

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful
Bangladesh on a Pathway to Prosperity

Madam Speaker

1. I seek your kind permission to place before this august House the supplementary budget for FY 2017-18 and the proposed budget for FY 2018-19.

Chapter I
Introduction and Background

2. At the outset, I would like to thank Allah, the most gracious and merciful, for granting me the opportunity to place before Parliament my 12th budget. He bestowed upon me His boundless mercy which enables me to perform the daunting task of formulating budget this year even at the age of 85. Let me start with paying my profound respect to the greatest Bengalee of all times, the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who by establishing Bangladesh as an independent state, provided a person like me with the opportunity of presenting the national budget for the 12th time. I also pay tribute to the four most competent comrades of Bangabandhu and national leaders—Shaheed Syed Nazrul Islam, Shaheed Tajuddin Ahmed, Shaheed Captain M. Mansur Ali and Shaheed AHM Kamruzzaman. I recall with deep respect the valiant freedom fighters for their bravery and the womenfolk who were brutally persecuted during the liberation war. I also recall with tormented heart Bangamata Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib, relatives of Bangabandhu and others who embraced martyrdom on 15th August 1975. I remember the innumerable martyrs who sacrificed their lives in all the mass movements including language movement, six-point demand movement, mass upsurge of 1969 and other democratic movements.

3. I am presenting this budget at such a time which is simultaneously the best phase of Bangladesh's economic success and the last budget of Hon'ble Prime Minister's consecutive second term. The Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman dreamt of a happy and prosperous Sonar Bangla, free from all kinds of exploitation and disparity. His dream was inspired by his enduring love for people, affection for the Bangalees, inclusive system and a society free from discrimination - all these constituted the core philosophy of his life. We began our new journey on 16th December after winning a nine-month liberation war in 1971, stained with blood. Freed from his imprisonment in Pakistan, Bangabandhu returned home on 10th January 1972 and took over the leadership of this war-ravaged and economically backward country. He presented the country with a forward looking constitution in the shortest possible time and accomplished the formidable tasks of rehabilitation together with rebuilding the country just in three and a half years.

4. Some conspirators as well as enemies of the country, just at that time on 15th August 1975, committed heinous crime to thwart our advancement. The anti-state activities of these traitors held us hostage for long 16 years. However, this indomitable nation restored democracy almost without any bloodshed. To consolidate the hard-earned democracy, the Awami League, which led us to independence, took over the helm of affairs of the country after 21 years with the worthy daughter of Bangabandhu and Deshratna Sheikh Hasina as its leader. The journey of advancement that was thwarted began once again. However, at the very beginning of the 21st century, the progress was stalled, albeit, for a while. Then on, our advancement has been continuing for 10 years since 2009. Jananetri (people's leader) Sheikh Hasina declared that the country would graduate to a middle income one by 2021. We are fortunate that we were able to graduate to middle income country in 2015. The UN Committee for Development Policy

confirmed our LDC graduation in March 2018. We hope, our status will be elevated to upper middle income country in the near future.

5. Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has set our next target of becoming a happy and prosperous country by 2041. Following the roadmap set out in two Five-Year Plans spanning from 2011 to 2020, we are progressing towards that desired target. In the 21st century our average growth rate, so far, has been 6.6 per cent and during the last couple of years it has been over 7 per cent. According to the provisional estimate of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, our growth rate will be 7.65 per cent in current FY 2017-18. Based on this strong footing, we have started formulating our perspective plan 2021-2041. In addition, we have already drafted an integrated long-term Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100. Our development strategy and programmes have received wider recognition globally.

6. In 2010, the Hon'ble Prime Minister received the 'Millennium Development Goals' award in recognition of Bangladesh's success in reducing infant and child mortality. She was bestowed with the 'South-South Award 2011' for facilitating health services using ICT. She was conferred the 'Achievement in Fighting Poverty' award on 23rd September 2013 for achieving stunning success in poverty alleviation. In 2015, the Hon'ble Prime Minister was bestowed with the UN's highest environmental award, the 'Champions of the Earth', in recognition of her farsighted leadership in addressing the adverse effects and challenges of climate change. On 21st September 2016, the UN Women conferred 'Planet 50-50 Champion' award. In the same programme, 'Global Partnership Forum' accredited her as the 'Agent of Change'. Lately, she has been honoured with the award of the 'Global Women's Leadership' for her outstanding contribution to the cause of protecting women's rights and enhancing empowerment in the World Women Conference 2018 held in Australia. Most recently, Hon'ble

Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina was conferred honorary Doctor of Literature by Kazi Nazrul Islam University of West Bangal, India for her outstanding contribution to democracy, building a society free from exploitation and discrimination, women empowerment, poverty alleviation and bringing about change in the living standard of common people.

7. Bangladesh continues to play a leading role in establishing regional connectivity and also resolving migration crisis. Despite there prevails an anti-migration attitude across the world, the sympathetic stance of our people led by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in sheltering thousands of Rohingyas, has earned acclamation of international community. The British electronic media 'Channel 4' has designated the Hon'ble Prime Minister as 'Mother of Humanity' which glorified the image of our country.

Madam Speaker

8. Our government's enviable capacity for rapid implementation of socio-economic development plans has already been proved. It is not merely our claim, it is an internationally recognised fact. The country which once was disregarded as 'bottomless basket' is now globally considered as a 'development-miracle'; Bangladesh's socio-economic achievement is a global role-model. According to the International Monetary Fund, Bangladesh is now the 43rd largest economy in the world in terms of nominal GDP while our position is 32nd in terms of purchasing power parity. Bangladesh was also included in the list of top-ten fastest-growing economies in 2017. A projection by PriceWaterhouseCoopers tells that Bangladesh will be the 28th largest economy by 2030 and 23rd largest by 2050. While reflecting on the past when I used to be ignominiously labelled as 'world beggar' in the early 1970s and 1980s, I personally take pride when I receive accolades as a successful Finance Minister.

9. Professor Kaushik Basu of Cornell University, former chief economist of the World Bank, in his recent article titled ‘Why is Bangladesh Booming?’ has described Bangladesh’s astonishing strides as ‘One of Asia’s most remarkable and unexpected success story’. In this article, women empowerment has been identified as the most significant determinant of such outstanding economic progress of Bangladesh.

10. The continuation of this unstoppable journey and ensuring the overall self-determination of the people call for competent leadership and the continuity of development planning. We are fortunate to have been blessed with such leadership. I am sure Jananetri Sheikh Hasina will continue to lend her leadership going forward. May Almighty Allah bestow His boundless blessings on her. We have got to go some extra miles for realisation of the dream of establishing a society free from poverty and inequality. We will have to add momentum to the development activities and to the task of creating employment opportunities for the huge labour force. We need to continue our endeavours for building growth-inducing infrastructures like communication-power-energy and creating investment-friendly environment. You are aware that this is a continuous and enduring long-term process. Following Vision 2021, we are presenting an outline of that long and enduring process in Vision 2041. I am confident, the people will stand by us by offering another mandate for implementing Vision 2041, as they did while taking forward the agenda of Vision 2021.

11. Every year at the time of budget formulation, I hold discussion with different professional groups. There is no exception to the practice this year as well. This process started long before which was initiated by the all-party parliamentary group. They presented their well thought-out written recommendations on 29th January this year. A total

of 16 such meetings were held up to 18th May. Apart from this, I met each Parliamentary Standing Committees, social elites, renowned economists, economic association, trade bodies, print-electronic media and journalists, secretaries of ministries/divisions, NGO leaders, 3 TV channels and Economic Reporters Forum. I not only met the farmers of southern Sylhet at the initiative of Independence Award winning Channel I TV presenter Shykh Seraj but also received valuable written recommendations from the programme ‘Agriculture Budget, Farmers Budget’. All these reinforced my attempt to understand public opinion on national budget. NBR and FBCCI held special discussion in a conference organised by them. I am highly grateful to all of them.

12. In the next chapter ie in Chapter II, I have presented the robust progress we made over the past one decade. Besides, I have also illustrated the progress of our development on six areas in a table (**Appendix A: Table 1**). In Chapter III, I have presented the Supplementary Budget for FY 2017-18. I admit that the supplementary budget should be discussed more elaborately and meaningfully as part of the process of accountability. However, I apologise that I could not create that opportunity. I expect that my successors will focus on this issue. In Chapter IV, I have presented the structure of the budget for FY 2018-19. Chapter V titled ‘Journey towards Prosperous Future’ reflects on sectoral policy-strategies, action plans and resource allocation. In a nutshell, I have enunciated the programmes of the proposed budget. Agenda on proposed reforms and good governance have been discussed in Chapter VI. Chapter VII incorporates revenue mobilisation proposals for budget implementation. Chapter VIII describes the strategies for revenue collection from various sources (income tax, VAT and customs duties). Finally, in Chapter IX, I concluded my speech with a note of optimism and an appeal to all for extending all out cooperation towards implementation of the budget.

Chapter II

A Decade of Unstoppable Journey towards Progress

(1) Assumption of Power in a Free and Fair Election in 2009

Madam Speaker

13. Through a historic free and fair election held in 2008, Deshratna Sheikh Hasina, the leader of the Grand Alliance led by Awami League, took office as the Prime Minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh with a huge mandate on her unequivocal election manifesto. Since then I have been working as her cabinet colleague with the portfolio of the Ministry of Finance. For the first time in 2012, I decided to present my Budget Speech with a title '*Towards Building A Happy, Prosperous and Caring Bangladesh*'. Similarly, this year's Budget Speech is having the title '*Bangladesh on a Pathway to Prosperity*'.

14. In the past 10 years starting from 2009, we remained steadfast in taking forward our people-centric agenda mainly for the benefit of the poor and the disadvantaged. During this decade:

- ✓ We achieved the average GDP growth rate of 6.6 per cent while the developing economies' average GDP growth was 5.1 per cent.
- ✓ Public investment rose to 8.2 per cent from 4.3 per cent.
- ✓ Per capita income increased from US\$759 to US\$1,752.
- ✓ Inflation declined from 12.3 per cent to 5.8 per cent.
- ✓ Revenue-GDP ratio rose to 10.3 per cent from a low of 9.2 per cent.
- ✓ The size of budget grew from Tk. 89,000 crore to Tk. 4,64,573 crore.
- ✓ Annual export registered an increase from US\$15.6 billion to US\$34.8 billion.
- ✓ Annual import stood at US\$47.0 billion increasing from US\$22.5 billion.
- ✓ The forex reserve increased from US\$7.5 billion to US\$32.2 billion.

- ✓ The rate of poverty declined to 24.3 per cent from 31.5 per cent and extreme poverty rate reduced to 12.9 per cent from 17.6 per cent.

(2) Human Resource Development

Madam Speaker

14. Bangladesh has made rapid progress in human resource development compared to many of her neighbours. In 2009, while the value of our Human Development Index (HDI) was 0.535 it is now 0.579 according to Human Development Report (HDR) 2016 published in 2017. Moreover, Bangladesh is now categorised as a ‘Medium Human Development’ country. In fact, the stunning progress in this area is attributed to the human development friendly policy-strategy along with channelling of huge resources for relevant sectors that include education, health and skill enhancement.

Education

16. With the agenda in mind for promotion of universal and quality education, we formulated our ‘National Education Policy 2010’ and embarked upon its implementation. We are relentlessly working with the aim to provide quality education for all through various programmes such as distribution of free textbooks and logistics among primary and secondary students; providing stipends for students studying at primary to degree and/or equivalent levels; implementing school feeding programmes in poverty-pockets; construction and maintenance of educational infrastructures; ensuring supportive environment together with provision of pure drinking water in educational institutions; printing primary level books in different languages; operating pre-primary schools; valuing creative talents; establishing Prime Minister’s Education Assistance Fund; setting up educational institutions in public sector and nationalisation of private

educational institutions; recruitment of required number of teachers for reducing student-teacher ratio and providing training to teachers and encouraging innovation and use/penetration of information technology.

17. Thanks to our efforts, the net primary enrolment rate increased to 98 per cent in 2017 compared to 94.8 per cent in 2010 while dropout rate declined from 39.8 per cent to 18.8 per cent. In addition, it was possible to bring down student-teacher ratio from 46:1 to 39:1 and increase the number of stipend holders from 79 lakh to 1.30 crore. Furthermore, a total of 1,495 primary schools have already been constructed in villages without schools and as many as 26,193 private primary schools have been nationalised and Primary Training Institutes have been built in 11 district headquarters. During this period, a total of 1,08,200 teachers have been recruited and the services of 1,03,000 primary school teachers have been nationalised. Outside mainstream, a total of 3,10,387 out-of-school and dropped-out students are getting opportunity to receive education in 11,162 Ananda Schools.

18. Alongside universal primary education, we are laying emphasis on promotion of creative, job-oriented and scientific education from secondary to tertiary levels. We introduced e-book, established ‘Upazila ICT Training and Resource Centre’ in 125 upazilas while establishment of such centres in another 160 upazilas is under way. One secondary private school has been transformed to model school in each of 315 upazilas and multimedia classrooms have been established in 26,655 schools. 90,000 teachers and 1,500 master-trainers have already been trained for facilitating the use of information and digital technology. 62,000 digital contents have been prepared with which teachers themselves can improve the contents. A total of 8 lakh teachers have been provided with specialised training. ‘National Teachers Education Council’ has been formed to help improve quality of education.

19. We are also focusing on the need for promoting vocational and technical education to create a critical mass of efficient manpower in line with the demand arising from domestic and international markets. ‘Information and Communication Technology’ has been incorporated in the curriculum for students starting from class VI. A separate division named ‘Technical and Madrasah Education Division’ has been established in the Ministry of Education to make for updating technical, vocational and madrasah education updated and effective.

Health and Nutrition

20. We are pursuing our agenda for guaranteeing affordable and quality health, nutrition and family welfare services to the public. As part of this overarching agenda, we have made operational 13,500 community clinics by recruiting 13,842 health care providers to reach the health services to the doorsteps of the rural poor and the marginalised community. Programme for providing vouchers for poor-destitute pregnant mothers is being implemented in 53 upazilas. ‘Health Protection Programme’ has been introduced for people living below poverty line. Under this programme, 68,000 families have been registered in three upazilas, who are receiving OPD and IPD services by using cards. Free consultancy services from physicians are now available 24 hours via ‘Health Window’.

21. Because of our people-oriented health services programme, the maternal mortality rate has dropped to 1.76 per 1,000 live births which was 2.59 in 2009. At present, the rate of immunisation of infants less than one year is 82.3 per cent and the rate of feeding vitamin A capsule is 92 per cent. The child mortality rate has declined due to expansion of immunisation programme. Currently, child mortality rate is 28 per 1,000 live births compared to 39 in 2009.

22. In last 10 years, a number of new hospitals had been

constructed together with the increase in the number of beds and massive expansion of other health infrastructures in many hospitals including Dhaka Medical College and Hospital. In addition, we have established 15 Child Development Centres for treatment of autism, neurological diseases and epilepsy and declared 19 hospitals as women-friendly.

23. We have introduced 3-year Diploma in Nursing and 4-year B.Sc in Nursing courses for creating a critical mass of efficient nurses as essential part of health services delivery. Side by side, a 3-year Diploma in Midwifery course has been introduced in 38 nursing institutes for creating a pool of efficient and trained mid-wives. In 2016, around 10 thousand nurses have been appointed and the Nursing Services Department has been elevated to Nursing and Midwifery Directorate.

24. Our achievement in pharmaceutical production is also a matter of pride. Drugs manufactured in Bangladesh are being exported to different countries after meeting 98 per cent of domestic demand. In 2017, medicines worth of Tk. 31.96 billion were exported to 145 countries. Drugs manufactured in Bangladesh have earned reputation globally. In the meantime, we have declared our ‘Drug Policy 2016’. Visiting pharmaceutical manufacturing factories of Bangladesh is a different type of experience; there is no smell of drugs or no pharmaceutical waste is found in their premises.

Employment Generation and Skill Development

Madam Speaker

25. Every year a labour force of around two million is added to our labour market. For this growing labour force, we are sincerely putting our best endeavours to create employment opportunities home and

abroad as well as enhance their skills and quality of work environment. To this end, we formulated the National Skill Development Policy 2011'. In the light of this Policy, a 37-member National Skill Development Council (NSDC) headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister has been formed for coordinating the activities related to skill development, training and employment of 23 ministries/divisions and NGOs. We have established National Human Resource Development Fund (NHRDF) for ensuring flow of funds for skill development activities/programmes. Formation of the National Skill Development Authority (NSDA) in the Prime Minister's Office is at the final stage for coordinating all activities on skill development being implemented by the concerned ministries/divisions and for ensuring quality training.

26. We have been implementing a 10-year 'Skills for Employment and Investment Program' since 2015-16 with the target of developing skill of 15 lakh people in three phases. Under this programme, a total of 1,82,756 people have already been trained in different trades. Of the trained people, employment has been provided for 1,29,900 people. Besides, a special programme aimed at creating a pool of efficient and professional drivers for transport sector is being implemented. Some of our notable skill development programmes include approval of 'National Technical and Vocational Qualifications Framework' consistent with the changing demand in the national and international labour markets, training and evaluation based on efficiency and qualification, updating curriculum of short and mid-term certificate and diploma courses, hands-on training, training of trainers, etc. In addition, we have formed 12 sector-based Industry Skills Councils (ISCs) for networking between labour market and industrial establishments. Formation of three such Councils is going on.

27. Over the past 10 years, we made huge expansion of vocational

and technical training infrastructures. During this period, 30 technical training centres and five Marine Technology Institutes were established with public funds. Decentralisation of training facilities could be made possible because of having one technical training centre in each district. During 2009-2017, 17.5 lakh people aspiring for going abroad have been trained in these training centres.

28. Our agenda for augmenting overseas employment as well as ensuring expatriates' welfare include decentralisation and simplification of various immigration services including finger-print visa processing, arranging pre-departure training, sending workers to some countries with less or without migration cost, fixing country-wise migration cost and its wide publicity, providing financial assistance to the sick and injured workers due to accidents from the Wage Earners Welfare Board, providing stipends to talented children of expatriates, honouring highest remitters by declaring them the Commercially Important Person.

29. Thanks to our successful diplomatic moves, a total of 10.77 lakh undocumented workers have been legalised in Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and Iraq. We have reformed legal framework to ensure transparency, accountability and safety in migration process. Moreover, 'Overseas Employment and Migrants Act 2013, Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment Policy 2016, and Overseas Employment and Migrants Management Rules, 2017 have been formulated. The Probashi Kalyan Bank (Expatriate Welfare Bank) has been converted to a scheduled bank.

Madam Speaker

30. Besides skill development and employment generation, we are continuing our efforts, especially, for ensuring congenial working

environment in readymade garments (RMG) industry. Safety evaluation work has been completed in 3,780 factories under the work plan formulated by tripartite body comprising International Labour Organisation, Ministry of Labour and Manpower and factory owners. In addition, Public Accessibility Database has been prepared containing information of 3,743 export-oriented RMG factories. In addition, creating a database with information of another 27,000 factories is under way. As a result, we have been able to consolidate our position in RMG exports.

31. Our people-friendly government is also working for the overall welfare of workers. The ‘Bangladesh Workers’ Welfare Foundation Fund’ has been created for the benefit of formal and non-formal sector workers along with their family members. Another fund for welfare of the workers of the 100 per cent export-oriented industries, especially the RMG workers, has also been created. The minimum wage in RMG industries has been fixed at Tk. 5,300 by enhancing it in two phases from Tk. 1,662 in 2009. Employment opportunity has been created by providing training to 10,800 poor women of five backward districts (Lalmonirhat, Rangpur, Kurigram, Nilphamari and Gaibandha) of North Bengal. Bangladesh Labour Rules 2015 has been formulated. Pursuant to this Rule, a total of 970 ‘Safety Committees’ have been formed in different factories. A larger segment of our labour force remains outside the purview of formal framework, of which domestic workers constitute a significant part. We formulated a policy titled ‘Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy 2015’ for their protection.

32. These measures led to the creation of 63 lakh jobs in domestic labour market and 51 lakh abroad.

(3) Physical Infrastructure

Power and Energy

Madam Speaker

33. Power and energy are the main priority sector of our government. Back in January 2009 when we took office, power generation capacity of the country was 4,942 MW. Against this backdrop, we prepared the ‘Power Sector Master Plan’ with a coordinated development strategy for power generation, transmission and distribution and implemented various activities following this plan. Our target was to scale up power generation to 24,000 MW by 2021 and ensure electricity supply to all in affordable price.

34. The number of power plants rose to 118 from 27, power generation capacity has now increased by three times to 18,353 MW due to our persistent efforts. Maximum power generation record reached 10,958 MW from 3,268 MW in 2009. During last nine years, construction of 2,622 circuit km transmission line, 174,000 km distribution line has been completed. Length of present transmission and distribution line are 10,680 circuit km and 450,000 km respectively. System loss of power has reduced to 11 per cent from 16.9 per cent during this period. Overall, the percentage of population under electricity coverage has increased to 90 per cent from 47 per cent.

35. In order to ensure energy security, we put more emphasis on exploration of new oil and gas fields in the country. Oil and gas exploration activities were hampered due to financial constraint during previous regime. We established ‘Gas Development Fund’ in 2009 to assist BAPEX in exploring oil and gas exploration and conducting seismic survey and established ‘Energy Security Fund’ in 2015 for ensuring energy security. With our sincere effort, storage capacity of oil has enhanced to 12.21 lakh metric tonnes from 8.9 lakh. The total

number of natural gas fields is now 27 including the newly discovered gas field in Bhola. We are currently extracting gas from 20 fields. Gas production capacity has increased to 2,750 million cft from 1,744 million cft in January 2009.

36. Considering the demand of power and other industries for gas, we took steps to import Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). Two Floating Storage and Regasification Units have already been established in Maheshkhali of Chattogram for importing 1,000 million cft LNG daily.

Development of Communication Infrastructures and Ports

Madam Speaker

37. In communications sector, we laid emphasis on the development of integrated mode of transport combining road, rail and waterways. Easing traffic congestion and safe mode transport is another area where we put our emphasis as well. Under various projects from FY2008-09 to FY2016-17, 465 KM roads were converted to 4-lane highways including Dhaka-Chattogram national highway, Dhaka-Mymensingh national highway, Nabinagar-DEPZ-Chandra highway, Jatrabari-Kachpur highway; 3,931 km highways have been strengthened and 4,592 km highways have been widened; 842 bridges and 3,546 culverts were constructed/reconstructed. In addition to repair and maintenance of 1,594 km district highways, mentionable numbers of flyover and railway overpasses were also constructed during this period. We have implemented some milestone projects including Mayor Hanif Flyover, Bishwaroad-Airport connecting flyover, Mirpur-Airport road flyover, Bahadherhat flyover and Hatirjheel project during this period. Implementation of mega project like Padma Bridge with our own finance has definitely upheld our image globally. Half of the work has already been completed

including successful foundation of 4 spans of the Padma Bridge.

38. Number of buses in BRTC fleet has been increased for the development of public transport system. We have introduced portable ramps in some bus stoppages to facilitate boarding in and disembarking from BRTC buses by the physically challenged persons. War wounded and gallantry award winning freedom fighters are now getting free riding facilities in these transports. Rapid pass has been introduced on piloting basis to facilitate comfortable and uninterrupted travel through different transport by using ‘Single e-Smart Card’. Hon’ble Prime Minister has introduced this on 4th January 2018.

39. Role of railways and waterways is significant in transporting goods and passengers in Bangladesh. Our government laid more importance to these two sectors compared to any previous regime. We converted Railway Division into a full-fledged Ministry. 298 km of new railways, 276 rail bridges and 82 station buildings were constructed after 2009; 249 km railways were converted to dual gauge and 62 non-operating rail-stations were operationalised. We have introduced 116 new trains and expanded services of 36 trains during this period. Particularly, capacity of Bangladesh Railway in transporting goods and passengers has been increased substantially as a result of converting 249 km railway into double-line out of 321 km railways of the most important Dhaka-Chattogram corridor. Train tickets are now easily available and information regarding location of trains can now be easily known through mobile phone and internet under e-ticketing service.

40. We have developed sea, river and land ports for facilitating export and internal trade. Dredging of different rivers and river ports of the country including river and harbour area of the Pashur river and the Mongla port is being carried out for the development of river ports and

for improvement of river ways navigation of the country. Modernisation of Mongla sea port, Benapole, Vomra and Nakgaon land ports were completed. Inland container depot has been constructed in Pangaon near Dhaka.

Economic Zones and Mega Projects

Madam Speaker

41. One of the pre-conditions for rapid economic development is increased investment. We are gradually increasing public investment. However, the purpose of this investment is to create investment-supporting environment for the private sector. Availability of electricity, gas and water connections, timely processing of investment proposals, availability of undisputed land etc. play crucial role in attracting private investment. By making these services easily available to the investors, we enacted ‘Bangladesh Economic Zones Act’ in 2010 for establishing economic zones in potential areas to expand/develop export oriented industries and attract foreign investment. In pursuant to this Act, Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) was established under Prime Minister’s Office in 2011. Besides, the ‘Private Economic Zone Policy 2015’ was formulated. Project clearance, visa recommendation and assistance, work permit, import/export permits services are now being processed under one stop service from BEZA. Our mission is to establish 100 economic zones in 30,000 hectares of land by 2030.

42. Establishment of 76 economic zones has been approved so far/till now and the Hon’ble Prime Minister herself has inaugurated 10 of them. Foreign and local investors have started setting up industries in these zones. Development works of additional 26 economic zones are under way. According to Hon’ble Prime Minister’s directives, each

of the economic zones is being made environment friendly by green afforestation, establishing water reservoir and ensuring proper waste management. These economic zones will be surrounded by planned cities with modern housing that will certainly lead to vibrant economic activities. I hope, after the establishment of the economic zones, export earnings will increase by additional US\$40 billion and 10 million more jobs will be created.

43. Ten growth-generating large projects, identified as ‘Mega Projects’, have been brought under special supervision of the Hon’ble Prime Minister for rapid implementation. These projects are: (1) Padma Multi-purpose Bridge Project (2) Padma Rail Bridge Project (3) Ruppur Nuclear Power Project (4) Rampal Coal Based Power Project (5) Chattogram-Dohajari to Ramu-Coxes Bazar and Ramu-Gundum Railway Construction Project (6) Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (7) Construction of Payra Sea port (First Phase) Project (8) Sonadia Deep Sea port (9) Matarbari Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power Project and (10) Construction of Maheshkhali Floating LNG Terminal Project. A high powered ‘Fast Track Monitoring Committee’ headed by Hon’ble Prime Minister has been formed for close monitoring of these projects. On the other hand, ‘Fast Track Taskforce’ has been formed headed by under the leadership of Principal Secretary, Prime Minister’s Office for monitoring implementation of the decisions of this Committee.

(4) Advancement in Social Sector

Madam Speaker

44. All inclusive social policy-strategies including decentralisation and expansion of education for all, pro-people health and family welfare activities, target-oriented social protection programmes, job creating-skill development-training and awareness building

programmes pursued during the last 10 years resulted in unprecedented progress in social sector. Poverty rate has now declined to 24.3 per cent from 31.5 percent in 2010 and extreme poverty rate has been reduced to 12.9 percent from 17.6 percent. Average life expectancy at birth has now increased to 71.6 years from 67.2 years in 2009. Children and maternal mortality (per thousand live births) rates were 39 and 2.59 respectively in 2005 which declined to 28 and 1.78 respectively in 2016.

Women and Child Development

45. Apart from giving special attention to the promotion of female education, training and creating opportunities for self-employment and ensuring easy access to micro credit, the neglected-destitute-physically challenged women and poor working mothers have been brought under social safety net. Besides these, our government is playing an effective role in women development and empowerment by formulating legal framework to combat violence against women, preparing gender responsive budget and taking development projects. Women are gradually becoming active and formal partners of our socio-economic development activities. The number of working women increased to 18.6 million in 2016-17 from 16.2 million in 2010. Bangladesh stands 47th among 144 countries in 2017 as per ‘The Global Gender Gap Report’, whereas, position of India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Pakistan remains at 108, 109, 111, 124 and 143 respectively. It is worth mentioning that, in this index, Bangladesh stood 82nd among 134 countries in 2010. Bangladesh is now holding top position among South Asian countries in reducing gender disparity. Particularly, the status of Bangladesh is gradually improving from the point of view in political empowerment, education and economic involvement of women.

46. Today's children will translate our vision – both medium and long term. We are, therefore, implementing multi-faceted programmes for creating appropriate environment for physical and mental development of children. Running child development centres, ensuring safety and education of children who are at the risk of child labour and early marriage, establishment of day-care centres for the children of working mothers are some of these programmes. Programmes like establishment of drop-in centres, emergency night shelter, children-friendly zones, open-air school, and tariff-free child helpline are going on for the development of underprivileged children. Besides, national child policy and coordinated policy for preliminary care and development of children have also been formulated.

47. Children who are employed in risky jobs are now getting skill development training and informal education for duration of 18 months and 6 months respectively. Because of these programme interventions, 90,000 children went back to normal life. In the current year, 60,000 more children shall be brought under these programmes. Furthermore, we have identified 38 jobs that are risky for children after discussion with employers, workers and civil society organisations. We mainstreamed children development in the national planning and budgeting through preparation of Child Budget from FY2015-16. The allocation of budget for children is being increased every year. Our goal is to allocate 20 per cent of total budget for children by 2020.

Social Protection Programme

48. We have reasonably increased different rates of social protection allowances aiming at eradicating poverty and establishment of social justice. Total allocation for social security was only Tk.373.2 crore in FY2005-06. This allocation has been raised to Tk.64,656 crore in FY2018-19, which is 2.55 per cent of GDP and 13.92 per cent of

total budget. Only 13 per cent families enjoyed social protection benefits in 2005; this has been raised to 28.7 per cent in 2016. Social protection programmes have been brought to automated system for target oriented, avoiding of duplication and ensuring transparency. A digital database of all the beneficiaries of social protection programmes created. At the same time, steps have been undertaken to pay social security allowance to 50 lakh people through G-to-P (Government to Person). Going forward, these beneficiaries will get their allowances on a particular date sitting at their home.

(5) Reform and Good Governance

Madam Speaker

49. In order to accelerate the pace of economic development along with its consolidation and deliver the benefits of it to all strata of society, good governance and fundamental institutional reforms are essential. You are well aware how challenging it is to establish good governance in a small country with vast population. Despite of that our endeavours for establishing good governance have remained unrelenting. In particular, no socio-economic sector is left without any touch of reform, as we keep on implementing our commitment of establishing ‘Digital Bangladesh’. It is obvious that it would not be possible to present the details of the initiatives we have undertaken for substantial reforms along with those for the massive development initiatives during the last 10 years in the remit of this budget speech. However, I think it would be appropriate to mention a few important ones for your attention. In addition, a list of Laws/Rules/Policies framed and adopted during this period has been included as an Annex (Appendix-A: Table 2) for kind information of this august House.

Reform in Public Financial Management

50. We have been persistently carrying out reforms in public financial management with target of ensuring fiscal discipline, improving allocative efficiency and delivering services easily to doorsteps of the recipients. We kept budget deficit within 5 per cent of GDP in strict compliance with the principles laid down in ‘Public Money and Budget Management Act 2009 and also succeeded in reducing dependence on domestic sources by mobilising resources from external sources for financing the budget deficit. Thus we could maintain macro-economic stability while improving efficiency in managing our debt. Preparation of budget using Medium Term Budget Framework (MTBF) and establishment of a separate Budget Wing in every Ministries/Division not only brought efficiency in budget setting process but also established linkage between budget allocation efficiency and outcome of respective Ministries/Divisions.

51. Recently, several new reforms have been added to the domain of ongoing public financial management system, which are indeed important. Notable among them include - completion of pensioner database and payment of pension through Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT), online payments to the government exchequer and introduction of e-challan portal for verification of challans sitting at home; completion of database of all government employees and introduction of online pay bill submission system; introduction of new 56 digits Budget and Accounting Classification System (BACS) and introduction of web-based modern centralised ‘Integrated Budget and Accounting System’ (iBAS++). Real-time status of government transactions and instant cash position of government exchequer will now be available from iBAS++, which will eventually enhance efficiency of public financial management and thereby assist government in avoiding unnecessary borrowing.

Digital Bangladesh

52. ‘Digital Bangladesh’ is one of the key commitments of our government. We built an extensive essential IT infrastructure for delivering quick and easy services to the doorsteps of the common in particular those who are marginalised. Around 8 thousand km optical fibre cable has been installed in 1 thousand 104 unions of 114 upazilas in 64 districts. As a result broadband internet facility now expanded up to union level. Recently second sub-marine cable has been installed in Kuakata through which Bangladesh will get 1,500 GBPS bandwidth gradually. The number of mobile and internet subscribers in Bangladesh as of April 2018 is 15.03 and 8.6 crore respectively while rates of tele-density and internet-density are 91 and 50.1 per cent respectively. In the meanwhile, 64 per cent of our population and 48 per cent geographical area now under 3-G network service. Following the introduction of Bangla Domain, Bangla speaking people living home and abroad can now use Bangla in internet.

53. Almost all services including those related to education, health-nutrition, agriculture, birth-registration, allowances under social protection programmes are now easily and comfortably delivered to the doorsteps of intended beneficiaries through union information centres at union level, e-service centres in DC offices, e-centres in 147 upazilas and village post offices and 254 agricultural information centres. With our sincere endeavour, mobile network service could be introduced in all upazilas of three inaccessible hill districts, which is major leap forward towards socio-economic development in this region.

54. As many as 18,434 government offices including 58 ministries/divisions, 240 government departments and 64 DC offices of the country are now connected with an integrated network. A total of 883 video conferencing systems have been installed for live

communication, sending message/information and conducting meetings at a time. Besides, introduction of e-Filing in government offices, application of e-GP in government procurement, use of e-Commerce in trade and business not only made our economic activities vibrant but also helped in ensuring transparency and accountability in government operation. Overall, Bangladesh achieved a newer height in using information technology through successful launching of the first satellite (Bangabandhu Satellite-1) into the space on 11th May, 2018.

Trial of War Crime

55. The greatest success of our government, in my opinion, is bringing the war criminals who committed heinous crime against humanity during our liberation war to justice and the execution of the punishment given to the main perpetrators. So far, a total of 53 cases was taken into cognizance for trial by the International War Crime Tribunal constituted for the purpose. Out of this, judgements were delivered in 31 cases while the rest are still under trial. Six out of seven death sentences were upheld by the Appellate Division have been executed. Besides, 25th March has been declared as ‘National Genocide Day’.

56. We were upset and the nation was disgraced when these notorious criminals became part of the state machinery and moved around hoisting flag in their official cars. Hon’ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina did not bow down to any undue domestic or international pressure in the question of holding trial of war crimes. Her extra-ordinary bold steps freed our nation from indelible stigma. This, to some extent, has lessened the incalculable debt that we owe to the martyrs and heroes of our liberation war.

(6) Structural Transformation of the Economy

Madam Speaker

57. As economy develops, a country's agriculture, industry and services sectors are also transformed. The economy consolidates during this process of development if the contributions of industry as well as services sectors to GDP are the rise. In the case of Bangladesh, encouraging signs of structural transformation are gradually becoming visible albeit the strong presence of agricultural sector in food production and employment generation is still there. In FY2005-06, the contributions of agriculture, industry and services sectors to GDP were 19.0, 25.0 and 55.6 per cent whereas according to provisional estimate of FY2017-18, these contributions will be 14.10, 33.71 and 52.18 per cent respectively. It is to be noted that we should now lay emphasis on development of industry especially the manufacturing sector for sustainable economic development. The current growth in industrial sector is essentially based on factors of production and what we need to do is to enhance productivity to sustain this growth. I will focus on our ideas on the strategy for development of industrial sector in Chapter V.

(7) The Recent World and Our Economy

The trend of the global economy

Madam Speaker

58. The world economy came back to a stable position up to the end of 2017 in the process of recovery. The global GDP growth rate stands at 3.8 per cent which is the highest since 2011. According to IMF's projection, this trend in GDP growth will continue in the medium term and the global growth rate is expected to be 3.9 per cent in 2018 and 2019. There are indications that the growth momentum

will prevail in almost all the countries including the developed-emerging-developing ones and in Middle East and North Africa. The output growth of our main export destinations, the United States and the Euro area, stood at 2.3 per cent in 2017, which was 1.5 and 1.8 per cent respectively in the previous year. Although the long-term growth prospects in these countries are expected to slow down, it is projected that it will continue to increase in the medium-term. The positive trend of growth will also continue in our neighbour India as well as our friendly nations China and Japan in the coming days. Although the global trade had been sluggish in the past two years, the good news is that, it grew 4.9 per cent in 2017 and is expected to grow 5.1 per cent in 2018.

59. Our sense of comfort is tainted by some worries. Supply did not increase in tandem with the increase in demand. As a result, global commodity prices have increased in the first three months of 2018. According to the World Bank forecast, crude oil prices may reach US\$65 per barrel in 2018 which was US\$53 per barrel in 2017 on average. After three years of stability, the prices of agricultural and metal products have been projected to increase by 2 per cent and 9 per cent respectively in 2018. Besides, there is an upward trend in the rate of inflation in the neighbouring countries including India and China.

Internal economic situation

60. We set the target for this year's GDP growth at 7.4 per cent. Meanwhile, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has estimated the growth rate at 7.65 per cent. The 'Quantum Index of Medium and Large-Scale Manufacturing Industries' increased 14.0 per cent in January 2017 compared to January 2016. Although the agricultural production suffered a major setback due to flood in the beginning of the fiscal year, the production of Amon and Boro remained satisfactory thanks to

our subsidy support and supply of agricultural inputs. Overall, in the current fiscal year, the target of food grains production has been set at 4.07 crore metric tonnes. On the other hand, a solid domestic demand induced by increased personal consumption and government expenditure has made positive impact on growth. Furthermore, the upward trend in global growth and trade will stimulate our exports, foreign remittance flow and foreign investment. Despite the fact that there is a downward trend in food inflation due to increased agricultural production supported by efficient supply management, non-food inflation is ticking up under the influence of rising global commodity prices. The food and non-food inflation in April 2018 were 7.3 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively.

61. In the first nine months of the current fiscal year, the collection of total revenue stood at Tk. 1,62,109 crore which is 62.48 per cent of the revised target. During the same period, the growth of NBR revenue collection stood at 15.4 per cent which is more than the average growth (14.6 per cent) of last six years (from FY2011-12 to 2016-17). I am optimistic that the year-end buoyancy in revenue collection will help achieve the target. Further, tax revenue collection will also gain momentum because of strong domestic demand in days to come. I observe that there is an increased tax-compliance among the taxpayers particularly the youths who pay their income tax spontaneously. Apart from this, I am also hopeful that an increased collection of value added tax will be possible through automation under the existing VAT law.

62. The government spending in the first nine months is 45.0 per cent of the revised target of the current fiscal year. Let me mention here that the ADP implementation has gathered increased momentum this year. In the first 10 months, 52.4 per cent of ADP allocation has been spent. The utilisation of project aid, for the first time, has increased significantly. In the first 10 months of FY2017-18, the utilisation rate is

61.1 per cent compared to 47.7 per cent in same period of the previous fiscal year. Currently the implementation of mega projects is under way in full swing. Therefore, it is assumed that there will be dynamism in the implementation of government expenditures, especially the ADP. However, the overall budget deficit will stay within 5 per cent of GDP.

63. In recent times, imbalance of liquidity in money market together with problems with the management of a few banks created worries. However, the situation is now under control for the timely steps we have taken. Overall, at the end of April, 2018, the growth of broad money and domestic credit growth stood at 9.1 and 14.4 per cent respectively which are very much within the targets set out in the monetary policy statement of the Bangladesh Bank. During this period, private sector credit growth was 17.7 per cent which was slightly higher than the target (16.8 per cent). The increase in credit growth in the private sector indicates higher investment by the private sector.

64. In the external sector, export and foreign remittance have achieved a growth of 6.4 and 17.5 respectively in the first 10 months of the current fiscal year compared to the same period in the previous one. Similarly, imports up to April 2018 of the current fiscal registered a growth of 24.5 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The exchange rate of Taka against US dollar has depreciated which is favourable for exports and remittance. The import cover of seven months equivalent to US\$32.20 billion (30 May, 2018) foreign exchange reserve is satisfactory. It is expected that the positive trends in global growth and trade and improvement in the working environment of the country's RMG sector will help continue growth in the export sector. The rising trend in import will continue for some time to meet the requirements of mega projects. In the current fiscal, the rate of overseas employment has increased quite significantly. As a result, the foreign remittance flow is expected to increase proportionately.

Chapter III

The supplementary budget for the FY 2017-18

Madam Speaker

65. The targets of revenue collection and expenditure of the FY2017-18 was determined on the assumption that the implementation of 'Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Act 2012' would come into effect from July, 2017. Later, the implementation of the law was postponed until FY2018-19. Given this reality, the revenue collection till March, 2018 of the current fiscal year stood at 56.3 per cent of the original target. During the same period, government spending was 41.8 per cent of the budget. Reviewing the implementation scenario of the budget, I am presenting a snapshot of the revised budget for FY2017-18 before the Parliament (Annex A: Table 3).

66. **Revised Revenue Income:** In the budget for FY 2017-18, the revenue collection target was set at Tk.2,87,990 crore. After reviewing the revenue collection during July-March of the current fiscal year, the revenue target was revised downward at Tk.2,59,454 crore (11.6 per cent of GDP) by reducing Tk.28,536 crore. This revision was necessary as the revenue collection by NBR against tax and VAT fell short of targets.

67. **Revised Expenditure:** The total government expenditure in the current fiscal year was estimated at Tk4,00,266 crore. In the revised budget, the total expenditure was slashed to Tk.3,71,495 crore (16.6 per cent of GDP) by reducing Tk.28,771 crore. The size of the ADP has also been revised slightly downward to Tk. 1,48,381 crore (6.6 per cent of GDP) from Tk.1,53,331 crore. On the other hand, an amount of Tk.23,821 crore has been reduced from the original estimated operating and other expenditures.

68. Revised Budget Deficit and Financing: The deficit in the budget for current fiscal year was estimated at Tk.1,12,275 crore (5.0 per cent of GDP). In the revised budget, it has been revised at Tk.1,12,041 crore (5.0 per cent of GDP). In the revised budget the amount of external financing is Tk. 46,024 crore (2.1 per cent of GDP) which is slightly less than the original estimate of Tk.51,924 core. Of domestic sources, the revised estimate of financing from savings instruments and other sources has stood at Tk.46,100 crore.

69. It is gratifying to note that the utilisation of increasing volume of foreign aid in the pipeline has spurred the implementation of the ADP significantly. Up to April 2018 of the current fiscal year, the utilisation is around 61.1 per cent of the allocation as against 47.7 per cent during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

Chapter IV

Proposed Budget Structure of FY 2018-19

Madam Speaker

70. At this stage, I would like to focus on the proposed budget structure for the next FY 2018-19.

Budget Structure for the Next Fiscal Year 2018-19

71. Now, I am presenting a snapshot of the proposed income and expenditures of FY2018-19 (Appendix A: Table 4).

72. In FY2018-19, the total revenue income has been estimated at Tk.3,39,280 crore which is 13.4 per cent of GDP. Out of this target, an amount of Tk. 2,96,201 crore (11.7 per cent of GDP). I believe that this target is realistic. Because, huge reforms in terms of manpower restructuring and business process reengineering have already been implemented in NBR. The economic activities of the country currently remain stable. The trend in tax compliance in the country is quite satisfactory and by ensuring the continuation of this trend, the revenue collection target appears to be achievable. The estimate of tax from non-NBR sources is Tk.9,727 crore (0.4 per cent of GDP). Besides, the collection of revenue from the non-tax sources is estimated at Tk.33,352 crore (1.3 percent of GDP).

73. In FY2018-19, the total expenditure has been estimated at Tk. 4,64,573 crore (18.3 per cent of GDP). If the ADP allocation of Tk. 7,869 crore for Autonomous Bodies is added to this amount, the size of the budget will be Tk. 4,72,442 crore (18.6 per cent of GDP). The allocation for non-development and other expenditures has been estimated at Tk.2,91,573 crore (11.5 per cent of GDP) and the development expenditure has been estimated at Tk.1,73,000 crore.

74. While allocating resources for ADP, we focused on regional parity, human resources development, infrastructure development as well as on assuring quality of expenditure. Sector-wise budget allocation in ADP for FY2018-19 is presented in Table 5 of Appendix A. Of the total ADP allocation, I propose to allocate 26.9 per cent for human resources development (education, health and others), 21.8 per cent for overall agriculture (agriculture, rural development and rural institutions, water resources and others), 14.3 per cent for power and energy, 26.3 per cent for communication (roads, railways, bridges and others) and 10.8 per cent for other sectors.

75. The overall budget deficit will be Tk.1,25,293 crore which is 4.9 per cent of GDP. Of this, an amount of Tk.54,067 crore (2.1 per cent of GDP) will be financed from external sources while an amount of Tk.71,226 crore (2.8 per cent of GDP) will be financed from domestic sources. Of the domestic sources, Tk.42,029 crore (1.7 percent of GDP) will be borrowed from the banking system while Tk.29,197 crore (1.2 percent of GDP) from National Savings Schemes and other non-bank sources. I believe that if we can use the huge external resources in the pipeline, we will be able to largely reduce our dependence on domestic sources and we shall, therefore, persistently make efforts to scale up the use of foreign assistance.

76. **Overall expenditure Structure:** Now, I would like to touch upon the overall expenditure framework of the proposed budget (Development and Non-Development). According to the allocation of business among the ministries/divisions, we have categorised the various activities into three groups: namely, social infrastructure, physical infrastructure and general services.

77. I have proposed an allocation of 27.34 per cent of total budget for social infrastructure of which 24.37 per cent allocation will go to

human resource development (education, health and others), 30.99 per cent for physical infrastructure of which 12.68 per cent will go to overall agriculture (agriculture, rural development and rural institutions, water resources and others), 11.43 per cent for overall communication sector (roads, railways, bridges and others) and 5.36 per cent for power and energy sector. 25.30 per cent of total allocation has been proposed for general services and 4.78 per cent for PPP, financial assistance for various industries, subsidies and equity investments in various nationalised corporations, banks, and financial institutions; 11.05 per cent for interest payment; and the rest 0.54 for net lending and other expenditures. Detailed information have been presented in **Table 6 of Appendix-A**. A Ministry/Division-wise proposal for budget allocation has also been annexed in **Table 7 of the same Appendix**.

Chapter V

A Journey Towards Prosperous Future

Sectoral Strategies, Action Plans and Resource Allocation

Madam Speaker

78. At this stage, I would like to present a brief description of our important policy-strategies, work plans and budget allocation for the coming years including the next fiscal year. While formulating our policy-strategies and our action plans, we kept in view several background scenarios: first, the proper implementation of the Seventh Five Year Plan; second, the promises of recently earned LDC graduation; third, appropriate reflection of SDGs in many areas including sustainable and inclusive growth, industrialisation, productive and decent employment opportunity, education, health, women empowerment, environment management-climate change, and safe habitation; fourth: structural transformation of the economy; fifth, readiness for creating 'Vision-2041' in continuation of 'Vision-2021'. Overall, we have taken into consideration the needs and necessities of the people in the context of ever-changing global and domestic realities. Here, four tables (Table 8 to Table 11) have been included. Each of the table depicts/portrays the picture of four sectors (socio-economic, resource mobilisation, fiscal and external) starting from 2007 to 2018. A prospects of FY2018-19 has also been depicted.

Medium-Term Policy-Strategy

79. Our main objective of budget preparation is to alleviate poverty, reduce inequalities and bring basic and qualitative changes in people's living standard. All these lead to sustained higher growth. Mobilisation of resources and its appropriate allocation to different sectors together with efficacy of policy framework help us achieve these targets. Like

previous years, I have presented a 'Medium-Term Macroeconomic Policy-Statement' along with other budget documents this contains the details of medium term policy strategies. Nevertheless, I would like to present an overview of our goals and strategies.

Sustained Higher Growth

80. **Internal Demand:** In sustaining higher growth, we should concentrate on several areas like domestic demand and investment and external demand or export. It is expected that the high remittance inflows will continue in the medium term due to the increase in overseas employment in recent years. Higher population and remittance inflows will continue to stimulate on-going trend in domestic consumption of the private sector. That apart, there is a reflection of increased consumption and investment plans in the medium-term budget framework. About three-fourths of our economy is driven by private sector investment. Majority of employment (85.1 per cent) lies with the informal sector. We should therefore focus on accelerating the pace of growth by creating supporting environment for private sector and individual enterprises.

81. **Trade Expansion:** Bearing in mind the reality of preference-erosion of our exports after 2027 in the context of LDC graduation, we want to prepare ourselves for strengthening our competitive edge. Apart from the RMG industry, there will be attempts to diversify our export basket by focusing on jute and jute goods, leather and leather products, sports shoes made of cloth and polythene, frozen fish, processed foods, medicines and non-traditional products such as bicycles. Side by side, we will strengthen our diplomatic efforts to explore and expand the free trade area in the international and regional spheres and extend the time-frame of duty free trade facilities.

82. **Continued Growth in Agriculture Sector:** The effectiveness

of our ongoing strategy in agriculture sector is tested. The area of our arable land is decreasing because of density of population density, expansion of economic activities and increased demands for improved standard of living. In spite of that, the average growth of agriculture sector over last 10 years stood at 3.8 per cent. Crop yield per hectare increased from 3,761 kg to 4,629 kg in the last nine years. The food grains production increased from 347.1 lakh MT in 2008-09 to 386.34 MT in 2016-17. Barring temporary setback arising from natural calamities. It would be possible to sustain the growth of agriculture sector by continuing the on-going activities and expanding the scope of research for innovation of different disaster-tolerant varieties of rice and other crops.

83. Development of Industry: As I have already mentioned, the dynamics of economic development become stronger following the increased contribution of industry sector especially the manufacturing sub-sector to GDP. In our GDP the contribution of industry sector to GDP is increasing but with a slower pace. However, the contribution of the industry sector to employment generation is not up to the expected level. In 2010, the share of total employment in the industry sector was 22.3 per cent which declined to 20.3 per cent in FY2016-17. Despite the availability of sufficient manpower in the labour market, their employment opportunity is not expanding as expected because of automation and the use of advanced technology in the industry sector. On the other hand, because of skill deficiency of our local manpower, the middle and high level management positions are being manned by the experts from neighbouring countries. Their replacement will require substantial skill enhancement of local manpower. If it is possible, this would, on the one hand will save huge amount of foreign currency while creating opportunity for productive and decent employment of our own manpower. In expanding our industry sector the promotion of

labour intensive SMEs requiring small capital will be very much useful. At the same time, this will enhance the productivity of our industry sector. In this case, our strategy will be to develop skilled human resources through expansion of education and health services as well as training. This will also include increased participation of women and use of technology in workplace.

Reducing poverty and inequality

Madam Speaker

84. Generally, acceleration of growth reduces poverty. However, due to the structural constraints of our economy, the benefits of growth do not reach to everyone equally. In reducing poverty and inequality, we have been implementing strategies such as tax reforms, domestic and overseas employment generation, micro-finance operation, training for skill development and income transfer through social protection programmes. In the past, use of these policy strategies in socio-economic sector turned out to be effective. In the coming days, we will have to pay special attention to developing institutional capacity and ensuring easier access to resources and all kinds of services through the use of technology, establishing human rights, generating employment, income re-distribution and reducing poverty and equality through transfer.

85. Apart from the overall strategy stated earlier, I will now present specific and sector-based action plans in the next section.

Action Plans and Resource Allocation

(1) Human resources development

86. One of the important factors of sustainable growth is skilled human resources. We have put emphasis on laying strong foundation of

education and health sectors and promotion of science-based education to create skilled human resources.

Education

87. **Quality Primary Education:** We have already made significant progress in promoting primary education. Now we want to focus on providing education supportive of bringing about fundamental changes in living standard and to creating better learning environment at schools. We believe that if a child starts growing up with the habit of following rules of personal hygiene and maintaining cleanliness of his surrounding, morality, discipline and responsibility, life skills and mutual responsiveness, he can become an architect of building a happy and prosperous country. The curriculum of primary education should be developed to accommodate these values and training to make it suitable for children.

88. To cope with the increasing demand, we will broaden the remit of ongoing programmes such as proving stipends, distribution of free textbooks and logistics, school feeding and so on. In tandem with this, 7,000 primary schools with separate wash blocks for boys and girls to ensure better environment for education; 65,000 classrooms, 10,500 teachers' rooms, boundary walls in 5,000 schools will be constructed and 30,000 pieces of sports-goods will be distributed. As follow up previous programmes, we will establish another 1,000 primary schools in areas without schools. To ensure the provision of technology-based modern education system, ICT-based community learning centre will be set up in all unions and some selected towns. We have a plan to set up 64 livelihoods and lifelong learning centres in 64 districts. Aside from the ongoing training for teachers, we have taken steps to impart English language proficiency training through the British Council and eliminate the 'math phobia' by organising mathematics Olympiad for students.

Quality Secondary Education

89. Merit-based assessment at the secondary level, highest use of technology in education programmes, promotion of science education, and improvement in the quality of education are currently getting priority and will continue to receive such priority in future. We are creating admission opportunities for around 2,00,000 students in 200 government colleges through a project titled ‘Expansion of Opportunity for Science Education in Government Colleges’ and for around 3,29,000 students in 323 secondary schools through ‘Development of Government Secondary School’ project. Classrooms with multimedia facilities, language cum ICT labs and hostels will be constructed and furniture and equipment will be supplied under these projects. Moreover, construction of 46,340 multimedia classrooms and 2,120 smart classrooms has begun in 26,000 educational institutions at higher secondary, secondary and madrasa levels. Piloting of 23 innovative concepts is being carried out to provide education related services through low cost-time-visit approach. To ensure confidentiality in making question papers, we are trying to make a ‘Question Bank’ through integrated efforts of all education boards.

Employment-Friendly Technical and Vocational Education

90. I have already mentioned that around 2 million people are entering into labour market every year. However, all workers entering into labour market are not skilled. Therefore, we have to depend on skilled workers from neighbouring countries. On the other hand, Bangladeshi labourers for their skill deficiency do not get reasonable wages abroad. Thus flow of remittance is comparably low in proportion to the number of migrant workers. In fact, modern and forward looking madrasa education in the long run can play a catalytic role in gaining employment opportunities in Arab countries including Middle-East.

Bearing this in mind, importance has been attached to the extension of employment-friendly technical and vocational education to generate interest in this kind of education while modernising the madrasa education.

91. We have taken initiatives to set up one technical school and college in each of 100 upazila and technical training centres in remaining 389 upazilas. Alongside, technical and vocational education is popularised by developing infrastructures of the existing training centres, organising short training, teachers' training and stipend programmes. Besides, steps have been made to establish four women polytechnic institutes in four divisional headquarters, one girls' technical school in each divisional headquarters, polytechnic institutes in 23 districts and one engineering college in each administrative division. In order to modernise madrasa education, we have taken steps to establish 35 model madrasas and multimedia classrooms in 653 madrasas and introduce honours course in 52 madrasas.

92. To ensure quality education for all, I therefore propose to allocate a total of Tk. 53,054 crore for of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Secondary and Higher Education Division, and Technical and Madrasa Education Division of the Ministry of Education. This is the second highest allocation in next fiscal year for any particular sector.

Health and Family Welfare

Madam Speaker

93. Health and Family Welfare Services: Our goal in health sector is to ensure affordable and quality health and family welfare services for all. We have taken steps for implementation of a sector wide programme under 29 Operational Plans during period from 2017 to

2022. Services like providing nutrient foods and health services to mothers and children, quality general and specialised health services for all, control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and diseases caused by climate change, development of modern and efficient medicine sector and skilled manpower, will be provided under this programme. Ongoing maternal voucher programme is being extended in 20 upazilas. Activities like expansion of infrastructures in different hospitals, increasing the number of hospital beds, supply of medical equipment and construction of specialised hospitals in different districts are continuing as well.

94. Alongside, infrastructure development, we have started the process of recruiting for 9,792 doctors in two phases to ensure that the health services reach to the rural people. Steps have also been taken to recruit additional 4,000 senior nurses to bring doctors-nurse ratio at 2:1. Besides, we have finalised the recruitment of 600 midwives with an aim to bring birth time child and maternal mortality rates to zero by 2021. Over and above, we have a plan to establish one medical college by turn in each division to upgrade the standard of health services.

95. **Alternative Medicine:** Alongside the general health services, we are operating programmes like recruitment of homeopathic, unani and ayurvedic doctors, plantation of medicinal trees and creating herbal gardens to popularise the practices of alternative medicine.

96. **Legal Framework:** Realising the rationale for quality services to the patients and ensuring professional safeguard for the doctors, we are bringing reforms in the legal framework. We are formulating ‘Medical Services Act’ by repealing ‘The Medical Practice and Private Clinics and Laboratories (Regulation) Ordinance, 1982’. In addition, ‘Mental Health Act’ is going to be formulated replacing ‘The Lunacy Act 2012’ with a view to provide mental health safeguard and

providing mental health services to them.

97. Therefore, I propose to allocate Tk. 23,383 crore in FY2018-19 for Health Services Division, and Health Service and Family Welfare Division of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Science and Technology

Madam Speaker

98. We are encouraging science and technology related research activities to build a science-savvy nation. We have widened the coverage of the ongoing science quiz contest and extended it from district to upazila level aiming to kindle student's interest in science education. We have begun to open branches of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Novotheatre in Khulna, Barishal, Rangpur, Sylhet, Mymensingh and Chattogram divisions. In addition, area coverage of Science Olympiad has been expanded to division, district and upazila levels and side by side subject based science Olympiad is also being organised. We are providing assistance to the concerned private institutions to organise such programmes.

99. We are transforming Bangladesh Council for Science and Industrial Research (BCSIR) into as a centre of excellence as well as a centre for technology transfer and innovation. Besides, steps have been taken to strengthen the infrastructure of Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission has to ensure nuclear security together with safety arrangements from radiation.

100. I, therefore, propose to allocate Tk. 12,200 crore in the budget for next fiscal year for the Ministry of Science and Technology.

(2) Physical Infrastructure

Power and Energy

Madam Speaker

101. **Power Generation:** We supply electricity to about 92 per cent of the country's area and 90 per cent households get electricity connections. Its coverage should be expanded further. Our immediate goal is to raise our power generation capacity from existing 16,046MW to 24,000MW by 2021. We expect to generate, in phases, 40,000MW power by 2030 and 60,000MW by 2041. Other than this, there is no alternative to achieve economic prosperity as per target. Currently, installation of a total of 59 power plants having the capacity of generating 15,205MW of electricity is under way. Besides, a process is going on to install 23 power plants with a capacity of generating 4,440MW. In near future, we have plan to install 20 more power plants having capacity to generate 22,052MW of electricity. Alongside, installation of new power plants, maintenance of old power plants to enhance their efficiency is in progress.

102. **Coal based Power Generation:** People are aware that we took steps for coal based power generation at the beginning of our taking over power. The outcomes of these initiatives are: first, the 1,320 MW coal based power plant at Rampal; second, the 1,200 MW coal based power plant at Matarbari; and third, the 1320MW coal based power plant at Payra of Patuakhali. Besides, there have been initiatives to engage local and foreign entrepreneurs from private sector to construct 10,000 MW coal based power plant at Maheshkhali. While installing power plants, we are adopting the most modern techniques like afforestation, cold water supply, and controlling the disposal of polluting waste materials of power plants.

103. **Nuclear Power Plant:** Besides gas and coal-fired power plants, the first phase of installing nuclear power plant with capacity to generate 2,400MW electricity at Rooppur with support from Russia is expected to be completed within the current fiscal year.

104. **Power Generation from Renewable Energy:** As part of our environment-friendly development-strategy, we want to scale up electricity generation to 20 per cent of total production from renewable energy sources. So far we have succeeded in installing a large number of solar home systems. Efforts have been made to supply electricity by connecting solar home system with the national grid and generate electricity by installing solar panel in new buildings and on the roofs of the educational institutions mandatorily.

105. **Import of Electricity under Sub-Regional Cooperation:** We have already begun to import electricity from our neighbour India. Currently, the capacity of Bheramara-Baharampur line and sub-centres is being enhanced following the decision to facilitate import additional 500MW of electricity. A tri-nation Memorandum of Understanding regarding hydroelectricity import from Bhutan is at the final stage of signing. We have plan to invest in Bhutan for hydroelectricity generation. Besides, negotiations are going on for the purpose of hydroelectricity import from Nepal, Myanmar and North-East region of India.

106. **Transmission Line:** Electricity connection has been provided to as many as 2.82 crore customers using already installed 43,4000 km transmission and distribution line. In order to address the issue of shortage of transmission line, a plan has been undertaken to install another 21,000 km more transmission lines and 47,8000 km distribution line by 2021.

107. **Oil and Gas Exploration:** In order to explore and extract

unexplored gas and oil, the manpower along technical and financial capacity of Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration and Production Company Limited (BAPEX) are being enhanced. BAPEX continues its overall activities facing the plan of digging 108 rigs well. Alongside, programs are underway to raise refining capacity of Eastern Refinery Limited (EFL) from 15 lakh MT to 45 lakh MT to meet the increasing demand of fuel in the country.

108. **Import of LNG:** Demand for fuel is gradually rising consistent with the economic advancement of the country. It is not possible to meet the increasing demand for energy only with natural gas. We therefore need to explore the sources of alternative fuel. Approval was given to different companies to import and maintain stock of 24,44,766 LPG cylinders to meet the growing demand of natural gas with LPG. In addition, one floating storage and regasification unit has already been set up to import Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). Another unit will be setting up soon. Supply of LNG equivalent to 500 SMCFD and an additional 500 SMCFD will be possible through these units from May and October respectively. We have a plan to install two land-based LNG terminals at Maheshkhali, Cox'sbazar and Payra, Patuakhali.

109. **Energy Efficiency:** Prepaid metres in residential units and Electronic Volume Corrector (EVC) in industrial units are being installed to ensure cost effective use of gas. On the other hand, a plan for installing two crore prepaid metres by 2021 is being implemented to reduce system loss, realise unpaid electricity bills and ensure efficient load management. In the same manner, bill payment, complaint disposal and application process for connection have been brought under automation. As a result, customers are now getting these services easily. Our target is to cut fuel use by 15 per cent and 20 per cent by 2021 and 2030 respectively through efficient use of power and energy.

110. I therefore propose to allocate Tk. 24,921 crore in the budget for FY2018-19 for Power Division, and Energy and Mineral Resources Division.

Communication Infrastructure

Madam Speaker

111. Our main goal in transport and communication sector is to ensure timely and efficient implementation of the ongoing activities and the improvement in post-implementation service delivery.

112. **Roads and Highways:** We have undertaken 10 cluster projects in 10 road zones for appropriate standardisation and widening of 1,140 km important regional highways. Under these projects, a total of 3,813 km national highways of the country will be upgraded to four lanes or above gradually. We have upgraded 465 km roads to four lanes or above. Upgradation of another 436 km road in progress. We have planned to build Dhaka East-West Elevated Expressway to facilitate direct movement between North-Western to Eastern region of the country. It will be connected to the Asian Highway. While constructing roads and highways, we attach special importance to damage control. To this end, axle load control station will be established by 2021 in 28 important places along the road network by 2021.

113. **Bridge-Tunnel:** Steps are being taken to construct/reconstruct 61 bridges for strengthening communication network in Western region of the country. More than half of the works of Padma Bridge have been done. Construction of 2nd Kanchpur, 2nd Meghna and 2nd Gomoti Bridge is underway. We have a plan to build bridges over Golachipa, Payra and Kocha rivers and 2nd Padma Bridge at Paturia-Goalanda point. Memorandum of Understanding have been signed with China to build 9th (Bogha bridge), 10th (Mongla bridge), and 11th (Jhopjhopia

bridge) Bangladesh-China Friendship Bridge. Moreover, construction of a tunnel on the Karnaphuli river bed has started. I hope to end this work by 2022.

114. City Transport: The 20-year Strategic Transport Plan was taken up in 2005 for developing internal road network of Dhaka city, mitigating traffic congestion from entry and exit points and building a planned, integrated and modern public transport system for Dhaka and its suburbs. We updated the STP in 2016. In the revised plan, provisions are there for construction of 5 Mass Rapid Transit (MRT), 2 Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), 3-layered ring road, 8 radial road, 6 expressways, 21 transportation hubs, and development of traffic management-traffic safety system and reorganising the bus transport sector.

115. At present, a large number of programmes are under implementation to develop urban transport system. For the convenience of commuters of Gazipur and Dhaka cities, construction works of Bus Rapid Transit Corridor (BRTC), a 20km long road ranging from Shahjalal International Airport to Gazipur with capacity to carry 25,000 passengers both ways has started. Construction work of Bangladesh's 1st metro rail cum elevated MRT line-6, stretching from Uttara (third phase) to Bangladesh Bank is going on in full swing. We expect to complete the metro rail project by the year 2020. Besides, construction of Dhaka-Ashulia Elevated Expressway will be kicked off next year. I personally feel that it would be appropriate to set up a single management organisation by coordinating all types of communication mode with the establishment of a metro communication authority in imitation of New York for greater Dhaka.

116. Safe Road: As a ratifier of United Nation Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-20 and SDGs, Government of Bangladesh targets to

reduce the number of casualties due to road accidents to half of current rate by 2020 by building a modern, safe, environment-friendly and ICT-based road transport and control system. To this end, bearing in mind the 3E (Engineering, Education and Enforcement) implementation of different activities are is underway. ‘Safety Rapid Strategic Transport Plan-2015-2035’ is at implementation stage to build a planned, comprehensive and modern public transportation system for Dhaka and surrounding areas. Under this plan, implementation work for preparing 1,00,000 skilled drivers is underway as part of enhancing road safety.

117. Development and Extension of Rail Sector: Railway is a cost effective, safe and environment-friendly mode of transport for goods and passengers. For comprehensive development of railway sector, the existing 20-year Railway Master Plan was updated. Under this master plan, 230 projects have been identified for implementation by 2045. Expansion of railways, construction and repair of new railways, conversion to dual gauge railway, opening of new and reopening of closed railway stations, launching new trains and improving train service, procurement of train coaches etc. are continuing. In the next fiscal year , we plan to construct 120 km new railway, 22 km railway resettlement, 2,550km railway maintenance, 55 new rail bridge construction, modernisation of 16 station signalling system, procurement of 50 BG and MG passenger bound coach and rehabilitation of 40 carriages. We also have plan to build 395km new rail line, 76 km rail line resettlement and 173 new rail bridges in the next few years. Currently, a feasibility study is going on to build a dual gauge double tracked ‘Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Railway Bridge’ in parallel with the existing Bangabandhu Bridge over Jamuna river.

118. Use of Unused Land of Railway: Bangladesh railway has huge land that remains unused. Steps have taken to build shopping

malls, five star hotel, and medical colleges on this unused land under public- private- partnership and modernize the existing railway general hospital.

119. Waterways and Port Development: Against the backdrop of our recent achievement of meeting to LDC graduation criteria, we need to strengthen our competitive edge in international trade. This calls for robust ocean-sea-river port infrastructure and efficient port administration. To this end, we are laying special emphasis on infrastructure development of all types of ports and other relevant ancillary matters. In order to restore and maintain navigability of water-routes, procurement of dredger including other equipment and accessories together with dredging of rivers is going on as well.

120. Around 10 per cent of total export and import of the country are handled by Mongla port. Therefore, this port was on the brink of closure due to neglect of using this important facility during the tenure of BNP government. To transform Mongla into a modern port, we have taken steps for capital dredging and procurement of cargo handling machines. As a result, uses of the port and its income have increased significantly. Payra deep sea port is identified as first track project to infuse dynamism in its implementation.

121. We are setting up 4 marine academies to create skilled manpower in shipping sector. Building and procurement of ship, expansion of cargo service, and improvement of ferry service, among others, are going on to make the passenger and goods transport easier.

122. Development and Expansion of Airports: We are continuing our efforts to enhance the capacity and service facility of Shahjalal International Airport and the regional airports for safe aviation including transport of passengers and goods. The process of building

Khan Jahan Ali Airport under public-private-partnership is underway. Around 90 per cent work of the feasibility study on the construction of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib International Airport has been completed. Besides, we have planned to procure 4 aircrafts (787-8) and 2 Dash-8 aircrafts by 2019. We have been investing enough for Bangladesh Biman, but it is, I think, yet to be able to deliver its service as expected. In this context, the move to transform Biman into a commercial undertaking instead of retaining it as a government agency should be considered.

123. Therefore, I propose to allocate TK. 53,081 crore in the budget for FY 2018-19 for communication infrastructure sector.

Water Resources

124. **Flood-Draught-River Erosion Control and Land Reclamation:** In order to augment navigability of our rivers, reduce erosion and ensure water flows in dry season, we will carry out 470 km river dredging, excavate 530 km irrigation canals, construct/repair 860 irrigation structures, construct of 3 barrages and rubber dams, construct/repair 240km flood control and coastal embankments, 710 flood control and drainage infrastructures, and excavate/re-excavate 1,525 drainage canals by 2021. Besides, there is a plan to reclaim 110 acres of land from sea by building 6 cross dams.

125. **Development of Haor and Wetlands:** Following the Ramsar Guide, we are listing all wetlands in Bangladesh. Moreover, steps have been taken to design management system of the wetlands. We have completed a feasibility study to evaluate the effects of different structures in the haor areas. It is expected that this will provide us a guide line for erecting environment- friendly infrastructures in haor areas.

(3) Digital Bangladesh

Madam Speaker

126. Wider and multifaceted use of ICT under the banner of ‘Digital Bangladesh’ is supporting us in taking forward our agenda for reducing poverty and ensuring social mobility. To sustain the trend of higher growth in coming days the contribution of industrial sector to GDP will have to be increased which call for stronger focus on increasing productivity. Thus our dependency on ICT will be increased in the days ahead that will push up such productivity.

127. **IT Infrastructure, Internet Service and Security:** A strong infrastructural base for ICT has already been set up at the grass root level of the country. We still continue to put in place new infrastructure and facilitate program for extension of internet services to cope with the increasing demand. Some of the notable programs include-provision of 4.408GBPS bandwidth from 6 divisions to Dhaka, 5.928 GBPS bandwidth from districts to divisions and establishment of wireless broadband network (4G, LTE). Steps have been taken to monitor cyber space and internet based cyber-crime to avert security risk of ICT infrastructure spread across the country, prevent such crime while ensuring all kinds of information/security.

128. **Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development:** We are going to establish ‘Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Academy’ with a view to putting in place institutional framework for encouraging youths to come forward to innovate new technology and take new initiative and building their capacity, branding and marketing of their products, as well as production of intellectual property rights. This will play an effective role in developing creative entrepreneurship and building small and medium enterprises while creating employment opportunities.

129. **Technologies in Public Services:** Utility Payment Platform (UPP) is being set up to simplify the process of delivering the public services. Teletalk sims have been distributed to as many as 20 lakh mothers receiving stipends. Work is going on to bring Maheshkhali, a coastal island, under digital network. Living standard of the islanders will be improved by using ICTs. Social and economic divide between town-dwellers and islanders will thus be narrowed.

130. We, therefore, propose an allocation of TK. 6,064 crore in the budget for FY 2018-19 for ICT Division and Postal & Telecommunication Division.

(4) Public Welfare

131. **Food Security:** Our goal is to ensure adequate supply of safe and nutritious food and maintain adequate stock of food grain during emergency. At present the food grains storage capacity is 21.2 lakh metric tonnes at government level. In order to raise this capacity to 270 lakh metric tonnes, construction of additional modern food godowns/silos having the capacity of 6.4 lakh metric tonnes is underway by 2020. Moreover, steps have been taken to build 8 modern steel silos with the capacity of 5.355 lakh metric tonnes at 8 strategic locations of the country. Side-by-side, steps have been taken to ensure food security by undertaking capacity development projects and establishing testing laboratories for ‘Bangladesh Safe Food Authority’. In addition, digital technology based programs have been taken up to improve the monitoring and data management capacity of the Ministry of Food.

132. Regular programs for providing food assistance to the lower income families are continuing through the sale of food grains at a fair price in open markets for the poor together with the food-friendly programmes. In addition, distributing rice with required nutrients will be expanded to all Upazillas in phases through VGD programme.

‘Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2018-19’ is being formulated as a priority of the Hon’ble Prime Minister as well as for the implementation of SDGs. We are implementing nutrition development programme for mothers, children and adolescents in Sylhet and Moulvibazar region on a pilot basis. Once it is successful it will be rolled out across the country.

133. **Social Protection:** Apart from mainstreaming the poor in the regular economic activities, social protection programme is one of our tools to fight against poverty and inequality. In the light of the 7th Five-year Plan, every year the coverage and scope of the main programme is expanded for the marginalized and most vulnerable segment of the society. We are considering the disaster-prone regions, ultra poor regions and ratio of population while allocating resources.

Madam Speaker

134. I present the following proposal for expanding the social protection coverage in the next fiscal year:

- ✓ Ministry of Liberation War Affairs is preparing a system to support insolvent war-wounded and sick freedom-fighters or their wives, children or grand-children. We have allocated Tk. 400 crore in the budget for that.
- ✓ Widening the beneficiary coverage of old age allowances to 40 lakh from 35 lakh.
- ✓ Widening the beneficiary coverage of the allowances for widow and poor women to 14 lakh from 12.06 lakh.
- ✓ Introducing Bangla New Year allowance of Tk. 2,000 to the valiant freedom fighters in addition to their monthly honorarium and festival allowance. Furthermore, a provision of special victory day allowance of Tk. 5,000 per person for the living freedom-fighters.
- ✓ Widening the beneficiary coverage of the allowances for financially insolvent disabled to 10 lakh from 8.25 lakh.

- ✓ Raising the amount of stipend for the disabled students to Tk. 700 from Tk. 500 per month at the primary level, to Tk. 750 from Tk. 600 per month at the secondary level and to Tk. 850 from Tk. 700 per month at the higher secondary level which widening the beneficiary coverage from 80,000 to 90,000.
- ✓ Raising the amount of stipend for the students belonging to transgender, Bede and underprivileged community to Tk. 700 from Tk. 300 per month at the primary level, to Tk. 800 from Tk. 450 per month at the secondary level, to Tk. 1,000 from Tk. 600 per month at the higher secondary level and to Tk. 1,200 from Tk. 1,000 per month at the higher education level.
- ✓ Increasing the number of beneficiaries of special allowances and stipend for the Bede and the underprivileged community to 64,000 from 36000. Of them, the number of beneficiary for special allowances will be increased to 40,000 from 23,000 and that for special allowances to 19,000 from 11,000.
- ✓ Increasing the number of beneficiaries of financial assistance for patients suffering from cancer, kidney diseases, liver cirrhosis, stroke-related paralysis and congenital heart disease to 15,000 from 10,000.
- ✓ Increasing the number of beneficiaries of the scheme for improving the livelihood of tea-laborers to 40,000 from 30,000.
- ✓ Raising the maternity allowance for poor mothers to Tk. 800 from Tk. 500 per month and extending the term of the allowance to 3 years from 2 years. Besides, the number of beneficiaries will be increased to 7 lakh from 6 lakh.
- ✓ Raising the allowance for working lactating mothers to Tk. 800 from Tk. 500 per month and extending the term of the allowance to 3 years from 2 years. Besides, the number of beneficiaries will be increased to 2.5 lakh from 2 lakh.
- ✓ Increasing the number of beneficiaries of VGD programmes to 10.4 lakh of which the number of beneficiaries in the upazilas of Teknaf and Ukhia of Cox's Bazar district will be increased by 20000 for each upazila.

135. In tandem with raising the rate of allowances and widening the beneficiary coverage, we are going to introduce ICT-based reform programs including G2P (Government to Person) payment method to make the social protection programmes target-oriented, transparent and accountable. In this system, the beneficiaries will receive their allowances in their chosen bank account or mobile bank account. Besides, digital database integrated with national ID has been developed for every social security programs to prevent duplication in beneficiary selection. Moreover, new applications for allowances, complaint handling, and budget allocation, disbursement, among others are also being incorporated in the system. This will ensure the access and right of the common people to the public properties and services. The G2P payment system will be introduced through the piloting of maternity allowances and old age allowances in 7 upazillas. Distribution of allowances of old age, widow, tortured women and disabled persons in 11 districts through G2P payment system will be finalized shortly. Hopefully, the system will be rolled out across the country in the next fiscal year. We will follow appropriate mechanism to avoid security breach in this regard as well.

136. **Microcredit and other Schemes for Poverty Alleviation:** The Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman first introduced rural social services programmes in 1974 to reduce poverty. Currently, interest free microcredit of Tk. 5,000 to 30,000 per family are being distributed among the rural ultra-poor through the schemes like Rural Social Services Scheme, Rural Maternity Centre Scheme, Rehabilitation Scheme for Persons with Burn Injury and Disability under Urban Social Development Scheme. Moreover, self-employment opportunities have been created as a result of the operations of microcredit schemes conducted by different ministries, divisions and organisations.

137. Development of the Disabled People: After the completion of Nationwide Disability Survey, information of all the disabled persons of the country have been incorporated in the Disability Information System (DIS). We are happy that the survey found the number of disabled persons lower than we anticipated. However, it has increased our responsibilities as well. It is our duty to make their life easier. We will provide identity cards to all the disabled persons by using the database established for the purpose. Development programmes are being rearranged and new development plans are being taken up to accommodate the services to be provided like healthcare, education, training and other services depending on the level and type of disability.

138. Women in Economic Activities: Thanks to our consistent efforts, the literacy rate among the women in Bangladesh has significantly increased over the last one decade. However, compared to the increased rate of literacy the participation of women in the economic activities is not very significant. In 2009, the rate of literacy among women was 54.3 percent, which increased to 69.5 percent in 2016. On the other hand, the participation of women in economic activities has not increased since 2010. The rate of women participation in economic activities increased by only 0.3 percent since 2010, when it stood at 36.0 percent. This rate though increased in rural areas, declined in urban areas. We are determined to utilise the full productivity potential of our women, who share half of the total population of the country, by providing appropriate training, accommodation, daycare centres for their children and women-friendly public transports, among others. We are giving one year time to affect the mandatory provision of keeping seats reserve for women in public transports by 2020.

139. Training, Work Environment and Other Issues: To facilitate

self-employment of women, we are providing revolving credit facilities of Tk. 5000 to Tk. 15000 per person in 488 upazilas of 64 districts. Several training courses in a number of trades have been provided to women entrepreneurs through 25 programmes financed from the operating budget. Steps have been taken to provide income-generating training to 2,17,440 women at the grass root level in 8 divisional and 64 district towns as well as 426 upazilas. Working women hostels have been constructed and child daycare centres have been established in different districts and upazilas including Dhaka city. Some of such important establishments include construction of working women hostel and child daycare centres at Kaliganj upazilla of Gazipur district, vertical extension of working women hostels at Mirpur and Khilgaon, construction of ten-storied new building for working women hostel at Nilkhel, Dhaka and infrastructure development of four hostels in Chattogram, Rajshahi, Khulna and Jashore.

140. **Awareness Building:** We are making our efforts to enhance the political, social, administrative and economic empowerment of women by strengthening social acceptance of women's participation in the workplace by preventing violence against women and ensuring security at workplace. To enable the marginalised and helpless teenagers at different layers of the society and to protect themselves from the gender-based violence, social awareness training program are being conducted through 5,292 clubs of 489 upazillas in 64 districts which will bring positive changes in the society in terms of awareness building and prevention of violence. Apart from this, steps have been taken to provide access to information technology to 1 crore rural under-privileged woman in 490 upazilas of 64 districts.

141. **Gender Responsive Budget:** Gender budget is being published every year since FY 2009-10 highlighting the share of women in the budget. A committee will be formed this year to prepare a full report

evaluating the agenda of Gender budget formulation being pursued for the last ten years. They will give recommendations to improve or to reform this initiative by analysing the full procedure employed.

142. Child Development: For the disadvantaged children of Sylhet, Sunamganj, Habiganj, Moulvibazar, Mymensingh, Gazipur, Narayanganj, Patuakhali and Sathkhira districts, pre-primary education and other activities have been taken up through 2,109 centres. Under this programme, 20 daycare centres, 515 children development centres and 740 pre-primary education centres are being set up. Since FY 2015-16, there have been an on-going process to prepare child budget which brings to the fore how much allocation is provided for child development and what policies and strategies have been adopted for their development. The coverage of the child budget for FY 2018-19 has been widened to include another 15 ministries/divisions. The capacity of Finance Division and the ministries dealing with the children affairs for the proper use of resources allocated for their welfare and its reporting.

143. Welfare of Freedom Fighters: For the development of the socio-economic status of freedom fighters, Muktiyoddha Complexes are being constructed in every district/upazila of the country. Construction work of such complexes have already completed in 57 districts. We have taken initiatives to provide free medical treatment to freedom fighters in all government hospitals and 16 specialised hospitals in the country. Construction work of 2,852 units have been completed under “the construction of homes for the landless and destitute/insolvent freedom fighters” project while additional 119 units are under construction now. Moreover, a project titled ‘multi-storied building construction’ has been taken up for providing accommodation facility to 8000 insolvent freedom fighters. A draft law titled “Bangladesh Muktiyoddha Kalyan Trust Act, 2018” has been formulated for the

welfare of all civil, military, martyred, titled and wounded freedom fighters through the ‘Freedom Fighters Welfare Trust’. The draft bill is now ready to be placed before the Parliament. Boishakhi allowances and the Victory day allowances will be provided to the freedom fighters from the next fiscal year.

144. Preservation of the Spirit of Liberation War: As part of our commitment to preserve the historical records and memorials of the war of liberation, we have taken steps to build a memorial for the martyrs of the Allied Forces ('Mitra Bahini') during the War of Liberation. In order to make our new generation familiar with the true history of liberation war and instil the spirit of liberation war among them, liberation war museums cum libraries are being constructed in all district/upazila Muktijoddha Complex buildings.

145. Overseas Employment and Skill Development: We have been continuing our activities to increase overseas employment as well as to reduce the cost of immigration while making the immigration process easy and safe. We are conducting programs including research works to expand our labor market in 52 countries including east Europe. Skill development training under 48 trades have been provided to the migrating workers through 6 institutes of marine technology and 64 vocational training centres. Moreover, programs have been taken to increase the rate of migrants from the backward districts under the 7th Five-year plan. According to the curriculum and standard of City and Guilds (C&G), an UK-based international training organization, Bangladesh Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training has been providing local trainings of duration 3 to 6 months duration. The trainees receive certificates from C&G after the successful completion of training. As a result, the skilled workers get job offers from both local and overseas employers at higher rate of remuneration.

146. **Expatriates' Welfare:** Steps have been taken to include two repatriated workers to the Board of Directors by amending the Expatriates' Welfare Act. This has added a new dimension to the expatriates' welfare and establishment of their rights. The programmes we want to implement in near future includes making a database for the repatriated labourers and create employment opportunities for them, conducting welfare activities by establishing labour wings in the countries, where the number of migrants is more than 10000.

(5) Agriculture and Rural Development

Madam Speaker

147. **Agricultural Development:** Despite reduction of cultivable land, agricultural production has increased, thanks to our agriculture-friendly policy and actions. Agriculture subsidy; introduction of cards on fertilizer, seeds and other agricultural inputs; mechanisation of irrigation and farming; diversification and marketing of crops and agricultural rehabilitation support among others are our successful programmes in agriculture sector and we will continue to implement these programmes. However, we will further enhance efficiency of these programmes using modern technology. Meanwhile, steps have been taken to transfer cash benefits to farmers directly using mobile banking and the list of farmers holding cards for agriculture input assistance is being updated at the same time.

148. To ensure sustainable development in agriculture sector, we are laying emphasis on environment-friendly and climate adaptation programmes. We are working on innovation of appropriate technology and crop variety through research and disseminate them the results thereafter. We are attaching importance to crop intensification along with production of crops having life cycle of short duration to tackle

adverse effects of natural calamity. Programmes for innovation of drought- salinity-temperature tolerant rice and temperature tolerant wheat as well as popularizing and extending these new varieties are under way. In the next fiscal year a target has been set to innovate 22 new varieties of crops and 21 new technologies. Besides, research activities to innovate various adversity tolerant and environment-friendly varieties of jute and diverse jute products are going on in full swing. We are taking various steps to reduce the use of urea fertilizer and protect fertility of land by increasing the use of organic and balanced fertilizer as well as to increase crop productivity. Alongside, we have taken initiatives to establish and renovate fertilizer laboratories and research centres to ensure quality of fertilizers.

149. Use of surface water instead of underground water and modern technology (Drip irrigation, Sprinkler irrigation etc.) in irrigation is on the rise. We are establishing quarantine centres to modernise value chain and market system to expand agro based industries as well as to ensure safe and risk-free imports in agriculture sector.

150. **Development of Fisheries Sector:** Bangladesh has made significant progress in fisheries sector as well. According to the report of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of United Nations 2016, Bangladesh secured fourth position in fish production from inland open water and fifth position in fish production from inland closed water. While continuing this trend in fish production, we want to increase fish production to 45.52 metric tonnes by 2021. In order to achieve this target we are continuing our activities to produce fish in open water, preserve endangered species of fishes, create sanctuaries for breeding and procreation of fishes, protect jatka and pursue environment-friendly shrimp culture. Alongside, we have strengthened quality control activities to conserve and expand export market for fish and

fish products. To ensure healthy and safe food export in global market, free international standard fisheries quality control laboratories in Dhaka, Chattogram and Khulna are in operation now. In addition, countrywide activities to register and provide ID cards and thereby create a data base of fishermen are going on so that the lives of rural people whose livelihoods depend on fisheries sector can be connected to information technology.

151. Promising Marine Fisheries Resource: Since Bangladesh established her sovereign rights on 1,18,813 square kilometres area of the Bay of Bengal, along with other marine resources, a potential window in fisheries sector has opened. Inspection activities in the established marine boundary are going on using a research and survey ship named ‘RV Meen Shondhani’. We expect a complete survey on floating fisheries resources through the survey being conducted by the ship. We have already formulated short, medium and long term action plan for marine resource development to maximise the potential of marine resources.

152. Rural Development: We have brought about qualitative changes in rural poverty alleviation strategy. ‘Ekti Bari Ekti Khamar’ (One House, One Farm) programs have been implemented in every union of the country to promote micro savings instead of microcredit. This is a permanent process of poverty alleviation and the rural poor people are getting perpetual finance, investment and sources of income through this project, as a result of which they are becoming self-reliant. Hopefully, 60 lakh families, which means 3 crore people altogether will be permanently taken out of the scourge of poverty by 2021 through this program. We are conducting many social and empirical researches as well. Based on the result of an innovative empirical research, we are implementing modern housing program namely ‘Palli Janapad’ in 7

districts of 7 divisions of the country. In addition, we are also contemplating on strengthening private initiatives.

153. Rural and Urban Development: Economic activities in rural and urban areas, together with those in municipal areas keep the domestic demand vibrant, which is one of key drivers of growth. We want to keep it vibrant by constructing roads, bridges, culverts, growth centres, markets, cyclone centres; developing wetlands; building safe water sources and drains, expanding sewerage facilities and so on. We have set the target to advance the rural road network coverage from 35.2 percent to 36.9 percent in the next financial year. We will also continue activities like easing traffic congestion and water-logging in urban areas, sanitation, and improvement of sewerage and water supply systems, afforestation, among others.

154. The steps we have taken to ease traffic congestion and water-logging and expanding other civic facilities in Dhaka city include transferring the vegetable market and three kitchen markets of Karwanbazar, construction of 3 ground water treatment plants and 1,291 k.m. water supply line, installation of 184 deep tube wells, building and development of roads-drains-footpaths, afforestation and modernization of open places. We have taken a number of programs to increase the coverage of sewerage facilities to 40 percent from 20 percent and drainage facilities to 80 percent from 60 percent. Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (WASA) has taken a crash program to remove the water-logging of Dhaka city in the upcoming monsoon season. The crash program includes re-excavation of 25 k.m. canals and removal of garbage from 290 k.m. long drains.

155. We are, therefore, proposing an allocation of TK. 58,928 crore for agriculture and rural development sector for FY 2018-19. This is the highest allocation for any sector in the next financial year.

(6) Industry and Trade

Madam Speaker

156. Development Strategy for Industries: Meaningful contribution of industry sector to GDP and employment generation sustain economic growth and minimise risks to economic vulnerability. We aim to scale up the contribution of our industry sector in the national income to 40 percent from 30 percent now. We also have in our mind to create more employment opportunities. However, we would always consider our own realities on the ground while developing the industry sector. We think that in our context characterised by huge working population and underdeveloped capital market, it would be more appropriate to promote small and medium enterprises (SMEs) which is labour-intensive requiring small amount of capital. It is hoped this process will play a vital role in reducing poverty and inequality.

157. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs): Our efforts are continuing to reduce of fertilizer, sugar and paper through state-owned industrial enterprises, motorized vehicle assembling, development of small and medium cottage industry, ensuring quality of the production and preservation of intellectual property have been some of our continuous efforts. Moreover, industrial park and industrial city establishment in different districts and BSCIC areas, building buffer warehouses for fertilizer preservation and distribution facilities, establishing ship breaking industry and building shipyards; reopening the closed industries; and establishing recycling industries, among others, are being initiated.

158. We have been continuing our efforts to promote SMEs by providing loans on easy terms and other support through banks and other financial institutions. A process is under way to improve the

quality of products and machinery used in our industries, quality of customer services together with acceptability of our products at the international level through Better Work and Standards Programme (BEST). Quite a few refinancing schemes are in operation through Bangladesh Bank to provide low cost bank loans for industries under women entrepreneurship; agro-industries, new entrepreneurs and other productive sectors. We have started a full-fledged one stop service at BSTI and are expanding its operation to the district level to ensure easy quality control services for industrial products.

159. We have already stated our vision to establish economic zones to ensure investment climate for our export oriented large scale industries. We are offering bonded warehouse facilities along with other supports for the development potential ship-building industry. In addition, we have prepared the draft ‘Bangladesh Ship Recycling Act 2015’. Our ships were engaged in trade and commerce in five different continents during the early phase of British regime. I would urge upon our private entrepreneur to restore our past glories and pride.

160. **Tourism Industry:** To promote tourism, we have taken necessary steps to establish marine aquarium at Cox’s Bazar, tourist spot of international standard at Cumilla along the Dhaka-Chittagong highways, tourist spots at Khalajuri and Birishiri of Netrokona, watchtowers at Tekerghat and Kuakata together with modern rest houses in different district headquarters. We are implementing community-based and backwater tourism to involve the local community with the tourism industry. We are proud to share our sense of fulfilment that Bangladesh has been elected as the chairperson of Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers (ICTM) for a term of 2018-19 and Dhaka has been announced as the OIC City of Tourism for 2019. This will encourage our tourism industry to be engaged in harnessing its potentials.

161. Rejuvenated Jute Industry: Now-a-days, jute and jute products are being highly preferred for its quality of being environment-friendly. We want to seize this opportunity as the grower of best quality jute in the world. Alongside, production and promotion of improved technology-based jute and seeds, we are carrying out BMRE (Balancing, Modernization, Rehabilitation and Expansion) of mills under Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation to make the entity self-reliant. At the same time, we have taken steps to strengthen programme for producing composite jute textiles, soft-drinks from jute leaves, geo-textile bags suitable for protecting river banks, shopping bags along with multi-purpose jute products and their marketing. In addition, steps have been taken to produce and export charcoal made from jute stick, a jute by-product. Centralized management of public sector jute industry is not suitable for the growth of this sector. To get rid of the situation we must adopt Public Private Partnership (PPP) concept to run the jute mills.

162. Textile Industries: Our government is working to establish a strong textile and readymade garments sector capable of competing at the global level. Following the directives from the Hon'ble Prime Minister, we have established 'Taant Palli' near Dhaka and have been working to restore the lost glory of Maslin. A number of textile engineering colleges, textile institutes and textile vocational institutes are being set up in different districts of the country to produce skilled manpower for textile and readymade garments sector. Besides, fashion design training institutes and training sub-centres are also being strengthened.

163. Trade Expansion: We are continuing our efforts to expand our trade to raise the export earnings from US\$50 billion to US\$60 billion by 2021. Simultaneously, we are redesigning our trade strategy considering the post-graduation reality as the country has recently met

the relevant criteria for LDC graduation. We will create our competitive edge by diversifying export goods, expanding existing markets and exploring new ones, and taking diplomatic initiatives to facilitate Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and extension of duty-free trade regime. We are now evaluating the feasibility of signing free and preferential trade agreements with Malaysia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, China and Turkey. We have already signed agreement with 44 countries to remove tariff and non-tariff barriers. Entering into bilateral agreements with some other countries is under way. On the other hand, efforts to expand trade under regional and multilateral agreements like SAPTA, SAFTA, APTA, BIMSTEC are also continuing.

(7) Regional and Sub-regional Cooperation

Madam Speaker

164. Bangladesh, under the prudent and farsighted leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister, has been achieving admirable success in its diplomatic moves on many issues surrounding power, energy, communication, climate change, migration crisis. Simultaneously, opportunities for regional and sub-regional cooperation are expanding as well. We have already started importing electricity from India. The Government of India has also agreed to supply more electricity gradually. A tripartite memorandum of understanding between Bangladesh-India-Bhutan to invest in the hydroelectricity project in Bhutan is being finalized under the framework of BBIN (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal). In energy sector, steps have been taken to create a scope for cooperation especially in renewable energy, solar power and atomic energy. A 'Joint Working Group' and a 'Joint Expert Group' have been working to strengthen the sub-regional cooperation between Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Bhutan on water resource management, power and hydroelectricity and communication.

Recently, ‘BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement’ has been signed, which will effectively contribute to the uninterrupted communication in this region.

165. Our government is actively trying to provide humanitarian assistance to the forcefully displaced Rohingyas of Myanmar and to send them back to their homeland soon. A ‘Joint Working Group’ has been formed to implement the practical aspects of repatriation besides signing an agreement with Myanmar. We have continued bilateral discussion with Myanmar to repatriate the displaced Rohingyas while seeking agreement on ensuring their security, rights and livelihoods. Besides, we have continued our diplomatic engagements with the international partners including the United Nations for creating pressure on Myanmar. As per the instructions of the Hon’ble Prime Minister, we are providing housing, security, medical care and other humanitarian assistance to the Rohingyas despite our resource constraints and fiscal pressure. The rehabilitation and safe repatriation of the Rohingya people will not be expedited without international initiative.

(8) Climate Change and Environment

Madam Speaker

166. **Climate Change:** In the light of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 44 activities under 6 thematic areas are being implemented for mitigating and adaptation of the effects of climate change. These activities have been brought under government budget classification to capture total expenditure on climate change. Besides, various programmes are being implemented under ‘Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund’ created with own fund. Bangladesh as a member of United Nations Framework Convention on

Climate Change (UNFCCC) has submitted Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) in which intentions for reducing carbon emission by 5 per cent with own initiative and 15 per cent with international cooperation by 2030. To achieve these targets, we have prepared a ‘Implementation Roadmap’. Also, preparation of National Adaptation Plan is under way for mitigating long-term effects of climate change. Significant programmes also include determination of effects/risks of climate change on agriculture, water, infrastructures, urbanisation, biodiversity, health and food security and assistance to affected people; adopting advanced technology in brick kilns; and bringing low carbon emitting technology from developed countries, among others.

167. **Environmental Pollution:** Quality of air is being monitored through fulltime Air Quality Monitoring Station. Inter-state air quality is also being monitored through Air Quality Monitoring Station stationed in Satkhira. For controlling industrial wastes, construction of waste refinery, recycling of liquid waste, adopting zero discharge plants, and establishment of Environmental Treatment Plants in factories, among others, are being conducted. Steps are being taken to conserve/protect most polluted rivers the Buriganga, Balu, Turag and Halda and coastal areas by declaring them as environmentally endangered areas. In addition, various activities including sustained management of marine resources, reducing use of CFCs to 35 per cent and conserving environment and biodiversity have been taken.

168. **Conservation and Expansion of Forest:** We are conserving and expanding forest land by adopting sustainable forest management strategies including raising seedlings, creating block-strip forests, afforestation of coastal shoals, and social forestry, among others. we have plan to create green belt by creating mangrove forests in 28,526 hectares of land covering 512 km coastal area by 2021. In addition,

steps are being taken to measure carbon level in 15 protected areas including the Sundarbans. Updated information are being collected on forest resources and preparing forest cover maps using satellite imaging for ICT based forest management. Also, determination of boundary of forests and identification of land by using records and maps has begun.

169. **Country Investment Plan:** A Country Invest Plan 2016-2021 has been prepared to determine the investment demand, current investment and investment gap that exist in environment, forest and climate change sector. Approved by the National Environment Council, this plan identifies implementable priority investment programmes by the ministries, divisions and departments. According to the estimate, a total amount of US\$11.7 billion will be required during the tenure (2016-2021) of the investment plan; of which US\$ 4.7 billion dollar has been invested with support from public funds and development partners, meaning that there is an overall investment deficit of US\$7 billion dollar. Within the remit of this plan, the monitoring activities have begun to assess the results of investment through a performance measurement framework.

(9) Housing and Planning Urbanisation

Madam Speaker

170. **Planned Urbanisation:** Provision of quality housing for a large population is not possible and proper use of land in urban areas without appropriate housing and urban planning. Therefore, development of plot and construction and handing over of flats in urban and sub-urban areas are going on. We are continuing our efforts to increase the liveability in cities across the country by implementing various activities including easing traffic jam, reducing waterlogging,

developing water and sanitation system and beautification.

171. Development of Gulshan-Banani-Baridhara and Uttara Lake, construction of 2.4 km driveway from Hatirjheel to Shahjadpur, excavation of 13 km long and 100 feet wide canal from Kuril to Balu river for increasing the capacity of preserving and discharging of ground water are going on. In addition, we are updating existing detailed area preparing revised Dhaka structural plan 2016-2035.

172. For development of Chattogram city, 15km long outer city ring road, 6 km long Loop Road, road from Kalurghat bridge to Chaktai canal along the banks of the Karnaphuli river and expressway from Lalkhan bazar to Shah Amanat Airport are being constructed. Moreover, for removing waterlogging excavation, maintenance and development of various canals are going on.

173. **Housing for non-privileged people:** Integration, establishment of housing and preparing of plan with participation of the slum-dwellers are going on in Cumilla, Sirajganj and Narayanganj towns. Positive changes is being brought to slum-dwellers lives by establishment of direct communication of slum areas with town's main infrastructures, ensuring water, sanitation system and connection of electricity and developing community services. A total of 5,700 people of 19 communities of these districts will be benefited.

174. **Preparing for Disaster Management:** We have taken steps to identify the buildings under risks of earthquakes. Alongside, steps have been taken for training the engineers, city planners, architects and even workers on building earthquake-tolerating buildings. As part of long-term preparation for resisting earthquakes, preparing Micro Zonation Map of 1,528 sq km,, construction of RMG factories and their retrofitting through banks and lending money at 6 per cent interest along with technical assistance from Directorate of Housing,

earthquake-resistant and power-saving green building for Fire Service and Civil Defence Department at Mirpur will be implemented.

(10) Information, Culture, Religion and Sports

175. **Information and Promotion/Publicity:** Steps have been taken for massive publicity/promotion on 10 special initiatives selected by the Hon'ble Prime Minister for branding Bangladesh worldwide. We have started the construction of 'Information Complex' in every district for increasing the capacity of the press and media. In addition, steps have been taken to open 9 new press wings in foreign missions abroad. We are going to establish communication channel for women and child development, two 10KW FM radio centres in Mymensingh and Gopalganj, and implement construction work of 6 full-fledged TV centres of Bangladesh Television in order to ensure free flow of information and the right to obtain public information.

176. **Religion:** We will continue in future all the on-going activities relating to the protection of honour and dignity of all religions, performing religious rituals without any obstacles, establishing a sense of brotherhood and maintaining religious harmony. Necessary initiatives have been taken to implement establishing a total of 560 model mosques and Islamic cultural centres with one in each district and upazila, providing skill development training for 68,000 priests and for sebaits, expansion and strengthening of the library of mosques, temple-based child and mass education programmes, and pagoda-based pre-primary education programmes for ensuring proper compliance of religion and religious values.

177. **Culture:** We are consistently working on to uphold the spirit of liberation war, research and development of contemporary art and literature and to develop non-communal and secular spirit. In continuation of the traditional Bengali culture, celebration of the

Nabanna festival, Paush festival, Spring festival, rain festival, etc. and organization of fairs, photograph exhibitions and cultural programs at national and international levels are going on regularly. In addition, initiatives such as preservation of artefacts and maintenance of historical places and archaeological sites are in progress. Special emphasis has been given on the promotion and preservation of Bengali language and literary arts, and culture of regional and ethnic groups.

178. **Youth and Sports:** Our efforts for making the youths of the country a skilled workforce and generating employment for them by providing proper education and training is continuing. At the same time, we have continued working to find talents in sports from grassroots, create skilled players through intensive training, undertake sports development programmes for trainee sportswomen, and establishing appropriate sports infrastructures. Women have already made commendable success in cricket and football with the government's encouragement and incentives.

(11) Public Security, Discipline and Defence

179. We have divided the previous Ministry of Home Affairs into two divisions namely 'Public Security Division' and 'Security Services Division' for maintaining normal law and order and peaceful environment. The capacity of the law enforcing agencies is being enhanced by providing necessary manpower, specialized equipment and vehicles, which will help increase their efficiency and professionalism. The services of the law enforcing agencies are being made pro-people through use of ICT. In this regard, initiatives such as 'E-Traffic Prosecution & Fine Payment System' and Service Friendly Traffic Management System' are under way.

180. Capacity enhancing programmes for the army, the navy and the air force are also going on. Air Defence Identification Zone (ADIZ) has

been fixed on Bangladesh's airspace and works to establish two full-fledged air force base of Bangladesh Air Force in Sylhet district is going on. Further steps that are being taken to strengthen the overall security of the country are: establishment of weather observatories in 10 places of the country, modernisation of air monitoring system at the upper level and setting up of automatic weather observation system and establishment of wind profiler, preparing digital map with updated information and establishment of geodetic control network, establishment of National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), establishment of 2 tidal Stations and activities of Lidar Survey in entire Bangladesh.

Chapter VI

Reforms and Good Governance

Madam Speaker

181. Bangladesh is home to 2.5 percent of the world's population and owns only 0.001 percent of the total land area of this earth. This makes it amply clear that how difficult it is to accomplish the task of establishing good governance here. However, we are putting our unrelenting efforts to meet this formidable challenge and here our successes are by no means insignificant. In fact, the visionary agenda of the Hon'ble Prime Minister for establishing a 'Digital Bangladesh' has made the task of establishing good governance much easier. The ongoing reforms and innovative initiatives anchored in her intense desire and dreams are gradually making a real difference to the process of establishing a poverty and inequality-free, technologically advanced Bangladesh and bringing fundamental changes in the lives of our people. On this note, I am presenting before you a glimpse of our ongoing and planned reforms aimed at establishing good governance.

(1) Development of Investment Climate

182. We are seriously reviewing the fact that despite building investment friendly infrastructure, development of the energy sector, necessary facilities and support for setting up industry, simplifying the rules and regulations, foreign direct investment and private investment did not pick up as expected. We have taken steps to identify the obstacles and are taking actions for their removal. I firmly believe that with the ushering in a stable and advanced economy after 2015 we will be able to promote further investment while attracting more foreign investment.

183. **One Stop Service:** We have almost completed software development for providing 150 services from one place online to implement the newly enacted law One Stop Service Act, 2018 similar to what Singapore did. I hope that it would be possible to provide all relevant services from one place within a given time to any investment proposal using this software.

184. **Ease of Doing Business Indicator:** In order to bring Bangladesh's position within two digits or below 100, we have taken time-bound action plan and formed taskforce in consultation with each ministry associated with each sub-indicator. The progress of the work is being reviewed through the 'National Committee for Monitoring and Implementation', headed by the Cabinet Secretary. We have been providing policy and financial support to any production oriented initiatives, be it small or large.

185. **Economic Zone:** We have some plans regarding the economic zones. We would like to encourage public and private initiatives for the development and management of these zones. Besides, we want to create employment opportunities by creating backward linkage manufacturing industries inside and outside those areas. We are looking forward to encouraging the business organisations to transfer their industrial units established in an unplanned way to the economic zones in different areas including the metropolis.

(2) Public Financial Management

Madam Speaker

186. We have recently brought a number of procedural and institutional reforms to bring discipline and transparency in expenditure management, enhance efficiency and reach out all types of financial services to the beneficiaries. It is a matter of great pleasure that this

huge reform has been self-driven and accomplished by using our own manpower and finance.

187. **Online Salary Bill:** We have created a database and piloted online payroll programmes for government employees so that they get salary and other financial benefits without any hassle. Apart from online submission of pay bills, the employees can now get their provident fund and loan accounts automatically updated, to which access is available for the employees anytime. I hope that we can bring all government employees under these facilities soon.

188. **e-Challan:** An e-challan portal, which provides the facility for depositing money in the government treasury and checking it from depositor's home, has been launched. Therefore, on the one hand, it reduces the depositor's transportation hassle and saves time and also ensures instant deposit of government money.

189. **Disbursing Allowance from the Government Fund Directly to the Beneficiaries' Accounts:** We have already mentioned about our initiatives to provide allowances under social safety net to nearly five million people through an EFT of the G-to-P system. On May 7, 2018, we started piloting this initiative by giving allowances to 8 thousand 499 people. Gradually, all beneficiaries will be brought under the coverage of this programme.

190. **Reforms in the Procedures for Release of Fund for Development Projects:** With the aim of achieving higher growth, the size of ADP is increasing. Moreover, various important large and mega projects are currently being implemented under ADP. The budget implementation capacity of the Ministries/Divisions has already increased following various financial reforms undertaken by the government. We have taken initiatives for effecting thorough reforms in the fund release procedures for development projects to ensure faster

implementation of the development programmes. As part of this, decision has been taken that there will be no requirement for fund release of GoB portion for the first and second instalments in the case of projects being implemented by the government departments. From now on, after the approval of the budget, project managers will be able to use the project fund from 1st of July.

191. Budget and Account Classification Systems: We have introduced new classification codes under the Budget and Accounts Classification System (BACS) as we committed last year. These new codes have been used while preparing the budget for FY 2018-19. With the introduction of the classification codes, it would be possible to gain clear information on financial transactions against foreign loans and grants of all government institutions including primary schools up to union level. I hope that the use of the new classification will facilitate generation objective quality reports on various issues including gender, child and climate.

192. Budget Database: We have launched an internet based, centralised and sophisticated system called the Integrated Budget and Accounting System (iBAS++) in government budget management. All the Ministries/Divisions and departments/directorates have started preparing their budgets, distributing allocations, releasing funds and re-appropriation of allocations using this system. The system has been launched in all accounting outfits under the jurisdictions of Controller General of Accounts and Controller General Defence Finance, and all information are now captured and stored in this system. As a result, while processing any claim the accounting units can automatically verify allocations from the system. As all government transactions all over the country is stored in detail, immediate status of government transactions and cash position are available instantly in iBAS++.

(3) Pension Reforms

Madam Speaker

193. **Managerial Excellence:** We are implementing reforms to bring qualitative changes in pension management, pension payment system and coverage of pension. We have abolished the existing system of encashment of 100 percent pension to ensure uninterrupted income flow for government employees after retirement. Similarly, annual increment has been introduced in the pension system to keep this income free from the influence of inflation. A new provision has been introduced that the widows and disabled children of the pensioners who commuted 100 per cent pension will be entitled to receive medical allowances and two festival allowances lifelong and for maximum 15 years in the case of widowers of female pensioners. The pension payment process is being simplified for mitigating the harassment of the pensioners. We have started pension payments on a pilot basis through EFT and its coverage will be expanded to all the Ministries/Divisions. As a result, the pensioners will not have to go to the accounts offices or banks to receive pension payments. Pension payments will be directly transferred to the pensioner's bank account on a specific date of each month and the information will be notified to pensioners through an SMS. Necessary changes have been made in the pension related budget management system. Earlier, the Ministries/Divisions used to maintain the allocation for pensions in a haphazard scattered way. All Ministries/Divisions of the government are now given allocation for pension from the allocation centrally maintained by the Finance Division. This has increased the efficiency of this fund management. A separate pension office is being set up for government employees' pension and future fund management, which will work under full automation. As a result, the sufferings of pensioners will be

permanently removed.

194. Universal Pension: Pensioners of the public sector constitute the smallest portion of the elderly population of the country. Currently a total of 7-8 lakh families of retired government employees and several private organisations get pensions. A total of 35 lakh elderly poor people, in addition to government pensioners, are getting old age allowance of Tk. 400 per month. This number represents only a quarter of the total elderly population. However, the amount is not sufficient for a decent living. It is obvious that following the normal demographic trend, the proportion of elderly population will also increase in our country like developed countries. It would then be difficult to support them through budget transfers while our government is firmly committed to cascade down the benefits of economic growth to everyone and thus reduce income inequality and social discrimination. Therefore, we want to introduce a universal pension scheme for all working population engaged in private sector both formal and non-formal. Under the proposed arrangement, an employee will subscribe a specific amount to the pension fund having registered his name in the government administered pension scheme. Where applicable, the appointing authority will also deposit a specific amount into the employee's pension account. Following its earlier commitment, in the case of ultra-poor workers, the government will deposit a specific amount into the pension fund. The fund thus constituted will be invested and the income generated therefrom will be accumulated here. However, introduction of universal pension scheme calls for fundamental structural reforms which will take time and entail huge cost. It is necessary to work out appropriate policy-strategy and action plan and put in place technical capacity to bring about equity and consistency between the pension awarded to the public sector employees and the working population engaged in private sector both

at formal and non-formal outfits. We have a plan to introduce this system in several system on pilot basis.

(4) Public Administration for Delivering Public Services

Madam Speaker

195. **Access to Public Services:** Thanks to the service structure of government employees consistent with that of the private sector, the civil service is now attracting meritorious graduates increasingly. As a result, the number of efficient officers in public administration is on the rise. In addition, the facilities for in-service training, local and overseas, and those for merit scholarship for higher education are also contributing to the enhancement of efficiency of government employees. With the change in the mind-set together with efficiency, the mandatory use of ICT in government departments and improvement of relevant IT infrastructure, people are now getting easier access to public services.

196. The citizens are getting necessary services and information in less time and at low cost through 5,278 Digital Centres which are in operation in all union parishads and municipalities of the country. We have appointed the designated officers and the Appellate Authority in all the government offices to implement the Right to Information Act. This has been published on the website. District Advisory Committees (DACs) on Right to Information has been formed in 64 districts, which play an effective role in protecting the rights of the public to information. In addition, the field administration is working to prevent gender violence, eve teasing, child marriage, food adulteration and to improve law and order situation.

197. **Employees' Welfare:** In 2015, new pay scales were introduced for the government employees with two-fold increase in the salaries.

Apart from this, the government employees are being provided with grants for education, medical treatment and burial/funeral purposes. If a government employee dies while on duty, his/her family is provided with a lump grant of Tk. 8 lakh and if someone is permanently incapacitated due to serious injury, he will get Tk. 2 lakh as lump grant.

198. **House Building Loan:** Recently, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has asked to raise the amount of house building loan to a reasonable level. We have formulated a policy guideline for providing loan from the banking system bearing in mind the fact that the government employees especially the new entrants should own a flat or a house. The new policy will become effective in the next fiscal year. Under this policy, a public servant will be entitled to loans for the construction of house or purchase of flats anywhere in the country. This loan will be provided to them at a moderate interest rate through the banking system and the interest differential will be paid by the government as subsidy to the commercial banks. I hope this will motivate the government employees to be more proactive in delivering public services and establishing good governance everywhere.

199. **Special Allocation:** Like previous years we have made a block allocation for certain specific purposes. We are allocating Tk. 100 crore for Women Entrepreneurship Fund and Tk. 25 crore for Women Development Special Fund for the advancement of women. We have also allocated an amount of Tk. 100 crore for Skill Development Fund as we did in last two fiscal years. We will also be allocating Tk. 300 crore for managing risks arising out of earthquakes. In addition, we are allocating Tk. 10 crore for NGO Foundation, Tk. 250 crore for PKSF and Tk. 10 crore for SME Foundation as these organizations are playing key role in alleviating poverty.

(5) Use of Information Technology in Case Management

Madam Speaker

200. Efforts are under way to reduce the sufferings of justice-seekers by introducing ICT in handling judicial proceedings and case management by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and lower judiciary of the country. Now the summary of the pending cases, cause list and summary results are uploaded instantly on Supreme Court website. Besides, the latest information of the cases are made available to the public using display boards in 5 places of the Supreme Court as well as through SMS. Apart from this, the bail orders given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court is made known through the Bail Confirmation Online Manual. Steps have been taken to bring all courts of the country under ICT network to infuse more dynamism in case management through e-judiciary. Besides, the process for constitution of seven cyber tribunals is going on in 7 divisional cities to ensure speedy and effective trial of cyber-crimes committed under Information and Communication Technology Act.

(6) Anti-Corruption

Madam Speaker

201. We have continued our efforts to free the country from all forms of corruptions gradually. Alongside usual legal proceedings of the Anti-Corruption Commission, emphasis is being laid on creating mass awareness and building the future generation with an anti-corruption stance. Moreover, by using ICT as well as enhancing people's participation, we are narrowing the scope of resorting to corrupt-practices.

202. The Anti-Corruption Committees down to the union level

comprising the people of integrity are implementing various types of promotional programmes. In order to instil the values against corruption among the future generation, by establishing ‘Satata Sangha’ with the students of all the upazilas, including schools and madrasas of the remote areas across the country, the practice of inculcating integrity is being promoted.

203. In order to engage the mass people in corruption prevention programmes, we have started public hearings on corruption complaints. In this process, direct communication is being established with the officials of district and upazila administration, in particular, the Deputy Commissioner and Upazila Nirbahi Officers through video conferencing. A Hotline (106) in Anti-Corruption Commission has been established to facilitate registering complaints directly.

204. The main remedy of curbing corruption lies in reduction of discretionary power in decision making. Therefore, the use of ICT is very important where there is scope for its application. Use of ICT in financial transactions largely prevents the spread of corruption in public domain.

205. Bangladesh is firmly taking anti-corruption stand in the international sphere as the State Party of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). As a result, through the use of Mutual Legal Assistance Request (MLAR) to different countries it has been possible to collect information related to corruption or money laundering committed by some influential quarters.

(7) Land Administration

Madam Speaker

206. Land scarcity and protracted complications in land management constitute major obstacle to the establishment of good governance in

this area and acquisition of necessary land for development activities. We are trying hard for an effective solution to the problem through the use of technology and administrative reforms.

207. We are conducting digital survey to ensure sustainable uses of land. In addition, necessary links between the Union Land Office, Sub-Registrar Office and Assistant Commissioner (Land) Office are being established using Integrated Digital Land Recording System (IDLRS) software. Data entry of 1 crore 49 lakh 63 thousand 852 khatians has already been completed in 55 districts under a programme called ‘Digital Land Survey and Records Preservation System’. In order to simplify the land related services, steps have been taken across the country to bring land management and service delivery system under automation.

208. Digital Land Zoning has been accomplished in 152 upazilas of 21 districts including 19 coastal districts and two in plain land. As a follow up, we have started Digital Land Zoning in 326 upazilas of remaining 43 districts. Besides this, we have initiated the process of launching digital land zoning programmes based on mouzas and plots across the country.

(8) Financial Sector Reforms

Madam Speaker

209. Efficient monetary sector and well regulated capital market catalyse the economic activities of a country. In different forums including the pre-budget consultations, there have been lots of deliberations on financial sector. With a few exceptions, the financial sector maintained admirable stability which has contributed to the socio-economic progress of the country. Recently, in the context of liquidity imbalance in the banking sector, several steps including re-

fixing the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR). In addition to this, it has been possible to remedy systemic failure to have removed the stalemate that existed in the banking sector by reconstituting the management structure and the Board of Farmers Bank which restored customers' confidence.

210. Alongside the application of existing rules, important directives have been issued together with some relevant actions to bring back discipline in financial sector. The following are worthy of note:

- ✓ Changing in the rate of interest/profit on deposits and loans can be done only once in a month which should be mandatorily published in Bank's own the website;
- ✓ Limiting the weighted average of interest rate spread between loans and deposits to 5 per cent;
- ✓ Limiting the loan application fee to Tk. 200 for Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (CMSME) and not applying any charge for adjustment on maturity of loans;
- ✓ Operating support funds for affected small investors in the capital market;
- ✓ Launching specialized software for monitoring large loan default;
- ✓ Issuing guidelines for fair agent banking;
- ✓ Limiting the balance amount at maximum Tk. 3 lakh in a single person's mobile account in the case of Mobile Financial System (MFS);
- ✓ Issuing of guidelines for Uniform KYC (Know Your Customer) Profile in Insurance Companies/Corporations;
- ✓ Providing different loan facilities at a low interest rate with easy terms under various refinancing schemes;
- ✓ Establishing Customer Service Centre in Bangladesh Bank for disposal of complaints about banking services;
- ✓ Issuing directives for adopting highest cautionary measures for prevention of terror financing through banks;
- ✓ Monitoring large loans and strengthening the monitoring arrangements of banks and financial institutions by putting in place Central Database for Large Credit (CDLC).
- ✓ In many cases, same land and property are used as collateral for

getting bank loans. For preventing these fraudulent practices, a database containing information on collaterals used against all types of loans will be maintained in Financial Institutions Division. The system will be effective from next year so that any person or institution can verify this information.

211. It is possible to develop bond market through the transactions of various types of securities. Keeping this in view, we are going to launch Floating Rate Treasury Bond (BFIU). Already the guidelines and directives have been issued in this regard. It may be noted that in the banking sector, though the share of Islamic banking is around 20 per cent, up until no shariah-based securities have been introduced. Currently, we are contemplating about the introduction of shariah-based securities. Apart from this, steps have been taken to create the database of Savings Certificate buyers and connect it with the NID database. It will be possible to bring more discipline in the management of savings certificate after completion of this programme.

212. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit (BFIU) and the National Board of Revenue to exchange information and enhance inter-agency cooperation for preventing money laundering. Within the remit of this MoU, the two agencies will be able to exchange information in their respective databases while forging cooperation and sharing information to investigate money laundering cases.

(9) Climate Financing

Madam Speaker

213. In order to make the budget setting process climate sensitive, the Ministry Budget Frameworks (MBFs) of 20 ministries/divisions have been embedded with climate dimensions, for the first time. I am submitting a report titled ‘Climate Financing for Sustainable Development’ based on the contents of MBFs. This report will tell us the share of climate expenditure subsumed in the total budget of the

selected ministries/divisions. This apart, training has also been provided to the relevant officials of Finance Division and line ministries on the guidelines developed for imparting the techniques of inclusion of climate dimension in the MBFs. To ensure accountability and transparency in climate financing, climate performance audit has been introduced to assess the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of climate relevant projects. Moreover, in order to mainstream climate audit in the government audit operations two guidelines on climate performance audit together with addenda to include climate dimension in auditing standards, audit code and performance audit manual have been prepared.

(10) Local Government Reforms

Madam Speaker

214. Finally, I cannot but dwell upon my most favourite topic which is known to you all - this is higher growth. I strongly believe that it is possible to accelerate the growth rate to 10 per cent in Bangladesh. However, this certainly calls for decentralisation of power. The articles 59 and 60 of the Constitution make provisions in this regard. According to the provisions of these articles, if we want to bring about constitutional reforms, we need to establish autonomous and self-reliant governments in 64 districts and nine metropolitan cities. For this type of government, they have to introduce their own pattern of bureaucracy. They will have to formulate a list of their functions and responsibilities. Such list should specify the joint responsibilities of central and district governments on certain matters and lay out the process of coordination in this regard. The structure of the district government can be determined if this work is done. Thereafter, a policy on revenue collection and sharing between central and district governments, which is most difficult but important, should be

formulated. In my view, the main responsibility of revenue collection should lie with the central government. The district government will collect khana-based property tax and cess for specific services. District governments will be responsible for defraying expenditure over 60 over per cent of national budget. This agenda should be taken up for implementation immediately after next election while all participating parties should articulate their concept and programmes in election manifesto. It should be understood that each of our districts in terms of population and area is bigger when compared to those of over 60 countries of the world. It would never be possible on the part of district governments to deliver services and undertake best development initiatives unless the powers and functions are decentralised. I don't know long it will take to realise this dream. I think we are ready to achieve higher trajectory of economic growth given our sustained growth momentum over the past two decades. This certainly calls for major re-haul in the governance structure of the country.

Chapter Seven

Revenue Collection Activities

Madam Speaker

215. National Board of Revenue (NBR) collects almost 85 percentages of our total revenue. The impetus of revenue collection has been quite good in recent years. Average growth of NBR revenue collection in this decade is more than 17 percentages, which is the highest in last 4 decades. As a result, our tax-GDP ratio is increasing gradually although not to our satisfactory level. NBR mainly collects revenue from four sources such as, income tax, import and export duty, VAT and supplementary duty. Revenue target of NBR according to this year's revised budget and proposed budget for next fiscal year is shown below. Excise Duty and Turnover Tax are mainly parts of VAT.

	2017-18		2018-19 (Proposed)
	Proposed	Revised	
Income Tax and Other Direct Taxes	87,190	78,000	1,02,201
Import and Export Tax	27,139	24,830	32,589
Value Added Tax	91,717	83702	1,10,543
Supplementary Duty	40,405	36,882	48,766
Excise Duty	1,729	1,579	2,091
Turnover Tax	10	8	11
Total	2,48,190	2,25,000	2,96,201

216. It is essential to collect adequate revenue from internal sources to continue current economic progress. We have emphasized on collection of revenue not by increasing tax rate but through expansion of tax base and encouraging self-compliance by reforming existing tax system. In case of Income Tax, area of tax related services has been expanded. Income Tax Fairs are being arranged throughout the country, where taxpayers are participating with great enthusiasm. This year almost 2 lakhs taxpayers have submitted Income Tax Return in tax

fairs; almost 9 lakhs taxpayers have received tax related services. Initiatives have been taken to make the tax management system fully automated and digitalized by increasing use of ICT in tax administration. e-TIN registration is working very smoothly; on-line return submission system has been introduced, plan of enhancement of which is also being taken. We hope that a considerable number of taxpayers is going to submit their returns on-line in upcoming years. Tax collection is no more considered as harassment. Tax base is quite extensive now. The number of registered tax payers and return submission has increased beyond our expected level. Number of registered tax payers is more than 35 lakhs now. I hope number of registered taxpayers and return submission within next 5 years would be one crore and eighty lakhs, respectively. People's trust in income tax system, especially spontaneous participation of young generation in tax payment is giving us a very positive signal.

217. Among all the revenues collected by NBR, the highest portion of revenue is being collected from VAT and Supplementary Duty. As a part of digitalising the VAT administration to strengthen the revenue base, government has taken initiatives to introduce VAT Online system. On-line VAT registration process has been accelerated by removing of legal and systemic constraints. Already 105000 units have taken on-line VAT registration. Initiatives have been taken to install Electronic Fiscal Device (EFD) in business units for ensuring transparency in VAT collection system. After implementation of these reforms, cost of doing business will decrease, business friendly environment will be created, momentum shall be created in revenue administration, evasion of tax will decrease, transparency in revenue collection will be ensured and growth of VAT collection will continue. Considering international best practices in customs affairs and following kind instruction of the honourable Prime Minister, initiatives have been taken to compile the

English version of The Customs Act 1969 in Bangla. The draft of the proposed new Act has already been completed. But it is not likely to be passed in this year. An ‘Investment promotion Team’ comprising representatives from public and private sectors has been formed with a view to bringing time-befitting reforms in revenue policy.

218. ICT has been in practice in customs administration for many years through introduction of ASYCUDA system. As a part of the current reforms initiatives, the National Single Window (NSW) project has been taken to connect stakeholders with customs software in clearing goods like developed countries. It will provide an opportunity of one-stop service in all types of import and export. Necessary amendment has been brought in the existing Act to introduce Authorised Economic Operator (AEO), Risk Management and Advance Passenger Information System (API) to ensure timely clearance of goods and quick movement of passengers. As a result, passenger service and trade facilitation will be ensured and evasion of tax shall be decreased.

Chapter Eight

Income Tax, VAT and Import & Export Duties

Madam Speaker

219. Now I am presenting the proposal regarding our plan for revenue collection from taxes and duties in FY 2018-2019. Proposals for revenue collection from all four sources such as, Direct tax, Value Added Tax (VAT), Supplementary duty and Import-export duty are presented one after another.

Direct Tax: Income Tax

Madam Speaker

220. Income tax is a progressive tax system that collects tax from the richer section of people which is then spent for the welfare of the people having lesser resources. Thus income tax serves the revenue collection purpose for the state, and at the same time, it controls the distributive inequality of society. Our government has undertaken various initiatives to build an ideal taxation system in Bangladesh where the share of income tax in total revenue collection will gradually increase. We set the target of collecting more than 50 percent of total tax revenue from income tax by FY 2021-22. We are very much on the track of achieving that target. Even one decade back, the contribution of income tax was only 20 percent of the total NBR revenue; the contribution has increased to 35 percent during our government.

221. In the budget declaration of 2016, I outlined the philosophy and policy framework of our tax policy reforms, so that our tax policy becomes holistic, goal-oriented, continuing and consistent. In that framework, we emphasised on trade facilitation and creation of taxpayers' friendly culture for public welfare. All our subsequent tax

policy reforms have been undertaken based on that policy framework. This has brought tremendous dividend for us. Our taxation system has already got a strong foundation; our tax base has expanded substantially. I am now presenting key proposals relating to direct taxes-

Tax Exemption Threshold and Tax Rate

222. General tax exemption threshold for this year was Taka 2 lakh 50 thousand. The threshold was higher for female and other special classes of taxpayers. There is always much discussion on what should be the ideal tax exemption threshold. In developed countries, tax exemption threshold is generally less than 25 percent of per capita GDP, and in developing countries it is mostly equal to per capita GDP. In Bangladesh, tax exemption threshold is almost 200 percent of per capita GDP. That means our tax exemption threshold is high in global comparison. Moreover, the increase of tax exemption threshold puts a significant number of taxpayers out of the tax net. Considering all these, I propose that the tax exemption threshold and tax rate remain unchanged for the next year except that the threshold for a parent or guardian of a person with disability will be higher by Taka 50 thousand for each of such child or dependent. Tax rates for non-company taxpayers have been proposed in the table below:

Table -- : Tax rates for taxpayers other than companies

Tax exemption threshold:		
Status	Existing	Proposed
General Taxpayers	2 lakh 50 thousand	Unchanged
Women and senior citizen aged 65 years and above	3 lakh	
Person with disability	4 lakh	
Gazetted war-wounded freedom fighters	4 lakh 25 thousand	
(b) General Tax Rate:		
Total Income	Existing	Proposed

On first Taka 2 lakh 50 thousand	Nil	Unchanged
On next Taka 4 lakh	10 percent	
On next Taka 5 lakh	15 percent	
On next Taka 6 lakh	20 percent	
On next Taka 30 lakh	25 percent	
On the balance of total income	30 percent	
(c) Special Tax Rate		
Cigarette, bidi, zarda, chewing tobacco, gul or any other tobacco product manufacturer	45 percent	Unchanged
Income of non-resident	30 percent	
Income of Co-operative Society	15 percent	

223. Existing minimum tax for a taxpayer, except company taxpayer, residing in Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka South City Corporation and Chittagong City Corporation is Taka 5 thousand, residing in any other city corporation is Taka 4 thousand, and residing in other area is Taka 3 thousand. I am proposing to maintain this minimum tax for the next year as well.

Corporate Tax Rate

224. It is often argued that the corporate tax rate in Bangladesh is high. This is not correct. Corporate tax for publicly traded company in Bangladesh is 25 percent, which is lower than many countries in South Asia and very compatible with global average (24.29 percent). However, tax rates for banks and financial institutions are a bit higher than other corporate sector. Therefore, I propose to reduce the tax rate for banks and financial institutions by 2.5 percent. We will lose a certain amount of tax revenue from such rationalization of corporate tax rate; however, this will give a positive signal to our investors. I also propose that corporate tax rates for other companies remain unchanged. With this proposed rate, our highest corporate tax rate will be mostly 40 percent, and next highest rate will be 37.5 percent, except for tobacco manufacturers and non-listed mobile phone operators. The

proposed tax rate for company taxpayers has been presented in Table -:

Table --: Company Tax Rate

Description	Existing	Proposed
Publicly Traded Company	25 percent	25 percent
Non-publicly Traded Company	35 percent	35 percent
Publicly traded Bank, Insurance and Financial Institution & Bank, Insurance, and Financial institutions approved by government in 2013	40 percent	37.5 percent
Merchant Bank	37.5 percent	37.5 percent
Non-publicly traded Bank, Insurance and Financial Institution	42.5 percent	40 percent
Cigarette, bidi, zarda, chewing tobacco or other tobacco products manufacturing company	45 percent	45 percent
Mobile phone operator company: Publicly Traded	40 percent	40 percent
Non-publicly Traded	45 percent	45 percent
Dividend Income	20 percent	20 percent

Equity and Fairness

225. **Surcharge:** Wealthy individuals in Bangladesh pay a surcharge based on their disclosed net wealth. This provision of surcharge has been in effect for last few years. Surcharge on individual taxpayers plays an effective role in controlling the risk on increasing income and wealth inequality in the society that arises from economic development of the country. In addition to existing provisions on surcharge, I propose some small reform by imposing surcharge on individuals who own two motor cars or house property with an aggregate area of 8 thousand square feet in a city corporation. The existing rates of surcharge proposed to continue unchanged.

Table --: Rates of surcharge

Amount of net wealth	Rate of surcharge (as percentage of income tax)
Net wealth upto Taka 2 crore 25 lakh	Nil
Net wealth exceeding Taka 2 crore 25 lakh but not exceeding Taka 5 crore; or Ownership of 2 motor cars; or Ownership of house property having an aggregate area of 8 thousand square feet in a city corporation	10 precent
Net wealth exceeding Taka 5 crore but not exceeding Taka 10 crore	15 precent
Net wealth exceeding Taka 10 crore but not exceeding Taka 15 crore	20 precent
Net wealth exceeding Taka 15 crore but not exceeding Taka 20 crore	25 precent
Net wealth exceeding Taka 20 crore	30 precent

226. I propose a minimum surcharge amounting to Taka 3000, where net wealth of an individual exceeds Taka 2 crore and 25 lakh and a minimum surcharge amounting to Taka 5 thousand for individuals who have a net wealth exceeding Taka 10 crore. In addition, 2.5 percent surcharge on the manufacturers of cigarette, bidi, zarda, gul and other tobacco products will remain unchanged.

Facilitating Business and Growth

227. **Readymade Garments:** Readymade garments industry is playing an important role in generating employment and fostering economic growth. Taking into consideration of that fact, readymade garments sector has been given special tax incentives. In continuation to that policy, I am proposing to reduce the tax rate of manufacturer and exporter of readymade garments to 15 percent. If any such taxpayer is a public limited company, then tax rate will be 12.5 percent. Any garment factory having green building certification shall enjoy tax rate of 12 percent.

Social Welfare

228. Every year, we provide significant amount of tax incentives to ensure social welfare. In continuation to that policy, I am proposing following social welfare measures for next year-

- a) income from operation of a day care home shall enjoy tax exemption;
- b) income from the operation of an educational or training institution runs exclusively for persons with disability shall enjoy tax exemption;
- c) for ensuring services to the persons with disability, imposition of 5 percent additional tax is proposed on a medical service provider, if it fails to ensure special accessibility facilities for persons with disability to the place of service. However, this provision shall come into force from 1 July 2019 so that the medical service providers have enough time for the installation of necessary facilities for this purpose.

International Good Practices

229. The volume and the nature of cross border transactions have significantly changed with the progression of economic globalization and virtual plus digital economy. Our economy is far more open now. As a result, the risk of tax avoidance has significantly increased. Many foreign entities are earning income in Bangladesh through virtual and digital transactions, but we are not getting adequate tax from them. Since these virtual and digital business transactions are comparatively new, our tax laws were not sufficiently up-to-date to bring all virtual transactions into tax net. In line with international good practices, I am proposing to introduce new provisions in our tax laws regarding the taxation of virtual and digital sectors such as facebook, google, youtube etc. on their income earned in Bangladesh. Such measure shall expand our tax base.

230. Despite of starting late, we are now quite ahead of many developing nations in respect of advancement of information technology. Sufficient measures have already been taken to modernize our taxation system through introduction of information technology. In continuation to these initiatives, I propose to introduce the provision of serving notice through e-mail. I also propose to introduce provisions for automatically sharing data of other departments and agencies with tax department. This measure will be very useful in combating tax evasion.

Tax Compliance Culture

231. We are not enhancing tax rates for many years. We are rather gradually decreasing tax rates. This year, I have proposed to reduce the tax rate of bank and financial institution sectors. Our aim is to increase revenue collection, by not increasing tax rate but ensuring compliance through combating tax avoidance and tax evasion. Most of our taxpayers pay their due tax complying with tax laws and regulations. However, we shall strengthen enforcement measures against non-compliant taxpayers. To this end, I am proposing a number of measures-

- a) expansion of the penalty regime and increasing penalty amount to reasonable level for failure to comply with different provisions of tax laws and regulations;
- b) introducing punishment provisions for any person who deliberately conceals information or provides inaccurate information to the tax authority;
- c) selecting a tax return for audit if the taxpayer fails to file withholding tax return or to furnish statements or returns regarding salaries and allowances of his employees.

Reforms of Tax Management

232. Two events have changed the way of world's taxation system. One of which is economic globalization and other is uprising of information and communication technology. Thanks to economic globalization, existing business models are restructuring; new models are evolving. Due to information and communication technology, digital and virtual business is replacing conventional business. In order to keep pace with these changes, we need radical reform in our tax system. I expect that we will be able to enact the new Income Tax Act (that will have all provisions compatible with latest global ideas of tax management), and place it in the Parliament by the start of next financial year.

233. We need extensive reforms in tax administration as well in order to successfully implement the reformed tax laws and regulations. In last year's budget speech, I proposed introduction of the e-TDS system, establishment of a modern tax information unit, formation of appropriate administrative structure for international tax and the setting up of tax zones in important districts and tax offices in all upazillas. National Board of Revenue has done some works on those reforms.

234. I like to mention here that the last administrative reform of tax department took place during our government in 2011. In last few years after 2011, the number of taxpayers has tripled and the number of return filers has increased from 9 lakh to almost 16 lakh. Observing this positive trend in tax compliance, I am setting the target to increase the number of registered taxpayers to 1 crore and number of return filers to 80 lakh within next 5 years (by the end of FY 2022-23).

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Madam Speaker

235. Value Added Tax (VAT) is the single largest source of Government tax revenue collected by the National Board of Revenue (NBR). Highest revenue collection target is also set to be realized from VAT in 2018-19 Fiscal Year. Currently 9 truncated VAT rates are applicable. We are bringing down this to 5 rates this year; these are 2, 4.5, 5, 7 and 10 percent. I am placing the following proposals before this august parliament related to VAT in order to collect desired revenue by increasing the Tax-GDP ratio while protecting the legitimate interest of our businessmen and consumers.

Online Return Submission

236. In order to facilitate online return submission, necessary changes already been made in the Value Added Tax Rule'1991. The online return submission process will be piloted in the Large Taxpayers Unit (VAT). Likewise, online tax payment system shall also be introduced this year. Online tax return facility shall be made available to all taxpayers after proper refinement of online return submission system. In addition, the traditional manual system of filing return shall also be continued for the taxpayers not having access to online facilities.

Introduction of Electronic Fiscal Device

237. Use of Electronic Fiscal Device (EFD) instead of Electronic Cash Register (ECR) and Point of Sale (POS) shall be made mandatory in all hotels, restaurants, resorts and shops across the country. This will enable the National Board of Revenue to have real-time access to business transactions which will eventually protect revenue leakage and increase revenue collection significantly.

Amendment of Schedule of the Value Added Tax Act

Madam Speaker

238. Value Added Tax (VAT) is a consumption based tax. Some changes are always made in every budget to make this more public friendly. Hence, I am proposing the following measures before the august parliament to make VAT more effective:

VAT was applicable on sale of land including agricultural lands. But it was not possible to realize. Considering every aspect, I am proposing to exempt VAT on sale of agricultural land and include it in the second schedule of the VAT Act 1991.

Now a day, chartering helicopter for fast movement become very popular among the rich community. This service is expanding gradually. Hence, I propose to impose 20 percent supplementary duty on helicopter service.

I am also proposing to impose 20 percent supplementary duty instead of 10 percent on the bills of any hotels, restaurants that sell liquor with food items or arrange floor shows.

Cigarette, Bidi and Smokeless Tobacco

Madam Speaker

Cigarette:

239. Bangladesh is a signatory to WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). Maintaining harmony with the anti-smoking state policies of the states around the world, decreasing use of tobacco, reducing health risk and increasing revenue collection are the big challenges of this sector. To face this challenge, NBR reduces price levels for shifting to a uniform tax rate irrespective of prices and we are

gradually moving to this goal. Therefore, I am proposing to fix the price of the low segment for every 10 sticks of cigarette at Tk. 32 and above while increasing the supplementary duty rate to 55 percent. I am also proposing to increase the price of the medium segment for every 10 sticks of cigarette at Tk. 48 and increase the supplementary duty rate to 65 percent. At the same time, I am proposing to increase the price of the high segment for every 10 sticks of cigarette at Tk. 75 and Tk. 101 and keep the supplementary duty rate to existing 65 percent. Our goal is to gradually fix the price and supplementary duty rate in two slabs.

Madam Speaker

240. Bidi is more harmful than cigarette. Due to the overall improvement of socio economic status, bidi smokers are gradually declining. At present, number of workers presently working in the bidi industry is also less compared to previous years. Last year, we decided to abolish bidi production within 2/3 years. I have earlier mentioned that our Honorable Prime minister has decided to make Bangladesh a tobacco free country by 2041. In line with this commitment, we have decided to abolish bidi production by 2030 and cigarette production by 2040. So, we will not increase the price of bidi this year. However, price of 20 sticks of filter bidi will be fixed at 15 taka from existing 12 taka.

Description of Goods	Sticks (per packet)	Existing retail price	Proposed retail price
Handmade bidi without use of machine (without filter)	8 sticks	Taka 4.00	unchanged
	12 sticks	Taka 6.00	unchanged
	25 sticks	Taka 12.50	unchanged
Handmade bidi without use of machine (with filter)	10 sticks	Taka 6.00	Taka 7.50
	20 sticks	Taka 12.00	Taka 15.00

Madam Speaker

241. Smokeless tobacco like Zarda and Gul are another two health-

hazardous items like cigarette and bidi. The detrimental impacts on health from consuming these items are even greater since these items are directly consumed. In order to reduce the consumption of smokeless tobacco products, I am recommending fixing the price of Zarda and Gul based on its weight. Here, I am proposing to fix price of 10 grams of Zarda and Gul at Taka 25 for next year.

VAT Exemptions

Madam Speaker

242. In order to protect legitimate interest of the agriculture sector, heavy engineering industry, textile and export sectors and also for the development and protection of some domestic industries, I am placing before the august parliament the following VAT exemption proposals either to be included or to be extended in this year's budget-

a. Import and manufacturing Stage

- ✓ Giving importance to the health safety issues of our citizens, I am proposing to exempt VAT on import of Erythropoietin, a very important medicine required for the treatment of Cancer and Kidney diseases.
- ✓ Poor and low income group, particularly the laborers eat cheap loaf, bread, buns, handmade biscuits and handmade cakes up to Taka 100 per Kg. Considering this, I am proposing to exempt VAT on these items which are priced below 100 taka per Kg. I am also proposing to exempt VAT on hand made cakes except party cake which are priced below 150 taka per kg.
- ✓ Low income group people of our country use cheap sandals and slippers made of rubber and plastic. In order to keep the price of this product within the buying capacity of the poor people and to flourish this recycling based industry, I am proposing to exempt VAT on sandals and slippers made of rubber and plastic, on the condition that,

price up to Taka 150 must be inscribed or written by inerasable ink to be sold at the retail level.

- ✓ Our government always gives special tax incentives on agricultural products. In continuation to that, on the condition of submitting certificate from the exporting country, I am proposing to exempt VAT on the import of coriander seed and melon seed.
- ✓ For protection and development of livestock I am proposing to exempt VAT on the import of millet seed as a Fodder Crop Seed which is necessary for animal feeding.
- ✓ Mobile phone has a very important role to play in spreading information technology enabled services. In order to flourish mobile manufacturing industry and to attract investment in this sector, I am proposing to issue a separate SRO allowing the VAT exemption facility on mobile telephone set manufacturing. In addition, I am proposing to exempt surcharge on mobile manufacturing and to impose 2 percent surcharge on the import of mobile handsets.
- ✓ I would also like to propose to exempt VAT for the local motorcycle manufacturers in order to substitute import of foreign motorcycles, attract more investments in this sector and boost export of motorcycles.

(b) Service Stage

- ✓ In accordance with Chicago Convention and worldwide practices of civil aviation authorities, I am proposing to exempt VAT on the port services rendered by the civil aviation authority for operating international flights only.
- ✓ 15 percent VAT is applicable against collection of insurance premium by the insurance companies. An insurance agent is appointed to provide service to the insured for which he gets certain commission. This commission is actually paid from the total premium collected by the agent. Hence, imposition of VAT against the commission of the insurance agent would result in double taxation. To avoid this, I am proposing to exempt VAT on insurance agent commission.

Imposition and increase of supplementary duty

Madam Speaker

243. Supplementary duty is imposed to protect domestic industries from facing international competition. In addition, this duty is also imposed with a view to restrict the use of certain undesirable or luxurious items. For achieving these two goals and also to collect more revenue, I am placing following proposals before this august parliament:

- ✓ In order to reduce health risks through restricting the consumption of energy drinks, I am proposing to increase the supplementary duty on energy drinks to 35 percent instead of existing 25 percent.
- ✓ Currently 10 percent supplementary duty is applicable on most of the cosmetics and beauty product items like lipstick, nail polish, body lotion etc. In order to establish an equitable and level playing field across the traders, I am proposing to impose 10 percent Supplementary Duty on all the similar products.
- ✓ I am also proposing to increase the supplementary duty on toiletries, perfumes (except attar), body sprays and similar items (except aromatic vapour) from 10 percent to 15 percent.
- ✓ I would like to propose to increase supplementary duty of cigarette and bidi paper from existing 20 percent to 25 percent.
- ✓ I am proposing to increase the supplementary duty of bathtubs, zacuji and shower trays from existing 20 percent to 30 percent.
- ✓ In order to reduce the use of energy inefficient filament lamps I am proposing to impose 10 percent supplementary duty on filament lamps.
- ✓ In order to encourage the use of jute bags and to protect our environment I would like to propose to impose 5 percent supplementary duty on production of all kinds of polythene and plastic bags.

Truncated Base Price

244. Earlier, 22 services used to be taxed on the basis of truncated value. In order to establish a standard VAT system we need to gradually move out of this truncated value system. As part of this continuous process, I am proposing following measures to bring down current 9 rates to 5 rates:

- ✓ At present 1.5 percent VAT is applicable on the sale of flats of sizes up to 1100 Square feet, 2.5 percent VAT is applicable on the sale of flats of sizes up to 1101-1600 Square feet and 4.5 percent VAT is applicable on the sale of flats which are above 1600 square feet. In order to incentivize the real estate sector I am proposing to fix 2 percent VAT on the sale of flats of any size which is less than 1600 square feet and keep the existing rate unchanged applicable for the sale of any flats bigger than 1600 square feet. Moreover, I am proposing 2 percent VAT on the resale of any flats irrespective of the size.
- ✓ I am proposing 5 percent VAT rate on selling of furniture instead of existing 4 percent and 7 percent VAT on manufacturing of furniture instead of 6 percent.
- ✓ I am proposing to 5 percent VAT rate on Transport Contractor of petroleum products, buyer of auctioned goods and branded garment outlets instead of 4 percent. Besides, 5 percent VAT shall also be applicable on sale of non-branded garment items in the local market.
- ✓ I am proposing 5 percent VAT on information technology enabled services instead of 4.50 percent.
- ✓ I am also proposing 5 percent Advance Trade VAT (ATV) at both import and trading stages instead of existing 4 percent.
- ✓ With the fast development of internet technology, social media and mobile application platform based virtual business are booming. In order to bring these online based virtual businesses within the tax net a new service code has been defined as “Virtual Business” on which 5 percent VAT shall be imposed.

- ✓ Tariff Value Issues
- ✓ Considering prevailing market price and growth of the overall economy, I am proposing to rationalize the existing tariff values on some of the products like tomato paste, ketchups, sauce, different fruit pulps, fruit juices, lubricating oil, different kinds of paper and paper products, cotton yarn waste, waste denim, scrap/ ship scrap, CR coil, GP sheet, CI sheet, coloured CI sheet, frames and sunglasses etc. without imposing any extra price burden on the consumers.

Import and Export Duty

Madam Speaker

246. With your kind permission now I am placing the proposals on export and import duties before this august parliament. Considering the protection of local industries under the present global scenario, to generate more employment through investment in the industrial sector, improve public health, mobilization of resource etc. and a meticulous scrutiny of more than 1500 suggestions received from different stakeholders, we have prepared proposals for import and export duties for the 2018-2019 financial year budget. The key features of my proposals are to keep the price of the essential goods unchanged, to provide necessary protection to the domestic industries, to expedite expansion of export markets, and to rationalize tariff structure by reducing prevailing discrepancies. Keeping this view in mind, I propose that the existing slabs of Customs Duty (0%, 1%, 5%, 10%, 15%, and 25%) on import stage will remain same in 2018-19 fiscal year. Sometimes we make use of Regulatory Duty (3%) and Supplementary Duty to increase our revenue. However, our aim is to decrease the use of such duties.

247. Based on these basic principles I mentioned above, with your kind permission, I would like to present sector-wise elaborated proposals in this august Parliament:

(a) Agriculture sector

248. Bangladesh is still an agro based economy where real economic development depends on improving this sector. So agriculture sector always gets priority to the government. Now I present the incentives given to this particular sector (**Table-1 of Annexure-B**).

- 1) **Agriculture:** Zero rates are kept unchanged in the importation of prime ingredients of agricultural sector i.e. fertilizer, seeds, insecticides. This year we have a bumper production in rice, thus to protect local farmers, 25 percent customs duty and 3 percent regulatory duty has been re-imposed on rice importation. Likewise, to protect farmers and agro-based industry, I propose the duty on locally produced starches, wheat, maize, potato and cassava, has been rationalized to 15 percent customs duty and 10 percent regulatory duty.
- 2) **Fish, Poultry and Dairy:** Fish, Poultry and Dairy are the main sources of protein for the people of this country, which is important subsector of agriculture. In order to expedite development in these sectors, government has been providing tax and duty exemptions and other incentives for the last few years. To ensure sustainable development in this sector, I propose these tax incentives and exemptions should continue. Moreover, to encourage poultry sector, I am proposing to reduce customs duty to 0 percent and regulatory duty to 5 percent on soya-bean oil cakes and flours used in poultry feed.
- 3) **Tobacco:** Though tobacco is an agricultural product, but it is harmful to the human health as well as to the environment. Government has been discouraging the production of tobacco for last few years. Highest rate of import duties are imposed on tobacco and tobacco products. In the last financial year, 25% customs duties were also imposed on tobacco export. However, to reduce domestic consumption of tobacco and to promote export, I propose to withdraw 25% customs duties on tobacco exports.
- 4) **Food Processing Industry:** To protect local food processing industry

i.e. honey, chewing gum, sugar confectionery, chocolate, cocoa food, nuts, cereals, and oats, I propose to increase customs duties of these products to 25 percent on bulk import for retail packing.

- 5) **Sea Fish Industry:** Fish and fish product export is one of the important sectors in export earnings. Specialized fishing net is an integral part of deep sea fishing boats. I propose a concessionary rate of import duty on capital machinery and fishing net.

(b) Industrial sector

249. The contribution of industrial sector to our national economy and development is increasing day by day. It is contributing a lot in generating employment and attracting investment. Our present development strategies comprises of increasing in industrial investment, maximizing utilization of the installed capacity of the existing industries, making export oriented industries more competitive through its diversified expansion and easing cost of doing business in Bangladesh. Considering these development strategies, followings are our proposals of import duties and taxes on industrial sector (**Table 2 of Annexure B**):

- 1) **Medicine:** Over the past decades, pharmaceutical industries in Bangladesh achieved a phenomenal growth and are expected to grow significantly in the coming years. Bangladesh produces medicine of world standard as this sector has developed advanced technology in Bangladesh. We have a stiff growth in medicine exports including exports to 160 countries of the world. This has been made possible as the sector gets necessary facilities and required protection from the government. In the same way, exemptions and concessionary rate of duties of some pharmaceutical raw materials including that of cancer medicines, raw materials of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) have been proposed.
- 2) **Leather:** Leather is the second largest export industry in Bangladesh. As the main raw materials are collected domestically, so the future of

the sector is brighter than many other business. From the beginning, tax benefit is given on the raw materials needed for leather processing. However, some leather exporters are facing difficulties in exporting split leathers because there is no separate H.S. Code in Bangladesh Customs Tariff (BCT) for it. I propose to create different H.S. Codes for split leathers in BCT.

- 3) **Textile:** In textile industry, 100% export oriented are getting duty exemptions on raw materials imports. To expand this benefit, exemption of import duties is proposed for textile raw materials i.e. flax fibre and flax tow.
- 4) **Iron and Steel:** In recent years raw materials import for iron and steel industries has been decreased. Consequently, the revenue from this sector has been decreased drastically. Recently, there was a price hike of MS Rod in local market. To keep both the production cost and market price of MS Rod low, I propose reduction of Regulatory Duty on import of raw materials i.e. Ferro Alloy from 15% to 10%; and reduction of specific customs duty on import of Sponge Iron from Tk.1000/MT to Tk. 800/MT.
- 5) **Milk Powder Processing:** Filled Milk Powder (FMP) can give the similar nutrients to those who cannot afford whole milk powder. Considering the fact, countries like Malaysia, Indonesia etc. has allowed incentives on importation of FMP. To make milk powder affordable to the poor, I propose to decrease import duty rates of this item to 10% when imported in bulk quantities.
- 6) **Refrigerator and compressor:** In the last decade refrigerator industry got tremendous improvement through getting support from the government. Very recently, a compressor industry has also been established in Bangladesh with an advanced technology. Now, many high standard refrigerators and compressors are produced domestically. To facilitate local industries, I propose for reduction of customs duties on refrigerant, printed still sheet (0.3mm), copper tube, capacitor, connector, terminal & electrical apparatus to 5

- percent and customs duties on welding wire, spring and gasket to 15 percent.
- 7) **Printing:** To facilitate local printing industries, I propose to reduce import duties of their raw material like flexo and gravure in liquid form to 10 percent. On the other hand, increase in supplementary duties on printed leaflet, brochure, printed postcard, printed card, calendar etc. to 25 percent on import and 20 percent supplementary duty have been proposed.
 - 8) **Re-melted Lead:** The main raw material of lead acid battery is lead which is collected from old lead acid battery. Some local battery manufacturers are recycling this lead in an approved environment friendly process and using them in their battery production. While other firms are recycling it through unapproved way and exporting it to neighboring countries. This unapproved way of recycling and exporting lead is damaging the environment of the country. There is no justification of lead export when we are importing them with higher price. In this respect, I propose an imposition of 25 percent Export Duty on re-melted lead export from Bangladesh.
 - 9) **Electrical goods:** For the protection of local electronic industries, I propose to increase import duties of finished mobile battery charger, UPS/IPS, voltage stabilizer to 15 percent; to increase customs duty of automatic circuit breakers to 10 percent; and to increase supplementary duty of lamp holders to 20 percent. At the same time, I propose a reduction of import duties on raw materials of electrical goods i.e. carbon rod and formed core at different rates.

(c) Transport sector

Madam Speaker

250. We have already taken number of initiatives in the transport sector and subsequently we have changed customs duty and tax on this sector. I think now it is time to formulate a transport policy for the

automobile sector. A roadmap shall be announced after declaration of this budget, for the development of automobile sector under the guidance of Ministry of Industry. Now I am placing different proposals on transport sector (**Annexure-B, Table-3**).

- 1) **School Bus:** Most of the schools in Dhaka City do not provide school bus service for commuting of their students. So, students are using family owned private cars when commuting between schools and homes. This may be one of the reasons of traffic jam in Dhaka City. Like developed countries, through providing safer and easier commute by introducing dedicated school bus, we can reduce traffic jam in Dhaka City. For this purpose, concession or exemption of duties will be considered on importation of school bus upon receiving intents from schools or related agencies.
- 2) **Hybrid Motor Cars:** Considering energy efficient and environment friendly means of transport, we are providing duty benefit to hybrid vehicle from long ago. In the same way, in this budget, I propose reduction of Supplementary Duty (SD) on importation of 1600-1800 cc hybrid motor cars from 45 percent to 20 percent. This rate of duties will also applicable for the electric motor car.
- 3) **Reconditioned Vehicle:** In 2017-18 budget, yearly depreciation benefits for reconditioned cars have been restructured. I propose further 5% reduction of current yearly depreciation benefits in 2018-19 budget.
- 4) The government has been losing revenue from the importation of new car due to discrimination of tax rate (regulatory duty and supplementary duty) on CKD and CBU .This will be rationalized during the budget discussion. Considering high demand of double cabin pick up, I propose to reduce regulatory duty from 25 percent to 10 percent.
- 5) **Motorcycle:** Motorcycle manufacturing and assembling is a rapidly growing industry in Bangladesh. Four manufacturers have already in operation for last couple of years. Production of motorcycle is also

increasing in every single year. In the last budget, an SRO allowing concessionary duties on raw material import was issued to facilitate the industry. I propose to continue this concessionary duty benefits for motorcycle producers including some inclusions, exclusions and changes of parts & raw materials in the SRO.

- 6) **Leaf Spring:** Leaf Spring is a widely used item in the vehicles of transport sector. This item is imported abundantly and also produced locally. To rationalize protection, keeping market price stable, and facilitate transport sector reduction of supplementary duty to 10 percent has been proposed in this budget.
- 7) **Tyre and Tube:** Paraffin wax and phenolic resins are raw material in the production of tyre and tube. To facilitate tyre & tube industry, I propose to reduce customs duty of paraffin wax to 10 percent and customs duty of phenolic resin to 5 percent.
- 8) **Bicycle:** To protect domestic producers of bicycle parts, I propose to increase Customs Duties of bicycle parts i.e. brakes and saddle to 25 percent.

(d) ICT sector

Madam Speaker

251. Digital Bangladesh is one of the nation's dreams, and so special emphasis is given on the application of digital technologies to realize Vision 2021 and Vision 2041. Our government is keenly interested in the establishment of Digital Bangladesh and made a remarkable progress already. Since 1996 most of the products of this sector has been enjoying reduced rate of duties. This results in huge development in the ICT sector in our country. By the successful launching of the Bangabandhu-1 satellite- the first Bangladeshi geostationary communications satellite, we have made our entry to the satellite world.

252. Cellular phone is now being vastly used in ICT sector. Having

duty benefits on some raw materials and parts, some local manufacturers have started manufacturing and assembling cell phones in Bangladesh recently. To facilitate cell phone manufacturing, I propose to reduce the duties on some raw materials of cellular phones in this budget. To expedite and expand IT and computer use, I propose to reduce import duties of some software which is not developed in Bangladesh i.e. database software, and productivity software in any form to 5 percent (**Table 4 of Annexure B**).

(e) Tariff justification/ rationalization

253. To follow the principles enunciated in the WTO agreement and to protect local industries as well, we have to restructure some Supplementary Duties (SD) while keeping most of them unchanged. We have taken initiatives for necessary correction or rationalization of the mistakes, inconsistencies, found in the existing structure of the tariff headings, H.S Code, and also in various existing notifications as pointed by different stakeholders. Accordingly, I propose for the creation of new H.S Code where necessary, deletion of wrong one, correction of H.S Codes and notifications where applicable and rationalization of inconsistent duty rates (**Appendix-B, Table-5**).

(f) Amendments in First Schedule of the Customs Act

254. New-fangled of products is being added in the schedule of international trade every day. They need to be classified uniformly by every country. To address the matter, every 5 years the new version of explanation is published by World Customs Organization (WCO). Moreover, in every year, WCO provide some guidelines to member states to facilitate business procedure all over the world. As a member country, to accommodate the changes advised by WCO, I propose some amendments in Bangladesh Customs Tariff (BCT). To expedite international business, attempts have been taken to eradicate complications in customs classification. To do so, the anomalies and

discrepancies found in existing HS code, description, customs duty, supplementary duty, value added tax has been rationally addressed.

Madam Speaker

255. The main challenge of customs administration is to protect local industries and to achieve revenue target through encountering mis-declaration related to under invoicing. To address the issue, we have undertaken a few effective strides like tariff reforms, customs digitization, automation etc. Apart from that, we also issued regulatory orders on minimum value in the last budget, and will update it in course of time. A committee has been formed comprising representatives from both public and private sector for the purpose of protecting local industry as well as determining rational custom duty on luxury and undesirable goods. A number of initiatives have been taken by the National Board of Revenue to train customs officers for cross checking values in the database of Asycuda World system to combat under invoicing. A Central Risk Management Unit (CRMU) has recently been formed in National Board of Revenue (NBR). This unit will identify and mitigate the risk factors in the international trade and provide necessary support.

256. As part of the reforms in customs administration, we have taken initiative to make more efficient and effective use of existing system of bond module, valuation module, auction module, case module and risk management module in Asycuda world. We are following international best practice in customs administration. Initiative has been taken for quick disposal of pending cases though strengthening Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR). I hope that, through implementation of all these reform initiatives, revenue and tax administration would be more modern and time befitting, reduce tax evasion and strengthen partnership between tax administration and business community.

Chapter IX

Conclusion

Madam Speaker

257. While presenting the budget for next fiscal year, I laid bare my thoughts and dreams together with achievements over the past decade and future plans. You will agree with me that there is little scope to dwell upon the whole story of our huge accomplishments; here we can only provide an indication. There is a complaint against me that I deliver long and detailed budget speech, which is true. However, the purpose of my long speech is to draw people's attention to budget. I think I am successful in this regard. People listen to budget speech and read sometimes, raise questions about critical issues and understand the budget proposals.

258. In continuation of the budgets of previous years, the size of the budget of this year has also increased. There is no alternative to this if we want sustained higher growth which is an essential pre-condition for bringing fundamental change in people's lives and livelihoods. Indeed, like other informed quarters, we have concerns about the implementation of budget. This prompts us to take necessary steps and the situation is improving. You are aware that in the current fiscal year, we have demonstrated considerable success in utilising foreign aid in the pipeline. The initiatives that we have taken for implementing revenue and public expenditure management reforms will certainly augment public revenues and help widen fiscal space. I am confident that budget implementation will get better in future.

Madam Speaker

259. So far, I have talked about growth. Now I would like to touch upon equity and justice. In the beginning, we focused more on growth

for obvious reasons. The issues of women and child development, education, health and social protection are also our priority agenda. We will consolidate and sustain our growth in the days to come. Alongside, we will ensure access of the people of all strata to the fruits of development by effecting reforms and institutional development. Our target is both prosperity and equity.

Madam Speaker

260. I am a follower of the ideals of Bangabandhu. At his clarion call, I joined the liberation war 47 years ago with a dream of establishing a ‘happy and prosperous Sonar Bangla free from exploitation and discrimination’. I endeavoured my best to realise that dream while serving as the Finance Minister in the past 10 years. It is widely recognised that the country made remarkable achievements in the last decade. Yet, the cherished dream still remains elusive. However, it is a continuous process. During this period, I had the rare privilege of getting inspiration and prudent guidance of Hon’ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, cooperation from my competent colleagues in the cabinet and the parliament, and constructive criticism of the intelligentsia; above all, the spontaneous hopes and aspirations of the people. I convey my sincerest gratitude to all of them. They accepted our policy-strategy and actively participated in our development efforts. People will judge what I could give to my country through my services. I can tell without any hesitation that the agenda for advancement of the country was the central focus of my thoughts and deeds.

Madam Speaker

261. Bangladesh’s huge potentials make me amazed and inspired. I am overwhelmed when I see how the people of this country can

turnaround after tremendous shocks; how a country with insufficient resource and innumerable constraints and being labelled as the ‘basket case’ become a ‘development miracle!’ None can stall the progress of a country that is endowed with over 20 million prospective youths in its labour market; where digital infrastructure has been expanded to remote villages and inaccessible hilly areas; where there is boundless unexplored marine resources; where new prospects are being unlocked every moment; and where the country’s main driver of the economy is its 160 million people! What we need now is to consolidate everything through a plan with a longer term vision and competent leadership and its continuation. I may not be able to contribute much to our Vision 2041, Bangladesh’s roadmap to prosperity, because of my age but I am highly satisfied and feel assured that the process has begun. Certainly, I will try to be associated with this grand initiative. I once again express my firm conviction about the success of Bangladesh’s march toward prosperous future. On this optimistic note, I present the budget for FY2018-19 before this august House. I am sure that the people of all strata will participate in implementing this budget combining their initiative, creativity, participation and spontaneity.

Joy Bangla
Joy Bangabandhu
Long Live Bangladesh!

Annexure-A

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Table 1: A Decade of Unstoppable Journey towards Progress

Fiscal Year	GDP Growth (%)	Investment (As % of GDP)			Per Capita Income (US\$)	Power Generation Capacity (Megawatt)	Food Grain Production (Lakh Metric Ton)	Average Inflation
		Public	Private	Total				
2005-06	6.67	5.56	20.58	26.14	543	5,245	272.7	-
2006-07	7.06	5.09	21.08	26.18	598	5,202	280.6	9.4
2007-08	6.01	4.50	21.70	26.20	686	5,305	352.9	12.3
2008-09	5.05	4.32	21.89	26.21	759	5,719	347.1	7.6
2009-10	5.57	4.67	21.57	26.25	843	5,823	358.1	6.8
2010-11	6.46	5.26	22.16	27.42	928	7,264	360.7	10.9
2011-12	6.52	5.76	22.50	28.26	955	8,716	368.8	8.7
2012-13	6.01	6.64	21.75	28.39	1,054	9,151	372.7	6.8
2013-14	6.06	6.55	22.03	28.58	1,184	10,416	381.7	7.4
2014-15	6.55	6.82	22.07	28.89	1,316	11,534	384.2	6.4
2015-16	7.11	6.66	22.99	29.65	1,465	14,429	388.2	5.9
2016-17	7.28	7.41	23.10	30.51	1,610	15,379	386.3**	5.4
2017-18	7.65 ^p	8.22 ^p	23.25 ^p	31.47 ^p	1,752 ^p	18,353*	397.8**	5.8*
2018-19 (Projection)	7.80	8.39	25.15	33.54	1,956	-	403.3	5.6

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and Power Division, P= Provisional, *= Up to April, **= Target

Table 2: List of Laws, Rules, Policies framed and adopted between 2009 and 2018

Ministry of Food

Act and Rules

1. Food Safety Act, 2013
2. Food Safety (chemical contamination, toxin and harmful residues) Regulations, 2017
3. Food Sample collection, testing and analysis Regulations, 2017
4. Food Safety (Use of Food Products) Regulations, 2017
5. Food Safety (Wrapped Food Labeling) Rules, 2017
6. Food Safety (Food Forfaiting and Administrative Procedure) Rules, 2017
7. Food Safety Authority (Technical committee) Rules, 2017

Policy Strategies

1. Internal Procurement Policy, 2010
2. Revised Food License & Fee Order, 2011
3. Govt. modern flour mill management policy, 2015
4. Food Grain Distribution Policy at the union level, 2016
5. OMS Policy, 2015
6. Food-friendly program policy, 2017

Ministry of Commerce

Act and Rules

1. The Consumers' Right Protection Act, 2009
2. The Competition Act, 2012
4. Multilevel Marketing Programme (Control) Act, 2013
5. Multilevel Marketing Programme (Control) Act, 2013
6. Bangladesh Trading Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2014
7. Export Development Bureau Act, 2015
8. Formalin (import, production, transport, stock, sale and use) Control Rules, 2015
10. Formalin Control Act, 2015
10. Tea Act, 2016
11. Tea Laborers' Welfare Fund Act, 2016
12. Bangladesh Competition Commission Recruitment Act, 2017

Policy Strategies

1. CIP (Export) Policy, 2013 (Bangla)
2. National Export Trophy Policy, 2013 (Bangla)
3. Export Policy 2012-2015 (English)
4. Export Policy 2012-2015 (Bangla)
5. Import Policy 2012-2015 (Bangla)
6. Import policy order, 2015-18, English version
7. Export Policy 2015-2018 (English)
8. Import Policy 2015-2018 (Bangla)
9. Import Policy Order 2015-2018 (English)
10. Import Policy Order 2015-2018 (Bangla) amendment (SRO-244)
11. Import Policy Order 2015-2018 (Bangla) amendment (SRO-234)
12. Import Policy Order 2015-2018 (Bangla) amendment (SRO-366)
13. Export Policy 2015-2018 (English)
14. Export Policy 2015-2018 (Bangla)

National Board of Revenue

Act and Rules

1. Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Act, 2012
2. Alternative Dispute Resolution Rules, 2012
3. Value Added Tax and Customs Rules, 2016

Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism

Act and Rules

1. Bangladesh Parjatan Board Act, 2010
2. Bangladesh Tourism Protected Areas and Special Tourism Zone Act, 2010
3. Special Tourist Zone Act, 2010
4. Bangladesh Tourism Protected Areas and Special Tourism Zone Rules, 2011
5. Bangladesh Travel Agency (Registration and Control) Act, 2013

6. Bangladesh Tourism Protected Areas and Special Tourism Zone Rules, 2013
7. Bangladesh Travel Agency (Registration and Control) Rules, 2014
8. Bangladesh Hotel and Restaurant Act, 2014
9. Bangladesh Hotel and Restaurant Rules, 2016
10. Civil Aviation Act, 2017
11. Civil Aviation Authority Act, 2017

Policy

1. National Tourism Policy, 2010
2. Policy for assessing eligibility of hotels for receiving tax rebate

Road Transport and Highways Division

Act and Rules

1. Dhaka Transport Coordination Authority Act, 2012
2. Road Maintenance Fund Board Act, 2013
3. Metrorail Act, 2015
4. Recruitment Rules (Non-cadre gazetted and Non-gazetted Employees) for Roads and Highway Department, 2015
5. Recruitment Rules for Roads and Transport Authority, 2016
6. Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Act, 2016
7. Metrorail Rules, 2016
8. Road Transport Act, 2017
9. Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation, 2017
10. Bangladesh Road Transport Authority Act, 2017

Policy Strategies

1. Motor Vehicle Excel Load Control regulation, 2012
2. National Coordinated Multimodal Transport Policy, 2013
3. Toll Policy, 2014
4. Land Management Policy for the Road and Transport Department, 2015
5. Road Transport and Highway Division Information Release Policy, 2015
6. Feri Management Policy, 2017
7. Ride Sharing Service Policy, 2017

Ministry of Defense

Act and Rules

1. Security Division (Amendment of some Acts) Act, 2016
2. Security Division (Commandeering) Act, 2016

Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Laws and Rules

1. Fish Feed and Animal Feed Act, 2010
2. Fisheries Hatchery Act, 2010
3. Fish Feed Rules, 2011

4. Fisheries Hatchery Rules, 2011
5. Fisheries Hatchery Rules, 2011
6. Animal Feed Rules, 2013
- 7.

Policy Strategies

1. Bangladesh Avian Influenza Compensation Strategy and Guidelines
2. Neemgachi Community Based Aquaculture Management Policies, 2011
2. The Shrimp Plot Lease, Renewal, Management and Development Policy, 2013
3. National Shrimp Policy, 2014
4. Policy for providing incentive to the family of the deceased fisherman's as well as permanently disabled fishermen 2018
5. Refinance Scheme policy for providing credit support at 5 percent rate for promoting milk production in Bangladesh

Cabinet Division

Act and Rules

1. Correction of Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2016
2. President's retirement, gratuity and other benefits law, 2016
3. The President's (Remuneration and Privileges) (Amendment) Act, 2016
4. The Prime Minister's (Remuneration and Privileges) (Amendment) Act, 2016
5. The Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers (Remuneration and Privileges) (Amendment) Act, 2016
6. Rules of Business, 1996 (Revised up to April, 2017)
7. Allocation of business among the different ministries and divisions (Revised up to April, 2017)
8. Public Interest-related Information Publication (Protection) Rules, 2017

Policy Strategies

1. Citizen Core Data structure (CCDS) Circular (27/09/2012)
2. Citizen Core Data structure (CCDS) Guideline (27/09/2012)
3. Policy relating reorganization of Upazila through inclusion of unions/ wards/ area from one Upazila to another (10-06-2014)
4. Instructions for Mobile court operation (17/05/2015)
5. Guidelines for Innovation Action Plan and Evaluation, 2015
6. Instructions for Independence Award, 2016
7. Instructions relating to the use of social media in the government institutions
8. Integrity Award Policy, 2017
9. Instructions for National award/medal
10. Outline of directives to be followed for ensuring excellence, accuracy and conformability with existing laws while drafting a new law

Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General

Act and Rules

1. Audit Act, 2010 changed

Laws and Rules

1. Bangladesh Civil Service (Age, Qualification and Examination for Direct Recruitment) Rules, 2014
2. Chairman and Members of Bangladesh Public Service Commission (Service Condition and Special Rights) Act, 2016
3. Bangladesh Public Service Commission Act, 2016
4. Bangladesh Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 2016

Ministry of Environment and Forests

Act and Rules

1. Bangladesh Deer Rearing Policy, 2009
2. Bangladesh Rubber Act, 2010
3. Environmental Court Act, 2010
4. Climate Change Trust Act, 2010
5. Social Forest (Revised) Rules, 2010
6. Bangladesh Rubber Policy, 2010
7. Bangladesh Environment Protection (Amendment) Act, 2010
8. Bangladesh Transit Rules, 2011
9. Saw-mill (License) Rules, 2012
10. Wildlife (Conservation and Protection) Act, 2012
11. Bangladesh Biodiversity Act, 2012
12. The Brick Manufacturing and Brick Kilns Establishment (Control) Act, 2013
13. Wildlife (Preservation & Security) Acts, 2012
14. Bangladesh Rubber Board Act, 2013
15. Ecologically Critical Area (ECA) Rules, 2016
16. Bangladesh vulture conservation action plan 2016-2025
17. Bangladesh Biodiversity Act, 2017

Ministry of Home Affairs

Laws and Rules

1. Poronograpy control Act, 2012 (Act No:9, 2012)
2. KPI Security Policy, 2013
3. Drug Control (License and Permit Fees) Rules, 2014
4. Directorate of Narcotics Control (Employee's Clothing and Content) Rules, 2014
5. Acid (Import, Production, Stock, Transport, Sales and Use) Regulation Rules, 2014
6. Bangladesh Secretariat (cadre excluded gazetted officers and non-gazetted employees) recruitment rules, 2014
7. Border Guard Bangladesh's Officer, Junior Officer, Post Nominee, Border Guard Member and Listed Border Guard Members (Firing, Removal, Exemption and Leisure) Rules, 2015

8. Border Guard Bangladesh (Uniformed officer) Recruitment Rules, 2016
9. Border Guard Bangladesh (Supervision, Monitoring and Control) Rules, 2016
10. Border Guard Bangladesh (Guard Police) Rules, 2016
11. Border Guard Bangladesh (Training) Rules, 2016
12. Bangladesh Coast Guard Act, 2016
13. Gun License Issue, Renewal and Use Policy, 2016
14. Border Guard Bangladesh (Junior Officer, Designated and Employed Border Guard Members Recruitment & Promotion) Rules, 2017
15. Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Rules-2017
16. Human Trafficking Prevention Fund Rules, 2017
17. National Human Trafficking Agency Rules-2017

Technical and Madrassa Education Department

Act and Rules

1. Skill Development, 2011

Ministry of Cultural Affairs

Act and Rules:

1. Khudra Nri-Goshthi Cultural Institution Act, 2010
2. Bangla Academy Act, 2013

Policy

1. Policy for Grant Allocation to Cultural Institutions, 2009
2. Policy for providing Allowances to Financially insolvent Cultural Workers, 2009
3. Policy for Grant Allocation to Private Libraries, Book Selection and Delivery, 2014
4. 'Ekushey Padak' policy 2017

Bridge Division

Act and Rules

1. Bangladesh Bridge Authority Act, 2016

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Health Education and Family Welfare Division)

Act and Rules

1. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Medical University (Amendment) Act, 2012
2. NIPORT Recruitment Rules, 2015
3. Chittagong Medical University Act, 2016
4. Rajshahi Medical University Act, 2016

Ministry of industry

Act and Rules

1. The Ship Breaking and Recycling Rules, 2011
2. Vitamin 'A' Fortification in Edible Oil Law, 2013
3. Geographical Indication Act, 2013 [English & Bengali]

4. Bangladesh Industrial and Technical Assistance Center (BITAC) Law, 2017

Policy

1. National Industrial Policy, 2010
2. National Salt Policy, 2011
3. CIP (Industry) Policy, 2014 & CIP Form
4. Bangladesh Handicrafts Policy, 2015
5. National Motorcycle Industry Development Policy, 2017

Ministry of Information

Act and Rules

1. Cable television network operate and licensing rule, 2010
2. Right to information (information release and dissemination) Regulations, 2010
3. Disclosure Regulations, 2010
4. Government grants rule regarding Short film, 2012 (Amended)
5. Bangladesh Press Institute Act, 2018

Policy

1. Cable TV Policy, 2010
2. Short Film Policy, 2012
3. Community radio policy, 2017
4. National Film Policy, 2017
5. National Online Mass-Media Policy, 2017
6. Joint venture film production rule, 2017

Ministry Of Jute and Textiles

Act and Rules

1. Mandatory use of jute product labeling law, 2012
2. Bangladesh Sericulture Development Board Act, 2013
3. Bangladesh Handloom Board Act, 2013
4. BJC's Ordinance repealed law, 2013
5. Mandatory use of jute product labeling (Amendment) Act, 2013
6. Jute law, 2017

Policy

1. Jute Policy, 2011
2. Textile policy, 2017

Ministry of Labour and Employment

Acts & Rules

1. Bangladesh Labour Welfare Foundation Rule, 2010
2. Bangladesh Labour Welfare Foundation (Amendment) Act, 2013
3. Bangladesh Labour Law (Amendment), 2013
4. Bangladesh Labour Rules, 2015
5. Bangladesh Labour Welfare Foundation (Amendment) Rules, 2015

Policy

1. Child Labour Elimination Policy, 2010
2. National Skill Development Policy, 2011
3. Bangladesh Labour Policy, 2012
4. National Labour Policy, 2012
5. National Occupational Health and Safety Policy, 2013
6. Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy, 2015

Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs

Act and Rules

1. Bangladesh Judicial Service (service, formation, recruitment, temporary suspension and dismissal) Rules, 2007
2. Bangladesh Judicial Service (posting, promotion, leave, discipline and other service conditions) Rules, 2007

Ministry of Land

Act and Rules

1. Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project (Land Acquisition) Act, 2009
2. বালুমহাল ও মাটি ব্যবস্থাপনা আইন, 2010
3. বালুমহাল ও মাটি ব্যবস্থাপনা বিধিমালা, 2010
4. বালুমহাল ও মাটি ব্যবস্থাপনা বিধিমালা, 2011
5. Dhaka Elevated Expressway Project (Land Acquisition) Act, 2011

Policies

1. Government Jalmahal Policy, 2009
2. Revised Policy for allocating Khash Land for Hotels and motels
3. Salt Mohal Management Policy
4. Shrimp Mahal Management Policy
5. সিকান্দি ও পয়ান্তি রেণ্ডলেশন

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Co-Operatives

Act and Rules

1. উপজেলা পরিষদ (রাহিত আইন প্রয়োচন ও সংশোধন) আইন, 2009
2. উপজেলা পরিষদের (কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন) বিধিমালা, 2010
3. উপজেলা পরিষদের চেয়ারম্যান ও ভাইস চেয়ারম্যান (দায়িত্ব, কর্তব্য এবং আর্থিক সুবিধা) বিধিমালা, 2010
4. উপজেলা পরিষদ (সংশোধন) আইন, 2011
5. উপজেলা পরিষদ বাট্টেট (প্রয়োচন ও অনুমোদন) বিধিমালা, 2010
6. উপজেলা পরিষদ (চুক্তি সম্পাদন) বিধিমালা, 2010
7. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ (পরিষদের কর্মকর্তা ও কর্মচারী নিয়োগ ও চাকুরির শর্তাবলী) বিধিমালা, 2011
8. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ (পরিষদের সম্পত্তির ব্যবস্থাপনা, সংরক্ষণ ও হস্তান্তর) বিধিমালা, 2012
9. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ (পরিষদের পক্ষে চুক্তি সম্পাদন) বিধিমালা, 2012।
10. সমবায় সমিতি আইন, 2001 (সংশোধিত 2013)
11. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ (উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা গ্রন্থণ, নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও বাস্তবায়ন) বিধিমালা, 2013

12. স্থানীয় সরকার (ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ) গ্রাম পুলিশ বাহিনীর গঠন প্রশিক্ষণ, শৃঙ্খলা ও চাকুরির শর্তাবলী সম্পর্কিত বিধিমালা, 2015
13. স্থানীয় সরকার (ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ) আইন, 2009, 2015 (সংশোধন)
14. উপজেলা পরিষদ(সংশোধিন) আইন, 2015
15. জেলা পরিষদ (ওয়ার্ডের সীমা নির্ধারণ) বিধিমালা, 2016
16. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ (চেয়ারম্যান ও সদস্যগনের ক্ষমতা ও কার্যাবলী) বিধিমালা, 2016
17. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ (পরিষদের আদেশের বিরক্তে আপিলের কর্তৃপক্ষ নির্ধারণ পদ্ধতি) বিধিমালা, 2016
18. জেলা পরিষদের চেয়ারম্যান, সদস্য ও সংরক্ষিত মহিলা আসনের দায়িত্ব ও কার্যাবলী বিধিমালা, 2017
19. জেলা পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যান, সদস্য ও সংরক্ষিত আসনের মহিলা সদস্যের ছুটি বিধিমালা, 2017
20. জেলা পরিষদের বাজেট বিধিমালা, 2017
21. জেলা পরিষদ (সম্পত্তি ব্যবস্থাপনা) বিধিমালা, 2017
22. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ (পরিষদ পরিদর্শনের পদ্ধতি এবং পরিদর্শকের ক্ষমতা) বিধিমালা
23. ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ (সংরক্ষিত আসনের সদস্যদের ক্ষমতা ও বিশেষ কার্যাবলী) বিধিমালা

Policy

1. National Cooperative Award Policy, 2011
2. National Cooperative Policy, 2012
3. National Rural Development Medal Policy, 2012

Ministry of planning

Acts & Rules

1. Statistics Acts, 2013
2. Statistics Rules, 2014
3. Public Procurement Act (Ammended), 2016

Policy

1. Statistics and Informatics Policy, 2016
2. ADP Formulation Policy for 2017-18 FY

Posts and Telecommunications Division

Acts & Rules

1. Broadband Policy, 2009
2. Right to Information Act, 2009
3. Right to Information Regulation, 2009
4. ILDTS Policy, 2010
5. Information Control and Management Regulations, 2010
6. Information Release and Promotion Regulations, 2010

Policy

1. National Information and Communication Policy, 2015
2. তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি খাতে গবেষণার জন্য ফেলোশিপ ও বৃত্তি প্রদান এবং উভাবনীমূলক কাজের জন্য অন্দান প্রদান সম্পর্কিত নীতিমালা, 2016
3. Cyber Security Strategy Guideline, 2016
4. Cyber Security Strategy
5. Information Security Policy Guideline

Ministry Of Religious Affairs

Act and Rules

1. Waqf (Wealth Transfer and Development) Special Act, 2013

Ministry of Shipping

Acts & Rules

1. অভ্যন্তরীণ জলপথ ও তীরভূমিতে স্থাপনাদি নির্মাণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ বিধিমালা, 2010
2. Bangladesh Merchant Shipping Officers and Ratings Training, Certification, Recruitment, Work Hours and Watch keeping Rules, 2011
3. Payra Port Authority Act, 2013
4. National River Protection Commission Act, 2013
5. বাংলাদেশ অভ্যন্তরীণ নৌ-পরিবহন কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্মচারী (অবসরভাত্তা ও অবসরজনিত সুবিধাদি) বিধিমালা, 2014
6. Payra Port Project (Land Acquisition) Act, 2016
7. Bangladesh Shipping Corporation Act, 2017

Ministry Of Social Welfare

Acts & Rules

1. The Vagrants and Homeless Person's (Rehabilitation) Act, 2011
2. The Rights and Protection of Person's with Disability Act, 2013
3. The Protection Trust for the Person's with Neuro-Developmental Disabilities Act, 2013
4. The Children Act, 2013
5. Recruitment Rules (Gazetted Officers and Non-gazetted Staff) of Department of Social Services 2013
6. Vagrants and Homeless Person's (Rehabilitation) Rules, 2015
7. Neuro-Developmental Disability Trust Rules, 2015
8. The Rights and Protection of Person's with Disability Rules, 2015
9. The Children Rules, 2016
10. The Maintenance of Parents Act, 2013

Policy

1. National Older Person Policy, 2013
2. বেসরকারি এতিমখানায় ক্যাপিটেশন গ্রাউন্ড ও বন্টন নীতিমালা, 2009
3. প্রতিবন্ধিতা সম্পর্কীত সময়সূচি বিশেষ শিক্ষা নীতিমালা, 2009
4. বাংলাদেশ জাতীয় সমাজকল্যাণ পরিষদ অনুদান বটন নীতিমালা, 2011
5. পঞ্জী সমাজসেবা কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন নীতিমালা, 2011
6. চাশ্রমিকদের জীবনমান উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচি বাস্তবায়ন নীতিমালা, 2013
7. ক্যাপ্সাই, কিডনী ও লিভার সিরোসিস রোগীর আর্থিক সহায়তা কর্মসূচি বাস্তবায়ন নীতিমালা, 2013
8. হিজড়া জনগোষ্ঠীর জীবনমান উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচি বাস্তবায়ন নীতিমালা, 2013
9. দলিত, হরিজন ও বেদে জনগোষ্ঠীর জীবনমান উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচি বাস্তবায়ন নীতিমালা, 2013
10. অসচ্ছল প্রতিবন্ধী ভাতা বাস্তবায়ন নীতিমালা, 2013
11. বিধবা, স্বামী পরিত্যক্তা ও দুঃহ মহিলা ভাতা বাস্তবায়ন নীতিমালা, 2013

12. বংশক্ষ ভাতা কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন নীতিমালা, 2013
13. জাতীয় প্রবীণ নীতিমালা, 2013
14. এনডিডি (Neuro-Developmental Disabilities) সম্পর্কিত বিশেষ সমন্বিত শিক্ষা নীতিমালা, 2018
15. প্রতিবন্ধী ব্যক্তিদের উন্নয়নে ঋণ সহায়তা কার্যক্রম নীতিমালা

Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

Acts & Rules

1. The Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010
2. Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Rules, 2010
3. Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Act, 2014
4. Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017

Policy

1. National Child Policy 2011
2. National Child Policy, 2011
3. শিশুর প্রারম্ভিক যত্ন ও বিকাশে সমন্বিত নীতি, 2013
4. বেগম গোকেয়া পদক নীতিমালা, 2017
5. দরিদ্র মা'র জন্য মাছত্ত্বাল ভাতা প্রদান সংক্রান্ত নীতিমালা
6. নির্যাতিত, দুঃহৎ মহিলা ও শিশু কল্যাণ তহবিল নীতিমালা
7. কর্মজীবী ল্যাকটেটিং মাদার সহায়তা তহবিল নীতিমালা
8. ভিজিডি নীতিমালা
9. 'মহিলা ও শিশু ডায়াবেটিস, এন্ডোক্রিন ও মেটাবলিক হাসপাতাল, সেগুন বাগিচা' শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের আউটায় সেবাগ্রহনকারী হতদরিদ্র নারী ও শিশুদের বিনা মূল্যে চিকিৎসা প্রদান সংক্রান্ত নীতিমালা'
10. '50 শয়া বিশিষ্ট মহিলা ও শিশু ডায়াবেটিস, এন্ডোক্রিন ও মেটাবলিক হাসপাতাল, উত্তরা, ঢাকা' শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের আউটায় সেবাগ্রহনকারী হতদরিদ্র নারী ও শিশুদের বিনা মূল্যে চিকিৎসা প্রদান সংক্রান্ত নীতিমালা
11. জাতীয় নারী উন্নয়ন নীতির বাস্তবায়ন এবং নারী ও শিশুর প্রতি সহিংসতা প্রতিরোধে জাতীয় কর্মপরিকল্পনা

Ministry of Water Resources

Acts & Rules

1. Bangladesh Water Act 2013
2. Participatory Water Management Regulations, 2017

Policy

1. National Water Policy, 2013

Ministry of Youth and Sports

Acts & Rules

1. বঙ্গবন্ধু ঝীড়সেবী কল্যাণ ফাউন্ডেশন আইন, 2011
2. Youth Organization (Registration and management) Act, 2015
3. Sheikh Hasina National Institute of Youth Development Act, 2015
4. Youth Welfare Fund Act, 2016
5. Sheikh Hasina National Institute of Youth Development Act, 2017

6. Youth Organization (Registration and management) Rules, 2017
7. National Sports Council Act
8. Bangladesh Krira Shikkha Protishtan (BKSP) Act

Policy

1. National Youth Award Policy, 2013
2. National Youth Policy, 2017
3. National Sports Policy,
4. National Service Policy
5. Welfare Grant Policy

Ministry of Liberation War Affairs

Act and Rules

1. The Freedom Fighters trust law-2018
2. মুক্তিযুদ্ধ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয় কর্মচারী নিয়োগ বিধিমালা, 2017

Policies

1. মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের কল্যাণে দেশের সরকারি হাট-বাজারসমূহের ইজারালদ আয়ের 4% অর্থ ব্যয় সংক্রান্ত নীতিমালা, 2015
2. বৌর মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের সম্মানীভাতা বিতরণ নীতিমালা, 2013
3. যুদ্ধাত্মক মুক্তিযোদ্ধা, শহীদ ও মৃত যুদ্ধাত্মক মুক্তিযোদ্ধা পরিবার এবং বীরপ্রেষ্ঠ ও তারামন বীরপ্রতীক পরিবারের সদস্যদের রেশন নীতিমালা, 2009
4. বঙ্গবন্ধু ছাত্রবৃত্তি নীতিমালা, 2012
5. খেতাবপ্রাপ্ত বৌর মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের ভাতা প্রদান নীতিমালা, 2013
6. হাট-বাজার হতে আয়লদ 4% অর্থ ব্যয় সংক্রান্ত নীতিমালা-2016 এর কমিটি সংশোধন সংক্রান্ত পরিপত্র
7. খেতাবপ্রাপ্ত বৌর মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের সম্মানী ভাতা বিতরণ নীতিমালা, 2016
8. ‘মহান মুক্তিযুদ্ধে অংশগ্রহণকারী বৌর মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের মৃত্যুতে সরকারিভাবে যথাযথ সম্মান প্রদর্শন সম্পর্কিত সময়সূত্র নীতিমালা’।

Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment

Act & Rules

1. বৈদেশিক কর্মসংস্থান ও অভিবাসী আইন, 2013
2. বৈদেশিক কর্মসংস্থান ও অভিবাসী ব্যবস্থাপনা বিধিমালা, 2017

Policy

1. Commercially Important Person (Non Residence Bangladeshi) Selection Policy, 2015
2. Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Policy, 2016
3. বিদেশস্থ বাংলাদেশ দূতাবাসের শ্রম উৎসসমূহে এ মন্ত্রণালয়ের কর্মকর্তা ও কর্মচারী পদায়ন ও বদলী নীতিমালা, 2016

Ministry of Science and Technology

Act and Rules

1. জাতীয় বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি জাদুঘর আইন, 2010
2. ন্যাশনাল ইনসিটিউট অব বায়োটেকনোলজি আইন, 2010
3. বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান নভেথিয়েল আইন, 2010

4. বাংলাদেশ ন্যাশনাল সায়েন্টিফিক এন্ড টেকনিক্যাল ড্রুমেন্টেশন সেন্টার (ব্যাসডক) আইন, 2010
5. বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি উন্নয়ন ট্রাস্ট আইন, 2011
6. বাংলাদেশ পরমাণু শক্তি নিয়ন্ত্রণ আইন, 2012
7. বাংলাদেশ বিজ্ঞান ও শিল্প গবেষণা পরিষদ আইন, 2013
8. বাংলাদেশ ওশানোগ্রাফিক রিসার্চ ইনসিটিউট আইন, 2015
9. পারমাণবিক বিদ্যুৎ কেন্দ্র আইন, 2015
10. বঙ্গবন্ধু বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি ফেলোশিপ ট্রাস্ট আইন, 2016
11. বাংলাদেশ পরমাণু শক্তি নিয়ন্ত্রণ কর্তৃপক্ষের কর্মচারি চাকুরি প্রবিধানমালা, 2017
12. Service Rules for the Employees of BANSOK, 2017

Policy

1. National Science and Technology Policy, 2011
2. National Bio technology Policy 2012
3. National Science and Technology Fellowship Policy, 2013
4. National Information Release Policy, 2015
5. Policy relating to fellowship by Bangabandhu Science and Technology Fellowship Trust, 2018
6. Upazila Science and Technology Club Building Policy
7. General Policies for providing financial grants to private educational institutions and science clubs
8. General Policies for providing financial grants for technological innovation, research and development projects
9. বিজ্ঞানসেবী সংস্থা ও বিজ্ঞানভিত্তিক পেশাজীবিকে আর্থিক অনুদান প্রদান সংক্রান্ত নীতিমালা (সংশোধিত)

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

Act and Rules

1. Standing Order for Disaster Management, 2010
2. Disaster Management Act, 2012
3. Disaster Management (Committee Formation and Responsibilities) Rules, 2015

Policy

1. ঘূর্ণিবড় আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র নির্মাণ, তদারকি এবং ব্যবস্থাপনা নীতিমালা (ইংরেজি ভার্সন)-2011
2. ঘূর্ণিবড় আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র নির্মাণ, তদারকি এবং ব্যবস্থাপনা নীতিমালা, 2011 (বাংলা ভার্সন)
3. National Disaster Management Plan, 2010-2015
4. National Disaster Management Policy, 2015
5. EGPP Implementation Instruction
6. Policy for the implementation of Food for Work Programmeকাজের বিনিময়ে খাদ্য বাস্তবায়ন নীতিমালা
7. Instruction for Implementation of Humanitarian Assistance Programmes

Bangladesh Supreme Court

Act and Rules

1. Criminal Rules and orders (practice and procedure of subordinate courts), 2009, Volume - I and Volume-II (2011)

2. Bangladesh Supreme Court (High court Division) Rules-1973 (সংশোধিত, 2012)
3. Guidelines for Supreme Court Judges for Claiming Medical Expenses Incurred Abroad, 2013
4. Guidelines for Supreme Court Judges for Claiming Medical Expenses Incurred Abroad, 2015

Table 3: Original and Supplementary Budget for FY 2017-18

Sector	Budget 2017-18	Revised 2017-18	Actual 2017-18 Up to March (Crore Tk.)
1	2	3	4
Total Tax Revenue	2,87,990	2,59,454	1,62,110
	(13.0)	(11.6)	(7.2)
NBR Tax	2,48,190	2,25,000	1,40,715
Non-NBR Tax	8,258	7,202	5,434
Non Tax Receipt	31,542	27,252	15,961
Total Expenditure	4,00,266	3,71,495	1,67,177
	(18.0)	(16.6)	(7.5)
Non-Development Revenue Expenditure	2,09,142	1,93,828	1,12,514
	(9.4)	(8.7)	(5.0)
Development Expenditure	1,59,013	1,53,688	39,938
	(7.2)	(6.9)	(1.8)
In which, Annual Development Programme	1,53,331	1,48,381	39,470
	(6.9)	(6.6)	(1.8)
Other Expenditure	32,111	23,979	14,725
	(1.4)	(1.1)	(0.7)
Budget Deficit	-1,12,276	-1,12,041	-5,067
	(-5.0)	(-5.0)	(-0.2)
Financing			
External source	51,924	46,024	2,171
	(2.3)	(2.1)	(0.1)
Domestic source	60,351	66,017	2,890
	(2.7)	(2.9)	(0.1)
In which, Banking source	28,203	19,917	-11,818
	(1.3)	(0.9)	(-0.5)
GDP	22,23,600 ^a	22,38,498 ^b	22,38,498 ^b

Source: Finance Division; Figures in parenthesis indicate percent of GDP; a= Projected Nominal GDP at the time of budget preparation, b= Provisional estimate of nominal GDP

Table 4: Proposed budget structure for FY 2018-19

Sector	Budget 2018-19	Revised 2017-18	Budget 2017-18	Actual 2016-17	(Crore Tk.)
1	2	3	4	5	
Total Tax Revenue	3,39,280	2,59,454	2,87,990	2,01,210	
	(13.4)	(11.6)	(13.0)	(10.3)	
NBR Tax	2,96,201	2,25,000	2,48,190	1,71,636	
Non-NBR Tax	9,727	7,202	8,258	6,438	
Non Tax Receipt	33,352	27,252	31,542	23,136	
Total Expenditure	4,64,573	3,71,495	4,00,266	2,69,499	
	(18.3)	(16.6)	(18.0)	(13.8)	
Non-Development Revenue Expenditure	2,51,668	1,93,828	2,09,141	1,64,488	
Development Expenditure	(9.9)	(8.7)	(9.4)	(8.4)	
In which, Annual Development Programme	1,79,669	1,53,688	1,59,013	88,090	
	(7.1)	(6.9)	(7.2)	(4.5)	
Other Expenditure	33,236	23,979	32,112	16,921	
	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(0.9)	
Budget Deficit	1,25,293	1,12,041	1,12,276	68,289	
	(4.9)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(3.5)	
Financing					
External source	54,067	46,024	51,924	12,304	
	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(0.6)	
Domestic source	71,226	66,017	60,352	55,985	
	(2.8)	(2.9)	(2.7)	(2.9)	
In which, Banking source	42,029	19,917	28,202	8,379	
	(1.7)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(-0.4)	
GDP	25,37,849 ^a	22,38,498 ^b	22,23,600 ^a	19,56,055	

Source: Finance Division; Figures in parenthesis indicate percent of GDP; a= Projected Nominal GDP at the time of budget preparation, b= Provisional estimate of nominal GDP

Table 5: Annual Development Programme (Sectoral allocations) for FY 2018-19

Ministry/Division	Budget 2018-19	Revised 2017-18	Budget 2017-18	Actual 2016-17	Actual 2015-16	Actual 2014-15	Actual 2013-14	(Crore Tk.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
(a) Human Resource								
1. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	8,312 (4.8)	7,402 (5.0)	8,752 (5.7)	5,451 (6.5)	4,924 (6.1)	3,994 (6.2)	4,374 (7.9)	
2. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	9,041 (5.2)	6,928 (4.7)	7,842 (5.1)	3,078 (3.7)	3,652 (4.5)	3,671 (5.7)	3,417 (6.2)	
3. Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education	6,006 (3.5)	4,347 (2.9)	6,165 (4.0)	5,045 (6.0)	3,908 (4.8)	4,088 (6.3)	3,033 (5.5)	
4. Others	23,093 (13.3)	18,059 (12.2)	21,270 (13.9)	8,283 (9.8)	4,525 (5.6)	4,466 (6.9)	3,355 (6.1)	
Sub Total:	46,452 (26.9)	36,736 (24.8)	44,029 (28.7)	21,857 (26.0)	17,009 (21.0)	16,219 (25.0)	14,179 (25.7)	
(b) Agriculture and Rural Development								
5. Local Government Division	25,338 (14.6)	22,791 (15.4)	21,465 (14.0)	12,365 (14.7)	15,285 (18.9)	13,983 (21.5)	10,544 (19.1)	
6. Ministry of Water Resources	5,606 (3.2)	4,751 (3.2)	4,675 (3.0)	3,671 (4.4)	2,718 (3.4)	2,061 (3.2)	1,998 (3.6)	
7. Ministry of Agriculture	1,844 (1.1)	1,494 (1.0)	1,800 (1.2)	1,620 (1.9)	1,734 (2.1)	1,406 (2.2)	1,273 (2.3)	
8. Others	4,864 (2.8)	4,547 (3.1)	4,525 (3.0)	2,977 (3.5)	2,650 (3.3)	2,626 (4.0)	2,277 (4.1)	
Sub Total:	37,652 (21.8)	33,583 (22.6)	32,465 (21.2)	20,633 (24.5)	22,387 (27.7)	20,076 (30.9)	16,092 (29.2)	
(c) Energy Infrastructure								
9. Power Division	22,893 (13.2)	22,757 (15.3)	18,845 (12.3)	13,447 (16.0)	15,864 (19.6)	8,305 (12.8)	8,311 (15.1)	
10. Energy and Mineral Resource	1,820 (1.1)	1,346 (0.9)	2,111 (1.4)	1,099 (1.3)	1,056 (1.3)	1,014 (1.3)	1,881 (1.6)	
Sub Total:	24,713 (14.3)	24,103 (16.2)	20,956 (13.7)	14,546 (17.3)	16,920 (20.9)	9,319 (14.4)	10,192 (18.5)	
(d) Communication Infrastructure								
11. Ministry of Railways	11,155 (6.4)	10,817 (7.3)	13,001 (8.5)	2,053 (2.4)	3,345 (4.1)	3,281 (5.1)	2,858 (5.2)	
12. Road Transport and Highways Division	20,817 (12.0)	17,317 (11.7)	16,820 (11.0)	7,953 (9.5)	6,507 (8.0)	4,298 (6.6)	3,625 (6.6)	
13. Bridges Division	9,112 (5.3)	6,864 (4.6)	8,404 (5.5)	3,738 (4.4)	5,266 (6.5)	5,299 (8.2)	2,067 (3.7)	
14. Others	4,366 (2.5)	2,965 (2.0)	2,829 (1.8)	2,299 (2.7)	1,362 (1.7)	757 (1.2)	805 (1.5)	
Sub Total:	45,450 (26.3)	37,963 (25.6)	41,054 (26.8)	16,043 (19.1)	16,480 (20.4)	13,635 (21.0)	9,355 (17.0)	
Total:	1,54,267 (89.2)	1,32,385 (89.2)	1,38,504 (90.3)	73,079 (86.9)	72,796 (90.0)	59,249 (91.3)	49,818 (90.4)	
15. Others	18,733 (10.8)	15,996 (10.8)	14,827 (9.7)	11,014 (13.1)	8,067 (10.0)	5,670 (8.7)	5,315 (9.6)	
Total ADP	1,73,000	1,48,381	1,53,331	84,093	80,863	64,919	55,133	

Source: Finance Division; Figures in parentheses are shown in percent of total ADP allocation.

Table 6: Sectoral Allocation in Budget

(Crore Tk.)

Ministry/Division	Budget 2018-19	Revised 2017-18	Budget 2017-18	Actual 2016-17	Actual 2015-16	Actual 2014-15	Actual 2013-14
(a) Social Infrastructure	1,27,019	1,07,717	1,17,298	77,489	72,878	55,857	50,725
	(27.34)	(29.00)	(29.31)	(28.75)	(30.36)	(26.74)	(26.82)
Human Resource							
1 Ministry of Education	24,888	21,518	23,141	21,711	21,590	16,122	14,131
	(5.36)	(5.79)	(5.78)	(8.06)	(8.99)	(7.72)	(7.47)
2. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	22,466	20,098	22,022	17,197	16,240	11,898	11,031
	(4.84)	(5.41)	(5.50)	(6.38)	(6.77)	(5.70)	(5.83)
3. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	18,159	15,380	16,182	3,644	12,694	10,419	9,385
	(3.91)	(4.14)	(4.04)	(1.35)	(5.29)	(4.99)	(4.96)
4. Others	47,693	40,123	43,220	27,853	14,300	11,926	9,515
	(10.27)	(10.80)	(10.80)	(10.34)	(5.96)	(5.71)	(5.03)
Sub Total	1,13,206	97,119	1,04,565	70,405	64,824	50,365	44,062
	(24.37)	(26.14)	(26.12)	(26.12)	(27.00)	(24.11)	(23.30)
Food and Social Safety							
5 Ministry of Food	4,155	1,916	3,881	344	1,269	735	919
	(0.89)	(0.52)	(0.97)	(0.13)	(0.53)	(0.35)	(0.49)
6. Ministry of Disaster Management	9,658	8,682	8,852	6,740	6,785	4,757	5,744
	(2.08)	(2.34)	(2.21)	(2.50)	(2.83)	(2.28)	(3.04)
Sub Total	13,813	10,598	12,733	7,084	8,054	5,492	6,663
	(2.97)	(2.85)	(3.18)	(2.63)	(3.36)	(2.63)	(3.52)
(b) Physical Infrastructure	1,43,982	1,26,189	1,27,057	76,484	81,067	65,168	58,512
	(30.99)	(33.97)	(31.74)	(28.38)	(33.77)	(31.20)	(30.94)
Agriculture and Rural Development							
7. Ministry of Agriculture	13,910	10,315	13,600	7,608	10,739	10,345	12,075
	(2.99)	(2.78)	(3.40)	(2.82)	(4.47)	(4.95)	(6.39)
8. Ministry of Water Resources	7,093	6,122	5,927	4,636	3,646	2,843	2,743
	(1.53)	(1.65)	(1.48)	(1.72)	(1.52)	(1.36)	(1.45)
9. Local Government Division	29,150	26,540	24,665	15,387	17,701	16,060	12,406
	(6.27)	(7.14)	(6.16)	(5.71)	(7.37)	(7.69)	(6.56)
10. Others	8,775	8,036	7,937	7,174	5,683	5,054	4,526
	(1.89)	(2.16)	(1.98)	(2.66)	(2.37)	(2.42)	(2.39)
Sub Total	58,928	51,013	52,129	34,805	37,769	34,302	31,750
	(12.68)	(13.73)	(13.02)	(12.91)	(15.73)	(16.42)	(16.79)
Power and Energy	24,921	24,260	21,118	14,620	16,984	9,359	10,266
	(5.36)	(6.53)	(5.28)	(5.42)	(7.08)	(4.48)	(5.43)
Communication Infrastructure							
11. Road Transport and Highways Division	24,380	20,879	19,696	10,497	8,900	6,460	5,560
	(5.25)	(5.62)	(4.92)	(3.90)	(3.71)	(3.09)	(2.94)
12. Ministry of Railways	14,542	13,879	16,013	3,489	5,417	5,093	4,462
	(3.13)	(3.74)	(4.00)	(1.29)	(2.26)	(2.44)	(2.36)
13. Bridges Division	9,114	6,890	8,430	3,769	5,288	5,299	2,067
	(1.96)	(1.85)	(2.11)	(1.40)	(2.20)	(2.54)	(1.09)
14. Other	5,045	3,560	3,419	2,850	1,834	1,036	1,069

Ministry/Division	Budget 2018-19	Revised 2017-18	Budget 2017-18	Actual 2016-17	Actual 2015-16	Actual 2014-15	Actual 2013-14
	(1.09)	(0.96)	(0.85)	(1.06)	(0.76)	(0.50)	(0.57)
Sub Total	53,081	45,208	47,558	20,605	21,439	17,888	13,158
	(11.43)	(12.17)	(11.88)	(7.65)	(8.93)	(8.56)	(6.96)
15. Other sector	7,052	5,708	6,252	6,454	4,875	3,619	3,338
	(1.52)	(1.54)	(1.56)	(2.39)	(2.03)	(1.73)	(1.77)
(c) General Services	1,17,542	83,456	99,700	72,566	48,860	39,273	38,300
	(25.30)	(22.46)	(24.91)	(26.93)	(20.35)	(18.80)	(20.25)
Public Order and Safety	26,594	23,981	22,851	19,686	16,474	13,161	11,761
	(5.72)	(6.46)	(5.71)	(7.30)	(6.86)	(6.30)	(6.22)
16. Others	90,948	59,475	76,849	52,880	32,386	26,112	26,539
	(19.58)	(16.01)	(19.20)	(19.62)	(13.49)	(12.50)	(14.03)
Total	3,88,543	3,17,362	3,44,055	2,26,539	2,02,805	1,60,298	1,47,537
	(83.63)	(85.43)	(85.96)	(84.06)	(84.49)	(76.75)	(78.02)
(d) Interest Payments	51,340	37,920	41,462	35,090	33,058	30,973	28,000
	(11.05)	(10.21)	(10.36)	(13.02)	(13.77)	(14.83)	(14.81)
(e) PPP Subsidy and Liability	22,201	8,984	7,509	2,310	3,614	4,132	3,367
	(4.78)	(2.42)	(1.88)	(0.86)	(1.51)	(1.98)	(1.78)
(f) Net Lending and Other Expenditure	2,489	7,229	7,240	5,560	570	13,467	10,194
	(0.54)	(1.95)	(1.81)	(2.06)	(0.24)	(6.45)	(5.39)
Total Budget	4,64,573	3,71,495	4,00,266	2,69,499	2,40,047	2,08,870	1,89,098

Source: Finance Division; () indicates % of total budget

Table 7: Ministry/Division-wise Budget Allocation

(Crore Tk.)

Ministry/Divisions	Budget 2018-19	Revised 2017-18	Budget 2017-18
President's Office	23	22	22
National Parliament	332	315	315
Prime Minister's Office	2,801	4,804	1,457
Cabinet Division	147	83	95
Supreme Court	180	168	165
Election Commission Secretariat	1,895	953	1,071
Ministry of Public Administration	2,624	2,518	2,046
Bangladesh Public Service Commission	77	80	74
Finance Division	1,17,142	63,972	90,672
Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of Bangladesh	215	195	196
Internal Resources Division	2,427	2,044	2,206
Financial Institutions Division	2,622	2,344	2,541
Economic Relations Division	3,219	2,763	2,181
Planning Division	1,380	714	1,332
Implementation Monitoring & Evaluation Division	135	112	100
Statistics and Informatics Division	599	569	518
Ministry of Commerce	556	312	612
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,250	1,217	1,189
Ministry of Defense	29,066	26,400	25,740
Armed Forces Division	35	30	30
Law and Justice Division	1,522	1,478	1,423
Public Security Division	21,424	19,397	18,288
Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division	35	26	22
Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	22,465	20,095	22,021
Secondary and Higher Education Division	24,895	21,524	23,147
Ministry of Science and Technology	12,201	9,691	11,038
Health Service Division	18,166	15,386	16,203
Information & Communication Technology Division	2,681	3,479	3,974
Ministry of Social Welfare	5,591	4,816	4,832
Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	3,490	2,633	2,576
Ministry of Labour & Employment	227	192	262
Ministry of Housing and Public Works	4,963	3,784	3,734
Ministry of Information	1,166	851	1,146
Ministry of Cultural Affairs	509	396	417
Ministry of Religious Affairs	1,168	975	659
Ministry of Youth and Sports	1,498	1,190	1,387
Local Government Division	29,153	26,542	24,674
Rural Development and Co-operatives Division	2,208	2,196	1,884
Ministry of Industries	1,352	1,352	1,825
Ministry of Expatriates Welfare and Overseas Employment	595	528	688
Ministry of Textiles and Jute	738	773	895

Ministry/Divisions	Budget 2018-19	Revised 2017-18	Budget 2017-18
Energy and Mineral Resources Division	1,984	1,440	2,224
Ministry of Agriculture	13,914	10,319	13,604
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	1,868	1,761	1,929
Ministry of Environment and Forest	1,269	891	1,119
Ministry of Land	2,114	1,944	1,853
Ministry of Water Resources	7,093	6,122	5,926
Ministry of Food	4,524	5,811	4,242
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	9,658	8,682	8,853
Road Transport and Highways Division	24,380	20,880	19,697
Ministry of Railways	14,557	13,898	16,032
Ministry of Shipping	3,537	2,906	2,732
Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism	1,508	655	687
Posts and Telecommunications Division	3,379	1,745	2,521
Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs	1,309	1,243	1,150
Power Division	22,936	22,821	18,894
Ministry of Liberation War Affairs	4,261	3,849	3,986
Anti Corruption Commission	117	94	101
Bridges Division	9,114	6,890	8,430
Technical and Madrasa Education Division	5,702	5,141	5,271
Security Services Division	3,350	2,846	2,883
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	5,227	4,638	4,475
Total:	4,64,573	3,71,495	4,00,266

Source: Finance Division

Table 8: State of Socio-economic Progress

Year	Life Expectancy (Year)	Population Growth Rate (%)	Poverty Rate (%)	Extreme Poverty Rate (%)	Literacy Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand live birth)
2006	65.4	1.49	38.4	24.2	52.3	45.0
2007	66.6	1.47	36.8	22.6	53.3	43.0
2008	66.8	1.45	35.1	21.0	54.4	41.0
2009	67.2	1.36	33.4	19.3	55.5	39.0
2010	67.7	1.36	31.5	17.6	56.8	36.0
2011	69.0	1.37	29.9	16.5	55.8	35.0
2012	69.4	1.36	28.5	15.4	56.3	33.0
2013	70.4	1.37	27.2	14.6	57.2	31.0
2014	70.7	1.37	26.0	13.8	58.6	30.0
2015	70.9	1.37	24.8	12.9	63.6	29.0
2016	71.6	1.36	24.3	12.9	71.0	28.0

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, General Economic Division

Table 9: Progress in Fiscal Sector Indicators

Fiscal Year	Total Revenue	NBR	Non-NBR	Non-Tax Revenue	Total Expenditure	(Crore Tk.) ADP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2005-06	42,566	32,446	1,526	8,594	59,536	19,633
	(8.8)	(6.7)	(0.3)	(1.8)	(12.3)	(4.1)
2006-07	48,541	36,177	1,854	10,510	64,050	18,042
	(8.8)	(6.6)	(0.3)	(1.9)	(11.7)	(3.3)
2007-08	59,469	45,819	2,313	11,337	90,696	18,547
	(9.5)	(7.3)	(0.4)	(1.8)	(14.3)	(3.0)
2008-09	64,568	50,216	2,653	11,699	89,316	19,438
	(9.2)	(7.1)	(0.4)	(1.7)	(12.7)	(2.8)
2009-10	75,905	59,742	2,743	13,420	1,01,521	25,553
	(9.5)	(7.5)	(0.3)	(1.7)	(12.7)	(3.2)
2010-11	92,993	76,225	3,323	13,445	1,28,284	33,283
	(10.2)	(8.3)	(0.4)	(1.5)	(14.0)	(3.6)
2011-12	1,14,675	915,95	3,633	19,447	1,52,453	37,533
	(10.9)	(8.7)	(0.3)	(1.8)	(14.5)	(3.6)
2012-13	1,28,849	1,03,332	4,121	21,396	1,75,644	49,473
	(10.8)	(8.6)	(0.3)	(1.8)	(14.7)	(4.1)
2013-14	1,41,083	1,11,423	4,609	25,051	1,89,077	55,134
	(10.5)	(8.3)	(0.3)	(1.9)	(14.1)	(4.1)
2014-15	1,45,966	1,23,977	4,821	17,168	2,04,383	60,377
	(9.6)	(8.2)	(0.3)	(1.1)	(13.5)	(4.0)
2015-16	1,72,729	1,46,242	5,645	20,843	2,40,047	80,863
	(10.0)	(8.4)	(0.3)	(1.2)	(13.9)	(4.7)
2016-17	2,01,231	1,71,639	6,299	23,293	2,69,381	84,100
	(10.2)	(8.7)	(0.3)	(1.2)	(13.6)	(4.3)
2017-18 O.	2,87,990	2,48,190	8,622	31,179	4,00,267	1,53,331
	(13.0)	(11.2)	(0.4)	(1.4)	(18.0)	(6.9)
2017-18 R	2,59,454	2,25,000	7,500	26,954	3,71,495	1,48,381
	(11.6)	(10.1)	(0.3)	(1.2)	(16.6)	(6.6)

Source: Finance Division, figures in parenthesis indicate percent of GDP; 'O' stands for Original Budget; 'R' stands for Revised Budget

◆

Table 10: Progress in External Sector Indicators

Fiscal Year	Export (Billion US\$)	Import (Billion US\$)	Remittance (Billion US\$)	Gross Foreign Exchange Reserve (Billion US\$)	Current Account Balance (% GDP)	Exchange Rate (BDT/US\$)
2005-06	10.5	14.8	4.8	3.5	1.1	67.2
2006-07	12.2	17.2	6.0	5.1	1.2	69.1
2007-08	14.1	21.6	7.9	6.1	0.8	68.6
2008-09	15.6	22.5	9.7	7.5	2.4	68.8
2009-10	16.2	23.7	11.0	10.7	3.2	69.2
2010-11	22.9	33.7	11.7	10.9	-1.3	71.2
2011-12	24.3	35.5	12.8	10.4	-0.3	81.9
2012-13	27.0	34.1	14.5	15.3	2.0	77.8
2013-14	30.2	40.7	14.2	21.5	1.0	77.7
2014-15	31.2	40.6	15.3	25.0	1.0	77.7
2015-16	34.3	43.1	14.9	30.2	1.6	78.3
2016-17	34.8	47.0	12.8	33.5	-0.8	79.1
2017-18	30.4 ^a	43.6 ^b	12.1 ^a	32.4 ^c	-2.6 ^b	83.7 ^c

Source: Bangladesh Bank, a= Till April, b= Till March, c= Till June 3, 2018.

Table 11: Progress in Financial Sector Indicators

Fiscal Year	Branch of Bank	Financial Deepening (M2/GDP)	Broad Money (M2) Growth (%)	Private Sector Credit Disbursements (In thousand crore Tk.)	Agricultural loan Disbursement (In thousand crore Tk.)	Industrial loan Disbursement (In thousand crore Tk.)	Interest rate on loans (Weighted average, %)	Interest Rate Spread (%)
2005-06	6,425	37.5	19.3	132.3	5.5	9.7	12.06	5.38
2006-07	6,596	38.5	17.1	152.2	5.3	12.4	12.78	5.93
2007-08	6,747	39.6	17.6	190.1	8.6	20.2	12.29	5.34
2008-09	6,936	42.1	19.2	217.9	9.3	20.0	11.87	4.86
2009-10	7,246	45.5	22.4	270.8	11.1	25.0	11.31	5.30
2010-11	7,712	48.1	21.3	340.7	12.2	32.2	12.42	5.15
2011-12	8,059	49.0	17.4	407.9	13.2	35.3	13.75	5.60
2012-13	8,427	50.3	16.7	452.2	14.7	42.5	13.67	5.13
2013-14	8,794	52.1	16.1	507.6	16.0	42.3	13.10	5.31
2014-15	9,131	52.0	12.4	574.6	16.0	59.8	11.67	4.51
2015-16	9,453	52.9	16.3	671.0	17.6	65.5	10.39	4.12
2016-17	9,720	51.4	10.9	776.1	21.0	62.2	9.56	4.72
2017-18	9,973	47.3 ^a	9.1 ^b	881.5 ^b	18.0 ^b	33.6 ^c	9.70 ^a	4.4 ^a

Source: Bangladesh Bank; a= Till March Annually, b= Till April, c= Till December

Annexure-B

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Table 1: Agriculture sector

1) Agriculture

- Existing concessionary rate on rice import has been repealed. 25 percent customs duty and 3 percent regulatory duty has been re-imposed on rice importation.
- rationalization of customs duty and regulatory duty of all types of starch

Heading	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)		Proposed Rate (%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	
			CD	RD	CD	RD
11.08	1108.11.00	Wheat starch	15	0	15	10
	1108.12.00	Maize (corn) starch	25	3	15	10
	1108.13.00	Potato starch	15	0	15	10
	1108.14.00	Manioc (cassava) starch	15	0	15	10
	1108.19.00	Other starches	15	0	15	10

2) Reduction of duty and taxes of feed ingredients used in fisheries, dairy and poultry feed

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)		Proposed Rate (%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	
			CD	RD	CD	RD
1	1208.10.00	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, other than those of mustard.	0	10	0	5
2	2304.00.00	Oil-cake and other solid residues whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil.	10	0	0	5

3) Reduction of Export duty of manufactured tobacco

- Exemption of Export Duty

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing ED Rate (%)	Proposed ED Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	2402.10.00	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos, containing tobacco	25	0
2	2402.20.00	Cigarettes containing tobacco	25	0
3	2402.90.00	Other Cigars, cheroots, of tobacco substitutes.	25	0
4	2403.11.00	Water pipe tobacco	25	0
5	2403.19.00	Other Smoking tobacco	25	0
6	2403.91.00	"Homogenised" or "reconstituted" Tobacco	25	0
7	2403.99.00	Other tobacco extracts	25	0

4) Increase in customs duty of few food imported in bulk

- Import Duty

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	0409.00.10	Natural honey Wrapped/canned upto 2.5 kg	10	25
2	Heading 08.01 (All H.S.Code)	Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.	10	25

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3	0802.11.10 0802.11.90 0802.12.10 0802.12.90	Almonds	10	25
4	0802.21.10 0802.21.90 0802.22.10 0802.22.90	Hazelnuts or filberts (<i>Corylus spp.</i>)	10	25
5	0802.31.10 0802.31.90 0802.32.10 0802.32.90	Walnuts	10	25
6	1104.12.10 1104.19.10 1104.22.10 1104.23.10 1104.29.10 1104.30.10	Cereal grains otherwise worked (for example, hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled), except rice of Heading 10.06; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground (Wrapped/canned upto 2.5 kg)	5, 15	25
7	1104.12.90	Other oats	10	5

• Increase in supplementary duty of few processed food

Sl. No.	H.S.Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	0801.11.10 0801.12.10 0801.19.10 0801.21.10 0801.22.10 0801.31.10 0801.32.10 0802.11.10 0802.12.10 0802.21.10 0802.22.10 0802.31.10 0802.32.10 0802.41.10 0802.42.10 0802.51.10 0802.52.10 0802.61.10 0802.62.10 0802.70.10 0802.80.10 0802.90.91	Coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts and other nuts, fresh or dried (Wrapped or canned upto 2.5 kg)	0	20
2	0901.11.10 0901.12.10 0901.21.10 0901.22.10 0901.90.10	Coffee; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion (wrapped or canned upto 2.5 kg)	0	20
3	0902.10.00 0902.20.00	Green tea	0	20

Sl. No.	H.S.Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	1704.10.10 1704.90.10	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa, put up for retail sale	20	45
5	1806.20.00	কোকাযুক্ত চকলেট এবং অন্যান্য খাদ্য প্রিপারেশন (2 কেজির উপরে ব্লক, স্লাব বা বার আকারে অথবা তরল, পেস্ট, গুড়, দানাদার বা অন্যরূপে বাস্ক প্যাকিং এ)	20	45
6	1806.31.00 1806.32.00	ফিলিস্ট চকলেট (ব্লক, স্লাব বা বার আকারে)	20	45
7	1806.90.00	Others	20	45

5) Capital machinery benefit given to fishing net

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	5608.11.10	Fishing nets for fishing trawler	5	1

Table 2: Industrial sector

1) Concession given to raw material of medicine

Table-1

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1211.90.99	Ginkgo biloba extract	10	5
2	1302.19.00	Panax Ginseng (Root Extract)	10	5
3	2846.90.00	Gadodiamide	10	5
4	2903.39.00	Propyl paraben/ Propyl Hydroxybenzoate	10	5
5	2915.29.90	Calcium Acetate	10	5
6	2915.50.90	Calcium Propionate	10	5
7	2916.39.00	Dexibuprofen	5	5
8	2916.39.00	Nepafanac (Micronised & Sterile)	5	5
9	2918.15.00	Boron Citrate	5	5
10	2918.16.00	Copper Gluconate	5	5
11	2918.16.00	Zinc Gluconate	5	5
12	2918.19.90	Ursodeoxycholic acid	10	5
13	2918.99.00	Atorvastatin Calcium	5	5
14	2918.99.00	Rosuvastatin Calcium	5	5
15	2918.99.00	Rosuvastatin Calcium	5	5
16	2920.90.90	Nitroglycerine /Nitroglycerine Granules/ Nitroglycerine SR Granules 1.73% W/W	10	5
17	2922.19.90	Betaxolol Hydrochloride	5	5
18	2922.49.00	Baclofen	5	5
19	2922.49.00	Eplerenone	5	5
20	2922.50.00	Bisoprolol Fumarate	5	5
21	2922.50.00	Ivabradine HCl	5	5
22	2922.50.00	Nebivolol Hydrochloride	5	5
23	2922.50.00	Propafenone Hydrochloride	5	5
24	2922.50.00	Tolterodine Tartrate	5	5
25	2924.29.00	Ondansetron/Ondansetron Hydrochloride	5	5

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
26	2924.29.00	Paracetamol	5	5
27	2924.29.00	Paracetamol (Injection Grade)	5	5
28	2924.29.00	Roflumilast	5	5
29	2930.40.00	DL-Methionine	0	0
30	2931.90.00	Ferric Hydroxy Polymaltose Complex Powder	5	5
31	2932.20.00	Warfarin Sodium	10	5
32	2933.21.00	Dantrolene Sodium	5	5
33	2933.29.00	Benzoyl Metronidazole	5	5
34	2933.29.00	Dexmedetomidine HCl	5	5
35	2933.29.00	Histamine dihydrochloride and phosphate	5	5
36	2933.29.00	Isoconazole Nitrate (micro)	5	5
37	2933.29.00	Metronidazole Benzoate	5	5
38	2933.39.00	Acaftadine	0	0
39	2933.39.00	Bepotastine Besilate	0	0
40	2933.39.00	Dabigatran	0	0
41	2933.39.00	Dabigatran Etxilate Mesylate	0	0
42	2933.39.00	Dexlansoprazole	0	0
43	2933.39.00	Ebastine	0	0
44	2933.39.00	Esomeprazole Magnesium	0	0
45	2933.39.00	Esomeprazole Magnesium Trihydrate	0	0
46	2933.39.00	Esomeprazole Sodium	0	0
47	2933.39.00	Fentanyl Citrate	0	0
48	2933.39.00	Flexofenadine Hydrochloride	0	0
49	2933.39.00	Mirabegron	0	0
50	2933.39.00	Nicorandil	0	0
51	2933.39.00	Pyridostigmine Bromide	0	0
52	2933.39.00	Rabeprazole Sodium	0	0
53	2933.39.00	Rupatadine Fumarate	0	0
54	2933.39.00	Trastuzumab	0	0
55	2933.39.00	Cetuximab	0	0
56	2933.39.00	Triprolidine	0	0
57	2933.39.00	Triprolidine Hydrochloride	0	0
58	2933.39.00	Vecuronium Bromide	0	0
59	2933.49.00	Orlistat	5	5
60	2933.49.00	Risedronate Sodium	5	5
61	2933.59.90	Benzoyl Calcium pas	5	5
62	2933.59.90	Benzoyl PAS Calcium	5	5
63	2933.59.90	Eflornithine HCl Monohydrate	5	5
64	2933.59.90	Eszopiclone	5	5
65	2933.59.90	Flunarizine	5	5
66	2933.59.90	Flunarizine Dihydrochloride	5	5
67	2933.59.90	Hydroxyzine HCl	5	5
68	2933.59.90	Linagliptin	5	5
69	2933.59.90	Xanthan Gum	5	5
70	2933.79.90	Fosphenytoin Sodium	5	5
71	2933.91.00	Croquat-L	0	0
72	2933.91.00	Flupentixol Dihydrochloride	0	0
73	2933.91.00	Flupentixol Hydrochloride	0	0
74	2933.99.00	Betahistine Hydrochloride	0	0
75	2933.99.00	Doripenem Monohydrate Sterile	0	0
76	2933.99.00	Ganciclovir	0	0

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
77	2933.99.00	Glucosamine Sulphate Potassium Chloride	0	0
78	2933.99.00	Imatinib	0	0
79	2933.99.00	Imatinib Mesylate	0	0
80	2933.99.00	Irbesartan	0	0
81	2933.99.00	Sacubitril & Valsartan	0	0
82	2934.99.90	Calcium Dobesilate	5	5
83	2934.99.90	Canagliflozin	5	5
84	2934.99.90	Clavulanate Potassium	5	5
85	2934.99.90	Duloxetine	5	5
86	2934.99.90	Fluconazole	5	5
87	2934.99.90	Ketoconazole	5	5
88	2934.99.90	Ofloxacin	5	5
89	2934.99.90	Olmesartan Medoxomil	5	5
90	2934.99.90	Pyrantel Citrate	5	5
91	2934.99.90	Pyrantel Pamoate	5	5
92	2934.99.90	Silodosin	5	5
93	2935.90.00	Brinzolamide (Micronised & Sterile)	0	0
94	2935.90.00	Glimepiride	0	0
95	2936.26.00	Mecobalamin	0	0
96	2937.19.90	HP FSH Bulk Powder	5	5
97	2937.22.00	Betamethasone Dipropionate	5	5
98	2937.22.00	Dexamethasone Acetate	5	5
99	2937.23.10	Drospirenone (micronized)	0	
100	2937.23.10	Ethinyl Estradiol	0	
101	2937.23.99	Allylestrenol	5	5
102	2937.23.99	Estradiol/Oestradiol Benzoate/Phenylpropionate/Undecylate	5	5
103	2937.29.00	Difluprednate (Micronised)	5	5
104	2937.29.00	Fluticasone Furoate/Propionate (Micronized)	5	5
105	2937.50.00	Carboprost Tromethamine	5	5
106	2937.90.00	Dutasteride	5	5
107	2938.90.90	Gliclazide	5	5
108	2938.90.90	Sitagliptin Phosphate	5	5
109	2939.59.00	Doxofylline	10	5
110	2939.79.90	Ipratropium Bromide	10	5
111	2940.00.00	Iron Sucrose Concentrated Solution/Iron Sucrose Solution	10	5
112	2941.10.00	Ceftolozane	0	0
113	2941.10.00	Piperacillin Sodium	0	0
114	2941.10.00	Tazobactam Sodium	0	0
115	2941.10.00	Tebipenem	0	0
116	2941.90.90	Calcipotriol Monohydrate	0	0
117	2941.90.90	Cefadroxil Monohydrate	0	0
118	2941.90.90	Cefixime Anhydrous	0	0
119	2941.90.90	Ceftazidime Sodium/Ceftazidime Sodium (Sterile)	0	0
120	2941.90.90	Ceftibuten Dihydrate	0	0
121	2941.90.90	Ceftraoline	0	0
122	2941.90.90	Ceftriaxone Sodium/Ceftriaxone Sodium (Sterile)	0	0
123	2941.90.90	Cefuroxime Axetil/ Cefuroxime Axetil (Micronised)/Compacted/Amorphous	0	0
124	2941.90.90	Cefuroxime Sodium/Cefuroxime Sodium (Sterile)	0	0

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
125	2941.90.90	Clindamycin and its salts (all forms)	0	0
126	2941.90.90	Etrapanem Sodium	0	0
127	2941.90.90	Gatifloxacin Sesquihydrate	0	0
128	2941.90.90	Gentamicin/Gentamicin Sulphate	0	0
129	2941.90.90	Levofloxacin Hemihydrate	0	0
130	2941.90.90	Vancomycin Hydrochloride (Sterile)	0	0
131	2941.90.90	Zinc Bacitracin Non-Sterile Micro	0	0
132	2942.00.10	Daclatasvir Hydrochloride	0	0
133	2942.00.10	Velpatasvir	0	0
134	2942.00.90	Loteprednol Etabonate (Sterile & Micronized)	5	5
135	2942.00.90	Apremilast	5	5
136	2942.00.90	Besifloxacin HCl (Micronised & Sterile)	5	5
137	2942.00.90	Butaphosphan	5	5
138	2942.00.90	Topiramate	5	5
139	3002.20.00	Hepatitis B Vaccine Bulk	0	0
140	3002.20.00	Ready to fill Bulk Rabies Vaccine	0	0
141	3002.20.00	Tetanus Toxoid Bulk vaccine	0	0

Table-2

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1504.10.00	Refined Soybean Oil (Pharmaceutical grade)	10	10
2	2841.70.00	Sodium Molybdate	10	10
3	2841.70.00	Sodium Molybdate 1%	10	10
4	3921.90.99	Multilayer extruded film for packing IV fluid	25	15
5	3923.30.90	Pouch for Infusion Set	25	15
6	3923.30.90	Pouch for Scalp Vein Set	25	15
7	3923.30.90	Shell of PVC/PVDC for suppository printed with the name of medicine	25	15
8	3923.30.90	PVC tube printed with the name of medicine	25	15
9	3923.50.00	Viscose rings & caps excl. pilfer proof caps	25	15
10	3923.50.00	Stopper & plugs for IV fluid bag	25	15
11	3926.90.30	Finger Grip for Prefill Syringe	25	15

(2) Concession given to raw material of anticancer medicine

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	2933.39.00	Regorafenib	0	0
2	2933.49.00	Lenvatinib Mesylate	5	0
3	2933.79.90	Palbociclib	5	0
4	2933.99.00	Sunitinib Maleate	0	0
5	2935.90.00	Baricitinib	0	0

(3) Concession given to raw material of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient, API

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1211.90.21	Peppermint	10	0
2	1301.90.00	Xanthan gum 1400	5	0

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3	2519.90.00	Magnesium oxide	10	0
4	2526.20.10	Purified talc	5	0
5	2710.19.19	Petroleum Ether	25	0
6	2809.20.00	Ortho Phosphoric Acid	10	0
7	2811.22.00	Aerosil	5	0
8	2812.90.00	Thionyl chloride	10	0
9	2812.90.00	Tributyltin chloride	10	0
10	2812.90.00	Valeroyl chloride	10	0
11	2814.20.00	Ammonia (25%)	10	0
12	2823.00.00	Titanium dioxide	5	0
13	2823.00.00	Titanium (IV) isopropoxide	5	0
14	2827.31.00	Magnesium Chloride Hexahydrate	5	0
15	2827.39.00	Chromic Chloride	10	0
16	2827.60.00	Cuprous iodide	10	0
17	2828.90.00	Sodium Hypochlorite (5.25%)	10	0
18	2832.10.00	Sodium Hydrosulfite	10	0
19	2832.20.00	Sodium hydrosulphite (Hydrose)	10	0
20	2832.30.00	Sodium Thiosulfate	10	0
21	2833.19.00	Potassium Hydrogen Sulphate	10	0
22	2833.21.00	Magnesium Sulphate Heptahydrate	0	0
23	2833.24.00	Nickle Sulphate	10	0
24	2835.22.00	Sodium dihydrogen phosphate	5	0
25	2835.29.00	2-Chloro-1,3-Bis(Dimethylamino Trimethinium Hexafluorophosphate (CDT-Salt)	5	0
26	2839.90.90	Sodium metavanadate Dihydrate	10	0
27	2841.70.00	Ammonium Molibdate	10	0
28	2841.70.00	Sodium Molibdate	10	0
29	2842.90.90	Sodium Selenate Anhydrous	10	0
30	2901.10.00	Heptane	10	0
31	2902.20.00	Parachlorobenzophenone(4-Chlorobenzophenone)	10	0
32	2902.30.00	P-toluenesulphonylurea (PTSU)	5	0
33	2902.41.00	Mix-Xylene	10	0
34	2902.41.00	O-Xylene	10	0
35	2902.90.90	4:bromomethyl-2:cyanobiphenyl(Bro-OTBN)	10	0
36	2903.12.00	Methylene dichloride	10	0
37	2903.39.00	1:Acetoxyethylbromide (1-AEB)	10	0
38	2903.99.00	1,3-Difluoro Benzene	10	0
39	2904.99.00	p-Toluenesulfonic Acid	10	0
40	2905.12.10	Iso propyl Alcohol (IPA)	10	0
41	2905.43.00	Mannitol	10	0
42	2907.29.00	5-(4'-(bromomethyl) (1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl)-1-trityl-1h-tetraazole	5	0
43	2912.11.00	Formaldehyde (37% w/w)	25	0
44	2914.79.00	2,4-Difluoro-a-(1H-1,2,4-Triazolyl) Acetophenone	10	0
45	2915.29.90	Ammonium Acetate	10	0
46	2915.29.90	(R)-(-)-3-(Carbamoylmethyl)-5-Methylhexanoic acid	10	0
47	2915.39.00	(4R-Cis)-1,1-dimethylethyl-6(2-aminoethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4-acetate	10	0
48	2915.39.00	Isopropyl acetate	10	0
49	2916.13.00	Methacrylic acid	5	0

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
50	2916.31.00	Methyl Paraben	5	0
51	2916.39.00	2-(4-(4-(hydroxydiphenylmethyl)-1-piperidinyl)-1-oxobutyl) phenyl)-2, 2-dimethyl acetic acid methyl ester. (DN10)	5	0
52	2916.39.00	4-[4-[4-(hydroxydiphenylmethyl)-1-piperidinyl]-1-hydroxybutyl]- α,α -dimethylbenzenoacetic acid (Fexofenadine base- fex12)	5	0
53	2917.39.00	Dibutyl phthalate	25	0
54	2918.12.00	Di-p-tolyl-tartaric acid	5	0
55	2918.13.00	D (-) diethyl tartrate	5	0
56	2918.16.00	Calcium gluconate	5	0
57	2918.19.90	D (-) Mandelic Acid	10	0
58	2921.11.00	N,N-Diisopropylethylamine	5	0
59	2921.29.00	N-Amino-3-azabicyclo(3.3.0) octane hydrochloride(NAZA)	5	0
60	2921.49.00	1-[2-amino-1-(4-methoxyphenyl) ethyl] cyclohexanol	5	0
61	2921.49.00	1-[2-amino-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl] cyclohexanol hydrochloride	5	0
62	2922.15.00	Triethanolamine	5	0
63	2922.19.90	2-Amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (Tromethamine)	5	0
64	2922.19.90	3-Amino-1-hydroxyadamantane	5	0
65	2922.49.00	Di-Sodium EDTA	5	0
66	2922.50.00	L-Valine	5	0
67	2925.19.90	N-Chlorosuccinamide	5	0
68	2929.10.00	Trans-4-methyl cyclohexyl isocyanate	10	0
69	2931.90.00	1,3-Bis(trimethylsilyl)urea (BSU)	5	0
70	2932.99.00	Sucralose	10	0
71	2933.19.00	(4R-Cis)-1, 1-dimethylethyl-6-[2-[(2-4-fluorophenyl)-5-(1-methylethyl)-3-phenyl-4-[(phenylamino) carbonyl]-1H-pyrrol-1-yl] ethyl]-2, 2-dimethyl-1,3 dioxane-4-acetate	5	0
72	2933.19.00	5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(1-methylethyl)-1-(3-oxopropyl)-n,4,4-diphenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide	5	0
73	2933.29.00	(+/-)-5-benzoyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine-1-carboxylic acid (Ketorolac acid)	5	0
74	2933.29.00	2-Butyl-4-Chloro-5-formylimidazole	5	0
75	2933.29.00	2-Marcepto-5-difluoromethoxy benzimidazole	5	0
76	2933.29.00	2-n-butyl-4 chtoro-S-hydroxy methyl-2[3 cyano biphenyl] imidazole(BCFI)	5	0
77	2933.29.00	Trityl Losartan (2-butyl-4 chloro-1'ft2 '(1H-tetrazole-S-yl)[1'1'-biphenyl]-4'yllmethyll-1H-imidazole' 5'methanol)	5	0
78	2933.31.00	2-chloromethyl-3,4-dimethoxy pyridine hydrochloride	10	0
79	2933.31.00	Methyl ethyl 2-(2-aminoethoxymethyl)-4-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-methyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate; Amlodipine base	10	0
80	2933.32.00	(R)-3-Aminopiperidine dihydrochloride	10	0
81	2933.32.00	Ketosulfone; 1-(6-Methylpyridin-3-yl)-2-[4-	10	0

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(methylsulfonyl) phenyl] ethanone		
82	2933.39.00	[2-[4-(3-methoxy propoxy)-3-methyl-pyridine-2yl]methyl sulfonyl] 1-H-benzimidazole (Intermediate - 01)	0	0
83	2933.39.00	[2-[4-(3-methoxy propoxy)-3-methyl-pyridine-2yl]methyl thio] 1-H-benzimidazole (Rebeprazole Sulfide)	0	0
84	2933.39.00	1,3-dioxane-4-acetic acid,6-[(1E)-2-[4-(4-fluoro phenyl)-6-(1-methyl ethyl)-2-[methyl(methyl sulfonyl) amino]-5-pyridinyl]-2,2-dimethyl-1,1-dimethyl ethyl ester (4R,6R).	0	0
85	2933.39.00	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	0	0
86	2933.39.00	2-Chloromethyl-3,5-dimethyl- 4-methoxy pyridine hydrochloride	0	0
87	2933.39.00	2-mercapto-5-methoxy benzimidazole	0	0
88	2933.39.00	5-difluromethoxy-2- {[(3,4-dimethoxy-2-pyridinyl)methyl]thio}-1H-benzimidazole	0	0
89	2933.39.00	5-Methoxy-2-(4-methoxy)-3,5-Dimethyl-2-Pyridinylmethyl)thio-1H-Benzimidazole (Omeprazole Sulphide)	0	0
90	2933.39.00	N-methyl pyrrolidone(NMP)	0	0
91	2933.49.00	1-Cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-7-piperazin-1-yl-quinoline-3-Carboxylic acid(Cipro base)	5	0
92	2933.49.00	7-Chloro-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid/ Q-acid	5	0
93	2933.59.90	1,8-Diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU)	5	0
94	2933.59.90	2-(((3aR,4S,6R,6aS)-6-(5-chloro-7-(((1R,2S)-2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)cyclopropyl)amino)-5-(propylthio)-3H-[1,2,3]triazolo[4,5-d]pyrimidin-3-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydro-3aH-cyclopenta[d][1,3]dioxol-4-yl)oxy)ethanol	5	0
95	2933.59.90	Ethoxy carbonyl piperazine	5	0
96	2933.99.00	1H-1,2,4-Triazole	0	0
97	2933.99.00	D-(+)-Methyl-alpha-(2-thienylethamino)(2-chlorophenyl)acetate hydrochloride	0	0
98	2933.99.00	Loratadine	0	0
99	2933.99.00	Methyl alpha-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro thieno [2,3-c] pyrid-5-yl) (2-chlorophenyl) acetate hydrochloride. (Couple amine)	0	0
100	2934.20.00	S-2-Benzothiazolyl (Z) -2-(2-Aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-methoxycarbonyl Methoxyimino thioacetate (MICA Ester)	5	0
101	2934.99.90	(2S)-1-(Chloroacetyl) pyrrolidine-2-Carbonitrile	5	0
102	2934.99.90	(R)-4-oxo-4-[3-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6-dihydro[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a]pyrazin-7(8H)-yl]-1-(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl)butan-2-amine	5	0
103	2934.99.90	(Z)-3-amino-1-(3-trifluoromethyl)-5,6-dihydro-[1,2,4]-triazolo[4,3-a]pyrazin-7(8H)-yl-4-(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl)but-2-en-1-one (Intermediate A)	5	0
104	2934.99.90	3-amino-1-(3-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6-dihydro-1,2,4-triazol (4,3-a) pyrazin-7(8H)-yl)-4-(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl)butan-1-one	5	0

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
105	2934.99.90	7-[(3R)-3-Amino-1-oxo-4-(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl)butyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3-(trifluoromethyl)[1,2,4]trizolo[4,3-a]pyrazine-mandelate.	5	0
106	2934.99.90	8-Bromo-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-3,7-dihydro-3-methyl-1-[(4-methyl-2-quinazolinyl)methyl]-1H-purine-2,6-dione	5	0
107	2935.90.00	4-[2-(Ethyl-4-methyl-2-carbonyl pyridine amido)ethyl] benzene sulfonamide	0	0
108	2938.90.90	N-[(1S)-2-[(1S,3S,5S)-3-cyano-2-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hex-2-yl]-1-(3-hydroxytricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-yl)-2-oxoethyl]carbamic acid 1,1-dimethylethyl ester	5	0
109	2941.10.00	(6R,7R)-3-{{(aminocarbonyl) oxy}methyl}-7-{{(Z)-2-(2-furyl)-2-(methoxyimino)acetyl}amino}-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid (Cefuroxime acid)	0	0
110	2941.10.00	7-Amino desacetoxycephalosporanic acid (7-ADCA)	0	0
111	2941.10.00	7-Amino-3-Vinyl-3-Cephem- 4-Carboxylic Acid (7-AVCA)	0	0
112	2941.90.90	9-Deoxo-9a-aza-9a-homoerythromycin A (Aza erythromycin)	0	0
113	3402.11.10	Benzene Sulphonic acid	15	0
114	3907.20.00	Polysorbate-80	5	0
115	3912.31.00	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC E-5)	5	0
116	3913.90.00	Polacrilin Potassium	5	0

(4) Creation of separate HS code for split leather

Sl. No.	Existing H.S. Code	Spilted H.S. Code	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	4104.11.00	4104.11.10	--- Split leather
		4104.11.90	--- Other
2	4104.19.00	4104.19.10	--- Split leather
		4104.19.90	--- Other
3	4104.41.00	4104.41.10	--- Split leather
		4104.41.90	--- Other
4	4104.49.00	4104.49.10	--- Split leather
		4104.49.90	--- Other
5	4106.21.00	4106.21.10	--- Split leather In the wet state of goats or kids
		4106.21.90	--- Other
6	4106.22.00	4106.22.10	--- Split leather In the dry state (crust) of goats or kids
		4106.22.90	--- Other

(5) Concession given to raw material of textile industry

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	5301.29.10	Other flax fibre	CD-0, VAT-15	CD-0, VAT-0

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2	5301.30.00	Flax tow and waste	CD-10, VAT-15	CD-0, VAT-0

(6) Reduction of regulatory duty of Ferro-alloys

Heading	H.S. Code	Description	Existing RD Rate	Proposed RD Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
72.02	7202.11.00	Ferromanganese: Containing by weight more than 2% of carbon	15%	10%
	7202.21.00	Ferrosilicon: Containing by weight more than 55% of silicon	15%	10%
	7202.30.00	Ferro-silico-manganese	15%	10%

(7) Reduction of specific customs duty of sponge iron

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Duty	Proposed Duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	72.03 (All H.S.Code)	Ferrous products obtained by direct reduction of iron ore and other spongy ferrous products, in lumps, pellets or similar forms; iron having a minimum purity by weight of 99.94%, in lumps, pellets or similar forms.	BDT 1000/per MT	BDT 800/per MT

(8) Concession given to raw material of filled milk powder

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1901.90.11	---- Filled milk powder imported by VAT registered milk products manufacturing industries	25	10

(9) Concession given to refrigerator, air-conditioner and compressor industry

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	2901.23.10	Refrigerant isobutane/R600a imported by VAT registered refrigerator manufacturing industries	10	5
2	7210.61.10	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel plated or coated with aluminium-zinc alloys of a thickness of 0.25 mm or more imported by VAT registered refrigerator or air conditioner manufacturing industry	25	5
3	7210.70.10	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel painted, varnished or coated with plastics of a thickness of 0.3 mm or more imported by VAT registered refrigerator or air conditioner manufacturing industry	25	5
4	7411.10.10	Tubes and pipes of refined copper imported by VAT registered air conditioner or refrigerator or compressor manufacturing industry	25	5
5	8532.29.10	Capacitor imported by VAT registered compressor manufacturers	25	5
6	8536.90.10	Connector; Terminal; Electrical apparatus	25	5

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Imported by VAT registered compressor manufacturing industry		
7	8311.10.10	Welding wire imported by VAT registered compressor manufacturers	25	15
8	7320.90.20	Spring imported by VAT registered compressor manufacturers	25	15
9	4823.70.10	Paper gasket imported by VAT registered compressor manufacturers	25	15

(10) Concession and benefit given to printing sector

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)		Proposed Rate (%)	
			(4)	(5)	CD	SD
1	3215.11.10	Flexo/Gravure in liquid form imported by VAT registered manufacturers	25	0	10	0
2	3215.19.10	Flexo/Gravure in liquid form imported by VAT registered manufacturers	25	0	10	0
3	4901.99.90	Other (excl. books)	5	0	25	0
4	4909.00.00	Printed or illustrated postcards; printed cards bearing personal greetings, messages or announcements, whether or not illustrated, with or without envelopes or trimmings.	25	0	25	20
5	4910.00.00	Calenders of any kind, printed, including calender blocks	25	0	25	20
6	49.11 (All H.S.Codes)	ছাপানো ছবি, ফটোগ্রাফস্সহ অন্যান্য ছাপানো পণ্য সামগ্রী	25	10	25	20

(11) Imposition of export duty on re-melted lead

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing ED Rate (%)	Proposed ED Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	7801.10.00	Refined lead	0	25
2	7801.91.00	Other lead containing by weight antimony as the principal other element	0	25
3	7801.99.00	Other	0	25

(12) Increase in customs duty of finished electrical goods

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)		Proposed Rate (%)	
			(4)	(5)	CD	SD
1	8504.40.10	Mobile and other battery charger (less than 10 VA)	10	0	15	0
2	8504.40.20	UPS/IPS (capacity upto 2,000 VA)	10	0	15	0
3	8504.40.30	Voltage stabilizer (capacity upto 2,000 VA)	1	0	15	0
4	8536.20.00	Automatic circuit breakers	5	0	10	0
5	8536.61.00	Lamp-holders	25	10	25	20
6	8545.90.20	Carbon rod	25	0	15	0
7	8504.90.21	Formed core imported by VAT registered voltage	25	0	10	0

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)		Proposed Rate (%)	
			(4)	(5)	CD	SD
		stabilizer manufacturing industries				

Table 3: Transport sector

(1) Hybrid Motor Car

- In order to reduce pollution and fuel cost supplementary duty on hybrid motor car (1600-1800 cc) has been reduced to 20 percent.

(2) Depreciation of old/used car

- In order to reduce import of used/old vehicle, depreciation has been reduced by 5 percent.

(ক)	1 (এক) বৎসর পর্যন্ত পুরাতন বা রিকন্ডিশন্ড গাড়ি ও যানবাহনের জন্য-	0%
(খ)	1 (এক) বৎসরের অধিক হইতে 2 (দুই) বৎসর পর্যন্ত পুরাতন বা রিকন্ডিশন্ড গাড়ি ও যানবাহনের জন্য -	10%
(গ)	2 (দুই) বৎসরের অধিক হইতে 3 (তিনি) বৎসর পর্যন্ত পুরাতন বা রিকন্ডিশন্ড গাড়ি ও যানবাহনের জন্য -	20%
(ঘ)	3 (তিনি) বৎসরের অধিক হইতে 4 (চার) বৎসর পর্যন্ত পুরাতন বা রিকন্ডিশন্ড গাড়ি ও যানবাহনের জন্য -	30%
(ঙ)	4 (চার) বৎসরের অধিক হইতে 5 (পাঁচ) বৎসর পর্যন্ত পুরাতন বা রিকন্ডিশন্ড গাড়ি ও যানবাহনের জন্য -	35%

(3) Concession given to raw material of motorcycle

TABLE-I

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	3403.19.00	Mold release preparation	10	5
2	3506.91.90	Adhesives	25	5
3	3814.00.90	Electric discharging machine (EDM) fluid	15	5
4	3908.10.00	Polyamide	5	5
5	3908.90.00	Glass filled (GF) nylon	5	5
6	3909.40.90	Phenolic resin	10	5
7	4002.31.00	Isobutene-isoprene (Butyl)	5	5
8	4002.49.00	Chloroprene rubber	5	5

TABLE-II

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	7228.70.00	Angles, shapes and sections	10	-
2	7301.20.00	Welded angles, shapes and sections	10	-

(4) Increase in supplementary duty of leaf spring

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing SD Rate (%)	Proposed SD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	7320.10.00	লোফ-প্রীং	20	10

(5) Concession given to raw materials of tyre and tube

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	2712.20.10	Paraffin wax containing by weight less than 0.75% of oil imported by VAT registered tyre tube manufacturing industries	25	10
2	3909.40.10	Phenolic resins imported by VAT registered ink or tyre tube manufacturing industries	10	5

(6) Increase in customs duty of bicycle parts

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing CD Rate (%)	Proposed CD Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	8714.94.10	Brake Of bicycles and other, not motorised	10	25
2	8714.95.10	Saddle Of bicycles and other, not motorised	10	25

Table 4: Information technology

(7) Concession given to raw materials/parts required to manufacture or assemble cellular phone

TABLE-I

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	2513.10.00	Pumice stone	10	1
2	2827.41.00	Cupric chloride	10	1
3	2833.25.00	Copper (II) sulfate pentahydrate	10	1
4	2833.29.90	Sodium persulphate	10	1
5	2933.79.90	N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (NMP)	5	1
6	3215.11.90	Solder Mask and Ink (Printing ink)	25	1
7	3402.19.90	Antifoaming agent	10	1
8	3702.98.00	Unexposed photosensitive film of a width exceeding 35mm	10	1
9	3707.90.00	Chemical preparations for photographic uses	15	1
10	3810.10.00	Soldering paste	10	1
11	3824.99.90	Lithium Hexaflouride Phosphate electrolyte	25	1
12	2842.10.90	Lithium iron phosphate	10	1
13	3824.99.90	Electroplating salts and chemicals for PCB manufacturing	25	1
14	3919.10.90	Adhesive Type Foam; Adhesive Tape (Polypropylene 32 um), Single Foamed Tape	25	1
15	3919.90.20	Double glue adhesive tape	25	1
16	3920.20.20	Non printed cast polypropylene film	10	1
17	3920.99.90	Thermoplastic sheets	25	1
18	4811.49.00	Optically Clear Adhesive (OCA) Paper, High temperature paper/tape	25	1
19	4811.90.20	Solid barley paper; Insulation paper; Hollow barley paper	10	1
20	5911.90.00	Screen printing mesh	1	1
21	7403.19.00	Copper anode ball	5	1
22	7410.11.00	Copper foil	10	1
23	7410.21.90	Copper clad laminated with backing materials; Copper foil thickness not exceeding 1.5 mm	10	1
24	7506.10.00	Nickel strip	15	1
25	7607.11.90	Aluminium foil	15	1
26	8001.10.00	Tin, not alloyed	5	1
27	8001.20.00	Tin alloys	5	1
28	8003.00.00	Pure tin anode	10	1
29	8311.20.00	Solder lead wire	25	1
30	8311.30.00	Solder lead bar	10	1
31	8506.90.10	Separator	10	1
32	8507.60.00	Lithium ion/Polymer cell	25	1
33	8516.80.00	Thermistor	10	1
34	8517.70.00	Magnetic beads, Processed Plain Metal-Alloy Sheet For Mobile Housing; Decoration Steel Sheet For making Mobile Body Casing	10	1
35	8517.70.00	Sim Card slot/T-Card slot	10	1
36	8534.00.00	Protection Circuit Board, BMS (Battery management system)	5	1
37	8541.40.90	Light Emitting Diodes (LED)	5	1
38	8541.50.00	Thermistor	5	1

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
39	8546.90.00	Heat Sink/Shield	10	1
40	9013.90.10	Diffuser Back light controller	5	1

TABLE-II

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	8507.60.00	Lithium Ion Battery; Lithium Polymer Battery	25	10
2	8517.70.00	Vibrator; Motor; Receiver	10	10
3	8517.70.00	Earphone button, other covers for mobile components	10	10
4	8544.19.90	USB Cable; OTG Cable	25	10

(8) Reduction in customs duty of software

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	8523.29.12	Database; productivity, communication or collaboration software for automatic data processing machines recorded on magnetic media	CD-25, VAT-15	CD-5
2	8523.29.13	Other software for automatic data processing machines recorded on magnetic media	CD-25, VAT-15	CD-5
3	8523.49.21	Database; productivity, communication or collaboration software for automatic data processing machines recorded on optical media	CD-25, VAT-15	CD-5
4	8523.49.29	Other software for automatic data processing machines recorded on optical media	CD-25, VAT-15	CD-5
5	8523.80.10	Database; operating system; developments tools; productivity, communication or collaboration software for automatic data processing machines	CD-25, VAT-15	CD-5
6	8523.80.20	Other software for automatic data processing machines	CD-25, VAT-15	CD-5

Table 5: Triff rationalization

(1) Goods on which Customs duty has been reduced

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	0508.00.00	Coral and similar materials, unworked or simply prepared but not otherwise worked; shells of molluscs, crustaceans or echinoderms and cuttlebone, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape, powder and waste thereof	10	5
2	1102.20.00	Maize (corn) flour	25	15
3	1102.90.00	Other	25	15
4	1108.12.00	Maize (corn) starch	25	15
5	7605.11.00	Aluminim wire, not alloyed, of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 6 mm	15	5
6	7605.19.00	Other non alloyed amluminium wire	25	5
7	7605.21.00	Alloys aluminium wire of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 7 mm	10	5
8	7605.29.00	Other alloy aluminium wire	25	5

(2) Goods on which Customs duty has been increased

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	3819.00.00	Hydraulic brake fluids and other prepared liquids for hydraulic transmission, not containing or containing less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	10	15
2	3206.19.10	Filler master batch	10	15
3	3206.19.20	Color master batch	5	15
4	3206.19.90	Other pigments and preparations	5	15
5	8523.59.10	Proximity Cards and tags	15	25
6	6813.20.90	Finished brake linings	10	15

(3) Goods on which Supplementary Duty (SD) has been Increased

Sl. No.	H.S.Code	Description	Existing Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	6110.12.00 6110.19.00	কাশ্মীরী ছাগল বা অন্য প্রাণীর সরু লোম দ্বারা তৈরী সামগ্ৰী	0	45
2	8510.20.00	Hair clippers	0	20
3	8510.30.00	Hair-removing appliances	0	20

(4) Goods on which VAT has been withdrawn on import stage

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing VAT rate	Proposed VAT rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	3215.90.20	Ink for ball point pen imported by VAT registered ball point pen manufacturing industries	15%	0%

(5) Goods on which VAT has been imposed on import stage

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Description	Existing VAT rate	Proposed VAT rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Heading 47.01 to 47.06 (All H.S.Codes)	Pulp imported by commercial importer	0%	15%

(6) Goods on which Regulatory Duty has been imposed

Heading	H.S. Code	Description	RD Rate	RD Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
11.02	All H.S Codes	Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin	0%	10%
76.05	7605.11.00	Aluminium wire	0%	10%
	7605.21.00	Other aluminium wire	0%	20%

(7) HS Codes against which description has been changed

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Existing Description	Changed Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1901.90.30	Preparations for infant use in bulk imported by VAT registered infant food industry	Preparations for infant or young children in bulk imported by VAT registered food industry
2	3801.30.10	Graphite paste imported by VAT registered ferro alloy manufacturing industry	Graphite or carbon electrode paste imported by VAT registered ferro alloy manufacturing industry
3	3909.40.10	Imported by VAT registered ink manufacturing industries	Imported by VAT registered ink or tyre tube manufacturing industries
4	4412.39.00	Other	Other, with both outer plies of coniferous wood
5	6304.20.00	Bed nets, of warp knit fabrics specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter	Bed nets specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter
6	4901.99.90	Other books	Other
7	5512.19.10	Silk screen imported by VAT registered ceramic ware manufacturers	Silk screen imported by VAT registered ceramic ware or tiles manufacturers
8	7411.10.10	Imported by VAT registered air conditioner or compressor manufacturing industry	Imported by VAT registered air conditioner or refrigerator or compressor manufacturing industry
9	7208.52.10	Imported by VAT registered Transformer, pre-fabricated building, motorcycle and products of Chapter 72 and Chapter 73 manufacturing industry	Imported by VAT registered Transformer, pre-fabricated building and products of Chapter 72 and Chapter 73 manufacturing industry
10	7208.53.10	Imported by VAT registered Transformer, pre-fabricated building, motorcycle and products of Chapter 72 and Chapter 73 manufacturing industry	Imported by VAT registered Transformer, pre-fabricated building and products of Chapter 72 and Chapter 73 manufacturing industry
11	8523.29.12	Operating systems; development tools	Database; operating systems; development tools; productivity; communication or collaboration software
12	8523.29.13	Other computer software	Other software for automatic data processing machines

Sl. No.	H.S. Code	Existing Description	Changed Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13	8523.49.21	Operating systems; development tools	Database; operating systems; development tools; productivity; communication or collaboration software
14	8523.49.31	Other computer software	Other software for automatic data processing machines
15	8703.40.23	Microbus of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, brand new	Microbus, brand new
16	8703.40.24	Microbus of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, brand new	Microbus, reconditioned
17	8703.50.23	Microbus of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, brand new	Microbus, brand new
18	8703.50.24	Microbus of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, brand new	Microbus, reconditioned
19	8703.60.23	Microbus of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, brand new	Microbus, brand new
20	8703.60.24	Microbus of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, brand new	Microbus, reconditioned
21	8703.70.23	Microbus of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, brand new	Microbus, brand new
22	8703.70.24	Microbus of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, brand new	Microbus, reconditioned
23	3824.99.50	Coated calcium carbonate imported by calcium carbonate filler manufacturers	Coated calcium carbonate imported by VAT registered plastic goods or calcium carbonate filler manufacturers

(8) HS Codes that have been merged

Sl. No.	Existing H.S. Code	Merged H.S. Code	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	7304.39.10 7304.39.90	7304.39.00	--Other
2	8301.20.10 8301.20.90	8301.20.00	- Locks of a kind used for motor vehicles
3	8483.10.10 8483.10.90	8483.10.00	- Transmission shafts (including cam shafts and crank shafts) and cranks
4	8511.20.10 8511.20.90	8511.20.00	- Ignition magnetos; magneto-dYNAMOS; magnetic flywheels
5	8511.40.10 8511.40.90	8511.40.00	- Starter motors and dual purpose starter-generators
6	9029.20.10 9029.20.90	9029.20.00	- Speed indicators and tachometers; stroboscopes

(9) HS Codes that have been split

Sl. No.	Existing H.S. Code	Splited H.S. Code	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	0901.11.00	0901.11.10	--- Wrapped/canned upto 2.5 kg
		0901.11.90	--- Other
2.	0901.12.00	0901.12.10	--- Wrapped/canned upto 2.5 kg
		0901.12.90	--- Other
3.	0901.21.00	0901.21.10	--- Wrapped/canned upto 2.5 kg

Sl. No.	Existing H.S. Code	Spilted H.S. Code	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		0901.21.90	--- Other
4.	0901.22.00	0901.22.10	--- Wrapped/canned upto 2.5 kg
		0901.22.90	--- Other
5.	0901.90.00	0901.90.10	--- Wrapped/canned upto 2.5 kg
		0901.90.90	--- Other
6.	1104.19.00	1104.19.10	--- Wrapped/canned upto 2.5 kg.
		1104.19.90	--- Other
7.	1104.22.00	1104.22.10	--- Wrapped/canned upto 2.5 kg.
		1104.22.90	--- Other
8.	1104.23.00	1104.23.10	--- Wrapped/canned upto 2.5 kg.
		1104.23.90	--- Other
9.	1104.29.00	1104.29.10	--- Wrapped/canned upto 2.5 kg.
		1104.29.90	--- Other
10.	1104.30.00	1104.30.10	--- Wrapped/canned upto 2.5 kg.
		1104.30.90	--- Other
11.	1704.10.00	1704.10.10	--- Put up for retail sale
		1704.10.90	--- Other
12.	1704.90.00	1704.90.10	--- Put up for retail sale
		1704.90.90	--- Other
13.	1901.90.10	1901.90.11	---- Filled milk powder imported by VAT registered milk products manufacturing industries
		1901.90.19	---- Other
14.	2712.20.00	2712.20.10	--- Imported by VAT registered tyre tube manufacturing industries
		2712.20.90	--- Other
15.	2901.23.00	2901.23.10	--- Refrigerant isobutane/R600a imported by VAT registered refrigerator manufacturing industries
		2901.23.90	--- Other
		4106.22.90	--- Other
16.	4823.70.00	4823.70.10	--- Gasket imported by VAT registered compressor manufacturers
		4823.70.90	--- Other
17.	8504.90.20	8504.90.21	---- Formed core imported by VAT registered voltage stabilizer manufacturing industries
		8504.90.29	---- Other
18.	8532.29.00	8532.29.10	--- Capacitor imported by VAT registered compressor manufacturers
		8532.29.90	--- Other
19.	8311.10.00	8311.10.10	--- Welding wire imported by VAT registered compressor manufacturers
		8311.10.90	--- Other
20.	8523.80.00	8523.80.10	--- Database; operating systems; development tools; productivity; communication or collaboration software
		8523.80.20	--- Other software for automatic data processing machines
		8523.80.90	--- Other

(10) HS Codes that have been cancelled

Sl. No.	New H.S. Code	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	4401.10.00	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
2.	4403.10.00	Treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
3.	4403.20.00	Other, coniferous
4.	4403.92.00	Of beech (<i>Fagus spp.</i>)

Sl. No.	New H.S. Code	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
5.	4406.10.00	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood Not impregnated
6.	4406.90.00	Other Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
7.	4407.10.00	Coniferous
8.	4412.32.00	Other, with at least one outer ply of nonconiferous wood
9.	8703.40.25	Microbus of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, reconditioned
10.	8703.40.26	Microbus of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, reconditioned
11.	8703.50.25	Microbus of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, reconditioned
12.	8703.50.26	Microbus of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, reconditioned
13.	8703.60.25	Microbus of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, reconditioned
14.	8703.60.26	Microbus of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, reconditioned
15.	8703.70.25	Microbus of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, reconditioned
16.	8703.70.26	Microbus of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1800 cc, CBU, reconditioned

(11) HS Codes that have been created

Sl. No.	New H.S. Code	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	2710.19.23	Recycled lubricating oil
2	2710.19.24	Recycled lube base oil
3	2712.90.20	Paraffin wax imported by VAT registered manufacturers
4	3206.19.20	Color master batch
5	4401.11.00	Coniferous
6	4401.12.00	Non-coniferous
7	4401.40.00	Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, not agglomerated.
8	4403.11.00	Treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives:Coniferous
9	4403.12.00	Treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives:Non-coniferous
10	4403.21.00	Other, coniferous Of pine (<i>Pinus spp.</i>), of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
11	4403.22.00	Other, coniferous Of pine (<i>Pinus spp.</i>), other
12	4403.23.00	Other, coniferous Of fir (<i>Abies spp.</i>) and spruce (<i>Picea spp.</i>), of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
13	4403.24.00	Other, coniferous Of fir (<i>Abies spp.</i>) and spruce (<i>Picea spp.</i>), other
14	4403.25.00	Other, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
15	4403.26.00	Other, coniferous
16	4403.93.00	Of beech (<i>Fagus spp.</i>), of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
17	4403.94.00	Of beech (<i>Fagus spp.</i>), other
18	4403.95.00	Of birch (<i>Betula spp.</i>), of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
19	4403.96.00	Of birch (<i>Betula spp.</i>), other
20	4403.97.00	Of poplar and aspen (<i>Populus spp.</i>)
21	4403.98.00	Of eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>)
22	4406.11.00	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood, not impregnated: Coniferous
23	4406.12.00	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood, not impregnated: Non-coniferous
24	4406.91.00	Other Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood: Coniferous
25	4406.92.00	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood:Non-coniferous
26	4407.11.00	Of pine (<i>Pinus spp.</i>)
27	4407.12.00	Of fir (<i>Abies spp.</i>) and spruce (<i>Picea spp.</i>)
28	4407.19.00	Other
29	4407.96.00	Of birch (<i>Betula spp.</i>)
30	4407.97.00	Of poplar and aspen (<i>Populus spp.</i>)

Sl. No.	New H.S. Code	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
31	4412.33.00	Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood of the species alder (<i>Alnus spp.</i>), ash (<i>Fraxinus spp.</i>), beech (<i>Fagus spp.</i>), birch (<i>Betula spp.</i>), cherry (<i>Prunus spp.</i>), chestnut (<i>Castanea spp.</i>), elm (<i>Ulmus spp.</i>), eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>), hickory (<i>Carya spp.</i>), horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus spp.</i>), lime (<i>Tilia spp.</i>), maple (<i>Acer spp.</i>), oak (<i>Quercus spp.</i>), plane tree (<i>Platanus spp.</i>), poplar and aspen (<i>Populus spp.</i>), robinia (<i>Robinia spp.</i>), tulipwood (<i>Liriodendron spp.</i>) or walnut (<i>Juglans spp.</i>)
32	4412.34.00	Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood not specified under subheading 4412.33
33	4412.39.00	Other, with both outer plies of coniferous wood
34	4901.99.30	Other books
35	8545.90.20	Carbon rod
36	8504.40.30	Voltage stabilizer (capacity upto 2,000 VA)
37	7320.90.20	Spring imported by VAT registered compressor manufacturers