research institutions on matters related to foreign trade, particularly WTO and various trade agreements;

7.20.2 The EPB will organize training sessions, seminars and workshops in different parts of the country to inform exporters about the rules and regulations of export trade.

7.21 Participation in international trade fairs and solo exhibitions abroad, and other market development programs:

7.21.1 Facilities will be provided for encouraging participation international trade fairs held in various countries, single-country exhibitions, and other market development programs, as well as for organizing single trade fairs abroad in collaboration with government and private organizations. Initiatives will be taken to ensure the participation of small entrepreneurs and women entrepreneurs in these programs.

7.22 General and Product-Based Fairs:

Fairs featuring both general and specific products of international standards will be organized in the country to establish linkage between buyers and sellers, and increasing the gathering of foreign buyers for introducing export products to them;

7.23 Product Shipment:

7.23.1 Necessary measures will be taken to simplify the system of product shipment/transportation. If anyone wishes to charter a plane, provisions will be made to provide necessary assistance from the government;

7.23.2 Maximize the use of automation and modern technology, including a one-stop system, to expedite custom assessment-related services in the clearance of import and export products;

7.23.3 The Bangladesh Flag Vessels (Protection) Act, 2019 must be complied with for the shipment of exported products by sea. In addition to domestic ships, export products can also be transported by foreign ships.

7.24 Direct Flight Booking System:

7.25 To facilitate the easy transportation of fresh vegetables and other perishable goods from the northern regions of the country, as well as other areas, to their destinations while maintaining the quality of the products, the direct booking facility for these products will continue from all relevant domestic airports, including Rajshahi, Jashore, and Syedpur.

7.26 Encouraging use of domestic raw materials at higher rate

7.26.1 Composite knit/hosiery textile and garment manufacturing units will be encouraged to use more domestic raw materials. Other industries will also be encouraged to use more domestic raw materials.

7.27 Establishment of Management Information System (MIS):

7.27.1 The Trade Information Center (TIC) of the Export Promotion Bureau will be further strengthened and modernized so that exporters can easily access the necessary information;

7.28 Deemed Export Facilities

7.28.1 A deemed exporter will receive all the export facilities, including duty drawback, just like a direct exporter;

7.28.2 The National Board of Revenue (NBR), Bangladesh Bank, and the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) will take necessary measures to compile export income earned through deemed exporters separately.

7.29 Miscellaneous

7.29.1 Take steps to establish special arrangements/separate windows at ports/airports for the import/export of raw materials, fabrics, and samples for export-oriented industries;

7.29.2 Arrangements will be made to construct a modern ICD at a suitable place outside Dhaka city;

7.29.3 Infrastructure development of Chittagong port will be done by expanding the jetty and replacing necessary equipment (especially adequate crane facilities);

7.29.4 Trading houses, export houses, and trade centers including the establishment of special warehouses will be encouraged to be established in foreign countries;

7.29.5 Initiatives will be taken to enhance the capacity and efficiency of the Export Promotion Bureau to expedite settlement of export related trade disputes;

7.29.6 Cost Accounting Standard will be ensured in the Anti-dumping issue;

7.29.7 Steps will be taken to set up product and service specific development institutes/councils. Arrangements will be made to include the issue of export product and service sector development in various courses of different colleges and universities;

7.29.8 Initiative will be taken for exporters to be able to appoint agents abroad without prior permission from the Bangladesh Bank;

7.29.9 Measures will be taken to identify the benefits granted to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) under the WTO rules and inform all concerned;

7.29.10 Exporting firms will be encouraged to obtain ISO 9000 for achieving quality standards, ISO 14000 for environmental regulations, ISO 22000 for food safety (FSMS), and ISO 5001 for fuel and energy;

7.29.11 In order to use the Harmonized Code followed by the World Trade Organization in the import and export related LC and EXP forms, the use of codes with full description of the exported goods will be ensured;

7.29.12 Financial and revenue incentives will be reviewed from time to time and necessary measures will be taken as required;

7.29.13 Special arrangements will be made to allow covered vans to operate during the day for the purpose of exporting goods through the Kamalapur ICD and Pangaon ICT;

7.29.14 Special transportation arrangements will be made for the purpose of exporting agro-products and agro-processed products by sea, railways and roads;

7.29.15 Permission to issue Utilization Declaration (UD) based on the recommendation of the Ministry of Commerce in favor of the associations of the priority export sectors that have the capacity to reduce lead time in export trade and simplify business procedures;

7.29.16 Formulation of an effective, efficient, and comprehensive Exit Policy to provide protection to investors and encourage new entrepreneurs to enter the industry, with the aim of developing the investment environment;

7.29.17 Necessary action will be taken after reviewing the feasibility of establishing sector-based Central Warehouses to maintain the availability of raw materials for export-oriented industries to ensure smooth supply chains ;

7.29.18 The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement will be implemented to reduce trade costs and simplify trade;

7.29.19 Logistics capacity will be increased to reduce the production cost of products by formulating the National Logistics Policy;

7.29.20 Export lead time and various costs associated with port usage will be decreased by developing the infrastructure and increasing the facilities at sea, land, and airports;

7.29.21 Various initiatives will be taken to create and export new and higher value-added products in accordance with customer needs through research and development (R&D);

7.29.22 Actions can be taken to create and expand new markets for export products;

7.29.23 Steps will be taken to train entrepreneurs and employees, provide technical assistance to exporters, and improve product branding and quality;

7.29.24 To ensure the quality of products and increase their acceptability in the international market, an internationally recognized laboratory will be established with government support. Additionally, a halal certification system will be introduced to improve the halal certification system for exporting halal products;

7.29.25 To bring transparency in the services provided to investors and exporters and to save their time and money, the One Stop Shop facility can be fully launched. Wherein, all documents and licenses processing and other services of investors and exporters will be provided from a single place/website;

7.29.26 Various activities will be undertaken to promote "Made in Bangladesh" in order to showcase "Brand Bangladesh" to the world in the overall export system;

7.29.27 The Ministry of Shipping/Civil Aviation Authority/Port Authority will take measures to set up a multi-purpose cold storage facility in the port area;

7.29.28 Necessary steps will be taken to promote the export of registered geographical indication products;

7.29.29 To encourage product-based exports, the practice of declaring one product as the "Product of the Year" will be continued every year;

7.29.30 In order to encourage women entrepreneurs in the field of export, women CIPs will be selected every year and export trophies will be awarded to the best women entrepreneurs;

7.29.31 A data bank will be established and operated under the supervision and initiative of the Ministry of Commerce, with the cooperation of all relevant public/private institutions and under the National Trade Portal. This data bank will assist exporters, importers, banks and financial institutions, the National Board of Revenue, and other public and private stakeholders by providing information. This data bank will contain data on the following subjects:

- Conduct a Bilateral Country Profile of Bangladesh with other countries in the world;
- Export-oriented data, including the value and quantity of products;
- Export value and sector-wise export earnings;
- Country-wise quantity and cost of imported products;
- Country-wise production data of various products (which Bangladesh produces and exports)
- Import and export price index;
- List of important and influential marketers in different countries;
- Product-based demand and supply gap
- Sector-wise investment and financing data;
- GSP facilities and tariff benefits received under WTO, APTA, SAFTA in different countries;
- Terms and conditions of the Rules of Origin;
- Terms and conditions of the Sanitary and Phytosanitary;
- Updated tariff rates of different countries;
- Others.

Chapter Eight

Product- Specific Export Benefits

8.1 Textile and Ready-made Garment Sector

8.1.1 Steps will be taken to reduce the 'lead time' of garment exports and increase competitiveness by coordinating with all relevant authorities;

8.1.2 An initiative will be taken to formulate a comprehensive and rationale policy in consultation with all stakeholders, which includes providing cooperation to improve the working environment of ready-made garment factories, reduce fire and building accident risks, and ensure adherence with compliance standards at the factory level;

8.1.3 The Ministry of Commerce and the relevant industry (associations) will jointly take steps to provide appropriate training at home and abroad to enhance the efficiency and productivity of workers and employees working in the garment industry, introduce them to new technologies, and develop the capacity and skills of those involved in management;

8.1.4 To expand and consolidate the ready-made garment market, marketing missions will be sent to potential destination countries, single country textile and readymade garment fairs will be organized, and international fairs will be organized and participated into;

8.1.5 Necessary steps will be taken to increase cotton production in the country in order to reduce dependence on imported cotton for ready-made garment exports;

8.1.6 Provide low-interest and soft loans and grant exemptions from duties and taxes for diversifying ready-made garments and establishing man-made fiber-based textile and apparel industries as an alternative to cotton based on the demands of importing countries;

8.1.7 An Advisory Board will be formed consisting of members from the government and private sector to keep the cotton supply in the country uninterrupted and secure;

8.1.8 Initiatives will be taken to make the amount of VAT applicable for man-made fiber yarn similar to that of cotton yarn;

8.1.9 Necessary policy support will be provided to adopt Original Equipment Manufacturing (OEM) and Original Brand Manufacturing (OBM) systems with the aim to establish a system for producing higher value-added products in garment exports;

8.1.10 Special emphasis will be given to backward and forward linkage industries to increase export capacity;

8.1.11 Institutions without a bond license will be given the opportunity to produce hand-knitted sweaters for export to non-bonded areas using natural and artificial wool subject to the provision of a bank guarantee equivalent to the customs duty for raw materials imported by the concerned institution;

8.1.12 The Ministry of Commerce will take the initiative to coordinate the financial and technical assistance provided by various development partners related to export development;

8.1.13 The government will take steps to formulate a Standard Unified Code of Compliance that can be followed at a minimum by coordinating the demands of different countries and different types of buyers for all garment factories in the country; and

8.1.14 Support will be provided for research and development (R&D) activities to develop all relevant export products, including textiles and ready-made garments and garment accessories, in accordance with the tastes, demands (halal), and design and fashion trends of buyers by region (continent), and to enhance future competitive capacity.

8.2 Leather Industry:

8.2.1 As one of the largest and most labor-intensive export sectors, the leather sector will be given similar benefits that are provided to the ready-made garment industry;

8.2.2 Initiative will be taken to establish a 'Central Bonded Warehouse' to make raw materials for the leather industry more readily available and reduce lead times significantly;

8.2.3 Initiatives will be taken to classify compliant factories related to the footwear and leather industry under the green category;

8.2.4 Flat rate/duty-free facility will be provided for the import of essential chemicals to the tannery owners and non-tannery exporters who have significant contributions to export earnings;

8.2.5 Vulnerable leather industry factories will be provided with a loan rescheduling facility through policy support;

8.2.6 Initiatives will be taken to expand exports by strengthening the capacity of the leather and leather products sector to compete in the international market by increasing productivity and undertaking product development activities;

8.2.7 Apart from import, the domestic production of chemical manufacturing industries necessary for processing leather, various components of footwear, and various accessories of the leather industry will be encouraged. Foreign investment or joint investment will be encouraged in this regard;

8.2.8 The Leather Sector Business Promotion Council will take necessary steps for the holistic development of this industry;

8.2.9 In addition to leather products and shoes, foreign investment and joint venture investment will be encouraged in the footwear industry made with a mixture of synthetic/fabrics;

8.2.10 Initiative will be taken to make the existing bond facility for the export-oriented leather industry easier and time-convenient;

8.2.11 Necessary actions will be taken for making the existing duty and tax refund system and simplified, competitive and time-bound,;

8.2.12 A coordinated 'Plan of Action' will be adopted to increase productivity by strengthening research activities to improve the quality, technological development, diversification, and variation of leather products through balancing, modernization, rehabilitation and expansion (BMRE) and other measures in the leather industry;

8.2.13 Provide assistance to micro and women entrepreneurs to participate in international fairs and exhibitions along with large entrepreneurs to create market opportunities;

8.2.14 Coordinated efforts will be undertaken to implement the 'Roadmap for Export Development of the Leather Sector' and the Technology Centre (TC) to achieve the desired export growth in the leather sector;

8.2.15 Initiatives will be taken to establish service centers, including the establishment of advanced chemical laboratories to ensure the quality of leather and leather products;

8.2.16 Training will be arranged at home and abroad for entrepreneurs to overcome the management crisis of the leather industry;

8.2.17 Leather industry will be encouraged to use low level of nitrogen and sodium chlorate. Necessary measures will be taken to test the quality of leather export products;

8.2.18 Assistance will be provided to improve the business relationship between tannery owners and agents to enhance negotiation and marketing skills;

8.2.19 Tannery owners will be encouraged to produce finished leather from crust leather;

8.2.20 Initiatives will be taken to make the Design Development Center more effective in order to diversify footwear and leather products;

8.2.21 In order to develop and improve export-oriented leather products, steps will be taken to modernize the Leather Technology College, including the establishment of a Design and Fashion Institute;

8.2.22 Entrepreneurs will be assisted to participate in international trade fairs and exhibitions to create markets; and

8.2.23 Necessary measures will be taken to facilitate and ensure availability of chemicals and other materials for leather industry.

8.3 Jute and Jute-based Industry:

8.3.1 Initiatives will be taken to make the overseas missions more dynamic, send marketing missions abroad and assist in participating in international fairs and exhibitions to expand the market abroad for jute and jute-based products;

8.3.2 Arrangements will be made to introduce feeder vessels from Mongla Port to various routes;

8.3.3 Commercial banks will provide loan facilities at low interest/service charges to exporters of jute products;

8.3.4 A coordinated 'Plan of Action' will be adopted to increase the productivity of the jute industry by intensifying research activities for the development and diversification of jute products, and by taking BMRE and other necessary measures for the jute mills;

8.3.5 Necessary steps will be taken to identify and eliminate the obstacles to increasing the export of jute products and diversified jute products;

8.3.6 Government assistance will be provided to set up design centers in all the divisions of the country to bring diversity to jute products;

8.3.7 Jute products will be encouraged to be cultivated with modern machinery and scientifically like agricultural products.

8.4. Primary Agricultural Products:

8.4.1 A roadmap will be developed to improve the quality verification and control system for plants and plant products, and arrangements will be made to enhance the capacity of the Plant Quarantine Wing of the Department of Agricultural Extension and other quality control agencies, including the BSTI;

8.4.2 In order to maintain quality and traceability in the production of exportable vegetables, potatoes, betel leaves and fruits including mangoes, plants and plant-based products, the use of Crop/Land Zoning, Contract Farming and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) will be encouraged;

8.4.3 Subject to availability, government-owned fallow land will be allocated to enterprising exporters who want to produce vegetables, flowers, foliage, and fruits and will be encouraged to establish export villages;

8.4.4 Domestic production of modern, scientific, and environmentally friendly packaging materials necessary for the export of vegetables, flowers, foliage, and fruits will be encouraged;

8.4.5 Necessary measures will be taken to upgrade existing test facilities to international standards and obtain relevant accreditation to meet the Phyto-sanitary Requirements of importing countries for the export of potatoes, betel leaves, mangoes, other fruits, and vegetables. Capacity to detect pathogens and diseases, as well as to determine Heavy Metal, Chemical analysis, and Maximum Residue Level (MRL);

8.4.6 Training arrangements for vegetable, flower and foliage and fruit producers and exporters will continue;

8.4.7 For agricultural product export, initiatives will be taken to export all kinds of infection-free products. In this regard, the Department of Agricultural Extension will play the main role;

8.4.8 In order to follow the Cool Chain System for exporting agricultural products, initiatives will be taken to construct Central Warehouses in other divisional cities like the Central Warehouse established in Shyampur, Dhaka, and to set up packing centers near the airport for export convenience;

8.4.9 Appropriate initiatives will be taken to ensure that plants and plant products are not exported without fulfilling the import conditions of the importing country, and training arrangements will be made to inform the exporters and farmers;

8.4.10 Initiatives will be taken to create Pest Free Areas (PFAs) and Areas of Low Pest Prevalence (ALPPs) for the production of exportable potatoes, fruits, and vegetables;

8.4.11 Initiatives will be taken to establish Primary Collection Centers at the production level and set up packing houses (warehouses) based on production areas;

8.4.12 Measures will be taken to make the phyto-sanitary activities strong and efficient, and the issuance of e-phyto-sanitary certificates will be expanded;

8.4.13 Assistance will be provided for the installation of advanced equipment at the field level and for the research to develop varieties of agricultural product in accordance with the domestic as well as global market demand.

8.5. Fish and Fish Products:

8.5.1 To encourage shrimp and fish farmers to adopt improved traditional methods (Improved Extensive) and semi-intensive (Semi Intensive) methods of shrimp and fish farming while

maintaining the natural balance, and providing loans at low interest rates, payable in easy installments;

8.5.2 Venture- capital will be provided to the frozen fish and fish product sector to produce, process, and export value-added products;

8.5.3 Assistance will continue for the commercial production and commercialization of Venami shrimp;

8.5.4 To ensure improved product quality and compliance with Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) standards, initiatives will be taken to enhance capacity, including the establishment of internationally recognized accredited testing laboratories through public-private partnerships or joint ventures;

8.5.5 To strengthen the quality control system for frozen food, duty-free import of essential quality control equipment will be encouraged. The Department of Fisheries and BCSIR will take measures to develop their accredited testing laboratories;

8.5.6 A special monitoring system or traceability system will be developed at all stages from hatching to fish production, processing, and packaging;

8.5.7 Arrangements will be made to send marketing missions abroad, organize single-country trade fairs abroad, and organize and participate in international fairs at home and abroad to expand and consolidate the frozen food market;

8.5.8 The customs authority must ensure before the release of the consignment that the imported fish feed is fit for use and whether it contains any harmful or prohibited substances. BSTI and the Department of Fisheries will provide necessary assistance in this regard, and the Department of Fisheries will take necessary measures to improve and expand the quality verification system;

8.5.9 To ensure the safety of shrimp and fish intended for export, necessary khas land will be allocated and low-interest loans will be provided for the construction of Common Receiving Centres and Cold Storage in shrimp and fish production areas to ensure quick delivery to processing plants;

8.5.10 As 100% export-oriented industries, reasonable tariff benefits will be provided for the import of various types of capital machinery for installation in frozen shrimp and fish processing factories, including fishing gear and other equipment required for the marine fish harvesting trawler industry;

8.5.11 If a container of exported frozen shrimp and fish (of Bangladesh origin) is returned to Bangladesh from abroad due to defects or any other reason, the customs department will simplify the procedure for its quick release in accordance with section 22(c) of the existing Customs Act, 1969;

8.5.12 Considering the risks in shrimp and fish farming ‘Shrimp and Fish insurance’, similar to agricultural crops, will be introduced;

8.5.13 In order to increase shrimp and fish production, special projects will be taken by the Water Development Board and the Fisheries Department to create other infrastructure including renovation of dams and excavation of canals in the cultivated areas;

8.5.14 To increase shrimp and fish production, arrangements will be made to withdraw duty and VAT on Pona (smelt), food, electricity and chemicals etc.;

8.5.15 Strategies will be adopted to provide necessary training and awareness to shrimp and fish farmers to encourage them in improved traditional and semi-intensive shrimp and fish farming;

8.5.16 Necessary technical assistance will be provided to supply Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) or virus-free shrimp and Pona/small fish;

8.5.17 Arrangements will be made to import Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) or virus-free shrimp and Pona/small fish without any duty;

8.5.18: Registered small shrimp and fish farmers will be provided with low-interest loan facilities to alleviate poverty;

8.5.19: Initiatives will be taken to promote Bangladesh's Bagda Chingri (Black Tiger shrimp) as a "national brand" globally;

8.5.20 To meet the high demand for exports, initiatives will be taken to cultivate crabs and eels while maintaining the natural balance. Additionally, assistance will be provided to establish processing factories in these two sectors. To facilitate exports, an initiative will be taken to set up a modern packing center zone near the airport for exporting live crabs and eels;

8.5.21 Necessary measures will be taken to produce and market shrimp and fish that are free from harmful chemicals;

8.5.22 To remain competitive in the international market and control production costs, arrangements will be made to reduce the rate of working capital loans provided by banks for shrimp exports;

8.5.23 Initiatives will be taken to rehabilitate vulnerable but viable shrimp and fish processing factories;

8.5.24 Necessary measures will be taken to expand commercial farming of Venami species of shrimp;

8.5.25 Arrangements will be made for the issuance of online health certificates by the Department of Fisheries for the export of fishery products.

8.6. Tea Industry:

8.6.1 Initiatives will be taken to bring uncultivated land under tea gardens to cultivation;

8.6.2 Arrangements will be made for the rehabilitation of ailing tea gardens;

8.6.3 Steps will be taken to provide gas connections in the tea gardens to make the price competitive;

8.6.4 All possible assistance will be provided to expedite the lease operation of those tea gardens which have not yet been completed;

8.6.5 To improve the quality of tea and increase tea productivity in order to survive in the international market, and to modernize tea factories, the bank will take necessary measures to provide loans on easy terms;

8.6.6 To alleviate poverty, small-scale tea producing farms will be provided with loan facilities and other benefits;

8.6.7 With a view to encouraging the export of packaged tea, duty-drawback benefits/bond benefits will be provided as per the rules on the FOB value for imported packaging materials along with duty-free import of packaging materials through bank guarantee;

8.6.8 In order to expand and consolidate the tea market abroad, marketing missions will be sent, and arrangements will be made to participate in international fairs abroad;

8.6.9 In marketing Bangladeshi tea abroad, the Bangladesh Tea Board will take necessary steps to establish the "Sreemangal Tea" brand name;

8.6.10 Assistance will be provided for the expansion of small-scale tea cultivation with a view to increase the export;

8.6.11 Activities will continue to implement the government-approved 'Development Roadmap: Bangladesh Tea Industry' to develop the tea industry and increase tea exports;

8.6.12 Production of diversified products from tea and its export will be encouraged.

8.6.13 Extensive branding activities of Bangladeshi tea through Bangladesh Missions abroad will continue on the occasion of the National 'Tea' Day.

8.7 Pharmaceutical Industry and Medical Equipment:

8.7.1 The possibility of introducing a passbook system or an alternative method for importing raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry will be examined;

8.7.2 Actions will be taken to fully operationalize the Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient Park in Dhaka;

8.7.3 Initiatives will be taken to establish a similar Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient Park in Chittagong and attract foreign investment;

8.7.4 In the context of LDC Graduation, effective and coordinated steps will be taken to implement the "National API (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients) and Laboratory Reagents Production and Export Policy" formulated to ensure a competitive and uninterrupted supply of raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry, and to promote sustainable development and growth of the API sector; and

8.7.5 In order to expand pharmaceutical exports, assistance will be provided in signing/obtaining approval of Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) with the relevant regulatory authorities of potential export markets.

8.8 Plastics and Toys

8.8.1 Steps will be taken to expedite the establishment of a plastic/industrial city in Sirajdikhan, Munshiganj and the Special Economic Zone;

8.8.2 Actions will be taken to provide Inter Bond Transfer Facilities for plastics;

8.8.3 Arrangements will be made to provide low-interest and easy-term loans for setting up molds required for plastic product manufacturing;

8.8.4 Assistance will be provided for greater participation in international fairs to promote and develop exports of Bangladeshi plastic products in the world market;

8.8.5 Initiatives will be taken to set up accredited laboratories for quality testing and certification of plastic products and garment accessories. In addition, arrangements will be made for testing the quality of these products by BSTI;

8.8.6 Both direct and indirect export earnings will be included in the export earnings displayed in the plastic sector;

8.8.7 Initiatives will be taken to classify the plastic industry sector as green;

8.8.8 Industrial establishments in the plastic sector will implement the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) policy of the Circular Economy in product manufacturing and take specific action plans for waste management. Incentives will be provided to export recycled products;

8.8.9 Necessary measures will be taken to enhance the capacity of exporters through the Business Promotion Council formed for plastic products;

8.8.10 Production and export of toys will be encouraged with necessary supports.

8.9 Shipbuilding Industry:

8.9.1 Integrated initiatives will be undertaken in line with the 'Shipbuilding Industry Development Policy-2021', formulated for the shipbuilding industry sector as a labor-intensive and potential export sector;

8.9.2 The Bangladesh Bank will take necessary steps to create a refinancing fund to provide low-interest, soft loans for the development of the shipbuilding industry;

8.9.3 The Bangladesh Bank will take necessary measures to utilize the funds formed to provide easy-term, low-interest loans for the development of the shipbuilding industry.

8.10 Light Engineering Products:

8.10.1 A "Light Engineering Cluster Village" will be established near Dhaka to develop the light engineering industry;

8.10.2 Initiatives will be taken to set up a state-of-the-art laboratory and common facilities center for testing the quality of light engineering products. Research and development, and skill development programs for workers will be undertaken to develop light engineering products and enhance capacity;

8.10.3 Initiatives to increase the export of light engineering products in the international market by increasing productivity and undertaking product development activities;

8.10.4 Industrial owners will be encouraged to classify the factories of the light engineering industry as environmentally green;

8.10.5 Arrangements will be made for easy loan disbursement at low interest rates for the installation of advanced technology in the light engineering industry;

8.10.6 Necessary measures will be taken to develop the skills of workers employed in the light engineering industry;

8.10.7 The tariff rates for importing products and raw materials of the light engineering sector will be rationalized and long-term tax exemption will be provided for the development of the light engineering sector.

8.11 Agricultural Processed Products:

8.11.1 The "Agro-Products Business Promotion Council" will take necessary measures to improve and control the quality of agricultural and agro-based products;

8.11.2 Coordinated activities will be undertaken to implement the roadmap titled "Status of Food-Related Agricultural Products and Development of the Food Processing Industry: Problems, Potentials, and Actions" aimed to increase the production and export of quality food;

8.11.3 Necessary measures will be taken to attract foreign investment in the processed agricultural products sector;

8.11.4 Necessary measures will be taken to introduce international standard testing, certification, accreditation and quality packaging systems to increase the export of processed agricultural products.

8.12 Herbal Products:

8.12.1 Production and export of herbal medicinal products and materials will be encouraged. Necessary initiatives will be taken to establish necessary accredited certification laboratories of international standards;

8.12.2 The Herbal Product Development Council will take necessary steps for the overall development of the herbal products sector.

8.13 Handicrafts:

8.13.1 To increase women's employment, achieve economic self-reliance, and create opportunities for employment alongside household work, 'Handicraft Products' have been declared as the Product of the Year 2024;

8.13.2 Steps will be taken to establish handicraft villages in Dhaka and all other locations;

8.13.3 Commercial production of diversified jute products, bamboo, cane, coconut, betel nut, water hyacinth, banana tree, palm, wood, etc. will be encouraged to ensure availability of raw materials for handicrafts;

8.13.4 Export of value-added products made from versatile jute products, bamboo, cane, coconut coir, water hyacinth and other domestic materials will be encouraged;

8.13.5 Production of traditional potteries in different parts of the country and their export will be encouraged;

8.13.6 Assistance will be provided for the development of design in order to bring innovation and diversity of handicrafts products. Steps will be taken to establish a design center under joint initiative of public and private sector;

8.13.7 Multidimensional training will be arranged on the export of handicrafts;

8.13.8 Arrangements will be made to send marketing team abroad, to organize and participate in international fairs at home and abroad to expand and consolidate the market for handicrafts;

8.13.9 Initiatives will be taken for One Village One Product. Exhibitions will be organized at the District, Upazila, Division, and Dhaka levels by selecting GI and well-known products from all Upazila and District levels;

8.13.10 Loans and financial assistance will be provided to encourage women entrepreneurs in the handicraft sector;

8.13.11 Arrangements will be made to export/sell these handicraft products and products produced by women entrepreneurs through online or e-commerce;

8.13.12 Active initiatives will be taken with SME Foundation, Joyeeta Foundation, JDPC, E-Cab and other public and private organizations in the production, marketing, export and diversification of handicrafts.

8.13 Miscellaneous:

8.14.1 Export of gold jewelry, gold coins, and gold bars produced in domestic gold refineries in accordance with the Gold Policy-2018 (Amended)-2021 will be encouraged;

8.14.2 To promote the export of silver jewelry, the industry will be encouraged by formulating supporting policies for the import of raw materials for jewelry;

8.14.3 Export of imported rough diamonds after processing will be encouraged;

8.14.4 Incentives and assistance will be provided for the production and export of imitation jewelry;

8.14.5 Arrangements will be made to ensure uninterrupted gas supply to the export-oriented ceramic industry;

8.14.6 The export of quality organic products, including organic plant-based items, will be encouraged;

8.14.7 Infrastructure will be developed to extract, process, and preserve resources from the marine environment in order to implement plans related to the Blue Economy; and

8.14.8 Tariff and tax benefits will be provided for the import of logistics and goods/raw materials related to the Blue Economy, and policy support will be provided for the export of resources obtained from the marine environment.

Chapter Nine

Supportive measures to expand the export of service sector

9.1: Scope of Service Sector:

The following service sectors will be covered under the National Export Policy, except services provided by government institutions:

- 1.** Professional Services (such as legal, accounting, auditing, bookkeeping, architectural, engineering, taxation, integrated engineering services, medical and dental, veterinary, nursing, midwifery, paramedical personnel, services provided by a physiotherapist and psychotherapist, other professional services);
- 2.** Computer and related services (such as consultancy services, software implementation, data processing, databases, IT and IT-enabled services, business process outsourcing services etc.);
- 3.** Research and development services (e.g. research and development services related to natural sciences, social sciences and humanities; inter-disciplinary etc.);
- 4.** Real Estate services;
- 5.** Rental and leasing services (aircraft, ships, machineries and materials etc.);
- 6.** Postal and courier services;
- 7.** Telecommunication services;
- 8.** Audio visual services (motion picture and distribution services, motion picture projection, radio and television services, radio and television transmission, sound recording etc.);
- 9.** Construction and related engineering services;
- 10.** Other commercial services (e.g.: advertising, market research, management consulting, technical testing, photographic services, printing, publishing, packaging, convention services, building-cleaning services, materials management and repair services, shipping services, etc.).

9.2 Expansion Activities of Information Technology Services and Products:

9.2.1 Maximum use of ICT in the country will be ensured to develop an information communication system. The use of information technology will be ensured in the management of all types of business activities, including import and export trade, for which government permission is required;

9.2.2 Feasibility of opening marketing centers abroad will be explored including strengthening contacts with expatriate Bangladeshi to expand exports of IT sector;

9.2.3 Initiative for establishing “IT Park” in the country for software production and export will be continued;

9.2.4 Necessary measures will be taken to connect sub-marine fiber optic cables to the national IT backbone, facilitate high-speed data transmission lines and strengthen the base of the IT sector regionally;

9.2.5 Measures will be taken to increase opportunities for the development of the ICT sector through the ICT Business Promotion Council;

9.2.6 Initiatives will be taken to carry out necessary publicity through the EPB (Export Promotion Bureau of Bangladesh) and Bangladesh Missions located abroad, with the aim of branding the ICT industry of Bangladesh and its export;

9.2.7 Customs, Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, and the Export Promotion Bureau will provide support in bringing and returning the necessary hardware and equipment for software exhibition at international and tourist locations during IT fairs;

9.2.8 Foreign exchange received through bank channels through Confirmed Work Orders in software and IT sectors like LC and execution of the contract will be accepted as export income;

9.2.9 Efforts will be continued to ensure internet broadband connectivity across the country and to keep the cost of bandwidth reasonable throughout the country;

9.2.10 Integrated initiatives will be undertaken to provide necessary training to mid-level management employed in the ICT sector;

9.2.11 Policy supports will be provided to increase employment and exports in the freelancing sector and introduce a suitable banking system for bringing income from exported services directly to the country through banking channels;

9.2.12 Action will be taken to establish a testing lab to ensure international standards for digital products and services;

9.2.13 Actions will be taken to ensure the swift and duty-free import and export of warranty and sample products from abroad.

9.3 Capacity Building Measures for Export Development:

9.3.1 Infrastructural Development:

1. Ensure uninterrupted internet connectivity at affordable prices across the country (with the exception of a few areas);
2. Effective measures will be taken to promote e-commerce exports by recognizing them as direct exports;
3. Special financial and technical assistance will be provided to develop the necessary technology, logistics and infrastructure to engage in the virtual market;
4. Bangladesh Bank will take necessary measures to establish an independent, effective, and internationally accepted payment system for the purpose of earning/receiving foreign currency receivable in case of export through e-commerce;
5. The Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education will take necessary steps to increase the importance of communicative English education in the curriculum as well as to include Business Communication in the curriculum at the higher secondary level;
6. In order to create demand and recognition for Bangladesh's services in potential export destinations, the Bangladesh Technical Education Board and the Technical Education Department will take necessary steps to upgrade the diploma-level curriculum related to the highest priority service sectors in this policy to international standards;
7. With the aim to creating demand and obtaining recognition for Bangladesh's services in potential export destinations, The University Grants Commission, in consultation with the relevant universities, will take necessary measures to align the curriculum of undergraduate and postgraduate level programs relating to the highest priority service sectors under this policy to international standard;
8. To facilitate service export through Commercial Presence, Bangladeshi service providers will be granted permission by the relevant authority, in accordance with Bangladesh Bank's regulations, to establish offices, branches, or subsidiaries abroad for service delivery, subject to conditions. If any legal obstacles hinder this process, the relevant authorities will take steps to reform the laws;
9. Obtaining tourist visas for Bangladesh will be made easier. Separate zones will be created at tourist spots for foreigners;

10. Separate quotas will be reserved for foreign tourists in domestic communication (train and airplane);
11. In order to create demand for foreign students in Bangladeshi universities, quality accommodation and security must be ensured.

9.3.2 Training:

This policy will prioritize the highest priority sectors and establish necessary training institutes at the district and Upazila levels to transform the country's manpower into skilled human resources.

1. The relevant service provider authority will take the necessary action in this regard;
2. Various certificate training courses will be conducted in these institutes in alignment with the global market demand;
3. The relevant institutions shall take necessary measures to upgrade the existing training curriculum of various universities/training academies/institutes of the country to international standards;
4. If the cost of training courses increases due to upgrading them to international standards, subsidies will be provided in justified cases;
5. Language training institutes will take necessary initiatives to promote the learning of commercially important languages (e.g., English, Mandarin Chinese, French, Spanish, Arabic, and Japanese). Incentives will be provided to establish private language training institutes in this regard;
6. BFTI will organize training on the World Trade Organization (WTO) rules and regulations regarding the service sector.

9.3.3 Service Branding and Marketing Research:

1. Advertisements and promotions will be arranged to brand Bangladeshi services in the global market;
2. Arrangements will have to be made to display the Bangladeshi service sector at international trade fairs/expos etc. organized/participated in by the Export Promotion Bureau;
3. Bangladesh missions abroad will take effective initiatives for export development of service sector along with;

4. Training institutes will take necessary measures to find jobs in online marketplace apart from the training content;
5. The Export Promotion Bureau will take necessary initiatives for interaction between buyers and sellers of services.

9.3.4 Research and Development:

1. Bangladesh Bank, with the assistance of the Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission will compile more detailed country and sector-specific import and export statistics for the service sector;
2. The Export Promotion Bureau will continue to publish the service export statistics prepared by the Bangladesh Bank, on EPB's website as before ;
3. The Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission and BFTI will conduct sectoral studies on various service sectors and formulate research-based recommendations to increase export opportunities in the service sector;
4. Research and development opportunities should be created to improve the quality of services produced in the country. The Government, in consultation with the National Board of Revenue, will arrange necessary incentives to create interest in research and development programs among the service providers.

9.3.5 Institutional Coordination Measures:

1. The Export Promotion Bureau will take necessary steps to increase export of the services sector by formulating an integrated 'Plan of Action' in coordination with various agencies;
2. Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission (BTTC) will establish a "Service Sector" division to further accelerate trade in the service sector. It will take necessary measures to coordinate the work of various public and private institutions to review the existing domestic laws, rules and regulations under the various service-related ministries, departments and agencies; identify Bangladesh's offensive and defensive interests in the service sector under various trade agreements, and the existing problems in service export.

9.4 Incentives for service exports:

9.4.1 Financial Incentives

1. Exporters will receive a 2 percent incentive for service exports through Mode 1 if the transaction is done through banking channels;
2. In the case of service export through Mode 4, the exporter will be provided with a 2.5 percent incentive (the rate applicable to remittances) if the transaction is done through the banking channel;
3. The Ministry of Shipping will take necessary measures to provide incentives to shipping companies on the total freight charges for products imported into Bangladesh through back-to-back LCs if those products are transported by Bangladeshi flag vessels.

9.4.2 National Level Awards: National Export Trophy will be awarded.

ANNEX I

List of prohibited export goods

Sl.	Details of Product	Harmonized System (HS) Heading
1.	All petroleum and petroleum-based products excluding natural gas-derived petroleum and petroleum-based products (such as naphtha, furnace oil, lubricant oil, bitumen, condensate, MTT, and MS. However, this prohibition will not apply to the export of petroleum and LNG by foreign investors under the Production Sharing Contract, in accordance with their agreement.	Export of all petroleum and petroleum products other than HS Code Heading 27.10 to 27.15 is prohibited.
	(b) Apart from goods that are prohibited for export and those that are conditionally exportable, a passenger can carry goods made in Bangladesh worth US\$200 (two hundred) as an excess of personal baggage in their accompanied baggage while traveling abroad. No facilities such as duty drawback/adjustment, subsidy, etc. will be provided for the goods taken abroad in this way.	Not specified
2.	Jute seeds and flax seeds	Jute seeds 12.09.99 and flax seeds 12.07.99
3.	Rice (excluding rice and aromatic rice at the government-to-government level) and all types of pulses (excluding processed pulses).	Rice 10.06 and Lentils 07.13
4.	The Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012 (Act No. 30 of 2012) states in Section 29 that any person- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ (a) In any other route excluding export customs ports; ✓ (b) Where applicable, without CITES certificate; and ✓ (c) Shall not export or re-export any wild animal or its parts, trophies, incomplete trophies, or plants or their parts or products derived from them, as specified in Schedule 4, without a license. 	Not specified
5.	Firearms, ammunition, and related materials.	93.01 to 93.06
6.	Radioactive material	28.44
7.	Archaeological rare objects	97.05
8.	Any product produced from a human skeleton or human blood	Not specified
9.	(a) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Shrimp other than chilled, frozen, and processed 	

	<p>(b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All types of processed lobster smaller than 61/70 count/pound (<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>); ✓ Tiger prawns (<i>Penaeus monodon</i>) smaller than size 71/90 count/pound; ✓ Shrimp smaller than 100/200 count/pound, such as: Brown shrimp (<i>Metapenaeus monoceros</i>), Yellow shrimp (<i>Metapenaeus brevicornis</i>), White shrimp (<i>Fenneropenaeus indicus</i>); ✓ All types of processed shrimp except PUD (Peeled and Undeined) and cooked, with a count of 100/200 per pound. Also, PUD and cooked smaller-sized shrimp such as Bagda, Cat Tiger, or Rainbow (<i>Parapenaeopsis sculptilis</i>) and Red Tiger, Coromandel (<i>Parapenaeopsis stylifera</i>) with a count smaller than 300/500 per pound. 	03.06 HS Code: shrimps other than chilled, frozen and unprocessed
10.	Onions, garlic, and ginger,	Onion and garlic 07.03 and ginger 90.10.11
11.	Bamboo, wood, and wood chips/timber logs (excluding handicrafts made from these). However, rubber wood from the Forest Industries Corporation can be exported as raw material for the furniture industry located in the export processing zone, which will be considered as an deemed export. The aforementioned furniture industries must submit the export records of furniture made from the mentioned wood to the relevant authorities.	44.03
12.	All species of frogs (living or dead) and frog legs	01.06,02.08 and 02.10

ANNEX II

List of Products under Conditional Export

Sl.	Details of Product	Harmonized System (HS) Heading
1.	Soyabean oil and palm oil	Soyabean oil 15.07 and Palm oil 15.11
2.	Urea fertilizer produced in factories other than Kafco can be exported with the permission of the Ministry of Industry.	31.02.10
3.	Entertainment programs, songs, dramas, movies, documentaries, etc., in the form of audio cassettes, video cassettes, CDs, DVDs, etc., can be exported with the approval of the Ministry of Information.	Not specified
4.	Natural gas-derived petroleum and petroleum products (such as naphtha, furnace oil, bitumen, condensate, MTT, and MS) can be exported with the approval of the Fuel and Mineral Resources Division. However, lubricating oil can be exported without any conditions, and in this case, the Fuel and Mineral Resources Division must be informed of the export volume.	27.10 to 27.15
5.	Chemical substances listed in Schedules 1, 2, and 3 of the Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act, 2006, shall be prohibited from export or allowed for export in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the said Act.	Instead of HS Code, it will be identifiable by the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registration number.
6.	Sugar	17.01
7.	Hilsa Fish	Hilsa fish under HS Code 03.02
8.	Aromatic rice (Kalijira, Kalijira TPL-62, Chinigura, Chini Atap, Chinikanai, Badshabhog, Kataribhog, Madanbhog, Radhunipagal, Banshful, Jatabanshful, Binnaphul, Tulshimla, Tulshi Atap, Tulshimoni, Madhumala, Khorma, Sakkurkhorma, Nuniya, Pashushail, Durbashail, Begunbichi, Kalpakhri, Puniya, Kaminisur, Krishnabhog, Gobindabhog, Shirabhog, Chinishail, Sadagura, Madhumadhab, Dudhshail, BR-5 (Dulabhog), BRRI Dhan-34, BRRI Dhan-37, BRRI Dhan-38, BRRI Dhan-50. Additionally, any other rice that the government declares as "aromatic rice" from time to time will also be included).	Export of rice other than aromatic rice included in HS code 10.06 is prohibited.
9.	Thick-grained mung dal	Export of pulses other than thick- grains and processed pulses under HS Heading 07.13 is prohibited.
10.	Blood plasma for research purposes	30.02

11.	The Ministry of Commerce will allow the export of raw crocodile skins and meat produced in privately or jointly owned farms on a commercial basis, subject to the approval/no-objection of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.	02.08.50
12.	Re-melted Lead produced from a battery recycling plant recognized by the Department of Environment will be exportable under VAT registration.	78.01
13.	Recovered, reclaimed or recycled ozone-depleting substances will be exportable subject to the Ozone-depleting substances (control) rules, 2004 and subsequent amendments and the permission of the Department of Environment.	Not specified
14.	Leather imported under the Bonded Warehouse facility can be processed and re-exported in an environment-friendly manner through liquid and solid waste management using an ETP (Effluent Treatment Plant).	Not specified
15.	Sand	25.05
16.	Raw, wet-blue leather is exportable on a case-to-case basis.	41.01 to 41.03
17.	Blue Swimming Crab harvested as by-catch	03.06

Time-bound Action Plan for Implementing the Export Policy 2024-27:

Sl.	Activities	Implementation Period	Implementing Agency	Implementing Partner
Implementation Strategy				
1.	Undertake integrated activities to upgrade the quality of export products, standardize the quality verification and halal certification, and other certification systems to International standards (Sec: 2.2.8);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Finance Division, Ministry of Commerce Relevant Associations and Chambers, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
2.	Encouraging the use of advanced, sustainable, and environmentally friendly technologies to ensure standards and compliance, producing quality products in accordance with high-value international standards, and ensuring compliance in accordance with international laws and regulations (Sec: 2.2.8);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Finance Division, Ministry of Commerce Relevant Associations and Chambers, Ministry of Environment,

				Forest and Climate Change
3.	Developing appropriate plans to expand and accelerate export trade by giving top priority to the service sector, including ICT, adopting strategies for e-commerce and e-governance, and the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR)" (Sec: 2.2.9)	2024-June 2027	Bangladesh Bank, Finance Department, Financial Institutions Division	Ministry of Commerce, ICT Division, EPB, Business Associations and Chambers
4.	Taking specific measures to increase the participation of women entrepreneurs in exports by providing special and preferential policy benefits such as loan facilities and financial assistance without collateral, providing low-cost licenses and certifications, women-friendly banking system, increasing efficiency through vocational training, etc. (Sec: 2.2.10);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Commerce, Export Promotion Bureau of Bangladesh, Small and Medium Enterprise Foundation, Bangladesh Bank, National Board of Revenue	Internal Resources Division, Financial Institutions Division, Information and Communication Technology Division, FBCCI, Relevant Business Organizations and Chambers, Women's Chambers etc.
5.	Specific plans to be adopted for the implementation of circular economy and sustainable development strategies in the production of export-oriented industries. Such production and exports will be encouraged (Sec: 2.2.12).	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Commerce, FBCCI (Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry), Business Associations and Chambers

6.	Enhancing professional knowledge and skills and developing negotiation capabilities related to bilateral, multilateral, or free trade agreement negotiations (Sec: 2.3.2);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission, EPB	Finance Division, Ministry of Industry, National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Bank, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
7.	Formulation of specific, effective and time-bound action plans to establish effective linkages with various export-supporting ministries, departments, offices, organizations, relevant trade organizations and chambers, and identify areas of sector-based cooperation and implement them for the sustainable development and expansion of export trade. (Sec: 2.3.4);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce	Ministry of Industry, Finance Division, National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Bank, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, BSTI (Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution), FBCCI and Chamber of Industries and Associations
8.	The implementation progress of the Export Policy 2024-27 will be reviewed from time to time through the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Sec: 2.3.4).	2024-June 2027	The Ministry of Commerce, EPB, CCCI&E, BTTC, BFTI and other departments/organizations of the Ministry of Commerce.	Finance Division, Ministry of Industry, National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Bank, All relevant ministries/divisions, FBCCI, Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Associations
9.	Undertaking necessary actions in coordination with the relevant public and private sectors to	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce	Ministry of Industry, Finance

	diversify products and markets for export, and to assist in branding Bangladeshi products and producing high value-added export products (Sec: 2.3.5);			Division, National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Bank, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, EPB, BSTI, BPC, BTTC, FBCCI, Industry Chambers and Associations
10.	Formulation of necessary recommendations for concluding Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) with export potential countries (Sec: 2.3.5);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Industry	The Ministry of Industry, BSTI, FBCCI
11.	Providing Bangladeshi exporters, trade associations, and business organizations with information on compliance, standards and technology, certification accreditation-related information, documents and legal requirements, tariff and non-tariff structure, potential and obstacles, and information on relevant importers in export markets (Sec: 2.3.5);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry	EPB, BFTI, Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission, BPC
12.	Providing policy support for the production and export of intermediate goods to establish a strong position in the global value chain (Sec: 2.3.5);	2024-June 2027	BITAC, BSCIC, Bangladesh Bank, National Board of Revenue (NBR), BEZA, BEPZA	Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Commerce, FBCCI, Business Organizations and Chambers
13.	Organizing single fairs of Bangladeshi products and effectively participating in international fairs, exchanging trade delegations, and signing memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with foreign trade organizations and chambers to introduce products and explore new markets. (Sec: 2.3.6);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, EPB, Embassies	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, related associations and chambers.

14.	Taking action in light of the reality that Bangladesh's duty-free and quota-free access to various countries for its products will be lost or limited in the context of graduating from a least developed country to a developing country in 2026 (Sec: 2.3.6);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, EPB, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Tariff Commission	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, related associations and chambers.
Export Diversification				
15.	Making sector specific Business Promotion Council dynamic and modern (Sec: 6.1.1);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce	Finance Division, Bangladesh Bank, Relevant Sector Associations
16.	Providing benefits to the highest priority and special development sectors (Sec: 6.5)	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, EPB, Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission (BTTC), Bangladesh Bank, Finance Division, National Board of Revenue, Internal Resources Division, Financial Institutions Division	FBCCI, Business organizations and chambers
17.	Adopting Inter-sectoral Projects for the Purpose of Product Diversification (Sec: 6.8)	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, EPB, Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission (BTTC)	Bangladesh Bank, Finance Division, Business organizations and chambers
18.	Conversion of export incentives/subsidies and other incentives to WTO-compatible facilities (Sec. 7.1);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, EPB, Ministry of Finance, National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission, BFTI	Prime Minister's Office, FBCCI, Business Organizations and Chambers

19.	Providing cash assistance in line with WTO regulations, for making the production of new exportable item competitive, will be considered. The existing cash assistance will be reviewed on a product-by-product basis, and adjustments, reductions, and rationalization measures will be taken. (Sec: 7.3);	2024-June 2027	Bangladesh Bank, Finance Division	Ministry of Commerce, Business Organizations and Chambers
20.	The facility to open back-to-back/usance letters of credit will be provided for all export products (Sec: 7.7.2);	2024-June 2027	Bangladesh Bank, Finance Division	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, Business Organizations and Chambers
21.	For promoting export, loans for the import of capital machinery and raw materials will be provided at low interest rates and on soft terms (Sec: 7.7.3);	2024-June 2027	Bangladesh Bank, Finance Division	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, Business Organizations and Chambers
22.	Providing soft loans at low interest rates from the Technology Development Fund/Technology Upgradation Fund (TDF/TUF) for the modernization and technological development of all export-oriented industries, partially export-oriented industries, deemed export industries, and backward linkages of the export sector (Sec: 7.7.4);	2024-June 2027	Bangladesh Bank, Finance Division	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, Relevant Business Organizations and Chambers
23.	Providing low-interest loans on soft terms from the Green Fund to all export industries, backward linkages of the export sector and deemed export sector (Sec: 7.7.5);	2024-June 2027	Bangladesh Bank, Finance Division	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, Relevant Business Organizations and Chambers

24.	Export Loan (Sec: 7.8) Provide assistance in the cases described in sections 7.8.1 to 7.8.12;	2024-June 2027	Bangladesh Bank, Finance Division, Financial Institutions Division, Sadharan Bima Corporation	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, SME Foundation, EPB, relevant business organizations and chambers
25.	Concessionary Insurance Premium: Arranging for easy payment of fire and marine insurance premiums at concessionary rates for export-oriented industries, including the ready-made garment industry (Sec: 7.9);	2024-June 2027	Financial Institutions Division, Sadharan Bima Corporation	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, EPB, Bangladesh Bank, relevant business organizations and chambers
26.	Providing incentives for the export of new industrial products (Sec: 7.10, 7.10.1, 7.10.2);	2024-June 2027	Bangladesh Bank, Finance Division, Sadharan Bima Corporation	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, EPB, relevant business organizations and chambers
27.	The National Board of Revenue will take necessary steps after examining for the establishment of a central bonded warehouse for small and medium enterprises (Sec: 7.11.3);	2024-June 2027	SME Foundation, BSCIC, Bangladesh Bank, BITAC, Bangladesh Competition Commission	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, National Board of Revenue, Financial Institutions Division
28.	The National Board of Revenue will actively consider the issue of providing a customs bond facility against a 100% bank guarantee on a First Track Basis to the potential partial export sector alongside the 100% export-oriented industries in accordance with the Customs Act with the aim to diversify exports and increase competitiveness (Sec 7.11.4);	2024-June 2027	National Board of Revenue, Internal Resources Division (IRD), Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, EPB, relevant business organizations and chambers
29.	Simplification of VAT drawback on export-friendly services (Sec: 7.12);	2024-June 2027	National Board of Revenue, Duty Exemption and Drawback Office (DEDO)	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, relevant business

				organizations and chambers
30.	General facilities for export-oriented industries (Sec 7.13): Providing assistance in the cases described in 7.13.1 to 7.13.8 under this section;	2024-June 2027	Bangladesh Bank, Finance Division, National Board of Revenue, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Department of Environment, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources	Ministry of Commerce, relevant business organizations and chambers
31.	Providing reduced airfare benefits for the export of vegetables, plants, fruits, flowers and special privileged products by air (Sec: 7.14): Providing assistance in the cases described in sections 7.14.1 through 7.14.4 under this paragraph.	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh – CAAB, Biman Bangladesh Airlines Ltd., National Board of Revenue, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Extension	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, relevant business organizations and chambers
32.	Withdrawal of royalty for foreign airline cargo service facilities in exports (Sec: 7.15);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh – CAAB, Biman Bangladesh Airlines Ltd.,	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, relevant business organizations and chambers
33.	Providing venture capital facilities to export-oriented small and medium-sized firms (Sec: 7.16);	2024-June 2027	Bangladesh Bank, Financial Institutions Division	Ministry of Commerce, CCI&E, Ministry of Industry, relevant business

				organizations and chambers
34.	Strengthening economic diplomacy through Bangladesh Missions (Sec: 7.19.3)	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Health Services Division, Information and Communication Technology Division, BEZA, BIDA, BEPZA
35.	Foreign Trade Related Training (Sec: 7.20, 7.20.1, 7.20.2):	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, EPB, BFTI, WTO Cell	University, Research Institutes, relevant business organizations and chambers
36.	Providing facilities for participating in international trade fairs, single-country exhibitions, and other market development programs held in various countries, and for organizing single trade fairs abroad in collaboration with public and private organizations (Sec: 7.21, 7.21.1).	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, EPB	National Board of Revenue, relevant business organizations and chambers
37.	Organizing international-standard general and product-specific fairs in the country to connect buyers and sellers for the promotion of Bangladesh brands. (Sec: 7.22)	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, EPB	Relevant business organizations and chambers
38.	Taking necessary measures to simplify the system of shipping/transporting products. Provide necessary assistance from the government if anyone wants to charter a plane. (Sec: 7.23.1)	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Shipping, Shipping Corporation, Sea and Land Port Authority, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism	Ministry of Commerce, EPB, relevant business organizations and chambers

39.	To expedite customs-related services for the clearance of import and export products, along with the maximum use of automation and modern technologies, including a one-stop service. (Sec: 7.23.2);	2024-June 2027	The National Board of Revenue, Land and Sea Port Authority	CCIE, C&F, related business organizations and chambers.
40.	Compliance with the Bangladesh Flag Vessels (Protection) Act, 2019 in the case of shipping (Sec 7.23.3)	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Shipping, Shipping Corporation, Maritime and Land Port Authority	C&F, relevant business organizations and chambers
41.	Direct Air Booking System: To facilitate easy delivery of fresh vegetables and other perishable products from the northern regions of the country to their destinations and to maintain the quality of the products, the direct booking facility for these products will continue from all relevant domestic airports, including Rajshahi and Syedpur (Sec: 7.24, 7.25);	2024-June 2027	The Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Biman Bangladesh Airlines Ltd:	Relevant business organizations and chambers
42.	Taking measure to encourage the use of domestic raw materials: Composite knit/hosiery textile and garment manufacturing units will be encouraged to use more domestic raw materials. In addition, other industries will also be encouraged to use more domestic raw materials (Sec: 7.26, 7.26.1);	2024-June 2027	National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Bank, Finance Division	Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Commerce, BGMEA, BKMEA, BTMA, Bangladesh Terry Towel and Linen Exporters and Manufacturers Association (BTTLMEA), relevant business organizations and chambers.
43.	Providing all export facilities, including duty drawback, to direct exporters in the same manner as to deemed exporters (Sec: 7.28.1)	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Bank, Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Commerce, EPB, relevant business organizations and chambers

44.	Showing export earnings through deemed exporters separately (Sec: 7.28.2)	2024-June 2027	National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Bank, Export Promotion Bureau	Ministry of Commerce, relevant business organizations and chambers
45.	Taking measures for setting up separate window at the port/airport for import/shipment of raw materials, fabrics, samples of export-oriented industries and expedite the related activities (Sec: 7.29.1)	2024-June 2027	National Board of Revenue, Land Port and Sea Port Authority	Ministry of Commerce, C&F Agents, Relevant Business Associations, and Chambers
46.	Arranging the construction of a modern ICD in a suitable location outside Dhaka city, based on need (Sec: 7.29.2);	2024-June 2027	National Board of Revenue, Internal Resources Division	Ministry of Commerce, Prime Minister's Office
47.	Encouraging the establishment of trading houses, export houses, and trade centers, including the establishment of specialized warehouses abroad (Sec: 7.29.4);	2024-June 2027	Bangladesh Bank, Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Commerce, EPB
48.	Ensuring cost Accounting Standard in anti-dumping issue (Sec: 7.29.6)	2024-June 2027	Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission, Ministry of Commerce	Bangladesh Bank, Ministry of Finance, National Board of Revenue, Ministry of Industry, relevant business organizations and chambers
49.	Establishment of product and service sector-specific development institutes/councils. Arranging for the inclusion of export product and service sector development issues in various curriculum/courses of different colleges and universities (Sec: 7.29.7);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Education, Information and Communication Technology Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Science and Technology	The Ministry of Industry, relevant business organizations and chambers, universities of science and technology, Bangladesh Computer Council, BASIS, BACCO.

50.	The benefits granted to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the WTO's regulations will be identified and all relevant parties will be informed (Sec: 7.29.9);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, EPB, WTO Wing, BFTI	Ministry of Industry, relevant business organizations and chambers
51.	Encouraging exporting organizations to achieve ISO 9000 for quality, ISO 14000 for environmental regulations, ISO 22000 for food safety (FSMS), and ISO 5001 for energy (Sec: 7.29.10);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Industries, BSTI, BAB	Ministry of Commerce, relevant business organizations and chambers.
52.	Ensuring the use of the full code with a complete description of exported products for the purpose of using the Harmonized Code followed by the World Trade Organization in import and export related LC and EXP forms (Sec: 7.29.11);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Bank,	Relevant business organizations and chambers.
53.	Special transportation arrangements by waterway, rail, and road for domestic transport to export agro products and agro-processed products. (Sec: 7.29.14)	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges, Ministry of Shipping, Public Security Division, BRTA	Ministry of Commerce, Department of Agricultural Extension, Department of Livestock Services, Department of Fisheries, BAPA, Bangladesh Frozen Food Exporters Association
54.	Authorization to issue Utilization Declaration (UD) to eligible export associations in priority export sectors, based on the recommendation of the Ministry of Commerce, for the purpose of reducing lead time in export trade and facilitating business (Sec: 7.29.15)	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Commerce, National Board of Revenue, DEDO	Relevant business organizations and chambers.
55.	Taking necessary steps to formulate an effective, efficient and comprehensive Exit Policy to protect investors and encourage new entrepreneurs to enter the industry in order to improve the	2024-June 2027	Finance Division, Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Industry, Ministry	Relevant business organizations and chambers.

	investment environment (Sec: 7.29.16)		of Commerce, Bangladesh Bank	
56.	Reducing export time (Lead Time) and various costs of using ports by developing the infrastructure and increasing the facilities of river, land ports and airports (Sec: 7.29.20);	2024-June 2027	CCI&E, National Board of Revenue, Land Port Authority, Port Authority, Bangladesh Bank, BSTI, Directorate of Drug Administration, BEZA, BIDA, BEPZA, Department of Fisheries, Department of Agricultural Extension	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Health Services Division, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Industry
57.	To bring transparency in the services provided to investors and exporters and to save time and money, the One Stop Shop facility can be fully launched, where all documents and licenses processing and other services of investors and exporters will be provided from one place/website (Sec: 7.29.25);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Industry, EPB	SME Foundation, Ministry of Industry, National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Bank, Public Security Division
58.	Establishment and operation of a database under the National Trade Portal (Sec: 7.29.26);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Industry, EPB	All relevant ministries/departments
Supportive Measures for Expanding Service Sector Exports				
59.	Necessary promotional initiatives will be taken through the EPB (Export Promotion Bureau) and Bangladesh missions located abroad, targeting the branding and export of the Bangladesh ICT industry.	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Industry, EPB	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, ICT Division, EPB BASIS, BACCO, relevant business organizations and chambers
60.	Arrangements will be made for the showcasing of the Bangladeshi service sector at international trade fairs/expos etc. organized/participated by the	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Industry, EPB	ICT Division, EPB BASIS, BACCO, relevant business organizations and chambers

	Export Promotion Bureau (Sec: 9.3.3)			
61.	The Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission and the BFTI will conduct studies on various service sectors and formulate research-based recommendations to increase export opportunities in the service sector (Sec: 9.3.4);	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Industry, BTC, BFTI	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, BTC, BFTI, relevant business organizations and chambers
62.	The Export Promotion Bureau will formulate a comprehensive 'Plan of Action' in coordination with various departments and organizations to increase service sector exports and take necessary steps (Sec: 9.3.5).	2024-June 2027	Ministry of Industry, EPB	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Finance, ICT Division, Bangladesh Bank, National Board of Revenue, BASIS, BACCO, relevant business organizations and chambers.