

PCD Pilot Statistical Annex Bangladesh

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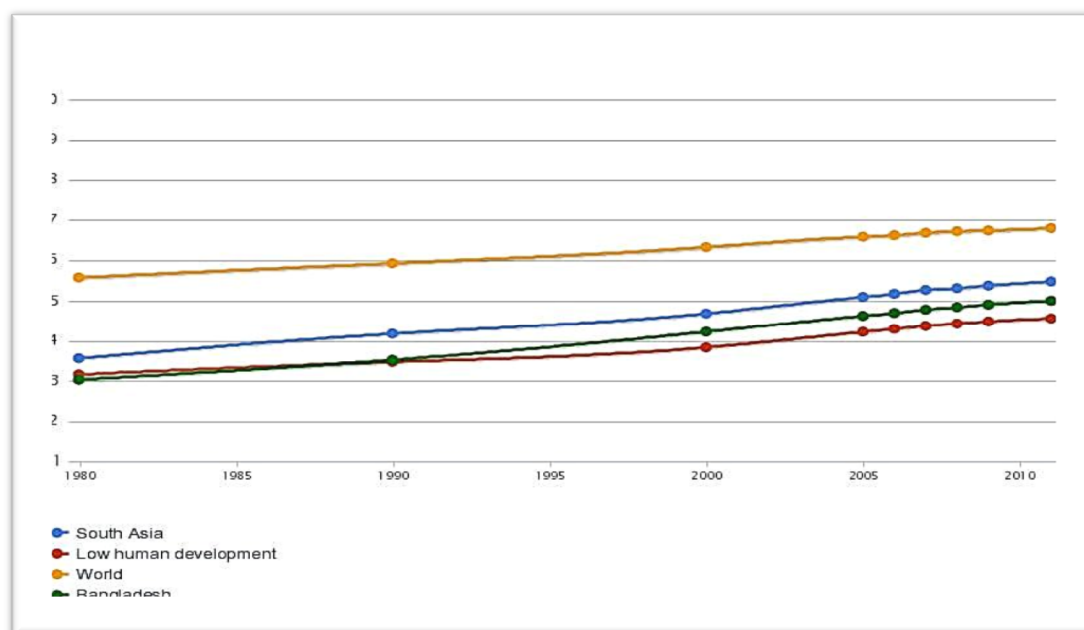
Key Development Indicators Bangladesh

1 Basic Development Indicators Bangladesh

Population in 2011 (million)	150.5 (16.7)	Human Development Index in 2011 (HDI)	0.500 (0.910)	GDP per capita in 2011(US\$)	735 (50.087)
Population growth (%)	1.1	2011 HDI rank of 187	146 (3)	GDP per capita: compound growth rate, current \$, 2000-2011	6.6% (17.7%)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.9 (80.7)	Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	55.9% (n.a.)	Population living below \$1.25 PPP per day ¹ (%)	49.6%
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)	52 (4)	Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%) ²	48.7% (98.7%)	\$ 2.00 PPP per day (%)	81.3%
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)	340 (9)	Ecological footprint ³ consumption (global hectares per capita)	0.6 (6.2)	Income Gini coefficient ⁴	31.0 (n.a.)
Public health expenditures as % of GDP (2010)	1.2 (9.4)	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes per carbon) ⁵	0.1 (2.9)	Palma ⁶ income distribution ratio in 2010	1.078
Urban population (% total)	28.6% (83.3%)	Net aid per capita in 2010 (US\$)	9.5	Palma ratio in 1990	1.272

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2012, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/BGD.html>. Between () are the comparable data for the Netherlands, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/NLD.html>. Source for the Palma ratios: THE 'PALMA' AS A POLICY-RELEVANT MEASURE OF INEQUALITY, Alex Cobham and Andy Sumner, 15 March 2013, annex 1, <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/aboutkings/worldwide/initiatives/global/intdev/people/Sumner/Cobham-Sumner-15March2013.pdf>

1.1 Human Development Index: Trends 1980 – present for Bangladesh



Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2012, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/BGD.html>

¹ Percentage of the population living below the international poverty line \$1.25 (in purchasing power parity terms) a day.

² The number of students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary education, regardless of age, as % of the population of theoretical school age for the 3 levels.

³ Amount of biologically productive land and sea area that a country requires to produce the resources it consumes and to absorb the waste it generates.

⁴ Measure of the deviation of the distribution of income (or consumption) among individuals or households within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality.

⁵ Human-originated carbon dioxide emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels, gas flaring and the production of cement, divided by midyear population.

Includes CO₂ emitted by forest biomass through depletion of forest areas.

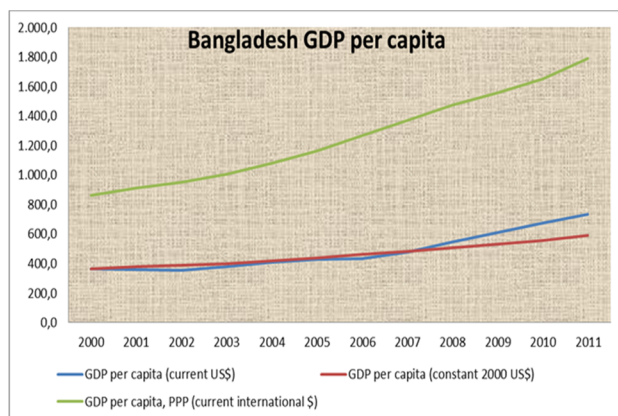
⁶The Palma ratio is the ratio of the top 10% of population's share of gross national income (GNI), divided by the poorest 40% of the population's share of GNI. It is a good indicator of the extent of inequality in a country and particularly relevant to a poverty reduction policy in view of the remarkable stability of the middle class capture across countries of the GNI.

Key Development Indicators Bangladesh

1.2 GDP Indicators for Bangladesh and Composition of its GDP

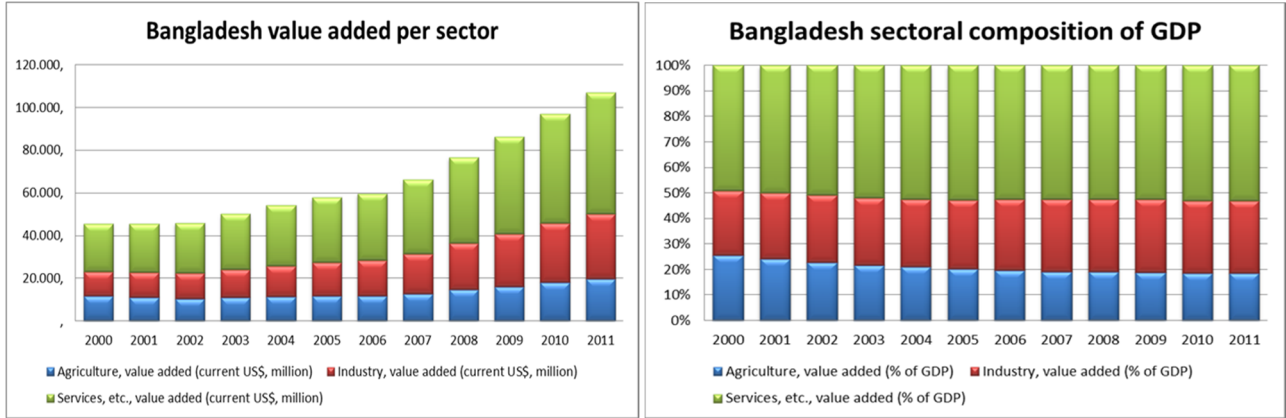
Bangladesh: basic indicators	Average 2000-2004	Average 2005-2008	Average 2006-2009	2010	2011	Growth rate 2000-11	Sparkline 2000-2011
GDP (current US\$, million)	50.031,7	67.537,1	74.807,7	100.357,	110.612,1	8,1%	
GDP (constant 2000 US\$, million)	52.200,4	67.627,7	71.837,3	82.979,5	88.507,8	5,9%	
Agriculture, value added (current US\$, million)	11.055,7	12.660,9	13.791,3	18.040,1	19.718,	4,9%	
Industry, value added (current US\$, million)	12.595,9	18.252,8	20.502,3	27.617,8	30.548,4	9,3%	
Services, etc., value added (current US\$, million)	24.566,5	34.150,3	37.896,9	51.395,3	56.716,8	8,8%	
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	23,0	19,5	19,1	18,6	18,4		
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	26,1	28,0	28,4	28,5	28,6		
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	50,9	52,5	52,5	53,0	53,0		
Agriculture, value added (annual % growth)	3,5	3,7	4,2	5,2	5,0		
Industry, value added (annual % growth)	7,0	8,3	7,8	6,5	8,2		
Services, etc., value added (annual % growth)	5,5	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,6		
GDP per capita (current US\$)	372,5	471,4	516,2	674,9	735,0	6,6%	
GDP per capita growth constant US\$ (annual %)	3,6	5,0	5,1	4,9	5,4	3,9	
GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$)	388,6	472,3	496,1	558,1	588,1	4,5%	
GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)	960,1	1.318,5	1.416,6	1.651,8	1.788,3	6,9%	

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/>



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/>

Key Development Indicators Bangladesh



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/>

2 Result Chain Trade in Manufactures, Services and Financial Flows

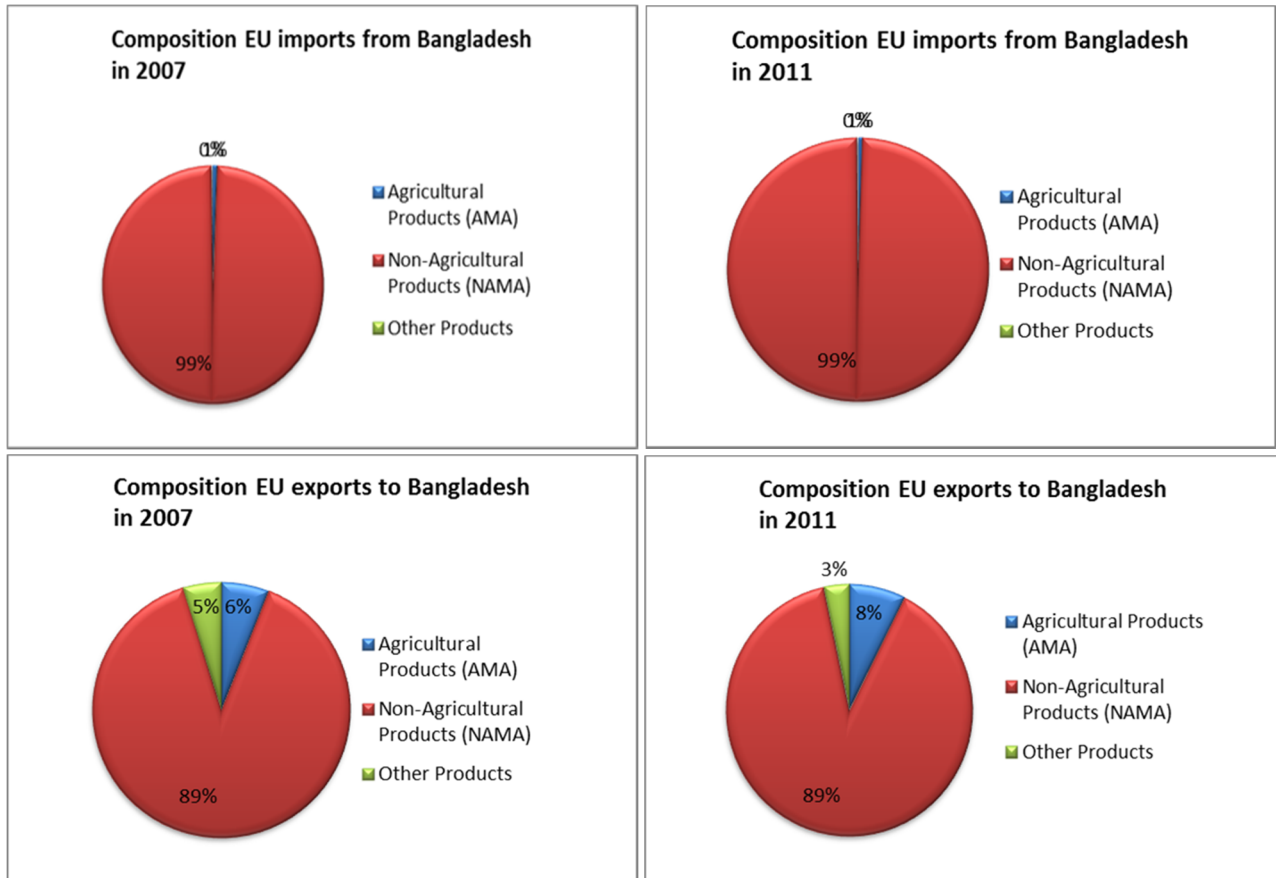
2.1 Trade: EU/NL Trade Outcomes with Bangladesh

2.1.1 EU Imports from Bangladesh in 2007-2011: Value and Product Composition

EU Imports from Bangladesh SITC Rev.3 (UN, WTO/ITS) & AMA/NAMA WTO product groups	2007		2009		2011		Average Growth Rate 2007-2011
	Mio euro	%	Mio euro	%	Mio euro	%	
Total	5.125,0	100,0%	5.848,7	100,0%	8.584,9	100,0%	13,8%
1000 - Primary products	230,4	4,5%	240,0	4,1%	328,9	3,8%	9,3%
1100 - Agricultural products (Food (incl. Fish) & Raw Materials)	224,3	4,4%	229,1	3,9%	321,0	3,7%	9,4%
1200 - Fuels and mining products	6,1	0,1%	10,9	0,2%	7,9	0,1%	6,4%
2000 - Manufactures	4.882,7	95,3%	5.600,0	95,7%	8.245,9	96,1%	14,0%
• 2100 - Iron and steel	0,0	0,0%	0,1	0,0%	2,0	0,0%	284,8%
• 2200 - Chemicals	9,7	0,2%	5,5	0,1%	6,0	0,1%	-11,5%
• 2300 - Other semi-manufactures	87,7	1,7%	46,0	0,8%	74,5	0,9%	-4,0%
• 2400 - Machinery and transport equipment	28,8	0,6%	38,1	0,7%	84,7	1,0%	31,0%
• 2410 - Office and telecommunication equipment	2,3	0,0%	2,6	0,0%	2,3	0,0%	-0,1%
• 2420 - Transport equipment	22,0	0,4%	33,5	0,6%	80,1	0,9%	38,0%
• 2430 - Other machinery	4,5	0,1%	2,0	0,0%	2,4	0,0%	-14,6%
• 2500 - Textiles	254,2	5,0%	241,2	4,1%	379,9	4,4%	10,6%
• 2600 - Clothing	4.412,3	86,1%	5.156,0	88,2%	7.527,5	87,7%	14,3%
• 2700 - Other manufactures	89,9	1,8%	113,0	1,9%	171,3	2,0%	17,5%
3000 - Other products	10,5	0,2%	8,7	0,1%	9,1	0,1%	-3,5%
Agricultural Products (AMA)	30,8	0,6%	32,3	0,6%	43,5	0,5%	9,0%
Non-Agricultural Products (NAMA)	5.082,4	99,2%	5.808,8	99,3%	8.531,3	99,4%	13,8%
Other Products	11,8	0,2%	7,6	0,1%	10,2	0,1%	-3,7%

Sources: EUROSTAT (Comext, Statistical regime 4); World excluding Intra-EU trade and European Union: 27 members, IMF Direction of Trade Statistics and DG Trade European Commission, <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/creating-opportunities/bilateral-relations/statistics/>

Bangladesh Result Chain Trade, Services and Financial Flows

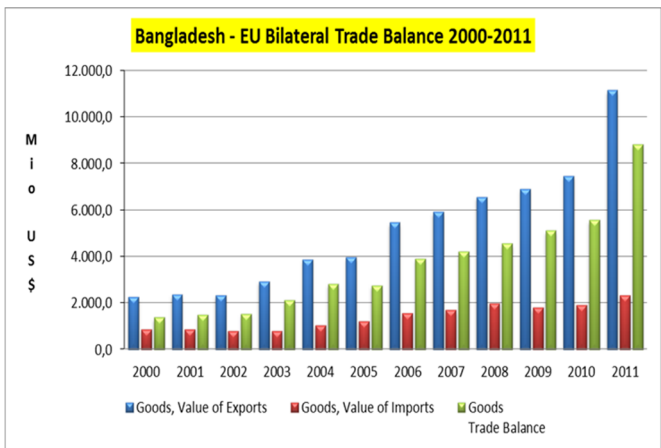
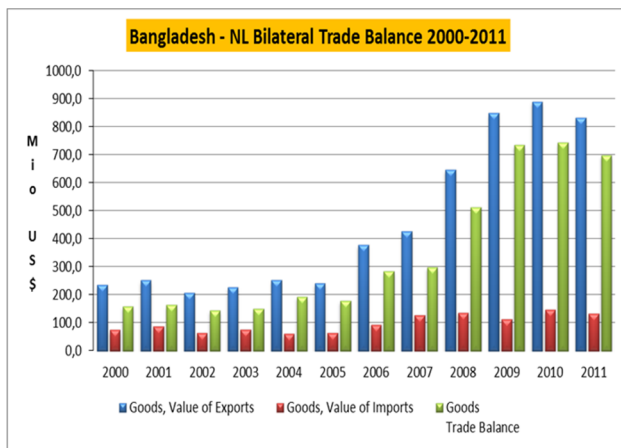


Sources: EUROSTAT (Comext, Statistical regime 4); World excluding Intra-EU trade and European Union: 27 members, IMF Direction of Trade Statistics and DG Trade, European Commission, <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/creating-opportunities/bilateral-relations/statistics/>

2.1.2 Bilateral Trade Balance between Bangladesh and the EU/Netherlands

Trade Balance: Value of Exports from Bangladesh to EU/NL and Value of Imports by Bangladesh from EU/NL (millions US\$)							
	Average 2000-04	Average 2005-08	Average 2006-09	2009	2010	2011	Sparkline 2000-2011
Goods exports to NL	235,0	423,3	574,8	847,6	890,2	831,9	
Goods imports from NL	72,8	105,0	117,1	111,4	146,2	133,3	
Goods Trade Balance with NL	162,2	318,3	457,7	736,2	744,0	698,6	
Goods exports to EU	2.762,8	5.487,5	6.222,9	6.921,3	7.483,8	11.165,7	
Goods imports from EU	882,4	1.617,6	1.763,1	1.803,7	1.908,1	2.329,2	
Goods Trade Balance with EU	1.880,4	3.869,9	4.459,8	5.117,5	5.575,7	8.836,6	

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics, <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/>



Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics, <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/>

2.1.3 10 Major Exports Products of Bangladesh to Netherlands

10 Major Exports Products of Bangladesh to Netherlands in 2010 and Applied Tariff Rates						
HS12 chapter	Product description	milions US\$	% bilateral exports	EBA tariff	EU GSP tariff	MFN applied
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	367,12	41,2	0%	9.4%	11.8%
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	131,49	14,8	0%	9.2%	11.5%
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks and other aquatic invertebrates	36,63	4,1	0%	6.0%	10.9%
63	Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	33,03	3,7	0%	8.2%	10.2%
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	12,91	1,5	0%	17.2%	61.1%
64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	9,92	1,1	0%	6.9%	11%
96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7,30	0,8	0%	0%	4.2%
53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	6,67	0,7	0%	2.6%	3.3%
72	Iron and steel	1,96	0,2	0%	0.1%	0.3%
84	Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	1,01	0,1	0%	0%	1.3%
	Total goods exports	890,2				

Source: ITC, Macmap Trade Bangladesh – Netherlands 2010, www.macmap.org

2.1.4 Bangladesh Major Trade Partners in 2011

The Major Export Partners of Bangladesh (Value of Goods, millions US\$)					The Major Import Partners of Bangladesh (Value of Goods, millions US\$)				
Rank	Country	2010	2011	Export share 2011	Rank	Country	2010	2011	Import share 2011
1	EU	7.483,8	11.165,7	48,3	1	Developing Asia	12.252,5	16.883,7	46,6
2	USA	3.247,5	3.824,2	16,6	2	China, P.R.	4.681,4	6.575,2	18,2
3	Germany	2.074,9	3.251,3	14,1	3	India	3.859,8	4.870,3	13,5
4	UK	1.243,9	1.982,0	8,6	4	Middle East	2.319,1	3.492,7	9,7
5	France	997,7	1.450,9	6,3	5	EU	1.908,1	2.329,2	6,4
6	Developing Asia	808,1	1.118,9	4,8	6	Malaysia	1.316,0	1.766,3	4,9
7	Italy	561,2	869,7	3,8	7	Singapore	1.492,8	1.431,4	4,0
8	Spain	507,4	836,4	3,6	8	Japan	1.162,7	1.430,7	4,0
9	Netherlands	890,2	831,9	3,6	9	Korea, Rep.	965,5	1.333,7	3,7
10	Canada	552,8	783,3	3,4	10	Kuwait	857,4	1.332,3	3,7
	World	16.497,0	23.099,9	100,0		World	27.812,8	36.192,7	100,0
					42	Netherlands	146,2	133,3	0,4

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/>

2.2 Bangladesh Trade Policy and Trade Outcomes

2.2.1 Basic Trade Indicators

Bangladesh					
BASIC INDICATORS					
Population (thousands, 2011)	150 494	Rank in world trade, 2011	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	
GDP (million current US\$, 2011)	110 612	Merchandise	68	61	
GDP (million current PPP US\$, 2011)	269 127	excluding intra-EU trade	47	43	
Current account balance (million US\$, 2011)	244	Commercial services	105	70	
Trade per capita (US\$, 2009-2011)	341	excluding intra-EU trade	79	51	
Trade to GDP ratio (2009-2011)	50,6				
			<i>Annual percentage change</i>		
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011	
Real GDP (2005=100)	144	6	6	7	
Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	200	12	1	30	
Imports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	175	10	1	33	

Tariffs and duty free imports					
Tariff binding coverage (%)			15,5		
MFN tariffs	<u>Final bound</u>	<u>Applied 2011</u>			
Simple average of import duties					
All goods	169,3	14,4			
Agricultural goods (AOA)	192,4	17,2			
Non-agricultural goods	39,7	14,0			
Non <i>ad-valorem</i> duties (% total tariff)	0,0	0,4			
MFN duty free imports (% , 2007)					
in agricultural goods (AOA)			27,8	Import duties collected (% , 2005-2007)	
in non-agricultural goods			16,6	in total tax revenue	39,1
Services sectors with GATS commitments	9		to total imports	11,8	

Source: WTO, trade profile Bangladesh, <http://stat.wto.org/CountryProfile/WSDBCountryPFHome.aspx?Language=E>

2.2.2 Bangladesh Merchandise Trade Outcomes: Size and Composition

MERCHANDISE TRADE Bangladesh		<i>Value</i>	<i>Annual percentage change</i>		
		2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Merchandise exports, f.o.b. (million US\$)		24 436	17	27	27
Merchandise imports, c.i.f. (million US\$)		36 188	17	27	30
		2011 a			2011 a
Share in world total exports		0,13	Share in world total imports		0,20
Breakdown in economy's total exports			Breakdown in economy's total imports		
By main commodity group (ITS)			By main commodity group (ITS)		
Agricultural products		5,2	Agricultural products		22,6
Fuels and mining products		1,1	Fuels and mining products		10,3
Manufactures		93,6	Manufactures		59,8
By main destination			By main origin		
1. European Union (27)		51,2	1. China		15,6
2. United States		25,7	2. India		13,2
3. India		4,0	3. European Union (27)		9,7
4. Canada		3,5	4. Kuwait		7,2
5. China		1,7	5. Indonesia		5,1

Source: WTO, trade profile Bangladesh, <http://stat.wto.org/CountryProfile/WSDBCountryPFHome.aspx?Language=E>

2.2.3 Bangladesh Trade Integration Indicators

Trade Integration Indicators (% of GDP)	Bangladesh			Low Income	Nether-lands
	2000-04	2005-08	2006-09	2006-09	2006-09
Trade integration (exports+imports)	36.29	47.82	46.80	95.28	127.2
• Goods trade integration	31.23	41.58	40.11	67.42	103.9
• Services trade integration	5.07	6.25	6.64	27.88	23.22
Export integration (goods+services)	15.27	20.16	20.08	38.74	67.85
Goods exports	13.47	17.92	17.82	28.43	55.51
○ Agricultural exports	1.03	1.32	1.41	7.45	9.82
○ Food exports	0.88	1.04	1.11	5.72	8.23
○ Non-agricultural exports	12.45	15.73	17.25	20.94	53.62
○ Manufactured exports	12.33	15.56	17.05	8.32	34.99
○ Fuel exports	0.04	0.12	0.14	5.39	6.79
○ Ores and metals exports	0.01	0.05	0.06	5.39	1.49
Services exports	1.79	2.26	2.36	10.24	12.33
Import integration (goods+services)	21.02	27.63	26.62	56.53	59.32
Goods imports	17.75	23.66	22.30	38.92	48.48
○ Agricultural imports	4.18	4.97	5.53	7.43	6.49
○ Food imports	2.96	3.39	3.90	6.93	5.69
○ Non-agricultural imports	13.57	17.06	17.80	33.23	51.04
○ Manufactured imports	11.35	13.85	14.09	23.99	32.87
○ Fuels imports	1.37	2.55	2.97	7.99	8.97
○ Ores and metals imports	0.38	0.68	0.74	0.65	1.60
Services imports	3.27	4	4.32	17.64	10.94

Source: World Bank, World Trade Indicators, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE>

2.2.4 Overall Trade Restrictiveness of the Market of Bangladesh

Trade Restrictiveness and Market Access	Bangladesh		
Time Period	2000-2004	2005-2008	2006-09
Trade Restrictiveness Indices (TRIs) for imports into Bangladesh			
TTRI (MFN applied tariff) - All Goods	20.11	15.11	11.33
• TTRI (MFN applied tariff) - Agricultural (AoA) Goods	14.66	9.68	9.33
• TTRI (MFN applied tariff) - Non-Agricultural Goods	21.23	16.30	11.63
OTRI (MFN applied tariff+NTMs) All Goods	27.66	23.71	20.40
• OTRI (MFN applied tariff+NTMs) - Agricultural (AoA) Goods	39.24	38.79	42.17
• OTRI (MFN applied tariff+NTMs) - Non-Agricultural Goods	25.27	21.36	17.14
TTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs) - All Goods	..	12.11	10.61
• TTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs) - Agricultural (AoA) Goods	..	8.97	7.93
• TTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs) - Non-Agricultural Goods	..	12.60	11
OTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs+NTMs) - All Goods	..	21.62	20.14
• OTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs+NTMs) - Agricultural (AoA) Goods	..	43.82	43.64
• OTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs+NTMs) - Non-Agricultural Goods	..	18.32	16.73

Source: World Bank, World Trade Indicators, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE>

Definitions:

- **Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index or OTRI** captures the trade policy distortions that each country imposes on its import bundle. It measures the uniform tariff equivalent of the country tariff and non-tariff barriers (NTB) that would generate the same level of import value for the country in a given year. Tariffs can be based on the MFN tariffs which applied to all trading partners, or the applied tariffs, which takes into account the bilateral trade preferences.
- **Tariff-only Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (OTRI_T)**: The OTRI_T is the OTRI that only focuses on tariffs of each country. No NTBs are considered in the calculation of OTRI_T. Similar to OTRI, tariffs can be based on both MFN and applied (preferential) tariffs.
- **Market Access Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (MAOTRI)**: The MAOTRI captures the trade policy distortions imposed by the trading partners of each country on its export bundle. It measures the uniform tariff equivalent of the partner country tariff and non-tariff barriers (NTB) that would generate the same level of export value for the country in a given year. Tariffs can be based on the MFN tariffs which applied to all trading partners, or the Applied tariffs, which takes into account the bilateral trade preferences.
- **Tariff-only Market Access Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (MAOTRI_T)**: The MAOTRI_T is the MAOTRI that only focuses on the tariffs of the trading partners of each country. No NTBs are considered in the calculation of MAOTRI_T. Similar to MAOTRI, tariffs can be based on both MFN and applied tariffs.

2.2.5 Product and Market Diversification of Bangladesh

Product and Market Diversification of Bangladesh	Bangladesh			Netherlands	EU 27
	2000-04	2005-08	2006-09	2006-09	2006-09
No. of products exported	111	134	..	258	252
Share of top 5 exports products of total goods exports	30.35	31.07
Export product concentration index	39.92	39.70	39.84	12.10	12.89
Share of top 5 export markets of total goods exports	..	54.15	53.67	61.77	50.90
Export market destination concentration index	40.62	23.75	23.05	27.69	22.09

Source: World Bank, World Trade Indicators, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE>

Notes:

- **Number of products** is calculated at the 3-digit SITC, Revision 3 level, and includes only those products whose value exceeds \$ 100,000 or 0.3 percent of the country's total exports, whichever one is smaller.
- **Share of Top 5 Exports Products of Total Goods Exports/ Imports** measures the total value of the largest (by value) five major export products of a country divided by the value of total goods exports at SITC 3-digit level, Revision 3.
- **Export Product Concentration Index (0-100, most concentrated)** represents the Herfindahl-Hirschmann index measure of the degree of export product concentration within a country. Calculated at the SITC 3 digit level, Revision 3.
- **Export Market Concentration Index (0-100, most concentrated)** represents the Herfindahl-Hirschmann index measure of the degree of concentration of exports markets of a country. Calculation of the concentration indices is based on SITC revision 3, at the 3 digit level and includes products whose national export or import value is higher than 100.000 or represents more than 0.3% of total national exports.

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2.2.6 Bangladesh Trade Policy: Tariffs and Imports (Summary and Ranges)

Part A1		Bangladesh Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges								1995
Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since			Total	1995	
Simple average final bound		169,3	192,4	39,7	Binding coverage:			Total	15.5	
Simple average MFN applied	2011	14,4	17,2	14,0				Non-Ag	2.7	
Trade weighted average					Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)				0	
Imports in billion US\$					Ag: Special safeguards (in %)				0	
Frequency distribution		Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV in %
Tariff lines and import values (in %)										
Agricultural products										
Final bound		0	0	0	0.7	0.2	3.8	0	95.2	0
MFN applied	2011	10.0	13.3	0	20.1	56.5	0	0	0	0
Imports										
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.5	0	0.1	0
MFN applied	2011	3.1	31.7	0.2	27.4	37.6	0	0	0	0.4
Imports										

Source: WTO tariff profile Bangladesh, <http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfile/WSDBTariffPFReporter.aspx?Language=E>

2.2.7 Tariffs and Imports by Product Groups

Part A2		Bangladesh Tariffs and imports by product groups							
Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	194.4	0	200	100	20.7	3.8	25		
Dairy products	157.5	0	200	100	24.0	0	25		
Fruit, vegetables, plants	193.4	0	200	100	20.1	2.4	25		
Coffee, tea	187.5	0	200	100	21.8	0	25		
Cereals & preparations	196.2	0	200	100	14.5	13.1	25		
Oilseeds, fats & oils	193.8	0	200	98.7	10.6	31.3	25		
Sugars and confectionery	190.6	0	200	100	18.8	25.0	25		
Beverages & tobacco	200.0	0	200	100	25.0	0	25		
Cotton	200.0	0	200	100	3.5	30.0	5		
Other agricultural products	190.2	0	200	100	11.5	16.0	25		
Fish & fish products	106.0	0	200	4.3	23.3	5.2	25		
Minerals & metals	35.6	12.5	50	0.9	13.6	3.1	25		
Petroleum	-	-	-	0	17.3	0	25		
Chemicals	47.4	0	200	2.8	10.9	5.1	25		
Wood, paper, etc.	40.9	0	50	4.3	16.0	8.8	25		
Textiles	37.5	0	50	0.6	19.9	0	25		
Clothing	-	-	-	0	24.5	0	25		
Leather, footwear, etc.	3.0	0	3	0.6	14.9	0.6	25		
Non-electrical machinery	48.6	0	125	5.7	5.8	0.9	25		
Electrical machinery	26.5	0	50	0.8	13.8	0.3	25		
Transport equipment	20.1	0	50	9.8	12.8	11.7	25		
Manufactures, n.e.s.	22.1	0	50	5.9	13.5	3.2	25		

Source: WTO tariff profile Bangladesh, <http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfile/WSDBTariffPFReporter.aspx?Language=E>

2.2.8 Bangladesh Exports to Major Trading Partners and Duties Faced.

Part B		Bangladesh Exports to major trading partners and duties faced								
Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of traded TL		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports		
	in million US\$		95% trade in no. of		Simple	Weighted	Weighted	TL in %	Value in %	
	Year	Value	HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit						
Agricultural products										
1. India	2010	45	10	16	24.3	23.6	10.4	78,9	36,5	
2. European Union	2010	45	11	29	13.0	11.0	11.0	100,0	100,0	
3. Nigeria	2010	32	1	1	12.5	19.4	0.0	0,0	0,0	
4. China	2010	17	2	3	13.5	10.0	0.6	10,0	0,2	
5. United States	2010	17	8	17	8.1	25.7	4.2	97,4	93,8	
Non-agricultural products										
1. European Union	2010	8.684	13	78	6.6	11.7	11.7	100,0	100,0	
2. United States	2010	4.252	10	69	8.6	15.4	0.0	40,9	4,4	
3. Turkey	2010	841	5	35	9.3	9.3	9.3	100,0	100,0	
4. Canada	2010	810	7	67	9.9	17.2	17.2	100,0	100,0	
5. India	2010	400	28	67	11.2	11.1	10.4	78,6	95,6	

Source: WTO tariff profile Bangladesh, <http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfile/WSDBTariffPFReporter.aspx?Language=E>

2.2.9 Bangladesh Major Export Products in 2011

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Bangladesh Top 10 Exported Products to the World in 2010 (at HS-6 level, US\$ thousand)				Top 3 Leading Importing Partners											
Product code	Description	Total Value	% total exports	Country 1	Value	% exports	Tariff Rate	Country 2	Value	% Exports	Tariff Rate	Country 3	Value	% exports	Tariff rate
61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted/crocheted	8.987.800	54,5%												
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted	3.220.335	19,5%	Germany	734.655	22,8%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	UK	369.323	11,5%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	France	350.099	10,9%	0,0% (9.6/12%)
611020	Pullovers, cardigans and articles of cotton, knitted	1.837.948	11,1%	Germany	411.730	22,4%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	USA	226.629	12,3%	16.5% (../16.5%)	France	211.156	11,5%	0,0% (9.6/12%)
611030	Pullovers, cardigans and articles of man-made fibres, knitted	1.130.089	6,9%	Germany	210.547	18,6%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	France	159.127	14,1%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	UK	119.556	10,6%	0,0% (9.6/12%)
610510	Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, knitted	573.750	3,5%	Germany	113.322	19,8%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	USA	72.160	12,6%	19,7% (../19.7%)	France	58.459	10,2%	0,0% (9.6/12%)
610462	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of cotton, knitted	357.636	2,2%	Germany	82.512	23,1%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	UK	47.091	13,2%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	USA	40.164	11,2%	
611120	Babies' garments and accessories, cotton, knitted/crocheted	286.545	1,7%	USA	62.305	21,7%	19.7% (../19.7%)	Germany	47.572	16,6%	0,0% (7.1/8.9%)	UK	30.463	10,6%	0,0% (7.1/8.9%)
610610	Womens/girls blouses and shirts, of cotton, knitted	213.534	1,3%	Germany	52.663	24,7%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	France	29.229	13,7%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	Spain	17.272	8,1%	0,0% (9.6/12%)
610821	Womens/girls briefs and panties, of cotton, knitted	144.015	0,9%	USA	83.490	58,0%	7.6% (../7.6%)	Canada	19.888	13,8%	0% (../18%)	Germany	13.499	9,4%	0,0% (9.6/12%)
62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted/ crocheted	7.154.539	43,4%												
620324	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	2.606.577	15,8%	USA	1.072.630	41,2%	0% (../7.5%)	Germany	400.721	15,4%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	UK	167.329	6,4%	0,0% (9.6/12%)
620462	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	1.249.340	7,6%	USA	481.233	38,5%	8.9% (../8.9%)	Germany	168.766	13,5%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	UK	112.944	9,0%	0,0% (9.6/12%)
620520	Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, not knitted	1.044.804	6,3%	USA	453.237	43,4%	8.7% (../8.7%)	Germany	139.475	13,3%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	UK	78.345	7,5%	0,0% (9.6/12%)
620630	Womens/girls blouses and shirts, of cotton, not knitted	281.819	1,7%	USA	107.238	38,1%	9% (../9%)	Germany	55.611	19,7%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	UK	18.157	6,4%	0,0% (9.6/12%)
620920	Babies garments and accessories of cotton, not knitted	236.117	1,4%	USA	109.310	46,3%	14.9% (../14.9%)	Germany	28.612	12,1%	0,0% (8.4/10.5%)	UK	21.916	9,3%	0,0% (8.4/10.5%)
620530	Mens/boys shirts, of man-made fibres, not knitted	204.698	1,2%	UK	68.028	33,2%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	USA	36.586	17,9%	12.2% (../12.2%)	Germany	22.264	10,9%	0,0% (9.6/12%)
620343	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of synthetic fibres, not knitted	181.639	1,1%	USA	92.228	50,8%	14.9% (../14.9%)	UK	25.400	14,0%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	Canada	18.714	10,3%	0% (../18%)

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Product code	Description	Total Value	% total exports	Country 1	Value	% exports	Tariff Rate	Country 2	Value	% Exports	Tariff Rate	Country 3	Value	% exports	Tariff rate
63	Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and textile	736.835	4,5%											0,0%	
630221	Printed bed-linen of cotton (excl. knitted or crocheted)	154.426	0,9%	Germany	42.482	27,5%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	France	26.771	17,3%	0,0% (9.6/12%)	Sweden	13.486	8,7%	0,0% (9.6/12%)
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks and other aquatic invertebrates	568.002	3,4%												
030613	Shrimps and prawns, frozen, in shell or not, incl. boiled in shell	444.430	2,7%	Belgium	99.975	22,5%	0,0% (7/20%)	USA	93.274	21,0%	0% (./0%)	UK	54.004	12,2%	0,0% (7/20%)
53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics	671.627	4,1%												
530710	Yarn of jute or of other textile bast fibres, single	215.682	1,3%	Turkey	92.562	42,9%	0% (./0%)	Iran	48.874	22,7%	10%	Egypt	17.273	8,0%	5%
530310	Jute and other textile bast fibres, excl. flax, hemp & ramie	207.609	1,3%	China	74.742	36,0%	0% (./5%)	Pakistan	56.218	27,1%	0%	India	43.064	20,7%	0% (./10%)
530720	Yarn of jute or of other textile bast fibres, multiple	184.942	1,1%	Turkey	83.309	45,0%	0% (./0%)	Belgium	27.085	14,6%	0,0%	Russia	15.017	8,1%	0% (./5%)
640399	Footwear, outer soles of rubber/plastics, leather uppers	124.563	0,8%	Japan	43.447	34,9%	8% (./8%)	Germany	15.236	12,2%	0,0% (11.9/17%)	France	13.273	10,7%	0,0% (11.9/17%)
	Total exports to the world	16.497.000	100%												

Source: ITC, Macmap trade Bangladesh – Top 200 exported products 2010, www.macmap.org.

* Where relevant, the tariff column shows the applied preferential rate for Bangladesh as least developed country and below it between brackets the GSP rate and the applied MFN rate.

2.2.10 Indicators of the Preferential Trade Status of Bangladesh

Trade Preferences Results for Bangladesh, %	2000-2004	2005-2008	2006-09
Rest-of-the-World Applied Tariffs (including preferences)	Applied by the ROW (including preferences) to exports of Bangladesh		
ROW Applied Tariff (incl. prefs) - Simple Average - All Goods	9.58	9.64	9.63
ROW Applied Tariff (incl. prefs) - Simple Average - Agricultural (AoA) Goods	9.08	11.38	14.61
ROW Applied Tariff (incl. prefs) - Simple Average - Non-Agricultural Goods	9.59	9.33	8.87
ROW Applied Tariff (incl. prefs) - Trade Weighted Average - All Goods	5.07	4.01	3.58
ROW Applied Tariff (incl. prefs) - Trade Weighted Average - Agricultural (AoA) Goods	10.55	8.03	7.17
ROW Applied Tariff (incl. prefs) - Trade Weighted Average - Non-Agricultural Goods	5.04	3.98	3.56
MFN-0 Export Value			
MFN-0 export value (% total exports) - All Goods ⁷	5.04	8.62	7.88
MFN-0 Export Value (% total exports) - Agricultural (AoA) Goods	14.69	26.14	22.19
MFN-0 Export Value (% total exports) - Non-Agricultural Goods	4.98	8.52	7.77
Preferential Trade			
No. of FTAs / CUs - Goods and Services	..	4.33	5
No. of FTAs / CUs - Goods	..	4.33	5
Preferential exports (EU-only) take-up rate ⁸	..	67.56	69.33
Preferential exports (US-only) take-up rate	..	75.35	73.07
Preferences (EU-only) utilization rate (% actual/potential value) ⁹	..	66.88	69.31
Preferences (US-only) utilization rate (% actual/potential value)	..	85.54	82.93
Preferences (EU-only) actual value (% of beneficiary country exports to EU) ¹⁰	..	7.82	8.02
Preferences (US-only) actual value (% of beneficiary country exports to US)	..	0.06	0.04
Share of trade with FTA/CU partners - Exports	0.00	6.74	7.15
Share of trade with FTA/CU partners - Imports	0.00	35.83	35.40

Source: World Bank, World Trade Indicators, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE>

⁷ Value of goods under MFN tariffs with zero rates as % of total exports and hence an indication of dependence of preferential trade arrangements.

⁸ Use of preferences in bilateral trade with EU and US calculated as ratio of value of exports that claimed preferences and value of exports potentially eligible for preferential duties at HS-8 level.

⁹ Use of preferences in bilateral trade with EU and US calculated as the ratio of actual value of all preferences and potential value of all preferences at HS-8 level.

¹⁰ Value of realized tariff savings from actually utilized US and EU preferences expressed as share of value of country's exports to the EU and US.

2.3 Technology Transfer and IPR Protection

2.3.1 Payments and Receipts of Royalties¹¹ and License Fees of the Netherlands and EU-27

Payments and Receipts of Royalties (million US\$)		2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
NL	Payments of royalties, etc.	2.171	10.052	14.311	18.221	20.038	20.696
NL	Receipts of royalties, etc	2.505	13.726	19.636	20.790	24.593	29.572
	Balance	334	3.674	5.325	2.569	4.555	8.876
EU-27	Payments of royalties, etc.		78.322	107.028	106.837	108.996	116.980
EU-27	Receipts of royalties, etc		61.923	75.878	81.437	85.472	93.832
	Balance		-16.399	-31.150	-25.400	-23.524	-23.148

Source: WTO, Time Series, Trade in Commercial Services, <http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/WSDStatProgramSeries.aspx?Language=E>

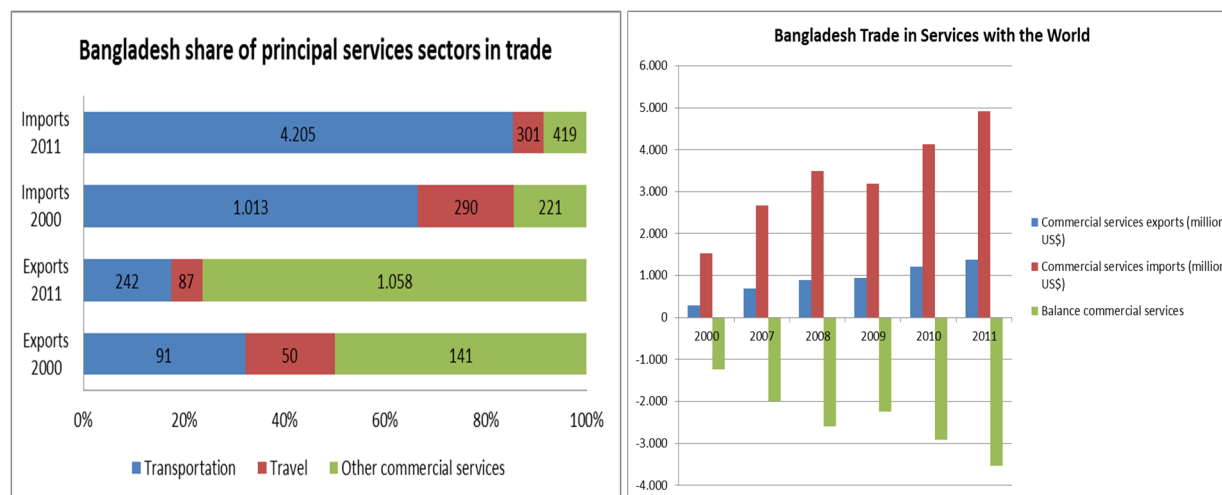
2.3.2 Payments and Receipts of Royalties by Bangladesh

Bangladesh: Payments and Receipts of Royalties (mln. US\$)		2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
BL	Payments of royalties, etc.	4	8	22	8	18	12
BL	Receipts of royalties, etc	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Balance	-4	-8	-22	-8	-17	-11

Source: WTO, Time Series, Trade in Commercial Services, <http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/WSDStatProgramSeries.aspx?Language=E>

¹¹ Royalties and licence fees, covering payments (imports) and receipts (exports) for the use of intangible non-financial assets and proprietary rights, such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, industrial processes, and franchises, etc.

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Source: WTO, Time Series, Trade in Commercial Services, <http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/WSDStatProgramSeries.aspx?Language=E>

2.5 Bangladesh: Ease of Doing Business

Ease of Doing Business in Bangladesh	2013 Rank	2012 Rank	Change	2008 Rank
	129	124	-5	107
Topic Rankings				
Starting a Business	95	89	-6	92
Dealing with Construction Permits	83	83	No change	116
Getting Electricity	185	185	No change	..
Registering Property	175	175	No change	171
Getting Credit	83	80	-3	48
Protecting Investors	25	24	-1	15
Paying Taxes	97	95	-2	81
Trading Across Borders	119	120	1	112
Enforcing Contracts	182	182	No change	175
Resolving Insolvency	119	116	-3	102

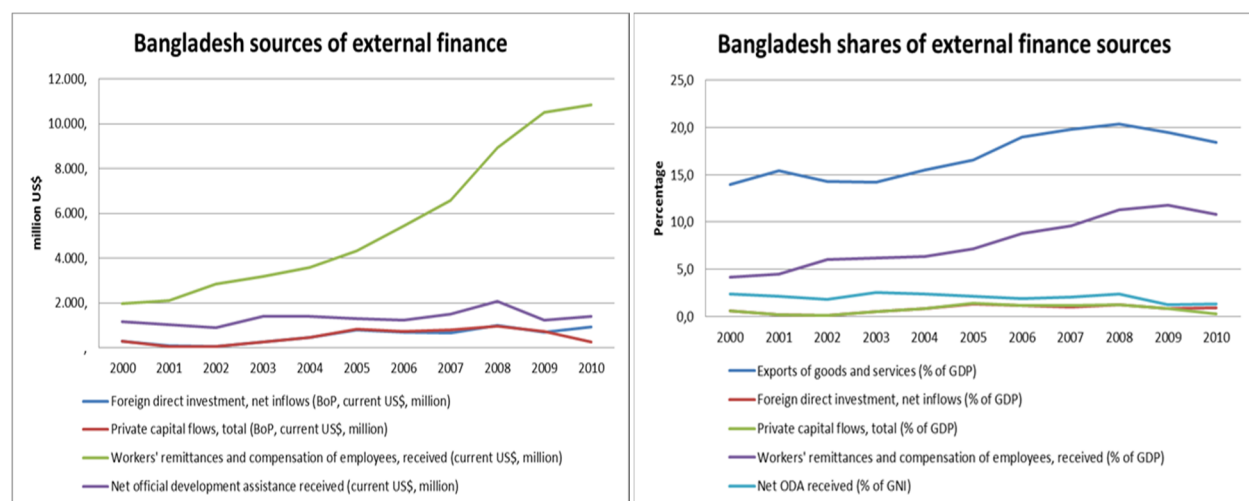
Source: World Bank Doing Business Report 2013, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/bangladesh>

2.6 Effective Aid for Trade

2.7 Stable Financial Flows for Development and Foreign Direct Investment

2.7.1 Bangladesh Sources of External Finance

Bangladesh Sources of External Finance (millions US\$)	2000- 4	2005-8	2006-9	2010	2011	Sparkline 2000-2010
Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$, million)	223,8	792,8	768,3	916,6	792,9	
Profit remittances on FDI (current US\$, million)	175,4	792,3	903,2	1.164,5		
Private capital flows, total (BoP, current US\$, million)	224,	830,3	808,9	258,1	849,9	
Royalty and license fees, payments (BoP, current US\$, million)	4,4	9,4	10,8	17,6	11,7	
Royalty and license fees, receipts (BoP, current US\$, million)	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,7	
Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (current US\$, million)	2.741,1	6.311,2	7.862,8	10.851,9		
Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, paid (current US\$, million)	5,7	6,5	7,1	9,4		
Net official development assistance and official aid received (current US\$, million)	1.186,3	1.531,5	1.508,2	1.415,		
Net bilateral aid flows from European Union institutions (current US\$, million)	55,5	118,8	132,2	188,7		
Net bilateral aid flows from Netherlands (current US\$, million)	48,6	78,1	80,5	78,6		
Net ODA received per capita (current US\$)	8,8	10,7	10,4	9,5		

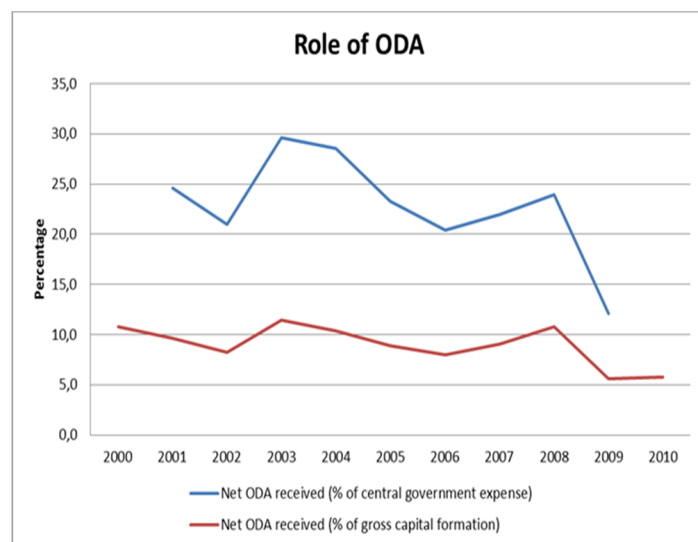


Source: IMF, Balance of Payments statistics, <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/QueryBuilder.aspx?key=1445290&s=322>

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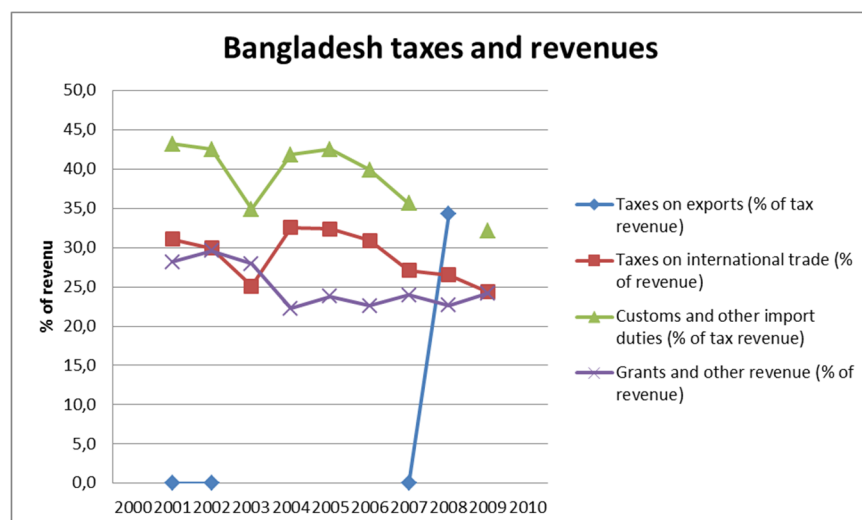
Bangladesh Sources of External Finance	2000- 04	2005-08	2006-09	2010	Sparkline 2000-2010
Net ODA received (% of central government expense)	25,9	22,4	19,6		
Net ODA received (% of gross capital formation)	10,1	9,2	8,4	5,8	
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	14,7	18,9	19,6	18,4	
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	0,4	1,2	1,0	0,9	
Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)	0,0	0,0		0,0	
Private capital flows, total (% of GDP)	0,4	1,2	1,1	0,3	
Workers' remittances received (% of GDP)	5,4	9,2	10,3	10,8	
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	2,3	2,1	1,9	1,3	

Source: IMF, Balance of Payments Statistics, <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/>



Source: IMF, Balance of Payments Statistics, <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/>

2.7.2 Bangladesh Shares of Sources of Government and Tax Revenues



Source: World Bank databank, <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/reports/tableview.aspx>

2.7.3 Bangladesh' Total Inward FDI Stock (end of year, millions of Euro)

Year	Inward FDI Stock (€ billions) UNCTAD WIR		Inward FDI stock (€ billions) IMF CDIS		US\$ per € end of year exchange rates
	Bangladesh	Ghana	Bangladesh	Ghana	
2010	4.54	6.81	4.64	4.48	1.3362
2009	3.66	4.56	3.69	3.25	1.4406
2008	3.46	3.51	n/a	n/a	1.3917
2007	2.99	2.47	n/a	n/a	1.4721
2006	2.99	2.11	n/a	n/a	1.3170
2005	2.95	1.84	n/a	n/a	1.1797

Sources: UNCTAD, World Investment Report, <http://www.unctad-docs.org/files/UNCTAD-WIR2012-Annexes-Tables-en.pdf>. IMF, Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS), <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/DataReport.aspx?c=11666795&d=33120&e=169311>. De Nederlandse Bank, <http://www.statistics.dnb.nl/index.jsp?lang=nl&todo=Koersen&service=show&data=21&type=yu&cur=e&s=1&begin1=1999&end1=2012>

2.7.4 Inward Direct Investment Positions in Bangladesh (Top 10 Counterpart Economies), as of end-2011, US dollars, Millions

Investment from:	Inward FDI Positions	Inward Equity Positions (Net)	Inward Debt Instruments Positions				
			_(Net)	Net Debt		Gross Debt Instruments	
				Inward Debt: Resident Financial Intermediaries (Net)	Inward Debt: Resident Enterprises that are not Financial Intermediaries (Net)	Inward Debt Instruments Liabilities of DIE to DI (Gross)	Inward Debt Instruments Assets of DIE in DI (Gross) (Reverse Investment)
Total Investment	6.331	5.614	717	23	693	820	103
United Kingdom	792	720	72	0	72	72	1
United States	730	723	7	0	7	7	0
Australia	585	586	-1	0	-1	0	1
Netherlands	489	400	90	31	59	90	1
China, P.R.: Hong Kong	457	320	137	0	137	149	12
Japan	455	413	42	0	42	51	9
Korea, Republic of	386	375	11	0	11	75	64
Egypt	296	145	152	0	152	152	0
United Arab Emirates	196	195	1	0	1	1	0
Pakistan	195	195	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	181	164	16	0	16	16	0
Norway	226	226	0	0	0	0	0

Source: IMF, Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS), <http://eiibray-data.imf.org/DataReport.aspx?c=11666795&d=33120&e=169311>

2.7.5 Bangladesh FDI Policies

Summary World Bank Report Investing Across Borders

Bangladesh is one of the most open countries to foreign equity ownership, as measured by the Investing Across Sectors indicators. The World Bank's Investing Across Sectors indicators measure overt statutory restrictions on foreign ownership of equity in new investment projects (greenfield FDI) and on the acquisition of shares in existing companies (mergers and acquisitions, M&As). The indexes take values from 0 to 100, where 100 denotes the absence of statutory ownership restrictions to FDI, and 0 means that foreign companies are not allowed to own equity in a sector or sector group. All of the 33 sectors covered by the indicators are fully open to foreign capital participation. In practice certain strategic sectors, including port and airport operation, railway freight transportation, and electricity transmission and distribution are dominated by publicly owned enterprises operating under monopolistic market structures, representing obstacles for foreign investors. Furthermore, registration of a foreign investment project with the Board of Investment (BOI) is currently only possible for investors in the manufacturing sectors. Investments in the service sectors do not enjoy the benefits associated with this registration (for example free repatriation of profits).

Bangladesh Result Chain Trade, Services and Financial Flows

Sector Group Bangladesh	Greenfield	M&A	Country score	IAB regional average
Mining, oil & gas	100	100	100.0	88.0
Agriculture & forestry	100	100	100.0	90.0
Light manufacturing	100	100	100.0	96.3
Telecom	100	100	100.0	94.8
Electricity	100	100	100.0	94.3
Banking	100	100	100.0	87.2
Insurance	100	100	100.0	75.4
Transport	100	100	100.0	79.8
Media	100	100	100.0	68.0
Construction, tourism & retail	100	100	100.0	96.7
Health care & waste management	100	100	100.0	100.0

<http://iab.worldbank.org/Data/Explore%20Economies/Bangladesh#/Investing-across-sectors>

2.7.6 FDI Stocks in Bangladesh from The Netherlands

Dutch FDI in Bangladesh (millions EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
FDI excluding SPVs*	n.a.	n.a.	63	65	68
FDI through SPVs	n.a.	n.a.	51	49	61
Total FDI in Bangladesh, including SPVs	n.a.	57	114	114	129

Source: Dutch Central Bank (DNB), tables 12.6 for FDI stocks ultimo year excluding FDI through SPVs and table 12.6.4. for stocks of FDI end-of-year including FDI through SPVs, <http://www.statistics.dnb.nl/betalingsbalans-en-extern-vermogen/index.jsp>.

*SPV: Special Purpose Vehicle (Bijzondere Financiële Instelling; BFI) are daughter companies, incorporated in the Netherlands, of foreign mother companies that act as a financial intermediary between the various parts of the multinational concern to which they belong. SPVs are all legal entities that have little or no employment, or operations, or physical presence in the jurisdiction in which they are created by their parent enterprises which are typically located in other jurisdictions. They are often used as devices to raise capital or to hold (intangible) assets and liabilities and usually do not undertake significant production.

2.7.7 Bilateral Tax and Investment Protection Treaties between the Netherlands and Bangladesh

On 13 July 1993, The Netherlands and Bangladesh signed a treaty avoiding double taxation (DTA) which entered into force on 8 June 1994. On 1 November 1994 a treaty on protection of foreign direct investments was signed which entered into force on 1 June 1996. The table below shows the level of withholding taxes agreed in the bilateral DTAs for various categories of financial flows (on dividend payments, interest and royalties) and compares these with the national tax rates on these financial flows in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Result Chain Trade, Services and Financial Flows

National tax rates and withholding tax rates in the Bilateral Double Taxation Agreement (DTA) with the Netherlands								
Treaty partner	Dividend payments (general)		Dividend Payments to eligible recipients		Interest Payments		Royalty Payments	
	DTA	National	DTA	National	DTA	National	DTA	National
Bangladesh	15	20-25	10	0		0-25	10	10

Source: Ministry of Finance, www.rijksoverheid.nl/.../kamerbrief...uitvoering...motie-braakhuis...g...

3 Result Chain for Food Security and Agricultural Development

3.1 Market Access in Netherlands/EU

3.2 Trade Restrictiveness of EU

3.3 Agricultural Subsidies and Trade-distorting Food Aid

3.4 Technology Transfer for Food Production and Food Processing

3.5 Food Security Related Development Aid

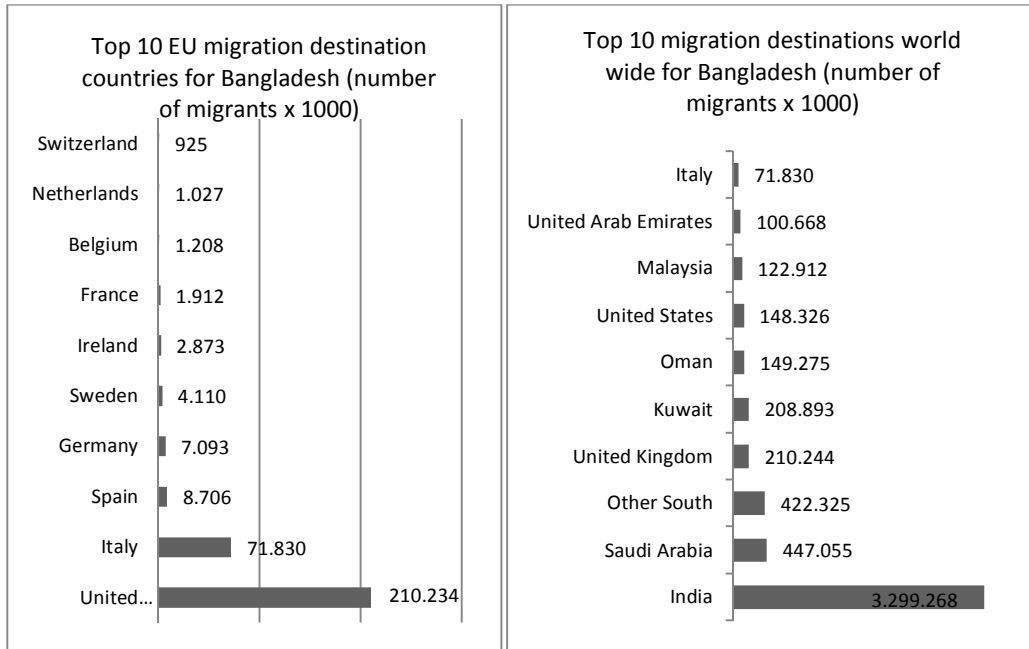
Jaar	Internationale Voedselhulp		Commerciële inkoop door de overheid		Totaal import overheid		Import particulieren sector		Totale voedselimport
	Rijst	Tarwe	Rijst	Tarwe	Rijst	Tarwe	Rijst	Tarwe	Totalen
2004/05*	27	262	72	30	72	30	1196	1786	3372
2005/06*	34	160	0	103	0	103	498	1767	2562
2006/07	25	66	0	121	0	121	695	1514	2421
2007/08	82	177	292	0	292	0	1681	1235	3467
2008/09	30	98	386	298	386	98	187	2030	3013
2009/10	4	56	52	445	4	56	37	2863	3449
2010/11	6	157	1264	777	1270	934	291	2818	5313

Imports of rice and wheat in 1000 m³. Source: Food Department Bangladesh

3.6 Sustainable Fisheries

4 Result Chain for Migration and Development

4.1 Openess of EU and the Netherlands to Labour Migration from Bangladesh

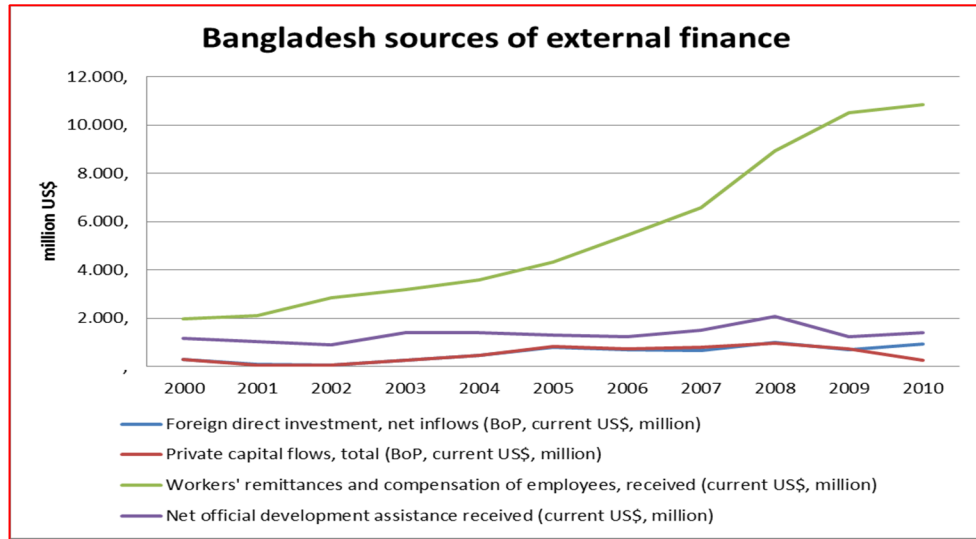


4.2 Promotion of High-Skilled Labour

4.3 Legal Circular Migration

4.4 Recruitment in Vulnerable Sectors

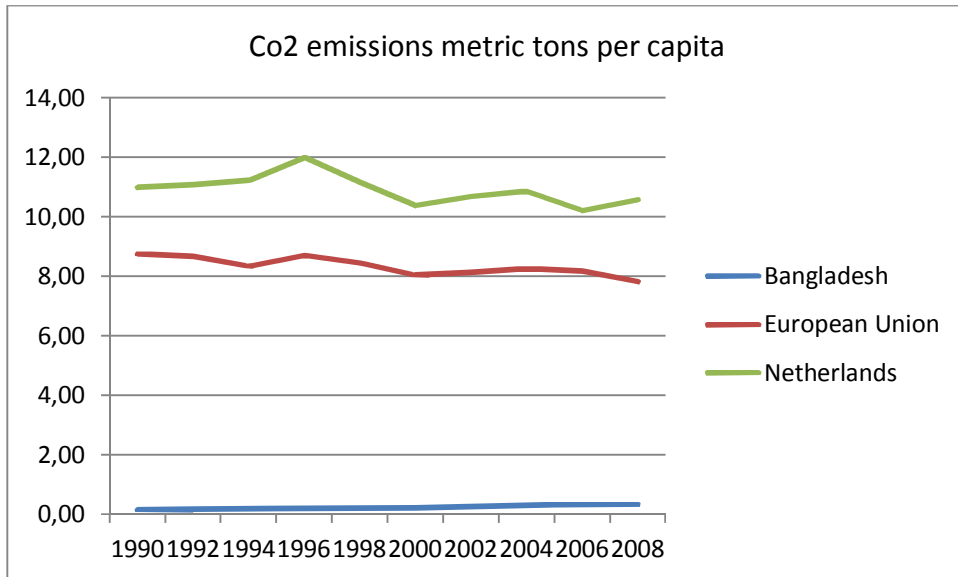
4.5 Promoting Remittances



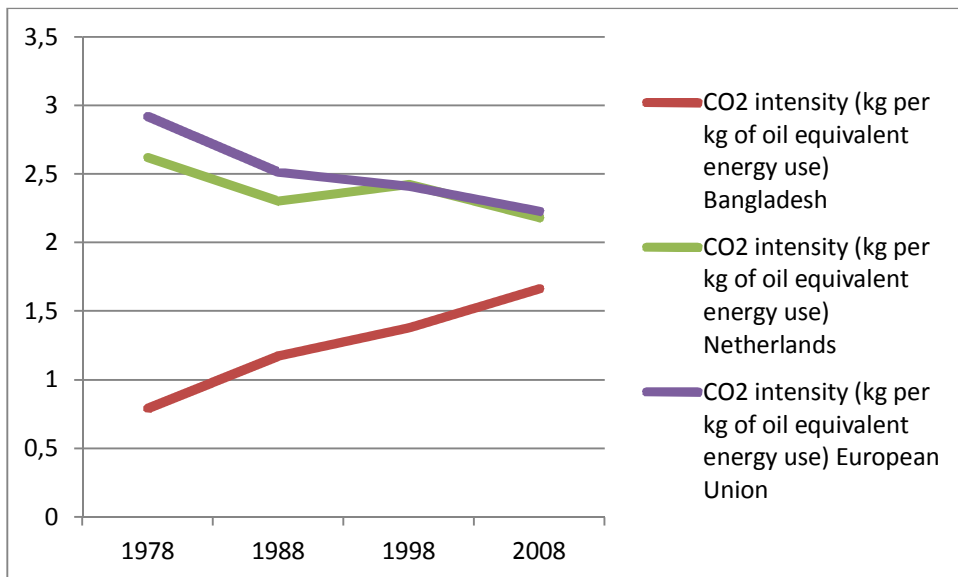
4.6 Knowledge Transfer and Engaging Diasporas

5 Result Chain for Climate Change and Energy

5.1 Mitigation of Adverse Impact of Climate Change on Development

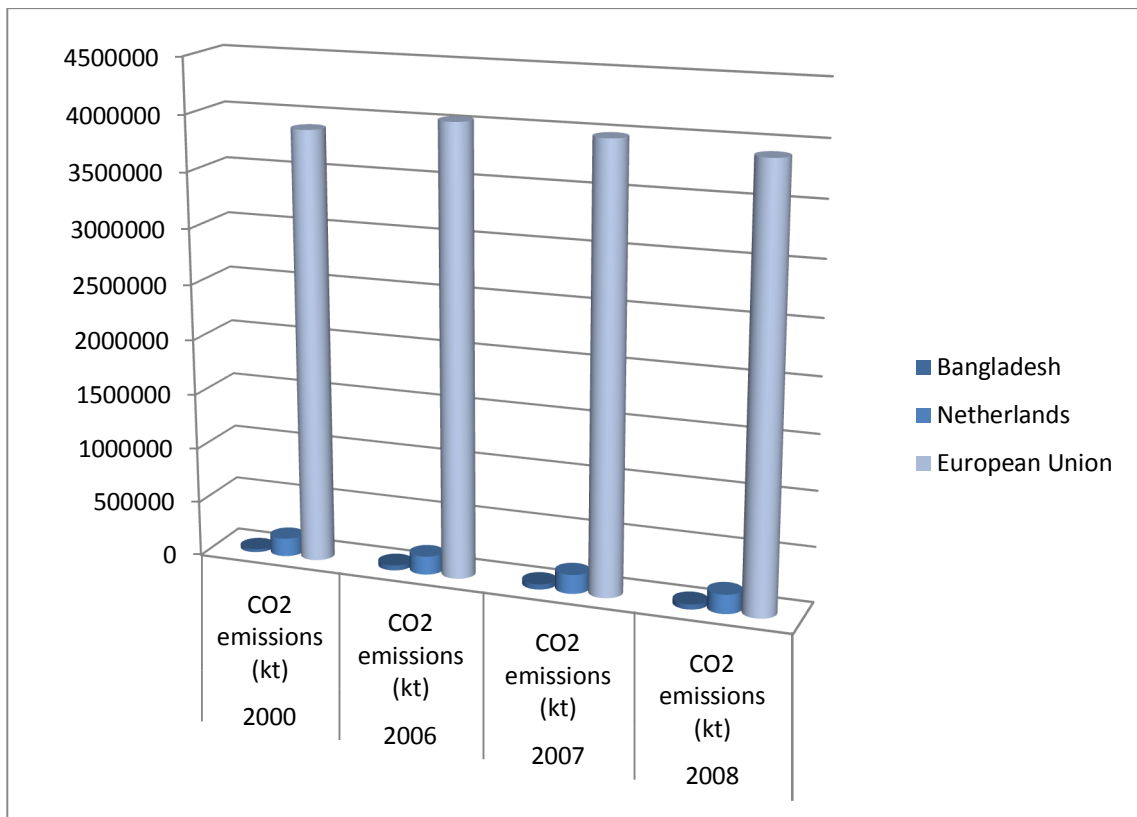
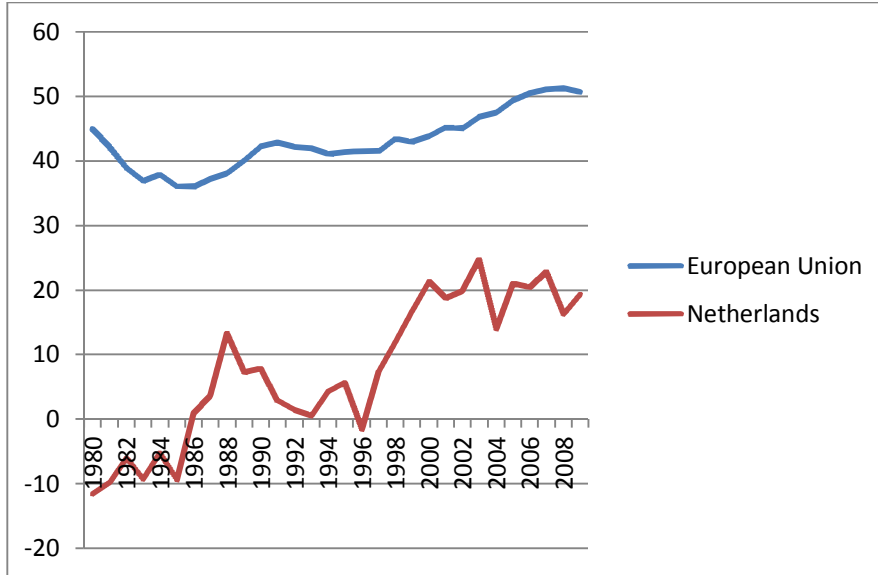


1. CO₂-emissions by the EU, the Netherlands and the Pilot Country
Source Worldbank data.

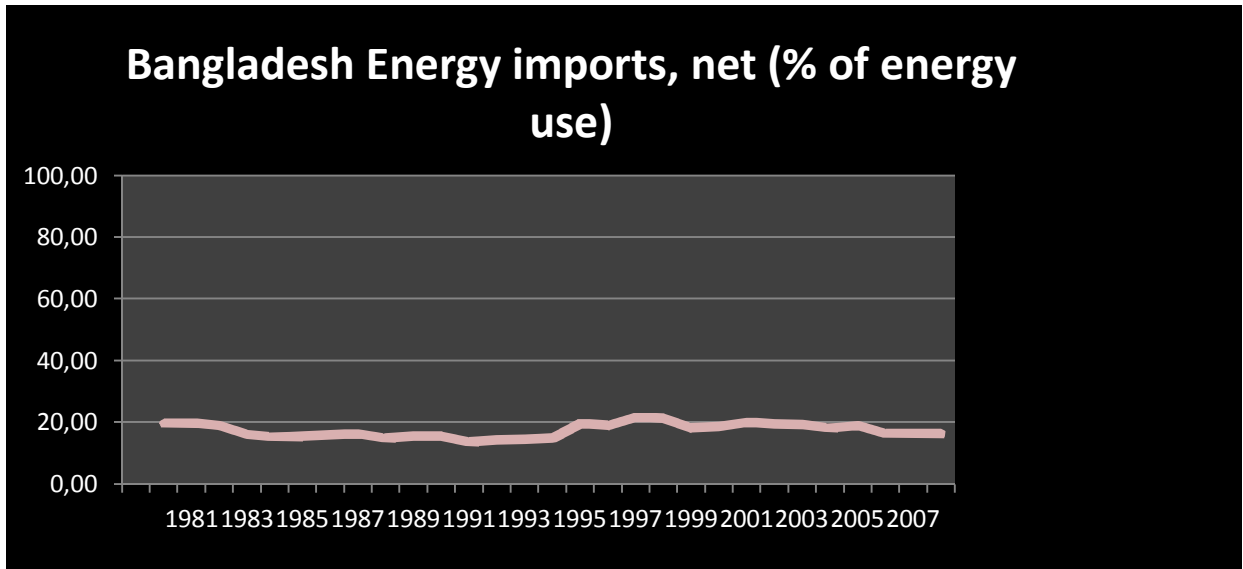


2. CO₂ intensity of energy use EU, NL and pilot country. (Source: Worldbank data)

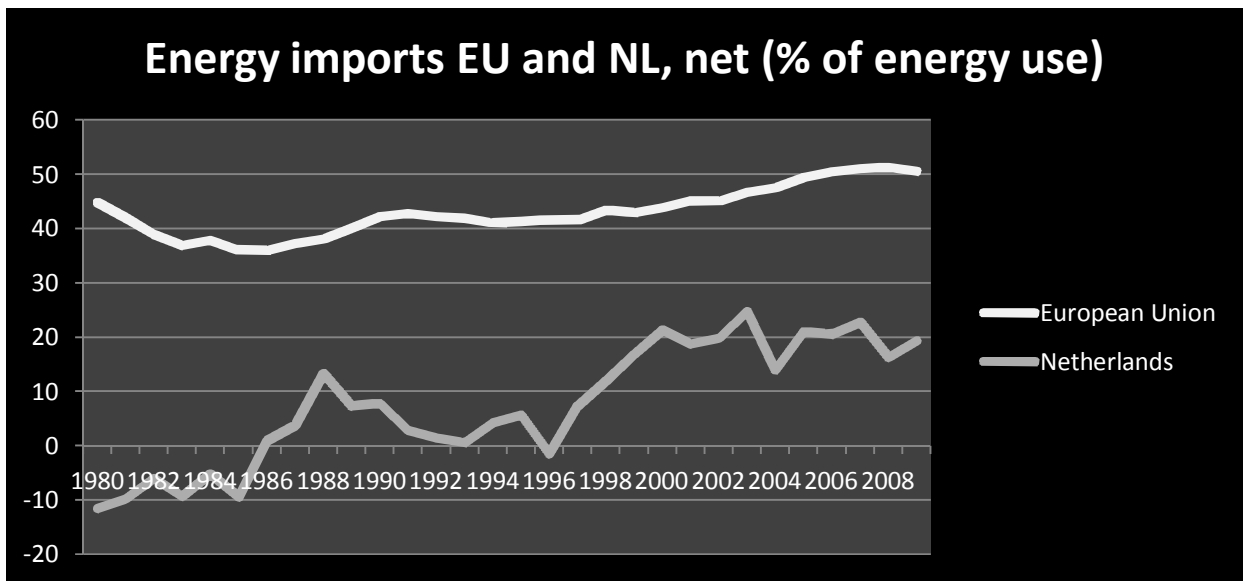
Bangladesh Result Chain for Climate Change and Energy



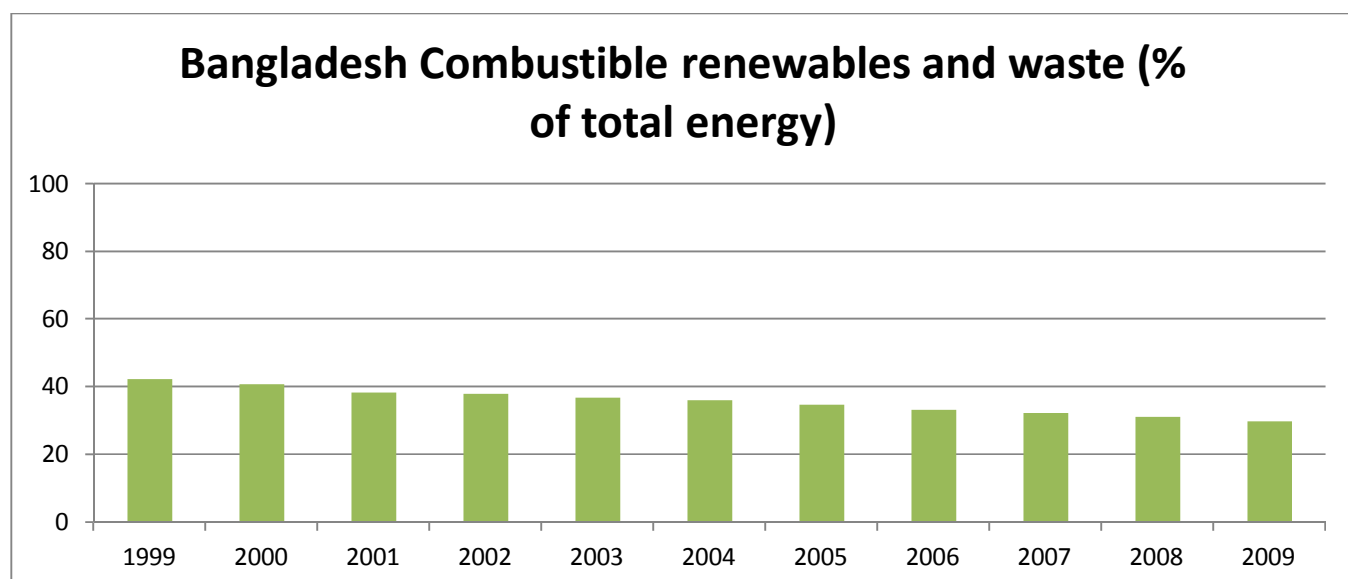
3. CO₂-emissions by the Netherlands, EU and Pilot Country in kilotons (Source Worldbank data).



4. Energy imports of Bangladesh (Source Worldbank data)



5. Energy imports of EU and Netherlands (Source Worldbank data)



6. Ratio renewable and fossil energy Bangladesh (biomass only) Source Worldbank data.

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Target renewable energy	Column7
Euro Area	8,1	8,5	9	9,9	10,5	11,7	12,5	20%	
Belgium	1,9	2,3	2,6	2,9	3,3	4,5	5,1	13%	
Bulgaria	9,6	9,5	9,6	9,3	9,8	11,9	13,8	16%	
Czech Republic	6,1	6,1	6,5	7,4	7,6	8,5	9,2	13%	
Denmark	15,1	16,2	16,5	18	18,8	20,2	22,2	30%	
Germany	5,1	5,9	6,9	9	9,1	9,5	11	18%	
Estonia	18,4	17,5	16,1	17,1	18,9	23	24,3	25%	
Ireland	2,2	2,7	2,9	3,3	3,9	5,1	5,5	16%	
Greece	6,9	7	7	8,1	8	8,1	9,2	18%	
Spain	8,2	8,3	9	9,5	10,6	12,8	13,8	20%	
France	9,3	9,5	9,6	10,2	11,3	12,3	12,9	23%	
Italy	5,3	5,3	5,8	5,7	7,1	8,9	10,1	17%	
Cyprus	2,4	2,4	2,5	3,1	4,1	4,6	4,8	13%	
Latvia	32,8	32,3	31,1	29,6	29,8	34,3	32,6	40%	
Lithuania	17,1	16,9	16,9	16,6	17,9	20	19,7	23%	
Luxembourg	0,9	1,4	1,4	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,8	11%	
Hungary	4,4	4,5	5,1	5,9	6,6	8,1	8,7	13%	
Malta	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	10%	
Netherlands	1,9	2,3	2,7	3,1	3,4	4,1	3,8	14/16%	
Austria	22,9	25	26,6	28,9	29,2	31	30,1	34%	
Poland	7	7	7	7	7,9	8,9	9,4	15%	
Portugal	19,2	19,6	20,8	22	23	24,6	24,6	31%	
Romania	16,8	17,6	17,1	18,3	20,3	22,4	23,4	24%	
Slovenia	16,2	16	15,5	15,6	15,1	18,9	19,8	25%	
Slovakia	6,1	6,2	6,6	8,2	8,4	10,4	9,8	14%	
Finland	29,1	28,7	29,9	29,5	31,1	31,1	32,2	38%	
Sweden	38,7	40,6	42,7	44,2	45,2	48,1	47,9	49%	
United Kingdom	1,1	1,3	1,5	1,8	2,3	2,9	3,2	15%	
Norway	58,4	60,1	60,6	60,5	62	65,1	61,1	67,50%	
Croatia	15,2	14,1	13,8	12,4	12,2	13,2	14,6	20%	

7. Ratio of renewable/ fossil energy use and targets in EU-countries

Source of Data Eurostat: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/Annexes/nrg_indic_esms_an14.pdf

5.2 Strengthening a Comprehensive Approach to Climate Change

1. Within the annual work program on research, the number of climate change topics specifically targeting developing countries.
2. Amount of funding available to developing countries for adaptation and mitigation measures in 2010: EU reporting on fast-track funding
3. Access to climate change funding through other channels (GEF, WB, private sector etc.) 2009 and 2012?
4. Does the EU CSP or Dutch MJSP for country X include climate change between 2010 and 2012?
5. CDM finances in 2010.

5.3 Trade Liberalization in Environmental Goods and Services

6. Fossil fuel subsidies (% of total energy subsidies);
7. PCD chain Bangladesh energy subsidy reform

Indicators Netherlands and EU	Reference	Indicators Bangladesh	reference
<p>Fossil fuel subsidies as % of total energy subsidies;</p> <p>Netherlands: fossil fuel subsidies € 352 million a year;</p> <p>Fossil fuel and nuclear energy subsidies amount € 5,6 billion through 53 energy interventions mostly on the consumption side.</p> <p>RES subsidies (% total energy subsidies); amount € 1,5 billion mostly on the production side.</p>	<p>Analysis of the scope of energy subsidies and suggestions for the G20 initiative. IEA, OPEC, OECD, World Bank joint report, 16 June 2010. http://www.iisd.org/gsi/news/report-highlights-fossil-fuel-subsidies-24-oecd-countries</p> <p>Overheidsingrepen in de energiemarkt. Erika de Visser, Thomas Winkel, David de Jager, Rolf de Vos (Ecofys), Martijn Blom, Maarten Afman (CE Delft), juni 2011 (Update Oktober 2011) PSTRNL101883/©Ecofys 2011</p> <p>Tackling Perverse Subsidies in Agriculture, Fisheries and Energy http://ictsd.org/i/publications/135518/</p> <p>The Global Subsidies Initiative. Untold billions: Fossil fuels subsidies, their impacts and the path to reform http://www.iisd.org/gsi/sites/default/files/effects_ffs.pdf</p> <p>Reforming Energy Subsidies. Opportunities to Contribute to the Climate Change Agenda http://www.unep.org/pdf/pressreleases/reforming_energy_subsidies.pdf</p> <p>OECD Inventory of Estimated Budgetary Support and Tax Expenditures Relating to Fossil Fuels http://www.oecd.org/document/14/0,3746,en_21571361_44315115_48811278_1_1_1_1,00.html</p>	<p>Bangladesh electricity, LPG & kerosene subsidies amounted in FY 2012 more than US\$3.4 billion, this equals almost 90 per cent of all subsidies in Bangladesh, i.e. ± an amount as large as 3,6% of the GDP.</p> <p>RES subsidies (% total energy subsidies);</p>	<p>Reforming Energy Subsidies. Opportunities to Contribute to the Climate Change Agenda http://www.unep.org/pdf/pressreleases/reforming_energy_subsidies.pdf</p> <p>Analysis of the scope of energy subsidies and suggestions for the G20 initiative. IEA, OPEC, OECD, World Bank joint report, 16 June 2010.</p> <p>The Global Subsidies Initiative. Untold billions: Fossil fuels subsidies, their impacts and the path to reform. http://ictsd.org/i/publications/135518/</p> <p>The Global Subsidies Initiative. A Citizens' Guide to Energy Subsidies in Bangladesh http://www.iisd.org/gsi/introductions-non-experts/citizens-guide-energy-subsidies-bangladesh</p>

Indonesia, Egypt and Ukraine are the other large subsidizers, with annual subsidies in excess of \$10 billion per year (IEA, 2008).

In many countries, particularly developing countries with low GDP per capita, consumption-related fossil-fuel subsidies have exceeded 2 per cent of GDP for many years. Notable examples include: Turkmenistan (15.2 per cent of GDP in 2008); Ecuador (8.7 per cent); Egypt (8.4 per cent); Ukraine (3.3 per cent); and Bangladesh (3.0 per cent) (Coady et al., 2006; World Bank, 2008). In many of these countries, expenditures relating to the subsidization of fossil fuels were as large as or larger than health or public-education budgets, or both in some cases.

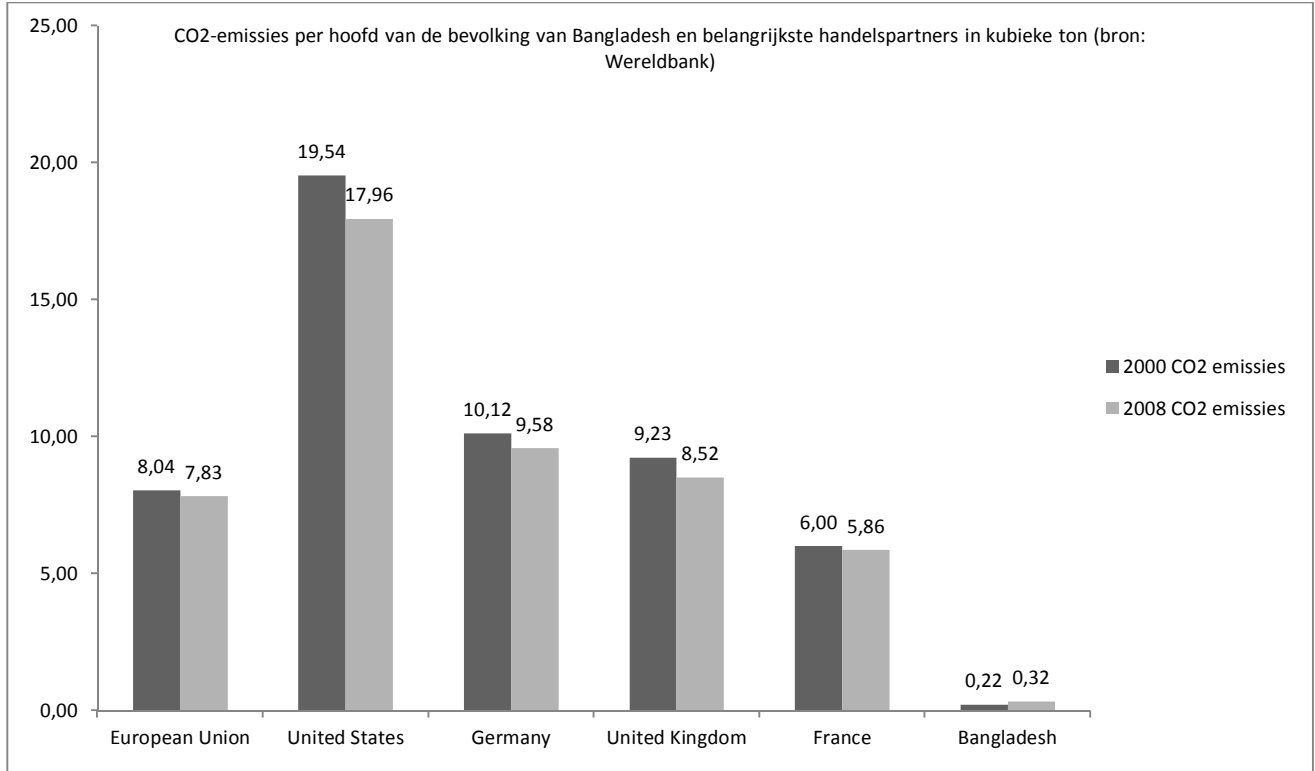
Bangladesh Result Chain for Climate Change and Energy

1. In the OECD, consumer subsidies are considered
2. *RES subsidies (% total energy subsidies);*

RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLED CAPACITY			
Technology	Value	Year	Reference
unspecified	0.246 GW	2010	Reeep. "Policy DB Details: Ghana (2012)"
RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARES			
unspecified	<i>30% Share of renewables to primary energy.</i>	2009	Worldbank data
RENEWABLE ENERGY ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION			
solar		2009	U.S. Energy Information Administration. "International Energy Statistics"
RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGETS			
Solar PV	<i>500.0 MW Targeted share of solar PV electricity</i>	2015	Power Division Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources Government of Bangladesh
Non-Technology	<i>100 % Targeted village (rural) electrification rate</i>	2021	Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board.
RENEWABLE ENERGY INCENTIVES			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capital subsidy, grant, or rebate; • tax incentives • public financing 			

8. Renewable energy policies in Bangladesh (derived from REN21 Renewables Interactive Map - Country Profile: Bangladesh1 http://www.map.ren21.net/Bangladesh_Renewables_Profile Generated on: 11/22/2012

Bangladesh Result Chain for Climate Change and Energy



Figuur 1. CO₂-emissies per capita.

3. *Level of tariff protection for environmental goods and services; existing ntc's*
4. *Exports of environmental goods and services*
5. *Value of trade in environmental goods and services*