

South Asian Economic Integration

Challenges and Opportunities for Bangladesh

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Preface

The Second World War had reshaped international economic relations and had facilitated creation of new international economic institutions to administer the world economy in new order. The World Bank (WB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) subsequently merged into the World Trade Organization (WTO) were the main international economic institutions to oversee the international political economy. But the world economic relations have also seen the rise of regional arrangements for administering regional political economy. Perhaps the European Coal and Steel Community of 1951, the mother organization of today's European Union (EU) was the pioneer regional arrangement for facilitating regional trade and regional economic integration. Among other regional trading arrangements the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was the most successful one among the developing countries. ASEAN began its journey in 1967. Regional cooperation in South Asia came much later, in 1985. Since then efforts for South Asian economic integration have passed more than two decades. The latest of these efforts, the agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) has entered into force in 2006. This study looks into Bangladesh's interests in South Asian economic integration efforts from Bangladesh's perspective.

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Executive Summary

This study is based on an analysis of the SAFTA agreement, and patterns of trade of Bangladesh with the other six SAARC countries. Trade patterns are analysed using the 97 chapters (groups of commodities) of international Harmonized System (HS) of commodity coding and descriptions. Bangladesh's trade data in relation to SAARC had been collected from Bangladesh Bank's 'Annual Export Receipts' and 'Annual Import Payments' of 15 financial years from 1990/91 to 2004/05.

Bangladesh exports more to the EU and NAFTA countries and imports more from the SAARC and ASEAN countries. In 1990/91 Bangladesh exported 5% to SAARC, 2.5% to ASEAN, 35.2% to EU, and 29.9% to NAFTA out of her total export to the world. In 2004/05 these shares were 2.3%, 1.5%, 57.2%, and 30.4% respectively. On the contrary, in 1990/91 Bangladesh imported 6.7% from SAARC, 12.2% from ASEAN, 13.4% from EU, and 8.9% from NAFTA out of her total import from the world. In 2004/05 these shares were 17.7%, 14.9%, 9.9%, and 3.3% respectively.

SAARC lags behind ASEAN in regional economic integration. The non-LDCs are scheduled to implement SAFTA by 2013, and the LDCs by 2016 where as the old members of ASEAN had already implemented AFTA. SAFTA provides mechanisms for compensation of revenue loss for the LDCs. The LDCs will also enjoy favourable 10 percentage points in the rules of origin than the non-LDCs. Bangladesh should avail these opportunities and reduce the trade gap. Yet the long sensitive lists of India and Pakistan, along with non-tariff and para-tariff barriers, harmonization of standards, customs procedures, mutual recognition of tests pose challenges for Bangladesh, which may hinder trade facilitation.

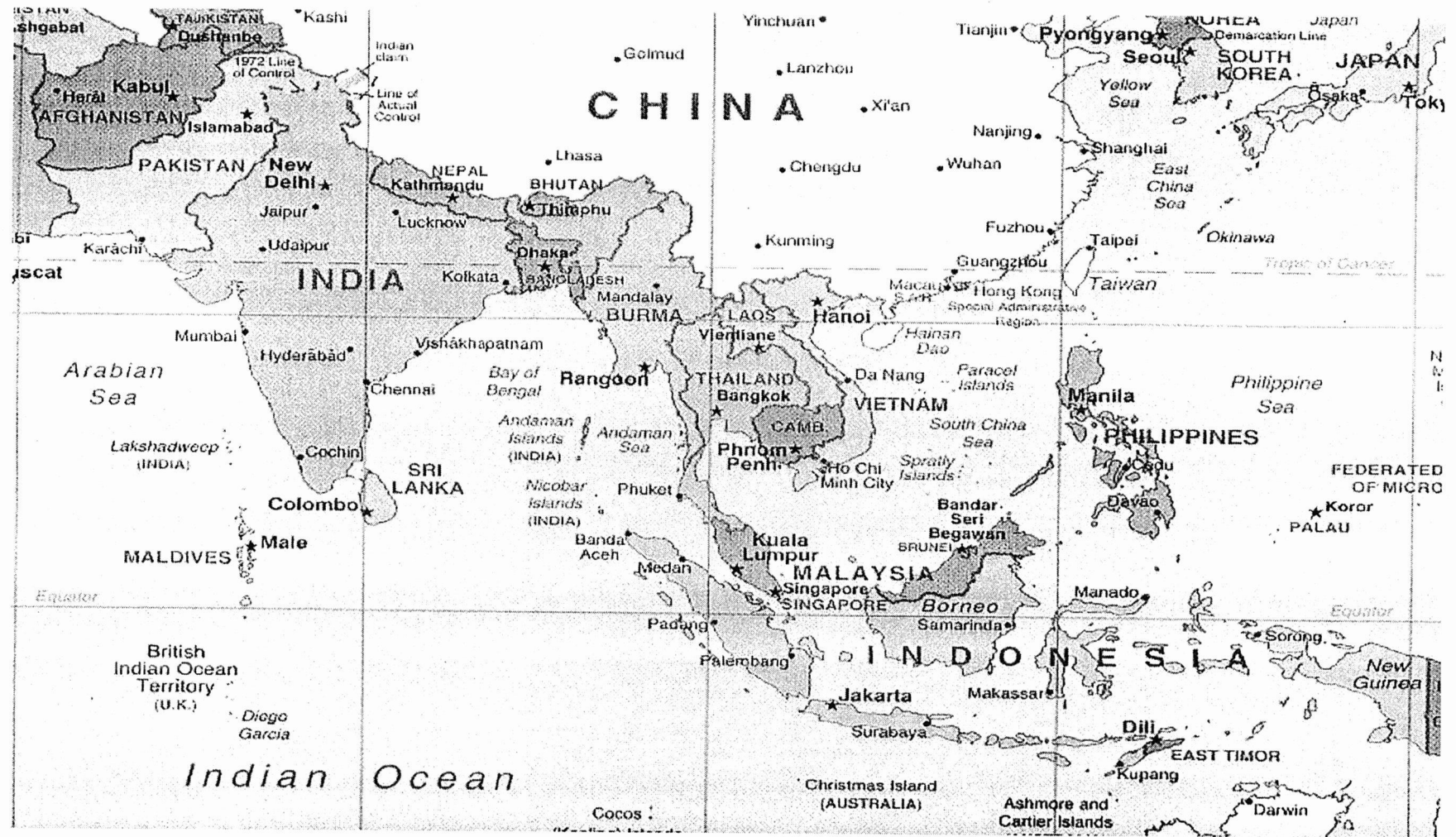
During the studied 15 years, Bangladesh had trade deficits on an average of Tk. 4800 crore annually of which deficit with India alone was 4576 crore annually. Bangladesh's export to SAARC is concentrated on a few products. Chapter-53: 'other vegetables textile fibres; paper year and woven fabrics of paper yearn' accounted for more than 56% of Bangladesh's total export to SAARC. Bangladesh imports mainly chapter-52: 'cotton' and chapter-10: 'cereals' which constituted together 40% of Bangladesh's total imports from SAARC.

For taking the opportunities of the SAFTA rules of origin, Bangladesh should take initiatives for bilateral and multilateral negotiations in SAARC to minimize the sensitive lists of the non-LDCs, for harmonization of standards, customs procedures, mutual recognition of tests, and for elimination of other non-tariff and para-tariff barriers. Moreover, the implementation dates by the non-LDCs and the LDCs may be revised through negotiations and make them shorter in consideration economic integrations in the EU and ASEAN. Bangladesh must stride for food self-sufficiency. This will reduce dependency on neighbours for food supply, enhance food security, and narrow down trade deficits between Bangladesh and SAARC countries.

Abbreviations

AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area
APTA	ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BB	Bangladesh Bank
BPATC	Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
CEPT	Common Effective Preferential Tariff
EU	European Union
GAAT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNI	Gross National Income
HS	Harmonized Commodity Coding System
LDC	Least Developed Country
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Area
RIA	Regional Integration Agreement
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAFTA	South Asian Free Trade Area
SAPTA	SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement
SD	Special & Differential
TLP	Trade Liberalization Program
WTO	World Trade Organization

Map-1: Map of South and Southeast Asia



Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background:

Regionalism in international trade has grown rapidly in the last decades in the form of regional trading blocs often known as regional integration arrangements (RIAs). This is one of the major developments of the recent international relations. Almost every country of the world, be it developed or developing, belongs to at least one of the trading blocs. Sometimes, a single country belongs to more than one bloc. More than half of the world trade takes place within such trading blocs or prospective trading blocs. Formation of trading blocs took place among the developed countries as well as among the developing countries. We also see creation of trading blocs between high-income and low-income countries like the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA).

There is a debate among the experts and academics of international relations over the benefits and costs of such trading blocs. There was an earlier perception that the two opposing phenomena, regionalism and multilateralism, in international trade cannot go together. It was thought that regionalism is essentially a stumbling block to multilateralism in international trade. Now regionalism is rather viewed as complements to the development of multilateralism. Regional arrangements have allowed groups of countries to negotiate rules and commitments that go beyond what was possible in multilateral negotiations.

Among the most successful regional economic integration agreements are the European Union (EU), NAFTA and the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). In the sub-continent the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was mooted in 1985. But in its more than two decades' existence the organization could make a little progress in bringing a meaningful change in the life of the people of the region inhabited by more than one-fifth of the world population. SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) was signed in 1993, operational in December 1995, with a basic principle of reciprocity and mutuality of advantages for the benefits of all the members equitably. But SAPTA could not make progress in terms of intra-regional trade.

Currently, it is around 4% while it is 38% in ASEAN, 37% in NAFTA and 63% in the EU¹.

The 12th SAARC Summit held in Islamabad in January 2004 signed the Framework Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA). The Agreement aims at (a) eliminating barriers to trade in, and facilitating the cross border movement of goods between the territories of the Contracting States; (b) promoting conditions of fair competition in the free trade area, and ensuring equitable benefits to all Contracting States, taking into account their respective levels and pattern of economic development; (c) creating effective mechanism for the implementation and application of this (SAFTA) Agreement, for its joint administration and for the resolution of disputes; and establishing a framework for further regional cooperation to expand and enhance the mutual benefits of this Agreement (Article 3 of the Agreement). The Agreement on SAFTA shall supersede the agreement on SAPTA but the concessions granted under the SAPTA Framework shall remain available to the Contracting States until the completion of the Trade Liberalization Programme (TLP).

The Agreement was scheduled to enter into force on 1st January 2006 upon completion of formalities, including ratification by all Contracting States and issuance of a notification thereof by the SAARC secretariat. Article 7 of the Agreement contains schedule of tariff reductions. It asks the Non-Least Developed Contracting States to reduce their tariff from existing tariff rates to 20% within a time frame of 2 years, from the date of coming into force of the Agreement and subsequently to 0-5 per cent within a second time frame of 5 years. Tariff reduction by the Least Developed Contracting States (LDCs) shall be done from existing tariff rates to 30% within 2 years and subsequent reduction from 30% to 0-5 per cent within a second time frame of 8 years.

This study focuses on the Bangladesh perspective of SAARC. Bangladesh's trade relations with SAARC in general, and Bangladesh's trade relations with the individual

¹ Koshy, Perumal, "Regional Cooperation and the need to accelerate Intra SAARC Trade", <http://www.boloji.com/analysis/052/htm>

SAARC countries have been considered in this study. Thereby, trade relations among the other six member countries of SAARC have been outside the purview of the present study.

1.2 Objectives of the Study:

This study was aimed at examining the SAFTA agreement in the light of such agreement of ASEAN *i.e.*, ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) agreement; and exploring the ground realities between Bangladesh and other six SAARC countries *i.e.*, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka in terms of existing export and import patterns. Thus, the objectives of the study were -

- (I) To explore the challenges and opportunities for Bangladesh in SAARC in the light of the SAFTA agreement and Bangladesh's trade patterns with SAARC countries, and
- (II) To recommend strategies that Bangladesh can adopt to fend off the challenges thereof.

1.3 Scope of the Study:

The study covers-

- (I) An examination and analysis of the SAFTA agreement in light of the economic integration agreement of ASEAN [AFTA],
- (II) An examination and analysis of Bangladesh's trade patterns with the other six SAARC countries in 15 years from the financial year 1990/91 to 2004/05, and
- (IV) Explore opportunities for Bangladesh offered by the SAFA Agreement.

1.4 Rationale of the Study:

Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC), the apex-training institute in the public sector, aims to impart need-based training to the public servants. So it is an imperative to keep the public servants abreast with the changing market needs. Besides, its research and consultancy division is mandated to give consultancy services to the government on nationally important issues. At present we live in a rapidly globalising

world economy. Regional economic integration has become a pertinent feature of the globalisation scenario. Undoubtedly trade interest of a country is one of the most nationally important issues. The agreement on SAFTA poses challenges as well as opportunities for Bangladesh, which require intensive study. Findings of this study will help better understanding of Bangladesh's stake in SAARC. It will work as a reference for the participants of the core courses of BPATC. Moreover, it will provide inputs for policy-decisions to the concerned officials of Bangladesh in the case of implementation of SAFTA. Article 11 of the Agreement on SAFTA has extended Special and Differential (SD) treatment for the Least Developed Contracting States (LDCs). It forecasts that the LDCs may face loss of customs revenue due to the implementation of the Trade Liberalization Programme (TLP). Until alternative domestic arrangements are formulated to address this situation, the Contracting States agree to establish an appropriate mechanism to compensate the LDCs for their loss of customs revenue. This mechanism and its rules and regulations shall be established prior to the commencement of the TLP. Moreover, Bangladesh incurs a huge trade deficit with respect to other SAARC countries particularly with India. Bangladesh has liberalized its trade much more extensively and intensively than India. This study will serve as a reference for the participants of various courses with regard to regional cooperation in South Asia. It may also serve in finding out the right strategies for Bangladeshi policy makers with regard to SAARC.

1.5 Research Methodology:

Sources of Data:

Data and information for this study have been collected from different secondary sources. Related agreements of ASEAN and SAARC have provided with information for context analysis on the nature of economic integration of the two regional trading blocs. Data for analysing trade patterns between Bangladesh and other six SAARC countries (Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) have been collected from the Bangladesh Bank documents. In addition, books, academic journals, newspaper reports, and the Internet have been important sources of information of this study. Besides, experts' opinions have been collected through interview method.

Data Collection:

Agreements on economic integration of the two trading blocs have been collected from the Internet. Websites of ASEAN and SAARC have been particularly helpful in this regard. Academic journals, books, newspapers have been consulted for additional information and analysis on economic integration. For analysis of patterns of trade between Bangladesh and other SAARC countries, two regular publications of the Bangladesh Bank namely, 'Annual Export Receipts' and 'Annual Import Payments' have provided necessary data. These two books compile export and import data of Bangladesh using the international Harmonized System² (HS) of coding of commodities. The HS system categorizes commodities in 21 sections and 96 chapters. Commodities of each chapter are divided into commodity codes having 4 to 6 digits. To specify commodities according to their basic materials they are made of the HS system provides up to 6-digit-number commodities. To specify commodities into further details, countries are allowed to add more digits for serving their national purpose. But 6-digit-number commodity codes and commodity descriptions are common to all countries. The Bangladesh Bank records export-import data in 'Annual Export Receipts' and 'Annual Import Payments' using 97 chapters arranged in 21 sections. Appendix-A lists those sections, chapters and the commodity groups. To understand and analyse Bangladesh's trade patterns, commodity-wise volume of export to the six SAARC countries and commodity-wise import from the same countries have been collected using the 97 chapters. Chapter-wise export and import data have been collected from those two books using a structured form. Separate forms have been used to collect data on export and import. A single form has collected data on the six countries for a single financial year. Fifteen financial years stretching from 1990/91 to 2004/05 have been covered in this study. The year 1990 bears significance in the history of Bangladesh. Bangladesh returned to democratic governance through a massive uprising in 1990. That is why the financial year 1990/91 was chosen to begin data collection.

² Harmonized commodity coding and descriptions system (HS) was developed by World Customs Organization. It was intended to serve as a universally accepted classification system for goods.

Data Processing:

Data have been processed through Microsoft Excel program and in some cases SPSS program. Data on Bangladesh's year-wise export to the six SAARC countries have been entered into 15 worksheets of Microsoft Excel program. Another 15 worksheets contain data on Bangladesh's year-wise imports from the same countries. Each worksheet contains data according to the 97 chapters of commodities. The volume of export and import are in thousand Taka. For better analysis, data on export and import were converted into country-wise worksheets. Here a single worksheet contains export and import data of a single country of 15 financial years together.

Data Presentation and Analysis:

Tables and graphs have been created using the processed data for analysis. Simple descriptive statistics have been used in data analysis. Bangladesh's export and import data on SAARC as a total have been presented in tables and graphs. Tables and graphs are also presented to analyse export and import data on each of the six SAARC countries. Detailed data have been annexed at appendices B to I. Data have been analysed in terms of volume of export and import of the 97 commodity groups (chapters) used by the Bangladesh Bank's 'Annual Export Receipts' and 'Annual Import Payments'.

1.6 Limitations:

It has been noted above that this study is mainly about Bangladesh's exports and imports with the other six members of SAARC. Thereby, it excludes trade relations between and among the other six members of SAARC *i.e.* Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Patterns of trade have been analysed using the 97 commodity groups/chapters. This chapter-wise commodity does not specify the products. For better specification of the products up to 4 or 6 digits commodity could be more helpful.

1.7 Organization of the Report:

The second chapter puts the SAFTA agreement in the backdrop of the AFTA agreement. The chapter begins with an analysis of Bangladesh's trade with some major trading blocs in the studied 15 years. Then it proceeds on to an analysis of SAFAT agreement in

comparison with the AFTA agreement of ASEAN. The third chapter analyses Bangladesh's commodity-wise/chapter-wise export to SAARC as a whole and her chapter-wise import from SAARC as a whole. This chapter begins with an analysis of Bangladesh's export to the SAARC countries and Bangladesh's import from the same countries in 15 financial years. Then it delves into export and import separately to and from the six countries of SAARC. Finally, it analyses Bangladesh's balance of trade with these countries.

While chapter three gives a general picture, fourth chapter goes into details on Bangladesh's export to the individual countries of SAARC and her import from the same countries. Here trade relations have been analysed using commodity codes. Bangladesh's trade relations with the SAARC countries have been analysed separately using the commodity groups. In the first three sections of this chapter Bangladesh's commodity-wise exports to the six SAARC countries and Bangladesh's commodity-wise import from the same countries have been analysed. The following six sections analyse Bangladesh's commodity-wise export and commodity-wise import from the six SAARC countries separately according to the alphabetical order of the names of the countries. The last section of this chapter analyses experts' opinions.

The fifth and last chapter concludes the analyses of the preceding chapters and forwards some recommendations to the government of Bangladesh.

Chapter Two

SAFTA and AFTA: A Comparative Look**2.1 Bangladesh's Trade Relations with Major Trading Blocs**

Bangladesh's export and import relations with the major trading blocs are contrary. The lion's share of Bangladesh's export is directed to the European Union and the NAFTA countries. On the other hand, Bangladesh's import from these two blocs is scanty. The following table shows year-wise export of Bangladesh to the major trading blocs.

Year	SAARC	ASEAN	EU	NAFTA	Others	World
2004-2005	1013.63 (2.3)	657.30 (1.5)	24946.50 (57.2)	13232.30 (30.4)	3740.12 (8.58)	43589.85 (100)
2003-2004	664.33 (1.9)	463.60 (1.3)	20129.20 (58.3)	10145.10 (29.4)	3123.34 (9.05)	34525.57 (100)
2002-2003	511.82 (1.8)	446.90 (1.6)	14614.20 (52.4)	9536.10 (34.2)	2754.93 (9.89)	27863.95 (100)
2001-2002	1482.58 (5.7)	357.30 (1.4)	13015.80 (50.1)	9454.80 (36.4)	1648.51 (6.35)	25958.99 (100)
2000-2001	523.47 (1.9)	406.30 (1.5)	13148.70 (47.5)	10604.90 (38.3)	2969.60 (10.74)	27652.97 (100)
1999-2000	464.04 (2.2)	388.70 (1.8)	9862.00 (46.4)	8334.10 (39.2)	2217.89 (10.43)	21266.73 (100)
1998-1999	442.57 (2.5)	270.20 (1.5)	8412.40 (46.9)	6798.40 (37.9)	2016.73 (11.24)	17940.30 (100)
1997-1998	450.24 (2.5)	260.40 (1.5)	7929.20 (44.2)	6857.10 (38.2)	2445.58 (13.63)	17942.52 (100)
1996-1997	304.19 (2.0)	196.90 (1.3)	6828.10 (45.6)	4961.60 (33.1)	2693.38 (17.97)	14984.17 (100)
1995-1996	266.35 (2.1)	167.50 (1.3)	5868.90 (46.1)	4095.90 (32.2)	2323.40 (18.26)	12722.05 (100)
1994-1995	286.52 (2.3)	237.00 (1.9)	4867.10 (39.5)	4376.70 (35.6)	2540.64 (20.64)	12307.96 (100)
1993-1994	231.82 (2.5)	269.20 (2.9)	3847.50 (41.0)	3327.40 (35.4)	1711.77 (18.23)	9387.69 (100)
1992-1993	196.00 (2.3)	359.70 (4.3)	3061.30 (36.6)	3067.00 (36.6)	1685.54 (20.14)	8369.54 (100)
1991-1992	251.07 (3.5)	224.10 (3.1)	2760.20 (38.0)	2415.80 (33.3)	1611.49 (22.19)	7262.66 (100)
1990-1991	297.43 (5.0)	151.00 (2.5)	2098.80 (35.2)	1781.90 (29.9)	1626.81 (27.31)	5955.94 (100)

Note: Figure within brackets indicates percentage. Created using collected data.

Table 2.1 reveals that in the financial year 1990/91 Bangladesh exported commodities worth Tk. 2,098.80 crore to the European Union and Tk. 1,781.90 crore to the NAFTA countries. In percentage terms, in 1990/91 35.2% of Bangladesh's total export was destined for the European Union followed by 29.9% for NAFTA. On the other hand, Bangladesh exported commodities worth Tk. 297.43 crore to SAARC and Tk. 151 crore to the ASEAN countries. In percentage terms, SAARC consumed only 5% of Bangladesh's total export while ASEAN consumed only 2.5% in the same financial year. Over the years Bangladesh's export to the European Union and NAFTA increased and in 2004/05 Bangladesh exported commodities of Tk. 24,946.50 crore to the European Union and Tk. 13,232.30 crore to the NAFTA countries. In percentage terms their share in Bangladesh's total export rose to 57.2% and 30.4% respectively in the financial year 2004/05. On the other hand, in 2004/05 SAARC and ASEAN consumed commodities of Tk. 1013.63 crore and Tk. 657.30 crore respectively. Thus, share of SAARC and ASEAN countries in Bangladesh's total export stood at 2.3% and 1.5% respectively in 2004/05. Although, exports to the countries of SAARC and ASEAN increased over the years, their shares reduced to half of their earlier shares in percentage terms.

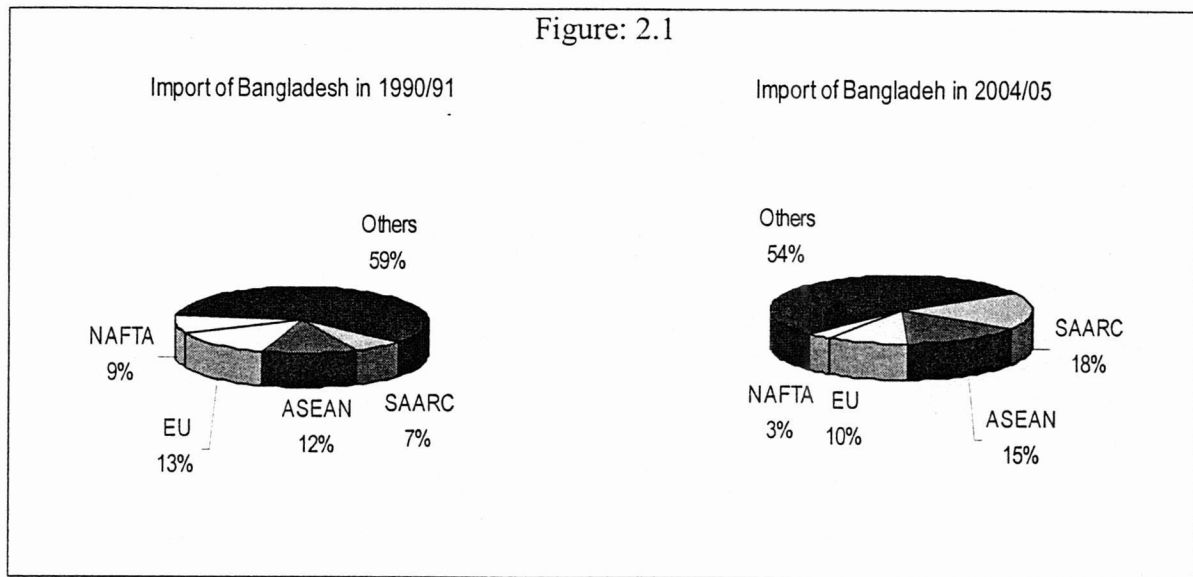
Bangladesh's import picture is quite contrary to the export picture. Table 2.3 shows Bangladesh's import from the major trading blocs during the studied 15 years. It shows that in the financial year 1990/91 Bangladesh imported commodities from the European Union worth Tk. 1,656.20 crore which constituted 13.4% of Bangladesh's total import in the said financial year. In the same year Bangladesh imported goods and commodities from the NAFTA countries of Tk. 1,099.30 crore which constituted 8.9% of Bangladesh's total import in the same year. On the other hand, in 2004/05 Bangladesh's imported goods and commodities worth Tk. 7,415.50 crore from the European Union which constituted 9.9% of Bangladesh's total import of the same year. In the same year, Bangladesh imported goods and commodities worth Tk. 2,446.40 crore from the NAFTA countries which was 3.3% of Bangladesh's total import of the same year. It is noticeable that although Bangladesh's import from the EU and NAFTA had increased manifold in absolute terms, their share in total imports of Bangladesh decreased in percentage terms. Import from SAARC in 1990/91 was worth Tk. 828.21 crore which was 6.7% of

Bangladesh's total import in that year. In the same year import from ASEAN was Tk. 1512.80 crore and it was 12.2% of Bangladesh's total import of the year. In 2004/05 Bangladesh's import from SAARC increased to Tk. 13,316.31 crore and it constituted 17.7% of Bangladesh's total import of the year. Import from ASEAN in the same year was Tk. 11,173.40 crore which was 14.9% of Bangladesh's total import of the year. Bangladesh's import from the SAARC and ASEAN countries increased in the studied 15 years both in absolute terms and in percentage terms. Figures 2.1 and 2.2 depict the share on Bangladesh's export and import in 1990/91 and 2004/05.

Table 2.2: Imports of Bangladesh from Selected Trading Blocs					<i>(In Crore Taka)</i>	
Year	SAARC	ASEAN	EU	NAFTA	Others	World
2004-2005	13316.31 (17.7)	11173.40 (14.9)	7415.50 (9.9)	2446.40 (3.3)	40699.67 (54.23)	75051.28 (100)
2003-2004	10201.87 (17.3)	9764.20 (16.5)	5344.60 (9.1)	1807.00 (3.1)	31914.29 (54.06)	59031.96 (100)
2002-2003	8342.77 (16.1)	9019.40 (17.4)	4906.90 (9.5)	1764.60 (3.4)	27674.66 (53.52)	51708.33 (100)
2001-2002	6277.37 (13.8)	7836.90 (17.2)	4600.90 (10.1)	1873.70 (4.1)	24858.5 (54.70)	45447.37 (100)
2000-2001	6903.16 (14.8)	7445.20 (16.0)	4832.90 (10.4)	1914.40 (4.1)	25576.98 (54.80)	46672.64 (100)
1999-2000	4671.39 (12.0)	5710.80 (14.7)	3896.60 (10.0)	2138.50 (5.5)	22364.6 (57.67)	38781.89 (100)
1998-1999	6442.58 (17.8)	4867.40 (13.5)	3854.80 (10.7)	1908.90 (5.3)	19022.64 (52.70)	36096.32 (100)
1997-1998	4708.56 (14.7)	3525.60 (11.0)	4376.00 (13.7)	1861.20 (5.8)	17472.57 (54.70)	31943.93 (100)
1996-1997	4324.45 (15.0)	2993.60 (10.4)	3253.20 (11.3)	1638.50 (5.7)	16613.27 (57.64)	28823.02 (100)
1995-1996	5067.83 (18.6)	2239.80 (8.2)	2896.30 (10.6)	1630.00 (6.0)	15404.05 (56.55)	27237.98 (100)
1994-1995	3344.09 (14.8)	1882.60 (8.3)	2687.00 (11.9)	1471.80 (6.5)	13277.3 (58.59)	22662.79 (100)
1993-1994	2036.63 (12.5)	1414.60 (8.7)	1620.10 (10.0)	1059.40 (6.5)	10150.86 (62.35)	16281.59 (100)
1992-1993	1742.34 (11.2)	1428.00 (9.2)	1767.70 (11.3)	1205.30 (7.7)	9457.5 (60.62)	15600.84 (100)
1991-1992	1180.04 (8.9)	1454.20 (11.0)	1685.00 (12.8)	1146.70 (8.7)	7745.46 (58.63)	13211.40 (100)
1990-1991	828.21 (6.7)	1512.80 (12.2)	1656.20 (13.4)	1099.30 (8.9)	7281.66 (58.83)	12378.17 (100)

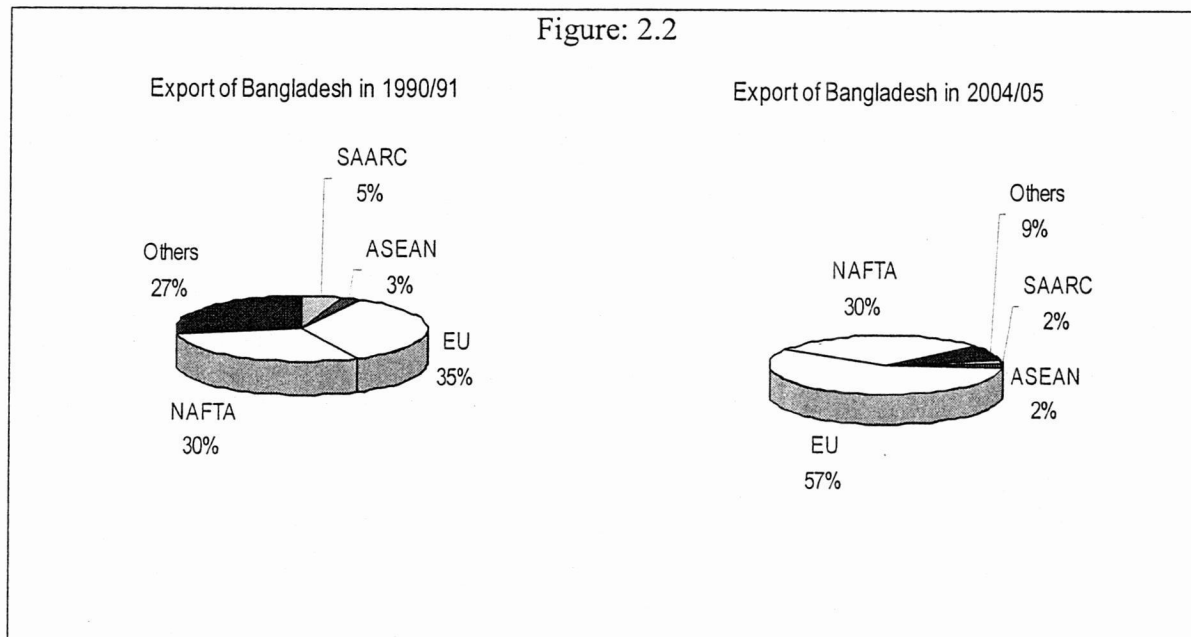
Note: Figure within brackets indicates percentage. Created using collected data.

Figure: 2.1



Source: Created using collected data

Figure: 2.2



Source: Created using collected data

2.2 Commonalities and Differences Between SAARC and ASEAN:

Any regional integration agreement is based on some incentives, which may accrue from political and economic gains³. There are certain political gains that a member country can

³ Alom [2003]

achieve from joining a regional integration agreement. In the context of South Asia, regional cooperation should be aimed at reducing poverty and promoting peace and security of the region as a whole. Countries of this region have long been in mistrust. Mistrusts have led to protracting political conflicts. Intra-country and intra-regional conflicts have made this region one of the poorest regions of the world. While the average Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of the Sub-Saharan African countries was US\$ 601.4 in 2004 that of South Asia was US\$ 593.7 in the same year. On the other hand the average GNI per capita of the East Asia and the Pacific countries was US\$ 1,416.0 in the same year⁴. The one of the political gains that the ASEAN countries have achieved through their regional cooperation is regional peace. The existence of regional peace has fostered rapid economic growth in ASEAN while unrest and mistrust have hindered economic growth in SAARC. Thus, although South Asia and Southeast Asia have commonalities in their geography, history, and culture, their economies and demography show a difference in the rate of development.

Commonalities between South Asia and Southeast Asia lie in the fact that both the regions were colonised by the European and American powers. The British colonised the South Asian region. On the other hand, The Americans, the Dutch, French, and the British altogether colonised the Southeast Asian region. Colonisation of both the regions occurred more or less simultaneously. Decolonisation of these two regions also happened more or less simultaneously. There are also cultural similarities between the people of these two regions. Islam, Buddhism, and Hinduism are the common religions of these two people. Scholars believe that Indianisation of Southeast Asia took place in the prehistoric period by the migratory people from South Asia. Buddhism also spread to the East through the eastern periphery of South Asia. Fish and rice are the staple food of most of the people of both the regions. Influence of *Sanskrit* is evident in the languages of both the people.

Differences between South Asia and Southeast Asia lie in the fact that the Southeast Asian people could make rapid economic integration. Regional cooperation in Southeast

⁴ World Development Indicators 2006

Asia took place much ahead of South Asia. Regional cooperation in Southeast Asia provided regional peace and tranquillity in a greater part of the region. The history of the creation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) dates back to 1967. The culmination of bloody conflicts in Vietnam and Cambodia helped the expansion of ASEAN to the conflict-ridden part of Southeast Asia. As this umbrella organization provided protracted regional peace, the countries of ASEAN made rapid economic progress. On the other hand, Regional cooperation in South Asia happened much later in 1985. Still, protracted conflicts, the perils of economic growth, continued to tramp over the entire South Asian region. As a result, expected economic growth could not take place. The following table depicts the differences in economic development of the countries of the two regions. It reveals that the ASEAN countries except the new members are much more ahead of the SAARC countries.

Table 2.3: Economic Indicators of the ASEAN and SAARC countries

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) 2004		GNI Per Capita 2004		Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) GNI 2004			Gross Domestic Products (GDP) 2004	
	\$ Billions	Rank	\$	Rank	\$ Billions	Per Capita	Rank	% Growth	Per Capita
Sri Lanka	19.5	78	1,010	143	82	4,210	133	5.4	4.5
Pakistan	90.7	44	600	161	330	2,170	157	6.4	3.9
Nepal	6.6	115	250	193	39	1,480	178	3.5	1.4
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	673.2	11	620	159	3,369	3,120	144	6.9	5.4
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	61.3	52	440	174	274	1,970	164	6.3	4.3
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	158.4	31	2,490	104	505	7,930	88	6.2	5.3
Malaysia	112.6	37	4,520	79	242	9,720	78	7.1	5.2
Indonesia	248.0	22	1,140	137	757	3,480	140	5.1	3.7
Philippines	95.1	41	1,170	136	404	4,950	125	6.1	4.2
Vietnam	44.6	58	540	168	222	2,700	149	7.7	6.6
Cambodia	4.8	128	350	183	32	2,310	154	7.7	5.6
Lao PDR	2.3	154	390	180	11	1,880	171	6.3	3.9

Source: World Development Indicators (2006)

2.3 SAFTA in the light of AFTA

The previous section points out the similarities and dissimilarities between SAARC and ASEAN. It was noted earlier that SAARC was established in 1985. SAARC Preferential

Trading Agreement (SAPTA) was made operational in 1995 after 10 years of establishment of SAARC although the agreement was signed in 1993. South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) was signed in 2004 and was made operational in 2006 after 11 years of SAPTA was made operational. Here we find a similarity between ASEAN and SAARC. ASEAN was established in 1967 and after 10 years of its establishment ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements (APTA) was signed in 1977. In 1992 ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) was signed. ASEAN took 15 years from the signing of APTA to the signing of AFTA.

The Trade Liberalization Programme (TLP) of SAFTA gives 7 years to the non-Least Developed Countries (non-LDC), and 10 years to the Least Developed Countries (LDC) for implementation of the SAFTA agreement. The agreement stipulates that the non-LDCs will reduce existing tariff rates to 20% in a timeframe of 2 years from the date of coming into force of the agreement. During the same timeframe the LDCs will reduce the existing tariff rates to 30%. The non-LDCs will get another 5 years to bring down the tariff rates to 0-5% while the LDCs will get 8 years to do so. Therefore, the non-LDCs are scheduled to implement SAFTA by the year 2013 while the LDCs are scheduled to implement it by the year 2016. The implementation timeframe of SAFTA has been too long considering the pace of economic integration in ASEAN. AFTA was scheduled to be completed by the year 2008 through the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) scheme. But this timeframe was rescheduled and AFTA became fully operational on 1 January 2003 for the original six members. Extended time was given to the new members – 2006 for Vietnam, 2008 for Laos and Myanmar, and 2010 for Cambodia.

The AFTA rules of origin permits any product to be considered for tariff concession under the CEPT if it has not less than 40% ASEAN content of the FOB⁵ price of the product. On the other hand, SAFTA provides dynamic rules of origin for its member countries. Like AFTA rules of origin, any product with at least 40% domestic content of the FOB value will get tariff concession under SAFTA (Rule 8). In case of regional

⁵ FOB price is the total of production cost + profit + other costs. Other costs refer to the costs incurred in placing the good in the ship for export, including, but not limited to, domestic transport costs, storage and warehousing, port handling, brokerage fees, service charges etc.

cumulation, a product should have at least 50% SAARC content out of which not less than 20% should be domestic content of the FOB value (Rule 9). Furthermore, the SAFTA rules of origin provide special and differential treatment for the LDCs. Rule 10 of the SAFTA rules of origin provides that the LDCs shall be allowed favourable 10 percentage points applied to the percentage points in rule 8. This means that the LDCs's products with 30% domestic content of the FOB value will get tariff concession under SAFTA agreement.

Unlike the AFTA agreement, SAFTA provides special and differential (S&D) treatment for the LDCs. Apart from the flexibility in rules of origin for the LDCs, SAFTA also provides mechanisms for compensation of revenue loss for the LDC member countries. These can be said special characteristics of SAFTA, which make it different from AFTA. In spite of these strong and positive measures, SAFTA can still remain ineffective if some other things are not addressed properly. These include measures to remove non-tariff and para-tariff measures, harmonization of standards, mutual recognition of tests and certification of products, harmonization of customs procedures etc. The SAFTA agreement does not well address these issues. One important issue that may become a significant barrier to the trade liberalization programme under SAFTA is the sensitive lists of the member countries. The products that appear in the sensitive list of each country are not subject to tariff reduction under SAFTA. India retains 763 products in the sensitive list for LDCs, and 884 products in the sensitive list for non-LDCs. Pakistan retains 1183 products in a single sensitive list for both the LDCs and non-LDCs. Sri Lanka has 1574 items in a single list for both the LDCs and non-LDCs. Bangladesh has 1249 products in its sensitive list for LDCs, and 1254 products in its sensitive list for non-LDCs. Nepal has 1300 and 1350 items in its sensitive lists respectively for LDCs, and non-LDCs. Bhutan has a single sensitive list with 259 items for both the LDCs and non-LDCs. Maldives' single sensitive list for both the LDCs and non-LDCs contains 671 products. These long sensitive lists of the member countries of SAFTA may hinder the trade liberalization programme of SAFTA if they contain the major tradable products of each other.

Chapter Three

Bangladesh's Trade with SAARC**3.1 Bangladesh's Trade with the SAARC Countries**

Over the years from the financial year 1990/91 to 2004/05, Bangladesh has earned an average trade deficit of Tk. 4,800 crore every year with the six SAARC countries in total (see Table-3.1 below). In the financial year 1990/91, Bangladesh exported goods and commodities to the SAARC countries of a value of Tk. 297 crore. On the other hand, the country imported goods and commodities from the SAARC countries of a value of Tk. 828 crore in the same financial year. Bangladesh, thereby, had earned a total trade deficit of Tk. 531 crore with the six countries of SAARC in total in the said financial year.

Table 3.1: Imports and Exports of Bangladesh with SAARC Countries

(In Crore Taka)

Financial Year	Import	Export	Deficit
1990-1991	828	297	531
1991-1992	1180	251	929
1992-1993	1742	196	1546
1993-1994	2037	232	1805
1994-1995	3344	287	3057
1995-1996	5068	266	4802
1996-1997	4324	304	4020
1997-1998	4709	450	4259
1998-1999	6443	443	6000
1999-2000	4671	464	4207
2000-2001	6903	523	6380
2001-2002	6277	1483	4794
2002-2003	8343	512	7831
2003-2004	10202	664	9538
2004-2005	13316	1014	12302
<i>Average</i>	<i>5292</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>4800</i>

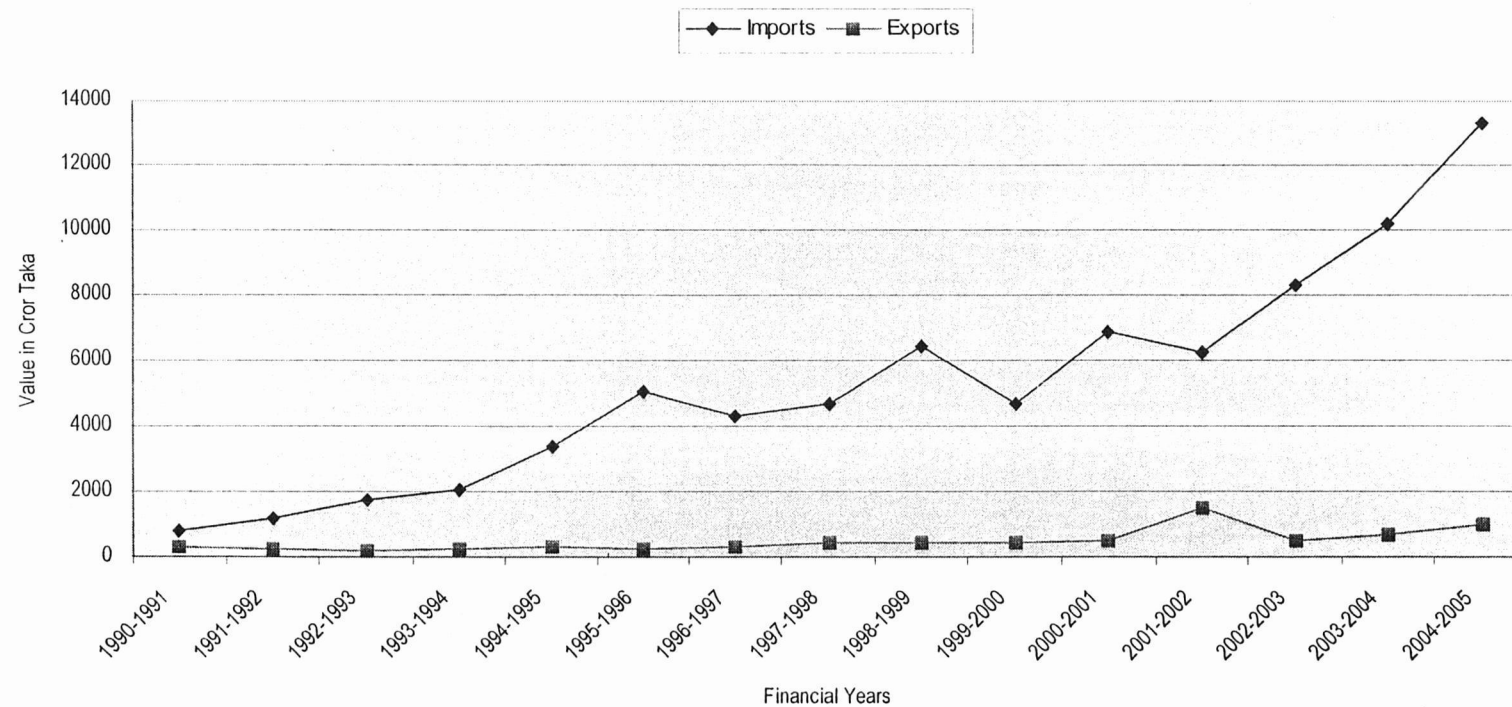
Source: Created using collected data

On the other hand, in the financial year 2004/05, Bangladesh's export to the SAARC countries increased to Tk. 1,014 crore but its imports from the same countries increased many-fold and stood at Tk. 13,316 crore. Thus, Bangladesh's trade deficit with the six SAARC countries jumped to a pick of Tk. 12,303 crore in 2004/05. In the financial year

1990/91, Bangladesh's import from the six SAARC countries was 279% of its total export to those countries. But in the financial year 2004-05, Bangladesh import from the six SAAR countries was 1313% of its total exports to those countries. Trade deficit of Bangladesh against the six SAARC countries was 179% of its total export to these six countries in the financial year 1990/91. But trade deficits jumped to 1213% of Bangladesh's total export to the said six countries. Thus, from the financial year 1990/91 to 2004/05, Bangladesh's export has increased by 241% whereas import has increased by 1,508%. As a result, Bangladesh's trade deficit during the same period has widened by 2,217%.

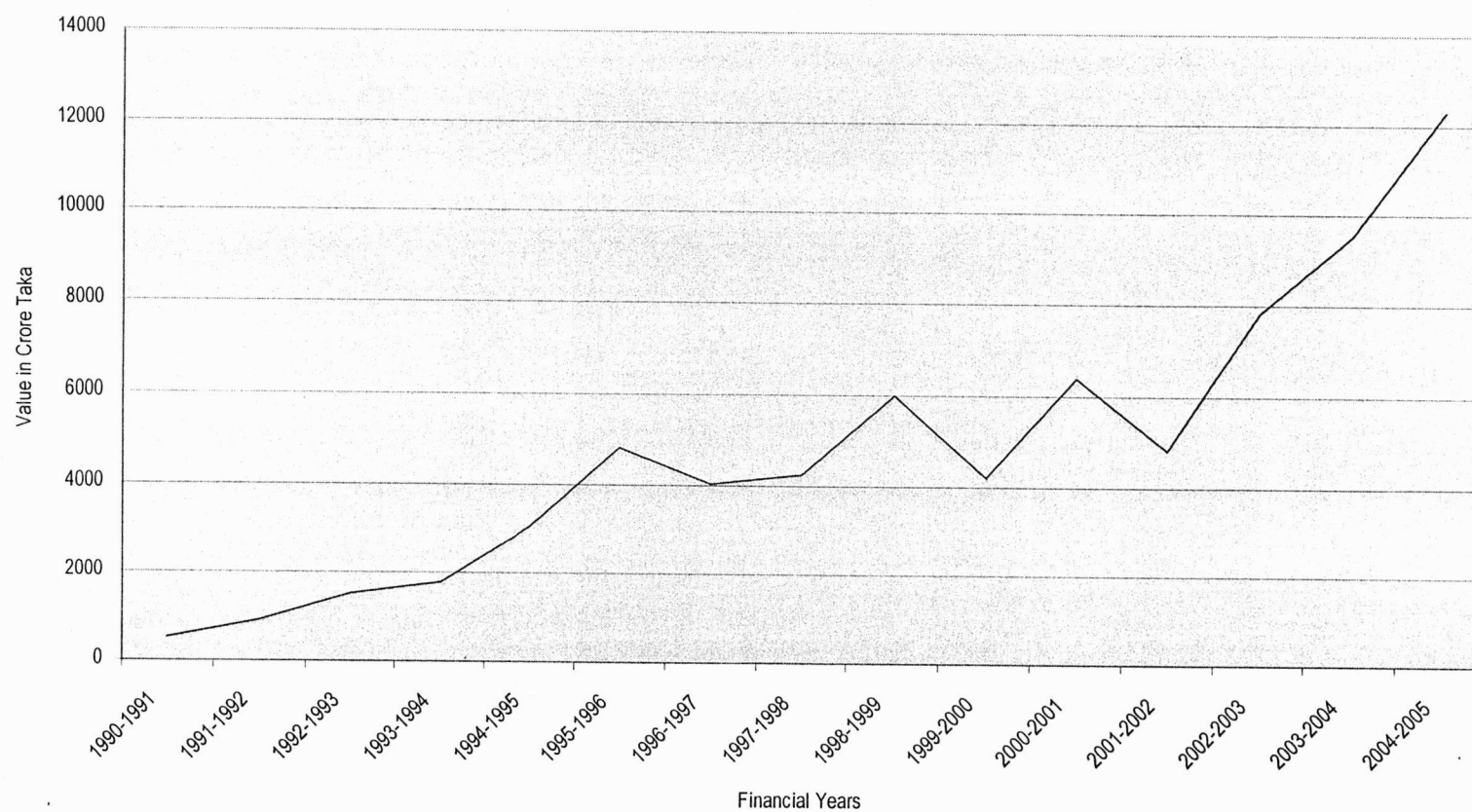
Bangladesh's export and import relations with the SAARC countries can be best illustrated by the figure 3.1 (see next page). Bangladesh's export to the SAARC countries had increased marginally over the studied 15 financial years. In figure 3.1, the export line shows almost a flat tendency except in the financial year 2001/02, which shows a little rise in export in the year. On the other hand, Bangladesh's import from the SAARC countries continued to grow rapidly until the financial year 1996/97, which shows a little downturn and again continued to rise from the next financial year. Import line continued to register a sharp rise except a slight fall in the financial years 1999/00 and 2001/02. On the other hand, figure: 3.2 (see page 4) shows the trend of Bangladesh's total trade deficit with SAARC in the studied 15 years. We see that the trade deficit line had some ups and downs from the financial year 1990/91 to the financial year 2001/02 although it had always been upward. But from the financial year 2001/02 until the financial year 2004/05 the trade deficit line shows a steady upward trend and has jumped more than double space than the previous years.

Figure 3.1
Total Export and Import of Bangladesh with SAARC According to Financial Years



Source: Created using collected data

Figure-3.2
Trend of Total Trade Deficits of Bangladesh with SAARC

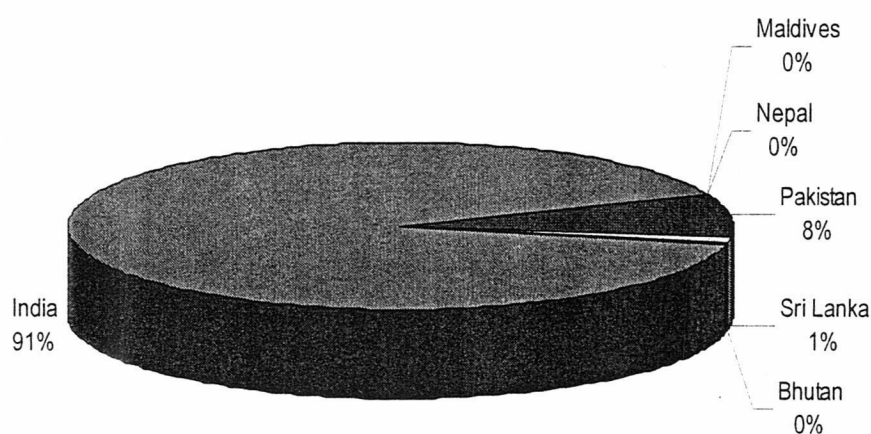


Source: Created using collected data

3.2 Bangladesh's Import from the Individual six SAARC Countries

Table 3.2 (see next page) shows Bangladesh's import in thousand taka from the individual six SAARC countries i.e., Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka during the studied 15 financial years. The table reveals that Bangladesh's import has gradually increased over the 15 years from each of the six SAARC countries. Figure 3.3 depicts country share of Bangladesh's import from SAARC. On an average, over the 15 years, 91 per cent of Bangladesh's total import from SAARC came from India. Pakistan occupies the second position with an 8 per cent share of Bangladesh's total import from SAARC followed by Sri Lanka with a 1 per cent share.

Figure 3.3
Country-Share of Bangladesh's Imports from SAARC (Average of 15 Years)



Source: Created using collected data

Table 3.2: Import of Bangladesh from the individual SAARC Countries during the financial years 1990-1991 to 2004-2005

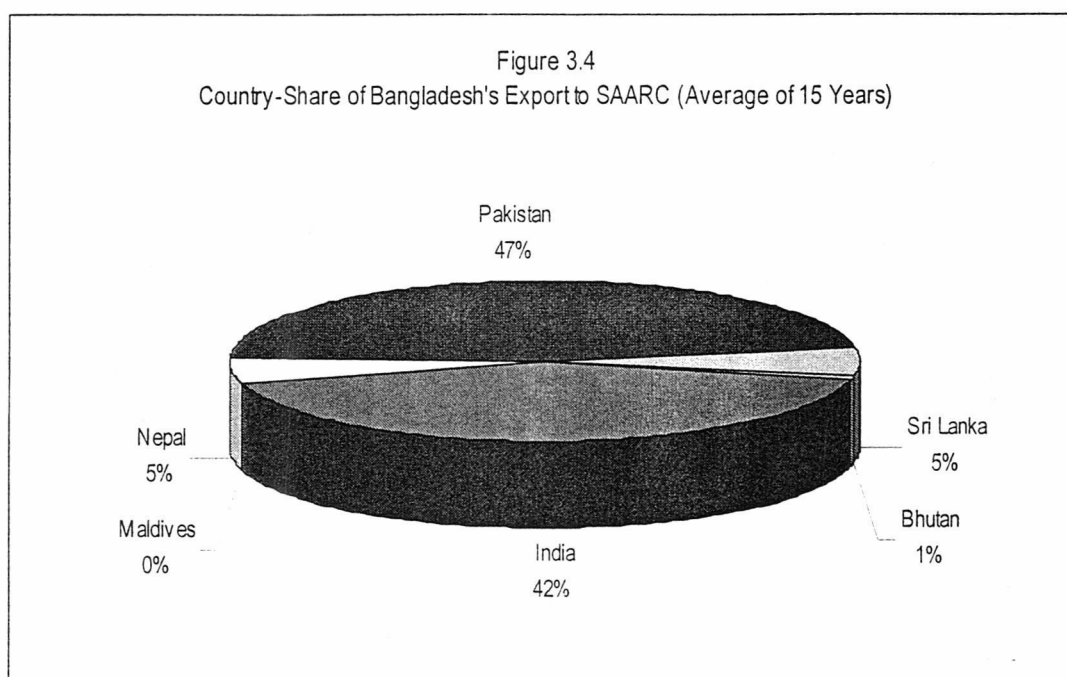
(In thousand Taka)

Financial Year	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	SAARC
1990-1991	167528	6315151	0	4835	1612611	181964	8282089
1991-1992	164992	8816311	0	3425	2623828	191838	11800394
1992-1993	88272	13384655	0	12831	3698485	239110	17423353
1993-1994	327595	16534746	506	18117	3215985	269369	20366318
1994-1995	88896	27679364	1560	17775	5322496	330782	33440873
1995-1996	211783	44925876	12013	316533	4776048	435998	50678251
1996-1997	199113	39358519	14797	288258	2873292	510536	43244515
1997-1998	229155	42449110	37837	461984	3638344	269215	47085645
1998-1999	197648	59030934	38626	852004	3978355	328217	64425784
1999-2000	220581	41685754	77221	108132	4202045	420153	46713886
2000-2001	305067	62783735	46872	325173	5139689	431024	69031560
2001-2002	225253	58109816	28929	191871	3866347	351473	62773689
2002-2003	158863	78453499	55407	320854	3976736	462298	83427657
2003-2004	330782	94208424	19983	242765	6637841	578870	102018665
2004-2005	528352	123339397	30213	105231	8528311	631554	133163058
Total	3443880	717075291	363964	3269788	64090413	5632401	793875737
Average	229592	47805019	24264	217986	4272694	375493	52925049

Source: Created using collected data

3.3 Bangladesh's Export to the Individual six SAARC Countries

Table 3.3 (see next page) shows Bangladesh's export, in thousand taka, to the individual six SAARC countries during the financial years from 1990/91 to 2004/05. Although Bangladesh's export to the SAARC countries has increased on the average, it is marginal in comparison to its import from the same countries. Figure 3.4 depicts country-share of Bangladesh's export to the individual SAARC countries. On an average, 47 per cent of Bangladesh's total export to SAARC was destined to Pakistan and 42 per cent to India, 5 per cent to Sri Lanka and Nepal each, and 1 per cent to Bhutan.



Source: Created using collected data

Table 3.3: Export of Bangladesh to the individual SAARC Countries during the financial years 1990-1991 to 2004-2005

(In thousand Taka)

Financial Year	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	SAARC
1990-1991	5544	863942	0	564969	1135899	403923	2974277
1991-1992	8149	292130	82	17877	1937497	254926	2510661
1992-1993	8922	296636	0	138772	1044822	470893	1960045
1993-1994	5406	855016	0	439877	882276	135672	2318247
1994-1995	8603	1150379	0	509147	850980	346060	2865169
1995-1996	7866	998085	1312	182012	1192093	282098	2663466
1996-1997	9224	1195885	0	29529	1779266	27963	3041867
1997-1998	22054	2269093	0	501928	1525946	183362	4502383
1998-1999	22217	2318428	0	584429	1349711	150950	4425735
1999-2000	40502	2951648	728	58045	1347329	242157	4640409
2000-2001	63642	3071396	2083	108380	1846445	142768	5234714
2001-2002	91366	2503664	602	168049	11951494	110634	14825809
2002-2003	91150	2742484	623	190907	1901483	191579	5118226
2003-2004	172542	3216214	433	150363	2575524	528245	6643321
2004-2005	287949	5975026	1431	290815	3049735	531381	10136337
Total	845136	30700026	7294	3935099	34370500	4002611	73860666
Average	56342	2046668	486	262340	2291367	266841	4924044

Source: Created using collected data

3.4 Bangladesh's Trade Balance with the Individual six SAARC Countries

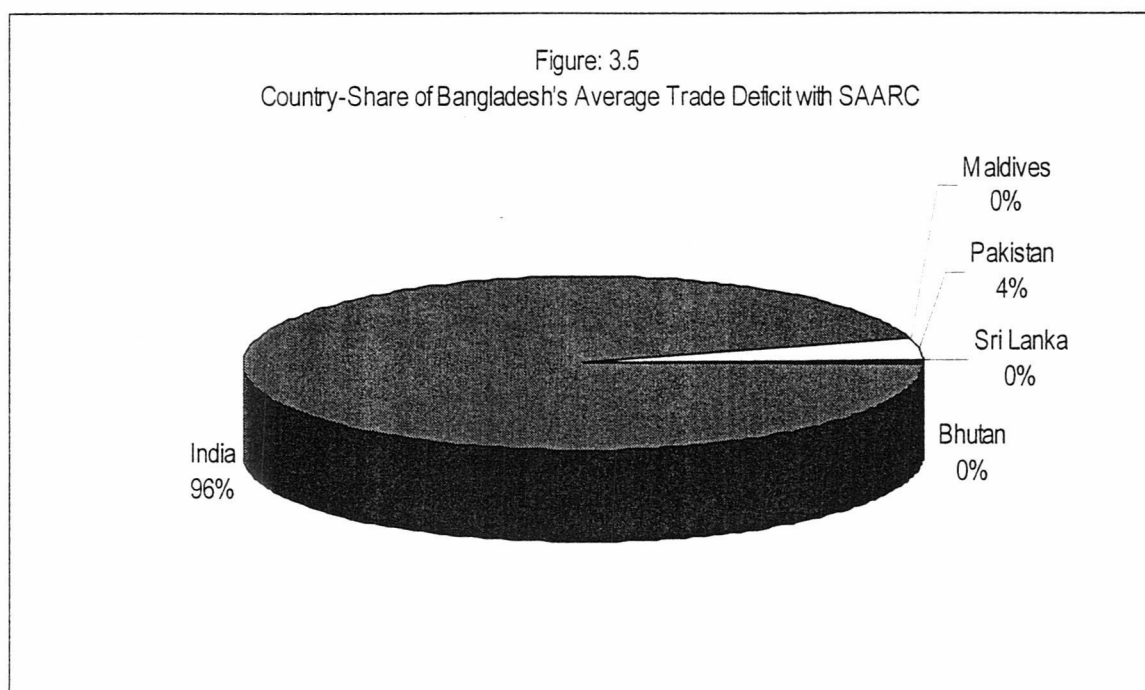
Among the six SAARC countries shown in the table 3.4, Nepal is the only country with which Bangladesh had an average trade surplus of Tk.444 lac during the studied 15 years. Bangladesh had a negative trade balance with the rest five countries – Bhutan, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. During the 15 financial years, Bangladesh had an average trade deficit of Tk. 1,732 lac with Bhutan, Tk. 457,584 lac with India, Tk. 238 lac with Maldives, Tk. 19,813 lac with Pakistan and Tk. 1,087 lac with Sri Lanka.

Table 3.4: Bangladesh's Average Trade Balance with SAARC Countries

(In Lac Taka)

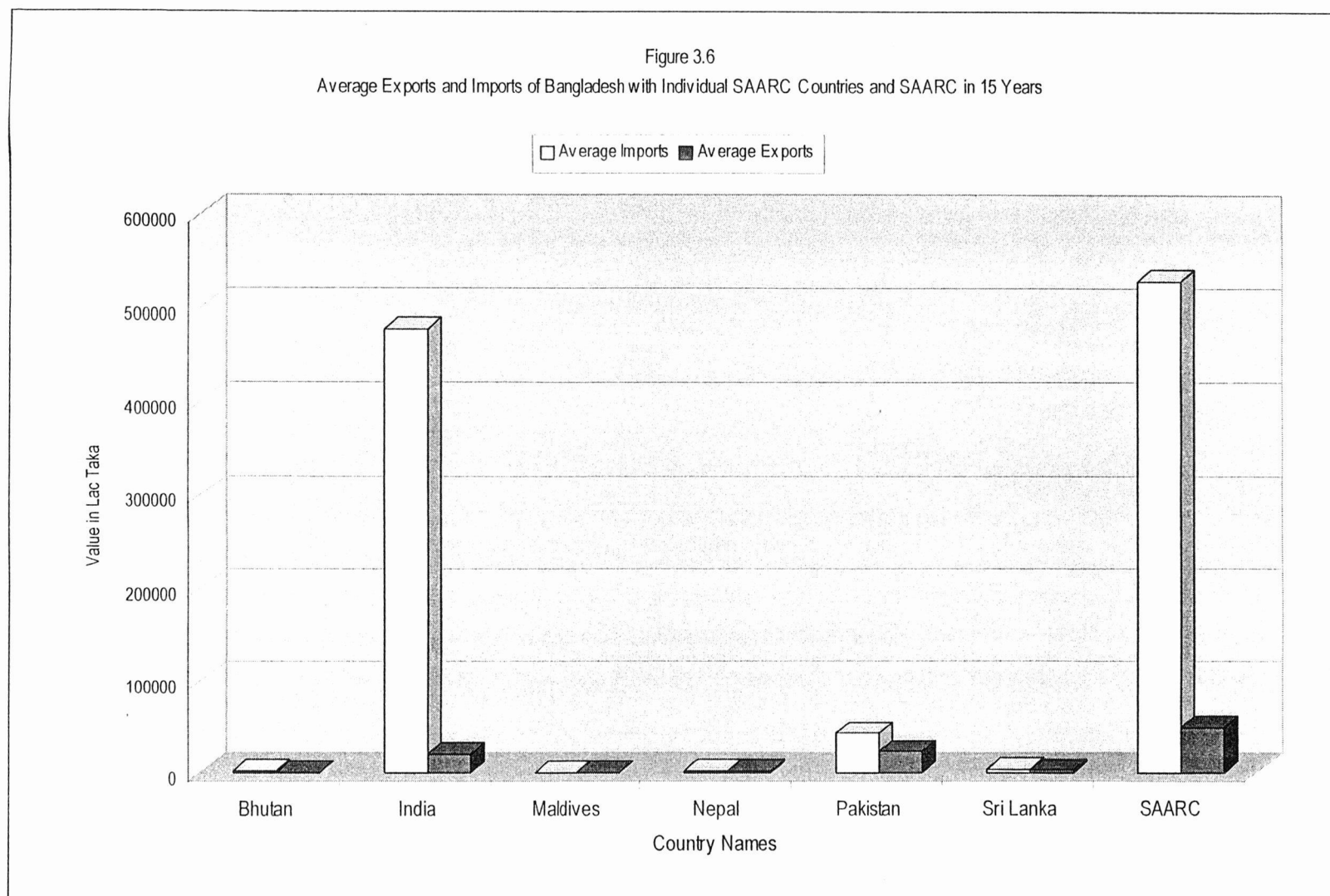
	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	SAARC
Average Exports	563	20467	5	2623	22914	2668	49240
Average Imports	2296	478050	243	2180	42727	3755	529250
Average Balance	(-) 1732	(-) 457584	(-) 238	(+) 444	(-) 19813	(-) 1087	(-) 480010

Source: Created using collected data



Source: Created using collected data

Thus, in terms of percentage, India alone shares 96 per cent share of Bangladesh's average trade deficit with SAARC countries followed by Pakistan, whose share is 4 per cent (see figure: 3.5). Figure 3.6 (see next page) depicts a vivid picture of Bangladesh's average trade relations with the individual SAARC countries. The figure shows that Bangladesh's average import from India is almost equal to the total import from SAARC. Export to the SAARC countries is marginal in relation to import. As a result, average trade deficit shows a dismal picture.



Source: Created using collected data

Chapter Four

Commodity-wise Trade with SAARC

4.1 Introduction

The international Harmonized System (HS) of coding of commodities divide all articles in trade into 96 chapters arranged in 21 sections. The HS system classifies commodities according to the nature of the materials they are made of. This international HS system uses a 6-digit number for every basic commodity. This 6-digit number is same for every country for every basic commodity. However, countries are allowed to add more digits after the 6-digit number for statistical purposes and to make commodities even more specific. Bangladesh Bank publishes 'Annual Import Payments' and 'Annual Export Receipts' of commodities according to 97 commodity groups (The 96 chapters plus one group called: Miscellaneous National Provisions). This last commodity group (commodity group-97) does not mean any specific commodity. Rather it includes commodities that do not fall within the 96 chapters. Hence, this research analyses the commodities traded between Bangladesh and each of the SAARC countries using the 96 chapters arranged in 21 sections plus Miscellaneous National Provisions (commodity group-97). Appendix-A lists these 97 chapters in 21 sections. In the next two sections of this chapter data on Bangladesh's commodity-wise export to the six SAARC countries and commodity-wise import from the six SAARC countries as a whole have been analysed. In the subsequent six sections trade data on export and import on each of the six SAARC countries have been analysed separately.

4.2 Bangladesh's Commodity-wise Export to SAARC Countries

Appendix-B summarizes year-wise distribution of the volume of export from Bangladesh to SAARC countries in descending order of the total of every commodity group/chapter. Out of the 97 commodity groups, Bangladesh exported commodities from 86 groups in the 15 financial years from 1990/91 to 2004/05. The topmost commodity group was chapter-53: 'other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn'. These commodities were exported on an average of Tk. 273.71 crore every year. This group of commodities accounted for 56 per cent of total export to SAARC countries in the studied 15 years. The second topmost commodity group was chapter-9: 'coffee, tea,

mate and spices'. This group of commodities was exported on an average of Tk. 45.58 crore every year. It accounted for on an average 9 per cent of the total export to SAARC countries. These two commodity groups had been exported to the SAARC countries each of the 15 years. Table 4.1 shows the topmost 10 commodity groups from Bangladesh to the six SAARC countries, their average volume of annual export, percentage of total export, and their respective positions in comparison with total export to SAARC countries.

Table-4.1: Top 10 Most-Exported Commodity Groups From Bangladesh to SAARC

Commodity Group (Chapter Number and Name)	Average Annual Export (In crore Tk.)	Percentage of Total Export To SAARC	Position
53- Other vegetables textile fibres; paper yarn & woven fabrics of paper yarn	273.71	55.59	1
9- Coffee, tea, mate & spices	45.58	9.26	2
31- Fertilizers	33.31	6.77	3
3- Fish & Crustaceans, molluscs & other aquatic invertebrates	30.76	6.25	4
63- Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing & worn textile articles; rags	22.95	4.66	5
41- Raw hides & skins (other than furskins) & leather Mineral fuels, mineral oils & products of their distillation bituminous substances; mineral waxes	9.50	1.93	6
27- Mineral fuels, mineral oils & products of their distillation bituminous substances; mineral waxes	8.67	1.76	7
62- Articles of apparel & clothing, accessories, not knitted or crocheted	6.24	1.27	8
72- Iron and steel	5.27	1.07	9
52- Cotton	5.22	1.06	10
Total of 10 commodity groups		89.60	

Source: Created using collected data

In the above table we see that chapter-3: 'fertilizers' occupies the third position in terms of total exports. But these products were sporadic items in the export basket. Out of the 15 years, these commodities were exported 11 years. Likewise, chapter-27: 'mineral fuels, mineral oils & products of their distillation bituminous substances; mineral waxes';

chapter-62: 'articles of apparel & clothing, accessories, not knitted or crocheted'; chapter-72 'iron and steel'; and chapter-52 'cotton' occupying 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th positions respectively were sporadic items as well. All these 10 groups of commodities together share 90 per cent of total export to the SAARC countries.

From the above analysis it is evident that out of the 96 groups of commodities only 10 groups of commodities account for 90 per cent of Bangladesh's total export to the SAARC countries. This indicates a vulnerable position for Bangladesh in terms of exportable items to the SAARC countries. The vulnerability of Bangladeshi export to the SAARC countries is further evident from the fact that only one group of commodities accounts for more than half (56%) of total export to the SAARC countries.

4.3 Bangladesh's Commodity-wise Import from SAARC Countries

Appendix-C summarizes year-wise distribution of the volume of import of Bangladesh from SAARC countries in descending order of the total of every commodity group (chapter). Of the 97 commodity groups, Bangladesh imported commodities from all of the groups in the 15 financial years from 1990/91 to 2004/05. The topmost commodity group was chapter-52: 'cotton'. These commodities were imported on an average of Tk. 1077.67 crore every year. It accounted for 20% of total import from SAARC countries in the studied 15 years. The second topmost commodity group was chapter-10: 'cereals'. This group of commodities was imported on an average of Tk. 1064.60 crore every year. It also accounted for 20% of total import from SAARC countries. These two groups of commodities thus accounted for 40% of total import of Bangladesh from the SAARC countries.

Table 4.2 (see next page) shows the topmost 10 commodity groups, their average volume of annual import, percentage of total import, and their respective positions in comparison with total import from SAARC countries. Import volume of all of the 10 groups of commodities altogether account for 71% of the total import from the SAARC countries. All of these commodities are imported on regular basis from the SAARC countries. In fact, as appendix-C shows, all the groups of commodities are imported on regular basis.

In terms of the top 10 most-exported and top 10 most-imported groups of commodities, we find that Bangladesh has complementarities in trade with the SAARC countries altogether.

Table-4.2: Top 10 Most-Imported Commodity Groups from SAARC Countries

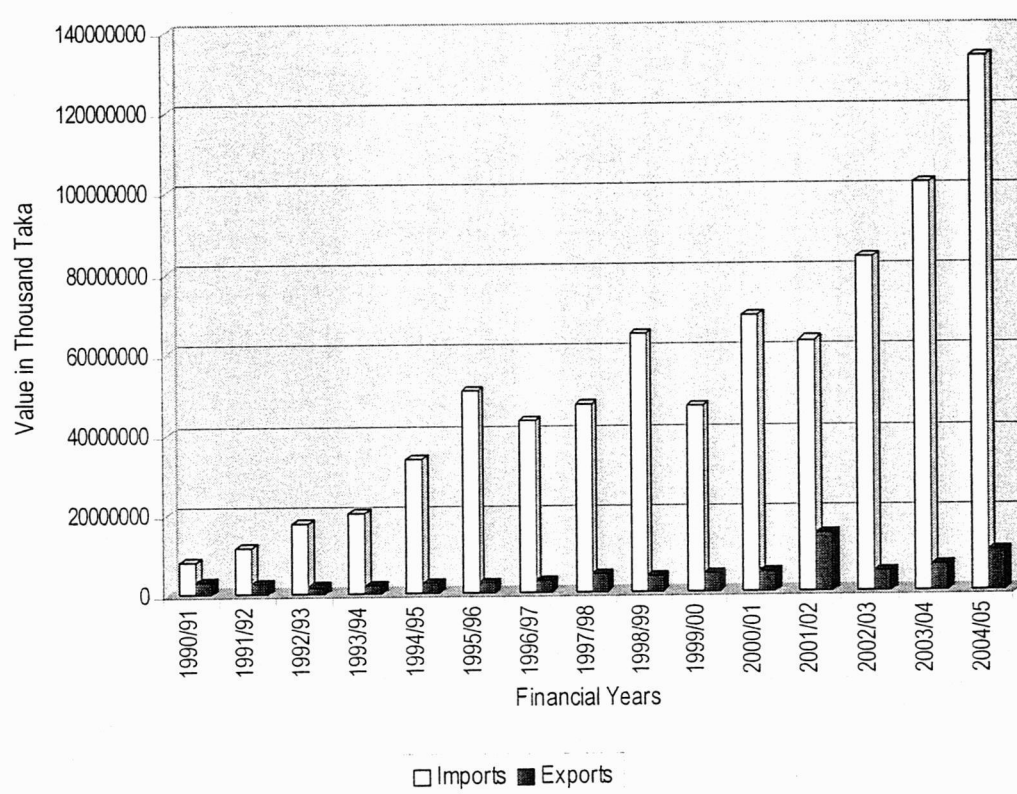
Commodity Group (Chapter Number and Name)	Average Annual Import (in crore Tk.)	Percentage of Total Import from SAARC	Position
52-Cotton	1077.67	20.36	1
10-Cereals	1064.60	20.12	2
83- Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances; parts thereof	326.72	6.17	3
86-Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, & parts & accessories thereof	252.04	4.76	4
27-Mineral fuels, mineral oils & products of their distillation bituminous substances; mineral waxes	245.35	4.64	5
7-Edible vegetables & certain roots & tubers	198.23	3.75	6
25-Salt; sulphur; earths & stone; plastering materials; lime & cement	191.61	3.62	7
72-Iron and steel	161.59	3.05	8
23-Residues & waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	125.26	2.37	9
29-Organic chemicals	123.20	2.33	10
Total of 10 commodity groups		71.16	

Source: Created using collected data

Figure 4.1 in the next page shows Bangladesh's export to the SAARC countries and import from the SAARC countries during the said 15 years. In the financial year 1990/91 Bangladesh's export to the SAARC countries was of Tk. 297 crore and import was of Tk. 828 crore. These export and import imbalance constituted a trade deficit of Tk. 531 crore against Bangladesh. Over the following years Bangladesh's import from the SAARC countries continued to register a high-rising tendency while her export to the SAARC countries did not increase proportionately. This resulted in a huge trade imbalance which resulted in a trade deficit of Tk. 12302 crore against Bangladesh in the financial year 2004/05. In the figure 4.1, the financial year 2001/02 shows a sudden and little rise in

Bangladesh's export to the SAARC countries. This was due to an unusual rise in the export of chapter-53: 'other vegetables textile fibres; paper yarn & woven fabrics of paper yarn' in 2001/02. While the average export of chapter-53 was found to be Tk. 273.71 crore, its export in 2001/02 stood at Tk. 1,346.15 crore which was almost 5 times higher than the average export of that particular group of commodities.

Figure 4.1
Bangladesh's Trade with SAARC Countries in 15 Years



Source: Created using collected data

4.4 Bangladesh-Bhutan Trade

Out of 97 groups of commodities Bangladesh exported 42 groups of commodities (including 'miscellaneous national provisions') to Bhutan in the 15 years of our study. On the other hand, Bangladesh imported 53 groups of commodities (including 'miscellaneous national provisions') from Bhutan during the same period. Appendix-D1 summarizes groups of commodities in descending order of their volume of export from

Bangladesh to Bhutan in the studied 15 years. All these products were sporadically exported to Bhutan. The most exported group of commodities was chapter - 15: 'animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats, animal or vegetable waxes'. This group of commodities was being exported since the financial year 2001/02 (for four years out of fifteen).

Table-4.3: Top 10 Most-Exported Commodity Groups From Bangladesh to Bhutan

Commodity Group (Chapter Number and Name)	Average Annual Export (in Lac Tk.)	Percentage of Total Export to Bhutan	Position
15- Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats, animal or vegetable waxes	20.94	37.17	1
61- Articles of apparels & clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	8.20	14.55	2
19- Preparation of cereals, flour, starch or milk, pastry cooks products	6.08	10.79	3
39- Plastics & Articles Thereof;	5.22	9.26	4
62- Articles of apparel & clothing, accessories, not knitted or crocheted	4.44	7.88	5
97- Miscellaneous National Provisions	2.14	3.80	6
83- Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances; parts thereof	1.11	1.97	7
84- Electrical machinery & equipment & parts thereof; sound recorders & reproducers, television image & sound recorders & reproducers, & parts & accessories of such articles	1.02	1.80	8
52- Cotton	0.73	1.29	9
34- Soap; organic surface-active agents, washing preprns. Lubricating preprns, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preprns. Candles & similar articles, modeling pastes, "dental waxes" & dental preprns, with a basis of	0.69	1.22	10
Total of 10 commodity groups		89.74	

Source: Created using collected data

The second most exported group of commodities was chapter – 61: 'articles of apparels & clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted'. This group of commodities has been exported in 11 years out of 15. Shares of these two groups of commodities in the export

basket of Bangladesh to Bhutan were 37.17% and 14.55% respectively. Table 4.3 (see previous page) lists the top 10 most-exported commodity groups from Bangladesh to Bhutan. All these 10 groups of commodities account for 90 per cent of Bangladesh's total export to Bhutan.

Table-4.4: Top 10 Most-Imported Commodity Groups From Bhutan

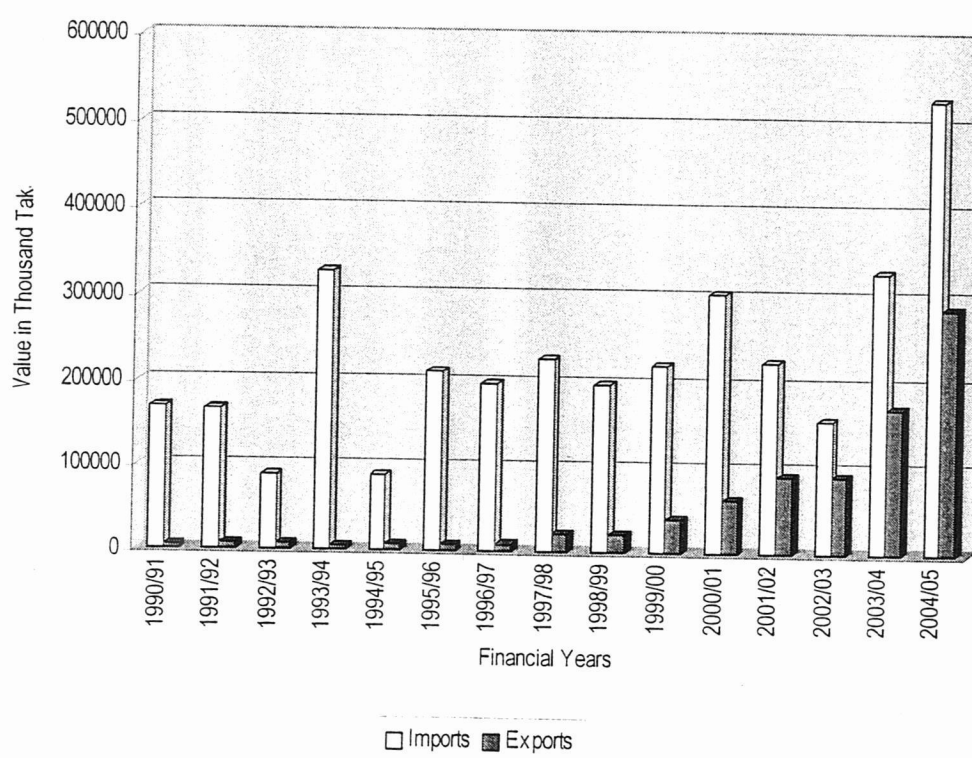
Commodity Group (Chapter Number and Name)	Average Annual Import (in Lac Tk.)	Percentage of Total Import from Bhutan	Position
8- Edible fruits & nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons	156.13	68.01	1
25- Salt; sulphur; earths & stone; plastering materials; lime & cement	38.53	16.78	2
9- Coffee, tea, mate & spices	6.64	2.89	3
20- Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	6.01	2.62	4
83- Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances; parts thereof	5.40	2.35	5
28- Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	3.26	1.42	6
1- Live Animals	1.84	0.80	7
39- Plastics & Articles Thereof;	1.41	0.61	8
44- Wood & Articles of Wood, Wood Charcoal;	1.29	0.56	9
10- Cereals	1.04	0.45	10
Total of 10 commodity groups		96.50	

Source: Created using collected data

Appendix-D2 summarizes groups of commodities in descending order of their volume of import from Bhutan to Bangladesh in the studied 15 years. Many of the groups of commodities had been imported sporadically except chapter numbers 8, 20 and 25. The most-imported group of commodities was chapter - 8: 'edible fruits & nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons'. The second most-imported group of commodities was chapter - 25: 'salt; sulphur; earths & stone; plastering materials; lime & cement'. These groups of commodities had been imported from Bhutan in all the 15 years of our study. Shares of these two groups of commodities in the import basket of Bangladesh from Bhutan were

68.01% and 16.78% respectively. These two groups of commodities together accounted for 85% of total import from Bhutan. Table 4.4 (see previous page) lists the top 10 most-imported commodity groups from Bhutan to Bangladesh. All these 10 groups of commodities accounted for 97 per cent of Bangladesh's total import from Bhutan. The above two tables show that out of the top 10 most-exported and top 10 most-imported groups of commodities, chapters 39 and 83 were found in both the export and import baskets of Bangladesh in case of trade with Bhutan. Share of these two groups of commodities is meagre. In this sense, Bangladesh's trade with Bhutan can be said complementary.

Figure 4.2
Bangladesh's Trade with Bhutan in 15 Years



Source: Created using collected data

Figure 4.2 shows Bangladesh's trade with Bhutan during the 15 financial years. It reveals that import from Bhutan were much more higher than export to Bhutan till the financial year 2002/03. Since the financial year 2003/04 export to Bhutan began to increase

considerably alongside the rise of import. Thus the trade gap did not reduce in spite of increase in export. In the financial year 1990/91 Bangladesh's import from Bhutan was of Tk. 16.75 crore and export to Bhutan was of Tk. 0.55 crore. In 2004/05 these two figures were Tk. 52.84 crore and Tk. 28.79 crore respectively. Bangladesh's average import from Bhutan was Tk. 22.96 crore and an average export to Bhutan was Tk. 5.63 crore. Thus the average trade deficit was Tk. 17.32 crore.

4.5 Bangladesh-India Trade

Table-4.5: Top 10 Most-Exported Commodity Groups From Bangladesh to India

Commodity Group (Chapter Number and Name)	Average Annual Export (in Crore Tk.)	Percentage of Total Export to India	Position
53- Other vegetables textile fibbers; paper yarn & woven fabrics of paper yarn	96.25	47.03	1
3- Fish & Crustaceans, molluscs & other aquatic invertebrates	30.11	14.71	2
63- Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing & worn textile articles; rags	14.25	6.96	3
27- Mineral fuels, mineral oils & products of their distillation bituminous substances; mineral waxes	8.63	4.21	4
41- Raw hides & skins (other than furskins) & leather	8.30	4.05	5
31- Fertilizers	5.80	2.84	6
62- Articles of apparel & clothing, accessories, not knitted or crocheted	4.82	2.35	7
74- Copper and articles thereof	3.73	1.82	8
54- Man-made filaments	3.65	1.78	9
52- Cotton	3.54	1.73	10
Total of 10 commodity groups		87.49	

Source: Created using collected data

India is the biggest trading partner of Bangladesh in SAARC. Bangladesh-India trade is characterised by the existence of a huge trade deficit against Bangladesh throughout the studied 15 financial years. Bangladesh's meagre export is incomparable to her sky-high import from India. Table 4.5 lists the top 10 most-exported groups of commodities to India. These 10 groups of commodities share almost 88 per cent of the total export to

India. The most-exported group of commodities from Bangladesh to India was chapter-53: 'other vegetables textile fibres; paper yarn & woven fabrics of paper yarn'. These commodities were exported every year of the studied 15 years. Share of this group of commodities in the whole export basket to India was 47.03 per cent. Average value of annual export of these commodities was found to be Tk. 96.25 crore. The second most-exported group of commodities was chapter-3: 'fish & crustaceans, molluscs & other aquatic invertebrates'. Its share in the total annual export to India was found 14.71 per cent. Annually Tk. 30.11 crore worth commodities from this group was exported to India. Appendix-E1 summarizes groups of commodities in descending order of their volume of export from Bangladesh to Bhutan in the studied 15 years. It shows that almost all of the groups of commodities were sporadically exported to India. Over the 15 years of our study, Bangladesh exported to India 86 groups of commodities out of 97.

Table-4.6: Top 10 Most-Imported Commodity Groups From India

Commodity Group (Chapter Number and Name)	Average Annual Import (in Crore Tk.)	Percentage of Total Import from India	Position
10- Cereals	1017.83	21.29	1
52- Cotton	867.94	18.16	2
83- Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances; parts thereof	312.08	6.53	3
86- Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, & parts & accessories thereof	242.95	5.08	4
27- Mineral fuels, mineral oils & products of their distillation bituminous substances; mineral waxes	239.44	5.01	5
25- Salt; sulphur; earths & stone; plastering materials; lime & cement	176.21	3.69	6
7- Edible vegetables & certain roots & tubers	175.61	3.67	7
72	160.98	3.37	8
23- Residues & waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	123.68	2.59	9
29- Organic chemicals	120.86	2.53	10
Total of top 10 commodity groups		71.91	

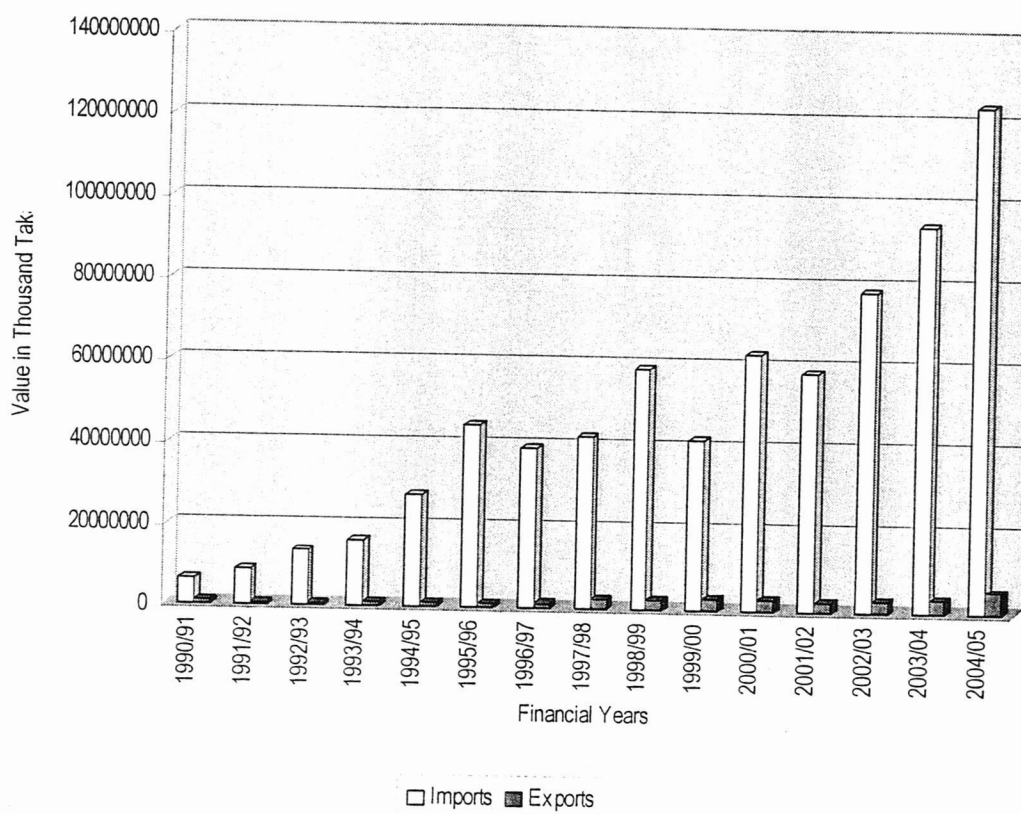
Source: Created using collected data

Table 4.6 (see previous page) shows the top 10 most-imported groups of commodities from India. Chapter-10: 'cereals' occupies the top position among all the groups of commodities. Its annual volume of import amounted to a value of Tk. 1017.83 crore on an average. In terms of percentage, it shared 21.29% of total import of Bangladesh from India. The second most-imported group of commodities was chapter-52: 'cotton'. Its annual import value was Tk. 867.94 crore on an average. It shared 18.16% of total import from India. All these 10 groups of commodities shared 72% of total import from India. Among the top 10 most-exported and top 10 most-imported groups of commodities, chapter-52: 'cotton' was found to be common. Bangladesh exported cotton on an average of Tk. 3.54 crore annually to India but imported cotton on an average of Tk. 867.94 crore annually from India. Rest of the commodities in table 4.5 and 4.6 are dissimilar which indicate complementarities in trade between the two countries. But these complementarities do not bear any significance, as there exists a huge trade deficit between the two countries in favour of India. Appendix-E2 lists the groups of commodities in descending order of their volume of import from India. It reveals that almost all of the commodities are imported from India on regular basis except a few groups of commodities. Bangladesh's import from India covers all of the 97 groups of commodities while export covers 86 groups of commodities.

Figure 4.3 is a display of Bangladesh's export to India in relation to her import from the same country in the 15 year-period of this study. It reveals that Bangladesh's export to India is incomparable to her import from India, as there exists a huge trade gap between the two. While the average trade deficit with the six SAARC countries in the financial year 1990/91 was Tk. 531 crore, trade deficit with India alone was Tk. 545 crore. In the financial year 2004/05 Bangladesh's average trade deficit with the six SAARC countries was Tk. 12,303 crore but trade deficit with India alone in that particular year was Tk. 11,736 crore. In the same year Bangladesh imported commodities from six SAARC countries of Tk. 13,316 crore where India's share was Tk. 12,334 crore or 93%. During the same financial year Bangladesh exported commodities worth Tk. 1,014 crore to the six SAARC countries of which export to India was Tk. 598 crore or 59%. This analysis indicates that the lion's share of Bangladesh's trade with SAARC countries was

conducted with India alone. In 1990/91 Bangladesh's export value to India was Tk. 86 crore but its import value was Tk. 632 crore which was 7 times higher than the export value. In 2004/05 Bangladesh's import from India was 21 times higher than its export to India. In the years 1992/93 and 1995/96 Bangladesh's import from India was 45 times higher than her export to India.

Figure 4.3
Bangladesh's Trade with India in 15 years



Source: Created using collected data

4.6 Bangladesh-Maldives Trade

Maldives is the smallest trading partner of Bangladesh in SAARC region in terms of volume of transactions. Annual average export to Maldives was found Tk. 486 thousand only. Bangladesh exported only 9 groups of commodities to Maldives during the 15 years of our study. Table 4.7 (see next page) shows those 9 groups of commodities. The

topmost-exported group of commodities was chapter-41: 'raw hides & skins (other than furskins) & leather'. It shared 58 per cent of total export to Maldives. The second most-exported group of commodities was chapter-30: 'pharmaceutical products'. Its share was 22 per cent of total export to Maldives. Exports to Maldives were very sporadic. The topmost exported group of commodities, chapter-41- 'raw hides & skins (other than furskins) & leather', was exported 4 years out of the studied 15 years. The second most-exported group of commodities, chapter-30- 'pharmaceutical products', was exported 2 years only. Appendix-F1 depicts year-wise distribution of exported groups of commodities to Maldives in descending order of their volume of exports.

Table-4.7: Exported Commodity Groups From Bangladesh to Maldives

Commodity Group (Chapter Number and Name)	Average Annual Export (In Thousand Tk.)	Percentage of Total Export to Maldives	Position
41- Raw hides & skins (other than furskins) & leather	280	57.54	1
30- Pharmaceutical products	105	21.54	2
3- Fish & Crustaceans, mollusks & other aquatic invertebrates	23	4.70	3
52- Cotton	19	3.87	4
54- Man-made filaments	17	3.44	5
62- Articles of apparel & clothing, accessories, not knitted or crocheted	16	3.33	6
63- Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing & worn textile articles; rags	14	2.78	7
61- Articles of apparels & clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	8	1.67	8
39- Plastics & Articles Thereof;	5	1.12	9
Total	486	100.00	

Source: Created using collected data

Commodities that Bangladesh imported from Maldives over the 15 years belong to 30 groups/chapters. The topmost group was chapter-52: 'cotton'. The second most-imported group was chapter-15: 'animal or vegetable fats & oils & their cleavage products; prepared edible fats, animal or vegetable waxes'. Shares of these two groups of commodities in the import basket from Maldives were 25% and 17% respectively. Table 4.8 (see next page) lists the top 10 most-imported groups of commodities from Maldives.

These 10 groups of commodities share 87% of total import from Maldives. The common chapters that had been found in the top 10 export and top 10 import groups were 39, 52, 54, and 62, which indicate a non-complementary behaviour of trade between the two countries. Appendix-F2 shows the year-wise distribution of the groups of commodities that were imported over the 15 years from Maldives in descending order of their volume of import. Import from Maldives were also found sporadic. None of the 30 groups of commodities that were imported from Maldives over the 15 years was continuous. While the topmost chapter was imported 11 years out of 15, the second topmost chapter was imported 1 year only.

Table-4.8: Top 10 Most-Imported Commodity Groups From Maldives

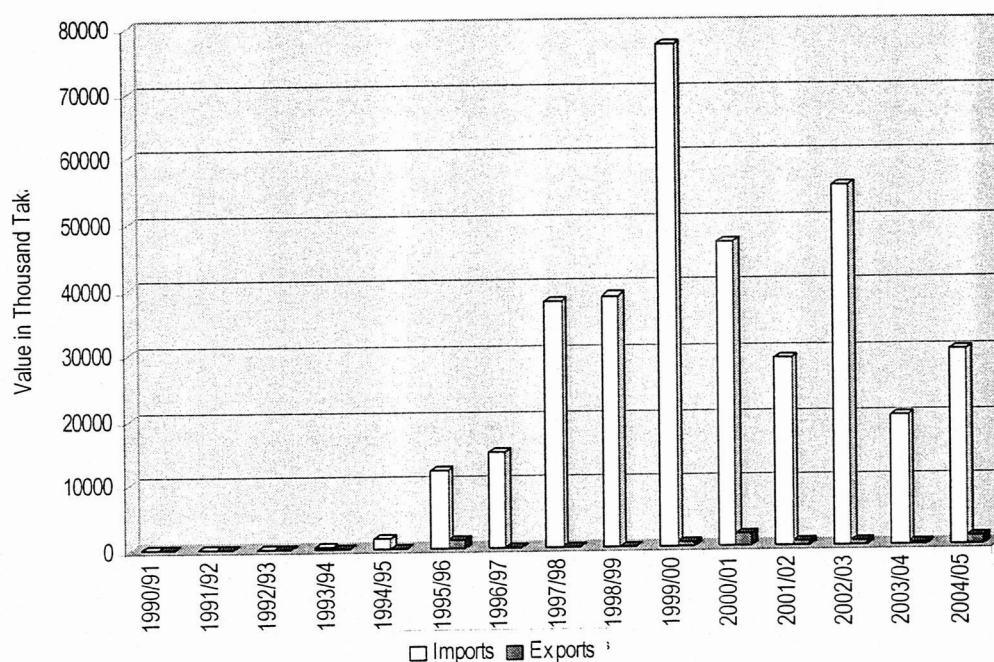
Commodity Group (Chapter Number and Name)	Average Annual Import (in Crore Tk.)	Percentage of Total Import from Maldives	Position
52- Cotton	59.44	24.50	1
15- Animal or vegetable fats & oils & cleavage products; prepared edible fats animal or vegetable waxes	42.08	17.34	2
55- Man-made staple fibres	32.89	13.55	3
39- Plastics & Articles Thereof;	19.76	8.14	4
58- Special oven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery	13.19	5.44	5
54- Man-made filaments	11.88	4.89	6
83- Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances; parts thereof	11.56	4.76	7
60- Knitted or crocheted fabrics	8.12	3.34	8
28- Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	7.13	2.94	9
62- Articles of apparel & clothing, accessories, not knitted or crocheted	4.84	1.99	10
Total of top 10 commodity groups		86.90	

Source: Created using collected data

Figure 4.4 shows a comparison of Bangladesh's export to Maldives and her import from the same country. It shows meagre export of Bangladesh to Maldives in relation to its

import from the same country. The figure reveals that in the financial year 1999/2000 the import column drastically went very high, of a value of Tk. 7.7 crore. This happened so because only in that particular year out of the 15 years of our study Bangladesh imported commodities from chapter-15: 'animal or vegetable fats & oils & their cleavage products; prepared edible fats, animal or vegetable waxes' of a value of Tk. 6.3 crore. However, Bangladesh's trade with Maldives remained very scanty over the years.

Figure 4.4
Bangladesh's Trade with Maldives in 15 Years



Source: Created using collected data

4.7 Bangladesh-Nepal Trade

It has been noted earlier that among the SAARC countries, Nepal is the only country with which Bangladesh had average trade surplus during the studied 15 financial years. Table 4.9 (see next page) shows the top 10 most-exported groups of commodities from Bangladesh to Nepal. The most-exported group of commodities was chapter-31: 'fertilizers'. Annual average value of these commodities was Tk. 19.26 crore. This accounts for 73% of total export to Nepal. The second most-exported group of commodities was chapter-53: 'other vegetables textile fibres; paper yarn & woven fabrics

of paper yarn'. Annual average value of export of these commodities was Tk. 3.53 crore. It shares 13% of total export to Nepal. The top 10 groups of commodities all together share 97% of total export to Nepal. Appendix-G1 lists the groups of commodities that were exported to Nepal from Bangladesh in the 15 financial years according to descending order of their volume of export. It shows that all the groups of commodities were exported sporadically. Out of the 97 groups of commodities, commodities from 48 groups were exported to Nepal.

Table-4.9: Top 10 Most-Exported Commodity Groups From Bangladesh to Nepal

Commodity Group (Chapter Number and Name)	Average Annual Export (in Crore Tk.)	Percentage of Total Export to Nepal	Position
31- Fertilizers	19.26	73.40	1
53- Other vegetables textile fibres; paper yarn & woven fabrics of paper yarn	3.53	13.46	2
84- Electrical machinery & equipment & parts thereof; sound recorders & reproducers, television image & sound recorders & reproducers, & parts & accessories of such articles	1.10	4.18	3
30- Pharmaceutical products	0.40	1.54	4
61- Articles of apparels & clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	0.36	1.39	5
48- Paper & Paperboard; Articles or paper pulp or of paperboard	0.26	0.98	6
62- Articles of apparel & clothing, accessories, not knitted or crocheted	0.20	0.78	7
52-Cotton	0.14	0.53	8
39- Plastics & Articles Thereof;	0.12	0.45	9
4- Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	0.12	0.44	10
Total of 10 commodity groups		97.16	

Source: Created using collected data

Table 4.10 (see next page) lists the top 10 groups of commodities that had been imported from Nepal during the studied 15 years. Chapter-7: 'edible vegetables & certain roots & tubers' was found to top the list. Annual average value of these commodities was Tk. 16.74 crore. These commodities share 77% of total import from Nepal. The second most-imported group of commodities was chapter-10: 'cereals'. Annual average value of these

commodities was Tk. 2.44 crore. These commodities share 11% of total import from Nepal. All the top 10 groups of commodities share 98% of total import from Nepal. Out of the top 10 most-exported and top 10 most-imported groups of commodities, chapter-52: 'cotton' was found common, which indicates complementarities in trade between the two countries. Appendix-G2 lists the groups of commodities that were imported from Nepal over the 15 financial years in descending order of their volume of import. During this period commodities from 39 groups had been imported from Nepal. Import of all these commodities had been found sporadic.

Table-4.10: Top 10 Most-Imported Commodity Groups From Nepal

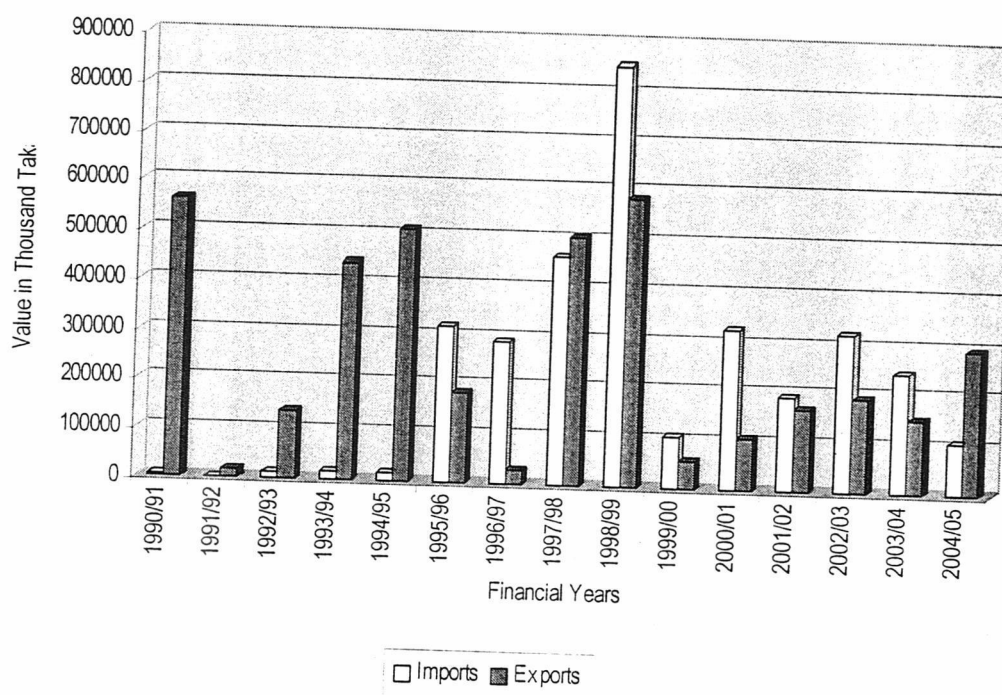
Commodity Group (Chapter Number and Name)	Average Annual Import (In Lac Tk.)	Percentage of Total Import from Nepal	Position
7- Edible vegetables & certain roots & tubers	1673.79	76.78	1
10- Cereals	243.50	11.17	2
55- Man-made staple fibres	98.30	4.51	3
23- Residues & waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	55.12	2.53	4
12- Oil seeds & oleaginous fruits miscellaneous grains, seeds & fruit, industrial or medicinal plants; straw & fodder	26.50	1.22	5
40- Rubber & Articles thereof	12.27	0.56	6
1- Live Animals	10.16	0.47	7
71- Natural or cultured pearls, Precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal & articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	5.12	0.24	8
52-Cotton	4.70	0.22	9
41- Raw hides & skins (other than furskins) & leather	4.61	0.21	10
Total of top 10 commodity groups		97.90	

Source: Created using collected data

Figure 4.5 (see next page) depicts Bangladesh's export and import relations with Nepal in the 15 years. As it has been noted earlier that Bangladesh has a trade-surplus relations with Nepal on the average, so is the reflection in the figure 4.5. Until the financial year 1994/95 Bangladesh had trade-surplus relations with Nepal. But since the financial year

1995/96, Bangladesh began to face trade-deficit relations with Nepal except the financial years 1997/98 and 2004/05. The figure depicts that both export to Nepal and import from Nepal are very much fluctuating.

Figure 4.5
Bangladesh's Trade with Nepal in 15 Years



Source: Created using collected data

4.8 Bangladesh-Pakistan Trade

Pakistan is the second largest trading partner of Bangladesh in SAARC. Table 4.11 (see next page) shows the top 10 most-exported groups of commodities from Bangladesh to Pakistan. Among the top 10 most-exported groups of commodities, chapter-53: 'other vegetables textile fibres; paper yarn & woven fabrics of paper yarn' was found to top the list. Its annual average export was found to be Tk. 169.05 crore and it shared 74% of total export to Pakistan. Chapter-9: 'coffee, tea, mate & spices' was found in the second position with an average annual export of Tk. 43.22 crore. Its share in total export to Pakistan was found 19%. These two groups of commodities were exported to Pakistan each of the studied 15 financial years. All the top 10 groups of commodities accounted for 98% of annual average export to Pakistan. Appendix-H1 shows the groups of

commodities that were exported to Pakistan in the studied 15 financial years in descending order of their volume of export. It shows that most of the commodities were exported sporadically.

Table-4.11: Top 10 Most-Exported Commodity Groups to Pakistan

Commodity Group (Chapter Number and Name)	Average Annual Export (In Crore Tk.)	Percentage of Total Export to Pakistan	Position
53- Other vegetables textile fibres; paper yarn & woven fabrics of paper yarn	169.05	73.77	1
9- Coffee, tea, mate & spices	43.22	18.86	2
63- Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing & worn textile articles; rags	3.72	1.62	3
12- Oil seeds & oleaginous fruits miscellaneous grains, seeds & fruit, industrial or medicinal plants; straw & fodder	2.07	0.90	4
14- Vegetable plaiting materials vegetable products nesi	1.91	0.83	5
30- Pharmaceutical products	1.71	0.74	6
31- Fertilizers	1.27	0.55	7
41- Raw hides & skins (other than furskins) & leather	0.88	0.38	8
62- Articles of apparel & clothing, accessories, not knitted or crocheted	0.51	0.22	9
83- Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances; parts thereof	0.46	0.20	10
Total of 10 commodity groups		98.10	

Source: Created using collected data

Table 4.12 (see next page) lists the top 10 most-imported groups of commodities that were imported during the 15 years of our study. Chapter-52: 'cotton' was found at the top of the list with an average annual import of Tk. 206.39 crore. Import of this group of commodities accounted for 48% of total import from Pakistan. The second-most imported group of commodities was chapter-10: 'cereals' with an average annual import of Tk. 44.22 crore. This group of commodities shared 10% of total import from Pakistan. Share of all these 10 groups of commodities in total import basket from Pakistan amounted to 82% annually on the average. Out of the top 10 most-exported and top 10

most-imported groups of commodities, chapter-62: 'articles of apparel & clothing, accessories, not knitted or crocheted' had been found common. Appendix-H2 shows year-wise distribution of import from Pakistan in descending order of the volume of different chapters. It reveals that most of the commodities had been imported continuously.

Table-4.12: Top 10 Most-Imported Commodity Groups From Pakistan

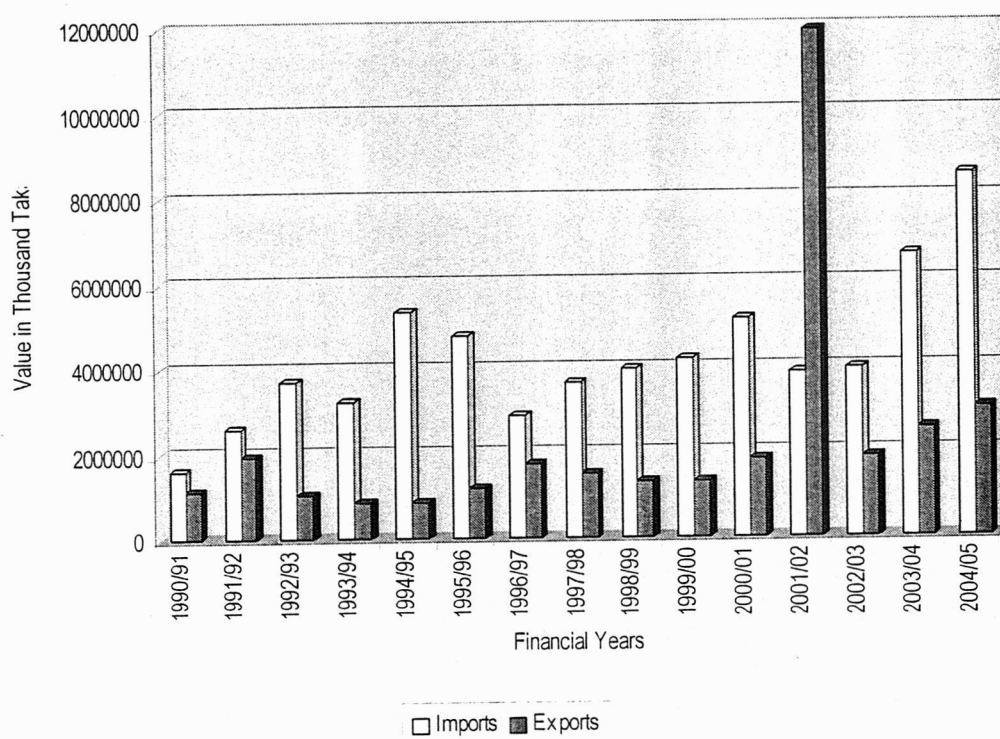
Commodity Group (Chapter Number and Name)	Average Annual Import (In Crore Tk.)	Percentage of Total Import from Pakistan	Position
52-Cotton	206.39	48.31	1
10- Cereals	44.22	10.35	2
60- Knitted or crocheted fabrics	23.77	5.56	3
55- Man-made staple fibers	15.65	3.66	4
62- Articles of apparel & clothing, accessories, not knitted or crocheted	14.46	3.39	5
83- Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances; parts thereof	13.49	3.16	6
25- Salt; sulphur; earths & stone; plastering materials; lime & cement	11.32	2.65	7
86- Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, & parts & accessories thereof	7.80	1.83	8
58- Special oven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery	6.97	1.63	9
39- Plastics & Articles Thereof;	6.32	1.48	10
Total of top 10 commodity groups		82.01	

Source: Created using collected data

Figure 4.6 (see next page) depicts a comparative picture of Bangladesh's export to Pakistan in relation to her import from Pakistan during the studied 15 years. Out of the 15 years, Bangladesh had earned trade deficit in 14 years except the financial year 2001/02 which shows a steep jump in Bangladesh's export to Pakistan. This was due to a steep rise in the export of chapter-53: 'other vegetables textile fibres; paper yarn & woven fabrics of paper yarn' to Pakistan in 2001/02. While the average export of chapter-53 was found to be Tk. 169 crore, its export in 2001/02 rose to Tk. 1,168 crore which was almost

7 times higher than the average of that particular group of commodities. In 1990/91 Bangladesh imported commodities from Pakistan of Tk. 161 crore and exported commodities to Pakistan of Tk. 114 crore and thereby had a trade deficit of Tk. 48 crore. In 2004/05 Bangladesh imported commodities from Pakistan of Tk. 853 crore and exported commodities to Pakistan of Tk. 305 crore and thereby faced a trade deficit of Tk. 548 crore.

Figure 4.6
Bangladesh's Trade with Pakistan in 15 Years



Source: Created using collected data

4.9 Bangladesh-Sri Lanka Trade

Table 4.13 (see next page) lists the top 10 most-exported groups of commodities from Bangladesh to Sri Lanka. These groups of commodities share 93% of total export of Bangladesh to Sri Lanka. Chapter-31: fertilizers' had been found to top the list. It was exported to Sri Lanka on an average of Tk. 6.98 crore annually. Its share in total export to

Sri Lanka was found 26%. The second most-exported group of commodities was chapter-63: 'other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing & worn textile articles; rags' with an average annual export of Tk. 4.84 crore. Its share in total export to Sri Lanka was 18% annually on the average. Appendix-I1 shows year-wise distribution of the groups of commodities that were exported in the studied 15 years of our study according to descending order of the volume of export of different chapters. Here we can find that although chapter-31: 'fertilizer' occupies the top position of the export list, commodities of this group were exported to Sri Lanka only for six years out of 15. Since the financial year 1996/97 these commodities had no longer been exported. Like 'fertilizers' most of the exported groups of commodities were exported sporadically.

Table-4.13: Top 10 Most-Exported Commodity Groups to Sri Lanka

Commodity Group (Chapter Number and Name)	Average Annual Export (In Crore Tk.)	Percentage of Total Export to Sri Lanka	Position
31- Fertilizers	6.98	26.15	1
63- Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing & worn textile articles; rags	4.84	18.15	2
53- Other vegetables textile fibres; paper yarn & woven fabrics of paper yarn	4.84	18.13	3
72- Iron and steel	3.68	13.81	4
30- Pharmaceutical products	1.40	5.23	5
52-Cotton	1.39	5.22	6
84- Electrical machinery & equipment & parts thereof; sound recorders & reproducers, television image & sound recorders & reproducers, & parts & accessories of such articles	0.51	1.91	7
56- Wadding, felt & nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes & cables & articles thereof	0.42	1.56	8
61- Articles of apparels & clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	0.41	1.55	9
3- Fish & Crustaceans, molluscs & other aquatic invertebrates	0.29	1.09	10
Total of 10 commodity groups		92.81	

Source: Created using collected data

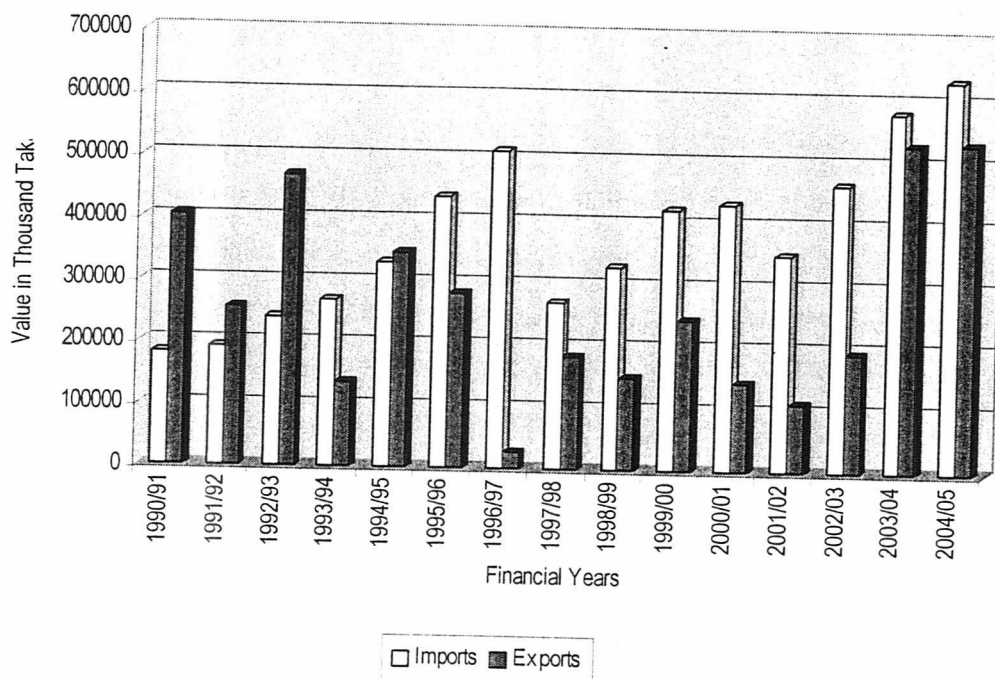
On the other hand, table 4.14 lists the top 10 most-imported groups of commodities from Sri Lanka to Bangladesh. These groups of commodities altogether accounted for 78% of total import from Sri Lanka. The topmost-imported group of commodities was chapter-15: 'animal or vegetable fats & oils & their cleavage products; prepared edible fats, animal or vegetable waxes' with an annual average import of Tk. 9.9 crore. Its share in total import from Sri Lanka was 26%. The second most imported group of commodities was chapter-40: 'rubber & articles thereof' with an annual average amount of Tk. 5.99 crore. Its share in total import from Sri Lanka was 16%. Out of the top 10 most-exported and top 10 most-imported groups of commodities, chapter-52: 'cotton' had been seen as common products, which indicate a complementary tendency of trade between the two countries. Appendix-I2 shows year-wise distribution of imported groups of commodities from Sri Lanka to Bangladesh according to the descending order of their volume of imports. It reveals that many of the commodities had been continuously imported during the 15 years of our study.

Table-4.14: Top 10 Most-Imported Commodity Groups From Sri Lanka

Commodity Group (Chapter Number and Name)	Average Annual Import (In Crore Tk.)	Percentage of Total Import from Sri Lanka	Position
15- Animal or vegetable fats & oils & their cleavage products; prepared edible fats, animal or vegetable waxes	9.90	26.37	1
40- Rubber & Articles thereof	5.99	15.96	2
52-Cotton	2.68	7.14	3
5- Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included (nesoi)	2.38	6.33	4
69- Ceramic products	2.10	5.60	5
38- Miscellaneous chemical products	1.84	4.90	6
86- Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, & parts & accessories thereof	1.26	3.34	7
39- Plastics & Articles Thereof;	1.21	3.21	8
35- Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues, enzymes	1.05	2.79	9
54- Man-made filaments	1.02	2.73	10
Total of top 10 commodity groups		78.36	

Source: Created using collected data

Figure 4.7
Bangladesh's Trade with Sri Lanka in 15 Years



Source: Created using collected data

Figure 4.7 depicts export and import relations of Bangladesh with Sri Lanka. It shows that the first three years from the financial year 1990/91 to 1992/93 and in the financial year 1994/95 Bangladesh's export to Sri Lanka were higher than its import from the same country. But in other years Bangladesh had trade deficit with Sri Lanka. The figure shows a fluctuating nature of Bangladesh's export to Sri Lanka. This is because the sporadic-nature of Bangladesh's export. Out of the top 10 most-exported groups of commodities, chapter 53, 63, 56 and to some extent chapter 30 show a continuous-export tendency. But recently, chapter-72: 'iron and steel' since the financial year 2002/03, and chapter-52: 'cotton' since the financial year 2000/01 had been exported unhindered and in a good amount. These two groups of commodities occupy 4th and 6th positions respectively in total export to Sri Lanka. As a result, export to Sri Lanka had increased noticeably in the financial years 2003/04 and 2004/05. On the other hand, Import from Sri Lanka shows a continuously rising tendency from the financial year 1990/91 to the financial year

1996/97. Then we see a little fluctuation but still rising tendency of import from Sri Lanka since the financial year 2003/04.

4.10 Experts' Opinion

Preceding analyses reveal that Bangladesh incurs huge trade deficit against SAARC countries especially against India. In the 14th SAARC summit concluded in New Delhi, the Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh had promised to allow duty free access to India before the end of 2007 to the South Asian neighbours who are Least Developed Countries and further reduce the sensitive list in respect of these countries. This is a very encouraging promise from the Indian Prime Minister especially for Bangladesh. Experts opine that the SAFTA rules of origin will be of little benefit to Bangladesh, because Bangladesh does not have a resource base that can add value to a product up to the percentage points required by the SAFTA rules of origin. Therefore, the Indian Prime Minister's promise will be of no value to Bangladesh. Dewan Sultan Ahmed¹ emphasizes on signing bilateral free trade agreement (FTA) with India alongside SAFTA. Because the SAFTA rules of origin will not allow Bangladesh to increase her exports to India by adding 30% or 40% value to a product. Therefore, he asks for relaxation in the rules of origin for Bangladeshi exportable products to India.

Dr. Mustafizur Rahman², in principle, is in favour of an FTA with India. But he argues that an FTA with India can be justifiable only if India gives duty-free access virtually to all Bangladeshi products without any sensitive list. In that case India might demand same market access for Indian products to Bangladesh along with some other facilities like transit, corridor, Chittagong Port, rail and road connectivity etc. Then Bangladesh has to think what she can offer to India taking into cognisance economic and other interests of Bangladesh. Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed³ believes that bilateral FTA with India will do nothing unless the mindsets of both the countries are changed. He suggested taking initiatives like

¹ Dewan Sultan Ahmed is Vice President, FBCCI. The researcher interviewed him on 28 April 2007. For details of the interview see Appendix-J annexed with this report.

² Dr. Mustafizur Rahman is Director (Research), CPD. The researcher interviewed him on 30 April 2007. For details of the interview see Appendix-J annexed with this report.

³ Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed is Professor, International Relations, Dhaka University. The researcher interviewed him on 1 May 2007. For details of the interview see Appendix-J annexed with this report.

joint investment/production, giving scholarships to the students of both the countries, which will help in changing the existing mindsets of mutual suspicions and build confidence. These three experts put emphasis on export diversification to get benefit from SAFTA.

Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed sees no food insecurity although Bangladesh imports a huge amount of food grain from India and the amount increases every year. He suggests maintaining a stable food price in the market through balancing timely food import of required amount taking into consideration Bangladesh's food production. He reminds the famine of 1974 in Bangladesh, which happened partially due to stop of food supply from the USA. Yet he thinks that Bangladesh now produces enough food to avoid such situation to happen again. Dr. Mustafizur Rahman opines that food import from the neighbouring countries should be seen as food security. Bangladesh imports from neighbouring countries because of cheap price. He suggested that Bangladesh should attain food self-sufficiency in certain critical food items like rice, onion, potato, tomato etc. He believes that Bangladesh has comparative advantage in producing these food items. What is needed is to support the agriculture sector through a holistic plan.

Chapter Five

Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Some challenges Bangladesh needs to fend off in South Asian economic integration. The big challenge is that her import from the SAARC countries had rocketed over the years studied in this study in relation to her scanty export to SAARC. Only 2.3% of Bangladesh's total export went to the SAARC countries in the financial year 2004/05. On the other hand, 17.7% of Bangladesh's total import came from the SAARC countries in the same financial year. Thus trade deficit of Bangladesh against SAARC had increased gradually during the studied 15 financial years. Trade deficit of Bangladesh against SAARC was Tk. 531 crore in the financial year 1990/91. This deficit rocketed to Tk. 12,302 crore in the financial year 2004/05. Another challenge for Bangladesh is that her export to SAARC countries is concentrated to a few products. Commodities from chapter-53: 'other vegetables textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn' only constituted almost 56% of Bangladesh's total export to SAARC followed by chapter-9: 'coffee, tea, mate and spices' which accounted for 9% of Bangladesh's total export to SAARC. Bangladesh's trade with SAARC is further complicated by the fact that out of the total trade deficit against SAARC, 96% was against India, and 4% against Pakistan. While the average annual trade deficit of Bangladesh against SAARC in the 15 years was Tk. 4800 crore, average annual trade deficit against India alone was Tk. 4576 crore. The third challenge for Bangladesh in SAARC comes from food security. Bangladesh is heavily dependent on her neighbours for import of cereals. Bangladesh annually imported 'cereals' on an average of Tk. 1064.60 crore from India, and of 44.22 crore from Pakistan in the studied 15 years. Other challenges include long sensitive list of the Contracting States, harmonization of standards, customs procedures, tests, and elimination of non-tariff and para-tariff barriers.

5.2 Recommendations

In spite of the relaxation for the LDCs in the SAFTA rules of origin, it is clear from the experts' opinion that Bangladesh will not be able to substantially increase her exports to SAARC countries especially to India. Therefore, in the short term, the Bangladesh government needs to negotiate bilaterally with India to drop the products of Bangladesh's export interests to India from India's sensitive list, and for duty-free access of those products. Further relaxation in the rules of origin should also be negotiated. Bangladesh government should give policy support to the private sector that will help them in diversifying export commodities. In the long term, Bangladesh government should negotiate with India to work out a comprehensive bilateral free trade agreement taking into consideration Bangladesh's economic and security interests. Negotiations should be inclusive of removing non-tariff and para-tariff barriers, harmonization of customs and other procedures.

Bangladesh must stride for acquiring self-sufficiency in the production of certain critical food items like rice, onion, potato, and tomato etc. If self-sufficiency in producing these food items can be achieved, in one hand this will enhance Bangladesh's food security, and will create job opportunities for many. On the other hand, food self-sufficiency will, to a large extent, reduce the trade gap that exists between Bangladesh and India. For this a holistic policy support to the agriculture has to be devised.

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Commodity Section		Chapter Number and Chapter Name	
6	Products of the Chemical or Allied Industries	28.	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes
		29.	Organic chemicals
		30.	Pharmaceutical products
		31.	Fertilizers
		32.	Tanning or dyeing extracts, tannins & their derivatives; dyes, pigments & other colouring matter; paints & varnishes; putty & other mastics; inks
		33.	Essential oils & resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations
		34.	Soap; organic surface-active agents, washing preprns. Lubricating preprns, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preprns. Candles & similar articles, modeling pastes, "dental waxes" & dental preprns, with a basis of
		35.	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues, enzymes
		36.	Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations
		37.	Photographic or cinematographic goods
		38.	Miscellaneous chemical products
7	Plastics & Articles Thereof; Rubber & Articles thereof	39.	Plastics & Articles Thereof;
		40.	Rubber & Articles thereof
8	Raw Hides & Skins, Leather, Furskins & Articles thereof; Saddlery & Harness; Travel Goods, Handbags & Similar Containers; Articles of Animal Gut (Other than silk worm gut)	41.	Raw hides & skins (other than furskins) & leather
		42.	Articles of leather; saddlery & harness; travel goods, handbags & similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut)
		43.	Furskins & artificial fur: manufactures thereof
9	Wood & Articles of Wood, Wood Charcoal; Cork & Articles of Cork; Manufactures of Straw, of Esparto or of Their Plaiting Materials: Basketware & Wickerwork	44.	Wood & Articles of Wood, Wood Charcoal;
		45.	Cork & Articles of Cork;
		46.	Manufactures of Straw, of Esparto or of Their Plaiting Materials: Basketware & Wickerwork
10	Pulp of Wood or of Other Fibrous Cellulosic Material; Recovered (waste & scrap) Paper or Paperboard; Paper & Paperboard & Articles thereof	47.	Pulp of Wood or of Other Fibrous Cellulosic Material; Recovered (waste & scrap) Paper or Paperboard
		48.	Paper & Paperboard; Articles or paper pulp or of paperboard
		49.	Printed books, newspapers, pictures & other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts & plans
11	Textiles & Textile Articles	50.	Silk
		51.	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn & woven fabric
		52.	Cotton
		53.	Other vegetables textile fibers; paper yarn & woven fabrics of paper yarn

Appendix-A: Section and Chapter Names of different commodities (As used in Bangladesh Bank documents)

Commodity Section		Chapter Number and Chapter Name	
1	Live Animals; Animal Products	1.	Live Animals
		2.	Meat and Edible meat offal
		3.	Fish & Crustaceans, mollusks & other aquatic invertebrates
		4.	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included
		5.	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included (nesoi)
2	Vegetable Products	6.	Live trees & other plants; bulbs, roots & the like; cut flowers & ornamental foliage
		7.	Edible vegetables & certain roots & tubers
		8.	Edible fruits & nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons
		9.	Coffee, tea, mate & spices
		10.	Cereals
		11.	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; insulin; wheat gluten
		12.	Oil seeds & oleaginous fruits miscellaneous grains, seeds & fruit, industrial or medicinal plants; straw & fodder
		13.	Lac; gums, resins & other vegetable saps & extracts
		14.	Vegetable plaiting materials vegetable products nesi
3	Animal or Vegetable Fats & Oils & their Cleavage Products; Prepared Edible Fat; Animal or Vegetable Waxes	15.	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats, animal or vegetable waxes
4	Prepared Foodstuff, Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar, Tobacco & Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes	16.	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates
		17.	Sugars and sugar confectionary
		18.	Cocoa & cocoa preparations
		19.	Preparation of cereals, flour, starch or milk, pastry cooks products
		20.	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants
		21.	Miscellaneous edible preparations
		22.	Beverages, sprits & vinegar
		23.	Residues & waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder
		24.	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes
5	Mineral Products	25.	Salt; sulphur; earths & stone; plastering materials; lime & cement
		26.	Ores, slag & ash
		27.	Mineral fuels, mineral oils & products of their distillation bituminous substances; mineral waxes

Commodity Section		Chapter Number and Chapter Name	
		54.	Man-made filaments
		55.	Man-made staple fibers
		56.	Wadding, felt & nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes & cables & articles thereof
		57.	Carpets & other textile floor coverings
		58.	Special oven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery
		59.	Impregnated coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use
		60.	Knitted or crocheted fabrics
		61.	Articles of apparels & clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted
		62.	Articles of apparel & clothing, accessories, not knitted or crocheted
		63.	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing & worn textile articles; rags
12	Footwear, Headgear, Umbrellas, Sun Umbrellas, Walking-sticks, Seat-sticks, Whips, Riding-crops & Parts thereof; Prepared Feathers & Articles made therewith; Artificial Flowers; Articles of Human hair	64.	Footwear, gaiters & the like; parts of such articles
		65.	Headgears and parts thereof
		66.	Umbrellas, Sun Umbrellas, Walking-sticks, Seat-sticks, Whips, Riding-crops & Parts thereof
		67.	Prepared feathers & down & articles made of feathers or of down artificial flowers; articles of human hair
13	Articles of Stone, Plasters, Cement, Asbestos, Mica or Similar Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass & Glassware	68.	Articles of Stone, Plasters, Cement, Asbestos, Mica or Similar Materials
		69.	Ceramic products
		70.	Glass and glassware
14	Natural or cultured pearls, Precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal & articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	71.	Natural or cultured pearls, Precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal & articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin
15	Base Metals and Articles of Base Metal	72.	Iron and steel
		73.	Articles of iron and steel
		74.	Copper and articles thereof
		75.	Nickel & articles thereof
		76.	Aluminium & articles thereof
		77.	Lead articles thereof
		78.	Zinc & articles thereof
		79.	Tin and articles thereof
		80.	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof
		81.	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons & forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal
16	Machinery and Chemical Appliances; Electrical	82.	Miscellaneous articles of base metal
		83.	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances; parts thereof

Commodity Section		Chapter Number and Chapter Name	
	Equipment; Parts thereof; Sound Recorders & Reproducers, Television image & sound Recorders & Reproducers; & parts and Accessories of such articles	84.	Electrical machinery & equipment & parts thereof; sound recorders & reproducers, television image & sound recorders & reproducers, & parts & accessories of such articles
17	Vehicles, Aircraft, Vessels & Associated Transport Equipment	85.	Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock & parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures fittings & parts thereof; mechanical (incl. Electro-mechanical) traffic signaling equipment of all kinds
		86.	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, & parts & accessories thereof
		87.	Aircraft, spacecraft & parts thereof
		88.	Ships, boats & floating structures
18	Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision, Medical or Surgical Instruments & Apparatus; Clocks & Watches; Medical Instruments; Parts & Accessories thereof	89.	Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision, Medical or Surgical Instruments & Apparatus; Parts & Accessories thereof
		90.	Clocks & Watches & Parts thereof
		91.	Musical Instruments; Parts & Accessories of such articles
19	Arms & Ammunition; Parts & Accessories thereof	92.	Arms & Ammunition; Parts & Accessories thereof
20	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	93.	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions & similar stuffed furnishings, lamps & lighting fittings nesoi; illuminated signs, illuminated name plates & the like; prefabricated buildings
		94.	Toys, games & sports requisites; parts & accessories thereof
		95.	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
21	Works of Art, Collectors' Pieces & Antiques	96.	Works of Art, Collectors' Pieces & Antiques
		97.	Miscellaneous National Provisions

SAARC [Exports]

Appendix-B: Exports to SAARC Countries from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters															(In Thousand Taka)	
Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
53	1576088	1088432	383352	482828	880114	1411881	2149221	1892820	1835492	3006164	2930671	13461527	2926361	3166194	3865726	41056871
9	242736	762324	729615	581258	380096	102577	259925	426308	525858	343725	538206	130931	348714	760567	703616	6836456
31	809240	107081	553609	969435	1221120	210823	0	477764	553347	0	12230	656	0	0	81419	4996724
3	3598	569	59	24736	39566	406413	286692	694339	752837	413724	341871	233591	278495	376615	760525	4613630
63	113459	317842	165165	67663	61909	244986	57403	87647	107466	382104	732248	140358	20189	38317	906252	3443008
41	76998	59212	10409	84614	123055	71478	77874	101394	64653	61117	113669	84127	172492	113989	209856	1424937
27	250	0	6214	0	0	474	0	0	0	0	0	0	294236	369962	629671	1300807
62	0	858	0	6697	8755	10175	4282	10316	26796	68408	81257	161601	256342	203105	97630	936222
72	1751	2049	10	0	0	1511	0	1261	0	8238	3185	6964	44013	340557	380430	789969
52	0	0	0	404	2673	6919	31804	158403	87928	1617	11754	65341	51712	122635	242491	783681
84	199	972	102	8396	18878	16386	15929	14471	34176	32998	108741	149176	86775	85205	74942	647346
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	0	8276	14934	40826	495055	559631
54	0	78	100	2982	94	0	1860	377870	142834	11349	3151	6785	315	1113	5423	553954
30	2253	3401	3534	3913	93	5604	21653	32795	37557	54079	56501	54800	86709	93310	92541	548743
15	4329	5947	22173	10702	6883	1545	6433	6218	14369	24382	14954	2640	30685	111882	194485	457627
39	0	2070	21	160	31	6	3328	7393	15803	15731	15908	30161	46489	109353	200120	446574
56	1915	11659	3512	2837	21269	22819	3123	3288	2929	12933	18450	70062	40308	66183	131615	412902
61	0	0	628	7353	12144	18280	16443	17822	22224	27096	21636	44273	32829	48519	108250	377497
12	17512	12814	22755	10881	15434	9504	13503	16375	20862	24091	28686	30847	18524	37000	37468	316256
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	337	12200	3371	6301	1666	2751	73840	189273	289739
14	2119	1086	2848	3113	19707	13158	19330	16091	19617	33506	36522	49170	43211	20004	6609	286091
57	0	0	349	0	785	784	0	1695	1139	0	1107	46	89181	121431	53602	270119
8	16	190	15	0	0	197	0	128	983	46614	8535	2697	31274	30952	132316	253917
48	90695	93714	21816	14017	6320	0	0	1064	112	22	1012	1384	2457	861	11068	244542
83	4687	3050	5660	4456	3861	2311	5419	8349	10755	7043	8794	5850	9493	28846	34048	142622
50	0	0	0	188	827	198	5940	49133	42706	1624	2704	0	5418	13639	18385	140762
58	0	1162	0	22	2250	1896	12504	35953	16357	1686	44669	862	964	8815	9911	137051
19	0	0	0	0	0	899	0	1801	3723	11783	11112	18947	28283	30387	29090	136025
20	0	0	0	34	0	0	10	0	1029	2354	4848	10001	13468	30465	36035	98244

Appendix-B: Exports to SAARC Countries from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters															(In Thousand Taka)	
Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
38	0	157	77	233	0	0	0	860	0	0	65	0	0	0	92122	93514
78	0	1091	1621	1175	1617	477	0	0	0	1575	2105	5272	16125	26731	34018	91807
97	2999	5804	4809	3944	2762	19101	8483	10370	9544	9058	6067	4119	2233	133	0	89426
25	0	1035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33528	20332	23659	78554
69	0	0	413	79	0	1077	1747	2854	844	8153	15543	13151	12844	8785	11020	76510
17	5061	6724	3464	8284	0	4543	5591	0	16	3575	0	0	3495	2423	19713	62889
28	1383	0	0	0	0	56329	0	1029	0	444	0	0	0	956	1892	62033
24	2992	1226	4848	0	0	0	0	334	100	3077	18936	239	9425	9046	7922	58145
5	0	258	4776	7537	4008	150	5281	1491	527	0	616	185	285	11509	18747	55370
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2279	1218	1681	1935	14142	33548	54803
29	10663	1134	1019	1835	2716	1153	2910	2409	5401	0	0	2263	11324	6041	2851	51719
95	579	708	2846	654	384	375	1090	5070	16128	1814	4914	115	581	6325	8323	49906
64	0	2760	0	788	20800	13547	52	4705	78	0	305	2318	0	416	2150	47919
60	0	0	0	0	0	583	0	0	207	5492	2249	7051	1797	3544	21579	42502
89	0	0	0	1953	0	750	233	0	0	0	391	387	1643	28164	6612	40133
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	11482	4606	0	36	770	156	1425	10708	10322	39505
55	0	507	0	157	1292	457	0	10882	15448	1204	151	0	0	234	1537	31869
7	0	435	0	0	72	410	262	564	16193	748	270	2314	1392	129	7635	30424
4	0	58	448	693	858	919	522	799	295	350	4058	107	9411	5698	3109	27325
49	1552	679	300	731	1896	778	1625	854	931	1440	1801	2242	4104	3572	4150	26655
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	14932	9553	0	24583
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	24042	24062
93	0	0	2616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	620	318	240	5503	11301	20598
88	0	0	0	0	11	0	1806	4089	3077	3971	2769	244	116	396	1572	18051
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7159	4423	4462	16044
82	834	10720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	921	0	0	2905	332	15712
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	188	2826	11834	14942
59	0	0	0	0	210	388	538	562	117	0	1935	6496	1231	78	2011	13566
46	82	0	62	1289	1132	187	1768	1000	165	217	2071	310	228	0	3364	11875
51	0	0	0	828	0	0	0	1695	28	355	219	524	971	705	2199	7524

Appendix-B: Exports to SAARC Countries from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters																(In Thousand Taka)	
Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total	
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	909	6010	6919	
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	839	1960	0	0	98	0	0	567	3353	6817	
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	349	0	230	0	173	1252	4618	6733	
42	0	1678	0	173	0	648	1211	171	974	0	363	0	0	852	436	6506	
81	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	2110	0	0	3705	159	0	0	0	6081	
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	80	4102	1233	5456	
1	0	775	0	94	1194	334	2533	32	0	0	0	0	0	278	0	5240	
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	69	1008	595	3436	5225	
33	0	0	0	0	36	334	114	450	0	54	869	533	543	356	946	4235	
32	0	0	414	0	0	0	0	353	0	0	0	1542	137	0	1422	3868	
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	491	152	0	199	304	1536	674	3759	
73	0	0	300	343	0	0	0	0	684	0	0	185	0	0	2030	3542	
94	0	0	86	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	2031	38	0	1273	0	3530	
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	270	272	602	520	2029	
16	0	0	0	392	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	1158	0	0	1650	
10	0	0	0	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328	933	1637	
86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1541	0	0	0	0	28	0	39	1608	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1104	0	43	0	0	185	0	0	116	1448	
44	0	402	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	577	0	0	1126	
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	748	0	764	
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	0	268	0	52	0	120	666	
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	0	314	602	
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	0	0	352	
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	259	
66	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	254	
67	0	0	0	0	198	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	0	0	0	206	
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Appendix-B: Exports to SAARC Countries from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters															(In Thousand Taka)	
Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2974277	2510661	1960045	2318247	2865169	2663466	3041867	4502383	4425735	4640409	5234714	14825809	5118226	6643321	10136337	73860666

SAARC [Imports]

Appendix-C: Imports of Bangladesh from SAARC Countries according to descending order of volume of different chapters															(In Thousand Taka)	
Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
52	2891446	4720009	6894974	7173581	9142753	12188234	15720491	12155745	10468554	12776712	14494059	11917608	9298582	14864593	16942734	161650075
10	0	0	8996	324896	5299010	15594488	1547929	10966571	30859115	5337058	10769564	7338159	19106433	22893250	29644630	159690099
83	532448	645538	567964	867082	1155826	1678041	2147449	2233939	2818656	2453155	5026589	4790912	5840049	6310532	11940321	49008501
86	243584	263149	340892	794910	2284363	2829476	2222628	1528458	1420581	2409313	3100791	3662152	5769064	5585666	5350819	37805846
27	111206	145819	825741	738024	1450572	1281214	1484657	1608233	1604317	1796312	3457421	2864236	4451723	6261131	8721482	36802088
7	101593	289936	251916	633164	81821	593058	866296	864746	1232497	1999553	2415056	2899556	2705775	6252536	8547722	29735225
25	767987	762149	922077	1632978	1659165	1916986	3292196	3144291	1588360	1965007	2594716	2024276	1782387	2276154	2413364	28742093
72	52218	36180	333183	427587	1552140	858081	1422779	1249313	1014091	1444804	2003406	2019354	4897004	2450042	4477937	24238119
23	858	1763	11658	45296	57466	142977	390621	718881	523069	934783	1819958	2439967	3338983	4285095	4077881	18789256
29	95070	197999	355635	420141	505480	650015	869903	919108	1194256	1160580	1753638	1877143	2289467	2745996	3445499	18479930
60	1051015	1152986	1296827	1820889	1558903	1362671	1065876	939937	825218	866768	1185429	982740	782732	907576	1428312	17227879
84	95228	89674	149197	248882	761769	1272140	898598	876243	693419	844653	2041063	2161301	1627766	2078127	3044947	16883007
55	199081	368069	535027	304792	653364	505810	654460	637703	697487	994598	1255140	1356598	1432608	2015560	3406814	15017111
76	111477	183129	650660	396295	367675	490157	781730	584399	611045	841968	1367514	1416875	1537215	1951792	2099762	13391693
32	97901	194632	339608	413421	538756	667155	837791	704728	667275	800210	1053561	1360992	1424247	1725209	1969543	12795029
40	359414	470841	566620	557202	398040	803339	907460	709806	654727	985039	855776	1142032	1239324	1389217	1682099	12720936
8	206204	226663	278573	535496	329802	512431	750623	736345	697558	708627	968854	1131601	1006211	1536319	1951520	11576827

Appendix-C: Imports of Bangladesh from SAARC Countries according to descending order of volume of different chapters														(In Thousand Taka)		
Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
39	19805	38091	87526	86784	201255	208944	264079	372482	347667	307531	688964	1128589	1649439	2837537	3221432	11460125
48	15236	52926	382199	131408	628172	654903	502316	333215	325852	690715	812041	973414	1231148	1190803	1087605	9011953
28	43934	91884	107709	104057	226035	131406	249104	257191	266671	466925	1134132	1119376	1233435	1515433	1975929	8923221
17	4066	87	81455	1594	5368	15873	248060	21894	54927	109895	501207	587176	3235060	1813334	263259	6943255
9	245602	474540	103904	335931	100210	573646	165420	172535	767660	561050	495814	410050	655994	801780	1065746	6929882
38	23041	26764	42238	79839	123532	146580	229052	184698	236168	318383	463553	499345	729814	951533	1505416	5559956
62	77120	123000	171503	150473	149254	270474	465523	820927	241420	432774	715446	467112	150513	337626	591631	5164796
31	3696	1577	4336	156129	1014495	855884	920545	335492	299252	149339	564675	286689	105627	80719	314428	5092883
54	51488	148420	298157	115109	175034	517796	221589	254758	193136	301909	540070	434564	374337	457623	979224	5063214
4	18007	38445	164098	70032	130552	106004	144788	317651	213660	355512	464334	581127	313139	129829	1449714	4496892
58	137803	230364	206318	156547	213549	367300	244369	220376	280314	407494	365916	229690	177209	171337	490224	3898810
70	51044	28897	104395	159739	253561	216539	243554	201967	230041	222149	434563	377743	361851	290816	339228	3516087
73	22587	25655	25096	62075	87184	193305	196169	156953	140544	199774	521036	189559	198154	489233	783712	3291036
24	31469	41379	133971	151530	222786	376234	302266	287061	264929	225354	288426	162968	203870	138967	231311	3062521
15	70896	58758	62237	94386	175860	166991	109926	125885	152589	315491	188837	148648	414588	403287	270630	2759009
59	37978	120176	161141	178598	236218	191267	118792	78062	125198	182041	272657	269807	239538	288323	219659	2719455
89	10419	16945	23858	26978	55107	64583	75316	78514	72451	96683	169440	237967	348769	332335	907147	2516512
33	892	488	6128	15473	28629	66203	97042	75856	113657	161410	192399	290813	425277	473719	515351	2463337
3	351	262	525	1373	37026	88134	183309	281452	302217	474763	560480	402456	30364	20187	7482	2390381
19	2944	7666	11867	36060	49875	140769	121428	159134	181239	161146	216542	235432	157075	85649	507739	2074565
61	194873	138596	142068	88013	185048	182941	228566	221617	86845	111918	85717	65186	30681	66433	154826	1983328
12	16832	21205	51591	37180	78080	108523	77815	70617	179762	253502	133386	167575	164739	197671	339962	1898440
49	28940	18730	35487	67747	88655	104254	113989	100778	187468	182046	246781	166514	152878	129517	158460	1782244
34	4976	8847	19364	38770	109529	291924	277040	151029	119511	69054	84877	90981	111071	209885	194858	1781716
30	5927	5335	6086	16382	18047	51263	78756	125028	184447	165806	163620	155679	201577	168185	134151	1480289
26	2566	11435	7876	1439	2206	177	12603	1093	3234	6061	3654	59092	129703	336534	861444	1439117
11	0	0	3146	3225	44453	286277	50335	16379	99817	10284	578750	129546	62267	58865	41691	1385035
35	10446	1299	3565	2194	5431	25059	25371	24395	34767	49802	83395	82137	142439	186165	398183	1074648
81	2281	5035	10495	33698	44302	58028	56256	67069	61588	92197	110613	92359	94117	97445	152772	978255
50	62380	56812	22989	70887	36075	23087	22744	59190	10444	14993	16674	89100	55171	206520	215241	962307

Appendix-C: Imports of Bangladesh from SAARC Countries according to descending order of volume of different chapters														(In Thousand Taka)		
Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
69	20580	13130	25440	51347	48341	71440	109525	53973	85540	52999	77093	68328	90029	88620	104701	961086
56	26679	18099	30971	60111	95301	33608	48704	53390	34363	27912	83823	50546	111802	134553	140041	949903
44	3692	5986	12973	14093	40998	52779	38535	34381	17882	42502	63120	98250	146068	208233	144674	924166
95	5591	13657	6453	11166	14202	31062	31264	31236	39500	65308	98013	66894	86208	156304	240879	897737
68	6637	16696	180448	16535	29924	32359	56415	41042	55465	78443	55933	60364	81010	109136	67645	888052
20	2723	9172	8720	16458	33633	30798	63883	75261	101733	75720	109660	72225	79510	87653	108894	876043
1	1475	9705	11283	25808	56653	105414	99359	19459	25917	31598	91769	28774	55802	122086	62749	747851
74	6985	32258	9552	7168	26217	22281	15431	48734	33701	40599	87506	94792	155225	82922	80132	743503
21	1937	0	2036	2911	7919	19780	18237	6869	13072	50097	90199	79738	31133	112273	290888	727089
51	20438	39936	37404	21603	16201	60841	91716	84927	44557	47054	59640	36902	67505	39820	51324	719868
85	6126	6048	10769	15830	17622	85764	358793	3679	4423	11700	9291	3816	23779	33115	104604	695359
82	3955	3251	10006	12766	11512	30064	21233	52327	57210	50051	157439	55329	41626	45719	51951	604439
93	347	236	65	772	710	591	48904	12902	59425	86931	88595	68392	73640	50300	69443	561253
91	4874	236	3053	3383	25767	543	3976	1872	136520	153313	115925	60728	14846	2779	2808	530623
94	4652	3296	7079	17687	24584	33643	18923	56468	39562	31575	40379	35436	81620	32369	68319	495592
41	1988	2659	59	1588	12760	1639	2329	3261	9193	6137	22461	22703	37135	156883	197502	478297
78	0	0	1131	115395	81940	3508	1096	1326	2330	28429	11891	1538	1679	113489	107420	471172
5	6638	8697	8501	13626	31165	30621	36900	26971	31980	34171	43867	38757	31375	34004	56485	433758
53	407	1442	1101	7933	10452	38217	103818	52132	14806	6311	35794	10549	18294	49075	67323	417654
97	16785	8725	196352	6232	536	3223	1884	5525	53512	45114	39149	9752	2566	18971	0	408326
63	12111	2591	12059	18696	6064	22847	41839	24386	37298	124771	41310	14664	8542	17872	21492	406542
13	2617	4149	3865	3740	6730	6541	12401	27843	18594	17183	25303	33657	38355	63544	79989	344511
92	0	42443	5099	799	61025	36374	0	44180	2008	846	6406	15555	18554	7007	98704	339000
64	259	519	317	81	12643	4898	5700	16395	25736	19901	35664	13279	25932	74842	76785	312951
18	0	129	0	1590	20429	22500	31768	31939	30468	41279	40704	37631	24897	22682	4788	310804
37	1772	3792	3557	5727	9296	12132	9255	12640	18445	18648	33594	32778	44823	47662	50013	304134
80	143	218	237	1002	9206	3978	7690	20345	9518	13854	69568	37201	43654	31543	39941	288098
71	1631	3327	6954	12637	4892	9359	13037	14709	7302	11669	17408	13247	24096	29428	31398	201094
79	0	74	333	16471	2084	7973	2179	5622	14144	16357	1839	750	99	609	92344	160878
42	495	0	1137	4770	29682	548	4670	2073	990	4972	13193	10906	7113	5548	15438	101535

Appendix-C: Imports of Bangladesh from SAARC Countries according to descending order of volume of different chapters														(In Thousand Taka)		
Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
88	0	0	88	80	45441	1762	2595	29459	58	8837	1267	0	3793	1146	2889	97415
6	1304	394	120	269	28841	1790	279	68	1328	16220	14049	6034	7243	633	8943	87515
77	0	485	410	1671	22946	7612	3883	7796	6719	1025	6022	5739	9574	8117	5271	87270
90	379	3645	2914	20467	3503	448	1735	5937	2959	5209	10496	9262	5901	1645	10083	84583
46	0	0	0	10121	2221	2451	5832	13503	12265	14368	9925	7867	1531	377	1436	81897
22	0	618	3992	5246	6899	0	4273	4111	2066	3139	15127	15007	5067	1808	6814	74167
47	163	0	335	471	108	1602	8652	2130	10345	0	7077	6484	156	860	34721	73104
66	1041	146	5201	19527	19479	6635	3605	1669	406	1105	2306	2113	1614	1120	3607	69574
96	0	0	0	319	0	0	108	0	519	4036	10682	14235	403	12953	8713	51968
14	0	155	63	582	0	51	951	0	9836	341	2751	5246	4033	2886	6613	33508
65	2017	1596	0	2353	17742	230	667	292	2204	1118	672	1887	950	899	860	33487
75	317	302	1410	1219	1224	2443	1409	0	268	0	2419	2187	6959	648	6404	27209
36	0	41	689	2547	6036	2727	0	0	407	29	1188	1834	248	2505	7182	25433
16	0	0	0	1205	0	0	0	0	0	1077	16877	0	0	1509	660	21328
57	917	317	239	1944	2306	346	1780	136	2447	418	321	2465	910	1269	1433	17248
45	8	70	0	1388	1386	342	1108	1358	746	2348	2253	1008	741	892	1827	15475
87	77	0	0	60	1516	2541	0	0	176	1372	302	276	1227	3386	3028	13961
43	0	0	0	518	8752	132	463	73	0	442	70	956	101	0	0	11507
2	0	0	0	120	1375	1173	102	1502	141	1533	640	1412	657	886	59	9600
67	0	0	62	0	177	0	0	0	0	684	46	0	218	0	0	1187
Total	8282089	11800394	17423353	20366318	33440873	50678251	43244515	47085645	64425784	46713886	69031560	62773689	83427657	102018665	133163058	793875737

Bhutan [Exports]

Appendix-D1: Exports to Bhutan from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters														(In Thousand Taka)		
Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2275	23208	108145	180500	314128
61	.	.	.	199	1509	106	.	3380	3403	12894	7362	29105	21511	18806	24720	122995
19	.	.	.	.	.	899	.	408	2257	2786	7193	14842	20699	21515	20615	91214
39	.	.	.	160	.	.	.	579	3271	11588	13717	13422	11046	11866	12591	78240
62	.	.	.	.	.	64	.	133	2884	4102	17111	13074	5153	4264	19839	66624

Appendix-D1: Exports to Bhutan from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
97.		5366.			1551	2740	5924	10287	5894.		165	201.				32128
83.			366.								4443	421	1146.		10258	16634
84.						278	1386	1207	968.		570	3332	5334	721	1439	15235
52.									131	292	426	10084.				10933
34.								337.		390	2421	644	207	2475	3851	10325
63.			5747.		1137.			328.		1631.		297	195.		131	9466
30.			1935	68	93	350	28	126	160	953	956	274	492	583	1021	7039
4.			448	693	739	919	522	799	295	350	1230	107	506.			6608
53	5544.				1061.											6605
29.					1620	284.							1028	2385	835	6152
57.			349.		785	561.		1695	1139.		1107.			112.		5748
77.									349.						4618	4967
72.										4046.					290	4336
3.				3761.				152.								3913
64.		2760.		273.		181	52	613.								3879
69.				79.		1077	896	974.			380.			246.		3652
7.		23.			72.				360.				113.		2565	3133
22.											777	1396.			650	2823
9.											281	289	193.		1644	2407
48.											189	835.		861	361	2246
46.								218.			1832.					2050
60.										470	1490.					1960
95.										116	1649.		189.			1954
41.						73	302	267	545.						481	1668
20.										246	127	583	91.		285	1332
11.								307	491.							798
42.				173.				82.							404	659
33.					36	334	114	162.								646

Appendix-D1: Exports to Bhutan from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
65.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	563.	.	563
74.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	540.	.	.	.	.	.	540
21.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	537	537
76.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	314	314
2.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	185.	.	.	.	185
49.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	98.	.	.	.	.	.	168
55.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	151.	.	.	.	.	151
38.	.	.	77.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65.	.	.	.	.	142
59.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39.	.	.	39
Total	5544	8149	8922	5406	8603	7866	9224	22054	22217	40502	63642	91366	91150	172542	287949	845136

Bhutan [Imports]

Appendix-D2: Imports from Bhutan according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
8	106885	97683	61999	302831	60453	147256	158204	202706	142709	155095	137530	133808	101626	211509	321728	2342022
25	24739	24188	8972	9102	17959	50605	22707	14224	26156	35894	52660	47427	36136	83316	123898	577983
9	20433	24540	4584	229.	.	541.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49278	99605
20	2723	6042	5185	5263	6065	8534	8428	5218	8587	6949	7261	6933	4496	4446	4041	90171
83	35.	.	.	1244.	.	.	.	2269	494	4640	64919	6144	595	595.	.	80935
28.	.	3134	1730	1615	2040	849.	.	.	611	245	373	1984	5470	13183	17681	48915
1	45.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	364	944	25731	570	0.	.	.	27654
39	3718.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5261	2765.	.	1492.	.	7857	21093
44	3238	4994	1349	1637.	.	968	87.	.	803.	.	648	879	2241	2387	81	19312
10.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4053.	.	.	.	.	11571.	.	15624
27	5544	3733	952	884	572	876	1464	502	484.	.	.	.	.	207.	.	15218
23.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1934.	.	3240	5689	2025.	.	.	12888
7.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6045	5160.	.	625	909.	.	12739
5.	.	194.	.	.	.	.	7324	2653.	.	892.	.	.	.	763.	.	11826

Appendix-D2: Imports from Bhutan according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
89.	.	.	387.	.	.	.	.	.	1395	635.	.	8401.	.	.	.	10818
33.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8840.	.	.	.	8840
32.	.	.	.	.	134.	.	.	.	1689	317.	.	2024	1380.	.	.	5544
29.	.	361	483.	.	.	.	.	.	2970	785.	.	.	.	544.	.	5143
79.	.	.	.	3865.	.	.	.	874.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4739
12.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3295	1026.	.	.	.	4321
86.	.	.	1950.	.	.	482.	.	.	.	1278.	.	.	.	.	.	3710
92.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2008	628.	.	.	.	.	.	2636
52.	.	.	28.	.	.	.	453.	.	.	.	.	357.	.	.	1377	2215
48.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	475.	.	.	.	1726.	.	.	2201
30	125.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	339	128	990	307.	.	.	.	1889
50.	.	.	.	.	1162.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1162
84.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	495	634.	.	.	.	1129
57.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1049.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1049
60.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1009.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1009
49.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	951.	.	951
24.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	914	914
26.	.	.	.	.	.	.	337.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	572	909
17.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	161.	.	.	.	651.	.	.	812
38	43.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	237.	.	.	.	.	401.	.	681
95.	.	.	.	.	.	200.	.	.	.	192.	.	230.	.	.	.	622
18.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	613	613
3.	.	.	525.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	525
66.	.	.	.	.	.	523.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	523
14.	.	.	.	522.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	522
72.	.	.	.	.	511.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	511
37.	.	.	.	.	.	481.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	481
56.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	440.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	440

Appendix-E1: Exports to India from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
56.		644.			3369	11594.		962	968	8498	768	54986	36637	59036	119156	296618
39.							1463	5420	9243	2626	1965	15284	28723	75798	154910	295432
57.												46	88787	121319	52507	262659
8.									970	46570	8535	2697	31274	30952	131536	252534
34.									10147	2981	3880	1022	2400	62165	167257	249852
48	77936	83515	21673	7142	272.			938.				25	529.		9721	201751
72	1751.									83	860	881	793	22992	134858	162218
15	4329	5947	22173	10702	6883	1545	6433	6218	14369	24382	14954	365	7477	3737	12851	142365
50.				188	90	198	5940	49133	42706	1624	2704.		5418	13639	18022	139662
58.				22	2250	1896	12504	33869	16357	1108	44661	273	224.		5206	118370
61.			628	4023	2187	206	763	6752	18080	6174	5149	13944	9304	14327	25711	107248
20.									1029	1565	4316	9418	13377	30312	35038	95055
38.															92122	92122
78.		1091	1621	1175	1617	477.				550	289	5272	16125	15777	34018	78012
25.													33528	20332	23635	77495
17	5061	6724	3464	8284.		4543	5591.			3575.			3379	2423	19713	62757
69.							545	1880	844	3622	8484	11219	12844	7233	9327	55998
22.										240	441	285	1325	14083	32898	49272
19.								1393	1466	8431	3919	4105	6878	8443	7939	42574
5.				3363	954	150	5281	1491	527.		616	185	285	9478	16722	39052
65.							11482	4606.		36.		98	835	9239	9833	36129
83.						31	55	2682	1262	15	92	971	468	20504	9382	35462
55.				157	1292	117.		10882	13635	103.				234	1537	27957
7.		412.						466	15646	748.		2210	1145	129	4803	25559
37.												98	14932	9553.		24583
71.													20.		24042	24062
49	1515	524	230	731	943	584	785	553	739	1241	1424	1850	3142	3543	4008	21812
60.						583.			207	2080	759.		209	811	14977	19626

Appendix-D2: Imports from Bhutan according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
51.	.	.	.	403.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	403
31.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	400.	.	.	400
68.	.	.	.	.	.	79.	.	.	121.	191.	.	.	.	.	.	391
74.	.	.	.	.	.	389.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	389
58.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	312.	312
73.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	244.	.	.	.	.	.	244
62.	.	.	.	.	.	.	109.	111.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	220
19.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	218.	.	.	.	.	.	218
70.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	158.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	158
21.	.	.	128.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	128
97.	.	123.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	123
Total	167528	164992	88272	327595	88896	211783	199113	229155	197648	220581	305067	225253	158863	330782	528352	3443880

India [Exports]

Appendix-E1: Exports to India from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
53	661055	133186	100501	301001	541117	500883	736731	775173	1027733	1921093	1643691	1607231	1433902	1432371	1622260	14437928
3.	.	569.	.	12049	35883	367773	280271	677934	752837	413724	341871	233397	278495	372093	749477	4516373
63.	.	.	.	.	2542	5745	3062	10206	40715	310110	718001	138653	12455	15548	879732	2136769
27.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	294236	369962	629671	1293869
41	67821	55464	5889	84297	115817	65131	62774	100516	58136	57168	109597	73476	105526	111856	171057	1244525
31.	.	.	58240	377118	423635	11751.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	870744
62.	.	63.	.	2055	7291	3519	3969	9524	10049	62161	55224	137817	229484	184742	16708	722606
74.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8276	14934	40826	495055	559091
54.	.	.	.	84.	.	.	1860	377870	142834	11349	879	6785	114.	.	5332	547107
52.	.	.	.	372	2673	6507	31804	158403	87797	1325	896	54807	25026	62300	98846	530756
84.	.	.	20	1390	428	623	1995	4004	23007	19668	81852	107538	21026	34673	30382	326606
9	29932	308	82197	34102.	.	5516	16572	21269	21871	35118	4958	3154.	.	6205	42250	303452

Appendix-E1: Exports to India from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
97	2864	.	.	2014	239	7385	979	83	650	753	462	2057	1243	.	.	18729
93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	620	318	240	5503	11301	17982
21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94	188	2826	11297	14405
30	.	.	.	3845	.	.	632	.	1212	792	961	114	.	1326	5129	14011
29	10655	839	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	288	.	.	11782
51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1695	28	355	219	524	971	705	2199	6696
35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	909	4898	5807
64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4092	78	.	77	1379	.	40	112	5778
12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	2334	3168	5538
26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	117	.	.	69	1008	595	3436	5225
24	.	1226	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	28	.	.	.	3692	57	5103
82	834	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	921	.	.	2905	332	4992
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1543	3390	4933
59	.	.	.	.	210	388	538	540	117	.	.	.	.	78	2011	3882
81	107	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3705	.	.	.	.	3812
95	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1145	1018	.	115	.	.	1467	3745
89	.	.	.	494	.	750	233	.	.	.	312	110	.	.	1716	3615
23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	.	.	65	3353	3516
28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	444	.	.	.	956	1892	3292
42	.	1618	.	.	.	84	84	.	746	.	.	.	.	446	32	3010
33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	288	.	54	677	533	543	60	634	2789
73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	684	.	.	.	.	.	2030	2714
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2435	.	.	.	.	.	.	278	.	2713
11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	.	152	.	199	.	1536	674	2657
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2260	.	.	.	345	2605
32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1542	137	.	152	1831
16	.	.	.	392	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1158	.	.	1550
46	82	.	.	16	489	106	.	.	108	.	.	.	.	.	644	1445

Appendix-E1: Exports to India from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters (In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
77.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	111.	.	.	230.	.	173	843.	.	1357
94.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1273.	.	1273
2.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1104.	.	43.	.	.	.	.	.	116	1263
10.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	328	864	1192
75.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	602	520	1122
40.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41.	.	80	497	38	656
44.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28.	.	577.	.	.	605
88.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	165	302	467
68.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	352.	.	.	352
13.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	226.	.	.	.	.	.	120	346
43.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	259	259
67.	.	.	.	.	198.	.	.	44.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	242
76.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	242.	.	.	242
47.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	206.	.	.	.	206
66.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74.	.	74
14.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68.	.	.	.	.	.	68
86.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28.	.	39	67
70.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Total	863942	292130	296636	855016	1150379	998085	1195885	2269093	2318428	2951648	3071396	2503664	2742484	3216214	5975026	30700026

India [Imports]

Appendix-E2: Imports of Bangladesh from India according to descending order of volume of different chapters (In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
10.	.	.	.	3219	3293316	14935431	1435685	10746829	29212349	4275594	9940508	7337395	19075206	22806638	29612967	152675137
52	1715897	2736061	4143029	5522467	7187946	9600638	14353791	10456536	9342983	11143930	12367923	10597585	7285497	11279665	12456744	130190692
83	513681	629109	554616	721528	1078092	1546730	2070571	2063377	2676406	2339262	4760911	4622295	5665649	6097433	11471866	46811526
86	239537	259997	331740	785468	2254644	2810280	2078999	1509909	1403391	2362845	2967664	3482323	5532168	5383834	5040366	36443165
27	103858	142086	677428	709332	1415418	1151068	1415510	1588079	1543590	1738129	3361022	2794535	4399988	6204208	8671561	35915812

Appendix-E2: Imports of Bangladesh from India according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
25	589293	601041	799944	1562645	1572964	1797098	3124457	3006258	1453701	1749309	2415008	1868770	1635047	2065021	2190858	26431414
7	97497	289872	242429	620882	81821	317379	587280	464843	670371	1845540	2107679	2717846	2529755	5405473	8362178	26340845
72	51827	36180	333183	426742	1551603	857197	1422779	1249313	1010150	1439254	2002957	1965255	4886824	2447767	4466444	24147475
23	640	227	11658	42579	57466	142977	390433	715701	521135	934532	1809150	2412854	3251919	4221086	4040038	18552395
29	91268	193093	320186	391418	461673	607836	824251	879387	1147067	1153246	1743265	1864619	2288144	2729403	3434323	18129179
84	67724	74556	137404	233783	705949	1220932	870431	827858	676384	815156	1999331	2088091	1589571	2060922	3016141	16384233
60	972210	1022608	1050178	1283435	1210830	1094796	863603	738146	650078	715129	962950	777951	681432	633567	927834	13584747
76	108721	177006	644348	393121	364408	488850	780876	583292	608334	840621	1361482	1386832	1510759	1951193	2099762	13299605
55	148189	334196	434860	241728	460040	382769	516655	482461	558038	904167	1188277	1236769	1178015	1671195	2667776	12405135
32	93327	138114	297025	387889	511891	637653	804652	666172	637075	778208	922043	1148325	1366917	1666982	1902168	11958441
40	320791	401831	467967	489171	346023	719274	856551	661565	595574	929786	762292	1087782	1151104	1308088	1609318	11707117
39	16039	25502	58742	64345	177474	189980	249182	347612	319132	262545	592912	1007067	1429594	2705428	2835118	10280672
48	9260	52921	378966	120576	612933	646076	499898	330911	324518	684690	806660	956512	1214783	1159397	1062510	8860611
8	73320	107218	204097	204221	249356	346854	558067	512151	533487	504759	794158	956861	848009	1288505	1582494	8763557
28	43324	79495	105836	101901	222878	129990	248309	241757	258320	448421	1127733	1086886	1196840	1494194	1832197	8618081
17	4066	87	81455	1050	4707	11747	235988	14709	45526	103825	455326	528979	3187353	1650323	239046	6564187
9	222422	378509	97662	328916	93112	509092	132420	127789	729025	519649	485226	408587	650481	779031	988982	6450903
38	21462	26400	36601	65124	107852	132409	196625	181579	227120	284479	424570	472460	717377	856825	1430261	5181144
31	23	1577	1872	151390	1014495	855884	920545	335492	299252	149339	564675	97358	105227	80719	247220	4825068
4	18007	38445	164098	70032	126498	105737	144358	312121	211644	351308	448066	570212	313139	129605	1424888	4428158
54	48098	134555	277863	97321	160021	505128	202446	230731	164938	255318	466456	341955	324255	378992	825744	4413821
70	50825	28668	104395	159522	246453	213440	224999	190768	218075	215195	433375	364318	357681	253156	320589	3381459
73	22587	23327	25012	61243	84701	167245	186634	148227	132264	196300	516709	181462	189671	482467	775378	3193227
24	31335	41379	133807	151455	222474	375729	302024	279307	249305	217721	262977	148980	185776	128420	216828	2947517
62	69364	114699	153878	131706	55200	119515	203331	505680	86439	173829	253484	145077	129338	268142	498818	2908500
58	104125	196358	136144	80759	126957	226693	201917	155076	196281	324305	297450	177596	111794	135784	296511	2767750
33	885	455	5988	15426	28629	65439	96159	75637	113109	157745	185559	278206	416033	470266	493016	2402552
3	43	262		1311	35556	88134	183309	281452	302217	474763	560480	402456	29867	19868	6740	2386458

Appendix-E2: Imports of Bangladesh from India according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
89	7433	9966	19926	21661	47938	51145	65963	62900	59963	87909	158540	215073	332445	323203	881285	2345350
59	29974	94510	156116	163583	215132	159430	106710	64455	106447	138453	217562	140465	48596	110710	100210	1852353
49	27659	17967	34084	64238	87025	102785	105565	99868	186403	181980	244634	165898	152313	128535	156876	1755830
34	4894	8689	18542	37973	109127	291119	262746	149759	111173	67917	84522	84892	108074	202169	180034	1721630
12	15601	19622	48199	34121	72162	65385	71996	58368	96674	216095	119781	162574	158362	178375	317736	1635051
61	190853	130971	121507	63711	160809	132697	184231	110498	55454	80118	30806	51701	19347	60026	114617	1507346
26	2212	11230	7876	1439	2206	177	12266	1093	3234	6061	3654	59092	128784	336534	860712	1436570
11			3146	3225	26671	281428	49170	10360	18457	10284	577624	129546	57056	58865	41691	1267523
19	2944	7666	11867	19511	34177	102833	63888	57421	122534	73510	98416	82753	49350	67929	466728	1261527
15	631	683	1011	1897	33196	15662	26143	37293	59992	143272	84496	77518	256152	234800	214937	1187683
30	5613	4199	5868	13700	14172	42765	56887	112983	162861	143083	112169	96999	159429	120821	99483	1151032
81	2146	4952	9253	32636	40412	47999	53889	62075	56426	88609	110054	89849	84726	81261	144738	909025
56	23721	12027	26403	57068	80361	21098	40681	52142	33911	27895	83720	49260	109435	131538	137844	887104
35	10446	481	1943	509	3454	14743	20218	22138	25204	41284	67908	75352	114738	159910	317500	875828
44	335	992	11624	12456	40998	45598	37453	32219	15104	36016	53200	94894	118799	197904	140333	837925
68	6070	16554	180082	15653	26657	29917	55600	40595	55079	45258	52214	57396	79108	104408	65695	830286
95	4059	13657	3857	9357	12584	30063	24456	22339	33434	56031	89221	58519	81838	147427	231932	818774
50	50000	56812	19093	23854	14180	17317	22744	38076	8627	11765	16674	83440	49023	191625	209155	812385
74	6985	32258	9408	7133	11066	21882	15337	48734	26607	40599	87506	94173	155225	82922	77296	717131
1	960	6073	10146	25581	52651	102988	97727	16331	19287	30654	66038	28204	55802	118572	62749	693763
21	1937		1297	2616	6286	19047	17582	5702	12304	34648	78126	76906	28720	112081	285626	682878
85	6126	6048	10769	15830	17622	85764	357918	3679	4423	11700	9291	3816	6277	26112	71883	637258
69	9050	7189	16690	13352	16038	28519	49651	28786	46038	52608	53209	58305	79027	76904	101597	636963
82	3755	3251	8454	8422	5812	20353	11879	45059	42033	49163	156490	52372	41067	44727	51951	544788
93	347	236	65	772	710	195	48049	12117	59031	86690	78406	54311	65882	47219	53642	507672
91		67		1700	19157	410	2772	1251	136199	151809	112276	52735	14279	489	1294	494438
78			1131	115395	81940	3508	1096	1326	2330	28429	11891	1538	1679	113489	107420	471172
51	9109	30760	20160	14342	13046	22641	34589	29282	19991	23159	52275	32635	64896	39820	31732	438437

Appendix-E2: Imports of Bangladesh from India according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
20.		2980	111	4185	11833	1071	895	4634	38010	45282	50438	32628	58181	69087	95083	414418
53	407	343	463	7933	10452	37625	103649	50010	14806	1893	30346	10549	18068	44566	67323	398433
97	15758	7849	172690	6232	535	3223	1525	3399	51807	35032	22075	6622	2222	18971		347940
63	10954	1884	12059	12387	2592	3896	38953	21302	37007	121836	34291	6506	7031	15564	18999	345261
13	2011	2578	3350	3404	6618	6240	12104	27843	18594	16428	25233	33657	36994	63148	77717	335919
94	2789	1534	1967	9683	15005	18290	12586	36434	19268	17247	26782	19842	66291	22669	55650	326037
18.		19.		1590	19191	22450	31768	31939	30468	41279	39025	36802	24897	22682	4175	306285
64	155	126	317	81	7167	4898	5093	12092	21872	19901	33891	12826	24960	74489	74616	292484
80	143	218	237	621	9206	3978	7690	20345	9518	13572	69527	34419	43654	31543	39941	284612
37	1772	3691	3007	5103	9090	11651	7137	12006	17720	18571	32049	31214	33528	43160	41552	271251
71	1407	3327	6954	7475	4892	9359	13037	12184	7302	11669	17095	13160	23864	28839	30431	190995
79.		74	333	2250	1631	7582	2179	4748	13516	16357	1839.		99	609	92344	143561
41	1988	2659	59	1522	5966	1639	1926	201	190	6035	17831	18599	2413	12805	41267	115100
88.			88	80	45441	1762	2595	29459	58	8837	1267.		3677	1146	2889	97299
42	495.		1137	2256	29682	210	84	1961	808	4972	13193	10518	6704	5548	11278	88846
6	1304	332.		91	28540	1790.		68	1328	16220	14049	6034	6788	633	8943	86120
77.		485	410	1671	20077	7612	3883	7796	6719	423	6022	5739	9574	7244	5271	82926
90	175	2566	2914	20385	2570	148	1735	5937	2959	5041	9634	8795	5409	1645	10083	79996
47	163.		335.		108	1602	8652	2130	10345.		7077	6484	156	97	34721	71870
46.				10121	2221	2451	5533	12986	11371	6252	9495	4835	1531	377	1436	68609
66	1041	146	4652	19527	19479	6112	3605	1669	406	1105	2306	1661	1614	1120	3607	68050
22.		316.		3494	6899.		4273	3382	1785	3139	13795	14877	5067	1808	6814	65649
5	765	9	181	1565	10695	5110	3673	5650	3621	7340	9730	6905	3664	2751	1889	63548
96.				319.			108.		519	4036	10682	11897	403	12953	8713	49630
65.		1596.		2353	16864	230	667	292	2204	1118	672	1887	887	899	860	30529
14.		155	63	60.		51	951.		9836	341	2751	4666	3266	1772	6613	30525
75	317	302	1410	1219	1224	2443	1409.		268.		2419	2187	4862	648	6404	25112
36.		41	689	1423	6036	2451.			407	29	922	457.		2505	7182	22142

Appendix-E2: Imports of Bangladesh from India according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
92.	.	.	.	.	1049.	.	.	.	.	218.	15555	0	318	4574	21714	
16.	.	.	.	246.	.	.	.	.	.	1005	16877.	.	1509.	.	19637	
45	8	70.	.	1388	1386	342	685	1358	746	2348	2253	1008	741	892	1827	15052
57	917	317	239	1944	2306	346	1618	136	661	418	321	2465	910	183	1433	14214
87	77.	.	.	60	1516	2541.	.	.	176	1372	302	276	301	3386	2323	12330
43.	.	.	.	518	8752	132	463	73.	.	442	70	956	101.	.	.	11507
2.	.	.	.	120	1195	1173	102	1502	141	1533	449	1375.	.	886	59	8535
67.	.	.	62.	.	177.	.	.	.	.	565	46.	.	.	.	.	850
Total	6315151	8816311	13384655	16534746	27679364	44925876	39358519	42449110	59030934	41685754	62783735	58109816	78453499	94208424	123339397	717075291

Maldives [Exports]

Appendix-F1: Exports to Maldives from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
41.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	660	1544.	.	623.	.	1370	4197
30.	.	.	.	.	.	969.	.	.	.	.	.	602.	.	.	.	1571
3.	.	.	.	.	.	343.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	343
52.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	282.	.	.	.	.	282
54.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	251.	.	251
62.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	182	61	243
63.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	203.	.	.	.	.	203
61.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	54.	.	.	.	.	122
39.	.	82.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82
Total	0	82	0	0	0	1312	0	0	0	728	2083	602	623	433	1431	7294

Maldives [Imports]

Appendix-F2: Imports from Maldives to Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters (In Thousand Taka)

Imports	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
52.	.	.	.	.	743	9880	11730	8991	23655	1622	13696	3192	660	4479	10512	89160
15.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63113	.	.	.	.	.	63113
55.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7932	9582	1786	2074	18074	1906	7975	.	49329
39.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2259	268	.	8851	.	10252	1891	6115	29636
58.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19782	.	.	19782
54.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5812	2302	4400	1570	3729	17813	17813
83.	.	.	.	.	.	.	278	562	1761	142	5442	4317	.	.	4839	17341
60.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1450	3240	4176	.	.	2799	.	508	12173
28.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10691	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10691
62.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1126	6133	.	.	.	.	7259
44.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6474	.	188	6662
32.	.	.	.	.	.	725	.	.	.	.	.	.	4507	.	1047	6279
48.	.	.	.	.	817	922	.	.	120	1750	737	656	.	.	.	5002
12.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4417	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4417
53.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4068	.	4068
84.	.	.	.	.	.	360	.	.	.	3373	.	.	.	.	.	3733
95.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3275	3275
50.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3160	.	.	3160
61.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2789	.	.	.	.	.	290	.	.	3079
89.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2771	.	.	.	.	.	2771
29.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1535	.	133	.	.	.	.	.	1668
40.	.	.	.	226	.	126	.	.	.	923	.	.	.	.	.	1275
17.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	573	.	.	573
42.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	388	.	.	.	.	388
72.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	353	.	.	.	.	.	353
13.	.	.	.	280	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	280
73.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	237	.	.	237

Appendix-F2: Imports from Maldives to Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters (In Thousand Taka)

Imports	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	218	.	.	218
91	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	149	.	.	149
86	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	.	.	.	.	80
Total	0	0	0	506	1560	12013	14797	37837	38626	77221	46872	28929	55407	19983	30213	363964

Nepal [Exports]

Appendix-G1: Exports to Nepal from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters (In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
31	541375	.	128029	431339	498021	164968	.	477764	553347	.	12230	51	.	.	81419	2888543
53	.	.	627	333	.	2000	13392	13496	14293	25360	67815	126650	99228	85026	81628	529848
84	199	818	82	.	787	1569	3412	1812	6827	9535	13361	23481	38951	30846	32717	164397
30	.	.	102	.	.	3234	4424	5182	2070	4029	2887	4374	7923	12611	13902	60738
61	.	.	.	.	.	.	556	2293	434	421	571	136	773	805	48699	54688
48	12759	10199	.	6875	6048	.	.	.	.	.	133	348	1928	.	211	38501
62	.	.	.	316	.	219	.	.	4944	1886	2462	7183	5416	2431	5653	30510
52	.	.	.	32	.	412	.	.	.	.	.	.	18656	1034	837	20971
39	.	1950	.	.	.	.	.	347	1268	.	59	500	3510	5527	4675	17836
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8905	5698	2764	17367
63	.	.	.	.	1122	7058	2446	.	.	1081	145	.	.	.	920	12772
9	7394	3588	.	.	1501	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12483
72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3440	1250	3255	1110	1147	.	10202
60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2942	.	.	868	861	4730	9401
97	.	.	3598	.	557	1388	511	.	132	77	646	545	990	.	.	8444
83	.	1244	.	845	.	.	3948	.	848	.	.	.	.	.	.	6885
27	250	.	6214	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6464
58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1691	4477	6168
24	2992	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3049	.	.	.	.	.	6041
56	.	.	.	.	.	722	.	.	.	.	2905	.	.	.	.	3627

Appendix-G1: Exports to Nepal from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
64.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	939.	.	376	1602	2917
78.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1025	1816.	.	.	.	.	2841
65.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	770	58	590	906	489	2813
22.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2039.	.	.	610	59.	.	2708
46.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14.	.	.	.	.	2679	2693
41.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	2198.	.	148.	.	.	.	2384
49.	.	.	.	.	953.	.	840.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1793
19.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	706	429	254	1389
20.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	543	405.	.	.	.	173	1121
35.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1112	1112
69.	.	.	20.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	195.	.	.	211	580	1006
33.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	192.	.	.	296	312	800
89.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	277	103.	.	290	670
32.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	353.	.	.	.	.	.	.	305	658
55.	.	.	.	.	.	340.	.	.	.	306.	.	.	.	.	.	646
29.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	579.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	579
95.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102.	.	.	.	.	392.	.	.	494
7.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	270	104	104.	.	.	478
54.	.	78	100	137	94.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	409
77.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	409.	.	409
50.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	363	363
13.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	268.	.	.	.	.	268
42.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	228.	.	.	.	.	.	.	228
34.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	144.	.	.	144
94.	.	.	.	.	.	102.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102
16.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100.	.	.	.	.	.	100
3.	.	.	.	.	64.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64
25.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	24

Appendix-G1: Exports to Nepal from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
Total	564969	17877	138772	439877	509147	182012	29529	501928	584429	58045	108380	168049	190907	150363	290815	3935099

Nepal [Imports]

Appendix-G2: Imports from Nepal to Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Imports	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
7	4096	.	9487	12282	.	271989	279016	399903	561721	94792	297637	179825	134119	209154	56658	2510679
10	.	.	.	.	.	5591	.	42497	279652	5970	11746	.	.	.	19801	365257
55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1893	.	.	.	5638	139464	.	457	147452
23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	251	1188	.	44908	23345	12990	82682
12	444	833	.	.	96	19773	783	868	1268	1720	7074	1938	1161	1444	2344	39746
40	.	.	2027	.	672	4390	1075	.	.	3389	6275	584	.	.	.	18412
1	271	2592	1137	120	4002	2352	1632	3128	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15234
71	.	.	.	5162	.	.	.	2525	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7687
52	.	.	.	.	.	5925	.	.	1123	.	.	.	.	.	.	7048
41	.	.	.	.	6794	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	123	.	6917
72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6414	6414
56	.	.	.	.	6211	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6211
25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2293	1593	.	1072	.	.	.	45	5003
11	.	.	.	.	.	4338	622	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4960
70	.	.	.	.	.	.	4327	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4327
29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2101	.	.	1909	4010
9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	3729	.	3845
68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3426	.	3426
8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2357	477	.	.	.	.	.	2834
17	.	.	.	.	.	.	292	.	2514	.	.	.	.	.	.	2806
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	152	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2639	2791
83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2744	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2744
73	.	.	.	.	.	2175	.	.	.	253	.	.	.	.	.	2428

Appendix-G2: Imports from Nepal to Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters (In Thousand Taka)

Imports	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
44.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1776	160	181	.	.	.	147	2264
60.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2201	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2201
24.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1821	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1821
54.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1658	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1658
89.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1152	477	1629
84.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1226	.	200	.	1426
33.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1006	1006
86.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	380	.	.	568	.	.	948
21.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	365	.	192	344	901
32.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	736	.	.	.	.	.	736
76.	.	.	131	553	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	684
39.	.	.	.	.	.	.	359	.	.	.	.	194	.	.	.	553
19.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	518	.	.	518
30.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	453	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	453
97	24	.	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73
49.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4
Total	4835	3425	12831	18117	17775	316533	288258	461984	852004	108132	325173	191871	320854	242765	105231	3269788

Pakistan [Exports]

Appendix-H1: Exports to Pakistan from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters (In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
53	893543	900440	204906	178868	334667	878453	1393554	1007652	721579	915344	1171634	11680596	1361571	1602400	2111605	25356812
9	205410	758428	623885	547156	378595	97061	242153	405039	503987	308607	530389	127488	348521	752127	653797	6482643
63	1120	233593	27182	51862	49815	77072	50997	28377	21207	4029	5391	438	813	5545	.	557441
12	17512	12808	22755	10881	15434	9504	13491	16375	20862	24091	28686	30811	18524	34666	34300	310700
14	2119	1086	2848	3113	19707	13158	19330	16091	19617	33438	36522	49170	43211	20004	6609	286023
30	1122	1296	821	.	.	1017	11446	18098	25799	33584	36462	34207	35709	28720	27652	255933
31.	.	.	137630	52452	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	605	.	.	.	190687

Appendix-H1: Exports to Pakistan from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
41	7665	334	4520	317	4904	5868	11618	611	5928		999	10503	45277	563	32940	132067
62		795		877	631	6373	313	659	1607		4281	132	297	11264	49656	76885
83	4687	1806	5294	3611	3651	2280	1416	5667	4248	3983	4259	2008	7879	8312	10395	69496
84		154		7006	17663	13838	9136	4557	491	674		105	56	2129	8731	64540
72		2049	10			1511		1261			1075	2828	3976	33053	14848	60611
28						56329		1029								57358
56	1504	10228	2253	1880	15600	7803	1125	1844		325	755	4072	2146	265	317	50118
3	270		59	8926	3498	9759	6421	4701						4512	11048	49204
95	579	708	2846	654	384	375	1090	4968	14983					6325	6856	39768
39		38	21		31	6		464	1718	1384	167	955	702	6410	26447	38333
89				1403							79		1540	28164	4530	35716
61				349		1612	10050	2552	173	5281	6914	201	57	416	2647	30262
34														8164	18165	26329
29		195	621	1520	1096	232	1672		3864			2263	10008	2813	2016	26300
24								334			102	239	9425	5354	7865	23319
97	135	438	1211	1894	379	7588	487			6378	3915					22425
88					11		1806	4089	3077	3971	2769		116	231	1270	17340
69							306			4531	6484	1189		1095	1113	14718
5			4254	4174	1873									2031	2025	14357
52											1972		467	3805	5576	11820
82		10720														10720
6													7159	2337	1072	10568
54				2761							2272		25		91	5149
40														3605	1195	4800
46			62	1273	531	81	1358	782	57	203						4347
59								22				2189	1192			3403
93			2616													2616
1		775		94	1194	334	98	32								2527

Appendix-H1: Exports to Pakistan from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
42.	.	60.	.	.	.	564	1127	89.	.	.	.	.	.	406.	.	2246
60.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	552	720.	.	762	2034
49	37	106	70.	.	.	194.	.	301	122	101	377	241	138	29	142	1858
57.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	394.	.	1095	1489
8	16	190	15.	.	.	197.	.	128	13	44.	.	.	.	.	780	1383
32.	.	.	414.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	965	1379
48.	.	.	143.	.	.	.	.	126	112.	.	.	176.	.	.	775	1332
15.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1134	1134
7.	.	.	.	.	.	410	262	98.	.	.	.	.	30.	.	267	1067
55.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	251	795.	.	.	.	.	.	1046
25.	.	1035.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1035
58.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	33	740.	.	228	1009
75.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	365	270	272.	.	.	907
19.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	566.	.	.	.	.	282	848
51.	.	.	.	828.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	828
73.	.	.	300	343.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	185.	.	.	.	828
70.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	748.	.	748
4.	.	58.	.	.	119.	.	.	.	.	.	568.	.	.	.	.	745
50.	.	.	.	.	737.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	737
20.	.	.	.	34.	.	.	10.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	539	583
27.	.	.	.	.	.	474.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	474
64.	.	.	.	.	341.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	341
11.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	304.	.	.	304
66	180.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	180
38.	.	157.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	157
17.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16.	.	.	.	116.	.	.	132
94.	.	.	86.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38.	.	.	.	124
44.	.	.	.	.	119.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	119

Appendix-H1: Exports to Pakistan from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
13.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52.	.	.	52
76.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46.	.	.	46
Total	1135899	1937497	1044822	882276	850980	1192093	1779266	1525946	1349711	1347329	1846445	11951494	1901483	2575524	3049735	34370500

Pakistan [Imports]

Appendix-H2: Imports from Pakistan to Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
52	1151313	1959474	2744076	1650902	1949612	2532519	1345360	1680648	1069493	1578868	2080185	1313097	1993893	3508639	4400873	30958952
10.	.	.	8996	321677	2005694	653466	112244	177245	1362616	1055494	817310	764	31227	73936	11862	6632531
60	78805	128021	244840	536520	347534	265373	193961	182650	166959	142344	220176	195994	96815	272767	492443	3565202
55	42472	32666	89094	62662	191527	122865	128591	143214	128800	80505	64789	94693	109238	331394	725360	2347870
62	7756	8301	16283	18767	94054	150959	255723	310052	153041	256477	442260	318107	14752	46196	76968	2169696
83	18614	16405	13348	143242	77173	129047	75822	164689	133182	106581	179534	155270	166617	204301	440384	2024209
25	153755	136920	113161	61043	68118	68343	144908	118805	106722	176028	114660	107228	109683	125713	92467	1697554
86	4047	3098	7202	9442	29255	17094	13657	17901	16705	34434	119719	175915	226919	198309	295971	1169668
58	33678	34006	70174	75650	86439	140607	30220	64202	84023	81938	66943	41715	39154	29219	168097	1046065
39.	.	12043	10476	10302	5662	11572	14232	18885	23568	33049	76154	99266	188846	99656	343660	947371
7.	.	.	.	.	.	3690.	.	.	405	53176	4580	1885	41276	637000	128886	870898
27	1804.	.	147361	27808	34582	129270	67683	19652	60019	58183	96399	69701	51735	55997	49921	870115
59	8004	25666	4129	13004	17346	30630	11840	13348	16816	41791	52795	129342	186749	167857	119245	838562
19.	.	.	.	16549	15698	37936	47659	100396	58705	87418	116790	151834	105867	17720	38346	794918
32	4574	56133	40445	22619	20861	20403	26059	26655	24607	14102	125772	205057	45859	48140	52312	733598
54	3390	13865	16187	10357	14814	9156	7391	13852	23165	31241	50690	50159	35242	72594	124165	476268
84	27504	15118	11793	15099	41894	50405	15925	48385	17035	26124	40965	70471	36639	16306	27622	461285
8	15830	11321	11617	28444	19993	17558	33575	20428	19005	48046	36743	40072	56188	36305	47298	442423
61	4020	1665	18694	24302	24239	48324	28415	111119	31391	27803	54868	9893	11044	6138	40003	441918
17.	.	.	.	544	661	4126	11780	7185	6726	6070	44627	57985	46356	162885	24213	373158
20.	.	150	3424	7010	15735	21193	53658	65409	55136	23489	51961	32664	16833	14120	9770	370552

Appendix-H2: Imports from Pakistan to Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters (In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
41	.	.	.	66	.	.	403	3060	9003	102	4630	4104	34722	142646	154610	353346
9	1344	69785	.	3221	1580	62012	31166	42743	34221	40859	9455	1090	4633	19020	27486	348615
29	2226	4545	34966	28422	40246	42179	41080	37530	42308	5042	10373	10423	.	14273	9047	322660
30	189	1136	218	2682	3875	7373	21751	11592	19441	22595	50461	58373	41165	47119	34668	322638
92	.	42443	5099	799	59976	36374	.	44180	.	.	6406	.	18554	6689	94130	314650
51	11329	9176	17244	6858	3155	38200	57127	55544	24566	23895	7365	4267	2609	.	19592	280927
31	3673	.	2464	4739	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	189331	.	.	67208	267415
28	610	8734	14	541	1117	567	795	4743	7740	18259	3202	30506	31125	8056	126051	242060
94	1863	1762	4492	8004	9579	15353	6337	20034	20294	14328	13597	15594	15329	9700	12669	168935
89	2986	6979	3545	5317	6997	13238	9353	15614	9655	8139	8129	13793	16230	7780	22987	150742
12	787	750	2027	1915	892	1503	4599	3286	81820	2485	3236	2037	5216	17852	6635	135040
48	5976	5	3233	10832	14422	5428	2418	2304	739	3414	4285	9538	12883	29727	24864	130068
50	.	.	2026	46604	20733	4964	.	21114	1817	3228	.	5660	2988	14203	.	123337
11	.	.	.	.	17629	511	543	6019	81360	.	1126	.	5211	.	.	112399
24	134	.	164	75	312	505	242	5933	15624	7633	23044	13988	18094	10547	13569	109864
70	219	229	.	172	7108	2745	13789	4855	3242	727	1188	13425	4170	37660	18639	108168
38	1181	364	360	67	984	1154	2425	.	3580	5028	17348	21050	9389	18937	20252	102119
40	6521	97	4551	1431	5206	4567	4862	3950	10469	4885	12594	11766	9839	6730	7869	95337
23	218	1536	.	2717	.	.	188	3180	.	.	678	626	18355	38838	24853	91189
95	1532	.	2596	1809	822	799	6808	8860	5934	9085	8683	7824	4069	8535	5359	72715
81	135	83	1242	1062	3890	10029	2367	4994	5162	3588	559	2510	9391	16184	8034	69230
73	.	1252	84	832	2483	3841	7690	8726	7350	2662	4327	7677	7954	5050	8334	68262
72	139	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	3941	4277	96	54099	1729	2275	.	66582
4	.	.	.	.	.	267	278	5530	440	3837	16268	10915	.	.	22187	59722
85	.	.	.	.	.	.	875	.	.	.	.	.	17502	7003	32721	58101
63	1157	707	.	6309	3417	18951	2886	3084	291	2935	6727	5923	1448	1215	2493	57543
97	1003	753	21268	.	1	.	359	1479	1705	10082	17074	3130	344	.	.	57198
56	2958	6072	4568	3043	8729	12510	8023	808	283	17	103	778	261	3015	2197	53365

Appendix-H2: Imports from Pakistan to Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
44	119	.	.	.	.	6213	995	2162	199	150	9091	2477	18387	7752	1557	49102
21	.	.	611	295	1633	733	655	1167	768	15449	12073	2353	2413	.	4918	43068
35	.	.	.	.	.	8614	3522	814	314	2691	2400	1535	12570	1928	7374	41762
91	4874	169	3053	1683	6610	133	1204	621	321	750	3502	7993	.	1893	1233	34039
37	.	101	550	320	206	.	2118	634	725	77	1545	1564	11295	4502	8461	32098
74	.	.	144	35	15151	10	94	.	7094	.	.	619	.	.	2836	25983
76	150	3561	4063	1660	3228	1307	854	1107	2711	1347	2572	2813	.	599	.	25972
49	1281	763	1403	3509	1630	1466	8424	910	1065	62	2147	616	465	31	1145	24917
33	7	33	140	47	.	764	883	219	548	2670	3497	3491	4308	3014	5132	24753
15	.	3370	.	3274	4034	2848	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4901	4701	23128
68	567	142	366	882	2752	2363	815	447	265	1808	3376	2968	1902	1302	1950	21905
64	104	393	.	.	5476	.	607	1305	3864	.	1306	272	972	353	2169	16821
53	.	1099	638	.	.	.	169	2122	.	4418	5448	.	226	.	.	14120
34	82	158	822	149	402	.	793	1045	311	636	355	4332	2415	1296	887	13683
93	.	.	.	.	.	396	855	785	394	241	.	457	7758	2200	524	13610
46	.	.	.	.	.	.	299	517	894	8116	430	3032	.	.	.	13288
42	.	.	.	2514	.	338	4586	112	182	.	.	.	409	.	4160	12301
1	199	1040	.	107	.	74	.	.	6266	.	.	.	.	3514	.	11200
69	178	.	451	2853	173	1968	.	404	707	391	572	366	363	297	.	8723
82	.	.	67	171	.	387	191	91	1605	595	949	2957	281	992	.	8286
22	.	302	3992	1752	.	.	.	.	281	.	.	130	.	.	.	6457
13	.	91	55	56	112	301	297	.	.	755	70	.	1361	396	2272	5766
90	204	1079	.	82	933	168	.	.	.	168	862	467	492	.	.	4455
77	.	.	.	.	2869	.	.	.	.	602	.	.	.	873	.	4344
80	.	.	.	381	.	.	.	.	.	282	41	2782	.	.	.	3486
65	2017	.	.	.	878	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	.	.	2958
14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	580	767	1114	.	2461
96	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2338	.	.	.	2338

Appendix-H2: Imports from Pakistan to Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters (In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
71	224	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	313	87	232	470	967	2293
36	.	.	.	.	.	276	.	.	.	.	266	1377	248	.	.	2167
75	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2097	.	.	2097
57	.	.	.	.	.	.	162	.	737	.	.	.	.	1086	.	1985
5	505	.	.	1003	.	.	.	.	.	383	.	.	.	.	.	1891
79	.	.	.	553	453	33	.	.	.	.	.	750	.	.	.	1789
16	.	.	.	959	.	.	.	.	.	72	.	.	.	.	660	1691
26	354	205	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	919	.	160	1638
87	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	926	.	705	1631
6	.	62	120	178	301	.	279	.	.	.	.	.	455	.	.	1395
18	.	.	.	.	1238	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1288
3	.	.	.	62	167	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	497	319	180	1225
66	.	.	549	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	452	.	.	.	1001
2	.	.	.	.	180	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	657	.	.	837
47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	763	.	763
45	.	.	.	.	.	.	423	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	423
67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	119	.	.	.	.	.	119
88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	.	.	116
Total	1612611	2623828	3698485	3215985	5322496	4776048	2873292	3638344	3978355	4202045	5139689	3866347	3976736	6637841	8528311	64090413

Sri Lanka [Exports]

Appendix-I1: Exports to Sri Lanka from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters (In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
31	267865	107081	229710	108526	299464	34104	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1046750
63	112339	84249	132236	15801	7293	155111	898	48736	45544	65253	8508	970	6726	17224	25469	726357
53	15946	54806	77318	2626	3269	30545	5544	96499	71887	144367	47531	47050	31660	46397	50233	725678
72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	669	.	.	38134	283365	230434	552602
30	1131	2105	676	.	.	34	5123	9389	8316	14721	15235	15229	42585	50070	44837	209451

Appendix-I1: Exports to Sri Lanka from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
52.											8178	450	7563	55496	137232	208919
84.						78.		2891	2883	3121	12958	14720	21408	16836	1673	76568
56.	411	787	1259	957	2300	2700	1998	482	1961	4110	14022	11004	1525	6881	12142	62539
61.				2782	8448	16356	5074	2845	134	2258	1586	887	1184	14155	6473	62182
3.	3328				121	28538		11552				194				43733
41.	1512	3414			2334	406	3180		6	1091	1529		21066	1550	4008	40096
62.				3449	833				7312	259	2179	3395	15992	222	5713	39354
9.			23533				1200				2578			2235	5925	35471
64.				515	20459	13366					228				436	35004
24.			4848								18834					23682
39.							1865	583	303	133			2508	9762	1497	16651
83.					210				4397	3045		2450		30	4013	14145
58.		1162						2084		578		556		7124		11504
78.														10954		10954
60.												6499		1872	1110	9481
97.				36	36		582		2868	1850	879	1316		133		7700
29.	8	100	398	315		637	1238	1830	1537					843		6906
59.											1935	4307				6242
95.										680	3265					3945
23.							839	1960						502		3301
34.									2053					1036		3089
81.								2110				159				2269
55.		507							1562							2069
94.											2031					2031
5.		258	522		1181											1961
86.								1541								1541
28.	1383															1383
46.					112		410				239	310	228		41	1340

Appendix-I1: Exports to Sri Lanka from Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters (In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
69.	.	.	393.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	743.	.	.	.	1136
38.	.	.	.	233.	.	.	.	860.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1093
54.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	176.	862.	.	1038
49.	.	49.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	151.	824.	.	.	1024
48.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22.	690.	.	.	.	.	712
6.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	543.	.	543
10.	.	.	.	376.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69.	445
44.	.	402.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	402
42.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	363.	.	.	.	.	363
88.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	244.	.	.	.	244
57.	.	.	.	.	.	223.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	223
7.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	187.	.	.	.	.	.	.	187
20.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	153.	.	153
89.	.	.	.	56.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76.	132
12.	.	6.	.	.	.	.	12.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Total	403923	254926	470893	135672	346060	282098	27963	183362	150950	242157	142768	110634	191579	528245	531381	4002611

Sri Lanka [Imports]

Appendix-12: Imports from Sri Lanka to Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
15	70265	54705	61226	89215	138630	148481	83783	88592	92597	109106	104341	71130	158436	163586	50992	1485085
40	32102	68913	92075	66374	46139	74982	44972	44291	48684	46979	73692	41900	78381	74399	64912	898795
52	24236	24474	7841	212	4452	39272	9157	9570	31300	52292	32255	3377	18532	71810	73228	402008
5	5368	8494	8320	11058	20470	25511	25903	18668	28359	25556	34137	31852	27711	30490	54596	356493
69	11352	5941	8299	35142	32130	40953	59874	24783	38795		23312	9657	10639	11419	3104	315400
38	355		5277	14648	14696	13017	30002	3119	5231	28876	21635	5835	3048	75370	54903	276012
86		54			464	1620	129972	648	485	10376	13328	3914	9409	3523	14482	188275
39	48	546	18308	12137	18119	7392	306	3726	4699	6676	8282	22062	19255	30562	28682	180800
35		818	1622	1685	1977	1702	1631	1443	9249	5827	13087	5250	15131	24327	73309	157058
54			4107	7431	199	3512	11752	8517	5033	15350	17112	40148	10440	4467	25586	153654
32		385	2138	2913	5870	8374	7080	11901	3904	6847	5746	5586	5584	10087	14016	90431
12			1365	1144	4930	21862	437	3678		33202		0			13247	79865
62			1342				6360	5084	1940	1342	13569	3928	6423	23288	15845	79121
83	118	24		1068	561	2264	778	298	6813	2530	15783	2886	7188	8203	23232	71746
55	8420	1207	11073	402	1797	176	9214	2203	1067	8140		1424	3985	4996	13221	67325
76	2606	2562	2118	961	39						3460	27230	26456			65432
58				138	153		12232	1098	10	1251	1523	10379	6479	6334	25304	64901
60		2357	1809	934	539	2502	8312	15490	3932	5119	2303	8795	1686	1242	7527	62547
82	200		1485	4173	5700	9324	9163	7177	13572	293			278			51365
23											5702	20798	21776	1826		50102
34				648		805	13501	225	8027	501		1757	582	6420	13937	46403
93											10189	13624		881	15277	39971
68					515					31186	343					32044
84					13926	443	12242				272	879	1556	699	1184	31201
61		5960	1867			1920	13131			3997	43	3592		269	206	30985
25	200			188	124	940	124	2711	188	3776	11316	851	1521	2104	6096	30139
59			896	2011	3740	1207	242	259	1935	1797	2300		4193	9756	204	28540
9	1403	1706	1658	3565	5518	2001	1834	2003	4414	542	1133	373	764			26914
73		1076				20044	1845		930	315		420	292	1716		26638

Appendix-I2: Imports from Sri Lanka to Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
33.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	995	3343	276	4936	439	16197	26186
8	10169	10441	860	.	.	763	777	1060	.	250	423	860	388	.	.	25991
50	12380	.	1870	429	.	806	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	692	6086	22263
70	.	.	.	45	.	354	439	6186	8724	6227	.	.	.	.	.	21975
19	.	.	.	.	.	.	9881	1317	.	.	1336	845	1340	.	2665	17384
29	1576	.	.	301	3561	.	4572	656	1911	1374	.	.	1323	1776	220	17270
72	252	.	.	845	.	884	.	.	.	1273	.	.	8451	.	5079	16784
48	.	.	.	.	.	2477	.	.	.	861	359	6708	1756	1679	231	14071
79	.	.	.	9803	.	358	.	.	628	.	.	.	.	.	.	10789
44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6176	.	.	167	190	2368	8901
4	.	.	.	.	4054	.	.	.	1576	367	.	.	.	224	.	6221
89	.	.	.	.	172	200	.	.	1438	.	.	700	94	200	2398	5202
30	.	.	.	.	.	1125	118	.	1806	.	.	.	983	245	.	4277
63	.	.	.	.	55	.	.	.	.	.	292	2235	63	1093	.	3738
64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2998	.	.	467	181	.	.	.	3646
28	.	521	129	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2824	.	.	.	.	3474
97	.	.	2345	.	.	.	.	647	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2992
41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1309	1625	2934
56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	169	.	.	508	2106	.	.	2783
18	.	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1679	829	.	.	.	2618
13	606	1480	460	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2546
24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2405	.	.	.	.	2405
95	.	.	.	.	796	.	.	37	132	.	109	321	301	342	313	2351
3	308	.	.	.	1303	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	562	2173
22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	729	.	.	1332	.	.	.	.	2061
91	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	754	147	.	418	397	281	1997
17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1254	212	127	126	.	1719
10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	445	.	.	.	.	1105	.	1550
36	.	.	.	1124	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1124
53	.	.	.	.	.	592	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	441	.	1033

Appendix-12: Imports from Sri Lanka to Bangladesh according to descending order of volume of different chapters

(In Thousand Taka)

Chapters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	224	.	.	.	.	719	.	943
20	.	.	.	.	.	.	902	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	902
94	.	.	620	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	620
49	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	.	439	542
47	.	.	.	471	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	471
37	.	.	.	304	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	304
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	191	37	.	.	.	228
11	.	.	.	.	153	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	153
90	.	.	.	.	.	132	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132
71	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	119	.	119
21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114	.	.	.	114
51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	101	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	101
7	.	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64
Total	181964	191838	239110	269369	330782	435998	510536	269215	328217	420153	431024	351473	462298	578870	631554	181964

Appendix-J: Details of interview with experts

Interview with Dewan Sultan Ahmed, Vice President, FBCCI,

Date of interview: 28 April 2007

Time of interview: 2:00 PM

Place of interview: Federation Bhaban, Motijheel, Dhaka

Researcher: SAFTA rules of origin stipulates that if a Contracting State can add 40% domestic component of the FOB value (Rule-8), or 50% SAARC component including 20% domestic component (Rule-9) to a product only then the product will come under tariff concession under SAFTA. It also says that the LDCs shall be allowed favourable 10 percentage points applied to the percentage applied in rule 8, which means that addition of 30% domestic component for the LDCs' products will get tariff concession under SAFTA. Having a small resource base will Bangladesh be able to increase her export to SAARC/India using the SAFTA rules of origin?

Dewan Sultan Ahmed: We have always said that it is not possible on our part to increase export by adding 30% or 40% value to a commodity product. We don't have that condition. We have always urged to relax the rules of origin and ignore the rules of origin for our case as an LDC. It's a demand of our private sector.

Researcher: India's sensitive list includes 763 products from the LDCs. In the 14th SAARC Summit, Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Shing has promised to reduce its sensitive list for the LDCs' products and to offer zero-tariff access to the LDCs by the end of the year 2007. Without relaxing the rules of origin under SAFTA, can Bangladesh still be able to increase her export?

Dewan Sultan Ahmed: If the rules of origin remain intact and India reduces sensitive list, and gives zero tariff access to our products, still we will not get much benefit from SAFTA. If we are to get benefit from SAFTA, there must be a relaxation in the percentage of the rules of origin.

Researcher: Then what should the Bangladesh government do?

Dewan Sultan Ahmed: The government of Bangladesh agrees with us. Our main demand to India is to ignore the rules of origin when giving tariff concession to us. In comparison to India's products, we have a few products that we can export to India. If India gives zero tariff access to our products still the country (India) will have no problem with the trade balance.

Researcher: So Bangladesh will not get benefit from SAFTA.

Dewan Sultan Ahmed: Not much benefit Bangladesh will get from SAFTA if the rules of origin are not relaxed for Bangladesh. I feel it personally.

Researcher: So in your opinion, Bangladesh should go for bilateral agreement with India.

Dewan Sultan Ahmed: Yes. If we go for bilateral agreement, I think, we will be more benefited. And India also wants bilateral agreement. If we can make bilateral FTA, that will help us. Sri Lanka has changed its trade imbalance with India through bilateral FTA. Bangladesh should make negotiations with India continuously on bilateral basis. And it is through bilateral basis that, I can say from my experience in the private sector, only then Bangladesh will be a beneficiary. We do not have the materials. Then how can we make 30% or 40% value addition?

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Interview with Dr. Mustafizur Rahman, Director (Research), CPD

Date of interview: 30 April 2007

Time of interview: 8:00 AM

Place of interview: CPD Office, Dhanmondi, Dhaka

Researcher: Will Bangladesh be able to increase her export to SAARC/India using the SAFTA rules of origin?

Dr. Mustafizur Rahman: One thing is that in the SAFTA rules of origin there is not only the provision of value addition, it also asks for changing the CTH, that means there will be a value addition with a change of tariff heading (CTH), and in some of the cases there should be a change of tariff sub-heading (CTSH). The first provision is value addition plus CTH at 4-digit level, and in some cases value addition plus CTSH at 6-digit level. Obviously if it is CTSH, it is more stringent. It has been done so, so that no one can export things only assembling the components. Even if it is 30% and woven RMG gets tariff concession by taking it out of the sensitive list, still we will have problems because we can add around 25% value. If we can import fabrics from India, then we can get tariff concessions. But beyond SAARC cumulation, if we import fabrics from China, we cannot add value up to 30%.

Researcher: Does the promise of the Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Shing regarding reduction in the sensitive list, and tariff cut bear any significance to Bangladesh?

Dr. Mustafizur Rahman: Here the major thing is that the Indian sensitive list has 957 commodities. We have at 6-digit level around 5600 traded commodities. Still we have around 4800 commodities on which India gives us tariff concessions. But our exportable products are very few. The problem is that if we cannot do export diversification then, even if we get tariff concessions on thousands of commodities, still we will not be able to get benefits. So whether Bangladesh will get benefit or not is a very academic question in the sense that our export basket is small. So we need to see how far we can diversify our exports. Secondly, in the Indian sensitive list there are products, which are among our few exportable products. It contains plastics products, leather products, and not to mention apparel products. The thing is that the apparel sector is in Indian sensitive list.

India will give zero-tariff access to the products of non-sensitive list. Here only goodwill has been given. As long as apparel, leather, plastic, and other commodities are in the sensitive list, we will not get benefits in the short term.

Researcher: Should Bangladesh go for bilateral FTA with India?

Dr. Mustafizur Rahman: If we cannot expand our export base, the market access that we will get, will not give us much benefit. We need to expand our export base. We can do SAFTA as well as for in-depth cooperation we can go for bilateral FTA also. There we can bring other things also including services. But it will be justified only when India will agree to give us zero-tariff virtually on all products removing the sensitive list. Secondly, we need to formulate our vision on what we can offer to India. India will not do it without concessions from our side. There are two things. There can be bilateral FTA with India if we get zero-tariff virtually on all products without any sensitive list. Secondly, India may agree with this option, but they will also demand some things from us. What India may demand? One may be market access to Bangladesh with reduced sensitive list. Secondly, in case of bilateral agreement India will obviously demand transit facilities, corridor facilities, Chittagong port usage facilities, rail and road connection facilities, etc. For this, we should think from a long-term plan what concessions we can offer to India taking into cognisance all our economic and other interests. In that case India may also demand to include many things from the service sector. Then we will need to think about the condition of our service sector what we can do and in what phase, and in how many years. But in principle, I am in favour of a bilateral agreement with India.

Researcher: Bangladesh imports a huge amount of food items from India every year. Do you think that Bangladesh's food security is at risk?

Dr. Mustafizur Rahman: We do not have sufficient food production but we have demands, and we can import from a neighbouring country, which has sufficient production and where we can import from with reduced cost, will it be food insecurity or food security? We import from India because it is cheap. It is food security.

Researcher: Do you think that Bangladesh can be self-sufficient in food production?

Dr. Mustafizur Rahman: Then we will import from the global market with double price. I think that our domestic production of cereals should be increased. If we can increase domestic production of cereals there will be a huge opportunity of job creation. Trade deficits with India or China have increased because of imports of fabrics from these countries. There may have some critical food items, and in which we have comparative advantage, which we should try, rice is one of them. So in case of rice, onion, potato, tomato, and other vegetables, we should try to increase their production in a cost-effective manner. Any policy that supports food production of an item, whose production cost is high but import cost is low and then the consumers are compelled to buy it with high price cannot be a good one. Rather we should import those in which we do not have comparative advantage, but we should produce those in which we have

comparative advantage. I think that Bangladesh can be very much self-sufficient in producing some critical food items like rice, onion, potato, tomato etc. There is no good policy, no supply of good seeds, the farmers are not supplied with the types of information they need. If we can do these things properly, and we have comparative advantage in producing them not by providing too protection to our market, but by our comparative advantage, we can be self-sufficient. There is no BADC, no supply of good seeds, and manpower of agricultural extension is being reduced, no proper support, problems in the distribution channel, there are problems in fertilizer supply every year, these things should be ensured. So I think if we allow the market mechanism to work, we have comparative advantages in many agricultural products, we can be self-sufficient, and we can compete. The concept of self-sufficiency is relative. We should import those in which we do not have comparative advantage, but we should produce those in which we have comparative advantage and then export them. So we need to see it holistically.

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Interview with Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed, Professor, International Relations, Dhaka University

Date of interview: 1 May 2007

Time of interview: 11:00 AM

Place of interview: House No. 75, Road No. 8A, Apartment No. A3E, Dhanmondi, Dhaka

Researcher: Bangladesh's dependency on India regarding food import is increasing every year. Do you think that this dependency on neighbouring country affects the food security of our country and in that sense it also affects our national security?

Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed: It can be seen from two sides. One is that as we are importing from India or the Indian businessmen are selling to us. That means that the Indian businessmen will be aware about their export, if we look on it from the Indian side. From our side we see that we are being dependent on India. It also may happen that India will not want this export to stop. If export stops, Indian businessmen will be losers. If trade transactions increase, responsibilities also increase on both sides. If there is no trade at all, then the other side will not hesitate to harm another. So it is not true that if trade increases one-way dependency also increases. Two-way dependency will increase in this case.

Researcher: How is our food security related to our national security?

Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed: Security now has become a comprehensive concept. If the price of rice and other essential food items increases then the internal political actors take the opportunity to form movements against the regime in power. Capitalizing the internal problems regarding price hike of food items, India may export food items with conditions like increased interest rates. That definitely affects national security because increased interest rates affect other developmental works. The best example of food security affecting national security was in the famine of 1974. Cuba was a listed enemy of America that time. As Bangladesh exported jute to Cuba, America stopped food export to Bangladesh. The famine of 1974 was intensified by this event. Ultimately the regime in power was toppled. That was a good example of how food security can be linked to national security. Bangladesh's food production is not so small that it is a crisis. Some

amount of food import does not indicate food insecurity. We need to see how much the market is stable. What we need to address is to make the food price stable taking into consideration how much is our production and how long it will take to reach the imported food. Increase in the price of rice depends on many things. One is corruption. Another is oil price hike in the world market. Food security is not necessarily related to food production only. It is related to corruption, oil price, and governance also.

Researcher: It is believed that Bangladesh will not be able to increase her export to SAARC countries using the SAFTA rules of origin because Bangladesh's resource base is very limited. Do you think that Bangladesh should go for bilateral FTA with India?

Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed: Most of our policy makers who deal with SAFTA or SAARC are economists. Bangladesh and India's products are almost same. Both of us produce products of same categories. I do not think that SAARC should put emphasis on economics only. Bangladesh and India's mindsets are same as the mindsets of pre-1947 or pre-1971. Confidence building has been neglected in SAARC. Bilateral FTA will not work if mutual suspicions persist. So initiatives should be taken to change the existent mindsets.

Researcher: In the 14th SAARC Summit the Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Shing has promised to further reduce their sensitive list, and to give zero-tariff access to the products of export interest of the LDCs. Do you think that this promise will have an impact on the export of Bangladesh to India?

Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed: It will have no impact at all unless new items are added to the export basket through joint production. Unless mindset is changed, new investments are made the promises will have no impact.