

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Bangladesh's private sector is crucial to its transition into a middle-income country by 2031 and a developed country by 2041. As of FY 2021-22, private investment accounted for 24.06 percent of GDP, and Bangladesh attracted US\$ 2659.29 million in foreign direct investment between January-September 2022. The government of Bangladesh has implemented policies and initiatives to promote private sector growth and investment. This includes the establishment of special economic zones, incentive packages for investors, and the creation of investment promotion agencies. In FY 2022-23 (July-February), BIDA registered 672 projects with a total proposed investment of Tk. 7,56,836 million in infrastructure, energy, and manufacturing sectors. BEPZA has 452 enterprises in operation, and 93 enterprises are under implementation, with investment standing at US\$ 255.81 million up to February 2023. BEZA has proposed investment in economic zones totaling US\$ 26 billion, with 38 companies already in commercial production and 70 industries under construction, generating 50,000 employment opportunities. Additionally, 17 PPP contracts with an estimated project cost of US\$ 4.8 billion have been signed with private partners out of 78 PPP projects. Banks and NBFIs have disbursed an amount of Tk. 2,20,489.37 crore against 11,24,193 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) until December 2022, with a 19 percent increase in loan disbursement from the previous year. Overall, there is private sector's interest in investing in infrastructure, human resources development, ICT, power, telecommunications, education, health, tourism, and insurance sectors. However, to attract more private sector investment, there is a need to improve the service delivery performance of government agencies and the effectiveness of investment promotion authorities. One-stop services (OSS) and reduced regulatory hassles will facilitate private sector growth and support the nation's economic development.

The private sector in Bangladesh plays a crucial role in the country's economic development, generating income, creating employment opportunities, attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and promoting innovation and technology development. More specifically, the private sector has been actively investing in energy and transport infrastructure development, promoting exports from dedicated zones and enhancing agricultural productivity through research and development. Therefore, this sector is the driving force behind the country's economic growth and generating employment opportunities for millions of people of Bangladesh. Since independence, the sector has benefited from the government's support for liberalisation and privatisation policies, which have created an environment conducive to private enterprise. As a result, Bangladesh has

experienced a rapid expansion of the private sector, with the number of firms increasing from around 21,608 in the 1971 to more than 2,80,989 in 2023 (up to March) (Source-Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms).

In investment perspective, in FY 2021-22, the total investment was 31.68 per cent of GDP, out of which 24.06 per cent was from the private sector. The government invests in various sectors of the economy, including infrastructure, education, and healthcare, through its Annual Development Programme (ADP) using both internal and external funding sources. Indeed, government investment plays a crucial role in private sector development in both direct and indirect way. The Government of Bangladesh has been actively engaging the private sector in its development endeavors through establishing industry-specific development Authority such as

the Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA) for enhancing export, the Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) for facilitating private sector investment, the Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA) for accelerating FDI, SME Foundation to support small business and the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Authority for promoting private participation in the infrastructure and public service delivery. Besides, the government has implemented several policy measures to create a conducive business environment for private sector engagement. These measures include simplifying business registration procedures, consultations and dialogue and creating a one-stop service center for investors.

Investment Climate in Bangladesh

Bangladesh has made significant progress in recent years in terms of improving its investment climate, attracting foreign investment, and promoting private sector development. The government of Bangladesh has implemented a range of policy reforms to create a more business-friendly environment and encourage investment in the country. In Bangladesh context, Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) is working to implement the reform proposals for the positional improvement of the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index by coordinating with various Ministries/Departments/Agencies. However, on 16 September 2021, the World Bank decided not to publish the Doing Business report and they said they would work on a new approach to assessing the business and investment environment in future.

The 9th meeting of the National Committee for Monitoring Implementation of Doing Business (NCMID), chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, was held on 14 October 2021 to review the desired progress on the Ease of Doing Business Index. Discussions were held on formulating a relevant

action plan applicable to the development of business and investment climate of Bangladesh in line with the reforms and activities undertaken according to index and assumption made by the World Bank. As per the decision of the meeting, a program named by Bangladesh Investment Climate Improvement Programme (BICIP) has been prepared by BIDA to facilitate business and investment across the country. A workshop has been conducted on 16 June 2022 with all concerned including government and private stakeholders, Business Association and local and foreign investors for collecting their opinion on draft action plan. Considering the feedback received from the workshop total 110 reforms have been selected under 7 pillars. The BICIP and its reform proposals are now under scrutiny and final approval stage.

The One Stop Service (OSS) of BIDA is an online facilitation mechanism that brings relevant government agencies together to provide efficient and transparent services to domestic and foreign investors. Investors, both local and foreign, can obtain necessary licenses and permits required for investment in the country through this automated, paperless, and cashless system. As the prerequisite of the OSS Act, 2018, the 'One Stop Service (Bangladesh Investment Development Authority) Rules, 2020' has been published on 10th May 2020 with the aim to provide more than 150 services of several organizations. BIDA started the OSS portal system from 24 February 2019. The OSS has significantly simplified the process of starting a business in Bangladesh, reducing the time and cost involved in obtaining necessary permits and licenses. The initiative has also helped to improve the overall business environment in the country and attract more investment. Now a total of 63 services of 23 organisations (including BIDA) have been integrated with BIDA online OSS system through a total of 43 MoU's signed with organizations (Annexure-1).

The sovereign credit rating of Bangladesh is assessed by three major credit rating agencies - Standard and Poor's (S&P), Moody's, and Fitch Ratings. As of September 2021, Bangladesh's credit rating is as follows-S&P: BB- with a stable outlook, Moody's: Ba3 with a stable outlook and Fitch Ratings: BB- with a stable outlook.

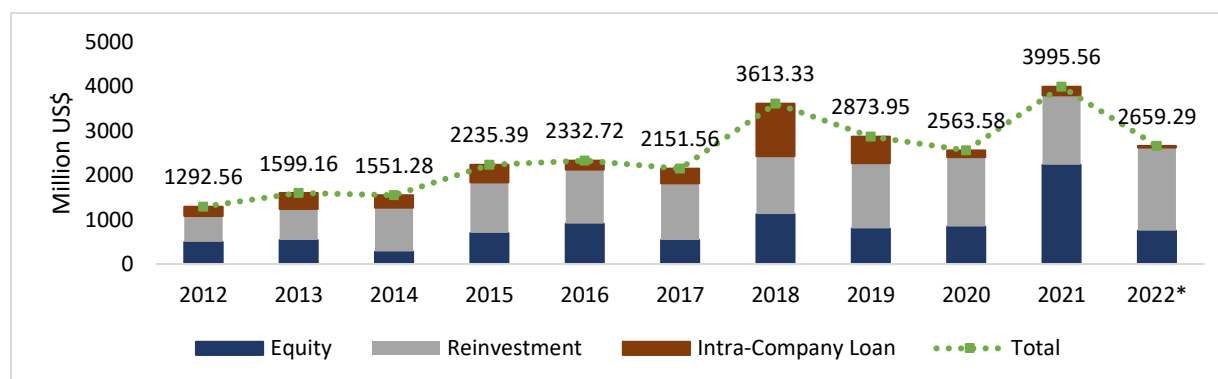
Investment Scenario in Bangladesh

Foreign Direct Investment

In the calendar year 2022 (January-September), net FDI inflow was found to be US\$

2,659.29million. Among this net inflow, contribution of equity, reinvestment and intra-company loan were US\$ 752.95 million, US\$ 1,872.63 million and US\$ 33.71 million respectively. Figure 14.1 shows the actual FDI inflows since 2011 (according to the calendar year). Analysis indicates that reinvestment is the major component of FDI followed by equity and intra-company borrowing (Table-14.1). The trend of reinvestment indicates the enhancement of investor's trust in the investment climate Bangladesh.

Table 14.1: FDI Inflow in Bangladesh



Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank

Table-14.1: Component wise FDI Flow in Bangladesh

Components	(million US\$)										
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Equity	497.63	541.06	280.3	696.67	911.38	538.90	1124.16	803.7	842.29	2238.70	752.95
Reinvestment	587.53	697.11	988.81	1144.74	1215.39	1279.42	1309.11	1467.35	1566.12	1562.27	1872.63
Intra-Company Loan	207.40	360.99	282.17	393.98	205.95	333.24	1180.06	602.9	155.17	194.59	33.71
Total	1292.56	1599.16	1551.28	2235.39	2332.72	2151.56	3613.33	2873.95	2563.58	3995.56	2659.29

Source: Bangladesh Bank, *January-September

The trend of FDI inflow to Bangladesh has been positive in recent years and has been steadily increasing over the years. These signifies the country's growing economic potential and attractiveness as an investment destination. However, there is still room for improvement in terms of creating a more business-friendly

environment and addressing infrastructure bottlenecks to further attract FDI.

Local Investment

Actual local investment can be identified from import of machineries, raw materials and increase of investment in the existing projects. Nearly 65 percent of local investment proposals

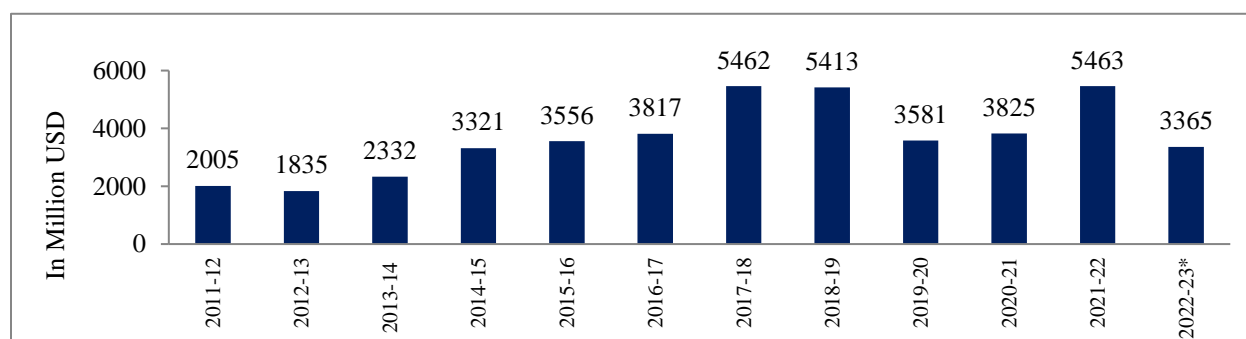
have been implemented or are at different stages of implementation.

Imports of Capital Machinery

The Bangladesh government has introduced various policy measures to encourage the import of capital machinery, such as providing duty-free import facilities, cash incentives, and tax exemptions. The government has also established

number of specialised economic zones and industrial parks to facilitate the import of capital machinery and promote industrial development. Capital equipment import worth US\$ 3,365 million has been imported in the FY 2022-23 (up to February 2023). In FY 2021-22, this amount was US\$5,463 million. The Figure 14.2 shows the trend in capital equipment import from FY 2011-12 to FY 2022-23 (up to February 2023).

Table 14.2: Trend in Capital Machinery Import



Source: Bangladesh Bank, * up to February 2023

Investment Registration (Local and Foreign Investment Proposals)

Registration of investment project takes place in the primary stage of investment initiative. Annual statistics on the projects registered with

BIDA from FY 2011-12 to FY 2022-23 is shown in Table 14.2. In FY 2011-12, total 1,956 projects amounting Tk. 8,78,937 million were registered with BIDA, whereas in FY 2022-23 (July-February) 672 projects with a total proposed Tk. 7,56,836 million have been registered with BIDA.

Table 14.2: Private Investment Proposals Registered with BIDA

(Million Tk.)

Fiscal Year	Local Investment Proposals Registered		Foreign /JV Investment Proposals Registered		Total Investment Proposals Registered		Growth in Project Value (%)
	Projects	Million Tk	Projects	Million Tk	Projects	Million Tk	
2011-12	1735	534769	221	344168	1956	878937	(-)10
2012-13	1457	446148	219	220721	1676	666870	(-)24
2013-14	1308	497593	124	185318	1432	682911	(+) 2.40
2014-15	1309	912731	120	80619	1429	993349	(+) 45.46
2015-16	1511	945854	151	155760	1662	1101614	(+) 9.86
2016-17	1578	996726	167	855892	1745	1852618	(+) 68.17
2017-18	1483	1257992	160	814933	1643	2072925	(+)11.89
2018-19	1198	706960	170	433996	1368	1140953	(-) 44.96
2019-20	739	639932	166	412332	905	1052264	(-)11.84
2020-21	986	565914	109	89745	1095	655659	(-) 37.69
2021-22	1015	1258669	109	155652	1124	1414321	(+) 115.71
2022-23*	595	504170	77	252666	672	756836	(-) 46.49

Source: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, * up to February 2023

Sector wise Distribution of Local Investment Registration

In FY 2014-15, the amount of local investment projects registered with BIDA was Tk. 9,12,730.72 million which was Tk. 5,04,170 million in FY 2022-23 (July-February). Figure 14.3 shows that Chemical sector was the largest sector (21%) registered during this period followed by other major sectors such as Service

(20%), Agro-based Industry (14%) and Engineering (11%). Table 14.3 presents the recent trends in annual statistics on the Local investment registration projects registered in different sectors with BIDA from FY 2014-15 to 2022-23 (July-February).

Figure 14.3: Sector Wise Distribution of Local Investment Registration At BIDA

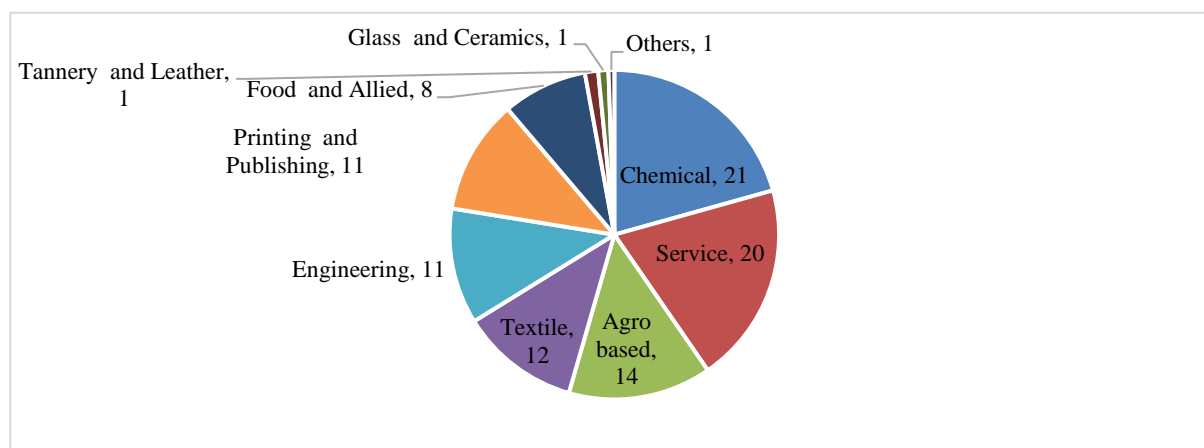


Table 14.3: Trend of sector wise distribution of Local Investment projects Registration

(Million Tk)

Sector Name	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Agro based	113820.25	106571.14	66986.78	81774.23	45608.37	31339.28	95083.26	45513.46	70883.14
Food and Allied	42792.26	26196.47	77723.35	37168.72	33121.37	23244.74	42585.70	34969.77	41976.29
Textile	176473.34	169117.05	189705.88	257792.52	137364.80	58935.98	36141.94	195263.69	59172.20
Printing and Publishing	7907.83	7049.74	26107.62	11618.38	24618.38	22286.89	9367.29	18471.96	56734.07
Tannery and Leather	5551.81	15052.40	15068.19	19385.05	19976.36	14417.61	18987.44	25768.88	6554.55
Chemical	230843.43	318240.64	229911.70	389925.40	223361.21	83364.96	181553.89	253910.34	104205.74
Glass and Ceramics	19254.62	7650.48	23808.50	16405.96	26980.37	9821.00	28389.37	17211.41	5028.86
Engineering	89897.25	133847.14	160009.57	135287.24	94184.11	87062.77	83117.62	121386.22	57264.77
Service	209654.23	107512.75	134187.89	295403.67	98128.92	303048.55	65782.80	537864.36	99495.09
Others	16535.70	54616.23	72695.12	13230.50	3497.16	6410.25	4904.32	8309.35	2855.17
Total	912730.72	945854.04	996204.60	1257991.67	706841.05	639932.03	565913.63	1258669.44	504169.88

Source: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, * up to February 2023

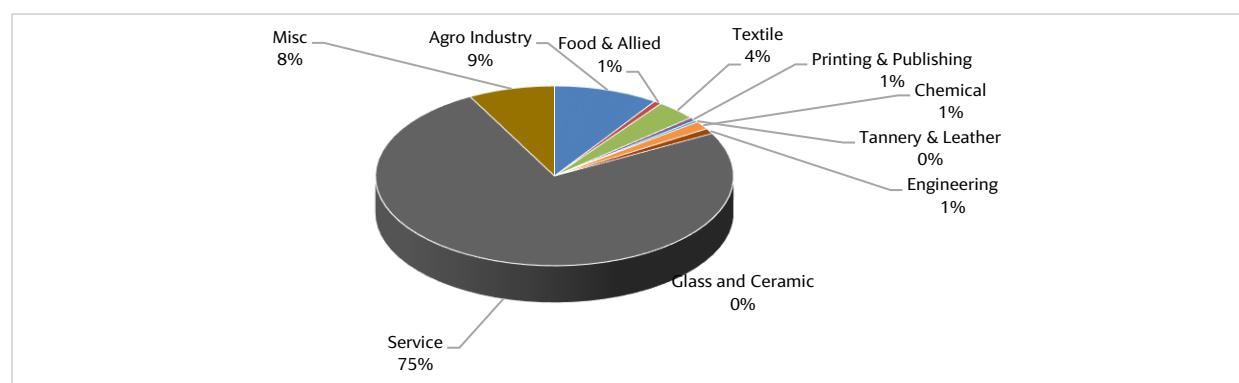
Sector wise Distribution of Foreign/ Joint Venture Investment Registration

During FY 2022-23 (July-February), 77 new foreign and joint venture projects were registered with BIDA whose total amount was Tk. 2,52,666 million. Service sector (75%) was the largest

sector registered during this period followed by other major sectors such as Agro-based (9%), Misc. (8%) Textile (4%) (Figure-14.4). Table 14.4 presents the recent trends in sector wise foreign and joint venture investment projects

registered with BIDA from FY 2011-12(July- June) to FY 2022-23 (July-February).

Figure-14.4: Sector Wise Foreign/ Joint Venture Projects in FY 2022-23*



Source: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, * up to February 2023

Table-14.4: Foreign/ Joint Venture Investment Registration projects

(Million US\$)

Sector Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Agro based	38.19	33.56	27.36	1160.33	27.33	5.71	155.42	241.74
Food and Allied	6.80	14.49	175.09	34.55	30.91	6.58	56.37	17.53
Textile	16.10	0.45	127.53	183.71	5.36	4.17	206.58	93.77
Printing and Publishing	1.85	-	5.14	1.54	7.17	0.68	9.10	15.61
Tannery and Leather	11.36	3.34	55.25	16.64	89.50	30.71	3.23	8.62
Chemical	51.52	16.75	6065.22	72.91	26.44	37.93	211.19	37.12
Glass and Ceramics	7.01	12.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.32	7.49	0.44
Engineering	222.24	2535.28	268.95	216.16	2971.64	131.22	135.32	24.50
Service	107.98	7515.02	1349.79	213.44	122.32	669.29	941.42	1918.76
Others	51.98	245.99	1667.99	3126.15	237.98	3.57	86.02	200.02
Total	515.02	10377.63	9742.32	5025.43	3518.65	918.18	1812.14	2558.11

Source: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, * up to February 2023

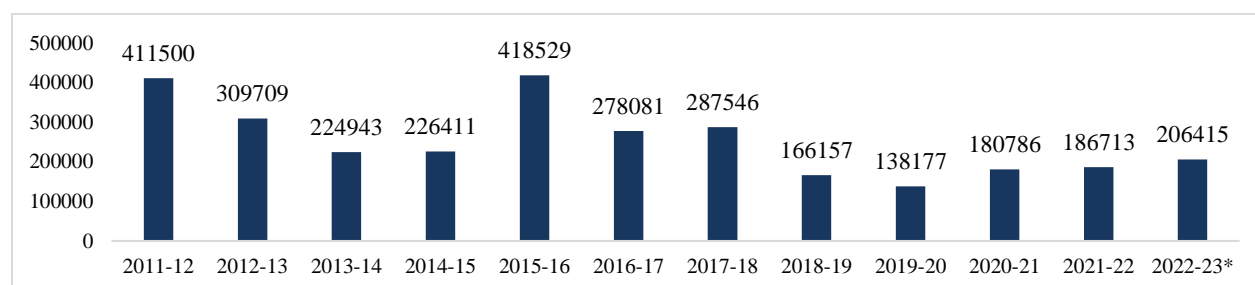
Country wise Distribution of Foreign and Joint Venture Investment Registration

A total of 77 projects were registered in FY 2022-23 (Jul-Feb) from 23 countries, which were mostly from countries of European region. At the end of the chapter, Annexure-14.2 presents the country-wise distribution of registered projects during 2013-14 to FY 2022-23 (July-February) period.

Employment Opportunities Created through Investments

Creating ample opportunities of employment through industrialization is a major objective of

the National Strategy for Economic Development and Accelerated Poverty Reduction. A large number of managerial, technical, supervisory and skilled-unskilled job opportunities are generated through investment in the industrial sector. In the FY 2022-23(Jul-Feb) a total of 2,06,415 job opportunities were created from registered projects of BIDA (Figure 14.5).

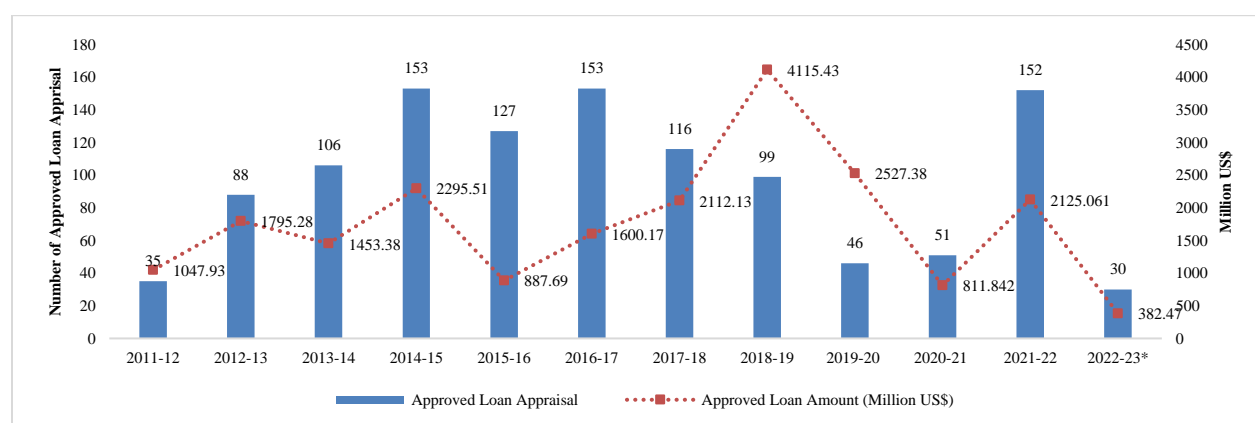
Figure 14.5: Employment Opportunities created by the BIDA-Registered Projects

Source: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, * July-February 2023

Approval of Foreign Loan

In response to the application of the investors, BIDA approves foreign loan proposal after getting concurrence from the Scrutiny Committee. Since FY 2011-12, a total of 1,156

foreign loan proposals were approved whose approved loan amount was US\$ 21,154.27 million. Figure-14.6 presents approved foreign loan from FY 2011-12 to FY 2022-23 (July-February).

Figure 14.6: Foreign loan approval

Source: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, * up to February 2023

Approval of Foreign Commercial Office

As per application of investors, the meeting of inter-ministerial Committee of the Bangladesh Investment Development Authority approves branch offices, liaison offices, representative offices new and extension of same offices in Bangladesh. Following Table-14.5 presents the overall trends in approval of branch, liaison and representative offices (new and extension).

Table 14.5: Trends in approval of Branch, Liaison and Representative Office

Financial Year	Branch Office	Liaison Office	Representative office
2013-14	96	215	7
2014-15	120	249	11
2015-16	102	222	15
2016-17	120	211	11
2017-18	184	257	14
2018-19	146	212	18
2019-20	153	216	11
2020-21	199	252	20
2021-22	187	238	16
2022-23*	114	152	18
Total	1421	2224	141

Source: BIDA, * up to February 2023

Investment Promotion Authorities

Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA)

Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) was formed in 2016 through the merger of the erstwhile Board of Investment (BOI) and the Privatisation Commission (PC). Bangladesh Investment Development Authority Act, 2016 which led to creation of BIDA, came into effect on September 1, 2016. BIDA works on improving investment climate, facilitating investment of national, foreign and joint venture firms, approving foreign loans and establishing branch offices in Bangladesh. BIDA works with development partners, like the World Bank, IFC, ADB, JICA, trade facilitating bodies, like Chamber of Commerce and Industries, BGMEA, BASIS and Bankers Association to facilitate private sector development and to improve business climate in Bangladesh. BIDA aims to encourage domestic and foreign investment in the private sector, provide necessary facilities and assistance for setting up industries and provide administrative coordination and improved services for the use of government industrial or commercial enterprises and their unused land or facilities for more useful economic activities using its one stop service facilities. BIDA also works on new initiatives aimed at achieving overall economic growth through development of industries, infrastructure, agro-based industries and services, including a business-friendly environment, and improving the quality of life of the people through sufficient employment generation.

Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA)

Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA) has been engaged in attracting and facilitating foreign and local investment in the Export Processing Zones of the country. At

present, there are 8 EPZs in the country, namely- *Chattogram, Dhaka, Mongla, Cumilla, Ishwardi, Uttara (Nilphamari), Adamjee (Narayanganj) and Karnaphuli (Chattogram)* EPZ. In the current Fiscal Year up to February 2023, the amount of export from the EPZs stands at US\$ 5,361.12 million. Currently, 4,86,304 Bangladeshis are employed in the industrial establishments of EPZs under BEPZA of which 66 per cent are women. EPZs are playing a special role in export diversification. At present 57 per cent of the manufacturing industry of EPZs are manufacturing products other than garments and textiles. So far, investors of 38 countries including Japan, S. Korea, China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, U.S.A, U.K, Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Netherlands, India, Pakistan, Australia, Ireland, Turkey, Ukraine, Kuwait, Rumania, Marshal Island, Sri Lanka, Belgium, British Virgin Island, and Bangladesh have already invested in the EPZs of Bangladesh. Due to introduction of one stop service, installation of power plants nearby EPZ, introduction of EPZ labor Act for creating decent work environment, EPZ depicts favorable investment environment in EPZs. In FY 2022-23 (up to February) 17 industries signed lease agreement with BEPZA with proposed investment of US\$ 416 million, which is expected to generate 59,342 employment opportunities.

Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA)

Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA) has been striving as one of the leading investment promotion agencies under Prime Minister's Office with a mandate to establish 100 economic zones for planned and environmentally friendly industrialization by attracting investment from home and abroad. With this aim 97 economic zones have been approved, of which 10 zones have already started commercial production and 29 are

currently under development phase. 12 Zones have received Private Economic Zone licenses from BEZA and till now about US\$ 4 billion have been invested in these zones. Overall, the proposed investment in economic zones has touched US\$ 26 billion till now. 38 companies have started commercial production and 70 industries are under construction in different zones. These industries have generated 50,000 employments so far. Some activities and progress of BEZA are presented below:

- a. Major development works ongoing in Economic Zones including Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Shilpa Nagar, *Mareshkhali* Economic Zone, *Jamalpur* Economic Zone, *Sreehatta* Economic Zone, *Sabrang* Tourism Park, Japanese Economic Zone, Indian Economic Zone, BEPZA Economic Zone, *Meghna* Industrial Economic Zone, *Karnaphuli* Dry Dock Special Economic Zone, Bay Economic Zone, City Economic Zone, *Cumilla* Economic Zone, Abdul Monem Economic Zone etc.
- b. Significant foreign investors are from Japan, China, India, Australia, Netherlands, Germany, USA, UK, Singapore, South Korea, Norway etc.
- c. One Stop Service Centre (OSSC) of BEZA provides 125 services under 27 categories of which 50 services are online. This service rendering process has kept a vital role in the ease of doing business with the technical support from JICA and constant coordination with other government agencies.
- d. BEZA is setting up 3 tourism parks namely *-Sonadia* Eco Tourism Park in *Mareshkhali*, *Sabrang* and *Naf* Tourism Parks in *Teknaf*. Land has already been allotted to 17 companies in *Sabrang* Tourism Park and development works are in progress.
- e. Four Government to Government (G2G) Economic Zones are under implementation

by BEZA and they are –Bangladesh Special Economic Zone (BSEZ) (Japanese Economic Zone) on 1000 acres of land, Chinese Industrial Economic Zone on 783 acres and Indian Economic Zone on 856 acres at *Mirsarai* and another one on 110 acres at *Mongla*. Development of Japanese Economic Zone is on right track and land allocation has started. BSEZ has allotted land to 5 foreign companies till now. Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina inaugurated the Japanese Economic Zone in December 2022. Chinese Economic Zone and Indian Economic Zones are also being developed in full swing.

- f. Bangladesh's first planned industrial city Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Shilpa Nagar is being established on about 33 thousand acres of land. Following a master plan, this city is creating necessary infrastructure and utility facilities for investors. Multimodal Road network with jetties, power plants and integrated water solution are being planned here. Here, at present 4 industrial units are in commercial operation and 15 industrial establishments are under construction.

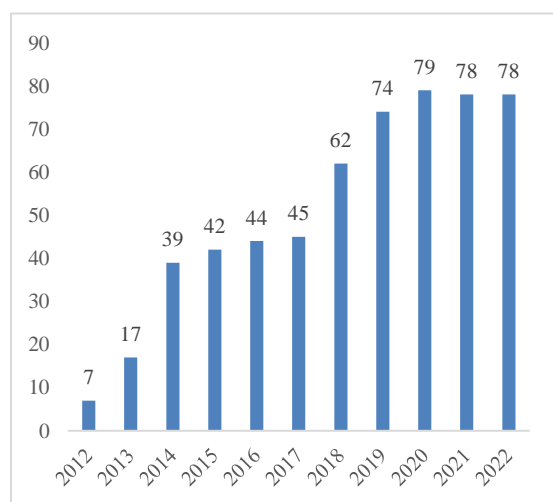
Public Private Partnership Authority (PPPA)

Public-Private Partnership (PPPA) initiatives in Bangladesh have gained significant momentum in recent years. The government has been actively promoting PPPs as a means of financing and delivering infrastructure and public services in a cost-effective and efficient manner, while also involving private sector expertise and innovation. In Bangladesh, based on the ‘Policy and Strategy for Public-Private Partnership (PPP), 2010’, Public Private Partnership Office (PPPO) was established in 2010 to act as a catalyst to proactively realize PPP projects. Later ‘Bangladesh-Private Partnership Act 2015’ was enacted in 2015, and with that enactment PPP Office turned to Public Private Partnership Authority (PPPA). The government of

Bangladesh has established the PPP Authority under the Prime Minister's Office to oversee and promote PPP projects in the country. The authority provides support to the government sector in developing, structuring, and implementing PPP projects. It also acts as a centralised facilitating body for implementing ministries, agencies, approving bodies and investors interested in PPP projects.

In 2012, 7 projects were included in the PPP pipeline. The number of projects raised to 39 in 2016 and 78 in 2022 in the PPP pipeline (Figure 14.7). Seventeen ministries and 27 agencies are engaged with these 78 projects implementation, which covers 11 sectors. An estimated US\$ 38.16 billion will be invested if these projects are implemented. Among these projects, for 17 projects, PPP contracts with an estimated project cost of US\$ 4.8 billion have been signed with private partners. The sectors where PPP projects have been implemented include ports, expressway, water supply and sanitation, health and urban development. Apart from these, 19 projects are under procurement phase and 25 projects are in the project development phase. The list of PPP projects is shown in the Annexure-14.3.

Figure 14.7: Number of PPP projects in the PPP pipeline



Source: PPP Authority.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and SME Foundation

SMEs contribute significantly to the economy of Bangladesh, accounting for over 25 per cent of the country's GDP and employing around 70 per cent of the country's workforce. Whereas this contribution for India, Singapore and Malaysia is around 40 per cent to 50 per cent. Therefore, there is scope for SME's to contribute more profusely to our economic growth. The SME Foundation is a government agency established in 2007 with the mandate of promoting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the country.

The main objective of the SME Foundation is to support the growth and development of SMEs in Bangladesh by providing a range of services and support programs. These include financial assistance, training and capacity building, market access, and business advisory services. The Foundation also works to create an enabling environment for SMEs by advocating for policy reforms and providing information and resources to stakeholders. The SME Foundation also operates a number of other programmes and initiatives, including the SME Loan Programme, which provides financing to SMEs through partner banks and financial institutions, and the Business Innovation Center, which offers training and support to entrepreneurs in the areas of product design, market research, and technology adoption.

For expansion and development of this sector, Bangladesh Bank has been continuing its refinancing facilities in the year 2022 for Banks and Non-Bank Financial institutions (NBFIs) against their financing to SMEs. Major refinancing schemes are Refinancing Scheme for Start-Up Fund, Small Enterprise Refinance Scheme, Refinance Scheme for Setting up Agro-Based Product Processing Industries in Rural Areas, Refinance Scheme for New Entrepreneurs' in Cottage, Micro and Small Enterprise Sector, Refinance Scheme for Shariah based Financing in Agro-Based Industry, Small

Entrepreneurs' (including Women Entrepreneur) and New Entrepreneurs in Cottage, Micro and Small Enterprises and Refinance Scheme for Bangladesh Bank Housing Fund. Besides, there are JICA assisted Financial Sector Project for the development of SMEs, Urban Building Safety Project, French Development Agency (AFD), European Union (EU), KfW Development Bank (KfW), German Technical Cooperation (GIZ) assisted Programme to support safety retrofits and Environmental Upgrades in the Bangladesh RMG sectors, Catalysing Access to Finance for Women SME monitoring and supervision of Bangladesh Bank. Total net outstanding loans and advances in SME sector at the end of December 2022 is Tk. 2,82,896.54 crore which is around 12 percent higher than the previous year. At the end of December of the year 2022, Banks and NBFIs altogether have disbursed an amount of Tk. 2,20,489.37 crore against 11,24,193 SMEs. Number of SME's increases around 20 percent, whereas loan disbursement enhanced by 19 percent from the previous year.

Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority

Bangladesh High-Tech Park Authority (BHTPA) has been established under 'Bangladesh High-Tech Park Authority Act-2010' in order to development of hi-tech industries and information technology-based industries in the country. BHTPA has been working for socio-economic development of the country by ensuring the employment of huge youths of the country through set up hi-tech park/ software technology park in different places of the country. In the first phase, BHTPA is currently working to establish 39 Hi-tech park across the country. Meanwhile, construction of 13.15 lakh sq ft space have been completed in various parks including '*Bangabandhu* Hi-Tech City' in *Kaliakair*, '*Sheikh Hasina* Software Technology Park in *Jessore*', '*Sheikh Kamal* IT Incubation and Training Center' in *Natore* and '*Janata* Tower Software Technology Park' in Dhaka. So far, land / space has been allotted to 176 domestic

Entrepreneurs in Bangladesh, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) assisted Skills for Employment Investment Program (SEIP), Local Financial Support to SME's, Finance Support to SME's project under the ISDB SPRP for COVID-19, Supporting Post COVID-19 Small Scale Employment Creation Project, and COVID-19 Emergency and Crisis Response Facility Project. Banks and NBFIs have come forward for financing and the development of SMEs sector under close

and foreign companies in the high-tech parks of the country. These companies have already invested US\$ 50 million of the proposed US\$ 1,200 million. The government has so far invested Tk. 1,341.19 crore in 10 parks for infrastructure development, resulting in the development of 37,380 young people as IT startups with skill development. Besides, 32,700 people have been employed in various IT companies.

Private Sector Development Initiatives in some Selected Sectors

ICT Sector

The ICT (Information and Communication Technology) sector is one of the fastest-growing sectors in Bangladesh, contributing significantly to the country's economic growth and development. Information and Communication Technology Division is working on Digital Bangladesh. Digital Bangladesh is centered on the four pillars of information technology infrastructure development, human resource development in information technology, establishment of e-governance and development of information and communication technology industry. In above contexts, high speed internet connection has been established through the optical fiber cable in 18,434 government offices (ministries, departments, districts and upazila) under BanglaGovNet and Info-Sarkar-II project, initiatives undertaken for the Development of National ICT Infra-network for Bangladesh

Government Phase-III (Info- Sarker Phase-3) and to connect India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh by optical fiber cable and to increase the data exchange capacity, BTCL has installed optical fiber cable. Besides, Bangladesh National Digital Architecture (BNDA) has been developed to facilitate the development and use of e-services.

There has been employment generated to about 1.5 million trainees through offering training on ICT. So far, 1,070 people have been trained on Emerging Technology such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), Blockchain, Robotics, Big Data, Medical Scribe, Cyber Security etc. under Leveraging ICT for Employment and Growth of the IT-ITES Industry project. All these trained manpower are working in the country and abroad, 265 persons have successfully completed training on Japanese language, Japanese business culture and IT under 'Skills Development of IT Engineers Targeting Japanese Market' project. 189 persons have been employed in Japan and 76 persons have been employed in Japan-based Bangladeshi companies. It means 100 per cent employment rate among successful trainees. Besides, a total of 47 officials have been trained and sent to South Korea through the 'Formation of the e-Government Master Plan for Digital Bangladesh' project among these trainees. Overall, the ICT sector has so far provided employment to about 5 million people and earned US\$ 7 billion in export earnings.

At present 1,800 government services have already been converted to digital services and another 2,000 services are being converted, About 52 lakh e-mutations have been settled in 4,510 land offices in 486 upazilas under digital land service, Under the social security safety net, Tk. 153.39 crore has been provided digitally to 25 lakh disadvantaged people, Transactions worth Tk 4,948 crore have been completed through 48 e-challan services. Besides, Information and Communication Technology

Act, 2006 (Amended-2009), Digital Security Act 2018 to strengthen governance structure; One Stop Service (Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority) Rules, 2019, National Information and Communication Technology Policy 2018, Government E-mail Policy 2018, Made in Bangladesh Strategy 2021, National Strategy for Robotics, Bangladesh National Digital Architecture (BNDA) guidelines, and other acts, guidelines and policies have been formulated.

Telecommunication Sector

The telecommunications sector in Bangladesh has undergone rapid development in recent years, with significant growth in mobile phone usage and internet penetration. Private sector investment has brought a revolutionary change in the development of the telecommunications sector in Bangladesh. There are currently four mobile network operators in Bangladesh: Grameenphone, Robi Axiata, Banglalink, and Teletalk. These operators offer a range of voice and data services, including 3G and 4G/LTE services. Bangladesh has a rapidly growing mobile phone market. In 2004, there was a total number of 4.0 million users of mobile phone, whereas the number exceeded 182.60 million in February 2023. Internet usage in Bangladesh has also grown significantly in recent years, with over 125 million active internet subscribers as of February 2023. The growth of mobile internet usage has been particularly strong, with over 113.13 million mobile internet subscribers in the country. The broadband market in Bangladesh is also growing rapidly, with a number of companies offering fixed-line and wireless broadband services. Number of ISP and PSTN subscriber is 11.87 million as of February 2023. In parallel, the government of Bangladesh has taken several initiatives to support the growth of the telecommunications sector through the ministry for Posts and Telecommunications and its subordinate offices and through clearly

articulating the vision of Digital Bangladesh 2021 and then Smart Bangladesh 2041.

Table 14.6: Number of Clients in Mobile Phone, Fixed Phone and Internet and Teledensity

Clients & edensity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (June)	2018 (Dec)	2019 (Dec)	2020 (Dec)	2021 (Feb)	2022 (Feb)	2023 (Feb)
Mobile Clients (Cr.)	8.66	9.74	11.48	12.19	12.64	13.60	15.69	16.55	17.01	17.33	18.15	18.26
Fixed phone Clients (Cr.)	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.053	0.056	0.05	0.048	0.048	0.046
Internet Clients (Cr.)	2.84	3.10	3.55	4.28	6.66	7.33	9.14	9.90	11.19	11.27	12.28	12.50
Teledensity (%)	60.90	63.91	76.44	78.79	81.48	87.32	96.36	99.24	100.60	99.09	105.63	104.37

Source: BTRC

Power Sector

The government of Bangladesh put tremendous effort for rapid transformation of the power sector to increase access to electricity and diversify the country's energy mix with a view to attain the target of generating 40,000 MW electricity by 2030 and 60,000 MW electricity by 2041. Till January 2023, the total grid based installed capacity is 23,482 MW including 10,246 MW in Public Sector, 1,861 MW in JV, 10,215 MW in Private Sector and 1,160 MW power imported from India. As a whole, total installed power generation amount has been reached to 26,700 MW including captive, renewable and imported electricity. Out of the total net generation, 39.89 percent power was generated by public sector power plants, 7.83 percent from JV power plants, 42.26 percent from private power plants, and 10.02 percent from power import.

Education Sector

The education sector in Bangladesh has undergone significant expansion and transformation in recent years, with the government and other stakeholders working to improve access, quality, and relevance of education across the country. In the light of the National Education Policy 2010, the National Curriculum-2012 has been formulated and implemented from the class I to the class XII in order to improve the quality of education and make it modern.

Till 2008, the number of private universities in the country was 51. Currently, out of 110 approved private universities, 102 private universities are running their educational programmes. From January 2023, curriculum of all private universities is being updated on the basis of Outcome-based Education (OBE) with a view to making the higher education system contemporary, modern and world class. In private universities, emphasis is put on functional science and information technology in their education programmes. In the annual development programme (ADP) of the FY 2021-22, a total of 46 projects including 2 technical assistance programs have been included. While there are still challenges to be addressed, there is a sense of optimism and commitment to ensuring that all children and young people have access to high-quality education and the skills they need to succeed in elevating the country to a developed nation by 2041.

Health Sector

Medical and health services are gradually increasing through participation of the private sector. At present, there are 72 Medical Colleges, 12 Dental Colleges, 14 dental units, 13 post graduate institute, 200 Medical Assistant Training Institutions and 97 Institute of Health Technology in private sector. The government as well as the private sector and NGOs are being encouraged to provide quality health services through open competition. For that purpose, 4,544 private hospitals, 9,178 diagnostic centers

and 177 blood banks have been licensed in the country. The role of NGOs as well as the government in health services, especially hygienic sanitation, supply of clean drinking water and elimination of other infectious diseases including COVID-19 is worth mentioning. Also, several domestic and foreign NGOs are actively working in addition to government initiatives to reduce child and maternal mortality rates significantly under health, population and nutrition programs. Opportunities for public-private partnership (PPP)-based investment in the health sector have been created. Community Clinic is an innovative endeavor of Honorable Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina and unique example of Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Tourism Sector

Tourism is a growing sector in Bangladesh with great potential for development. The tourism industry's contribution to GDP is 3.02 percent and the sector accounts for 8.07 percent of the total employment of the country, according to the data from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). From the public sector side, Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC) plays role for the development of the country's tourism industry through providing quality services to tourists, creating international quality and unparalleled tourism facilities, diversifying tourist attractions and developing human resources and Bangladesh Tourism Board (BTB) is engaged in promoting tourism in the country. Whereas the Private sector participation in the tourism sector in Bangladesh has been growing. Over the past few years, the private sector has been investing in tourism infrastructure (e.g., construction of new hotels, resorts, and other accommodation facilities, as well as in the development of tourist attractions and facilities such as theme parks and entertainment centers), promoting tourism products and services (e.g., new and innovative tour packages, transportation, and travel-related activities) and providing training and

employment opportunities in the tourism industry. The government of Bangladesh has also been encouraging private sector development in the area of sustainable tourism. According to the Bangladesh Tourism Board, several eco-tourism sites in the country are operated by the private sector organisations. However, the tourism sector in Bangladesh faces some key challenges including lack of adequate infrastructure, transportation, accommodation, and tourist facilities. 'The Travel and Tourism Development Index 2021: Rebuilding for a Sustainable and Resilient Future,' published the World Economic Forum (WEF) ranked 117 economies on a range of factors crucial to the development, sustainability, and resiliency of their travel and tourism industries. Bangladesh has moved up three notches on the Travel and Tourism Development Index 2021 and ranks 100th out of 117 countries in the world. Indeed, the government and private sector need to work together to address the challenges facing the tourism industry and create a favorable environment for the sector.

Insurance Sector

Insurance sector of Bangladesh is working persistently to reduce the risk of business and also to ensure financial security of the people. The insurance sector of Bangladesh has been growing steadily, with both life and non-life insurance. The sector is regulated by the Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA), which was established in 2010 and became operational in January 2011. IDRA is in charge of regulating and supervising all the insurance companies. There are 79 private insurance companies operating in Bangladesh in addition to the two state owned corporations 'Jibon Bima Corporation' and 'Sadharan Bima Corporation'. Among the private insurance companies there are 45 Non-life and 34 Life insurance companies. The total premium income of public and private non-life insurance

companies was Tk. 4,745.43 crore in 2021. In 2022 the gross premium income increased to Tk. 5,413.14 crore. The rate of growth was 14.07

percent. Table 14.7 shows the status of premium income from state owned and private insurance companies.

Table 14.7: Premium Income Figure in Non-Life Sector

(Tk. in Crore)

Year	Total premium			Government Sector (%)	Private Sector (%)	Growth Rate		
	Government Sector	Private Sector	Total			Government Sector (%)	Private (%)	Total (%)
2012	218.92	1948.35	2167.27	10.10	89.90	10.86	10.08	10.16
2013	190.96	2101.84	2292.80	8.33	91.67	-12.77	7.88	5.79
2014	176.11	2269.60	2445.71	7.20	92.80	-7.77	7.98	6.67
2015	207.31	2435.70	2643.01	7.84	92.16	17.71	7.32	8.07
2016	223.49	2549.38	2772.88	8.06	91.94	7.81	4.67	4.91
2017	238.66	2742.77	2981.43	8.00	92.00	6.78	7.59	7.52
2018	348.90	3041.89	3390.79	10.29	89.71	46.19	10.91	13.73
2019	1300.17	3418.67	4718.84	27.55	72.45	272.65	12.39	39.17
2020	1295.38	3396.76	4692.14	27.61	72.39	-0.37	-0.64	-0.57
2021	1054.20	3691.23	4745.43	22.21	77.79	-18.62	8.67	1.14
2022*	1632.15	3780.99	5413.14	30.15	69.85	54.82	2.43	14.07

Source: Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA), * 2022 data are unaudited.

On the other hand, gross premium income of 'Jibon Bima Corporation' and 34 private life insurance companies was Tk. 11,401.57 crore in 2022, which is Tk. 1,141.14 crore higher than

the previous year. The premium income from state owned and private life insurance companies are illustrated in Table 14.8:

Table 14.8: Premium Income Figure in Life Sector

(Tk in Crore)

Year	Total premium			Government Sector (%)	Private Sector (%)	Growth Rate		
	Government Sector	Private Sector	Total			Government sector (%)	Private (%)	Total (%)
2012	343.20	6243.90	6587.10	5.21	94.79	11.47	5.00	5.31
2013	365.11	6474.60	6839.71	5.34	94.66	6.38	3.69	3.83
2014	389.93	6686.39	7076.32	5.51	94.49	6.80	3.27	3.46
2015	403.74	6912.36	7316.09	5.52	94.48	3.54	3.38	3.39
2016	412.51	7175.94	7588.45	5.44	94.56	2.17	3.81	3.72
2017	474.72	7723.73	8198.46	5.79	94.21	15.08	7.63	8.04
2018	513.08	8479.05	8992.13	5.71	94.29	8.08	9.78	9.68
2019	574.12	9025.51	9599.63	5.98	94.02	11.90	6.44	6.76
2020	601.48	8926.51	9527.99	6.31	93.69	4.77	-1.10	-0.75
2021	662.10	9598.33	10260.43	6.45	93.55	10.08	7.53	7.69
2022*	763.08	10638.49	11401.57	6.69	93.31	15.25	10.84	11.12

Source: Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA), *2022 data are unaudited.

Annexure

Annexure-14.1

Department/ Agency signed MoU with BIDA for OSS facilitation

Sl. No.	Name of Department/Agency	Date of MoU Signing
1.	Register of Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSC)	8 November 2018
2.	National Board of Revenue (NBR)	
3.	Sonali Bank Ltd.	
4.	Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC)	
5.	Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC)	
6.	Chattogram City Corporation (CCC)	
7.	Election Commission Secretariat	28 October 2020
8.	Security Services Division, Ministry of Home Affairs	15 January 2020
9.	Office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports	
10.	Chittagong Development Authority	
11.	Bangladesh Power Development Board	
12.	Dhaka Electric Supply Company Ltd.	
13.	Ministry of Land	23 August 2020
14.	Department of Environment	
15.	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK)	
16.	Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DCCI)	
17.	Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB)	8 September 2020
18.	Dhaka Power Distribution Company Ltd. (DPDC)	
19.	West Zone Power Distribution Company Ltd. (WZPDCL)	
20.	Northern Electric Supply Company (NESCO)	
21.	Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)	11 February 2021
22.	Department of Registration	
23.	Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority	
24.	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Ltd. (BTCL)	
25.	Jalalabad Gas Transmission and Distribution Systems	
26.	Department of Immigration and Passports	14 July 2021
27.	Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishment	
28.	Export Promotion Bureau	
29.	Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI)	
30.	The City Bank Limited	
31.	The Foreign Investors' Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)	29 August 2021
32.	The Chittagong Chamber Of Commerce and Industry	
33.	Standard Chartered Bank Bangladesh	
34.	Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited	
35.	Eastern Bank Limited	
36.	Department of Explosives	23 February 2022
37.	Office of the Chief Inspector of Boiler	
38.	One Bank Ltd.	
39.	Meghna Bank Ltd.	
40.	Bangladesh Bank	12 February 2023
41.	Agrani Bank Ltd.	
42.	Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.	
43.	Commercial Bank of Ceylon, PLC	

Annexure-14.2
Trend of country wise Foreign/ joint venture projects registered

(in Million US\$)

Source of Joint and 100 per cent Foreign Investment	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023*
1. Saudi Arabia	0	2.363	5.500	2450.076	0.125	0	5.413	8.278	0.011	0
2. USA	85.005	120.842	17.246	178.680	494.509	643.378	13.474	320.732	19.261	16.653
3. Thailand	25.750	18.667	27.673	584.06	6.894	2.277	0.047	0.069	0	0
4. India	169.623	34.038	33.763	212.911	327.744	40.937	23.128	22.548	15.751	182.346
5. South Korea	7.960	4.541	161.542	17.411	115.074	1.761	2.525	0	13.660	0
6. Malaysia	2.361	8.588	88.389	23.816	1.373	3.852	1200.244	5.294	0.041	0
7. The Netherlands	0.846	0.608	4.774	19.076	0	1720.402	41.25	1.172	8.252	0.091
8. China	1683.322	25.102	70.396	6211.351	416.361	943.647	1934.413	83.852	791.950	349.131
9. UK	0	58.157	5.082	3.698	386.224	0.262	6.506	1.168	4.375	12.289
10. Pakistan	0.648	0	0	1.986	0	0	0	0	0	0.627
11. Japan	16.779	7.223	59.791	15.628	49.752	248.549	18.291	34.039	20.989	0.737
12. Denmark	1.062	0.514	0.024	0	0.407	0	14.130	0	0	0.107
13. Sri Lanka	0.187	0	1.611	0.351	13.603	98.291	0.252	5.028	0	8.856
14. Canada	1.280	7.198	0.849	0	14.085	0.133	0	0.597	0.205	0
15. Taiwan	3.684	16.594	0.822	0.20	1.544	1.157	77.589	0	9.443	0.500
16. Singapore	29.328	9.605	1.977	657.853	382.973	1247.426	167.586	303.129	1.888	43.109
17. Turkey	0	2.271	0.288	1.096	14.288	0	2.770	0	134.621	0
18. Italy	2.392	1.127	0	16.376	0	0	0	0	0.235	0
19. Hong Kong	3.646	8.342	2.886	50.614	17.963	29.910	0.850	0	157.154	2.528
20. Africa	0	3.627	0	0	0	0	0.320	0	0	0
21. Armenia & Russia	0	0	0.239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. France	0.806	0	0	3.117	0	0	0	3.934	1.321	0.099
24. Lebanon	0	1.136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Mauritius	5.128	54.126	9.653	0	340.000	0	32.545	0.999	0	0
26. Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	10.274	0	0	0	0
27. Sweden	0	16.276	1.831	1.229	1.551	2.377	0	1.962	5.551	0.111
28. Switzerland	0.589	14.824	0	0	0	17.900	0	0.121	6.438	0.163
29. Finland	0	0.556	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.155	0
30. UAE	52.160	0.301	1.117	15.287	7143.725	0.300	108.944	0	7.233	0
31. British Virgin Island	0	0	8.988	0	0	1.035	0	0	0	0
32. Germany	2.266	1.345	6.597	18.372	7.003	4.000	4.019	78.310	4.654	4.330
33. Australia	6.182	1.016	1.047	5.763	0	0	2.582	6.095	0	1.990
34. Spain	0.028	1.696	0	12.014	0	1.71	0.395	0.114	0	0
35. Poland	0	0.894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.546	0
36. Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0.35	0	0	0	0.022
37. Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38. Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39. Norway	0	0	0	0	5.186	0	0	0	0.571	0
40. Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41. Kuwait	0	0	0.885	0	0	0	0	0	1.525	0
42. Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43. Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44. Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45. Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46. Yemen	27.289	0	0.308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source of Joint and 100 per cent Foreign Investment	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023*
47. Nigeria	0	0.614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.054	0
48. Iran	0	0	1.244	0.592	0	0	0	0	0	0
49. Lithuania	0	0	0.500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50. Uzbekistan	0	0	0	2.713	0	0	0	0	0	0
51. Belarus	0	0	0	5.875	0	0	0	0	0	0
52. Nepal	0	0	0	0	1.347	0	8.14	0	0	1.000
53. Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.117	1.176	0	0
54. Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.118	0	0	0
55. Inland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.346	0	0	0
56. Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.385	10.595	161.791	1.453
57. Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.164	0	0.596
58. Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.411	0	0
59. Angolia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.211	0	0
60. Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.192	0	0
61. Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.589	0
62. Check Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.045	0
63. Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.048	0
64. Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.702
65. Keyman Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.045
Total	2128.321	422.691	515.021	10510.920	9742.308	5019.928	3684.480	918.190	745.119	1370.357

Source: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, * up to February 2023

Annex 14.3
List of PPP Projects

SL	Project Name	Project Cost (US\$ million)
Transport Sector		
1.	Dhaka-Elevated Expressway	1243
2.	Construction of Bridge on Bhulta-Araihazar-Bancharampur road over the river Meghna	878
3.	2nd Padma Multipurpose Bridge at Paturia-Goalundo.	1500
4.	Construction of Dhaka East West Elevated Expressway	2050
5.	Light Rapid Transit system for Narayanganj City	200
6.	Build and Construct Khulna Khan Jahan Ali airport	300
7.	Construction of a New Inland Container Depot (ICD) near Dhirasram Railway Station.	153
8.	Circular Railway Line	8373
9.	Multimodal Hub at Kamalapur Railway Station	2595
10.	Multimodal Hub at Bimanbandar Railway Station	200
11.	2 Jetties at Mongla Port through PPP.	94
12.	Operation and Maintenance of 3rd Terminal at Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport (HSIA)	2145
13.	Payra Port Coal Terminal	660
14.	Construction and Operation of Inland Container Terminal (ICT) at Khanpur.	30
15.	Construction of Bay Terminal	2089
16.	Equip, Operate and Maintain Patenga Container Terminal	58
17.	Upgrading of Dhaka Bypass to 4 Lane (Madanpur-Debogam-Bhulta-Joydebpur).	359
18.	Improvement of Hatirjheel (Rampura Bridge)-Shekherjaiga-Amulia-Demra Road.	261
19.	Gabtolli - Nabinagar PPP Road.	340
20.	Improvement of Chattogram to Cox's Bazar Highway through PPP	1462
21.	Detailed Design, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Line-2	3479
22.	Construction of Outer Ring Road	1529
23.	Improvement of Dhaka (Joydebpur)-Mymensingh Highway (N3) into Expressway	394.5
Social Security Sector		
24.	Oboshor: Senior Citizen Health Care and Hospitality Complex at Sreemangal, Sylhet Division.	10
Science and IT Sector		
25.	Bangabandhu Hi-Tech City (Block 2 and 5)	210
26.	Bangabandhu Hi-Tech City (Block 3)	25
27.	Info Sarkar3 (Component 1 -1307 union)	350
28.	Info Sarkar3 (Component 2 -1293 union)	350
29.	IT Village at Mohakhali.	20
Industry Sector		
30.	Economic Zone 4: Mongla.	12
31.	Economic Zone 2: Mirsarai.	735
32.	Development of Textile Mill at Demra, Dhaka.	40
33.	Development of Textile Mill at Tongi, Gazipur.	50
34.	Development of Integrated Tourism and Entertainment Village at Cox's Bazar.	100
35.	Establishment of 5 Star Hotel with other Facilities at Existing Parjatan Motel Sylhet Compound of BPC Sylhet.	20
36.	Establishment of Three Star Standard Hotel and other Facilities of Existing Hotel Pashur Compound of BPC at Mongla Bagerhat.	15
37.	Establishment of Intl. Standard Tourism Complex at Existing Motel Upal Compound of BPC at Cox's Bazar.	45
38.	Establishment of a Five Star Standard Hotel along with an Application Hotel and Training Centre on existing land of BPC at Muzgunni, Khulna.	30
39.	Development of Cotton Mills project in Tangail	150
40.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: R R Textile Mills Limited	50
41.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Magura Textile Mills Limited	50
42.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Dost Textile Limited	50
43.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Rajshahi Textile Mills Limited	50
44.	Development of Economic Zone (EZ) at Jamalpur with Private Sector participation.	40
45.	Central Effluent Treatment Plant-CETP	22

SL	Project Name	Project Cost (US\$ million)
46.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: The Asiatic Cotton Mills Limited	50
47.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Jolil Textile Limited	50
48.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Bengal Textile Limited	50
49.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Sundarban Textile Mills Limited	50
50.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Amin Textile Limited	50
51.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Rangamati Textile Mills Limited	50
52.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Dinajpur Textile Mills Limited	50
53.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Daroyani Textile Limited	50
54.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Afsor Cotton Mills Limited	50
Service Sector		
55.	Development of Integrated Wastewater Management System for Gazipur City Corporation	64
56.	Construction of High-rise Residential Apartment Building for Low- and Middle-Income Group of People at Jhilmil Residential Project Dhaka.	1174
57.	Construction of Satellite Township with Multi-storied Flat Building at Section 9, Mirpur, Dhaka.	44
58.	Installation of Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage System and Solid Waste Management System in Purbachal New Town.	80
59.	Construction of multistoried Commercial cum Residential Apartment complex with modern amenities at Nasirabad, Chittagong Under PPP.	200
60.	Construction of High-rise Apartment at Purbachal New Town Project	500
61.	Establishment of 5 Star Hotel at Zakir Hossain Road, Chittagong	50
62.	Development of Shopping Mall with Hotel-cum-Guest House at Bangladesh Railway Land near Chittagong Railway Station, Chittagong	6
63.	Shopping Mall with Hotel-cum-Guest House on the unused Railway land in Khulna.	30
64.	Development of Market, Residential Apartments and Resort on the Land of “No-view Guesthouse” at Chittagong under BJMC through Public Private Partnership	22
Health Sector		
65.	Hemodialysis Centre at National Institute of Kidney Diseases and Urology (NIKDU) and Chittagong Medical College Hospital.	3
66.	Medical College and Modernization of Railway Hospital at CRB in Chittagong.	47
67.	Development of Occupational Diseases Hospital, Labor Welfare Center and Commercial Complexes at Tongi, Gazipur, PPP Basis.	35
68.	Development of Occupational Diseases Hospital, Labor Welfare Center and Commercial Complexes at Chasara, Narayanganj, PPP Basis.	35
69.	Medical College and Nursing Institute and Modernization Railway Hospital of Kamlapur.	100
70.	Medical College and Modernization of Railway Hospital at Saidpur in Nilphamary.	75
71.	Medical College and Modernization of Railway Hospital at Paksey in Pabna.	75
72.	New Modern Medical College and Hospital of 250 beds on the unused land in Khulna.	100
Public Service Sector		
73.	Comprehensive Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Project under PPP	100
Energy Sector		
74.	Construction of LPG Import, Storage and Bottling Plant at Kumira or any Suitable Place at Chittagong Including Import Facilities of LPG, Jetty, Pipeline and Storage Tanks under PPP.	50
Education Sector		
75.	The Innovation and Innovator Cell (IIC) development under Public Private Partnership.	10
Agriculture Sector		
76.	Composite Rice Mills	170
77.	Chattogram Metropolitan Sewerage Project for Patenga Catchment-6	300
78.	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Shilpanagar Water Supply Project	1500

Source: Public Private Partnership Authority.