

RESTRICTED

CPC/W/27
9 October 1975

Special Distribution

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Preferential Arrangements
among Developing Countries
Negotiated in GATT

COMMITTEE OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

Accession of Bangladesh

Note by the Secretariat

1. This note, dealing with the foreign trade of Bangladesh, is being circulated as background material in connexion with the application of Bangladesh for accession without carrying out negotiations to the Protocol Relating to Trade Negotiations among Developing Countries.¹ Annexed are the following tables:

- I. Summary of Foreign Trade (by major commodities) 1972/3 and 1973/4.
- II. Exports, by commodities, 1969/70.
- III. Exports, by countries of destination, 1969/70.
- IV. Imports, by major commodity groups 1973/74 and July/October 1974.
- V. Imports, by countries of origin, 1973/74 and July/October 1974.

A resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on 30 July 1975 concerning the least-developed country status of Bangladesh is also attached. It is expected that this resolution will be taken up at the current session of the General Assembly.

Foreign trade régime

(a) The Bangladesh tariff

2. The Bangladesh tariff consists of two main schedules, covering import and export duties, and ten appendices. A third list gives cesses leviable on certain articles for sale or export.

¹Document CPC/26.

3. The main import tariff (the First Schedule) is based on the BTN. SITC (R) codes are shown for correspondence. The tariff has five columns:

- (a) Statutory rate of duty;
- (b) Concessionary rate chargeable as a result of general exemption for all countries;
- (c) Concessionary rate chargeable under GATT;
- (d) Preferential margin for goods produced or manufactured in Sri Lanka or a British colony;
- (e) Preferential margin for goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom.

4. Statutory rates of import duty range up to 300 per cent ad valorem (the rate on most silk clothing and some synthetic fabrics). Goods which appear to make up a significant portion of imports bear statutory rates of between 25 and 125 per cent, although a few bear higher duties. Luxuries are dutiable at much higher rates.

5. Specific duties apply to some items such as tea, tobacco, salt, sugar, betel nuts, currants, certain fuels and precious metals, alcoholic beverages, cinema film, matches, etc.

6. Concessionary rates of duty are listed in Appendices I to VII. Appendix I shows margins of preference on goods produced in the United Kingdom, British colonies and Sri Lanka. These margins range generally between 6 and 10 per cent ad valorem below the corresponding statutory rates.

7. Appendices II to V give details of total or partial tariff exemptions for certain scientific, educational, charity or relief goods. Appendix VI gives the schedule of concessionary rates chargeable under "general exemption" provisions. These cover a wide range of products, and are generally set between 15 and 35 per cent ad valorem below statutory rates. Appendices VII and VIII list reduced rates of duty on agricultural and other machinery. These reductions appear to be considerable in some cases, e.g. on BTN item 40.09 (piping and tubing of unhardened vulcanized rubber) the reduced rate for agricultural use is 15 per cent as against an m.f.n. rate of 115 per cent.

8. Sales taxes and excise duties are listed in Appendices IX and X. Sales tax is in principle levied on all goods produced in or imported into Bangladesh at a rate of 20 per cent. However, a large number of products, listed in Appendix IX, Lists I and II, are exempted from sales tax. Others (List III) are taxed at reduced rates, while others (List IV) bear heavier sales taxation or are taxed only when imported (List V) or exported (List VI). Excise duties, listed in Appendix X, are in principle charged on a variety of food, mineral, chemical, plastic, leather, textile, glass, metal and machinery products, on hotel and restaurant services and on matches. Again, however, certain classes of products are wholly or partly exempted.

9. Export duties (the Second Schedule) are levied on meshta fibre and raw jute, raw cotton, cottonseed, salted and dried fish, and cotton yarn. Other products (jute manufactures, cotton waste, rice, tea, raw hides and skins, cement, bamboos, raw wool and fresh and frozen fish) are free from export taxes under "general exemption" provisions.

10. Cesses are levied on tea, jute, cotton, lac, bones, bristle, butter, cereals other than rice, drugs, brush fibres, fish, some fruits, ghee, raw hides, manure, oilcakes, pulses, seeds, raw skins, spices, manufactured tobacco, some vegetables, wheat flour, goat hair and wool. The rate applying to all products except tea, jute, cotton and lac is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem of current wholesale price; others are taxed at specific rates levied on weight. The cesses on cotton and tea are payable on all local production, whether or not exported; those on other products are payable only on export.

(b) Export policy

11. Bangladesh is attempting to diversify its export structure from jute and jute goods which currently account for some 85 per cent of exports. Of non-jute exports, leather and leather goods, tea and fish and fish preparations are at present the most significant. Exports of jute products are limited to the public sector. Other products may be exported by any registered exporter, whether in the public or private sector.

(c) Import policy

12. The import régime is reviewed every six months. The most recent review is published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Extraordinary, dated 2 July 1975, covering

the period from 1 July to 31 December 1975, a copy of which may be consulted in the secretariat by interested delegations. Imports are divided into three main lists: ..

List I - items which can be imported by eligible commercial importers in the private sector.

List II - items which may be imported by the Trading Corporation of Bangladesh, and/or by the Sector Corporation and other agencies.

List III - items which may be imported against Bangladesh nationals' foreign exchange earnings.

13. Products imported by industry must be licensed. Goods imported against licences issued to an industrial consumer must be utilized in the industry to which the licence has been issued and may not be sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of without prior permission from the licensing authority. Conditions under which licences will be granted are also set out in the above-mentioned issue of the Bangladesh Gazette. Annex I lists the industrial sectors which are eligible for priority licensing in the July-December shipping period. Industrial sector raw materials and packing materials to be licensed in the same period are contained in Annex II of the Gazette. Industries eligible for additional import licences, depending upon their export performance, are listed in Annex VIII. The basis of commercial and industrial licensing for the July-December 1975 shipping period is given in Annexes III and IV of the Bangladesh Gazette.

14. Bangladesh has a special trade and payments agreement with India for settlement of trade accounts. Among other participating countries, Bangladesh has bilateral agreements with Egypt, Republic of Korea and Yugoslavia. Barter and other bilateral agreements also exist with Iran, Burma, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR and the German Democratic Republic.

TABLE I
Summary of Foreign Trade
EXPORTS

Commodity	US\$ million	As % of total	US\$ million	As % of total
	Fiscal year 1972/73		Fiscal year 1973/74	
Raw jute	130.2	38.4	127.8	34.4
Jute goods	174.3	51.4	197.8	53.2
Tea	9.4	2.8	14.7	4.0
Leather	16.3	4.8	17.2	4.6
Fish and shrimp	4.4	1.3	7.9	2.1
Other ¹	4.2	1.2	6.0	1.6
Total	338.8	100	371.8	100

¹/ Including exports of newsprint and paper

IMPORTS

Commodity	US\$ million	As % of total	US\$ million	As % of total
	Fiscal year 1972/73		Fiscal year 1973/74	
Food grains	320.3	44.1	304.4	33.3
Edible oil	34.4	3.8
Cotton textiles	18.5	2.0
Petroleum products	5.7	0.8	48.6	5.3
Crude petroleum	17.5	2.4	38.6	4.2
Raw cotton	41.8	5.7	34.5	3.8
Cotton yarn	13.6	1.8	33.1	3.6
Fertilizer	28.0	3.8	23.8	2.6
Cement	7.0	1.0	18.0	2.0
Capital goods	100.0	13.7	155.2	16.9
Other	196.6 ¹ /	27.0	204.5	22.3
Total	727.0	100	917.6	100

¹/ Includes imports of edible oil and cotton textiles

TABLE II
Exports of Bangladesh, by Commodities
(Fiscal Year 1969/70)

Commodity	US\$'000	As % of total	
	Fiscal year 1969/70		
<u>Total exports</u>	<u>349,337.5</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>(-)</u>
<u>Total jute exports</u>	<u>320,884.1</u>	<u>91.8</u>	<u>(100)</u>
of which:			
Jute, raw	147,445.7	42.2	(45.9)
Jute, cuttings and waste	12,717.2	3.6	(4.0)
Jute, fabrics and products	160,721.2	46.0	(50.1)
<u>Total non-jute exports</u>	<u>28,453.4</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>(100)</u>
of which:			
Fish and fish preparations	3,344.6	0.9	(11.8)
Fish meal	26.1	-	(0.1)
Frogs legs	261.5	0.1	(0.9)
Animal, by-products	578.6	0.2	(2.0)
Vegetables	32.0	-	(0.1)
Oilseeds, oils and oil-cakes	850.1	0.2	(3.0)
Tea and spices	422.9	0.1	(1.5)
Sugar and molasses	60.7	-	(0.2)
Tobacco	27.3	-	(0.1)
Leather and leather goods	12,669.4	3.6	(44.5)
Paper and paper products	353.4	0.1	(1.2)
Textile fibres and textiles	8,910.5	2.6	(31.3)
Chemical products and paper	228.7	0.1	(0.8)
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	182.7	-	(0.6)
Electrical goods	56.7	-	(0.2)
Handicrafts and jewellery	169.8	-	(0.6)
Others, n.e.s.	277.9	0.1	(1.0)

Data derived from Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics of Pakistan, June 1970 - Central Statistics Office, Government of Pakistan, Karachi - as no other comparable statistics were available to the secretariat.

TABLE III

Exports of Bangladesh, by Country of Destination
(Fiscal Year 1969/70)

Country	US\$ '000 Fiscal Year 1969/70	As % of total
<u>Total exports</u>	<u>349,337.5</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>CPC countries</u>	<u>29,666.5</u>	<u>8.4</u>
of which:		
Brazil	2,423.5	0.7
Chile	2,215.7	0.6
Egypt	5,782.3	1.7
Greece	686.8	0.2
Korea, Republic of	373.5	0.1
Mexico	98.9	-
Peru	2,194.5	0.6
Philippines	741.9	0.2
Spain	5,311.5	1.5
Tunisia	370.3	0.1
Turkey	3,865.5	1.1
Uruguay	1,633.4	0.5
Yugoslavia	3,968.7	1.1
<u>Other countries</u>	<u>319,671.0</u>	<u>91.5</u>
of which:		
EEC	110,238.6	31.6
United States	52,963.1	15.2
China, People's Republic	21,649.9	6.2
Australia	14,811.9	4.2
Argentina	10,967.5	3.1
Japan	10,218.0	2.9
Singapore	7,799.6	2.2
Poland	7,069.0	2.0
USSR	5,999.3	1.7
Canada	5,679.4	1.6
Portugal	5,551.8	1.6
Nigeria	4,869.1	1.4
Czechoslovakia	3,988.8	1.1
Iraq	3,657.1	1.0
Kenya	3,180.5	0.9
Syria	2,860.5	0.8
New Zealand	2,813.4	0.8
Romania	2,775.9	0.8
Sweden	2,596.0	0.7
Others	39,981.6	11.4

Data derived from Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics of Pakistan, June 1970 - Central Statistics Office, Government of Pakistan, Karachi - as no other comparable statistics were available to the secretariat.

TABLE IV
Imports into Bangladesh by Major Community Groups^{1/}
(Fiscal year 1973/74; July/October 1974)

^{1/}Symbol Used: Figures in Brackets Indicate Imports Under "Barter" Agreements)

Commodity	US\$ '000		% of total	US\$ '000		
	Platcal year 1973/74	July 1974		August 1974	September 1974	October 1974
GRAND TOTAL	<u>407,550.0</u>	<u>(63,767)</u>	100	<u>36,612.7</u>	<u>(2,002.5)</u>	<u>33,697.9</u>
FOOD	<u>68,651</u>	<u>(343)</u>	<u>26.8%</u>	<u>9,068.1</u>	<u>22,034.1</u>	<u>12,382.6</u>
Dairy products and eggs	3,709	(129)	0.91	186.4	22.9	30.8
Cereals and preparations	60,937	(69)	14.9%	8,828.3	21,881.5	19,772.0
Fruits and vegetables	276	(95)	0.06	0.5	30.0	-
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	3,138	(95)	0.77	7.0	2.2	3.7
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	592	5	0.14	45.1	25.0	25.5
Miscellaneous food preparations, n.e.s.	5	-	-	2.4	(1.9)	0.6
BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	<u>2,842</u>	<u>(5,687)</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>48.1</u>	<u>633.0</u>	<u>131.4</u>
Beverages	90	0.92	-	-	42.0	42.0
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	5,755	(5,687)	1.41	48.1	625.1	(181.4)
CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE EXCEPT FUEL	<u>29,292</u>	<u>(9,357)</u>	<u>2.81</u>	<u>1,968.6</u>	<u>8,052.6</u>	<u>14,520.1</u>
Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	9,071	2.23	19.4	36.9	36.1	21.9
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	2,233	0.46	15.0	5.6	10.5	5.5
Wood, lumber and cork	319	(156)	0.08	5.0	(20.7)	6.6
Textile fabrics (not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabric)	28,595	9,083	7.02	1,786.6	7,302.8	(3,957.5)
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	879	(118)	0.22	35.1	79.1	(34.5)
Metaliferous ores and metal scrap	518	0.13	8.1	60.1	60.1	82.8
Animal and vegetable crude materials	578	0.09	39.4	8.1	6.1	9.1
MINERALS, FUELS, LUBRICANTS	<u>7,940</u>	<u>(5,493)</u>	<u>19.12</u>	<u>2,229.0</u>	<u>11,115.1</u>	<u>(1,420.5)</u>
Coal, coke and briquettes	4,925	(4,525)	1.21	2.5	1,175.5	(1,175.5)
Petroleum and petroleum products	72,984	(588)	17.91	2,922.3	9,921.2	4,612.7
Gas, natural and manufactured	31	-	2.3	0.0	0.0	9.3
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS, AND FATS	<u>2,747</u>	<u>(3,223)</u>	<u>1.90</u>	<u>254.0</u>	<u>2,087.0</u>	<u>475.6</u>
Animal oils and fats	37	0.01	3.0	2.5	46.5	46.4
Vegetable oils and fats ^b	7,607	(3,223)	1.87	249.9	2,077.0	1,169.3
Animal and vegetable oils and fats processed and wakes of animal and vegetable origin	103	0.02	6.1	7.5	7.7	0.7
CHEMICALS	<u>40,656</u>	<u>(10,909)</u>	<u>9.21</u>	<u>6,860.1</u>	<u>(892.9)</u>	<u>2,007.1</u>
Chemical elements and compounds	8,418	(869)	2.06	3,391.9	1,140.5	394.1
Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas	907	0.22	55.6	66.5	35.2	354.7
Dyes, tanning and colouring materials	5,576	(1,514)	1.37	459.9	(20.0)	(130.5)

^{1/}These figures are incomplete. They relate only to imports reported to the Bangladesh Bank by the banking sector.

TABLE IV (cont'd)

Commodity	US\$ '000 Fiscal year 1973/74	As % of total	US\$ '000		
			July 1974	August 1974	September 1974
CHEMICALS (cont'd)					
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	15,432 (2,201)	3.29	655.5 (9.4)	1,254.0 (22.1)	826.3 (55.1)
Essential oils and perfume materials	734 0.18	0.25	80.1 (80.6)	23.5 (80.5)	39.4 (23.8)
Fertilizers manufactured	1,003 0.25	2.60	1,421.5 (840.5)	2,981.1 (2,817.9)	557.4 (238.1)
Miscellaneous chemical materials and products	10,586 (6,325)	2.60	12,304.2 (330.2)	2,087.4 (1,742.9)	693.4 (1,090.0)
MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIALS	106,807 (18,286)	26.21	12,304.2 (330.2)	2,087.4 (1,742.9)	6,054.0 (1,612.9)
Lather, leather manufactures, n.e.g. and dresses for skins	58 0.01	8.4	2.4	2.4	-
Rubber manufactures, n.s.	1,917 (729)	0.47	296.1	183.9	188.0 (7.1)
Hood and cork manufacture (excluding furniture)	906 0.22	0.73	374.4 (194.6)	122.4 (5.5)	2.0 (2.0)
Paper and paperboard and manufactures thereof	2,959 0.22	18.09	9,885.8 (9,885.8)	228.9 (228.9)	522.6 (522.6)
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles and related products	73,707 (12,265)	1.86	208.5 (208.5)	1,731.5 (1,864.5)	681.1 (459.3)
Non-metallic minerals manufactures, n.e.s.	7,586 (2,902)	1.97	498.5 (498.5)	831.5 (497.7)	137.3 (220.9)
Iron and steel	11,341 (1,957)	2.86	160.4 (160.4)	405.6 (205.2)	1,216.6 (1,216.6)
Non-ferrous metals	1,712 (362)	0.42	375.0 (375.0)	143.0 (143.0)	40.6 (40.6)
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	6,321 (360)	1.55	148.8 (148.8)	120.4 (120.4)	3.7 (3.7)
MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENTS	41,672 (8,672)	10.22	2,682.2	(755.9)	(1,287.5)
Machinery other than electric	20,627 (4,528)	5.06	1,353.0 (1,353.0)	1,865.9 (1,865.9)	2,146.5 (1,466.5)
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	6,908 (2,686)	1.69	846.1 (846.1)	625.4 (625.4)	915.3 (915.3)
Transport equipments	14,140 (1,465)	3.47	483.1 (483.1)	702.7 (702.7)	401.2 (401.2)
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	13,522 (1,160)	2.22	756.4	(56.5)	193.6 (151.2)
Pie-fabricated building, sanitary etc.	341 (2)	0.08	19.0	6.6	4.9 (1.6)
Clothing	66 0.02	1.80	12.0	22.3	11.3 (6.3)
Footwear	7,347 0.02	1.80	5.1	6.3	19.7 (75.5)
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments photographic and optical goods, watches, etc.	2,523 (998)	0.62	142.8 (136.5)	256.6 (256.6)	44.5 (44.5)
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	3,060 (160)	0.75	247.5	304.0 (74.1)	175.0 (175.0)
COMMODITY AND TRANSACTION NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO IIND	4,781 (630)	1.17	62.9	101.9	88.2 (5.6)
Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender	2,042 (630)	0.50	62.9	101.9	55.6 (5.6)
Special transactions	2,739 0.67	0.67	62.9	101.9	31.8 (5.6)
					145.7 (145.7)
					(3.8)

Source: Monthly Import Payments, Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

TABLE V
Imports into Bangladesh by Country of Origin^{1/}
(Fiscal year 1973/74: July/October 1974)
(Symbol used: Figures in Brackets Indicate Imports Under "Barter" Agreements)

Country	US\$'000 Fiscal year 1973/74	As % of total	July 1974			August 1974 US\$'000	September 1974 US\$'000	October 1974 US\$'000
			July 1974 US\$'000	August 1974 US\$'000	September 1974 US\$'000			
GRAND TOTAL	407,530.0	(63,767.0)	100	26,612.7	(2,002.5)	58,912.1	(12,706.4)	48,257.9
PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES	82,692.3	(24,841.1)	20.29	2,345.5	(2,785.4)	4,069.2	(2,263.6)	1,921.8
of which from:								
Brazil	17.9		26.4			5.1		27.4
Egypt	6,015.5	(6,004.1)	1.47	-		-		493.5
Greece	6,154.4	(18,211.6)	16.22	1,464.0	(2,780.9)	2,183.6	(672.5)	1,356.7
India	66,151.1		2.33	798.9	0.7	7.9		4.4
Korea, Rep. of	9,534.6		-	43.2	-	-		-
Philippines	23.4		0.02	3.0	4.5	1.6		0.7
Spain	118.2		0.20	10.0	18.7	305.1	(258.1)	109.1
Yugoslavia	895.8	(624.8)	19.21	24,267.2	(2,002.5)	54,843.9	(2,921.0)	46,216.1
OTHER COUNTRIES	224,820.7	(38,925.7)						(6,555.4)
of which from:								
Argentina	1,281.2		0.21	0.1	9.5	-		-
Australia	3,562.7		0.87	959.2	52.9	434.0		13.2
Austria	3,464.4		0.10	6.2	3.7	27.6		2.2
Bahrain	-		-	-	147.4			
Bulgaria	3,545.5	(3,521.1)	0.86	4.5	595.4	82.0	(77.2)	301.0
Burma	858.1		0.21	-	-	-		-
Canada	31,757.2		7.79	35.2	1.1	11.9		28.4
China, People's Rep. of	1,582.5		7.78	209.6	133.1	108.6		85.9
Czechoslovakia	3,956.6	(3,638.9)	0.97	81.0	222.4	259.5	(246.1)	1,17
EEC (9)	54,655.6	(169.4)	12.26	2,750.7	6,191.7	2,042.0	1,539.5	123.9
Finland	111.4		0.02	21.9	11.6	0.7		90.0
Germany, Dem. Rep. of	2,676.2	(2,230.0)	0.65	117.7	(112.7)	(85.2)	(46.1)	542.1
Hong Kong	21,351.6		5.23	565.9	745.0	580.7	36.7	505.6
Hungary	5,647.2	(1,935.9)	1.30	7.4	48.1	(34.0)		2.0
Indonesia	5,175.2		0.01	1.9	-	3.2		0.6
Iran	15,562.0		1.31	7.5	818.1	9.5		2.0
Iraq	25,347.6		6.81	6.21	1,729.7	2,908.6		1,356.7
Japan	2,829.4		0.69	-	-	-		2,158.9
Laos	163.5		0.04	2.4	1,328.5	0.4		1.1
Kenya	908.5		0.22	7.07	3,623.5	-		1.2
Kuwait	28,827.1		7.07	267.5	1,388.1	-		166.2
Malaysia	3,120.6		0.76					72.6

^{1/} These figures are incomplete. They relate only to imports reported to the Bangladesh Bank by the banking sector.

TABLE V (cont'd)

Country	US\$ 1,000		As % of total	July 1974	August 1974	US\$ 1,000	September 1974	October 1974
	Period year 1973/74	Period year 1973/74						
Morocco	765.7	(1.3)	0.18	808.6	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2,669.0	-	0.65	6.4	9.1	1.4	104.4	178.7
New Zealand	634.7	(1.5)	0.15	14.5	2.4	7.6	4.1	4.1
Norway	204.9	0.95	-	-	754.5	-	1,513.5	1,513.5
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	0.6	{5,124.5} {1,251.3} {1,170.0}	1.35	586.6	492.6	3,705.6	8,207.1	8,207.1
Persian Gulf States	5,517.4	-	1.22	447.9	458.5	455.2	1,655.9	1,655.9
Poland	4,999.1	-	1.36	265.4	4,150.9	855.0	509.5	509.5
Romania	6,533.1	-	0.17	-	-	317.1	51.1	51.1
Singapore	705.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2,521.1	-	0.61	13.1	10.4	107.9	21.4	21.4
Sri Lanka	308.7	-	0.07	18.7	31.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
Sweden	5,411.6	(1,937.3)	1.33	934.6	2,878.2	80.7	1,141.1	1,141.1
Switzerland	3,276.4	-	0.68	181.4	22,761.7	26.0	5.9	5.9
Tanzania	261.9	-	0.08	12.39	22,761.7	19,768.5	5.6	5.6
Tunisia	50,524.4	(18,659.4)	12.39	(21.4)	6,950.5	1,032.7	23,482.9	23,482.9
United States	27,302.0	362.4	6.69	27.7	13.1	8.4	2,490.4	2,490.4
USSR	-	-	0.10	20.0	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	15.1	-	-	-

Source: Monthly Import Payments, Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 9

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
(on the report of the Economic Committee (E/5738))

1976(LX). Identification of the least developed among the developing countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2768 (XXVI) of 18 November 1971, in paragraph 4 of which the Assembly approved the list of hard-core least developed countries, and in paragraph 5 of which it requested the Council to instruct the Committee for Development Planning to continue, in close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the review of criteria for the identification of the least developed among the developing countries,

Recalling Council resolution 1726 (LIII) of 28 July 1972, in which, inter alia, the Committee for Development Planning was requested to undertake an examination of the latest updated statistical information on the relevant economic, social and other variables in respect of the developing countries, with a view to making recommendations to the Council on any modification that might appear necessary in the list of hard-core least developed countries on the basis of the criteria used in drawing up that list,

Noting chapter II of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its eleventh session¹,

Recommends that the General Assembly at its thirtieth session should approve the addition of Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen and the Gambia to the list of hard-core least developed countries.

1978th plenary meeting
30 July 1975

¹Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5671).