

A
GLOBAL/COUNTRY STUDY REPORT
ON
“BANGLADESH”

Submitted to

Christ Institute of Management

*IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT OF THE AWARD FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION*

In

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UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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Christ Institute of Management

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PARTIAL Submission of “Global Country Study” (2830003)

Semester-3

Country Selected : Bangladesh

College Code : 789

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Title: Demographic Profile of the Bangladesh

Introduction

Bangladesh is densely populated non island nations of the world. With size of area covered by Bangladesh is about 144,000 squares km and boundary length of 4246 sq.km

Population Figure

158,570,535 (2011)

Age level

0 to 14 years: 34.3% (2011)

15 to -64 years: 61.1% (2011)

65 years and above: 4.7% (2011)

Median of Age

Total: 23.3 years

male: 22.7 years

female: 23.7 (2011)

Population growth Rate

1.57% (2011)

Birth Rate

22.98 births per 1,000 populations

Death Rate

5.75 deaths per 1,000 populations (2011)

Urbanization

Urban population: 28% out of total population (2010)

Gender ratio

At birth: 1.04 male per female

up to 15 years: 1.01 male per female

15 to 64 years: 0.89 male per female

65 years and above: 0.93 male per female

Life Expectancy Rate

Male: 67.93 years

Female: 71.65 years

Child Mortality

Male 53.24 deaths per 1000 births

Female 48.14 deaths per 1000 births

Linguistic Affiliation

Official language: Bengali

Literacy Ratio

Male: 54% 2011 (estimated)

Female: 32% 2011(estimated)

Ethnic Groups

98% of the people are Bengali and rests are tribal groups and non-Bengali Muslim

Partial submission of Global Country Report
(Semester 3)

Topic selected : ECONOMIC OVERVIEW OF BANGLADESH

Selected Country : Bangladesh

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Economic analysis of Bangladesh

INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh is referred to as planet's poorest and a lot densely inhabited region on earth. Bangladesh has the capacity to come to be practically self-sufficient inside foods despite having a great escalating human population. Around the optimistic aspect Bangladesh has turned significant motions to further improve it is economic situation from your inadequate circumstance kept from the kleptocraticcentre-right, the particular religious beliefs driven authorities that will reigned over Bangladesh inside 2001-2005 name. Bangladesh's primarily farm overall economy will depend on the particular monsoons together with routine inundating and also drought. Despite the fact that increasing, structure, vehicles, marketing and sales communications, and also power accessory will be improperly produced. Bangladesh provides minimal stores regarding coal and also necessary oil as well as professional bottom will be fragile. The particular nation's benefits will be great human resource manager bottom, abundant farm terrain, comparatively ample h2o, and also significant stores regarding propane.

Bangladesh has rapidly modernized in recent years with a per capita income of. US\$1,500 (adjusted by purchasing power parity) significantly lower than India, Pakistan, both which is also lower than the world average of \$10,497. Bangladesh rated since the forty eighth biggest economic climates on the planet within 08 based on the succession through the Worldwide Financial Account, having a low household item ion associated with US\$224.889 billion dollars. Over the past few years the economy of Bangladesh has grown at the rate of 6-7% p.a. half of the GDP of the country depends on the service sector. Almost half the Bangladeshis are utilized within the farming field, along with RMG, leather-based as well as leather-based products, veggies, seafood, and ceramics, grain because some other essential generate. There are few important facts about country which are as under.

- Agricultural sector plays an important role
- Bangladesh is heavily dependent on imports
- Private consumption drives GDP
- Economic Policy
- Poverty is being reduced
- The banking system is weak
- Garment makers dominate export-processing zones (EPZs)
- The government offers private investment incentives
- Economic Performance
- GDP growth accelerates following liberalization

- Manufacturing growth is picking up
- Savings and investment rates remain relatively low and FDI has been lacking
- Economy is vulnerable to high oil prices

Economic Sectors

- Agriculture is an important sector but several challenges persist
- There is an increased focus on the mining sector
- The manufacturing sector has experienced solid growth
- The construction sector has been growing quickly
- Private banks outperform state-owned banks
- The stock markets are poorly developed
- A nascent tourism sector
- The External Sector
- Trade in goods
- The trade deficit is widening
- Development aid falls and foreign debt remains elevated
- Foreign reserves situation is improving

**Partial submission of Global Country Report
(Semester 3)**

Topic selected : OVERVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL TRADE AND COMMERCE

Selected Country: Bangladesh

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OVERVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL TRADE AND COMMERCE

Information on Bangladesh Industrial Trade

Bangladesh mainly exports sugar, textiles, silk to the 18th century but the process of industrialization readily halted during the two hundred years of colonial exploitation. For that Bangladesh was inherit a small industry base became independent in 1971.

Bangladesh has reputed number of small, medium, and large sized of industries in both private and public sector based on imported raw materials. In some of them are oil-refinery, paper newsprint, engineering, fertilizer, chemicals, and leather and cement this all industries play crucial role in Bangladesh economy. But today garments industries have changed jute as the major export earner for country. Today very high progress attained in the few year in leather, shrimp, fish, frozen food, and Pharmaceuticals etc.

Today in Bangladesh have developed infrastructure, policies for trading and investing and take benefit of employee intensive industries. Bangladesh industrial growth recorded at 91 percentages in 1998-99. Today also foreign investors are investing in country everyday especially in EPZ (Export Processing Zones) situated at Chittagong and Dhaka.

Bangladesh governments introduce a number of incentives and other services to attract the foreign investors. Its includes some good provision related to setting up EPZ in private sectors, to help establish new export processing zones in the public sector also. And they also formulate some provision related to tax holiday for EOI (Export Oriented Industry).

Economy of Bangladesh: Planning & Trend

Bangladesh achieved 32 percentage of Gross Domestic Product including form the agriculture industries. As per World Bank Bangladesh has 36th beigest economy terms of Gross National Product based on valuation of purchasing power methods,

and 55th largest in nominal Gross National Product in U.S \$. Because population and per capital income is 280 US\$ in 1999 (48.50 = 1US\$).

Bangladesh offers

- Strategic Area as the bridge between East and South Asian growth regions as well as links with markets like e.g. India, Malaysia, Singapore, Pakistan.
- Low cost labors force or also lowest in the Asian country.
- Highly competitive labor costs, perhaps the lowest in the Asian country.
- Easily available trainee labor of Fifty Six million.
- Protected to foreign investment against expropriation and nationalization.
- A very huge market, with non-usable income especially in the middle class.
- Lowest energy and land cost.
- Nice rail infrastructure /bridge/road, which is been improved; two sea-ports further developed.
- Enjoyable Most Favored Nations Culture.
- Equally treatments with to local investors regarding compensation, indemnification etc.

They only ignore 5 sectors for private investment and remain all are allowed for private investment. Public sector allowed for investment only 5 sector and some domestic and international air craft opened for private investments.

Information related to commerce in Bangladesh

The export earnings of the Bangladesh in 1973-74 were US\$ 348.33 million, and 90% from the jute export sector. The other producing items including leathers and tea. Since the Bangladesh has been closing its export. The situation was now better to add non-traditional items like that finished fish, ready-made garments, newsprint chemical fertilizer, shrimps, leather, naphtha, vegetables and flowers, etc. then after earnings of export increased in 1998-99 US \$ 5010 million.

The main imported items include with accessories cotton yarn, automobiles including spares, raw cotton, capital machinery, ferrous and non-ferrous metals textile fabrics and petroleum products, milk food, and, coal, industrial chemicals and dyes,

pharmaceutical raw materials, edible-oil, cement, etc. The values of imports during 1998-99 have been estimated to be US\$ 7525 million.

In the global trend, the governments have been steadily liberally its trade barriers or significant progress have been achieved in recent year in reducing , rationalizing tariff rates , raising export incentives, non-tariff restrictions.

Information of Import -Export

Years	Import (Billion US \$)	Export (Billion US \$)
2001-02	8.53	5.89
2002-03	9.65	6.45
2003-04	10.80	7.70
2004-05	13.25	8.85
2005-06	14.35	9.53
2006-07	16.16	32.18
2007-08	21.37	2.11
2008-09	22.44	5.57

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Semester-3

Country Selected : Bangladesh
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TITLE: OVERVIEW OF DIFFERENT ECONOMIC SECTOR OF BANGLADESH COUNTRY

OVERVIEW OF DIFFERENT ECONOMIC SECTOR OF BANGLADESH

COUNTRY

A nation's economy can be split up into different sectors, which can be defined as the proportion of the population engaged in the different activity sector. This category is seen as a sequence of distance from the natural environment.

Bangladesh is one of the world's most heavily populated countries. Low income is extremely heavy as well as common; nearly one-half from the populace endures less than one dollar each day. Still Bangladesh offers decreased populace development as well as enhanced health insurance and schooling.

Primary Sector

The primary sector harvests products from the earth. It includes the production of raw material and foods for consumption of living being. Activities related with the primary sector consist of agriculture, quarrying, forestry, grazing, farming, hunting, fishing, and mining.

Secondary Sector

The secondary sector deals with production of finished goods. All the manufacturing, processing, and construction activities lies within the boundaries of secondary sector. The various Activities associated with the secondary sector consist of metal working works, automobile production units, energy utilities industries, chemical and engineering industries, textile production units, aerospace, manufacturing companies, engineering, breweries and bottlers, construction works, and shipbuilding .

Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector consists of various service industries. This sector provides services to the businesses and public at a large. The various activities associated with this Tertiary sector consist of retail & wholesale, transportation & distribution

channel, entertainment industry, media, banking industry, Health care & insurance, Hotels and restaurants, tourism service and law.

Quaternary Sector

The quaternary sector consists of intellectual activities. It includes services such as information & technology generation and sharing. This sector includes activities such as government, culture, scientific research, information & technology, education, libraries etc.

Agriculture

The staple food of Bangladesh is rice, and their agriculture is also dominated by rice. It occupies about 75 % of the total cultivated area. The production of wheat has also been increased by 5% of the total cropped area since 1980s. Rice, wheat, sugarcane, jute and tobacco are their major crops. Rubber, coffee, palm trees and few other crops are cultivated and harvested on a small scale in few areas of Bangladesh on an experimental basis.

Industry

Of all the various large & small scale industries of Bangladesh, Cement industry, Paper and newsprint industry, rayon industry, sugar industry, jute, carpet manufacturing industry, chemicals and fertilizer industries are the major industries. Other Major industries are cigarettes, cotton and textiles industry, engineering works, electric cables and wires manufacturing units, shipbuilding factories, oil refining refineries, iron and steel industry and matches. All these large and small scale industries along with cottage industries provide employment opportunities to the people of Bangladesh country.

Financial System

The financial system of this country consists of structured financial sector and an unstructured and unorganized credit market. Bangladesh has a dominating banking system which is composed of the Bangladesh Bank, 4 nationalized commercial banks, 27 private domestic banks, 13 foreign banks, and 5 government specialized

banks. Their financial system also consists of scheduled banks, micro-finance institutions, cooperative banks, credit rating agencies, stock exchanges and insurance companies. Bangladesh bank plays an important role for the financial sector of Bangladesh as well as for the economy.

Investment

Bangladesh is a very rapidly growing market economy. Bangladesh has been ranked as 43rd largest economy of the world in 2001 by IMF. There are some major investment incentives, Tax exemption is generally from 5 to 7 years. No import duty for 100 percent export oriented industry, for other industries its 5%. For foreign investors double taxation can be avoided on the basis of jointcontract. Foreign direct investors can establish ventures either wholly owned or in joint partnership with local partners. No import duty is charged for capital machinery and spares which are listed in NBR's relevant notification. Import duty at 7.5% is taken in form of bank guarantee. Special incentives are also provided to non-resident Bangladesh people for investment in the country

Future Prospects

The future prospective of Bangladesh will be to have a steady growth based on foreign investment, trade and service income. The future growth of Bangladesh will also depend on promoting and triggering export and also by sustaining remittances. But to be in the path of self-sustaining growth, it has to break the "vicious circle of poverty" or "low level equilibrium trap". Bangladesh will require a breakthrough in the performance of external sector but for that there should be an effective integration between Bangladesh economy and global economy. This is again depended on the political leadership to make necessary policy reforms and institutional building measure.

PARTIAL Submission of “Global Country Study” (2830003)

Semester-3

Country Selected : Bangladesh
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Title: OVERVIEWS OF BUSINESS AND TRADE AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

“OVERVIEWS OF BUSINESS AND TRADE AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL”

Bangladesh made substantial advances inside the financial field overall performance because self-reliance in 1970. Even though economic climate offers enhanced greatly within the 1990s, Bangladesh nevertheless experiences in the type of overseas industry within Southern Oriental area. In spite of main road blocks in order to development such as the ineffectiveness associated with state-owned corporations, the quickly developing work force which cannot be assimilated through farming, insufficient energy materials, as well as slower execution associated with financial reforms, Bangladesh made a few progress, development, improvement enhancing the actual environment with regard to overseas traders as well as liberalizing the main city marketplaces; like they have discussed along with overseas companies with regard to coal and oil search, much better state submission associated with food preparation fuel, and also the building associated with gas sewer lines as well as energy channels. Improvement upon some other financial reforms continues to be stopping due to competitors through the paperwork, general public field assemblage, along with other vested attention organizations.

The actual property is actually dedicated primarily in order to grain as well as jute farming along with along with generates, even though whole wheat creation has grown recently; the nation is essentially self-sufficient within grain creation. Bangladesh's regarding the agro industrial sectors is a result of the wealthy deltaic suitable for farming property which depends upon the 6 months as well as several bounty

The entire world financial institution forecasted financial regarding six. five per cent with regard to present yr. Overseas help offers observed the drop associated with 10% during the last couple of months however those who claim to know the most about finance notice this particular like a great indication with regard to self-sufficiency. There have been 18% development within export products during the last nine a few months as well as remittance influx has grown in a amazing 25% price.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Export</u>	<u>Total Import</u>	<u>Foreign Remittance Earnings</u>
2007 to 2008	\$14.11billion	\$25.205 billion	\$8.9 billion
2008 to 2009	\$15.56 billion	\$22.00 billion	\$9.68 billion
2009 to 2010	\$16.7 billion	\$24 billion	\$10.87 billion
2010 to 2011	\$22.93 billion	\$32 billion	\$11.65 billion

Because the nation is not able to give food to by itself, the most crucial associated with Bangladesh's imports tend to be meals. Funds products, oil, are also main imports. Traditional western European countries, America, Indian, as well as Tiongkok would be the primary investing spouses.

Trade Policy and Programs (TPP), guided simply by Deputy Helper Assistant William craft, advancements buy and sell coverage targets simply by beginning fresh upload options regarding U.S. organizations, growers, ranchers and also staff by means of international, territorial and also reciprocal buy and sell projects - including free trade agreements (FTAs) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). TPP is composed of four offices:

1. Agriculture, Biotechnology, and Textile Trade Affairs

Anyoffice associated with Farming, Biotechnology as well as Fabric Industry Matters, brought through Workplace Movie director Edward cullenKaska, facilitates as well as improvements United states farming passions, that are essential towards the Condition Department's crucial worldwide industry as well as meals protection objectives. All of us tackle industry obstacles to spread out marketplaces with regard to United States grind items. In 2010, America released \$115 billion dollars within farming items, that resulted in the industry excess associated with \$34 billion dollars within our farming field. All of us help the improvement efficient meals help plans, market countryside advancement as well as growing farming efficiency via biotechnology, as well as manage almost all problems inside the Condition Division concerning fabrics, such as clothing as well as 100 % cotton.

Bilateral Trade Affairs

The Office of Bilateral Trade Affairs (BTA), guided simply by Overseer Robert Manogue, is in the biggest market of US bilateral buy and sell contact together with nations around the world around the globe. We could often name in from the Assistant, Deputy Secretaries as well as other older representatives as a result of the knowledge inside buy and sell and also economical contact with all the current areas of the planet. BTA has an important function inside the improvement, arrangement and also rendering regarding Free of charge Buy and sell Negotiating, Buy and sell and also Purchase Construction Negotiating, and also buy and sell inclination plans.

Intellectual Property Enforcement

The Office of International Intellectual Property Enforcement (IPE) promotes U.S. innovation by advocating for the effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR) around the world. IPE's advocacy seeks to strengthen economic rules and norms, increase U.S. business and private sector growth and investment, and create market access for U.S. goods and services. The actual IPE group functions carefully along with financial, industrial, as well as general public diplomacy officials in the Condition Department's embassies, legation, as well as quests to make sure that the actual passions of legal rights cases tend to be symbolized abroad, and also to emphasize the actual essential part associated with IPR safety within assisting worldwide financial balance.

Multilateral Trade Affairs (MTA)

The workplace of Multilateral Trade Affairs, headed by Director Whitney Baird, leads the State Department's trade policy activities in multilateral institutions, including the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). It gives you technological knowledge inside territorial and also trade talks which includes labour, surroundings, providers, authorities inventory, pursuits buy and sell solutions, and also buy and sell potential developing. MTA furthermore helps bilateralWTO jump talks and also US trade plans to add the particular Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program.

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Semester-3

Country Selected : Bangladesh
College Code : 789
College Name : Christ Institute of Management

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Title: TRADE RELATION BETWEEN BANGLADESH & INDIA

INTRODUCTION

India is the 2nd largest trading partner of Bangladesh just after USA in 2003, as far as trade relation is concerned. India stands at the top for Bangladesh's imports from the world (IMF, 2004). As Bangladesh has been suffering from historical trade deficit with India since its independence.

An analysis of current trade position between the two nations, for mutual trade expansion is very critical for economic development of both countries, especially of Bangladesh, whereas the trade deficit has been increasing exponentially since the recent past. Compared to 1983, Official data show that trade deficit in 2003 is more than 46 times higher 2(IMF, various years). This growing deficit is a cause of concern for Bangladesh and has very important economic and political applications. Hence the importance of the study is understood, and it is expected that the study will help policy makers to know the roots of the problems on the way of trade expansion, and to formulate and execute the appropriate policy measures to eradicate these problems.

❖ TREND, STRUCTURE AND CURRENT SCENARIO OF BANGLADESH-INDIA TRADE:

1. The Importance of India in Bangladesh's Trade
2. The Importance of Bangladesh in India's Trade
3. The Balance of Trade of Bangladesh with India
4. Trade Structure of Bangladesh with India

The second largest import category was the textile and textile articles, which constituted 27.43 percent of total imports.

❖ **PROBLEMS CAUSING BANGLADESH TRADE IMBALANCE:**

1. Productivity Issues and Structural Factors
2. Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers

❖ **REMEDIAL MEASURES:**

1. Productive Capacity and Economic Efficiency:
2. Competitive Devaluation of Bangladesh Currency:
3. Tariff and Non-Tariff Concessions

❖ **Joint Ventures:**

Trade between the two countries has also been constrained by the lack of transshipment facilities. If these were granted, trade between India and its own North east could become a major source of revenue gain for Bangladesh.

❖ **VOLUME OF DIFFERENT PRODUCTS:**

1. TEXTILE
2. OIL
3. NATURAL GAS

PARTIAL Submission of “Global Country Study” (2830003)

Semester-3

Country Selected : Bangladesh
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TITLE : PESTEL ANALYSIS OF BANGLADESH

PESTEL ANALYSIS OF BANGLADESH

P - Political Analysis:

The two major political parties have dominated the political scene during the nineties. Both parties draw their support from the same political class and they have close historical links. There is a great tension, both on the party and individual level, between the leaders of the two parties, Ms. Sheik Hasina(Awami League) and Ms. Khaleda Zia (BNP).Political demonstrations often end in violent clashes between different groups and politically induced murders occur frequently. The political process at the national level is driven more by personal and power rivalry than ideology or social and economic concerns.

E - Economical Analysis:

The total economic activities of the country are estimated to an annual value of about 42- 45 billion USD for 1999, which comes to an annual GDP per capital of 320 to 340 USD. Agriculture is the still the largest sector of the economy with around 25% of GDP and employing two-thirds of the labor force. The industrial sector has grown steadily during the last ten years with an annual rate of over 7%, mainly due to the textile and ready-made garment industry. However, industry contributes with only around 12% of GDP. Construction stands for 6-8%, transportation and communications for 12-15%, various services for more than 30% and public administration and defense for 6-8% ofGDP.

S - Socio cultural Analysis

➤ Health:

There were more legislative permanence and norms to the environment that need to be modified and updated. In 1989, a new Ministry of Environment and Forests was created. Several indicators demonstrate the serious health situation for the population in Bangladesh. Life expectancy is only around 60 years the government has concluded that only half of the populations have provided to basic health care. There is a shortage of doctors (one for every 4,500 patients) and nurses (only one for every 8,000 patients)

➤ **Education**

The educational system in Bangladesh is three-tiered and highly subsidized. There are approximately 38,000 government primary schools and 24,000 non-government schools with a total of around 17-18 million pupils. At the higher level, there are around 13,000 secondary schools and 3,000 colleges.

➤ **NGO's**

Bangladeshi society at large seems to become more open to the empowerment of women in terms of education, work opportunities and through increased participation in the democratic process.

T-Technological Analysis:

FDI tend to bring the globalization of production, but that isn't lead towards the technology and innovation crafted in Bangladesh. Research And Development is the core area for the development of the countries.

E - Environment Analysis:

Bangladesh consists of 75% arable land, out of which a major share is regularly cultivated. Forest areas cover a mere 5%, out of which less than a third is densely covered by forest, and, 20% consists of rivers, creeks and canals. In Dhaka, only one-third of all households have access to sewerage pipes. Bangladesh now has over 2.5 million hand pumped tube-wells and 97% of the population has access to tube well water Air pollution levels in Dhaka

L - Legal Laws and Regulation Analysis:

In Bangladesh, the President is the Head of State, with limited power; Head of the Government is to be ultimate Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is appointed by the council of ministers there are currently 35 ministries. Central Government: The state structure is highly centralized, inefficient and oversized in relation to the economic status of the country and the current low level of state revenue. Most state institutions perform poorly and they are even considered in some instances to be liabilities instead of assets in terms of their contribution to socio-economic development.

A STUDY ON ANANDA SHIPYARD AND SLIPWAYS LIMITED IN BANGLADESH

Modern World Wide Shipbuilding Industry

Today in 20th century shipping industry grow as an important in a number of countries in the region of the world. The huge number of trained workers essential directly by the shipyard, along with sustaining industries such as steel mills, railroads and engine manufacture ring. Any country need to produce and repair its own navy and vessels the support its primary industries.

Shipping industry has suffer from the lack of global policy and tendency towards our savings due to the verity that shipyard put forward a international range of employ a significant number of workers, produce revenue as the shipbuilding bazaar is universal.

All hard work to address the troubles in the OECD have so far failed, with the 1994 global shipbuilding contract not at all entering into vigor and the 2003–2005 round of conference being pause in September 2005 after no contract be possible. Subsequent to frequent hard work to start over the discussions these were properly finished in December 2010.

All hard work to address the troubles in the OECD have so far failed, with the 1994 global shipbuilding contract not at all entering into vigor and the 2003–2005 round of conference being pause in September 2005 after no contract be possible.

2003-2005 world shipbuilding bazaar value boosts due to strong require for new ships which was in surplus of actual expenditure increase, little earnings restrictions, traffic distortions and extensive subsidization.

Introduction of the Ananda Shipyard and Slipways Limited

The primary activity of this company was shipbuilding. ASSL is 100% export oriented unit and also provide produce of marine equipments and aids to navigation. ASSL is the largest shipyard in the private sector in Bangladesh. Ananda Group of nine companies has operation by enhancing facilities to produce 5 ships each 10,000 DWTs. The area of production of ASSL is 80,000 square meter of out of which 20,000 square meter is covered.

Annual production capacity of yard's was 20,000 tones in terms of consumed steel. More expansion is taking place currently to construct larger ships. In terms of equipment, manpower & knowledge the shipyard now position amongst the top shipyards in Bangladesh.

Ananda group is currently erecting 100 ton gantry crane with its own technology and to increase the manufacture ability to 30,000 metric tons. Ananda shipyard has more power full in manufacturing of 100A1+LMC costal vessel. In 2008 Bangladesh administration give award to anada to "world maritime day" and century golden trophy from Switzerland.

This company have also core competency in exporting "Stella Maris" in 2008 and Stella moon in 2010 to Denmark's Stella shipping. ASSL have received 10 sea going vessels (US\$ 112.00 million) from Germany. Out of 4 are 6100 DWT MPC vessel from komrowskiMaritimm, Germany. And six of them are 5500 DWT MP Bulk from Germany.

Overall Indian Shipping Scenario

India at current market share of just 0.5% of the international shipbuilding market. Indian shipyards such as ABG Shipyard Ltd., Bharati Shipyard Ltd., Larsen & Toubro, Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Mazagon Dock Ltd. and Tebma Shipyards Ltd. are watching to take a superior share of the universal market and imprison the room vacated by the finish of yards in Europe and other urban countries.

India's shipyard industry is possible to tap the \$20 billion target by 2020, from close to \$5 billion at present which is as regards 1 % by price of total worldwide shipyard orders.

The firm has policy to set up a information process outsourcing centre in India in cooperation with Havyard, which will outline all types of oceanic resources. At current, Havyard is manufacture two offshore ships for Garware Offshore.

The governments grant a 30% fiscal support on value of ships build by Indian yards, which would go in a vessel under a foreign flag. The industry wish this would be whole in the direction of help try to win with their abroad competitor.

Shipyard companies in India

✓ Public sector

- Cochin Shipyard Limited
- Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers
- Goa Shipyard Limited
- Hindustan Shipyard Limited
- Mazagon Dock Limited
- Naval Dockyard (Bombay)
- alcockashdown Gujarat limited

✓ Private sector

- NorthStar Shipbuilding Pvt Limited
- Sulkha Shipyard
- ABG Shipyard Limited
- L&T Shipbuilding Limited
- Bharati Shipyard Limited
- Pipavav Shipyard Limited
- Tebma Shipyards Limited
- Calex Marine and Industrial Services Pvt Ltd.
- TimblodrydocksPvt Limited

- Timblo shipyards Limited
- kanethara shipyard Pvt Ltd.
- SSR marine services pvt.ltd.
- Modest Infrastructure Ltd.

Business Activities of Ananda Shipyard and Slipways Limited

❖ Principal Products & Services

The principle manufactured goods series has been upgrade from easy domestic cargo Burges through deep sea trawlers and dredgers to maneuverable and authority packed sea going away tractor tugs, cargo ships, tankers and vessels essential for offshore industry.

The various types of vessels build by ASSL are as follows:

- Tug boats
- Fast petrol craft
- Ocean going ice class
- Cargo ships
- Tankers
- Dredgers
- Special purpose Vessels
- Ferries/Passenger Vessels.

In adding together to the greater than, ASSL can also produce offshore patrol vessels, container ships etc. ASSL construct and deliver ship for both domestic and foreign customers. Domestic customers include Chittagong Port power, Mongla Port Authority, Bangladesh Inland Water transportation Authority (BIWTA), Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Bangladesh Navy etc. On export front, ASSL supply vessels to Asia, Africa and Europe. ASSL construct ships to suit customer specific necessities. ASSL have experience in construction of ocean and inland vessels and have successfully delivered vessels.

❖ Distribution of Products & Services

Ananda Shipyard & Slipways Ltd. participates in local and international tenders for building and supplying different types of vessels. In such causes, the company is selected for work based on technical qualification competitive prices offered by bidders. When successful, ASSL signs contract with buyers. In most orders from foreign buyers building contracts are signed after negotiation of price and other condition one-to-one basis. Vessels are delivered as per contracts.

❖ **Competitive Condition of Business**

ASSL was incorporated with a view to producing and exporting ocean going and inland vessels at low price. The global developments in terms of overbooked shipyards in China and Vietnam escalating cost of energy and human resources are, working in favor of Bangladesh. Bangladesh has enormous prospect of becoming next destination of shipbuilding as a cost effective shipbuilding production hub for global buyers. Country's traditional experience in constructing inland water vessels, cost effective human resources, and government's keen interest to promote and support shipbuilding will be facilitating factors. Shipbuilding is sophisticated engineering discipline which requires a complex matrix of processes and operations, demanding high levels of knowledge and skills. Ananda Shipyard and Slipways Ltd have vision to contribute further development and up gradation of quality of human resources to cope with global shipbuilding industries.

Current position of Shipping industry of India

Current position of Shipping Industry in Bangladesh

I. Fleet Size

Bangladesh Shipping

- Corporation (Public Sector) : 13

- Capacity : 195,741 DWT
- Private Sector : 12
- Total : 25
- Multipurpose Ship : 10
- Tanker : 2
- Container feeder vessel : 8
- Conventional ship : 5

II. Port Capacity:

- Maritime ports international : 2 (Chittagong and Mongla)
- Status : Public Sector
- Chittagong port handles : 15 million tons of cargo/year
- Mongla Port handles : 5 million tons of cargo/year
- Import cargo handling : 80 per cent by Chittagong Port
15 per cent by Mongla Port
5 per cent by air and land port
- Export cargo handling : 70 per cent by Chittagong port
25 per cent by Mongla port
5 per cent by air and land port
- No. of ships call at per year : Chittagong – 1,439
- Average tour around time : Chittagong – 5.90 days

Future prospects for international shipping services

- ✓ Bright prospect exists as the country's import/export trade increasing over time.
- ✓ 95 per cent of our national external trade is routed through maritime transport.
- ✓ Presently only 18 per cent of our sea borne trade is being served by national flag carrier.
- ✓ National shipping companies both public and private sectors can expand tonnage.
- ✓ Foreign shipping lines getting increasing share of our sea borne trade.

Current Capacities in Costal Shipping

Type of Ships	No	GRT	DWT
Dry Cargo Vessels	72	125342	180636
Tugs	242	72862	23424
Dry Cargo Bulk Carriers	12	237220	364928
Oil Tankers(Crude Oil Carriers)	2	50080	82246
Oil Tankers(Product Carriers)	13	40035	43226
Passenger-cum-Cargo Vessels	32	89435	27232
Passenger Carriers	54	16702	1964
Ethylene Gas Carrier	3	8727	6558
Ro-Ro Vessel	1	956	1386
Dredgers	28	121893	76152
Offshore Supply Vessels	110	118444	133896
Specialized Vessels for Offshore Service	44	88396	50480
Port Trusts & Maritime Boards	95	45377	15702
Total	708	1015469	1007830
Total (Overseas, Coastal & OSVs)	1055	10363171	17033583

India's Estimates for Growth in Tonnage

Growth of Indian overseas trade and the cargo carried by Indian ships

Year	Major Ports*	Total (Major& Minor)*	Y-O-Y growth %	Cargo carried by Indian ships	% share
2003-04	344.80	345.65		47.59	13.8
2004-05	383.75	400.58	15.9	54.86	13.7
2005-06	383.63	447.14	11.62	61.12	13.7
2006-07	463.78	497.81	11.33	60.86	12.2
2007-08	519.16	576.35	15.78	54.65	9.5
2008-09	530.53	598.70	3.88	50.43	8.4
2014-15**	-	1194.45	-	100.33	8.4

*million tones ** Projected

Growth of India's overseas trade and fleet size	Actual (2008-09)	Projected (2014-15)
India's overseas trade (million tones)	598.70	1194.45
Percentage of growth of overseas trade (yoy)	12.20	12.20
Overseas fleet as on 31-3-2009 (million GT)	8.32	16.55
Overseas fleet as on 31-08-2010 (million GT)	8.72	
Share of Indian shipping in India's overseas trade (million tones)	50.43	100.33
Percentage share of Indian shipping	8.40	8.40

Present Position and Trend of Business (Import / Export) with India

Export policy in Bangladesh

Export Policy

For export promotion and development Bangladesh has been pursuing periodic Export Policy from 1980. In the first half of 80s she pursued one- year export policies in the first half of 80s and two-year policies in the last half of the same decades. Since then five- year export policies were formulated and implemented. After the expiry of the tenure of five-year policy government announced three –year Export Policy.

Export Policy is for the period 2003-2009. These policies are consistent with the agreement under Uruguay Round Accord, WTO and the principles of market economy. These are also maintaining favorable balance between exports and imports of the country.

Export Control: Rules, Regulation, and Controlling Authority

Bangladesh follows a liberal trade policy in respect of Import and Export. For obvious reasons, export is a priority sector of Bangladesh. Government has taken many measures for export development. There is a handsome incentive package for the exporters. But even export sector is not free from control and monitoring. The Following measures have established necessary control over the export trade in Bangladesh :

- Licensing the exporters.
- Quality inspection of product.
- Physical examination before shipment.
- Security check by using scanning machine at ports
- Constant Intelligence and monitoring by the concerned Government agencies
- Observing ISPS code by port authority.
- Application of penal provisions for violation of Rules and Regulations.

Import Policy of India

- Development of coastal shipping will have a positive impact on the environment in terms of energy conservation and reduction in GHG from carbon emissions. Promotion of coastal shipping would reduce the carbon footprint of India's transportation sector as it shifts the burden of cargo traffic from road and rail traffic.
- In its report "Measures to promote growth of Indian shipping 2009", SBI Capital Markets Ltd said that development of the shipping industry creates a favorable impact on Indian overseas trade by effectively lowering freight costs. The table below by UNCTAD, 2007, illustrates this point.

The table below by UNCTAD, 2007, illustrates this point.

Country group freight costs of imports (mill)	Estimate of total (c.i.f.)	Value of imports % of import value	Freight costs as
World Total	632.4	10712.2	5.9
Developed countries	341.1	7035.7	4.8
Economies in transition	24.1	317.5	7.6
Developing countries	259.9	3359	7.7

Development of the shipping industry will help in meeting the country's strategic defense and oil requirements. A national fleet also acts as a source of ships and seafarers for defense in times of need.

Existing policies/laws/regulations

❖ Market Entrance:

- The Bangladesh Flag Vessels (Protection) Ordinance, 1982 provides for protection of the interest of national shipping industry.
- At least 40 per cent of sea bear cargo shall be national flag vessels-which is in compliance UNCTAD code of conduct for liner. However, keeping with the needs of external trade the above provision has been relaxed by way of issuing waiver.
- There is a general waiver for R1-1G exports cargo.
- The Bangladesh Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1983 stipulates that vessels registered under the Bangladesh flag must be owned by:
 - ➔ Citizen of Bangladesh
 - ➔ A company whose principal place of business is in Bangladesh

→ A company with 50 per cent of its shares and voting power held by Bangladesh citizens.

❖ Restriction on specific trade:

- Domestic routes are not open to foreign vessels.

❖ Mutual cargo reservation scheme:

- Bangladesh has signed mutual shipping agreement with 13 countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Egypt, Germany, Iran, Malaysia, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Turkey.
- These agreements have been signed for mutual transportation of sea borne commodities on
- 50:50 or 40:40:20 basis.
- Bangladesh is unable to utilize its share due paucity of vessels/tonnage capacity.

❖ Subsidies:

- No direct subsidy but the losses incurred (if any) the public sector shipping company (BSC) are the liability of the Government.

❖ Access to port services for overseas vessels:

- National treatment is being extended to access to port facilities or services for overseas vessels that call at Bangladeshi ports.

The economy in the Kingdom of Cambodia is playing role of open market, which allow foreign investors to do their investment in the country without any restriction on trade. The Port Authority provides pilots and facility to the foreign vessels with the safety. At port handling, transport, cargo storage and other services are provided.

Export Control: Rules, Regulation, and Controlling Authority

- The Export Policy under the above mentioned Act is issued every three years by the Ministry of Commerce on behalf of the government.
- On the other hand, any tariff/tax related issues are determined by the National Board of Revenue (NBR), an entity under the Ministry of Finance. Bangladesh Customs department of NBR is the enforcement agency of the Export Policy.
- Bangladesh follows a moderate trade policy in respect of Import and Export. For clear reasons, export is a priority sector of Bangladesh.
- The Following procedures have established compulsory control over the export trade in Bangladesh:
 - ➔ Licensing the exporters.
 - ➔ Quality inspection of product.
 - ➔ Physical examination before shipment.
 - ➔ Security check by using scanning machine at ports
 - ➔ Constant Intelligence and monitoring by the concerned Government agencies
 - ➔ Observing ISPS code by port authority.
 - ➔ Application of penal provisions for violation of Rules and Regulations.
 - ➔ Installation of heavy-duty scanners in the ports (under construction).

Policy of India regarding Import/Export

1. The essential targets regarding India's shipment coverage given that freedom are already actually. To lessen the particular reliance regarding outside marine début buy and sell in international shipment providers. To defend the particular imports regarding essential products specifically POL, for that countrywide overall economy.
2. The Indian subcontinent removing from the total beneath a security guard license provided from the Overseer Basic regarding Shipment or any type of official approved simply by Authorities in this particular account.

Duties and Taxation on Imported Goods

Basic Duty

Fundamental Responsibility is really a kind of responsibility or even taxes enforced underneath the Traditions Take action (1962). Fundamental Traditions Responsibility differs several products through five per cent in order to little less than a half. The actual Main Federal government has the strength to lessen or even exempt a good through these types of responsibilities.

Additional Customs

The Indian subcontinent. It truly is integrated beneath the Segment a few (1) in the Native Indian Custom made Tariff Behave. The us government provides exempted just about all items, while imported directly into The indian subcontinent regarding succeeding selling, from your complete in the further obligation regarding pursuits desirable thereon beneath Sub-Section (5) regarding Segment a few in the Pursuits Tariff Behave vide Pursuits Tariff Warning announcement No . 102/2007 out dated 14th Oct the year of 2007. But the particular importers will probably be 1st needed to pay out the particular mentioned obligation and also afterwards needed to declare the particular return.

Present Trade Barriers for Import / Export of Shipyards

1. All petroleum and petroleum products except the ones produced from natural gas. However, this prohibition will not apply if foreign investment companies want to export their share of petroleum and LNG under the product sharing contracts.

2. A foreign country bound passenger can carry, in excess of his or her personal goods, US\$200 worth of goods, which are not export prohibited or belonging to the conditional export products, as accompanied baggage. In this case, facilities/incentives like duty draw back adjustment, subsidy etc. will not be awarded.
 - Jute and Shan seeds
 - Wheat
 - Any kind of live animal, animal organs, or hide/skin of wild animal as mentioned in the wild life ordinance 1973 ,except the species mentioned in the first list of ordinance.
 - Fire arms, ammunition, and related materials.
 - Radioactive materials
 - Archeological Relics
 - Human skeleton, blood plasma, or any product produced from human or human blood.

Potential for Import / Export in India / Gujarat Market

The research evaluate that this shipbuilding business in the united states has got the probability of develop for a price greater than 30 %, which price associated with development might be accomplished via supporting steps through the federal government, such as bonuses with regard to shipyards.

Exim Policy

1. Service Exports

The particular entitlement as well as the items imported in opposition to these kinds of entitlement will probably be non-transferable. This specific entitlement can be utilized regarding significance regarding business office gadgets, specialist gadgets, spares and also consumables.

2. Status Holders

This entitlement/ things shall not become transferable. The work charge entitlement is going to be 10% inside the steady development inside of exports and therefore are great for value relating to funds things, office environment providers furthermore attaches regarding personal manufacturing facility or simply the particular manufacturing facility inside the hook up manufacturer staff member.

Business Opportunities in Future

About Gujarat

- ✓ On May 1, 1960, Gujarat was created out of the 17 northern districts of the former state of Bombay.
- ✓ Located on the western coast of India, it has the longest coastline in the country at 1,600 km.
- ✓ The state has a population of approximately 50.7 million (5 per cent of India) and an area of 1,96,024sq km (6 per cent of India).
- ✓ It is restricted by the Arabian Sea to the west and south west, and by Pakistan in the north.

- ✓ The state is flanked by the states of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh towards the north east and east, and by Maharashtra and the Union Territories of Daman, Diu and Nagar Haveli towards the south.

Investment climate of a state is determined by a mix of factors

- Skilled and cost-effective labour
- Labour market flexibility
- Labour relations
- Availability of raw materials and natural resources
- Tax incentives and exemptions
- Investment subsidies and other incentives
- Availability of finance at cost-effective terms
- Incentives for foreign direct investment (FDI)

Major Investments in the Sector

- ❖ The Aditya Birla party provides fixed any Souple with all the Orissa authorities to produce a sea interface from Chudamani inside Bhadrak area by using an purchase regarding US\$ 322. a couple of thousand.
- ❖ Essar Shipment Jacks and also Logistics, strategies to take a position US\$ 1) a few million regarding potential extension and also wants to15325 gain a yield regarding US\$ 838. 7 thousand simply by 2012.
- ❖ Adani Team equipMundra Slot as well as Unique Financial Area (MPSEZ) will build up non-LNG slot services in Hazira within Southern Gujarat. Business resources rough MPSEZ to get US\$ 173. twenty-seven mil within the very first stage.

- ❖ State-owned Hindustan Dockyard programs to create the dockyard with regard to big primitive service providers in a approximated expense of US\$ 649. Seventy seven million-US\$ 866. Thirty six mile.

Gujarat offers business opportunities in the ports sector

Port-led development

Several approaching jacks getting produced since captive jacks regarding having an experienced caterer to be able to certain organizations. Their state will be commencing fast-track outdoor patio and also institution regarding jacks by means of privately owned contribution.

Large-scale infrastructure building for shipbuilding industry

Adani Birla Group (ABG Group)

- ❖ A US\$ 29.2 billion corporation, operating in 25 countries and focusing on key sectors such as aluminum, copper, cement, carbon black, textiles, fertilizers, chemicals, mining, software, BPO, financial services, telecom and retail.
- ❖ Fourth-largest producer of insulators in the world.
- ❖ 10 manufacturing facilities located across Gujarat.

Essar Group

- ❖ Business portfolio includes power, steel, energy, communication, shipping and logistics, ports and construction.
- ❖ Has operations in over 20 countries across five continents
- ❖ Essar Group has the world's largest gas-based sponge iron plant.

Gujarat offers business opportunities in the ports sector

Port-led development

- ❖ Many upcoming ports being developed as captive ports for catering to specific companies.
- ❖ The state is undertaking fast-track approval and establishment of ports through private participation.
- ❖ Increase in connectivity to non-major ports owing to the development of the Delhi-Mumbai Dedicated Freight Corridor.
- ❖ More than 4,800 ships and 1,000 sailing vessels visit the ports of Gujarat every year.

A STUDY ON PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR OF BANGLADESH WITH
REFERENCE TO SQUARE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.
BANGLADESH

ECONOMY OF BANGLADESH

The economy of Bangladesh is such like a rapidly growing market-based economy. Its per capita earning in 2011 was aprox. US\$1,700. According to the IMF, Bangladesh scored as the 43rd economy in the world in 2011 in PPP terms as per N-11 of Goldman Sachs, with a GDP of US\$269.3 in PPP terms The economy is growing at the rate of 6-7% p.a. In the past few years.more than 50% of the GDP belongs to the service sector

Remittances from Bangladeshis working overseas, mainly in the Middle East are the major source of foreign exchange earnings; exports of garments and textiles are the other main sources of foreign exchange earnings. Ship building and cane cultivation have become a major force of growth. GDP's rapid growth due to sound financial control and regulations has also contributed to its growth. However, foreign direct investment is yet to rise significantly. Bangladesh has made major strides in its human development index.

The particular terrain will be committed generally to be able to hemp Hemp and also jute fostering and also fruits and create, despite the fact that grain generation has increased lately; the is basically self-sufficient inside hemp generation. Bangladesh's growth of it is agro sectors is because of it is abundant deltaic creature terrain that will will depend on it is half a dozen periods and also numerous harvests.

Improving at a very fast rate, infrastructure to support transportation, communications, power supply and water distribution are rapidly developing. Bangladesh is limited in its reserves of oil, but recently there was huge development in gas and coal mining. The service sector has expanded rapidly during last two decades, the country's industrial base remains very positive. The country's main endowments include its vast human resource base, rich agricultural land, relatively abundant water, and substantial reserves of natural gas, with the blessing of possessing the world's only natural sea ports in Mongla and Chittagong, in addition

to being the only central port linking two large burgeoning economic hub groups SAARC and ASEAN

OVERVIEW

Bangladesh has turned considerable breakthroughs within the economical industry efficiency given that freedom 40 years ago. Even though the overall economy provides increased significantly inside the nineteen nineties, Bangladesh continue to is afflicted with in regards to international buy and sell inside To the south Asiatische location. Regardless of significant impediments to be able to progress just like the inefficiency regarding state-owned businesses, any swiftly increasing labor pool that will is not soaked up simply by culture, limited strength products, and also sluggish rendering regarding economical reforms, Bangladesh has turned several progress increasing the particular weather regarding international buyers and also liberalizing the administrative centre market segments; for instance , it offers bargained with together with international businesses regarding gas and oil pursuit, far better across the nation supply regarding cooking food gasoline, as well as the design regarding propane pipelines and strength areas Development in additional economical reforms have been the halting of as a result of resistance from your forms, community industry assemblages, as well as other vested curiosity groupings.

The particular specifically extreme deluges regarding 1998 elevated the particular stream regarding global support. To date worldwide financial disaster hasn't got an important influence on the economy. The planet Lender expected economical growth of 6th. 5% regarding existing 12 months. International support provides noticed any decrease regarding 10% throughout the last month or two yet economic analysts observe this specific as being a very good signal regarding self-reliance. There is 18% progress inside exports throughout the last being unfaithful weeks and also remittance inflow has increased with a impressive 25% level.

Fiscal Year Total Export Total Import Foreign Remittance Earnings

2007–2008	\$14.11b	\$25.205b	\$8.9b
2008–2009	\$15.56b	\$22.00b+	\$9.68b
2009-2010	\$16.7b	~\$24b	\$10.87b
2010-2011	\$22.93b	\$32b	\$11.65b

PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR IN BANGLADESH

The particular pharmaceutical drug industry inside Bangladesh stays little in comparison to the human population sizing as a result of not enough wasting strength of the citizenry. Pharmaceutical drug wasting is additionally among the smallest on earth inside for every capita phrases. Health-related costs contain simply a few. 4% regarding GDP. But the particular elevated knowing of health-related as well as the government's elevated expenses in this particular industry will be causing the requirement to boost in this particular industry. As well as the requirement regarding restorative medications, the need regarding "wellness" medications like nutritional supplements are usually raising progressively as well as the long term growth of the particular industry depend on that.

Surprisingly, the pharmaceutical sector, which is widely regarded as a "hi-tech" industry, is the most developed among the manufacturing industries in Bangladesh. Roughly 250 companies are operating in the market. According to IMS, a US-based market research firm, the retail market size is estimated to be around BDT 55 billion, which grew by 16. 8% in 2009. The market size in 2008 was BDT 47 billion with a growth of 6. 9%. The actual size of the market may vary slightly since IMS does not include the rural market in their survey. However , the deviation is estimated to be not more than 5-10% in either direction. Unfortunately, there is no solid information source in Bangladesh other than IMS. The retail market is about 90% of the total market. In that respect, the total market size is more than BDT 60 billion.

One of many most effective increasing industries by having an twelve-monthly regular progress level constantly inside the twice chiffre, Bangladesh's

pharmaceutical drug market leads to practically 1% regarding GDP. It's the 3rd greatest duty spending market in the nation. Bangladeshi pharmaceutical drug businesses emphasize mostly in top quality common ultimate preparations making use of imported APIs (Active Pharmaceutical drug Ingredients). Top quality generics certainly are a class of medications which includes prescribed goods which can be both store medication dosage kinds of off-patent goods made by any maker that's not the particular founder in the particle, or even a particle replicate of your off-patent product or service using a buy and sell label. This specific classification can be used simply by the FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION as well as the U.S. Kingdom's Countrywide Health and fitness Services (NHS). Concerning 85% in the medications purchased from Bangladesh are usually generics and also even just the teens are usually copyrighted medications. The producers concerning 435.00 common medications regarding a few, 3 hundred authorized manufacturers which may have 7, 3 hundred diverse kinds of levels and also talents. Included in this are a variety of goods coming from anti-ulcerants, fluoroquinolones, anti-rheumatic non-steroid medications, non-narcotic analgesics, antihistamines, and also mouth anti-diabetic medications. Several greater businesses may also be needed to create anti-cancer and also anti-retroviral medications.

COMPANY PROFILE



Sources:- squarepharma.com.bd

Type	:- Ltd.
Industry	:- Pharmaceutical
Founded	:- 1958
Headquarters	:-Pabna, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Key People	:- Samson H. Chawdhry
Website	:- http://www.squarepharma.com.bd/

GROWTH OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Worldwide drugs industry became swiftly inside the nineteen nineties in addition to earlier 2000s, stimulated mostly simply by industry requirement inside United states and also The European countries. But together with interfering with particular expiries, weak R&D productiveness, raising corporate and also costs stresses, progress in these market segments are already reducing. Because of this, pharma online businesses are trying to find fresh paths regarding generating progress and also approaches to increase detailed efficiencies. In this particular framework, rising market segments stand for a possible progress operator for that market : it is share for the growth of worldwide pharma industry elevated coming from ten percent inside 03 to be able to 45 percent completely. Therefore, international pharma MNCs have got used wise ways to more broaden their particular impact inside rising market segments like South America, Russian federation, The Indian subcontinent and also The far east.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN FUTURE

Significant depository involving research hr manager, that is certainly, a substantial involving professionals along with manufacturers Cost effective manufacturing capabilities amount of nationwide investigation labs taking the help of a large number of researchers; centers of educational quality within biosciences; a number of healthcare schools, academic as well as coaching study centers providing levels as well as degrees and diplomas within biotechnology, bioinformatics as well as natural savoir

- Existence of a well-defined and vibrant drugs and pharmaceutical industry;
- Rich Biodiversity India's human gene pools offer an exciting opportunity for genomics
- Quick building medical abilities using the nation being a well-known place to go for medical demo, agreement investigation as well as production actions.

OVERVIEW OF INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR

The particular Native Indian pharmaceutical drug industry provides advanced, getting practically non-existent before 1970 into a well known service provider regarding health-related goods, appointment practically 96 percent in the nation's drugs requires. A nowadays is in the entrance get ranking regarding India's science-based sectors together with wide ranging features inside the sophisticated industry regarding medicine production and also technological innovation. That has a high ranking quite high inside the under-developed, with regards to technological innovation, top quality and also variety of drugs made. Coming from basic headaches supplements to be able to superior drugs and also sophisticated heart failure ingredients, virtually every form of remedies has become produced indigenously. Enjoying an important function to advertise and also supporting improvement inside the important industry regarding drugs,

The necessity with regard to pharmaceutical items within Indian is actually substantial and it is powered through lower medication transmission, increasing middle-class and throw away earnings, improved federal government and personal paying for health care facilities, growing health care insurance transmission and so on The actual Indian native pharmaceutical business keeps growing in regarding eight in order to nine % yearly based on "A Short Statement Pharmaceutical Business within Indian," released within Jan year 2011. The actual Pharmaceutical business within Indian satisfies about 70 percent from the state's with regard to mass medicines, medication intermediates, pharmaceutical products, chemical substances, pills, tablets, oral as well as injectables. You will find around two hundred and fifty big models regarding 8000 Small-scale Models, that contact form the actual primary from the pharmaceutical business within Indian (including five Main General public Field Units).

Current Scenario:

The requirement with regards to pharmaceutical products inside Indian native is really considerable which is run via reduced medicine transmitting, growing middle-class as well as strengthen revenue, enhanced government and private spending money on medical care services, developing medical care insurance transmitting and so forth The specific American Indian pharmaceutical company grows within concerning 8 to be able to 9 percent annual depending on “A Brief Declaration Pharmaceutical Company inside Indian native, ” launched inside January yr year 2011. The specific Pharmaceutical company inside Indian native fulfills regarding per cent through the California’s with regards to bulk medications, medicine intermediates, pharmaceutical items, chemical compounds, tablets, pills, dental along with injectables. You will discover about 300 large versions concerning 8000 Small-scale Versions, which contact page the specific main through the pharmaceutical company inside Indian native (including 5 Primary Public Area Units).

McKinsey & Company’s report, “India Pharma 2020: Propelling access and acceptance, realizing true potential,” predicted that the Indian pharmaceuticals market will grow to US\$55 billion in 2020; and if aggressive growth strategies are implemented, it has further potential to reach US\$70 billion by 2020. While, Market Research firm Cygnus’ report forecasts that the Indian bulk drug industry will expand at an annual growth rate of 21 percent to reach \$16.91 billion by 2014. The report also noted that India ranks third in terms of volume among the top 15 drug manufacturing countries.

Further, McKinsey reports Healthcare grew from 4 per cent of average household income in 1995 to 7 per cent in 2005 and is expected to grow to 13 per cent by 2025.

MAJOR PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES

Indian dependent pharmaceuticals businesses are not just providing towards the household marketplace as well as satisfying the actual country's needs, also, they are transferring to two hundred and twenty nations. They may be transferring top quality, affordable medicines in order to nations like the ALL OF US, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, The ussr, Singapore, Newcastle, south Africa, Ukraine, Vietnam, and much more. Presently, the united states may be the greatest client as well as makes up about twenty two % from the sector's export products, whilst The African continent makes up about sixteen % and also the Earth associated with Self-employed Says (CIS) locations about 8 % associated with purchases, according to Investigation as well as marketplace

For many from the pharma businesses, household company adds within the selection of 20-50% from the general income. ALL OF US company factor appears in 20-30% as well as leftover originates from the actual Line marketplaces.

Company name	Sales in US\$ million	Year end
Cipla	6,368.06	March 2011
Ranbaxy labs	5,687.33	Dec.2011
Sun Pharma	1,985.78	March 2011
Lupin Ltd.	4,527.12	March 2011
AurobindoPharma	4,229.99	March 2011
Piramal health	1,619.74	March 2011
Wockhardt	651.72	Dec.2011
Matrix lab	1,894.30	March 2010
Cadila Health	2,213.70	March 2011
Dr Reddy's lab	5,285.80	March 2011

TRENDS

- All companies, including MNCs, have increased their field force in the last one year.
- Indian companies are entering into strategic tie-ups with MNCs to strengthen their product portfolio.
- Companies are expanding their presence in rural markets.
- Acquisitions by MNCs to gain quick foothold in the fastest growing Indian pharma market.

Almost all of the Pharma organizations have indicated substantial decrease inside progress inside the 1st 50 % of in 2011. The particular slowdown will be extensively obvious inside the Long-term and also Serious types. Anti-infective, soreness and also gastro collectively bring about 1/3rd in the overall pharma industry. The particular pharma organizations have got started out confronting problems inside home-based industry as a result of upsurge in levels of competition coming from unlisted MNCs in this particular portion. These are swiftly broadening their particular industry push to give their particular regional get to. Organizations just like Cipla, Bit-torrent and also IPCA which can be generally centered on Native Indian industry already are sense the warmth. Progress costs regarding organizations like Cadila, Dr . Reddy and also Ranbaxy have gone down.

Basing on the changing macro factors and economic growth Emkay Research has expected the growth estimates of the pharma companies to decrease. It cut down the domestic growth estimates for Cadila, Cipla, Dr . Reddy, IPCA, Torrent and Unichem for FY12 and FY 13 by 2% to 5% and retained the growth estimates for Lupin, Ranbaxy, Sun, GSK and Pfitz

ROLE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR IN BANGLADESH ECONOMY

Within Bangladesh Pharmaceutic field is among the the majority of created hello technology field that is adding within the state's economic climate. Following the promulgation associated with Medication Manage Ordinance -- 1982, the introduction of this particular field had been more rapid. The actual expert information, ideas as well as revolutionary suggestions from the pharmacists doing work in this particular field would be the crucial aspects with this advancements. Because of current improvement this particular field we have been transferring medications in order to worldwide marketplace such as Western marketplace. This particular field can also be offering 95% from the complete medication dependence on the neighborhood marketplace. Top Pharmaceutic Businesses are growing their own company using the seek to increase foreign trade marketplace. Lately couple of brand new industrial sectors happens to be set up along with hello technology tools as well as experts that will boost the power of the field.

The particular pharmaceutical drug market inside Bangladesh is probably the many produced the best online industries in the nation's overall economy. Inside 2050, there was 210 registered allopathic drug-manufacturing products in the nation, away from which usually simply 173 have been in productive generation; other folks have been both shut down regarding their particular or perhaps halted from the guard licensing and training specialist regarding medications as a result of not consent to be able to GMP or perhaps medicine laws and regulations. They will made concerning a few, six-hundred designs of drugs in numerous medication dosage varieties. There was, but a single, 495 from suppliers medicine license owners contributing to 40, seven-hundred retail store medicine license owners inside Bangladesh. the particular promulgation regarding Medicine Handle Ordinance : 1982, the emergences of this specific industry has been quicker.

The actual expert information, ideas as well as revolutionary suggestions from the pharmaceutical experts doing work in this particular field would be the crucial aspects with this advancements. Because of current improvement this particular field it really is transferring medications in order to worldwide marketplace such as Western marketplace. This particular field can also be offering 97% from the complete medication dependence on the neighborhood marketplace. A few of the organization} begins creation associated with Insulin, Junk, as well as Anticancer medicines, which are not really formerly manufactured in Bangladesh. Top pharmaceutical businesses are growing their own company using the seek to increase foreign trade marketplace. Lately couple of brand new industrial sectors happens to be set up with good technology tools as well as experts that will boost the power of the field.

ROLE OF SQUARE PHARMACEUTICAL IN ECONOMY OF BANGLADESH

Rectangular Drugs provides stored the most notable placement having its regional revenue physique getting Tk 15. 75 million just last year inside the nation's Tk fifty-five. 0 million pharmaceutical drug industry then Incept Pharma, Rectangular Drugs, recognized inside 1958. Incepta Pharma, recognized inside the 90s, banded from Tk several. fifty-two million just last year. Beximco Pharma's placement inside the nation's top pharmaceutical drug organizations was the 3 rd with regards to revenue. It is overall revenue have been Tk several. a couple of million just last year. Next placement had taken from the END Laboratories as well as revenue have been Tk2 .not sixty-four million just last year. Opsonin Pharma Ltd., recognized inside 1956, positioned the particular 6th simply by regional revenue well worth Tk2 .not 61 million just last year. Eskayef had taken the particular sixth placement together with revenue regarding well worth Tk2 .not fifty-two million. Reneta Pharma revenue have been practically Tk2 .not 55 million just last year and also had taken the particular seventh placement. Ten placement had taken from the Progress Substance Sectors (ACI) together with regional revenue well worth Tk2 .not forty six million. The particular revenue regarding Aristopharma goods have been Tk2 .not twenty-three million and also Medicine International's have been Tk 2 . not tough luck million. Respectively

they will had taken the particular 9th and also 10 placement from our pharmaceutical drug industry. Sanofi-Aventis positioned the most notable among the list of transnational pharmaceutical drug organizations then GlaxoSmithKline. Sandoz had taken the next placement. Revenue regarding Rectangular Drugs, industry head, have been Tk a single, 270 crore completely, Beximco became more quickly than other organizations with a incredible thirty three per cent completely together with Tk 523 crore revenue. Incepta's revenue and also progress level have been Tk 665 crore and also 31st per cent respectively, then Acme's Tk six-hundred crore and also 18 per cent. Eskayef logged Tk 426 crore inside revenue as well as the progress level has been 28 per cent, the next greatest rate inside the year of 2010.

These days, Bangladesh Pharmaceuticals Business is actually effectively transferring Active Pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) along with a broad variety of pharmaceuticals items addressing key healing courses as well as dose types in order to seventy nine nations. Next to normal types such as; Pills, Tablets and Syrups, Bangladesh can also be transferring great specific items such as HFA Inhalers, CFC Inhalers, Uvulas, Nose spray, Injectable, IVInfusions, and so on will also be becoming released through Bangladesh, and get nicely approved through the Doctors, Chemists, Sufferers and also the Regulating Body of all of the adding countries. The labeling and also the display from the items associated with Bangladesh tend to be similar to any kind of worldwide regular and get approved through all of them.

The particular twelve-monthly for every capita medicine intake inside Bangladesh is probably the smallest on earth. But is an important contributor for the Bangladesh overall economy given that freedom. With all the progress health-related structure and also boost regarding health and fitness attention as well as the acquiring potential of men and women, this specific market will be anticipated to increase with an increased level in future. Healthy and balanced progress probably will inspire the particular pharmaceutical drug organizations to be able to present new medications and also new analysis goods, meanwhile keeping a normal competitiveness in respect of the very crucial medications.

TOP 10 PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES

1. SQUARE PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
2. INCEPTA PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
3. BEXIMCO PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
4. OPSONIN PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
5. ESKAYEF LIMITED
6. RENATA PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
7. ACME PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
8. ACI PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
9. ARISTOPHARMA LIMITED
10. DRUG INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

PRESENT POSITION AND TREND OF BUSINESS WITH INDIA

Import

Starting an significance enterprise is actually a target of greater than 1000s of vendors and also entrepreneur. Such as an upload enterprise, significance enterprise is additionally extremely lucrative enterprise, if an retailer earnings with the right methods. But the future accomplishment and also earnings of your significance enterprise tremendously will depend on the particular importer's understanding and also comprehending regarding the global industry and also international industry research.

Import in India

The particular growing midsection revenue sets of buyers inside The Indian subcontinent and their raising ranges in expenses in different goods provides come any more quickly growing requirement in the Native Indian significance enterprise. Significant imports regarding The Indian subcontinent contain cereals, ready-to-eat skin oils, machineries, fertilizers and also petroleum goods. Overall significance coming from The Indian subcontinent predicted to get close to US\$187. being unfaithful million. The Indian subcontinent can be another volume retailer regarding ready-to-eat necessary oil, glucose, pulp and also document, newsprint, raw plastic and also Flat iron and also iron.

Export- Import Policy (1997-2002)

Upload Significance Coverage or perhaps far better called Exim Coverage is actually a pair of suggestions and also guidelines relevant to the particular significance and also upload of goods. The us government regarding The Indian subcontinent tells the particular Exim Coverage for a period of five yrs (1997-2002) beneath Segment a few in the International Buy and sell (Development and also Control Act), 1992. The existing coverage addresses the 2002-2007. The particular Upload Significance Coverage will be up to date yearly around the 31st regarding Drive as well as the improvements, advancements and also fresh strategies grew to be successful coming from very first 04 of each and every 12 months. All types of adjustments or perhaps improvements relevant to the particular Exim Coverage is generally released from the Partnership Minister regarding The business sector and also Market who also co-ordinates with all the Ministry regarding Fund, the particular Directorate Basic regarding International Buy and sell as well as community regarding territorial office buildings.

Canalization is a vital characteristic regarding Exim Coverage beneath which usually particular items may be imported simply simply by selected organizations. For the illustration, canalised significance things like rare metal, in large volumes, may be imported simply simply by particular financial institutions just like SBI (State Lender

regarding India) and several international financial institutions or perhaps selected organizations.

Import Drugs and Medicine

Any sort of existence conserving medications and also remedies except people that will be in any other case constrained regarding significance may be imported without any virtually any custom made obligation. Someone or perhaps retailer is additionally not essential for almost any significance licence as well as the thing may be imported authorized courier also.

Persuits Warning announcement No. 21/2002-, out dated 1) a few. 2002 exempt particular existence conserving medications, drugs which includes their particular salts and also easters and also particular the facts check sets from your complete regarding simple persuits and additional persuits tasks governed by particular problems. Additional existence conserving medications or perhaps drugs may be imported without any complete in the simple persuits and additional persuits tasks offered.

It is will be accredited inside the Web form under, from the Overseer Basic or perhaps Deputy Overseer Basic or perhaps Helper Overseer Basic., Health and fitness Providers, Fresh Delhi, Overseer regarding Health and fitness Providers in the State or perhaps the Area Health-related Officer/Civil Cosmetic surgeon in the area, inside every person circumstance, the items are usually existence conserving medications or perhaps drugs.

KEY FACTORS IN PRODUCT SELECTION

- ✓ The product or service must be made or perhaps found together with steady common top quality, corresponding to your competition. ISO or perhaps comparable qualification can be useful for offering the product or service inside the global industry.

- ✓ When possible, steer clear of merchandise that happen to be monopoly of 1 or maybe several manufacturers. If you happen to be the company instructions be sure satisfactory ability is offered private or else you hold the means for you to use outsourcing for the idea with limited see. On time offer can be a essential good results take into account move organization
- ✓ The price of the exported product should not fluctuate very often - threatening profitability to the export business.
- ✓ Purely what is govt guidelines linked to typically the move of any distinct merchandise. However there are actually few limits throughout move instructions it is far better to test company standing within your decided on merchandise.
- ✓ Carefully study the various government incentive schemes and tax exemption like duty drawback and DEPB.
- ✓ Importance rules within abroad marketplaces, specifically contract price as well as non-tariff obstacles. Although a significant non-tariff hurdle (textile quota) continues to be eliminated -- you may still find some other contract price as well as non-tariff obstacles. In case your item draws in greater responsibility within focus on nation -- need certainly drops.
- ✓ Registration/Special accessibility on your merchandise throughout importing state. It is especially suitable intended for refined as well as refreshments, drug treatments along with substances.
- ✓ In season inconsistencies involving decided on merchandise while a number of merchandise will sell throughout summertime, although some winter months. Ecstatic time is usually important factor, such as selected tools are far more sellable merely through Holiday.
- ✓ Remember specific wrapping and also brands needs regarding perishable goods just like highly processed food and dairy food.
- ✓ Specific actions will be required regarding vehicles regarding particular goods, which might be heavy or perhaps sensitive or perhaps harmful or perhaps perishable.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EXPORT OPERATIONS

- Exports pharmaceutical finished products since 1995
- Offers quality products at competitive price
- Offers more than 250 off-patent and on-patent molecules
- Offers facilities for contract manufacturing
- Provides assistance in product promotion and training in overseas markets

A STUDY ON COMPANY FROM BANGLADESH MAKING INROADS IN INDIAN SHELF SPACE

Introduction of FMCG Sector

Quick Client Merchandise involves personalized attention, property carry attention, grouped together as well as refreshments, smoking cigarettes etc. that happen to be regularly acquired client merchandise. Throughout Bangladesh, FMCG market is amongst the most significant important throughout the market and that is at this time expanding with double-digit expansion pace which is believed to take care of a superior expansion pace. Typically the FMCG market place might be put into a pair of portions instructions downtown along with country. Typically the downtown part is usually seen as excessive puncture quantities along with excessive paying inclination on the downtown person. The agricultural financial system is largely Arcadian instructions indirectly relying on cultivation as an approach involving income instructions using reasonably decrease numbers of puncture plus a significant unorganized market. Typically the FMCG Sector goes with your wants on the shoppers situated throughout the actual instructions in the real key urban centers because the agricultural. Hinterland through the ripped along with useful offer sequence type containing C&F Realtors, sellers, wholesaler / retailer along with stores. Using usage of the agricultural financial system steadily bettering using purchases of actual commercial infrastructure, it offers a superior FMCG Firms them to remain to build their very own choice of consumers. Using coverage presented by way of foreign vacation also to a sizable magnitude by way of foreign growing media, shoppers make an effort to attain an even involving ingestion parallel for you to shoppers from the designed establishments each and every they can be wary of extravagance and also luxury. This supplies typically the FMCG firms using chances intended for expanding the market industry. Very low investment demands, straightforward making techniques along with sub-contracting of producing pursuits are generally attributes on the Sector. Subsequently, numerous smaller community models low fat for you to contest with better established multinational firms. FMCG Firms get consistently expenses plus publicize so as to construct typically the fairness with their models as well as muscle size move. Manufacturer constructing,

merchandise advancement along with merchandise difference are generally important on the regarding FMCG firms.

Introduction of the company

Olympic Establishments Limited has become the busier financial institution and the majority reputable manufacturing-based providers around Bangladesh, over fifty years plus collection description as well as needs around Pharmaceutical products, Electricity, and also the precise product information Systems, among the many other FMCG. You start with material output around 1950, Olympic includes detailed varied progressively towards a choice of individual possessions as well as cookies, pastries, battery pack camera battery camcorder battery digital camera battery|batterie|cheap batteries online barcode batteries extended batteries online laptop battery replacement camera battery batteries for pdababy monitor battery replacement batteries notebook batteries camcorder. Mobile phone battery}, plus tennis ball pens, by using in excess of their forties makes plus 53 SKU's. The manufacturer includes reached wheresoever's it is actually now by way of looking faithful to a center objectives, around furnishing excellent, new models which in turn a users might depend. Olympic Establishments Restrained can be as of the moment this market tops during the cookie current market plus following set up during the power current market around Bangladesh. Due to qualified to stride front because smooth imaginative and prescient vision pertaining to advancement, a present day creation conveniences, and the huge profits plus submitting market, possesses continually produced the following have an impact on to allow time for the community. Olympic Establishments Limited is usually a general population posted provider} as well as being exchanging in the Dhaka Stock market plus Chittagong Stock market.

Company Profile

Olympic Establishments Limited began around May 79 like Bengal Carbide Restrained, starting off power output around February 1982. The prosperity of the exact power component, together with the have faith in of users in its possessions

brought about the huge transformation of range of products. Now, Olympic's output path incorporates some different types of waterless mobile or portable battery pack camera battery camcorder battery digital camera, batteries cheap online barcode batteries extended battery batteries online laptop battery replacement camera battery batteries for Monitor battery replacement batteries notebook batteries mobile phone battery (UM1, UM3 + UM4), a number of cookies, two sorts with very useful ballpoint pens (Refill + Special Filling) and sweetmeat merchandise. The exact power guiding each of Olympic Establishments Limited's products and solutions can be excellent. Olympic can be quite which if your users invest in a products and solutions, these anticipate finding your possessions on the excellent instant a characteristic of which compels it to invest in Olympic's possessions for a second time. Sequentially, the manufacturer may a grade recommended to manage plus frequently help selection that will decorate towards buyer's style plus goals. Olympic Establishments Restrained is usually a general population restrained provider}, exchanging to both the exact Dhaka Stock market plus Chittagong Stock market. Throughout the last three decades, there are become normally the leading brands, reps plus advertisers with fast moving individual possessions around Bangladesh. Accountability has been to produce gst (goods & services tax) which can tackle overseas benchmarks, and prominently, Olympic is going to help lifestyle for all a users + stakeholders.

Function of business

In 1982 Olympic Industries Limited was the first Industry to introduce the best recent technology for producing the consumer goods. In 1996 Olympic launched Olympic Energy Biscuit which is still the lead the way in biscuit category. The automatic technology for biscuit was first introduced by Olympic Industries Ltd. Olympic Industries Ltd primary introduced the Pin Point Ball Pen in this country as Olympic Fine Ball Pen. These were only possible because of the best technology, association with multinationals, best team for operations, best team for maintenance and strong quality control system in every step by which Olympic Industries Limited is still leading the market and continuing the modification in each and every step for coping up with the global quality and even for providing the best quality products in world wild market

No. of factories:

- Biscuit Factory
- Battery Factory
- Ball Pen Factory
- Confectionery Factory

Total turnover

The total turnover of Olympic industries in 2011 is 3,885,101,824

Total business

The total business of the Olympic industries in Bangladesh in 2011 is 256,212,992

Sister Concern Company

Olympic Industries Limited, along with its group of affiliated companies and sister concerns, spans across several key industries including Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing, Power Generation, Agriculture, Trading, Investing, Information Technology, and Film Production.

Overview – Indian FMCG Sector

FMCG Industry is expected to have a market of 40,000 crore by 2020 (Booz Allen Report) 4th biggest field throughout the economy having a complete marketplace dimension around US\$ 13.1 billion dollars.

Powerful MNC existence and it is characterized with a well-established submission system, extreme competitors between prepared as well as unorganized sections as well as lower functional price. Accessibility to crucial unprocessed trash, less expensive work expenses as well as existence over the whole worth cycle provides Indian the competing benefit. The actual FMCG companies are established in treble through US\$ 11.6 billion dollars within the year 2003 in order to US\$ 33.4 billion dollars within 2015.

Transmission degree along with for each household usage in many item groups such as jellies, tooth paste, skincare, tresses clean and so on within Indian is actually lower showing the actual untrained marketplace possible

Strong Indian native populace, specially the center course and also the countryside sections, provides a chance to company that gave you brand items for converting customers in order to brand items. Development can also be prone to originate from customer 'upgrading' within the full grown item groups. Along with two hundred mil individuals likely to change in order to prepared as well as packed meals through the year 2010, Indian requirements about US\$ 28 billion dollars associated with investment decision within the food-processing business.

Large domestic market

The Indian subcontinent is probably the greatest rising market segments, using a human population regarding above one particular million. The Indian subcontinent is probably the greatest companies on earth with regards to acquiring strength and possesses a powerful midsection school bottom regarding 3 hundred thousand.

Rural and urban potential

Close to 75 percent in the overall homes inside The Indian subcontinent (188 million) stay in the rural locations. The whole quantity of non-urban homes will be anticipated to surge coming from hundratrettiofem thousand inside 2001-02 to be able to 153 thousand inside 2009-10. The particular Native Indian non-urban industry having its great sizing and also requirement bottom supplies a large chance of purchase. Non-urban The Indian subcontinent includes a huge ingesting school together with forty-one percent regarding India's middle-class and also 54.99 percent in the overall non reusable revenue. Together with human population inside the non-urban locations predicted to possess risen to 153 thousand homes simply by 2009-10 with increased saturation inside the city market segments, long term progress inside the FMCG

industry should come coming from elevated non-urban and also tiny community sexual penetration.

Fundamental using tips for Of India FMCG marketplace quite heavy

- Heavy release expenses upon new releases upon release ads, totally free examples as well as item special offers.
- Majority from the item courses need really low investment decision within set resources
- Existence associated with agreement production Marketing presumes a substantial put in place the rand name creating procedure In depth submitting networking plus logistics will be factor to acquiring if you are with transmission in both the exact town plus outlying areas Issues for example decreased connection obstructions relating to decreased budget expenditure of money, economical credits right from governing administration and even decreased make concentration on distant sections own concluded in the very mushrooming belonging to the unorganized community Presenting terrific cost you issues is significant so that they can successes

A good number of India FMCG organizations concentrate on urban center options market meant for benefits together with agricultural options market meant for sizes. The sum of the promote seems to have enlarged with US\$ seventeen. 4 million for 1992-93 so that you can US\$ twenty two million for 1998-99 within ongoing fees. Agricultural marketplace demand constituted approximately 52. Quite a few % within the comprehensive marketplace demand for 1998-99. That's why; agricultural promotional has turned into a fundamental think about raising lower part strains. Because of that, a good number of companies' experience marketed cheap price supplements for simple label. Such donate most of a revenues sound. As opposed, the main urban center best burn up some proportionately substantial associated with FMCGs, however is not sound.

Food and Beverages

Food

In accordance with the Ministry involving Foodstuff Handling, how big is typically the American native Indians foodstuff handling sector is approximately US\$ 68. A few thousand which include US\$ thirty. A few thousand of value extra merchandise. With this, medical coffee sector is usually greatly regarded with US\$ 230 thousand; bakery along with cornbread with US\$ - 8 thousand;

The size of the semi-processed/ready to eat food segment is over US\$ 1.1 billion. Large biscuits & confectionery units, soya processing units and starch/glucose/sorbitol producing units have also come up, catering to domestic and international markets. The three largest consumed categories of packaged foods are packed tea, biscuits and soft drinks.

Major Players

Domestic players

Britannia India Ltd

Britannia Of India Limited ended up being contained throughout 1918 while Britannia Figurine C. Limited along with the GroupeDanone (GD) involving England (a world-wide key from the foodstuff handling business) plus the NusliWadia Class carry a forty five. three or more per cent fairness position throughout LASTBIL by way of AIBH Limited
LASTBIL can be a principal person from the American native Indians figurine sector, using key models for instance Competition carbs and glucose, Jessica platinum, Fifty-Fifty, GoodDay, Real Secret, Bourbon etc .

The corporation contains some sort of forty five per cent businesses from the all round sorted out figurine market place. Some sort of ability involving 600, 000 plenty per year.

At present, typically the food handling business merchandise organization makes up 99. Britannia Market sectors Limited (BIL) ideas to enhance their making ability by way of outsourced deal making plus a Greenfield herb throughout Uttaranchal for you to grow their talk about from the home figurine along with sweetmeat market place.

International Players

Cadbury India Ltd

CIL was initially setting up to be a forex trading care on 1947 and even then set about its action considering the small scale absorbing for imported cacao and even nutrition products.

CIL happens to be the most significant audio device on the delicious chocolate community on the land of India that has a 70 per cent market share. The firm is also a key element audio device on the malted foodstuffs, cocoa pulverulence, taking in delicious chocolate, malt create food and carbs confectionery area. The firm previously had at the same time went into the very cans of beer markets through labels for example 'Canada Dry' and even 'Crush', who were then purchased by Coca Umbral on 1999. Started labels can include Milk Take advantage of, Perk, Crackle, certain Celeb, • clairs, Gem stones, Fructus, Bourn vita

Hindustan Lever Ltd

Hindustan Switch Limited can be a 1951 per cent had supplementary company on the Anglo-Dutch big Unilever, that could be increasing typically the extent of surgical procedures throughout Of India considering that 1888. Is it doesn't place's most significant client merchandise firm}. HLL is usually within the five exporters on the state also most significant aliéner involving herbal tea along with castor olive oil. The merchandise stock portfolio on the firm} involves family and private maintenance systems similar to dramas, liquids, shampoos, skincare products, coloring cosmetic makeup products, air freshener, antiperspirant, cleanser, cosmetic, along with aromas.

It is additionally the market industry chief throughout herbal tea, refined coffee beans, brand name wheat or grain flour, tomato merchandise, some yummy ice cream, jellies along with squashes. HLL looks forward to some sort of strong syndication networking spread over around three or more, 4 hundred sellers along with fourth there's 16 , 000, 000 stores. In the foreseeable future, the corporation ideas to find out their natural and organic medical stock portfolio (Ayush) along with confectionary organization (Max). Their often expand involves targeting the energy brands' expansion by way of client pertinent data, get across classification extension cords, profiting funnel chances along with enhanced consider country expansion.

Accessibility of raw material

Due to the varied agro-climatic circumstances within Indian, there exists a big organic materials foundation ideal for meals running industrial sectors. Indian may be the biggest maker associated with animals, dairy, sugarcane, coconut, spices or herbs as well as cashew and it is the 2nd biggest maker associated with grain, whole wheat as well as fresh fruits & vegetables. Indian additionally generates caustic soda pop as well as soda pop lung burning ash that are necessary for manufacturing cleansers as well as liquids. Those unprocessed trash provides Indian the place benefit

.Labor cost comparison

Affordable work provides Indian the competing benefit. India's work price is actually between the cheapest on the planet, right after Tiongkok and Philippines. Lower work expenses provide the benefit of affordable associated with creation. Numerous MNC's established their own vegetation within Indian in order to delegate with regard to household as well as foreign trade marketplaces.

Presence across value chain

Indian native businesses acquire existence over the worth cycle associated with FMCG field, from the provision associated with unprocessed trash in order to packed products within the food-processing field. This particular provides Indian a far more price competing benefit Packed meals: Just about 8-10 percent regarding result will be highly processed and also taken inside manufactured web form, hence showing

the massive chance of extension on this market. At the moment, the particular partial highly processed and ready to take in manufactured foods portion includes a size of above US\$ 75 million and is also increasing from 12-15 percent once a year. Growth of twin revenue homes, just where the two husbands and wife are usually generating, provides given rise to need quick food items, particularly in towns. Elevated health and fitness mind and also ample generation regarding top quality soya bean furthermore shows an increasing need soya foods portion. Confectionary: The particular exploding market in the young age human population inside The Indian subcontinent may result in any spurt inside confectionary goods. In the end a will be planned to cultivate from 7 to be able to 15 percent every year to be able to 870, 000 metric lots simply by 2011-12.

Present Position and Trend of FMCG

In India in last 3 to 5 years

Inside The Indian subcontinent inside previous three to five yrs The particular efficiency in the modern money 12 months (1997-998) have been unpredictable: there is a clear decrease inside the 1st one fourth, that has been considerably undone in the second quarter, once more to be able to decrease inside the 3 rd one fourth using a small development observed inside the calendar month regarding Feb. 1998. The particular sluggish progress could be caused by the two home-based and also global elements in addition to sectarial difficulties and also problems. The particular efficiencies for the Exim coverage released from the Authorities inside 04 1998 are already framed trying to keep because the point that it could take some time to attain large progress...

A typical Indian native usually spends about 40 % associated with their earnings upon grocery store as well as 8 % upon individual maintenance systems. The top discuss associated with moving customer products (FMCG) altogether person investing combined with the big populace foundation is a element which makes Indian among the biggest FMCG marketplaces.

Government Policies for FMCG in India

Indian offers passed plans targeted at getting hold of worldwide competition via rising from the quantitative limitations, decreased bar responsibilities, automated overseas investment decision as well as meals regulations leading to an atmosphere which encourages development. One hundred % foreign trade focused models could be setup through federal government authorization as well as utilization of overseas brands is currently openly allowed.

FDI Policy

Programmed purchase acceptance (including international technological innovation negotiating within just particular norms), around a hundred percent international value or perhaps a hundred percent regarding NRI and also International Corporate and business Physiques (OCBs) purchase, will be allowed for almost all of the foods digesting industry apart from malted foods, drinking and people restricted to small scale sectors (SSI). Twenty-four percent international values will be authorized inside the small-scale industry. Momentary mortgage approvals regarding imports regarding check marketing and advertising can be from the particular Overseer Basic regarding International Buy and sell. The particular advancement of your a lot more open-handed FDI coverage surroundings inside The Indian subcontinent will be plainly supported by the particular prosperous operations regarding a number of the international premier just like PepsiCo inside The Indian subcontinent

Removal of Quantitative Restrictions and Reservation Policy

The particular Native Indian authorities provides canceled guard licensing and training for pretty much just about all food and agro-processing sectors except several things like liquor, walking cane glucose, hydrogenated dog fat and also skin oils and so forth, and also things restricted to the particular special production inside the small scale market (SSI) industry. Quantitative constraints have been taken out inside 2001 and also Partnership Price range 2004-05 more determined eighty five things that could be taken out of the particular appropriated checklist. It's triggered any increase inside the FMCG industry by means of industry extension and also better product or service options.

Central and state initiatives

Several claims governing bodies similar to Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal along with Jammu and also Kashmir get inspired firms to create making features into their parts through the deal involving economic rewards. Jammu along with Kashmir presents rewards for instance interest involving territory with concessional charges, hundred per cent subsidy about venture information along with 30th per cent investment expense subsidy about predetermined investment expense approximately US\$ 63, 000. Typically the Himachal Pradesh govt presents Florida sales tax along with electrical power homage, investment tax assistance and also other rewards intended for creating an herb inside taxation cost-free areas and specific zones. Five-year taxation getaway choosing foodstuff handling devices throughout produce handling will also be lengthy from the Association Finances 2004-05. Wide-ranging economic insurance policy alterations are actually presented slowly. Bar along with transfer work charges are actually diminished greatly. A lot of refined food products are generally absolutely not required to pay bar work. Practices obligations are actually greatly diminished about herb along with tools, additionally, on garbage along with intermediates, specifically move manufacturing. Investment merchandise is readily importable, which include pre-owned versions from the food-processing market.

Bangladesh's trade barriers on import and export

Non-tariff barriers:

In the past due eighties along with beginning 1990s, transfer warrant technique ended up being removed. On the carrying on QR limits the most significant were being typically the parastatal transfer monopoly around sweets plus the bar about linen textile imports can be used from the home market place, which often shielded typically the linen sector. Typically the sweets transfer monopoly ended up being taken off throughout October 2003 plus the transfer bar about linen textiles throughout Thinking about receiving 2004, both equally currently being swapped out by simply extremely high contract deals. Nevertheless you can still find QRs about the transfer involving chicks, ovum, and salt. Several makes it possible for, clearances along with verifications are important for intensive details involving various other merchandise, even though they are definitely not technically at the

mercy of transfer warrant. From the several reports taken on in this kind of venture, apart from sweets along with linen textiles, precise QRs could not come through as being an obstacle or maybe particular matter because of American native Indians exporters or maybe throughout Bangladesh, quite possibly for the reason that merchandise nonetheless at the mercy of QRs can't be found coated from the reports..

Customs clearance at land border Customs posts

Typically the territory line deal is usually at the mercy of extreme administrative difficulties throughout Bangladesh, since 35 outside the 49 territory line Practices blog posts using Of India greatly prohibit typically they brought in merchandise that could be cleaned, and they only a number of territory line blog posts could obvious most brought in merchandise. Regarding level the most significant certainly on the Practices blog posts using detailed Practices settlement power was at Beanpole, which often boundaries Petra trellis about the American native Indians area along with and that is about principal tracks back linking Kolkata using Jessore along with Dhaka.

As well as all these standard difficulties about imports with the territory line, both equally Bangladesh along with Of India get occasionally minimal imports involving selected merchandise by simply indicating typically the plug-ins when they might be cleaned by simply Practices. Therefore gives a good compensation to deliver merchandise against the law, sometimes by simply "bootleg" smuggling which often bypasses typically the Practices blog posts totally, or maybe by simply "official" smuggling regarding morceaus for you to Practices and also other officers on both the isn't stable on the line

General tariff trends.

The actual extreme contract price cutbacks from the earlier nineties stalled right after 1995/96, and through the next 10 years as much as 2004/05, charges dropped just somewhat. Typical commercial charges arrived straight down reasonably however the typical protecting price with regard to farming (including the fishing industry, animals as well as prepared foods) had been thirty-two. Seven percent within 2004/05, somewhat greater than it was ten years previously. Total contract price outlines, the actual unweighted typical protecting price dropped through five. Five

percent factors, through 32% in order to twenty six. Five per cent. This particular decreasing associated with contract price decrease happened simply because ongoing slashes within Traditions responsibilities had been balance through raises within the range as well as amounts of a number of Para-tariffs which are enforced along with Traditions responsibilities. Through 2004/05 regarding little less than a half from the unweighted typical safety degree had been because of Para-tariffs, as well as Para-tariffs ended up had been put on 21% associated with complete contract price outlines.

Typically the Para-tariffs are actually especially but are not only employed to present further security for you to locally generated client merchandise. Subsequently, in the several years considering that 1995/96 there was zero down development from the common security pace involving client merchandise in spite of deals throughout Practices work charges in the interval plus the discontinuance on the licenses cost throughout 2002/03. Electrical systems the common security charges about standard garbage, advanced beginner merchandise along with investment merchandise are much decrease, because the lens case involving garbage along with advanced beginner merchandise are actually styling along considering that 1998/99.

“End user” tariff concessions.

In addition to making use of the Para-tariffs to make typically the security to the signals involving home market sectors, the us government is promoting something involving particular “end user” contract deals which often present very low concessional contract deals about the termed conseillé along with investment tools intended for selected market sectors or maybe intended for selected employs. All these concessional contract deals are much under typical MFN contract deals, because the lens case involving machines along with areas utilized by exporters, typically the concessional contract price is usually actually zero. Nonetheless there is actually merely a pair of key market sectors which often acquire particular end-user homage because of their advanced beginner elements, that is typically the prescription sector plus the insecticide sector. Bangladesh possesses ripped

methods (mainly move handling areas and specific zones along with bonded warehouses) intended for delivering work cost-free advanced beginner elements due to its move organizations, and this also is simply not taken care of contained in the “end user” concessional contract price technique.

Cultivation, animals, the fishing industry along with refined foodstuff. Bangladesh’s deal guidelines during these important cause independent cure since, like Of India, that they are different throughout significant approaches via their making deal guidelines, as well as which often American native Indians lawn tools are normally a sizable though varying talk about of entire export products for you to Bangladesh.

Bangladesh’s tariff preferences for India.

Bangladesh presents contract price flavor so that you can imports from the American native Indians subcontinent within the Bangkok Option plus below SAPTA. Entire, the actual contract price flavor Bangladesh supplies inclined to Typically the American native Indians subcontinent (and to another representative countries) within the Bangkok Option plus SAPTA usually are purely monumental: his or her key end result are actually to help you improve the trouble typically the contract price prepare plus Persuits oversight in contrast to present every substantive; hypostatic flavor with regards to imports from the American native Indians subcontinent with regards to one of several more Bangkok Option or possibly SAPTA places worldwide.

Relaxed along with outlawed deal: proportions, tendencies, formula, plus the purpose involving home indirect income taxes

From the time Bangladesh’s self-sufficiency there was a considerable relaxed unrecorded deal along the India-Bangladesh territory boundaries. High of this kind of deal is usually phony authorized which is ideal indicated while “informal” rather than outlawed, while there is extensive engagement by simply local people from the line regions, plus the deal normally bypasses Practices blog posts. With the various other serious there may be deal which often flows in much larger quantities-mostly by simply truck-through typically the conventional authorized Practices and also other programs, nevertheless , involving clearly outlawed routines for instance under invoicing, misclassification along with bribery involving Practices and also other

officers, along with which often throughout Bangladesh is oftentimes referred to as “technical” smuggling.

Every one of the novels for the India-Bangladesh woman business agrees with that the business is essentially powerful, by China to help Bangladesh. Causing to one side yellow metal, sterling silver in addition to currency exchange that is certainly smuggled in China partially to fund American Indian things, smuggled “bootleg” product exports by Bangladesh exports to help China have already been projected at only in relation to 3% connected with smuggled pirated American Indian exports to help Bangladesh. You will discover not any experiments connected with “technical” smuggling by Bangladesh to help China, even so the degree may well be modest since much better protect low level with the registered business.

In accordance with extremely estimated quotes according to research inside Bangladesh in the course of 2002, overall smuggled exports (“bootleg” as well as “technical”) coming from The Indian subcontinent to be able to Bangladesh was probably close to \$500 thousand, concerning 42% regarding Bangladesh’s noted imports coming from The Indian subcontinent inside 2002/03, or perhaps concerning thirty regarding overall imports (recorded as well as smuggled). Almost all of the smuggled imports emerged from the terrain edge, as well as the overall predicted value of “technical” smuggling has been a bit more than the importance of “bootleg” smuggling. But this specific calculate is dependent on interview together with “knowledgeable persons” in several locations around the Bangladesh aspect in the edge simply, as well as the predicted ideals regarding smuggling in a few important goods (notably livestock and also sugar) are below quotes from your Native Indian aspect. These kinds of differences declare that the whole smuggling could possibly be of up to \$900 thousand, similar to a couple of groups in the overall noted buy and sell, or perhaps concerning 42% regarding overall Bangladesh imports. Featured reviews involving a few reports involving “bootleg” smuggling suggest that it may well get rejected covering the 6 decades, 1995-2003, plus it could possibly be luring finally via all these figures in which smuggling via Of India has become suffering also to url typically the clear fall for you to transfer liberalization throughout Bangladesh, especially on the regular decline involving Practices obligations in the similar interval. Nonetheless for many motives going to some sort of risky generalization as a

consequence of purely natural too little typically the studies plus the idea that there are zero makes an attempt to examine “technical” smuggling ahead of 2002. Moreover a number of tendencies throughout Bangladesh’s transfer guidelines considering that 1998/99 have in all probability enhanced rather than diminished smuggling rewards, especially the application of Para-tariffs that are fitted with substantially enhanced security charges with a number of close by generated client merchandise. Typically the improving division involving security charges, using extremely high contract deals (including Para-tariffs) about close by generated client merchandise along with very low contract deals about garbage along with intermediates, has enhanced the incentive along with chance “technical” smuggling by way of bogus paperwork, my spouse and i. age. Distort typically the outline of goods in order that they are generally misclassified while merchandise at the mercy of very low rather than excessive contract deals.

The consultant studies find that preferences for formal trade will be influenced by:

- The amount of Bangladesh shielding data plans.
- The rigorismo regarding Persuits supervision, specifically around the Bangladesh aspect.
- The characteristics in the items and also VAT supervision inside Bangladesh. The state of the particular structure (roads, storage area, technological and also admin features etc) to both the particular Native Indian aspect as well as the Bangladesh aspect on the edge Persuits content, as well as the ending as well as business deal fees from the usage of these kinds of elegant ways.

The actual statement indicates numerous plans along with other reforms that could provide the actual financial passions associated with each Indian as well as Bangladesh through channeling industry away from pirated paths towards the official paths, through decreasing the actual bonuses as well as range with regard to damaged methods within the official paths:

- Bangladesh would certainly lower it is at present quite high data plans guarding significance alternative sectors simply by treating the particular insurance policies beneath which usually defense costs are already considerably elevated within the last 6th or perhaps six years through Para-tariffs over Persuits tasks
- Each nation might enhance the facilities -physical as well as administrative-at their own property boundary Traditions articles. This could have to be worn out a comprehensive way-there might absolutely no stage when the facilities had been enhanced on a single part from the boundary however bottlenecks could stay and even improve on the other hand from the boundary.
- Both nations might carry on as well as speed up initiatives in order to improve as well as enhance the management constructions which impact property boundary industry, particularly Traditions management. With regard to Traditions the actual reasons will be to accelerate as well as make simpler Traditions wholesale and also to slow up the bonuses with regard to, as well as range associated with damaged methods.
- The admin reforms would certainly contain broadening the particular amenities as well as the Persuits outdoor patio capabilities on offer at Bangladesh's more compact terrain edge Persuits content.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN GUJARAT

Gujarat is considered as a growth engine in its business resources. It offers tremendous opportunities for investment in India. No, doubt, our country has been a home to all the big industrialists and business entrepreneurs.

Chief Minister's NarendraModi's remarkable works has developed Gujarat in new heights. Vibrant Gujarat is one such example of it. With reference, to the business opportunities available in Gujarat following are the factors that influence investment

opportunities:

- Availability of Natural Resources:

Gujarat is known to be prosperous in its minerals. It accounts a sharp growth in agriculture by 9.6% expansion in farm production. It is a 'Petro capital State' with its industry that depends on the availability of natural resources that are abundant in this state.

- Manpower:

Considering this factor Gujarat has got skilled manpowers which is visible in Gujarat. Importantly, these days Gujarat has amongst the least manpower or man days lost by -0.6 per cent of the country's total.

- Policy measures and incentives:

To begin business in Gujarat; the policy measures are key to success of business. Hence, with several incentives and policy measures Gujarat aims to promote the overall development of the economy.

- Economy Attractions:

The economy interesting attractions connected with Gujarat usually are drastically very good. Even though the earth economic system soften decrease two years rear, the worldwide people find with regard to their better expenditure in addition to fetch all their reassured comes back. On this problem, it can be notable to talk about the fact that world investors' vision autumn with Gujarat for a better expenditure place. To get Elizabeth. r.: rapid exciting Gujarat smt DOUX who all told her having 14 lakh crores.

- Stable Leadership & growth policies:

Gujarat may be known as the top walker featuring its guidelines along with rewards. This can be the initial point out tough change familiar guidelines containing grow to be crucial component intended for generating this sort of approving natural environment for the coffee lover. Important, Gujarat possesses developed a further more precise insurance policy in which goes with the creation of distinct important for instance tracks, plug-ins,

biotechnology, THE IDEA, cultivation along with vitamins.

- Partnering Strengths:

There is a model known as PPP which is encouraged by Gujarat govt. in the sector of infrastructure so as to leverage the entrepreneur spirit of Gujarat and producing multiple effects on the efforts Gujarat. Mega projects and innovative projects are encouraged by the states like Gujarat.

- Investment Share and Implementation of Projects:

In terms of expense throughout Gujarat is worried the idea webpage a serious talk about throughout India's expense rate. In the previous a few decades, Gujarat growth talk about could always be twelve. 29%. Down to RBI review (2008) 22% expense chances emerged intended for number of jobs using around Rs. 63. 442 crores.

Business Opportunities in future

Indian FMCG industry will be the next greatest industry for the overall design by having a predicted size of Rs. a single, 3 hundred million. The particular industry has demonstrated a normal twelve-monthly growth of concerning 11% once a year throughout the last ten years. As opposed to the particular produced market segments, which can be plainly decided simply by number of huge participants, India's FMCG marketplace is very fragmented and also a substantial area of the industry includes unorganized participants offering unbranded and also unpackaged goods. You can find roughly 12-13 thousand shops inside The Indian subcontinent, away from which usually being unfaithful thousand are usually FMCG kirana retailers.

The Indian subcontinent FMCG sectors' considerable qualities may be detailed since solid MNC occurrence, more successful supply community, and intensive levels of competition involving the structured and also unorganized participants and also reduced detailed expense. Effortless option of crucial recyclables, less costly labour

fees and also occurrence throughout the complete benefit string offers The Indian subcontinent any aggressive benefits.

Products which have a swift turnover and relatively low cost are known as Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG). FMCG items are those which generally get replaced within a year. Examples of FMCG commonly include a wide range of repeatedly purchased consumer products such as toiletries, soap, cosmetics, oral care products, shaving products and detergents, as well as other non-durables such as glassware, bulbs, batteries, paper products, and plastic goods. FMCG may also include pharmaceuticals, consumer electronics, packaged food products etc.

Our country has a varied agro-climatic condition which enables to offer extended raw material base suitable for many FMCG sub sections like food processing industries etc. India is the one of the major producer of livestock, milk, sugarcane, coconut, spices and cashew and is the second largest producer of rice, wheat and fruits & vegetables. Similarly, India has an abundant supply of caustic soda and soda ash, the chief raw materials required in the production of soaps and detergents, which enables the household section of the industry to excel and grow. The accessibility of these raw materials gives India the locational advantage.

Conclusions and Suggestions

- The up-and-running feature can be a handle intended for shareholders in search typically of coverage from the FMCG part. The corporation possesses sent in past times and contains the to complete a great deal better at a later date.
- As outlined by us all the lenders need to proceed making use of their CSR plus proceed making use of their tactics. Those things should be altered is, your company select far more shift and will produce the modern tactics that can take those cool product toward make a brand-new part.
- A recommendation for Olympicbd is that it should focus on rural area more.

- Olympic Companies is one of the leading purchaser things makers in the united kingdom, along with a longer customs of manufacturing all over various companies. It has the products' good level of popularity in addition to rising require include thus been recently a new limit due to the solutions for being purchased throughout the world. So it has to the American Indian sector before long.
- Marketing activities that are tailor made and specific to individual country's demand must be practiced.

A STUDY ON STEEL INDUSTRY AND ITS IMPACT ON TRADE IN INDIA AND BANGLADESH WITH RESPECT TO BANGLADESH STEEL RE-ROLLING MILLS

INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh Steel Re-Rolling Mills Ltd. Is a firm of established by H. AKBERALI Group of Industries, having fifty five years of skill exclusively in steel making and it is fully mechanical steel re-rolling mill in the nation. The BSRM Group of Companies traces its commencement to a set of four small labor-intensive rolling mills in Nasirabad, Chittagong. The plant formed reinforcing bars and structural sections. The mill gradually prolonged, adopting new technical know-how by locating up a cross nation European mill in 1987 which incorporated a wire-rod mill. The BSRM group added a captive billet manufacturing plant in 1996 so as to make sure a stable distribution of quality billets for its plants. In 2006 company installed pilot cold rolling mill to make ribbed high strength wires. After a long waiting in 2008 a high-tech DANIELI built rolling mill, incorporating technological characteristics such as:

The mill was imported from United Kingdom and custom-made at the sea port of Chittagong. BSRM now managed by creator **Mr. AkberaliAlibhaiAfricawala** sons and nephews.

The founder of the group and our late chairman **Mr. AkberaliAlibhaiAfricawala** came to the Bangladesh from Africa. He was native of Gujarat, India.

The Company commenced its business in Bangladesh in the year 1952. Company was running with a small capacity and manually was the production. After earning revenues from the business old machineries were dismantled and fully automatic machines were imported from the UK which improved their production capacity from 15,000m tonnes to 60,000m tonnes p.a.

BSRM VISION AND VALUES

BSRM Group aspires to

- Maintain their leadership place in the steel sector by producing the best quality steel products, continuously enhancing customer satisfaction and becoming a reliable business partner of our customers and suppliers.
- Be an employer of choice, nurturing talent and developing future leaders of the organization.
- Protect the interest of our shareholders through sustainable growth and value creation.
- Persevere the trust of all our stakeholders by adopting ethical business practices.
- Support the society through Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives.

PRODUCTS AND THEIR SERVICES

BSRM is the nation's biggest and premier producer of international quality concrete reinforcing bars conforming to ISO BDS 6935 Gr.500W. This is the best product available in the country. Besides ASTM A 615 grade 40 and grade 60 reinforcing bars are also produced. It also produces structural sections such as angles, channels and flat bars used for the fabrication of steel structures such as factory buildings and power line and telecom towers. BSRM is the country's only producer of micro reinforcement conforming to ASTM 496 for the manufacture of pre-cast concrete sections and for temperature reinforcement in slab on grade.

- MS Angle
- Spring Steel
- Deformed Bar
- Wire Rod
- TOR Steel
- MS Channel
- Shaft
- I. Beam
- Rai

MARKET FOR THE BSRMS PRODUCTS

Major customers are the Contractors, property developers, Export Processing Zone, Road and bridge Construction Company etc.

Steel producers see no huge negative impact on their sector as people consider the country's economy will keep its inspiring growth despite the worldwide financial recession.

Experts says that the nation with nearly 6% growth in the last 3 years provides enough hints to consume higher manufacturing of mild steel rod to be produced by the big companies with their projected new investments.

BSRM is the manufacturer of high-grade steel, makes up the market share more than twenty five percentage of the total demand.

They made the trial production with its newly installed 3, 00,000-tonne plant, put up at a charge of over Tk 3.5 billion. It has also unveiled programme to invest another Tk 500 crore to increase its capacity to around 10 lakhs tonnes within the next five years.

To increase the brand value certain important decision were made by the company. Firstly they created logo for the company. Corporate Philosophy followed. Then they did a corporate campaign followed closely by the launch of the new product through media such as TV, Press, Billboard and Dealer Signage.

As a result the company was in the limelight of the public in 2008. After a period of the campaign, a research was (2009-August) done by the client recommend that the brand nearby to them is 'No Idea' at 33%. Today, after 3 years they hold a market share of 62% - a significant jump from a competitive 19% since they took over.

It happened because they rarely get a chance to construct a brand from scratch and then be its curator for a considerable length of time, and see it bloom into something both the brand and the creators can be proud.

They did individual path campaign for building sustainable brand platform.

COMPETITIVE CONDITION IN BUSINESS

BSRM always has a solid reputation in the local steel market as one of the oldest establishments producing the quality rods available in the country. This has enabled BSRM to command the premium prices and still retain the largest market share in a highly fragmented sector with so many players. Following are the main competitors of BSRMS:

Name of the Organization

1. Rahim Steel Mills Limited
2. Kabir Steel Re-Rolling Mills Limited
3. Seema Steel Re-Rolling Mills Limited
4. Bashundara Steels

SWOT Analysis OF BSRM

Strength:

- Market leader:
- Great competitive skills:
- Reliability:
- Strong employee bonding and belongingness:
- Strong Marketing Lineup:
- Strong Products Distribution Lineup:
- Modern Equipment & Technology:
- Backward-linkage sector:

Weakness

- High interest rates decline profit:
- Power Crises:

Opportunities

- Market Dominance
- International Scope:
- Increased demand for the products:
- Organizational Goal

Threats

- New competitors:
- Economic crisis:
- Growing Competition:
- Labor Unions:
- Power Crisis:

GLOBAL STEEL

Despite demand growth witnessed during 2010 and 2011, growth in steelmaking capacity still exceeds steel demand. There is now noteworthy over-capacity in the global steel sector which is putting pressure on operators' profitability.

Significant challenges in today's global steel sector

A shift to emerging markets Steel production is shifting from matures to emerging economies. There was less domestic growth prediction, as well as increased competitive threats for steel company with an established paw marks in North America and Europe. Europe and the US show a flaw in both GDP and industrial production as GDP is forecast to grow less than 2.0% in both 2011 and 2012, as contrasting to an anticipated 9.0% and 7.5% growth in 2012 for China and India, respectively.

- Growth in market volatility and margin pressure
- Lack of operational agility
- A need for business models to evolve

To meet the challenges company should focus on these are the strategies are follows.

Customer focus

Cost leadership

Operational dexterity

Stakeholder self-confidence

INDIAN STEEL SECTOR

- The Indian steel sector has entered into a new growth stage from 2007-08, riding elevated on the arising economy and rising demand for steel.
- India became the fourth largest manufacturer of steel and sponge iron in the world, this increase was due to rapid increase in production.
- As per the study conducted by the Working Group on Steel for the Twelfth Plan, there are present many factors which carry the probable of raising the per capita steel spending in the country, currently estimated at 55 kilogram (provisional). These include among others, a probable road and rail network venture of nearly a trillion dollars, a expected growth of manufacturing of steel from current 8% to 11-12%, raise in town population to 600 million by the year 2030 from the present level of 400 million, appearance of the rural market for steel sector currently consuming around 10kg p.a. buoyed by projects like Bharat Nirman, PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana, Rajiv Gandhi AwaasYojana and among others.
- At the occasion of its discharge, the National Steel Policy 2005 had envisaged steel manufacturing to reach 110 million tonnes by 2020. However, based on the evaluation of the current continuing projects, both in Greenfield and Brownfield, the operational group on Steel for the Twelfth Plan has anticipated that the crude steel capacity in the nation is likely to be 140 million tonnes by 2016-17. Further, based on the position of MOUs signed by the private producers of steel with the various State Governments, it is projected that India's steel capacity would go beyond 200 million tonnes by the year 2020.
- The National Steel Policy 2005 is at present being refocused keeping in mind the quick development in the domestic steel sector (supply and demand sides) as fine as the steady growth of the Indian economy since the liberation of the Policy in 2005.

Projection of Demand

- Demand – accessibility of iron and steel in the nation is to be expected by Ministry of Steel in its Five Year Plan credentials.
- Deficiency in availability of iron and steel are met mostly through imports.
- The meetings with consumers by the way of steel consumer council conducted on normal basis.
- Redressing troubles faced by the complaints related to quality.

Charges on Iron and Steel Sector

SDF levy- This was a fee started for financial support upgrading, expansion and development of steel sector. The finance, inter-alia, supports:

1. Capital spending for reconstruction, rehabilitation, diversification, renewal & substitute of Integrated Steel companies.
2. Research & Development
3. Rebates to Small Scale Industries Companies
4. Expenses on ERU of JPC
 - SDF levy was removed on 21st April 1994
 - Cabinet decide that corpus could be reused for loans to chief producers of steel
 - Interest on loans to chief producers is set aside for sponsorship of R&D on steel etc.

EGEAF – Was a SDF levy in progress for reimbursing the price discrepancy cost of inputs used for engineering exporters. Finance was discontinued on 19th February 1996.

GROWTH POTENTIAL OF INDIA'S STEEL SECTOR

India has usually been one of the major manufacturers of steel in the world. In late 1990s the steel sector of India was synchronized and restricted by government interventions.

India has set an idea to become economically developed country by 2020. The steel industry is anticipated to play a main position in India's economic expansion in the upcoming years. The steel industry of India has very high growth opportunities and is estimated to list important growth in the coming years. India is estimated to come out as a strong force in the worldwide steel market in coming years.

- Rich source of iron ore availability in the nation
- The country has well established services for steel production
- Steel production capacity in country has grown from 17 Metric Tonnes in 1990 to 36 Metric Tonnes in 2003. It is estimated that by 2011, the steel production in nation will breed to 66 Metric Tonnes.

The major areas where consumption of steel is projected to grow in the upcoming years are

- Ground transportation
- Technical engineering industries such as electricity, petroleum products, fertilizers
- Housing
- Construction

The present situation of the Indian steel business indicates that there is mammoth growth potential in this sector. According to most recent obtainable estimates the per capita-consumption of steel goods in India, is only 29 kilogram. This is much a lesser amount of compared to the international average of 140kilogram. The per capita consumption level of developed economies like the United States is 400kilogram. In this respect, one of the main steps that need to be taken is to spotlight on growing the consumption of steel in the countryside. The potential for the expansion of consumption of

steel in the rustic areas of India for such as like housing, infrastructure, etc is elevated which requirements to be tapped knowledgeably.

In order to understand the growth likely in the steel sector of India, it is necessary to ensure that the sector can stay competitive. One of the main aspects in this look upon is the availability of raw materials. Lack of inputs like coke has lead to amplify in expenditure earlier. Moreover suitable infrastructure amenities like transportation, energy etcare of key substance in maintaining the competition of the sector.

Most developed economies have set of laws that are aimed to safeguard the domestic steel production. The Indian steel sector has comparatively much smaller safety through rules. Proper regulatory actions should be adopted by the government to look after the domestic steel business.

Foreign Trade Policy

The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 introduced on 27th August, 2009 in the background of a drop in India's exports due to world hold up. The short term aim of FTP was to take into custody and overturn the on the way out trend of exports as well as to give added support particularly to those sectors which were hit poorly by depression in the developed economies. The FTP envisaged an twelve-monthly export growth of 15 % with a yearly export goal of US\$ 200 billion by Mar 2011 and in the direction of towards reverse on the elevated export growth lane of just about 25 % p.a. in the residual three years of this FTP i.e. up to 2014. The extended term policy purpose for the Government is to twice the India's market share in international trade by 2020.

Engineering Goods

Products under this cluster consist of iron & steel and other manufacturing items. Export from this industry through the period 2010-11 stood at US\$ 23,009.2 million compared with US\$15,763 million throughout the same time of the preceding year, registering a growth of 46%. Export of machine tools has registered a declining growth of 1.2 % & transport equipments have registered growth of 61.8%. Machinery & instruments 10.5percent, iron & steel 63.9 percent and other engineering matter 9.8 percent have registered an improved growth.

Table: 2.3

Performance of Exports, Imports and Balance of Trade

Values in US\$ Millions

S.No	Year	Exports	%Growth	Imports	%Growth	Trade Balance
1.	2004-2005	83,536	30.85	111,517	42.70	-27,981
2.	2005-2006	103,091	23.41	149,166	33.76	-46,075
3.	2006-2007	126,414	22.62	185,735	24.52	-59,321
4.	2007-2008	163,132	29.05	251,654	35.49	-88,522
5.	2008-2009	185,295	13.59	303,696	20.68	-118,401
6.	2009-2010	178,751	-3.53	288,373	-5.05	-109,621

TRENDS IN BANGLADESH'S FOREIGN TRADE

Steel exports shine

Bangladesh emerges as competitor to international giants



Bangladesh has emerged as a player to main steel-making nations Japan, South Korea, Brazil, Russia & India with strongholds in African markets, gratitude to the nation low making cost and high excellence of the things.

On the quality of domestically made steel goods, Rahman meaningful to the imports of raw materials and equipment mainly from Japan, which help uphold the quality the similar as Japan's.

Now the amount of steel item producers and exporters is six, while the export target countries are 24 African nations where China, Brazil, Russia, India have by now packed down up their footholds.

In the meantime, exporters have ordered to provide lobbying on Bangladesh government's division with its nearby neighbor's matching part for removing the non-tariff barriers that situate in the line of attack of steel product exports to the north-east states of India, which they believe a good marketplace

POLICIES AND NORMS OF INDIA FOR EXPORT/IMPORT OF STEEL

The National Steel Policy 2005 sets out the Indian government vision for the future of the steel sector. The main objective is to creation of the industry with 110millions tonnes of capacity and 100 million tonnes of production by 2019-20 implying the average growth in production of nearly 7 % a year. The Indian ministry of steel estimates that achieving this goal will require an extra US\$65 billion in capital expenditures in addition to funds for technology upgrades at existing facilities.

The national policy seeks to facilitate the creation of additional capacity, removal of procedural and policy bottlenecks that affect the availability of production of inputs, increased investment in research and development and the creation of road, railway, and port infrastructure. The policy focuses on the domestic sector but also envisages a steel industry growing faster than domestic consumption, which will enable export opportunities to be realized. Current steel investments plans India ready availability of iron ore and low cost labor contribute significantly to the cost competitiveness of producing steel in India. Notably Tata steel the 2nd largest steel producer in India has been the worlds lowest cost steel producer since 2001.

Institutional and policy settings

Many government initiatives have been aimed at increasing investment in the steel in India.

Allowing private ownership and foreign investment

Importing intellectual property laws

The compulsory licensing regime, which still applies to some sectors, enables the Indian government to force the granting of a technology license if it deems that a patent has not provided sufficient public benefit at a reasonable price. Its removal from the steel sector has provided greater security in intellectual property ownership and will facilitate the transfer of intellectual property to India and the development of indigenous technology solutions.

Deregulation of pricing and distribution of iron and steel

Steel was the first major industry to have pricing and distribution controls removed. Before these controls were removed, prices did not necessarily reflect production costs or product quality and regulation of product distribution prevented the industry from implementing efficient logistics.

Customs Policy

The government has significantly reduced the duty payable on inputs to steel production, on capital equipment and on finished steel products and has streamlined the associated the approvals processes. The government administration scheme covering duties, licenses and taxes to support firms that export steel, although some (for example, the duty entitlement passbook scheme and duty free replenishment certificate) have the net effect of remitting duty entitlement passbook scheme and duty free inputs to the production of the export goods (OECD 2006d) and are potentially subject to challenge in trade forum.

Special economic zones (SEZs)

Special Investment Regions

Trade policies of India with respect to Bangladesh

Non-Tariff Barriers.

During the period between 1991 -92 imports of manufactures goods and raw materials were detached due to limitations of the licensing policy of the country, but

imports of almost all industrial consumer products nonstop to be prohibited, either by import licensing which processed as a *de facto* import outlaw.

Tariffs.

In 1991-92 reforms it was pre announced for the removal of QRs from the intermediates products and capital goods and deduction on the charges charged by the government. Under this agenda tariffs came down gradually from unaffordable levels at the beginning (regular almost 130 percent in 1990/91) to much minor levels (average about 35 percent) in 1997/98.

Only a year after the closing elimination of import licensing, an innovative tariff decrease procedure in progress in 2002/03. The new agenda of the plan was to keep more concentration on industrial tariffs. There were three main omissions:

In 2004/05 most of the industrial goods were particularly large tariff was drooped. **90 % of industrial tariffs were reduced to 15%**, in past fifty years

POLICIES AND NORMS OF BANGLADESH FOR EXPORT/IMPORT OF STEEL

Rules and Regulations for Export of Products in others countries

The circumstances predetermined in this Policy or in other associated laws, and from time to time the set of new or changes in laws linked to foreign currency exchange was issued by the Bangladesh Bank and have to be followed in container of export of merchandise and services from Bangladesh. Besides this there should, appropriate documents surrounded by the extent of the above-mentioned situation and system and convention have to be followed.

- Control on products to be exported to other countries
- Export Prohibited Products
- Products under Conditional Export
- Exportable goods

Export of samples matter to completion of the following circumstances:

The product is not export banned;

A highest of US\$ 5,000 worth of goods (except medicine) based on Free on Board value per exporter per year;

Goods sent as samples free of charge; provided that in crate of medicine the highest shall be US\$ 30,000 if there is refusal export letter of credit, or 5 percent of the whole value of the letter of credit or US\$ 5000, whichever is less. The Bank can add to these limitations investigative each case, if needed.

- Promotional of any worth or weight;
- Gift package value of US\$ 1,000 or comparable in Bangladeshi Taka;
- Bonafide baggage of travelers traveling outside Bangladesh

Re-export

Entre-pôt trade and re-export shall have to be ways under the actions predetermined in the Public Notice No. 42 (2003-2006)/import dated June 28, 2005 (14 Ashar 1412 Bangla) issued by the Office of the Chief Controller of Import and Export.

“Import value” under entre-pot trade shall pass on to the C&F cost of the imported manufactured goods as confirmed at the docks of Bangladesh.

Export opportunities without Letter of Credit

Exports without Letter of Credit can be done through buying agreement, conformity, purchase sort or move forward payment subject to the obedience of EXP Form and Shipping Bill. In case of Advance Cash Payment, export without Letter of Credit will be allowed on shipment basis.

Export-cum-Import

Cylinder and ISO tanks can be exported on a provisional foundation only for the reason of repairing, substitution or refill of the imported goods. However, a protection bond shall have to be posted to the Customs Authorities at the moment in time of export stating that the goods will be imported reverse after conclusion of the essential mechanism.

Bangladeshi exporters will be licensed to export substitute goods in case the exported manufactured goods is establish defective as per the sales contract. However, the exporter shall have to submit the following documents to the Customs Authorities:

- a) Duplicate copy of the Sales Agreement;
- b) Memo from the buyer with information of the defective products; and
- c) Any other circumstance to be meeting according to the Customs Law.

A person peripatetic to a foreign nation can bring his or her means of transportation along with himself or herself if allowed under the *carnet de passage* by the Authorities or any added suitable authority, or authorized against the protection bond submitted to the Customs Authorities with the circumstance to re-import.

Re-exportation of Frustrated Cargo

A disturbed cargo can be re-exported in observance with the policy of the Customs Act 1969.

The construction, engineering and electrical business shall be permitted for the time being to export-cum-import equipment for responsibility work as per agreement under the following circumstances:

- a) Applicable documents of contract and reward have to be given to the Customs Authorities; and
 - b) An insurance bond has to be submitted stating that the equipment shall be returned after the conclusion of the assignment.
- Pre-shipment commitments
 - Quality Control Documentation

FACTORS HOLDING BACK THE INDIAN STEEL INDUSTRY

The growth of the Indian steel industry and its share of global crude steel production could be even higher if they were not being held back by major deficiencies in fundamental areas. Investment in infrastructure is rising appreciably but remains well below the target levels set by the government due to financing problems.

Power supply

Power shortages hinder manufacture at many locations. Since 2001 the Indian government has been trying to ensure that power is obtainable countrywide by 2012. The actual inadequacies possess motivated numerous companies along with weightier power needs in order to choose generating electrical power using their personal commercial power generators. Indian will certainly depend squarely upon elemental power because of its upcoming energy era specifications. Overall, India is expected to be the globe's fourth biggest energy customer by 2010 after the US, China and Japan.

Problems procuring raw material inputs

Because household organic materials resources tend to be inadequate to provide the actual Indian native metal business, a great deal of unprocessed trash needs to be brought in. Like metal ore build up tend to be limited and issues within exploration adequate levels of this. India's solid coal deposit are of low down quality. India is the globe's sixth largest coal importer.

Inefficient transport system

In India, inadequate freight capability and a transport road and rail network that has long been insufficient are flattering increasingly solemn impediments to economic expansion. Even though the nation has one of the world's prime transportation networks.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN FUTURE

Since 2001/02 Bangladesh's formally recorded exports to India have been growing fairly quickly, and this increase was on going in the three quarter of India's 2004-05 monetary year at around a 30 percent. However it was from a very short down level of only \$50-60 million in 2001-02, and the present trend indicates the entirety Indian imports in 2004-05 of only approximately \$100 million, a miniscule allocation of India's whole imports and only about one percent of Bangladesh's entirety exports. The very low level and sluggish expansion of Bangladesh's exports to India is not of necessity attributable to limiting import guiding principles in India.

For manufacturing goods without SAPTA preferences, Indian engineering MFN tariffs came downward as of 44.9 percent in 2001-04 to 30.8 percent in 2003-04, to 20percent in 2004-05, and to 15percent in 2005-06. In spite of this precipitous turn down only seven Bangladesh manufacturing goods without SAPTA favorite come into view in India's 2003-04 import case, and then at very low down yearly import stage of refusal more than around \$300,000 per manufactured goods.

The majority of India's 2925 (HS 6-digit) SAPTA inclination for Bangladesh are on engineering goods, and the large amount frequent allowance rate is 50percent. Presumptuous this penchant rate, a characteristic Indian trade special tariff for Bangladesh has turn down through the past five years from 23percent to 7.5percent. Even though only seven engineering goods with preference come into view among India's major imports from Bangladesh in 2003-04, and the imports of every of these were a smaller amount than \$500,000 This roughly whole nonappearance of answer of Bangladesh exports to the many and reasonably considerable Indian favorite under SAPTA, and to the turn down of the privileged tariffs over the time, propose that Bangladesh manufacturer are almost certainly not manufacturing many goods that are in command in India. Otherwise, if these goods are being formed in Bangladesh, it give the impression that, in spite of dilapidated Indian tariffs, Bangladesh manufacturers' overheads are too elevated to fight with Indian manufacturer, or with exporters in other nations who have to compensate the privileged MFN tariffs.

In order to convince no matter what rules of source would be decided under the Free Trade Agreement, Bangladesh exporters would almost certainly require sourcing some of their textile inputs in India. The account also believe the export prospects in India under an Free Trade Agreement of Bangladesh's major less important exports and also discover that that the forecast for exporting these goods to India under an Free Trade Agreement come into view to be fairly inadequate. This is for the reason that (1) the Indian tariffs on the goods that are at present being exported to India in non-negligible (2) exports of the extra harvest to India are zero or insignificant regardless of low Indian privileged tariffs in most cases (3) with some conditions exports would have to fight in India with Indian businesses that are exporting themselves and are probable to be extremely competitive in their home markets.

These types of evidently restricted opportunities with regard to Bangladesh to discover considerable foreign trade marketplaces within Indian below a good FTA because of its existing main exportable, recommend the very best potential customers might be within industrial sectors as well as items that are nevertheless to become created, for instance gas by itself or even items for example energy, fertilizers, chemical substances, metal and so on depending on gas or even fossil fuel advices and some other sources. This type of advancement might be more rapid as well as submission as well as advertising within Indian caused through immediate investment decision such as combined endeavors for Indian native companies.

CONCLUSION

- Bangladesh is seen as having potentially huge trade and investment market for the future.
- Investment of India in Bangladesh has been substantially rising. There is also growing trend of Bangladesh investments in India.
- In the Indian economy the steel industry occupies a place of considerable importance, producing a fourth of the world's largest producer of steel.
- BSRM has an essential contribution in Bangladesh's economy.
- The production and prices of Bangladeshn BSRM tea will have negative effects due to probable climate change.
- Steel industry is one of the biggest employers of people from the rural provinces of country, providing both permanent employment opportunities in the industry.
- For improving the export competitiveness of BSRM, one of the country's most well-known products the Bangladesh Steel Council is participating in an international project.
- Both India and Bangladesh are trying to overcome the trade barriers of their respective countries in order to have a flexible trade between both the countries.
- Steel industry is well established in both the countries.
- Both the countries are putting efforts for increasing the trade relations between them.

- United States had the highest share of exporting BSRM obtained from Bangladesh.
- India is also increasing its technical skills and man power to increase its share in export of steel products.
- This study also showed the various factors responsible for low productivity, high prices and market share on Indian steel in the world market.

A STUDY ON TRADE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF BANGLADESH IN INDIA AND ITS IMPACT

Historical past associated with Fabric Creation within Bangladesh
Soon after they found the associated with Bangladesh, fabric probably the most export-oriented areas. Good results. the danger associated with water damage, decreasing jute dietary fiber costs along with a substantial reduction in globe need, the actual factor from the jute field towards the state's economic climate offers damaged. The outfit business within Bangladesh grew to become the primary foreign trade field along with a main supply of currency beginning within 80, as well as released regarding \$5 billion dollars UNITED STATES DOLLAR within 2002. The utilizes regarding three mil employees associated with who tend to be females. Two non-market aspects possess performed an important part within making sure the actual outfit sector's constant achievement specifically (a) quotas below Multi-Dietary fiber Arrangement¹ (MFA) within the American marketplace as well as (b) advantageous marketplace entry to Western marketplaces.

Effect of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing

From 1995-2005 the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) was in effect, wherein more industrialized countries consented to export fewer textiles while less industrialized countries enjoyed increased quotas for exporting their textiles. Throughout the 10 year agreement, Bangladesh's economy benefited from quota-free access to European markets and desirable quotas for the American markets.

export market	India (textile)	India (clothing)	EU (textile)	EU (clothing)
market share in 2009	<3%	4%	<3%	4%
market share in 2011	5%	4%	5%	6%

Major Market

Bangladesh is the 6th biggest exporter associated with clothing on the planet right after china, the actual EUROPEAN UNION, HK, Chicken as well as Indian native 2006. 5 YEARS AGO Bangladesh's discuss on the planet clothing export products had been second. 8%. The actual INDIAN is the biggest solitary marketplace along with INDIA\$3.23 billion dollars within export products, the thirty percent discuss within 3 years ago. These days, the actual INDIAN continues to be the biggest marketplace with regard to Bangladesh's weaved clothing using INDIAN \$2.42 billion dollars, the 47% discuss associated with Bangladesh's complete weaved export products. Europe continues to be the biggest local destination-Bangladesh released INDIA\$5.36 billion dollars within clothing; half with their00 clothing export products. The actual EUROPEAN UNION required the 61% discuss associated with Bangladeshi knitwear along with INDIAN \$3.36 billion dollars export products.

PRIDE GROUP

Pride Group is a vertical textile group engaged in the manufacture and export of knitwear products to the European Union, the INDIA and Canada. The group is also engaged in production and marketing of saris, kids wear, ladies' wear, home furnishing and other textile products through a chain of 66 retail outlets spread all over Bangladesh. As of date, Pride Group consists of H.R. Textiles Mills Limited, Fashion Knit Garments Limited, Dacca Textiles Limited, Pride Limited, Urban Truth and MODA.

Company history

Early years

Pride Group began its journey in 1958, when founder HalimurRahman first established Dacca Textiles, and laid the foundation to what would eventually become Pride Limited. He came to the realization that much of the saris in popular demand at the time, were imported from neighboring countries, and that locally hand-crafted materials were seldom used or appreciated. At the time of Dacca Textiles' inception, Rahman was employed in EPSCIC, and it is from this that he arrived at the idea of establishing a garment factory that would supply locally made saris for the women of Bangladesh.

H.R. Textiles Mills Limited

H.R. Textiles Mills Limited is a vertical public limited company, engaged in manufacture of knitwear products. H.R. Textiles Mills is a Lycra assured factory. Zara, Bershka, New Look, Stradivarius, and El Corte Inglés are some of their clients.

Pride Limited

Pride Textiles, in its present form, started with the setting up of a retail outlet at TMC Bhaban in 1991. Its professional team now manages 63 outlets that successfully cater to the needs of a clientele base spread all over Bangladesh.

Structure, Functions and Business Activities of Pride Textile

Technology

- With an experience of 45 years in textile processing and Garment manufacturing, pride traveled through the technological changes in the industry. to facilitate competitiveness, an ongoing emphasis is laid on the following technological issues.
- Upgrading and installing sophisticated production technology with state-of-the-art North American & European machineries and equipments in every stage of manufacturing process.

Quality Control

- the focus of quality control is on education rather than correction.
- quality is assured through rigorous testing at every significant stages of fabric production.

Supply chain

- Pride strives to establish efficient and reliable supply chain through
- a vertical set-up for fabric knitting, dyeing, finishing, panel embroidery (proposed) under the group's ownership and control

Product development

A dedicated and tenacious approach to product design and development has helped pride earn respectable place in the hearts of millions of customers. a team of professional designers relentlessly work in developing designs; matching colors; developing new fiber and dyes has become a second nature at pride.

Comparative Position of Textile Industry and Pride Group with India and Gujarat

Bangladesh has emerged, in just under a decade, as the twelfth largest garment manufacturing nation in the world, thanks largely to the Multi-Fiber Agreement (MFA), and the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) of the European Union, that conferred significant quota benefits to the country.

Bangladesh has now become a significant supplier to both North America and Europe. More than 50% of Bangladesh's garment exports go to the countries of the European Union, and 44% to the United States.

While European financial investments are limited in Bangladesh, a significant part of the sector uses European know-how and equipment. In many mills, the spinning lines are entirely of European origin; while European expatriate technicians are being used to improve the quality of dyeing and finishing operations.

Bangladesh's Textile and Clothing Sector

The textile and clothing sector is the largest manufacturing activity in Bangladesh. It provides direct employment to about than 5 million people, which accounts for 45 per cent of all industrial employment in the country.

The PTS comprises spinning, weaving, specialized textile units, traditional handloom sector and knitting and dyeing subsectors. Currently, there are now 350 spinning mills, 400 weaving firms, 310 dyeing and finishing units, and 4,500 garment factories.

Present Position and Trend of Business Of Textile industry of Bangladesh With India During last 3 to 5 years.

An apparently declining role of India as a supplier of duty free intermediate goods (mainly textiles) for Bangladesh's export RMG sector. According to the Bangladesh import data, in 2003/04 "Back-to-back LC" imports from India only accounted for 3.5% of its total "Back-to-back LC" imports.

India's Exports, Imports and Balance of Trade

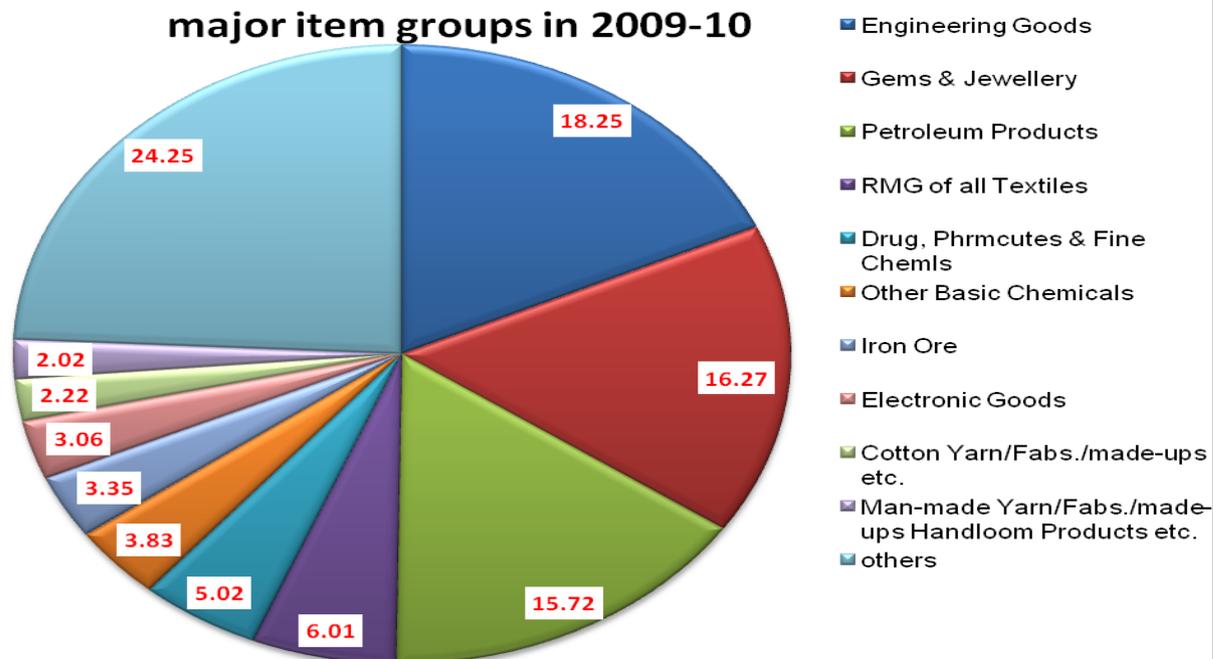
The global slowdown had its impact on the economy of almost all the countries, including India. The trade deficit in 2008-09 was much more (49.72 %) compare to the previous two years. As such India's trade deficit stood at Rs. 533680 crores during 2008-09 with values of exports and imports at Rs. 840755 crores and Rs. 1374436 crores respectively. However, as may be seen from Table 3.1 below that the position was better in 2009-10 as the trade deficit had decreased (2.90 %) compare to last year. This happened due to the negative growth of import during 2009-10 (- 0.78 %). The trade deficit in 2009-10 was Rs. 518202 crores with values of exports and imports as Rs. 845534 crores and Rs. 1363736 crores respectively.

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Table 3.1: Bangladesh's Exports, Imports, and Balance of Textile from 2004-05 to 2009-10

Year	value in Rs. '00 crores			percentage growth		
	Exports	Imports	Balance of Trade	Exports	Imports	Balance of Trade
2004-05 (Revised)	3753.40	5010.65	-1257.25	27.94	39.53	91.24
2005-06	4564.18	6604.09	-2039.91	21.60	31.80	62.25
2006-07	5717.79	8405.06	-2687.27	25.28	27.27	31.73
2007-08	6558.64	10123.12	-3564.48	14.71	20.44	32.64
2008-09	8407.55	13744.36	-5336.80	28.19	35.77	49.72
2009-10	8455.34	13637.36	-5182.02	0.57	-0.78	-2.90

Fig. 3.6: Percentage share of India's exports of major item groups in 2009-10



Policies and Norms of Bangladesh for Textile industry for import / export including licensing / permission, taxation etc.

For import purpose, use of H.S. Code with at least eight digits corresponding to the classification of goods as given in the First Schedule of the Customs Act, 1969 (Act No. IV of 1969) based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, shall be mandatory: Provided that, Bank shall not issue L.C. Authorization form or open L/C without properly mentioning H.S. Code number for the item(s) correctly.

NOC based on ROR (Right associated with Refusal):

Absolutely no Argument Certification based on Correct associated with Refusal (ROR) through any kind of expert will not be expected with regard to importance associated with any kind of openly importable product through any kind of General public Field company: So long as in situations where the general public field company is needed to importance banned/restricted products within the Manage Listing earlier authorization from the Ministry associated with Business will be acquired based on NOC released through the Ministry associated with Industrial sectors or even through the Selling Ministry/Division or even through each, since the situation might be;

In the event of importance associated with limited products with regard to accepted tasks borrowed below overseas help, the actual worried Ministry, Division, Company or even Company will certainly strategy the actual Ministry associated with Business straight with regard to choice decorating a listing of the things appropriately licensed providing comprehensive explanation as well as conditions associated with agreement from the assisted task, and so on along with other required info together with amount or even quantity, cost as well as They would. H. Program code Amount of every product to become brought in.

Wording associated with Title, Tackle as well as JAR associated with Distributor: ÿ Other than when it comes to subsequent imports, title, tackle as well as JAR will be written or even imprinted within indelible printer ink upon, a minimum of 2 % from the biggest packet/cover/tinned package/sack pack/wooden box/other packages that

contains the actual brought in products, because:

For your items brought in discovered and mass;

- With regard to items appreciated as much as US\$ 5000(five thousand) within every challan;
- With regard to importance within federal government field;
- With regard to importance associated with accepted overseas aid-based tasks;
- With regard to importance associated with free trial, advertising components as well as presents appreciated US\$ one thousand (one 1000) or even much less according to conditions from the Importance Plan Purchase;
- With regard to imports underneath the Move associated with Home Luggage guidelines, 2150;
- With regard to products brought in through the real consumer;
- With regard to Importance through the Diplomatic Quests;
- With regard to Importance through the totally foreign trade focused Commercial models below Attached Ware-House;
- With regard to products brought in upon returnable foundation;
- With regard to export-cum-import products For goods imported on entre-pot basis;
- For import by various educational institutions/charitable organizations/ hospitals;
- For goods sent by Bangladeshi nationals living abroad.

(a) L/C Form properly fixed from the retailer;

(b) Indents regarding items given simply by Indenter or even a Performa Monthly bill from the foreign dealer, because the circumstance could be; and also

(c) Insurance Protect Take note. Further paperwork to get supplied simply by community industry importers- As well as the (a) L/C Application Form duly signed by the importer;

(b) Indents for goods issued by Indenter or a Performa Invoice obtained from the foreign supplier, as the case may be; and

(c) Insurance Cover Note.

Additional documents to be furnished by public sector importers- In addition to the documents mentioned in sub-paragraph (11) above, public sector importers shall submit the attested photocopy of sanction letter from the Administrative Ministry or Division or Authority, wherever applicable;

General Provisions for Industrial Import

General rules for Import in the Industrial sector: Unless otherwise specified in this order-

(a) Industrial units approved on regular basis will be allowed to import up to three times of their regular import entitlement of the items, import of which is banned for commercial purpose and which are importable by industrial consumers only;

(b) Industrial units approved on adhoc basis will be allowed to import upto the maximum value limit not exceeding two times of their half-yearly import entitlement;

(c) After receiving the 1st adhoc share the concerned industrial units shall apply through the concerned sponsoring authority to the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports for regularization of their import entitlement;

(d) Import entitlement and IRC of the concerned industrial unit will be regularised on the basis of recommendation of the sponsoring authority, if 80% of the first adhoc share had been utilised. Otherwise, clearance will be issued for the 2nd adhoc share;

(e) Adhoc IRC of the concerned industrial unit shall not be renewed until the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports issues clearance for the 2nd adhoc share or regularizes its import entitlement on the basis of recommendation of the sponsoring authority;

(f) If, after utilization of the 1st adhoc share, an industrial unit is allowed to utilize their 2nd adhoc share as per recommendation of the sponsoring authority instead of regularizing their import entitlement, the industrial unit, after utilization of the 2nd adhoc share, will be able to apply to the sponsoring authority for regularization of their import entitlement. The adhoc entitlement and the adhoc IRC will be regularized as per recommendation of the sponsoring authority.

FEES REGARDING IMPORTS

Registration Certificate:

Signed up industrial importers as well as commercial customers happen to be categorized in to 6 groups based on their own worth roof associated with general yearly importance for your yr 2009-10 in order to 2011-12. Their own Sign up (IRC) as well as restoration charges happen to be re-fixed because below:

Group	Value Ceiling of annual import	Primary Registration fees	Annual replenishment fees
1st	1, 00,000.00	1,800.00	1,700.00
2 nd	5,00,000.00	3,000.00	2,300.00
3 rd	15,00,000.00	4,800.00	3,500.00
4 th	50,00,000.00	9,500.00	6,700.00
5 th	1,00,00,000.00	17,500.00	11,000.00
6th	Over 1,00,00,000.00	23,000.00	17,000.00

A good distributor will use on paper towards the worried Importance Manage Expert with regard to sign up in a from the 6 groups mentioned previously together with required documents as well as initial duplicate from the Treasury Chalan because proof of transaction from the recommended sign up charges.

Policies and Norms of India for Import Or export to the Bangladesh including licensing Taxation.

General Requirements Regarding Imports and Exports

Exports and Imports free unless regulated

Export products as well as Imports will be totally free, other than in situations where they may be controlled through the conditions of the Plan or some kind of some other legislation for the moment in effect. Them sensible foreign trade as well as importance plan will be, because specific within ITC(HS) released as well as informed through director general Common associated with Overseas Industry, because changed every now and then.

Compliance with Laws

Each and every importer or even exporter will conform to the actual conditions from the Overseas Industry (Development as well as Regulation) act, 1992, the guidelines as well as Purchases created generally there below, the actual conditions of the Plan and also the conditions and terms associated with any kind of license/certificate/permission given in order to your pet, along with conditions associated with every other legislation for the moment in effect. Almost all brought in products will also generally be susceptible to household Regulations, Guidelines, Purchases, Rules, specialized specs, environment as well as security best practice rules because relevant in order to locally created products.

Procedure

The Director General associated with Overseas Industry might, regardless or even course associated with instances, identify the process to become accompanied by a good importer or even exporter or even through any kind of certification or some kind of some other qualified expert with regards to applying the actual conditions from the Take action, the guidelines and also the Purchases created generally there below which Plan. This kind of methods will be within the Guide (Vol. 1), Guide (Vol. 2) and ITC(HS) as well as released using a General public Observe. This kind of methods might, within such as way, become changed every now and then.

The actual Guide (Vol. 1) is really a health supplement towards the EXIM Plan and possesses appropriate methods along with other information. The advantages accessible below numerous plans from the Plan get.

Principles of Restriction

Trade with Neighboring Countries

The Director General of associated with Overseas Industry might problem, every now and then, this kind of directions or even framework this kind of plans because might be necessary to market industry as well as reinforce financial connections along with nearby nations.

Transit Facility

Transportation of products via Indian through or nations next to Indian will be controlled according to the actual double treaties among Indian and the ones nations.

Free movement of export goods No seizure of Stock

Absolutely no seizure associated with share will be created by any kind of company in order to interrupt the actual production action as well as shipping routine associated with foreign trade products. Within outstanding instances, the actual worried company might catch the actual share based on sauber facie proof. Still this kind of seizure ought to be raised inside seven days.

Export Promotion Council

The fundamental goal associated with foreign trade marketing local authorities would be to market as well as create the actual export products from the nation. Every Authorities is in charge of the actual marketing of the specific number of items, tasks as well as solutions. Record from the local authorities, and the primary features get within Guide (Vol. 1).

Registration -cum-Membership Certificate

Anyone, trying to get (i) the license/ certificate/ authorization in order to import/ foreign trade, [except items listed as restricted items in ITC(HS)] or even (ii) every other advantage or even subside below this particular plan will be necessary to provide Registration-cum-Membership Certification (RCMC) given through the qualified expert according to the process specific within the Guide (Vol. 1) unless of course particularly exempted underneath the Plan.

DGFT may, through a notification, adopt and enforce any measure necessary for:-

- Safety associated with general public probe.
- Safety associated with human being, pet or even plants or even wellness.
- Safety associated with us patents, art logos as well as termeconseillé and also the avoidance associated with misleading methods.
- Avoidance associated with jail work.
- Safety associated with nationwide items associated with creative, historical

or even archeological worth.

- Preservation associated with exhaustible organic sources.
- Safety associated with industry associated with fissionable materials or even materials that they may be produced; as well as Avoidance associated with visitors within hands, ammo as well as accessories associated with battle.

Potential for import / export in India and Gujarat Market

Competitive Position of India's Textile and Apparel Industry

India's share of global exports of textiles and apparel increased from 1.8 percent in 1980 to 3.3 percent in 1998. However, India's export growth was lower than that of most Asian countries during that period. The study identifies a number of competitive strengths of the Indian textile and apparel industry.

India is the world's second-largest textile producer (after China), and is diversified and capable of producing a wide variety of textiles. The spinning segment is fairly modernized and competitive, accounting for about 20 percent of world cotton yarn exports.

India's textile and apparel industry benefits from a large pool of skilled workers and competent technical and managerial personnel. India's labor is inexpensive; hourly labor costs in the textile and apparel industry average less than 5 percent of those in the U.S. textile and apparel industry.

Significantly lower production costs than the composite mills, use low levels of technology, and produce mostly low value-added goods of low quality that are less competitive globally.

The GOI policy reserving apparel production for the SSI sector had restricted the entry of large-scale units and discouraged investment in new

apparel manufacturing technologies. As a result, most Indian apparel producers do not Sources in India also claim that because of the GOI policies.

Business Opportunities in future

Investment decision Possibilities

The State of Gujarat acquired above 1813 Huge as well as Method Sheet Job plans by means of LOI/LOP/IEM in the course of September 1991 to be able to May possibly 03. Away from these kinds of assignments, 851 assignments well worth Rs. 97920 thousand are already commissioned. This specific makes up 25% regarding amount regarding assignments commissioned inside the Express through the very same period of time.

Gujarat will be the subsequent greatest decentralized strength loom mentally focusing Express and here also, Express provides increased twofold it is potential in the course of previous 7 yrs. But fresh options are located in the way regarding Weaving (only with high velocity looms and also "shuttle-less" technology).

Conclusion

- Bangladesh is seen as having potentially huge trade and investment market for the future.
- Investment of India in Bangladesh has been substantially rising. There is also growing trend of Bangladesh investments in India.
- In the Indian economy the textile industry occupies a place of considerable importance, producing a fourth of the world's annual textile output among them some gardens and also producing high quality teas.
- Textile has an essential contribution in Bangladesh's economy.
- Bangladesh is the only country growing textile; hence it is an important product for export of the country.

A STUDY ON FISH INDUSTRY AND ITS IMPACT ON TRADE IN INDIA AND BANGLADESH SPECIFICALLY DEEP SEA FISHING AND FISH PROCESSING

A K. Khan & Company Ltd

INTRODUCTION

A K. Khan & Company Ltd is one of the oldest and most reputed businesses multinationals in Bangladesh country, which is in operation since year 1945. The Group of business engages through joint venture with well renowned Multinational Companies like Coats Viyella Group (UK) and Pen Fabrics Malaysia which is a subsidiary of Toray Industries Inc. of Japan in Textiles, Telecom Malaysia as AKTEL presently RobiAxiata Ltd., Community Water Systems (CWS) project to tackle the safe drinking water crisis in Bangladesh in collaboration with Water Health International Inc. USA. A. K. Khan & Company Ltd is also scheduling to enlarge its business in Hospitality segment by setting up a 5 star Hotel and high-rise commercial Tower in Chittagong. This group is supported by state of the art technology and a squad of highly encouraged employees to deliver Excellence.

I. Areas of Operation

Textile
Telecommunication
Deep Sea Fishing
Jute
Manufacturing
Clearing and Forwarding
Distribution
Trading

II. Areas of Interest for JVs

IT / Software Development
Infrastructure
Paper & Pulp
Container Terminal
Textiles
Fish Processing
Power & Transmission
Heavy Electrical Goods
Shipbuilding & Engineering, Repairs
Wooden furniture, doors, windows
Transportation & Logistics

Janab A. K. KHAN, the founder chairman is renowned as the pioneer entrepreneur of Bangladesh. Janab Khan was born on April 5th, 1905 in Chittagong. He gained Bachelor of Law Degree from Presidency College, Kolkata University, and acquiring first class. He practiced as a junior with Shere-e-Bangla A.K.M. FazlulHuq and was a close associate of KhawajaNazimuddin. He entered the Bengal Judicial Service in 1935, when he entered business during Second World War. After independence, he establishes many industries in reference and pioneered Insurance, banking and Shipping. He was Chairman of Pakistan International Airlines.

The top Minister associated with Bangladesh Begum Khaleda Zia condoled the actual dying of Janab A. K. KHAN. This lady explained “in the loss of life the actual possesses missing some sort of renowned industrialist, a successful political leader along with public worker”.

Mr. A. K. Khan - Founder Chairman

- Former member Indian Constituent Assembly.
- Former member Pakistan Constituent Assembly.
- Pioneer industrialist in Insurance, Banking, Shipping & Deep-sea fishing.
- Former Federal Minister (1958-62) for Industries, Works, Irrigation, Power and Mineral Resources
- Former Member of the National Assembly (1962-1968)
- Former Chairman of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA).

A.K. Khan Foundation

A.K. Khan Foundation (AKKF) is supported by A.K. Khan Group as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The organization is a not-for-profit and non-political Social Welfare Organization established in the year 1991 to materialize the dream of Late Mr. A.K. Khan - a legendary character and innovator of the industrial development in Bangladesh. More than 30 percentages of the profits of A. K. Khan & Co. Ltd. have been earmarked for the wellbeing of the community people especially for the improvement of Health & Education of the vulnerable group of the society. Besides, the organization is engaged in philanthropic activities with special move towards sustainable social development activities.

The main services of the Organization include:

- Relief & Rehabilitation Services under the Scheme of Humanitarian Assistance.
- Educational Stipend/ Scholarships for the Needy and Meritorious Students.
- Assistance for Medical Treatment of the Poor People.
- Assistance for House Repairing for the vulnerable people. Besides the above services, the foundation sponsored following Projects for underprivileged children & adolescents of the country to make them productive human resources:
 - A.L. Khan High School (Kalurghat, Chittagong)

The up-Coming projects of the AKKF are:

- Begum ShamsunNahar Khan Primary School Bhaban at Islamabad BalikaEtimkhana, Chittagong
- A.K.KhanAin (Law) Bhaban at Chittagong University.
- Begum ShamsunNahar Memorial Mother & Child Health Care Center at Bagghona, Chittagong
- A.K. Khan Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Paralyzed at Kalurghat, Chittagong.

Interest for Global Joint-Venture Partners:

- Internal Container Depot
- C&F and Logistics
- Private Port Operator
- Special Economic Zone
- Hotel & Hospitality
- Travel & Tourism
- Health & Sanitation
- Power & Energy
- Ship Recycling & Ship Building
- Information Technology
- Infrastructural Development
- Corporate Social Responsibility

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Mr. A. K. Khan - FOUNDER CHAIRMAN
- Mr. A.M. Zahiruddin Khan - LATE CHAIRMAN
- Mr. A.K. Shamsuddin Khan - CHAIRMAN
- Mr. SalahuddinKasem Khan - MANAGING DIRCECTOR

A. K. Khan Business Group

A.K. Khan & Company .Limited (Holding Company Cum managing agent. established in year 1951)	The Chittagong Textile Mills Limited.	1954
	A. K. Khan Plywood Company Ltd	1957
	A. K. Khan Match Company Ltd	1959
	A. K. Docking & Eng. Company. Ltd.	1959
	Khan-Elin Corporation Ltd	1962
	A. K. Khan & co. Jute Mills Ltd.	1965
	Bangatari shipping Company. Limited.	1970
	S.T.M. Ltd.	1977
	Bengal Fisheries Ltd.	1979
	A. K. Cold, sea food Storage, fish processing project	1985
A. K. Knitware company Ltd.	1985	
A. K. Garments company Ltd.	1985	

Company Background:

Bangladesh is a young and developing nation with long history and culture. Over the last 20 years, Bangladesh has seen consistent GDP growth of above 5%. It is projected to become a middle income country by the year 2021. Today, Bangladesh is the 48th largest economy in the world. Goldman Sachs, a leading Investment

Bank, has included Bangladesh in the next 11 countries known as the N-11 as one of the emerging economies of the world after the BRIC nations of Brazil, Russia, India and China. Similarly, Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC) has added Bangladesh in PWC30 list as one of the long term potential growth economies of the World by 2050. Its youthful 160 million people are extremely resilient and prepared to take on many challenges of life. Living in fertile riverine land, Bangladeshis are also natural entrepreneurs and traders. The story of one of Bangladesh's oldest industrial groups, A.K. Khan & Company Ltd, is intimately woven into the nation's past, present and future.

A.K. Khan & Company Limited is one of the oldest and most famous private sector organizations in Bangladesh. Late JanabAbulKasem Khan, popularly known as A.K. Khan, established the company after the Second World War in 1945. Janab A.K. Khan started his business from Chittagong, and after India and Pakistan separated in 1947, Chittagong emerged as the foremost port city and business center of the country. Within a decade, A.K. Khan and Company Limited became a leading industrial powerhouse and a major contributor to the national economy. In the early 1950s, Janab A.K. Khan established Insurance Company, Financial Institution as well as manufacturing industries in Textiles, Jute, Plywood, Tannery, Heavy Electrical Goods, Shipping and Irrigation. From 1980s the Company started to grow through Joint Ventures (JV) with renowned Multinational Companies in Textile, Deep Sea Fishing, Telecommunication, Application Service Provider, Public Health, and Agricultural Products and so on. Currently the company plans to establish new businesses in Hospitality Sector, Power Generation, Textiles, Real Estate, Green Jute Pulp and Paper Manufacturing and Community Based Water project.

Vision & Mission

Vision

To strive for business excellence through joint ventures to match state of the art technology and R&D of our foreign partner's coupled with the expertise and long industrial experience of our group to compete in a globalized economy.

Mission

- To create optimum value for all our shareholders by following to the uppermost ethical standards.
- To pursue relentlessly customer satisfaction through delivery of high quality product and service.
- To strive for providing employment opportunity to reduce unemployment.
- To create centers of excellence in industrial and service sectors through Joint Ventures.
- To contribute to the well-being of the humanity by performing as a responsible corporate citizen through Corporate Social Responsibility.

Strengths of A. K. Khan & Co. Ltd.

- Long experience over 65 years
- Well known reputation
- Financial capability
- Good corporate link
- Goodwill
- Trustworthiness
- Accountability
- Market Knowledge
- Management Expertise
- Strategic & vast land base
- Knowledge base public relation
- Largest Number of JVs with renowned MNCs
- Legacy of Sound Business Practice and Brand Image
- Strategic Alliance with Multinational Companies
- Strong local and international network
- Nationwide Sales and Distribution network

Areas of Operation

- Textile
- Jute

- Deep Sea Fishing and Fish Processing
- Clearing and Forwarding
- ISP / ASP
- Information Technology
- Distribution
- Plantation
- Water Health
- Agriculture
- Securities and Stock

Upcoming Business

- 5 Star Hotel
- Yarn Manufacturing
- Agricultural Industry
- Real Estate Development
- Tea Estate and Rubber Garden
- Green jute pulp and paper manufacturing
- Internal Container Depot/Terminal

Joint Ventures promoted by A. K. Khan & Co. Ltd.

- Khan-Elin Corporation Ltd. (1960)
- Bengal Fisheries Ltd. (1979)
- Coats Bangladesh Ltd. (1989)
- TM International Bangladesh Ltd. (1996)
- AKCeycom Limited (1999)
- A.K. Khan-Penfabric Company Limited (2009)
- AK-Panbo Agro Limited - 2010
- A.K. Khan Water Health Bangladesh Ltd. (2010)

MILESTONES

1945: Establishment of A. K. Khan & Co. Ltd. by Initiator Chairman Late Janab A. K. Khan.

1945 to 1958: A total of 8 new companies were setup in the field of textile, shipping, jute, electronic engine, match and plywood.

1958 to 62: Janab A. K. Khan was inducted as Federal Minister for Industries, Works, Irrigation, Power and Natural Resources in General Ayub's cabinet of Pakistan.

1974: All major manufacturing sections of the group has been nationalized by Govt.

1979: Bengal Fisheries Ltd was established as a pioneer of such industry in Deep Sea Fishing and Fish processing sector.

1982: Most of the nationalized units of A.K. Khan & Co. Ltd. were returned except Eastern Insurance and Eastern Mercantile Bank.

1989: Total Thread (later renamed Coats Bangladesh) was established as the pioneer sewing thread company.

1991: Janab A. K. Khan, pioneer entrepreneur of Bangladesh died.

1991 to 1995: Chairman Janab A. M. Zahiruddin Khan sworn in as Planning Minister and later took over as Industries Minister of The Government of Peoples Republic of Bangladesh.

1996: Establishment of TM International (BD) Ltd, a joint venture Company awarded with cellular license incorporation with Telekom Malaysia Berhad.

1999: Establishment of AKCEYCOM Limited, a Joint Venture company in ASP/ISP services.

2002: Several Joint Venture Projects under process in Textile, International 5 Star Hotel and ICD

2009: Foundation Laying of Hotel Niketan, a 5 star hotel project at Chittagong; Joint Venture with Pen Fabric-Malaysia for Yarn Manufacturing industry.

2010: Joint Venture with Panbo Systems BV, the Netherlands, for mushroom project. Joint Venture with Water Health International, USA and IFC for community based water treatment project.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Company Background:

Bangladesh is a young and developing nation with long history and culture. Over the last 20 years, Bangladesh has seen consistent GDP growth of above 5%. It is projected to become a middle income country by the year 2021. Today, Bangladesh is the 48th largest economy in the world. Goldman Sachs, a leading Investment Bank, has included Bangladesh in the next 11 countries known as the N-11 as one of the emerging economies of the world afterward the BRIC countries of Brazil, Russia, India and China. Correspondingly, Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC) has added Bangladesh in PWC30 top list as one of the long term prospective growing economies of the World by 2050.

Its youthful 160 million people are extremely resilient and prepared to take on many challenges of life. Living in fertile riverine land, Bangladeshis are also natural entrepreneurs and traders. The story of one of Bangladesh's oldest industrial groups, A.K. Khan & Company Ltd, is intimately woven into the nation's past, present and future.

• Bengal Fisheries Ltd. (1979):

It has a joint venture with the leading fishing business of the world, MARUHA NICHIRO CORPORATION of Japan. This is involved in deep-sea fishing and export to Japan.

A.K. Khan & Company Limited is committed towards the Industrial development of Bangladesh. In the present globalized economy, the best route to development is through Joint Venture with world renowned multinationals to take advantage of their core expertise, Research & Development. They strive to create optimum value for all stakeholders, create employment opportunities by establishing centers of excellence in industrial and service sectors through joint ventures and thereby, contribute towards the wellbeing of our society by conducting ourselves as responsible corporate citizens.

The company's establishment in Chittagong, the seaport city of Bangladesh in 1951, they have full-grown to become one of the foremost industrial multinationals of Bangladesh with strong Joint venture trade relationships with the foreign nations.

Their mission also means working hard to expand their occupational links in and overseas. They are also motivated towards their goal through Public/Private Partnerships (PPP) and Joint Venture assignments. In these and indeed in all of their company's activities, they are directed by the values expressed in the Company's pledge. Established at the end of Second World War, A.K. Khan & Company Limited has been a leader in floating giant companies in Bangladesh.

PRODUCT WITH INDIA AND GUJARAT

Fish Products About 75% of production in the country is marketed domestically through wholesale, major and minor retail (including roadside) markets. These markets are highly un-organized, with some execution of planned development only in the export sector. Majority of domestic markets are unhygienic and the fish storing and handling facilities are extremely poor. There is lack of proper transportation system including roads, refrigerated vehicles, etc. Facilities of potable water, good quality ice, electricity and waste disposal system are inadequate. There is considerable time lag during the transportation of fish from the landing center to the interior markets which results in poor quality of the material leading to high nutritional and post-harvest losses

According to Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI), there are about 1,273 listed exporters in the country and the Indian seafood fish processing business is well established. The post-harvest organization includes around 215 ice plants, 481 shrimp peeling plants, 371 freezing plants, 471 cold storage units, 7 canning plants, 16 fish-meal plants, 11 surimi plants, and one agar-agar production unit.

Exports of marine products have played a key role in developing the fishing and aqua-culture sectors in India. Over 60% of exports realized from the capture fishery sector of the country is contributed by the mechanized sector and 7% by the traditional sector. The deep-sea sector has very low share of less than 1% in the exports which points to the enormous opportunities latent in the sector.

Bank Name	PNB	Branch Name	VERAVAL
Branch Address	SATTA BAZAR, VERAVAL	BSR Code	0302275
<u>Proposal Details</u>			
Date of Receipt of Application	10-FEB-10	Financial Year	2009-2010
Sector	DEEPSEA FISHING AND FISH PROCESSING	Computer No.	PNB20092010001
Applicant Name	J M MARINE EXPORTS	Applicant Gender	
Address	NEAR GIDC, PATAN ROAD, VERAVAL	(Registered Office)	NEAR GIDC, PATAN ROAD, VERAVAL
State / UT	GUJRAT	District	JUNAGADH
Phone No	02876231360	Fax No	
Email			
<u>Project Location</u>			
State / UT	GUJRAT	District	JUNAGADH
Direct Employee	95	Indirect Employee	0
Male Employee	45	Female Employee	50
General Community	45	OBC Community	30
SC Community	10	ST Community	10
Category of Organization	STATE INDUSTRIAL GOVT CORP JOINT SECTOR UDERTAKING	Regn.No/IEM NO./MSME No.	
Product	SEA FOOD	Area	GENERAL
Category	NEW SETTINGUP	Total Project Cost	35890000

Assistance Asked	20000000		
Status of Transaction	GRANT SANCTIONED	As On	22-SEP-10
Reason for Rejection			
<u>Sanction Grant</u>			
<u>Amounts Details</u>			
Approved Amount	5000000	Approved Date	22-SEP-10
First Installment Sanction / Request Amount		First Installment Release Request Date	
Second Installment Sanction / Request Amount		Second Installment Release Request Date	
Final Disbursed Amount		Final Disbursed Date	
UTR/FT/Cheque/DD No. of 1st Inst.		UTR/FT/Cheque/DD No. of 2nd Inst.	
Summary Sheet Input Date	20-SEP-10	Recommended Date	22-SEP-10

Aquaculture & fisheries in country India:

The Current Situation

The National Agriculture Policy 2000 of Government of India accorded high priority to increase protein availability in the food basket and generation of exportable surpluses. India being an emerging country, is continuously exploring new ideas for an inclusive sustainable growth for the people. For the socio economic development of Indian economy Fisheries sector plays a very vital role. During the last five decades the Indian fisheries has made a great improvement with the production

levels increasing from 750,000 tonnes of fish in 1950-51 to 6.4 million tons in 2005-2006, of which the contribution from the inland sector is around 3.3 million tons (51.6 % of the total) compared to 3.10 million tons (48.4 %) from the marine sector. India's contribution to global fish production increased from 3.26 % in 1985 to 4.41 percent in 1997 itself.

The contribution of fisheries to the gross domestic product (GDP) and agriculture GDP has been estimated to be 1.2 and 4.2 %, respectively. India ranks second in world inland fish production, next to China. The growth rate of inland and marine sector at present is 6.6 and 2.2%, respectively According to the annual report of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India,

Fish Production (Lakh tonne)

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
1991 to 1992	24.47	17.10	41.57
1992 to 1993	25.76	17.89	43.65
1993 to 1994	26.49	19.95	46.44
1994 to 1995	26.92	20.97	47.89
1995 to 1996	27.07	22.42	49.49
1996 to 1997	29.67	23.81	53.48
1997 to 1998	29.50	24.38	53.88
1998 to 1999	26.96	26.02	52.98
1999 to 2000	28.52	28.23	56.75
2000 to 2001	28.11	28.45	56.56
2001 to 2002	28.30	31.26	59.56
2002 to 2003	29.90	32.10	62.00
2003 to 2004	29.41	34.58	63.99
2004 to 2005	27.78	35.26	63.04
2005 to 2006	28.16	37.55	65.71
2006 to 2007	30.24	38.45	68.69
2007 to 2008	29.29	42.07	71.26
2008 to 2009	29.78	46.38	76.16

Present Position and Trend of Business

Fish production has increased more than fivefold since independence. It rose from only 800,000 tons in FY 1950 to 4.1 million tons in the early 2000s. Special efforts have been made to promote extensive and intensive inland fish farming, modernize coastal fisheries, and encourage deep-sea fishing through joint ventures. These efforts led to a more than fourfold increase in coastal fish production from 520,000 tons in FY 1950 to 2.4 million tons in FY 2008. The increase in inland fish production was even more dramatic, increasing almost eightfold from 218,000 tons in FY 1960 to 1.7 million tons in FY 2008. The value of fish and processed fish exports increased from less than 1 percent of the total value of exports in FY 1960 to 4.2 percent in FY 2010.

Indian Status in Global Fisheries: Globally, fish production from capture fisheries and aqua-culture was over 130 million tons in year 2000 as compared to nearly 20 million tons in 2008. The production declined to 117 million tons in 1998 and has since recovered. Indian share in global production has reached 4.36% per cent with 9.92% share in inland and 2.8% in marine. For inland sector India is ranked second after China. Other major producer countries are China, Japan, the United States, the Russian Federation and Indonesia. There is a steady increase in the exports which indicate a positive trend.

EXPORT PRODUCTS

Processed fish products for export include conventional block frozen products, Individual Quick Frozen products (IQF), minced fish products like fish sausage, cakes, cutlets, pastes, surimi, textured products and dry fish etc. Export products associated with sea services happen to be inconsistent and the decreasing tendency that could become because of the negative marketplace circumstances predominant within the EUROPEAN UNION as well as US marketplaces. The actual anti-dumping process started through the US Federal government offers impacted India's prawn export products towards the US.

EXPORT POLICY OF BANGLADESH (2009 – 2012)

Buy and sell and also the business sector is probably the primary generating makes regarding socio-economic improvement. The particular targets in the trade-led progress approach in the Authorities contain lowering the particular lower income stage into a one half simply by 2015 by means of creation regarding career and also revenue.

It truly is predicted that Upload Coverage may enjoy the particular exploratory function inside career creation and also lower income pain relief by means of growing growth of the upload

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED PRODUCTS

- All oil as well as oil items other than all those made out of gas (such because naphtha, air conditioner essential oil, lubrication essential oil, bitumen, condensate).
- Any traveler travelling abroad will be permitted to have because followed luggage, around his / her individual products, US\$ two hundred really worth of products, that are none export-prohibited neither such as towards the listing of conditional export products.
- Jute as well as 'Shan' seed products
- Wheat
- Any type of reside creatures, pet internal organs or even hide/ pores and skin associated with wildlife as stated within the Animals (Protection) Ordinance 1973 other than the actual types pointed out within the very first listing of the actual Ordinance.
- Radioactive components.
- Archeological relics.
- Human skeletal system, blood plasma, or even anything at all made out of humans or even human being bloodstream.
- All kinds of pulses (other than prepared ones)
- All shrimps other than perfectly chilled, freezing as well as prepared types
- Cane, wooden, wooden logs/ thicker bits of wooden (except handicrafts produced from these types of materials).
- Organic as well as damp glowing blue leather-based

EXPORT- IMPORT POLICY OF INDIA

CONTEXT

Regarding The Indian subcontinent to turn into a significant participant in world buy and sell, a great all-encompassing and also thorough look at has to be obtained for that total progress the particular nation's international buy and sell. Although upsurge in exports will be regarding important value, we certainly have and then to assist in these imports which can be needed to induce the overall economy.

OBJECTIVES

Trade is not really a conclusion by itself, however a quick way to financial development as well as nationwide advancement. The main objective is not really the actual simply making associated with Forex, however the excitement associated with higher financial action. The other Industry Plan is actually grounded within this perception as well as constructed about 2 main goals. These are:

- ❖ To double the percentage share of global merchandise trade within the next five years.
- ❖ To act as an effective instrument of economic growth by giving a thrust to employment generation.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

The Indian government is authorized to maintain import prohibitions and restrictions under section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962. This act allows the Central Government to prohibit imports and exports of certain goods either absolutely or subject to conditions by notifications in the Official Gazette.

Presently, only a few items are prohibited for imports, which are as follows:

- Tallow, fat, and/or oils, rendered or unrendered of any animal origin
- Animal rennet
- Wild animals, including their body parts and products, and ivory
- Beef and products containing beefs in any form

At present, the import restrictions are maintained only on a limited number of products for reasons of health, security and public morals. These include firearms and ammunition, certain medicines and drugs, poppy seeds, and some other products used for the preservation of wild life and environment. The exim policy also restricts the import of second hand vehicles, which should not be more than 3 years old, due to environmental reasons.

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- Under the current Exim policy, export of wild animals, birds, tallow, wood products, beef, sandalwood products, peacock feathers, human skeletons and other items including certain endangered species of wild orchids and plants are prohibited.
- Exports to Libya are subject to certain conditions in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions. However, the earlier restrictions on exports to Fiji and Iraq have now been lifted.
- Export of restricted items is permitted only after obtaining license from the DGFT.
- The list of items restricted for exports include cattle, horses, camels, seaweeds and chemical fertilizers.

POLICY INITIATIVES AND INCENTIVES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

The state governments generally do not distinguish between production for domestic market and production for export market. Therefore, there had been few specific measures taken by the state governments especially targeted at exporting units. However, the state governments have taken a number of policy measures to encourage industrial activity in the state. These measures mainly relate to

- Capital investment subsidy or subsidy for the preparation of feasibility report, project report, etc;
- Waiver or deferment of sales tax or providing loans for sales tax purposes;
- Exemption from entry tax, octroi duty, etc;

- Waiver of electricity duty;
- Power subsidy;
- Exemption from taxes for certain captive power generation units;
- (Exemption from stamp duties; and
- Provision of land at concessional rate, etc.

Present Trade barriers for import / Export of Fishing sector

TRADE

India exported 541,701 metric tonnes of fish and fish products, with a value of Rs 7620.92 (in crore) during the year 2007-2008 (MPEDA 2008). India ranks 27th in the world, in terms of value, and 23rd in terms of quantity (FAO 2009). The government of India in its Eleventh Five Year Plan period (2007-2012) has set a target to increase fisheries exports from Rs 6000 crore to Rs 14000 crore. Seafood exports are an important component of food exports, as they constitute more than 70 per cent of the food exports. Fish and fish products (Tariff code 03) contributed to nearly 1 per cent of India's total export value in 2007-08.

Countries importing Indian fish and fish products include Japan, United States of America, European Union (Spain, Belgium, United Kingdom, Italy, France, Germany, Portugal, Netherlands), China, Hong Kong, United Arab Emirates, Canada, Singapore and Thailand. Frozen crustaceans and molluscs are the top exporting products (in terms of value).

India's major importing fish and fish products are fresh or chilled fish, and feed from aquatic products. These products are mainly imported from countries such as Bangladesh, Japan and Pakistan besides some from USA, Norway, China, Singapore, Thailand and Republic of Korea. Fish feed is imported from countries such as Thailand, Chile, Peru, Myanmar and Taiwan (during the year 2007-08).

Fisheries management

In territorial weighing machines, nations around the world sport fishing chumbers and also tuna-like varieties come in fisheries analysis, resource efficiency and also

fisheries supervision within just global frameworks regarding specifically chumbera fisheries physiquess (see below). Assistance also needs to expand over and above the dimensions regarding individual oceanic masses due to the fact:

- Industrial tuna fleets are quite cellular,
- The primary marketplace tunas tend to be intensively exchanged within the worldwide range as well as
- Many tuna fleets investigation, preservation as well as administration trouble is comparable in most seas.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF FISHERY PRODUCTS

You will find significant imports associated with fishery items in to the Thailand, while export products associated with fishery tools are nevertheless associated with small significance. Export products possess, still demonstrated a good upwards tendency recently, primarily the actual foreign trade associated with freezing tuna in order to the Japanese, U.S and frozen shrimps.

- **Imports of fishery products**
- **Import of Canned Fish**
- **Retail of Canned Fish**

POTENTIAL FOR IMPORT / EXPORT IN INDIA AND GUJARAT MARKET

2nd Biggest Maker associated with Food, 6th Within Seafood

Since the 6th biggest maker associated with seafood as well as 16 biggest exporters associated with sea products on the planet, Indian additionally takes up the 2nd place with regard to biggest away from the coast seafood maker on the planet. Seafood exports contribute about 3.32% of India's export and are the fourth largest contributor of net foreign exchange to the country exchequer.

Eight Hundred and Still Counting

Based on the estimation regarding eight hundred sea food exporters are operating in Indian. Most of the actual sea items company tends to be managed through 100 businesses. The businesses get unprocessed trash through the real estate agents dependent close to the state's huge coast as well as away from the Coast Rivers such as streams, waterways, backwaters as well as creeks.

Gujarat: Haven for Marine Products

Along with 1600 km's coast, Gujarat has got the possibility of the introduction of sea as well as the fishing industry within Indian. Fishing actions begins from Lakhpat in Kachchh region to the north in order to Umargaon in Valsad region within southern.

Fish Varieties

Fish which are captured within the Gujarat coastline tend to be Pomfret, Jew seafood, Bombay sweet, Prawn, Lobster, Squid, Cuttle seafood, Silver precious metal pub, Hilsa, Shark, Catfish, Mulletts, Bows seafood, Shrimps, Sear seafood as well as Croakers. Typically the gulf involving Kachchh possesses probable along with nourishment of numerous varieties of Oysters, Shellfish along with Seaweeds

Processing Facilities

Gujarat seafood running services must be improved to satisfy worldwide regular. Europe, UNITED STATES, The Japan along with other created nations tend to be high quality mindful to focus on the actual worldwide with regard to sea items running services within the condition should be improved. Seafood associated facilities, cold storage space cycle, seafood processing, creating coaching centers with regard to focusing abilities as well as industry advancement are a few of areas new york state should focus if this desires to faucet within the sea items possibilities.

Largest Foreign Importer

With about 22.6 percentage of India's export, The Japanese may be the biggest distributor associated with seafood as well as fishery items. Sydney, Athens,

EUROPEAN UNION as well as UNITED STATES will also be upon the foreign trade listing. Freezing squid, cuttle seafood, freezing lobsters, crabs as well as lobsters, finfish, residue prawn and decorative seafood tend to be released.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES BETWEEN INDIA AND BANGLADESH IN FUTURE

Bangladesh is keen to take part in power projects in northeastern Indian states of Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Mizoram and Sikkim,

Tariq A Karim, Bangladesh's high commissioner said "If Bangladesh grows, India's north-east will grow. And India's growth rate will shoot up if its north-east grows faster,"

"India features a generous plan enabling 100% FDI according associated with tasks associated with electrical power era, transmitting as well as submission. Bangladesh is seen as having potentially huge trade and investment market for the future. The key to unlock this huge market could be provided by Bangladesh.

Investment of India in Bangladesh has been substantially rising. There is also growing trend of Bangladesh investments in India. India's involvement with Bangladesh is focused on helping Bangladesh country to develop potential for human resource development.

India exports Primary agricultural, fish, and livestock products, Processed foods and drinks (including animal foods), Misc. mineral and manufactured goods, All other (including machinery and transport equipment), to Bangladesh and on the other hand imports raw jute, jute fabrics, cotton carding machines, waste paper, precious stones including diamonds, etc from Bangladesh

CONCLUSION

- On the basis of India – Bangladesh relations, Bangladesh can be seen as a future market for potentially huge trade and investment market.

- Investment of India in Bangladesh has been considerably rising. There is also growing trend of Bangladesh investment in India.
- Indian Status in Global Fisheries states that, Indian share in global production has reached 4.36% per cent with 9.92% share in inland and 2.8% in marine. For inland sector India is ranked second after China. Other major producer countries are China, Japan, the United States, the Russian Federation and Indonesia. There is a steady increase in the exports which indicate a positive trend.
- Fishery industry has been an essential contribution in the GDP of both Indian and Bangladesh economy.
- Bengal Fisheries Ltd. (1979) of A. K. Khan & Co. Ltd. coming to India for establishing their company in India will be beneficial for the company as well as for both the economy to a large extent. The company can have economy of scale by increasing the production and exporting the same to Japan and earn huge profit.
- Fishery industry is one of the biggest employers of people from the rural provinces of country, providing both permanent and seasonal employment opportunities in the industry.
- India is having a huge costal area, which will be beneficial for Bengal Fisheries Ltd. for doing Deep sea fishing and fish processing and exporting the same to Japan.
- India is having a liberalized export policy when it comes to export of fish and sea products to foreign countries.
- Both India and Bangladesh are trying to overcome the trade barriers of their respective countries in order to have a flexible trade between both the countries.
- Fishery industry is well established in both the countries.
- Both India & Bangladesh are putting efforts for increasing the trade relations between them.
- Fish and Marine products produced and processed in Bangladesh are mainly exported to Japan.
- India is also increasing its technical skills and man power to increase its share in export of Fish and sea food products.

- Major sea food products exported from India include Individually Quick Frozen (IQF) shrimps, canned/dried shrimps/prawns, lobsters, cuttle seafood, squid tubes, refreshing fish, processed seafood, dried out seafood, crab, clovisse, mussel, aquarium tank fish, dried out shark bout, dried out cuttle seafood bone fragments, dried out seafood maws, and so on.
- Even Bengal Fisheries Ltd. of Bangladesh exports almost similar kinds of products to Japan and other parts of the World.
- India has a very large fish production; however the overall productivity is low. This can be improved by introducing scientific methods of management including production and supply of high quality fish seed, finger lings, fish feed and extension education to farmers on scientific methods of rearing fish.
- Average per capita consumption of fish/ fish products in India is still low as compared with other developed countries. There is a good potential to develop production as the demand is increasing rapidly particularly in the urban areas where there are very large number of domestic consumers having a good income to purchase fish/fish products.
- India's fish/ fish products exports are comparatively low as compared to many other developed/developing countries.
- India's exports fish/fish product exports are increasing. This can be further increased by providing infrastructure facilities and by providing the required incentives to procure, process, package and market the fish/fish products in a scientific manner and process fish waste to produce suitable fish by-products with value addition. "Quality of the product" and "consistency in supply of quality products" will be a major input to drive the growth of this sector.
- There is an urgent need to provide infrastructure facilities and establish modern markets for trading fish / fish products , fish /fish product shops and hawkers selling fish/fish products so that good quality hygienic fish/fish products could be made available to the consumers.

A STUDY ON GARMENT SECTOR OF BANGLADESH WITH REFERENCE TO ELEGANT GROUP LIMITED

INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh offers ready as well as transformed their own export products substantially every now and then. Right after Bangladesh arrived to person, jute as well as green tea had been probably the most export-oriented industrial sectors. Good results. The actual regular possible risks with avalanche, faltering jute dietary fiber costs along with a substantial drop on planet need, the actual functionality from the jute field towards the state's prosperity offers damaged (Spin frustration, 1986). Next, limelight continues to be moved towards the profession associated with creation field, especially within outfit business.

Export-oriented production has taken good quality earnings towards the industrializing countries associated with Asian countries as well as Latina the United States because the sixties. The very first moving associated with outfit production happened through the United States as well as Traditional western European countries in order to The Japanese within the 1955s and also the earlier sixties. However throughout 65 as well as 1983, The Japanese transformed the focus on more profitable items such as vehicles, stereos as well as computer systems and for that reason, 400, 000 employees had been ignored through Japan fabric as well as clothes business.

The actual introduced info shows that this propensity associated with lower work costs is vital reason behind the actual move associated with outfit production within Bangladesh. The actual exercise started at the end of 1972s once the Oriental Gambling countries had been within mission associated with techniques to prevent the actual foreign trade quotas associated with Traditional western nations. The actual outfit models associated with Bangladesh is mostly depending on the actual 'tiger' countries with regard to unprocessed trash.

Association of a native private garment business, Bangladesh Company, with a Korean company, Daewoo is a significant example of worldwide garment chain that works as one of the grounds of the development of garment industry in Bangladesh. Daewoo Company of South Korea, as part of its universal policies, took attention in

Bangladesh when the Chairman, Kim Woo-Choong, obtainable an aspiring joint project to the Government of Bangladesh, which incorporated the augmentation and process of tyre, leather goods, and cement and garment factories

ELEGANT GROUP

Elegant Group is one of the leading companies in Bangladesh for the garment industries; they are in the market of Apparels, Clothing and Fashion. They mainly focusing on the garment industries because of Bangladesh country having more resources to produce or manufacture cotton things. Bangladesh is famous for the cotton they produce so it's easy to have market in country and they can also export their garments to other countries.

Elegant group is utilizing countries natural resource; they are also exporting too many countries. They are having huge market in the globe. Cotton is the main ingredient for their company and for the manufacturing cloths and apparels; raw material is truly available in their country. Cotton industries are uplifting Bangladesh's economy rapidly.

Tanveer Ahmad is the Managing Director of Elegant Group; he said we ongoing our trip as a business house with limited resources since 1995. The genuine efforts of all the human resources connected with the administration of workers and of myself have enabled to grow up as 4 special companies and employ 4400 people with an send abroad turnover of US \$ 60 million/Year.

Cassiopea Apparels Ltd.

Mission and Objective:

Making the most of economics associated with range within creation therefore having the ability to move preserving towards the customers. Providing perfect items which make sure much better personal via trying to allow companies generate greater earnings.

GOAL

To achieve and maintain a position as a world class manufacturer to offer more reasonable pricing, better quality and reliability to face challenges of retail environment.

- 100% Safety Quality
- 100% Delivery on Time
- 100% Quality
- 100% Commitment
- 100% Maximize Utilization of Resources

Annual Turn Over:- \$30 m.

- Ireland
- France
- Canada
- Germany
- UK

MAIN MARKETS

- Ireland
- Germany
- Italy
- France
- Canada
- UK

MANAGEMENT OF COMPANY

Cassiopeo Company is always quality oriented firm; clients of them really admire their quality of work, material they use for their cloths, their working style, and their management. They are the firm which can deliver you better than others. Management of their work, it is strength or plus point for the company.

In the global market there were always competition in the market so they are also maintaining their position in the market with their strategy of quality, they are also following pricing strategy in the market. They have huge market in the globe so with their quality they are standing in the market because they compromise with their quality. Proper function of work and management makes them survive in the market that takes them towards the success.

No child labor is there in company, they are not allowing child to work in their company, because sometime it's called child exploitation. In this competitive world, technology makes you forward then other, they fully utilizing their computerized systems, and another technology which they are using properly that makes them success, they think technology makes them more powerful than other, so they focusing on technology more.

Welfare committee is there for workers, which can enrich workers in respective manner, so they can work properly. Welfare committee makes worker, that they are the important asset for the company. Holidays also given to the workers to rest themselves, so they can work properly after that, bonus also given to the workers at the time of festivals and also given some type of incentives so they can feel that company cares for them and recognize them as a important asset for the company.

Principal Export Regions:	Worldwide
Quality Assurance Accreditation:	ISO
Main Customers:	USA, CANADA, EUROPE, AUSTRALIA
Preferred Languages:	English
Delay of Payment:	Immediate
Modes of Payment:	Irrev. and conf. L/C by a well-established bank
Inco terms:	Free on board
Maximum Order Amt:	USD 5000
Aver. Production time from firm order:	1 month
Shipping Port:	CHITTAGONG
Preferred Currencies:	US Dollars
Monthly Production Capacity	
- in US Dollars:	150,000
- in Number of Items:	60,000 PIECES
- in Volume:	1 CONTAINER

COMPARATIVE POSITION OF GARMENT INDUSTRY IN INDIA

The federal government plan associated with disheartening amalgamated generators throughout the sixties, 1972s as well as nineteen eighties as well as therefore relegating the actual weaving cloth as well as running business towards the decentralized field was obviously a even support with regard to lower technologies equipment.

The Indian subcontinent might be a producing center regarding sheet devices, elements, parts and also components and so play a role in career, creation and also GDP progress and also meet up with 70-75% requirement in the Native Indian sheet market regarding advanced devices.

Current Status

The actual fabric business retains substantial position within the Indian. Fabric business offers probably the most basic needs of the testers. Costly self-employed business, through the fundamental dependence on unprocessed trash towards the last items, along with massive value-addition each and every phase associated with running.

particular delivers it retains possible in case you are prepared to pioneer.

The actual fabric business may be the biggest business when it comes to work economic climate, likely to produce twelve mil brand new works through the year 2010. This creates enormous possibility of work within the areas through farming in order to commercial. Job opportunities are made whenever 100 % cotton is actually grown. Will not require any kind of unique government assistance actually presently to look additional. Just point required would be to provide a few instructions to tidy up individuals to obtain sufficient discuss from the revenue in order to spearhead advancement.

Current position:

The actual damp running field associated with outfit within Indian is extremely fragmented -- a lot of little measured models spread over the main outfit production centers. The typical scale the actual models will be about 1000 -- 2150 clothing each day capability, that is undoubtedly really low when compared with worldwide requirements. Outfit damp running capabilities during nearby nations tend to be greater than the actual Indian native typical.

Within the Indian native situation, laundries generally you don't have nicely organized techniques because they are master-driven, who else get higher level of skill however the information degree.

In spite of automations, outfit damp running features a big element of guide treatment that's needed is because of its effective operating. Aside from website, manufacturing services require qualified specialists to comprehend the actual inter-linkages among machine-material-chemical.

In order to understand the recent scenario of garment wet processing industry in India, There is a vast scope for improvement, but proper initiation at the end of the industry owners and policy makers in the country is highly desirable if one tries to achieve operational excellence and produce mind blowing products to satisfy fashion needs on economic scale.

EXPORT-IMPORT TREND- INDIA

Introduction

Textile industry plays an important role in the growth of Indian economy and it is a significant part of global trade. Textile industry accounts for about 1/3 of India's total export earnings. It is regarded as the second major industry of India and is the largest foreign export earner, accounting for 35% of the gross export income in trade. During 1992-93 and 2001-02, textile exports recorded a boost at a compound annual expansion rate of 14. 01%. Handloom and cotton are the two most important sectors in textile industry. These two sectors together contribute the major portion of total textile export in India.

The actual Indian native fabric business adds considerably in order to India's foreign trade revenue. The actual foreign trade container includes broad variety of products that contains 100 % cotton wool as well as materials, man-made wool as well as materials, made of wool as well as cotton materials, made-ups as well as number of clothing. India's fabric items, such as handlooms as well as handicrafts, tend to be released in order to a lot more than 100 nations. Still UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN UNION Associate Says, North America.

In the past year 2005-06, the actual discuss associated with fabrics export products such as handicrafts, jute, as well as coir within India's complete export products had been 63%. India's fabrics export products possess signed up powerful development within the article sampling time period.

RECENT TRENDS IN TERMS OF EXPORT-IMPORT

The particular disposition inside the Native Indian sheet market offered the particular phase-out in the subgroup program in the Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA) will be hopeful together with fresh purchase streaming inside and also elevated Requests for that market because of which usually sizes are usually totally arranged around 04 June 2006. Because of different projects obtained from the authorities, there is fresh purchase regarding 500 million inside the sheet market within the last few several years, 8 sheet premiers put 21 million and also want to spend one more 64 million. More, India's natural cotton generation elevated simply by 59% throughout the last several years; and also a few thousand further spindles and also 50, 000 shuttles-less looms have been mounted.

The Eyesight the year 2010 with regard to fabrics developed through the federal government right after rigorous discussion using the business as well as Foreign trade Marketing Local authorities in order to make profit within the positive feeling should improve India's discuss within tour's fabric industry through the present 4% in order to 8% through the year 2010 and also to accomplish foreign trade associated with ALL OF US \$ 60 billion dollars through the year 2010 Eyesight the year 2010 with regard to fabrics envisages development within Indian native fabric economic climate through the present ALL OF US dollar 37 billion dollars in order to dollar eighty-five billion dollars through the year 2010; development associated with twelve mil brand new job in the actual fabric field; as well as modernization as well as loan consolidation with regard to making a internationally competing fabric business.

PRESENT POSITION AND TREND OF BUSINESS IN GUJARAT

Gujarat

Adding more than 25 % in Rs 20, 000 corers, Gujarat is actually rapidly growing centre for your specialized fabrics field, according to the Connected Pockets associated with Business as well as Business associated with Indian (ASSOCHAM). The entire body upon Mon launched research within the fabric field entitled 'Textile Business within Indian -- Present Position and also the Method Forward'.

Almost 23 % from the condition low household item originates from fabric as well as associated industrial sectors, stated The actual Connected Pockets associated with Business as well as Business associated with Indian (ASSOCHAM). Gujarat may be the biggest 100 % cotton generating condition as well as makes up about 30 % associated with weaved material as well as 25% associated with decentralized energy weaving loom field from the nation.

Still fabric models within Gujarat have to commit extremely within R & D with regard to building new releases, decrease typical expenses associated with creation as well as deal, as well as enhance organic materials foundation with regard to unleashing the expansion possible, the entire body stated within the research. Gujarat makes up about twelve % discuss from the state's complete fabric export products. Regarding 200 and 50 big material procedure homes can be found within Ahmadabad as well as three hundred and fifty within Surat, using the second option becoming the biggest center associated with artwork cotton material generating more than 40% associated with creation in the United States.

BANGLADESH POLICIES AND NORMS

Introduction

People continually be a purpose with regard to clothes, and for that reason for your business supplying all of them. Still the actual outfit business is extremely competing company. Imports supply by china manufacturer, Indian, South america, Chicken and far associated with Southeast Asian countries generate costs straight down with regard to main rivals, who are able to pay for to find abroad as well as deliver in

order to household marketplaces. For that reason whenever beginning a clothes company, it is advisable to know what kinds of clothing you are going to market, simply because within outfit business there are lots of products. Whether or not you are going to create or even importance all of them, who else the competitors tend to be and just how you are able to maintain your expenses lower sufficient to become rewarding.

The Bangladesh Garment Industry

- For Bangladesh, the RMG export industry has been the proverbial that lays the golden eggs for over 15 years now.
- The sector now dominates the modern economy in export earnings, secondary impact and employment generated.
- But above it, RMG Industries is the leading sector in export sector.

Policies

- The government changed the policies late 1970s when the importance was put on export-oriented enlargement to the private sector.
- Import licensing procedures were liberalized in the 1980
- Even though this increased import cost, garment manufactures benefited because of the hassle-free availability of foreign exchange which did not require the payment of speed money.
- Import licensing was shortly abolished and imports were permitted against letter-of-credit (L/C) authorization forms to be accepted by banks designated by the industrialists.

EXPORT POLICY

Exporting Condition of Garments Industry

The Ready-Made Garments (RMG) industry occupies a unique position in the Bangladesh economy.

It does not take biggest transferring business within Bangladesh, that skilled extraordinary development over the last two decades. If you take benefit of a good protected marketplace underneath the supply associated with Multiple Dietary fiber Contract (MFA) associated with GATT, this achieved a higher user profile when it comes to forex revenue, export products, industrialization as well as factor in order to GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT.

The actual Contract upon Fabric as well as Clothes (ATC) released within year 1994, targeted at getting fabrics as well as clothes inside the domain name associated with WTO guidelines through abolishing almost all quotas at the end associated with 04. It offers a good realignment amount of ten years, to ensure that nations impacted by the MFA can take the steps needed to sit in the brand new investing atmosphere. Liberalization associated with industry adopting the Uruguay Circular contract provides possibilities along with difficulties for any building nation such as Bangladesh within RMG field.

The actual foreign trade created by Clothing Industrial sectors associated with Bangladesh is actually enhancing every year other than a few of the year. Politics issue, financial issue, monetary inflation and so on would be the perfect reason for reducing foreign trade within this essential field. However over this, a Readymade Clothing Industrial sector is recognized as a prime field within foreign trade field.

INDIAN POLICIES AND NORMS

India

Introduction:

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In the last 20 years, the amount of production models has exploded through 1080 to 3600. The actual field has additionally performed a substantial part within the socio-economic improvement the nation. The actual Contract upon Fabric as well as Clothes (ATC) released within year 1994, targeted at getting fabrics as well as clothes inside the domain name associated with WTO guidelines through abolishing almost all quotas.

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Textile industry is constituted of the following segments

- Readymade Garments
- Cotton Textiles including Handlooms (Mill made / Power loom/ Handloom)
- Man-made Textiles
- Silk Textiles
- Woolen Textiles
- Handicrafts including Carpets
- Coir
- Jute

INDIAN POLICY

The Indian textile industry is one of the largest industries in the world. The Ministry of Textiles The actual Indian native fabric business is among the biggest industrial sectors on the planet. The actual Ministry associated with Fabrics within Indian offers developed several plans as well as plans for your improvement the actual fabric business within Indian.

Within Indian offers developed several plans as well as plans for your improvement the actual fabric business within Indian.

Indian garment

India's choice to spread out the doorways in order to Bangladeshi outfit products is actually broadly likely to strike the actual household clothes field, particularly the small , and moderate clothing producers as well as sections from the leg wear business.

The top Minister, Doctor Manmohan Singh's statement associated with duty-free entry to 46 fabric products through Bangladesh by means of the fragmentation industry subsidy will probably lead to lack of work as well as negatively impact assets over the total fabric worth cycle, business gamers stated.

The actual Bangladeshi clothing items which happen to be permitted duty-free accessibility consist of trousers, t-shirts, blouses, dresses, children put on, 100 % cotton nightwear, denim jeans, swimsuit as well as tracksuits. "The 46 products include the majority of Bangladesh's complete outfit creation when it comes to amount. The merchandise which is why Bangladesh offers wanted snack bars will also be main items with regard to India's household creation along with usage.

Bangladesh's clothing production business is more competing compared to Indian native clothes field, primarily because of strength inadequacies confronted through the Indian native production field.

Some goals

- The size of textile and apparel exports must reach a level of US \$50 billion by the year 2010.
- The Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme should be implemented in a strict manner.
- The garments industry should be removed from the list of the small scale industry sector.

Efforts

- Textile and apparel exports will reach the US \$ 50 billion mark by 2010
- All manufacturing segments of textile industry will come under TUFS (Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme)
- Increase the quality and productivity of cotton. The target is to increase 50% productivity and maintain the quality to international standards
- Promote private sectors for establishing a world class textile industry
- Encourage private sectors to set up a world class textile industry comprising various
- Regenerate functions of the TRA (Textile Research Associations) to stress on research works.

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON COTTON AND MAN-MADE FIBER

Among the primary focuses on from the federal government plan would be to boost the high quality as well as creation associated with 100 % cotton as well as man-made dietary fiber. Ministry associated with Farming, Ministry associated with Fabrics, 100 % cotton developing says is actually mainly accountable for applying this particular focus on.

Presently, due to the raising from the actual importance limitations from the multi-fibre set up (MFA) because first Jan, 2006 underneath the World Trade Organization (WTO) Contract upon Fabrics as well as Clothes, the marketplace is becoming competing; upon nearer appear still this might sound a chance simply because much better materials is going to be feasible using the conventional advices up to now provided by the actual Indian native marketplace.

Strengths

- India likes advantage of getting abundant sources associated with unprocessed trash. It really is among the biggest suppliers associated with 100 % cotton wool worldwide, as well as you will find great sources associated with materials such as polyester material, cotton, viscose and so on..
- There is actually broad variety of cotton wool accessible, and it has the quickly building artificial dietary fiber business.
- The set up capability associated with spindles within Indian adds with regard to 24% discuss on the planet, which is one of the greatest exporters associated with yarns within the worldwide marketplace. Getting contemporary features as well as beneficial financial plans, these trading accounts regarding 25% on the planet industry within 100 % cotton wool.
- The clothing business is actually biggest forex making field, adding 12% from the states complete export products.
- The outfit business is extremely varied in dimensions, manufacturing unit, kind of clothing created, amount as well as high quality associated with outcome, price, requirement of material and so on This includes

providers associated with ready-made clothing with regard to each, household or even foreign trade marketplaces.

PRESENT TRADE BARRIERS

India:

Massive Fragmentation:

A major loop-hole in Indian textile industry is its huge fragmentation in industry structure, which is led by small scale companies. Despite the government policies, which made this deformation, have been gradually removed now, but their impact will be seen for some time more. Since most of the companies are small in size, the examples of industry leadership are very few, which can be inspirational model for the rest of the industry.

Labor Laws:

Within Indian, work regulations continue to be discovered to become fairly antagonistic towards the investments, along with businesses getting only perfect product to follow along with the 'hire as well as fire' plan. The particular businesses possess frequently damaged their own company into little models to prevent any kind of problems developed by work unionization.

Within previous many years, there has been motion slowly in the direction of changing work regulations, which is expected this motion will certainly support the surroundings better.

Lack of trade memberships:

India is serious lacking in trade pact memberships, which lead to limited access to the other major markets. This topic made others to require quota and duty, which put cutters on the sourcing quantities from India.

MARKET POTENTIAL AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Abundant and little price supply of resources: As can be seen from the cost competitiveness chart, India is more cost-competitive than China and Brazil crossways a range of resources. India also has a different supply of raw material, 23 variety of cotton and all 4 varieties of silk.
- This factor provides a important advantage to the textile industry in India, in conditions of increased efficiency at lower costs. Positive domestic market with enlarge in disposable income levels, consumer consciousness and tendency to spend and the demographic trends in India are change significantly.

POTENTIAL MARKET IN GUJARAT

The textile developed is one of the oldest and the most important sectors of the Indian economy. Gujarat's textile developed contributes in a big way to the industrialization of the State. About 33% of cotton produce in the nation is from Gujarat and the State contributes to about 35 % of the Woven fabrics from the prepared division in India. The city of Surat alone, Contributes to 40 % of art silk fabric fashioned in India and is the largest manufacture base for man-made fabrics. Further, 23 % of the State GDP Comes from textiles. Gujarat contributes around 20% of textile exports From India and 6% of garments sell abroad in India. In the early 1990s, Gujarat Saw a extraordinary change in the textile manufacturing scenario with the entry of denim developed. Arvind Mills, Soma Textiles, Modern Denim started developed Denim in Gujarat, and soon the State was known as 'India's land of denim'. Large ease of use of raw material like cotton has significantly contributed to the Growth of textile sector in Gujarat. Proximity to ports and other mode of transport, liberal labor policy, cheap raw material and well developed textile machines industry is attracting companies to set up units in Gujarat. In new times there has been a shift of the textile hub from Mumbai to Gujarat, largely due to lower cost of real estate in Gujarat. The State is also behind growth of SEZs by giving tax incentives.

The State should, thus spotlight on building retail opportunities in textiles & garments to meet the increasing demand in the country. Gujarat has large ease of use of both natural and man-made fibers as basic raw materials and non-woven fabric developed base, which is the key for mounting technical textiles. Thus, the State must leverage on available resources and should focus on expanding the portfolio of technical textiles.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN FUTURE

It is anticipated that India's textile industry is likely to do much better. Since the consumption of domestic fiber is low, the growth in domestic consumption in tandem is anticipated with GDP of 6 to 8 % and this would support the growth of the local textile market at about 6 to 7 % a year.

The Indian manufacturers and suppliers are improving design skills, which include different fabrics according to different markets. Indian fashion industry and fashion designers are marking their name at international platform. Indian silk industry that is known for its fine and exclusive brocades, is also adding massive strength to the textile industry.

Key Benefits:

- This is the most attractive segment for exports with Readymade Garments contributing to 40 % of total exports. Lifestyle brands from Multi National Companies abroad are fast ahead importance in the Indian market.
- Presently, they can reach only the quality segment, due to towering pricing of the apparels. Using a cost-effective manufacture strategy as suggested the Multi National Companies can productively bring down the cost of the apparels enable.
- It to target other client segments of the household market this model is being followed in India by Benetton.

- While Multi National Company's following the above business models are winning, it is significant to note that integration across the value chain will provide a key advantage to this sector as discussed earlier.

CONCLUSION

Bangladesh is country where cotton is health of the country, most of the export from the country is cotton, Cotton Industry making huge market, and Bangladesh country looking in the map of the world, because they have a special ingredient which everyone wants, it's cotton.

Bangladesh is growing up by exporting their cotton, Elegant group. Utilizing their natural resources and they are providing apparels and cloths to others and helping to develop or to grow their country economy.

Population is the biggest factor which they attracted because of having population they have more market, in apparels industries if you have more people you have huge market to sell your product, another factor by that they attracted to India is fashion industry, because it is growing now like anything, people are love to wear new things and carry new things or new cloths and apparels with them.

Elegant Group has huge market in worldwide and they survive in those markets because richness of their quality and their quality that makes difference than others, which they called their strength. Cotton is the main strength of Bangladesh country. Elegant group has potential to grow up in the market of India, because here they have huge market.

Garment Industries is growing up rapidly today because of everyone have no their own style to carry, People wants to stylish in their respective field. Elegant group is pioneer export company from the country Bangladesh for cotton export. So if they want to expand their market in globe, India will be the good choice for them, because we have enough population to have market for the apparels.