

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT
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Bangladesh

Post: Dhaka

Exporter's Guide Bangladesh-2016

Report Categories:

Exporter Guide

Retail Foods

Food Processing Ingredients

Food Service - Hotel Restaurant Institutional

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Report Highlights:

From calendar year (CY) 2012 to 2015, U.S. agricultural export sales to Bangladesh rose by approximately 174 percent to \$498 million, now higher than Pakistan. Although rice is the major staple, demand for more expensive animal and plant proteins have grown for both rural and urban households. In CY 2015, Bangladesh imported \$15.8 million of processed foods from the United States. Opportunities for high value product and food ingredient imports may be found in Bangladesh's food manufacturing, modern retail, and HRI sectors.

General Information:

SECTION I: MARKET OVERVIEW

With an estimated population of around 168 million people living in an area smaller than the State of Iowa, Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries on earth. Identified as a lower-middle developing country by the World Bank, the number of middle to upper class consumers in Bangladesh are slowly growing, now estimated at around 30 million. In calendar year (CY) 2015, ready-made fabric exports and foreign remittances contributed approximately eight percent (\$15 billion) to the GDP. For fiscal year (FY) (July-June) 2016 some contacts estimated GDP growth at 6.3 percent; however, continued political unrest, strikes, and other disturbances could hamper future growth.

From FY 2000 to 2015, agricultural import and export sales have increased at a compound annual growth rate of 10.4 and 4.6 percent. Major imports include rice, wheat, oilseeds, raw cotton, vegetable oil, petroleum products, crude petroleum, fertilizer, clinker, stable fiber, and yarn. The largest agricultural imports in terms of value are cotton lint, vegetable oil, wheat, sugar, and rice (see Table 1). With agricultural production challenged by limited arable land, climate change, tropical cyclones, salinization, erosion, and a lower water table, Bangladesh imports agricultural products to meet its food security needs.

From CY 2012 to 2015, U.S. agricultural export sales to Bangladesh rose by approximately 174 percent to \$498 million, now higher than Pakistan. U.S. agricultural exports range from various commodities and products such as wheat, dairy products, fruits, and frozen vegetables. In CY 2015, Bangladesh imported \$15.8 million of processed foods from the United States (Please see Figure 1 below). More opportunities for intermediary product and food ingredient imports may be found in Bangladesh's food manufacturing, modern retail, and HRI sectors (Please see Section III: Market Sectors: Structure and Trends).

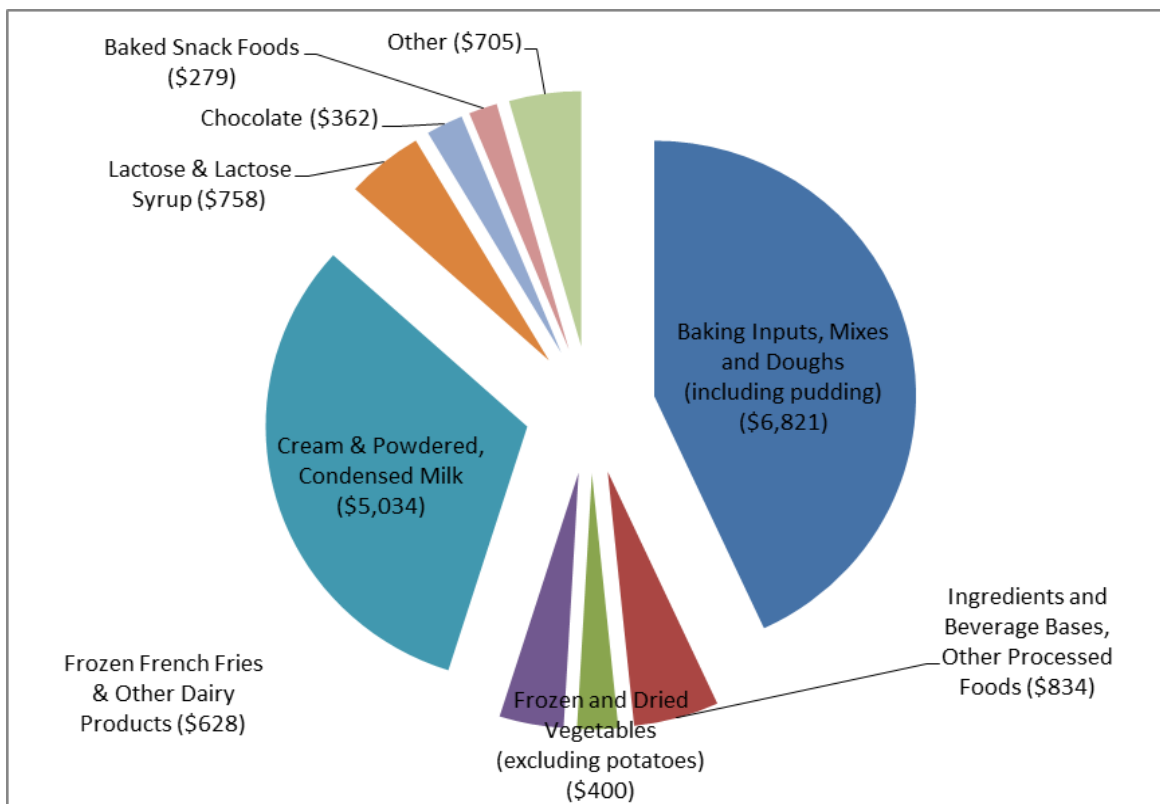
Table 1. Bangladesh: Imports of Bulk Commodities Rise

Commodity (USD millions)	FY* 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Rice	\$75	\$835	\$277	\$30	\$348	\$555
Wheat	\$761	\$1,085	\$602	\$697	\$1,117	\$1,019
Milk and Dairy Products	\$106	\$162	\$221	\$214	\$289	\$310
Spices	\$109	\$126	\$137	\$118	\$183	\$215
Oilseeds	\$130	\$103	\$180	\$242	\$508	\$353
Vegetable oil	\$1,049	\$1,068	\$1,650	\$1,399	\$1,761	\$1,574
Pulses	\$350	\$291	\$242	\$422	\$455	\$394
Sugar	\$650	\$656	\$1,187	\$732	\$902	\$743
Cotton	\$1,440	\$2,686	\$2,099	\$2,002	\$2,425	\$2,275
Total Imports	\$4,672	\$7,012	\$6,593	\$5,857	\$7,990	\$7,438

Source: Economic Trend, January 2016, Bangladesh Bank

*FY is July-June

Figure 1. Bangladesh: CY 2015 U.S. Processed Food Export Sales to Bangladesh (USD thousands)

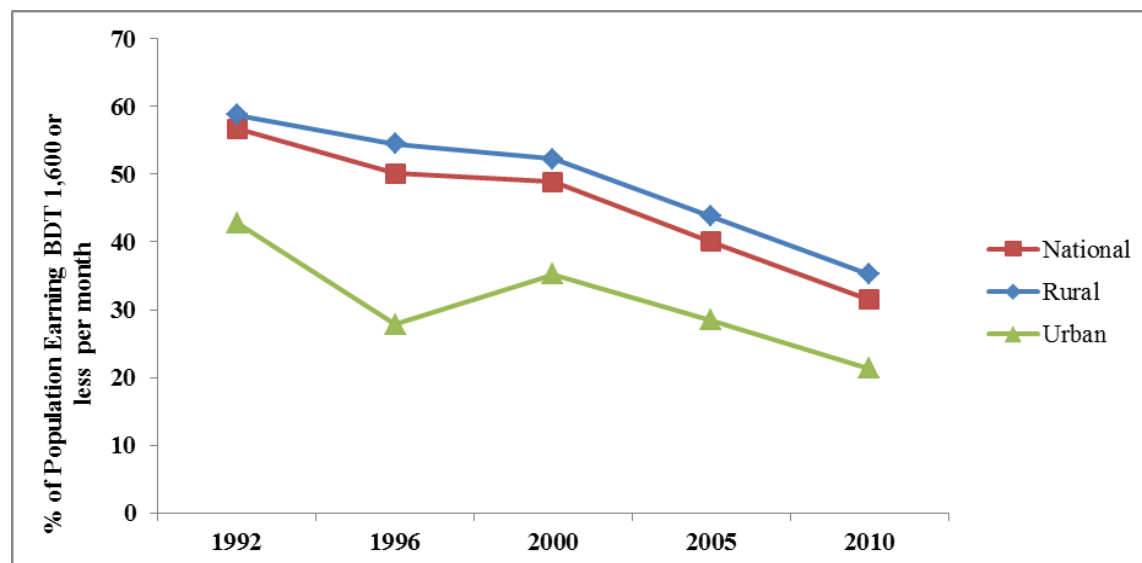


Source: Global Agricultural Trade System

A. Food Purchasing Behavior

Although rice is the major staple, according to a Household Income and Expenditure Survey, from 2000 to 2010 demand has grown for vegetable oil, chicken meat, eggs, fish, and milk (Please see Table 2). Higher incomes (please see Figure 2) and healthier lifestyles influence these trends. Moreover, more middle to upper class consumers are shopping at modern retail outlets because of greater convenience, especially since more families have two working parents. Contacts believe consumer segments in higher income brackets prefer international brands, including products from a specific country of origin, which they believe provides an indication of safety and quality. However, reportedly, most consumers do not have much knowledge or experience with international brands. The modern retail sector currently constitutes about two to three percent of total retail sales.

Figure 2. Bangladesh: Percentage of the Total Population Living Below the Poverty Line Decreasing



Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2010, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

Table 2. Bangladesh: Daily Per Capita Animal Protein Consumption Increasing

Food item (grams per day)	2000	2000	2000	2005	2005	2005	2010	2010	2010
	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National
Rice	478.8	372.7	458.5	459.7	378.5	439.6	441.6	344.2	416
Wheat	14	30.12	17.24	7.99	24.52	12.08	23.38	33.69	26.09
Potato	54.71	58.83	55.45	61.93	67.48	63.3	71.74	67.08	70.52
Pulses	14.97	91.04	15.77	12.74	18.63	14.19	13.23	17.3	14.3
Vegetables	141.1	137.9	140.5	156.5	158.7	157	170	154.9	166.1
Vegetable oil	11.24	19.11	12.82	14.33	22.92	16.45	18.28	26.74	20.51
Onion	14.08	20.72	15.41	16.11	25.26	18.37	19.9	27.46	21.89
Beef	6.87	13.98	8.3	6.41	11.97	7.78	4.77	12.63	6.84
Mutton	0.43	0.71	0.49	0.57	0.66	0.59	0.55	0.89	0.6
Chicken/duck	3.54	8.41	4.5	6.11	10.63	6.85	9.01	17.42	11.22
Eggs	4.61	7.89	5.27	4.41	7.41	5.15	5.8	11.32	7.25
Fish	37.83	40.89	38.45	39.7	49.57	42.14	45.67	59.91	49.41
Milk	28.99	32.59	29.71	31.03	36.55	32.4	31.78	39.16	33.72
Fruits	26.53	35.63	28.35	32.42	32.9	32.54	42.73	50.59	44.8
Sugar/Gur	6.37	8.78	6.85	7.54	9.73	8.08	7.48	11.37	8.5
Outside intake	0	0	0	23.73	27.9	24.76	28	34.97	29.38
Miscellaneous	54.58	54.86	55.44	67.01	68.63	48.38	71.24	75.81	72.42

s									
Total	898.65	934.16	893.05	948.23	951.96	929.66	1005.16	985.44	999.55

Source: Household income and expenditure survey (HIES) 2000, 2005 and 2010, BBS

B. Consumer Demographics:

Fifty one percent of Bangladesh's predominantly Muslim population is currently under the age of 24, and 89 percent is under the age of 54. The median age is 24.3 years. From CY 2005 to 2011, the urban share of the total population increased from 23 to 28 percent (Please see Table 3). In CY 2015, the GDP (PPP) per capita was \$3,600. Bangladeshis are starting to move to major cities, such as Dhaka and Chittagong, for more job opportunities and higher wages in the non-agricultural sector (Please see Table 4). According to a United Nations population projection model, 50 percent of the population will migrate to urban areas by 2057. The 7th Five Year Plan 2016 to 2020, published by the Ministry of Planning, estimates that the total population will grow to 181 million by 2025.

Table 3. Bangladesh: Urban Population Growing at a Fast Pace

Calendar Year	Urban Population (millions)	Rural Population (millions)	Urban % of the total population	Urban Annual Exponential Growth Rate	Rural Annual Exponential Growth Rate	Urban Rural Growth Differential (AEGR)
1901	0.7	28.23	2.43%	--	--	--
1911	0.81	30.75	2.56%	1.39%	0.86%	0.54
1921	0.88	32.38	2.64%	0.85%	0.52%	0.33
1931	1.07	34.53	3.02%	2%	0.64%	1.36
1941	1.54	40.46	3.66%	3.59%	1.58%	2.01
1951	1.82	40.24	4.33%	1.69%	0.05%	1.74
1961	2.64	48.2	5.19%	3.72%	1.8%	1.92
1974	6.27	65.21	8.78%	6.66%	2.32%	4.33
1981	13.54	73.58	15.54%	10.99%	1.73%	9.26
1991	22.46	89	20.15%	5.06%	1.9%	3.16
2001	28.61	95.25	23.1%	2.42%	0.68%	1.74
2011	42.7	107.8	28.37%	4.01%	1.24%	2.77

Source: Bangladesh Census and Islam, 2015

Table 4. Bangladesh: Non-Agricultural Labor Increasing

Population and Labor Force	HIES 2005	HIES 2005	HIES 2005	HIES 2010	HIES 2010	HIES 2010
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total population (millions)	104.5	34.32	138.82	109.46	39.03	148.49
Male (millions)	52.77	17.07	69.85	54.05	19.52	73.57
Female (millions)	51.72	17.25	68.97	55.41	19.52	74.91

Main Occupation (% of total labor force)						
Agriculture/Forest/Fisheries	57.60%	12.20%	47.50%	46.40%	8.30%	36.10%
Non-agricultural	42.40%	87.80%	52.50%	53.40%	91.70%	63.90%

Source: HIES 2010, BBS

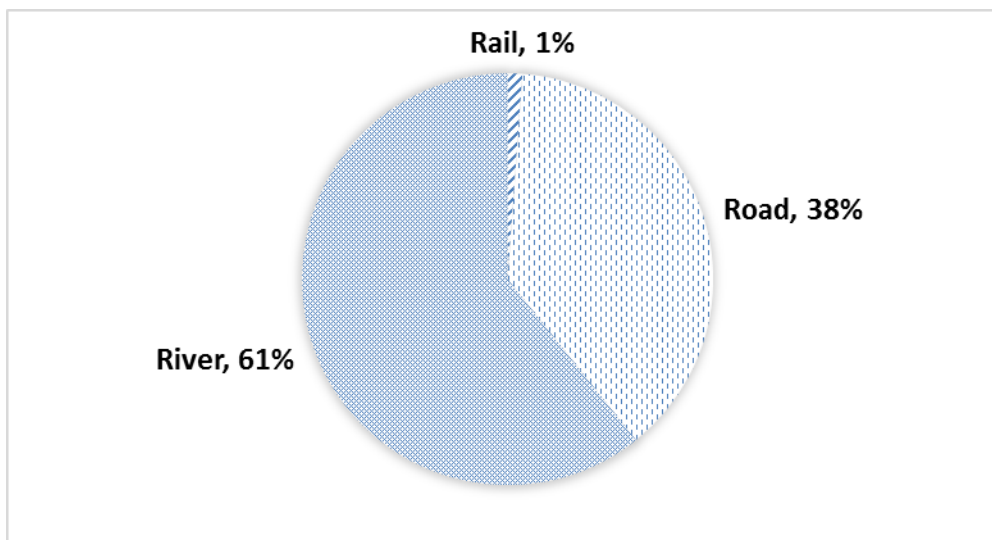
Section II: EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

A. Distribution System

The [Chittagong Customs House](#) clears all traded goods at Chittagong Port. This custom clearance facility is fully automated; it uses an ASYCUDA World (WS) system. This automated system is also available at the Inland Container Depot, Benapole Land Port, and Mongla seaport. Chittagong and Dhaka Customs Houses accept an electronic bill of entry through the Direct Traders Input system. According to Post contacts, at Chittagong Port clearance can take on average three hours.

After imports arrive at Chittagong Port, they are transported inland by railroad, road, or river. By railroad, 450 Bogie Flat Container Trucks (BFCTs) are available to move shipments from Chittagong to Dhaka. On average, two trains carry 62 BFCTs (in total) per day; a one-way trip is approximately 18 to 24 hours. It takes six hours to unload 31 BFCTs from one train. There are no refrigerated containers available. By road, it takes approximately 12 to 15 hours (242 kilometers) to transport goods from the Chittagong Port to Dhaka. According to sources, by river three private vessels are available to ship containers from Chittagong to a river container depot located outside Dhaka; each vessel can carry containers up to 128 twenty-foot equivalent units.

Figure 3. Bangladesh: Most Shipments Transshipped by River from Chittagong Port



Source: Annual report 2013-14, CPA

B. Infrastructure

Bangladesh has seaports, land ports, and airports that support Bangladeshi and other South Asian regional trade (such as for Nepal, Bhutan, and northeastern Indian states). Shipments primarily transit via two seaports (Chittagong Port and Mongla Port), ten land ports (Benapole, Burimari, Akhaura, Sonamasjid, Hili, Banglabandha, Teknaf, Bhomra, Bibirbazar, and Nakugaon), and three international airports (Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport, Dhaka, Shah Amanat International Airport, Chittagong, and Osmani International Airport, Sylhet).

For FY 2015, according to Chittagong Port Authority (CPA) data, the Chittagong Port handled 54.78 million metric tons (MMT) of shipments (total imports and exports were 48.94 MMT and 5.84 MMT). In general, May and June are the busiest months; for the last five years, total shipments grew at 5.43 percent per year. Major imported commodities are food grain (e.g., wheat), cement, fertilizer, coal, salt, sugar, and vegetable oil. According to CPA statistics, the Chittagong Port receives on average of 35,500 MT of food grain per month; for FY 2015 the busiest month in terms of tonnage was April (around 44,700 MT). For more information, please see GAIN report [Chittagong Port Overview and Other Inland Transportation](#). CPA fees and other services are [here](#).

C. Road Map for Market Entry

“Does my product have market access?” is the most important question exporters can ask as they research the Bangladeshi market (Please see the trade policy and food laws section of this report for more details). If yes, then the next thing to consider is pricing relative to Bangladeshi incomes. As a rule of thumb, a product is likely to be at least two to three times more costly than U.S. FOB prices after it reaches the retail shelf. Exporters should consider whether they are willing to start small, meet special labeling requirements, or ship mixed or partial containers and be both persistent and patient.

If an exporter is still interested in the Bangladeshi market, the next step is to locate a reliable importer/distributor. In order to import agricultural products into Bangladesh, all importers must have an import registration certificate issued by the Ministry of Commerce, trade license issued by a municipal corporation under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, and a VAT registration certificate issued by the Ministry of Finance.

A visit to Bangladesh to gain a first-hand feel of the market, particularly with the modern retail and hotel, restaurants, and institutional sectors will be important to ascertain if your product has market potential. Bangladesh hosts almost no trade shows; Bangladeshi importers and other end users travel to major regional trade shows to learn about new products, such as Food and Hotel Asia in Singapore (Please see Appendix B).

Consider the following before selecting an importer/distributor:

- Do they have a strong distribution network?
- How is their distribution network structured?
- Who are their customers? Do they sell to retailers, hotels, or restaurants?
- What are their capabilities? Do they have experience handling perishable or value added foods?
- Are they interested in marketing your products? If so, how will marketing costs be handled?
- Are they managing similar brands or products from other suppliers? If yes, consider if this leads to a conflict of interest or has other benefits, such as working with someone who has experience with a product similar to yours.
- What are the margins and costs charged by the distributor?

- Recognize that agents with fewer employees and smaller set-ups may be more adaptable and committed than those with a large infrastructure and established reputations.
- Agents with an established, long term reputation in the market can also provide additional certainty that they are interested in developing a long term business relationship with you.
- Be prepared to start small by shipping a few pallets or cases of a product and recognize that it could take several months or years before an importer is ready to order full containers.
- Be willing to meet country specific labeling requirements and consider working through a consolidator or participating in mixed containers.

Ensuring payment is another important consideration when establishing a relationship with an importer. Until a successful working relationship is established, exporters may wish to consider vehicles such as an irrevocable letter of credit. The USDA does not have the authority or expertise to mediate contractual disputes or serve as a collection agent when differences over payment arise. For firms that qualify, the Export Import Bank of the United States provides exporter insurance.

A number of regional trade associations and chambers of industry are active in Bangladesh. These associations work on behalf of local and multinational food and food ingredient manufacturers, processors, importers, farmers, retailers, and cooperatives. Please see Appendix C for details. Exporters are advised to identify appropriate associations and work closely with these associations to explore opportunities in the Bangladeshi market.

D. Trade Policy

Formalin Certification

Select fresh food products are tested for formalin by the Customs Authority at the ports; some affected imported foods include fresh fruit, milk, or aquaculture products. If detected, samples are forwarded to Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research labs where the High Performance Liquid Chromatography method is applied to ascertain formalin residue levels; contacts note this entire process may take three working days. An import certificate will be granted only if residues are within the maximum residue level (MRL) for formalin, which varies for different foods. For fresh fruits, Bangladesh authorities provided these MRLs for formalin: 6.3 to 6.8 mg per kg for apples, 22.4 mg per kg for grapes, 38.7 to 60 mg per kg for pears, and 11.2 mg per kg for plums. The Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institute oversee the policy on formalin testing. Foreign formalin test certificates are required to be submitted to customs before samples are drawn and tested.

Radioactivity Certification

According to the Import Policy Order 2015 to 2018, a radioactivity certificate is required for certain food items, aquaculture, poultry, and animal feed; the Order excludes alcoholic beverages, concentrated essences, spices and medicines. The Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission conducts a radioactivity test upon arrival and issues an import certificate that indicates the level of CS 137 found in each kilogram of food. Foreign radioactivity test certificates are required to be submitted to customs before samples are drawn and tested.

Agricultural Biotechnology

The biotechnology sector is in a nascent stage of development, but the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) seeks to move forward in developing and commercializing agricultural biotechnology, such as

Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) eggplant which was approved in 2013. The Bangladesh Biosafety Rules, 2012 and Biosafety Guidelines of Bangladesh, 2007 officially created a regulatory framework and approval process for all genetically engineered (GE) products developed domestically or by a third country. The regulations note that all GE products need to be approved by Bangladeshi authorities before they can be imported, sold commercially, or cultivated in Bangladesh. For more information, please see the [Agricultural Biotechnology Annual 2015](#).

E. Import Duties

Imports of rice, wheat, corn, raw cotton, oilseeds, pulses, crude degummed vegetable oil, onion and fertilizers are currently duty free. However, border charges, such as supplementary duties and a VAT augment the basic tariff. Supplementary duties are levied on a wide range of imports, with higher rates applicable to certain high-value processed and packaged food items such as cheese, fruit juices, chocolate syrups, and religiously sensitive food products such as alcoholic beverages. Currently, there are four supplementary duty bands: 20, 60, 100, and 350 percent. A retail-level VAT of 15 percent is levied on all imported and domestically produced goods, with a few exceptions for basic food grains, oilseeds, raw cotton, poultry meat, and poultry feed equipment. An advanced income tax (2.5 percent of the assessable import value) is levied on imports, but the payments can be re-claimed as a credit at the end of the tax year. The Ministry of Finance regularly gazettes a summary of all tariffs via the [National Board of Revenue](#).

In FY 2001 Bangladesh applied the Most Favored Nation (MFN) tariff rate. At present, there are three MFN tariff rate concessions: (i) imports under different bilateral and regional agreements; (ii) imports of capital machinery for registered industries including export-oriented industries; and (iii) imports by industries (for specific-uses) such as dairy, poultry, pharmaceutical, leather, and textile industries. The un-weighted average tariff rate in FY 1992 was 57.22 percent, which dropped to 21.39 percent in FY 2001. In FY 2015, the tariff was 14.44 percent.

Table 5. Bangladesh: MFN Average Tariff Rate for Agricultural Products Falls

Fiscal Year	MFN Weighted Average Tariff	Bound Tariff Rate	Applied Tariffs (%)
2003-4	18.85%	30%	0, 7.5, 15, 22.5, 30
2004-5	16.53%	25%	0, 7.5, 15, 25
2005-6	16.39%	25%	0, 7.5, 15, 25
2006-7	14.87%	25%	0, 5, 12, 25
2007-8	17.26%	25%	0, 10, 15, 25
2008-9	15.12%	25%	0, 3, 7, 12, 25
2009-10	14.97%	25%	0, 3, 5, 12, 25
2010-11	14.85%	25%	0, 3, 5, 12, 25
2011-12	14.83%	25%	0, 3, 5, 12, 25
2012-13	15.1%	25%	0, 3, 5, 12, 25
2013-14	14.44%	25%	0, 2, 5, 10, 25
2014-15	14.44%	25%	0, 2, 5, 10, 25

Source: Economic review 2015, Ministry of Planning.

F. Food Laws

In October, 2013, the GOB passed a new Food Safety Law, which called for the creation of a central food safety authority called the Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA). The BFSA was established in February 2015. The BFSA has the responsibility of regulating and monitoring food manufacturing, imports, processing, storage, distribution, and marketing in order to assure the safety, wholesomeness, and authenticity of foods. It will also set food safety standards and provide scientific evidence-base and technical advice to strengthen Bangladesh's food safety policy, including addressing both plant and animal health issues.

There are several laws and regulations that affect U.S. agricultural imports. The Destructive Insects and Pests Rules, 1966 (amended in 1989), formulated under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914, controls the entry of plants and plant products into Bangladesh. These rules require the fumigation of U.S. cotton and other plant products, both at the loading and entry ports in Bangladesh. Import permits issued by Bangladesh's plant quarantine authority are required in order to import any kind of plant or plant product. A phytosanitary certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country must indicate that the imported product is free of injurious insects, pests, and diseases (as defined in the import permit).

In 2005, the GOB enacted the Bangladesh Animal and Animal Products Quarantine, Import and Export Act; however, the rules and procedures for implementing this Act are still being formulated. Bangladesh is also still drafting the Fisheries Quarantine Act, which regulates aquaculture imports. Imports of bone and meat meal from other animals (beef, mutton, chicken or other consumable meat) must be accompanied by a certificate indicating freedom from *bovine spongiform encephalopathy* (BSE). Imported fish must be free of formalin. Protein concentrates prepared from bone meal, meat meal, and meat and bone meal imported from the United States, Europe, and other countries should be certified as not infected with any form of transmissible BSE. A certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country is required to be submitted along with the shipping documents to fulfill these conditions. Imports of registered vaccines and diagnostic reagents used by the fish and poultry industries must be approved by the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock.

All food products must have labels on the container or package indicating the country of origin, quantity or weight, and a list of ingredients. All food and beverage products (except for wine and liquor) and raw materials used for food processing must have the manufacturing and expiration dates clearly ink stamped on the package. Stickers are not acceptable. Labeling may be in English or Bangla (Bengali). Imports of baby food and foods containing milk must be in tin containers, and nonfat dried milk must be in bags or tins. The product's composition, the percentage of various ingredients, and the statement "There is no alternative to breastfeeding" must be printed in Bangla (Bengali) on each baby food product that contains cream. All food and feed products must also be accompanied by a certificate stating it is fit for human or animal consumption. A radioactivity certificate from a third country is required for certain food products (see Trade Policy Section).

The GOB does not accept a certificate from the country of export certifying weight and quality (e.g., FGIS' Official Export Inspection Certificate) for bulk grain imports. This creates significant uncertainty as weight and quality are decided at final discharge.

Imported processed food items must have a certificate from the Bangladesh Standards and Testing

Institution (BSTI) indicating that the food products meet the Bangladesh Standard (BDS). According to the Import Policy Order 2015 to 2018, imports of prawns, poppy seeds, grass seeds, semi-solid sugar, artificial mustard oil, live swine, and any products derived from swine are not allowed market entry.

SECTION III: MARKET SECTORS: STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

A. Food Retail

The modern retail sector, including supermarkets and convenience stores, is growing as consumers attach more importance to appearance, ambience, comfort, and the availability of a vast range of products. Modern retail outlets are rising in number, although contacts believe they likely only represent two to three percent of total urban retail market sales. About 22 companies with more than 131 outlets have ventured into the modern food retail industry. According to the Bangladesh Supermarket Owner's Association (BSOA), from 2010 to 2015, the annual turnover for supermarkets grew from around \$100 million to \$200 million to \$250 million. These modern retail chains are striving to differentiate themselves from wet markets by offering more varied, high quality products, as well as convenience, which they hope will attract more consumers. However, they also have challenges, such as cold chain capacity, food preservation and packaging, and transportation in order to reduce food wastage and losses. For more information, please see GAIN report [The Food Retail Sector in Bangladesh](#) and [Robust Apple Export Market; Potential for Growth](#).

B. Food Processing

Domestic food processing companies are growing in Bangladesh, manufacturing a variety of foods ranging from wheat noodles to dry rice snacks to mango flavored drinks. According to the 2006 Economic Census from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, there were approximately 246 medium-sized food processing industries employing 2.45 percent of the country's total labor force; its GDP share was 2.01 percent in FY 2011. The \$2.2 billion food processing sector in Bangladesh grew on average 7.7 percent per year between FY 2005 and 2011. The beverage industry more than doubled during the same period to \$29 million, showing an average growth rate exceeding 8 percent per year. Growing demand for processed foods and beverages primarily stems from Bangladesh's growing middle class population. For more information, please see the GAIN report [Food Processing Industries in Bangladesh](#) and [Wheat Milling in Bangladesh](#).

C. Food Service – Hotels, Restaurants, and Institutions

According to contacts, Bangladesh has 32 international hotels, 11 of which are five star hotels. Most of these hotels are located in Dhaka, Chittagong, and Cox's Bazar, mainly catering to the business community and tourists. Although hotel and restaurant facilities are developing in major cities and tourist destinations, many provincial district towns lack quality hotels even for domestic visitors. Overall, Bangladesh suffers a shortage of hotels offering international standards. Recreational opportunities, nightlife activities, and other attractions are relatively scarce; further development of the tourism sector may help attract additional HRI investment. Many hotels source food products from modern retail outlets, importers, and distributors; however, contacts noted it sometimes it is difficult to regularly source specific brands or imported food products due to erratic supplies. For more information, please see the GAIN report, [Hotel Restaurant and Institutional \(HRI\) 2013](#).

SECTION IV: POST CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

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Fax: +880255662901
E-mail: AgDhaka@fas.usda.gov

APPENDIX A: STATISTICS

Table 6. Bangladesh: Key Economic, Trade, and Demographic Information

1. GDP (current prices)	\$170 billion (FY 2014-15)
2. Per capita GDP	\$1,235 (FY 2014-15)
3. Growth rate of GDP (%)	6.51% (FY 2014-15)
4. Total Imports	\$40.58 billion (FY 2014-15)
5. Total Exports	\$29.16 billion (FY 2014-15)
6. Total FDI inflows	\$1.833 billion (FY 2014-15)
7. Remittance	\$11.26 billion (8.2% of GDP) (FY 2014-15)
8. Forex reserve	\$24.09 billion (FY 2014-15)
Demography	
9. Total Population	157.9 million (FY 2014-15)
10. Life Expectancy	70.65 years (FY 2014-15)
11. Human Development Index (2014)	0.57 (Medium Human Development category) (142/188)
12. Doing business 2016 rank	174

[1 – 10] Source: Economics Review 2015, Ministry of Planning

[11] UNDP

[12] Doingbusiness

APPENDIX B: BANGLADESH: MAJOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL TRADE SHOWS ATTENDED BY IMPORTERS AND OTHER BUYERS IN BANGLADESH AND THE REGION

Bangladesh Furniture and Interior Decor Expo
Dhaka, Bangladesh

Gulfood
Dubai, UAE
Website: <http://www.gulfood.com/>

Food and Hotel Asia
Singapore, Singapore

Website: <http://www.foodnhotelasia.com>

APPENDIX C: U.S. BASED STATE REGIONAL TRADE GROUPS/COOPERATORS/ STATE OFFICE REPTS DEALING IN FOOD OR AGRICULTURE IN BANGLADESH

Almond Board of California

Website: www.almondboard.com

Local Representative Office Address:

India Program Manager

Almond Board of California

M-16, Greater Kailash II

New Delhi 100 048

Tel: 011 2922 4492

Mobile: +91-9810955533

E-mail: sudarshan.mazumdar@gmail.com

California Table Grape Commission

Website: www.tablegrape.com

Local Representative Office Address:

The SCS Group

651, Pace City II, Sector 37

Gurgaon, Haryana 122 004

Ph: +91-124-434 4500

Fax: +91-124-434 4501

E-Mail: ctgc@scs-group.com

Home page: <http://www.scs-group.com>

California Walnut Board & Commission

Website: <http://www.walnuts.org/walnuts/>

Local Representative Office Address:

The SCS Group

651, Pace City II, Sector 37

Gurgaon, Haryana 122 004

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Fax: +91-124-434 4501

E-Mail: walnuts@scs-group.com

Home page: <http://www.scs-group.com>

Cotton USA

Plot#10, Road #35, Suite#408

Gulshan, Dhaka-1213, Bangladesh

Tell: +88029896106

Email: Shabbir@AsanaVentures.com

Jamil@AsanaVentures.com

Pear Bureau Northwest

Website: www.usapears.org

Local Representative Office Address:

The SCS Group

651, Pace City II, Sector 37

Gurgaon, Haryana 122 004

Ph: +91-124-434 4500

Fax: +91-124-434 4501

E-Mail: usapears@scs-group.com

Home page: <http://www.scs-group.com>

Sunkist Growers

Website: <http://www.sunkist.com/>

Local Representative Office Address:

The SCS Group

651, Pace City II, Sector 37

Gurgaon, Haryana 122 004

Ph: +91-124-434 4500

Fax: +91-124-434 4501

E-Mail: ksunderlal@scs-group.com

Home page: <http://www.scs-group.com>

US Apple Export Council

Website: <http://www.usaapples.com/en/index.html>

Local Representative Office Address:

The SCS Group

651, Pace City II, Sector 37

Gurgaon, Haryana 122 004

Ph: +91-124-434 4500

Fax: +91-124-434 4501

E-Mail: usa.apples@scs-group.com

Home page: <http://www.scs-group.com>

U.S. Dry Pea and Lentil Council

Website: www.pea-lentil.com

Local Representative Office Address:

C-101, Somvihar Apartments

Sangam Marg, R.K. Puram

New Delhi – 110022

Phone: 91-11-26184324

Fax: +91-11-26177340

Email: Shakundalal@hotmail.com

shakundalal@rediffmail.com

U.S. Grains Council

Website: www.grains.org

Local Representative Office Address:
FF 303 G, Sushant Shopping Arcade
Sushant Lok I, Gurgaon - 122 002
Phone: +91-124-404-5892
Fax: +124-239-6209
E-Mail: usgcindia@gmail.com

U.S. Pecan Council

Website: <http://www.uspecans.org/>
Local Representative Office Address:
i2i Consulting
Head Office: 10, Sunder Nagar
New Delhi – 110 003
Phone: 91-11-46590340/41004670
Email: devna@i2iconsulting.biz
Homepage: www.i2iconsulting.biz

U.S. Soybean Export Council

Consultant
House#6, Road#2, Block D
Mohanagor project, West Rampura
Dhaka 1219, Bangladesh
Cell: +88 01711 923484
Email: masum.re@gmail.com

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Website: <http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/>
Local Representative Office Address:
i2i Consulting
10, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi – 110 003
Phone: 91-11-46590340/41004670
Email: devna@i2iconsulting.biz
Homepage: www.i2iconsulting.biz

Washington State Apple Commission

Website: www.bestapples.com
Local Representative Office Address:
The SCS Group
651, Pace City II, Sector 37
Gurgaon, Haryana 122 004
Ph: +91-124-434 4500
Fax: +91-124-434 4501
E-Mail: apples@scs-group.com
Home page: <http://www.scs-group.com>

APPENDIX D: USEFUL BANGLADESHI GOVERNMENT CONTACTS

Bangladesh Food Safety Authority
Level 12, Probashi Kalyan Bhaban,
71-72. Eskaton Garden, Dhaka-1000
Website: <http://www.bfsa.gov.bd/>

Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution
116-A, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dhaka-1208
Website: www.bsti.gov.bd

Ministry of Agriculture
Building # 4, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka-1000.
Website: www.moa.gov.bd/

Ministry of Commerce
Building # 3, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka-1000.
Website: www.mincom.gov.bd

Ministry of Environment and Forests
Building # 6, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka-1000.
Website: www.moef.gov.bd

Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
Building # 6, 5th Floor, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka-1000.
Website: www.mofl.gov.bd

Ministry of Food
Building # 4, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka-1000.
Website: www.mofood.gov.bd

Ministry of Textiles and Jute
Building # 6, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
Website: www.motj.gov.bd

APPENDIX E: TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

The largest business association in Bangladesh is the [Federation of Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industries](#), which can be contacted [here](#). Other entrepreneurs, traders, and small and medium businesses are members of the [Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industries](#); the membership listing is [here](#). Additional active associations are the [International Chamber of Commerce \(ICC\)](#) and the [Bangladesh Agro-Processor Association](#) which focus on promoting the production, manufacturing, and sale (domestic and exports) of Bangladeshi produced processed foods. [The American Chamber of Commerce](#) in Dhaka promotes U.S exports to Bangladesh.