

**The Bengal Chamber Business Delegation to Bangladesh
22nd April 2018 to 26th April 2018**

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry organized a business delegation, led by Mr. Chandra Shekhar Ghosh, President, to Bangladesh during 22nd till 26th April 2018.

The delegation visited **Chittagong & Dhaka**. The Chamber embarked on this initiative after the success and encouragement of the last delegation held in February 2017. The composition of the delegation is as under:

- **Mr. Chandra Shekhar Ghosh**, President, The Bengal Chamber and Managing Director and CEO, Bandhan Bank Limited (Leader of the Delegation)
- **Mr. Ambarish Dasgupta**, Senior Partner and Founder Intueri Global and Former President, The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- **Mr. K K Mahapatra**, Head-INFOCOM, ABP PVT Ltd
- **Mr. Pranabesh Bhaumik**, Director, Conacent Consulting Private Limited
- **Mr. Joydeep Datta Gupta**, Partner, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India LLP
- **Md Tofazzal Haque**, Country Manager, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd
- **Mr. Souvik Chaki**, Business Head – India, Indus Net Technologies
- **Mr. Dipayan Roy**, Manager-Infrastructure, Government and Healthcare, KPMG Advisory Services Private Limited
- **Mr. Manish Topdar**, Director, Nimbus Systems Pvt ltd
- **Mr. Raktim Mitra**, Director, Nimbus Systems Pvt ltd
- **Mr. Anindya Ghosh**, Associate Director, PwC
- **Mr. Abhishek Jhunjunwala**, Managing Director, Sityspace Properties Pvt Ltd
- **Mr. Debabrata Samaddar**, Managing Director, Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited
- **Mr Jayanta Basu**, Proprietor, Tech-o Enterprise
- **Mr. Sujan Pandit**, Managing Trustee, TKP Memorial Trust
- **Ms Angana Guha Roy Chowdhury**, Deputy Director, The Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- **Mr. Sambit Dasgupta**, Chief Manager- Research, The Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry

A: Chittagong (22nd April & 23rd April 2018)

▪ **22nd April**

The delegation reached Chittagong on 22nd April. **Shri Anindya Banerjee, The Assistant High Commissioner, Assistant High Commission of India in Chittagong** invited the delegation for dinner at Chittagong Club. He shared an **overview of business scenario, socio economic dynamics and cultural aspects in Chittagong**.

Md. A. Martin Sarker, Vice President, Bangladesh Cotton Association met **Ms Angana Guha Roy Chowdhury** with **Mr. Mahbulul Haq Chowdhury Babur, Director, The Chittagong Chamber of Commerce & Industry** on 22nd April.

They highlighted that Textile Industry in Bangladesh depends on imported raw materials for their Ready Made Garments (RMG) Industry which is the most prominent industry in Bangladesh and in which Bangladesh is a global leader. However **Bangladesh does not have enough raw materials and industry leadership in Textile. China exports significantly to Bangladesh. India may take advantage of geographical proximity and increase its export of textile for RMG industry in Bangladesh.** However customs at Benapole has to be addressed for this. **Maritime connectivity between Kolkata Port with Mongla Port & Chittagong Port has to be enhanced.**



Meeting with Shri Anindya Banerjee, Assistant High Commissioner of India in Bangladesh at Chittagong Club

Bangladesh RMG has a major focus on Indian Market for export of the finished garments. Trade barriers prohibit formal export from Bangladesh. Easy access to market will help both sides. It is particularly important for MSME sectors as large RMG companies cater to the distant overseas market. However **export to closer markets like India will benefit the MSME RMG Companies.** India's role in facilitation of Nepal-Bangladesh business was also mentioned as the transport moves through India to reach Nepal from Bangladesh.

He also mentioned that **People to People Connectivity** between Bangladesh and India is required to be increased **to promote cordial business relationship.**

▪ **23rd April**

The delegation was invited to the World Trade Centre in Chittagong by The Chittagong Chamber of Commerce & Industry. The meeting was attended by Mr. Mahbubul Alam, President, Mr. Syed Jamal Ahmed, Vice President, the Board of Directors of The Chittagong Chamber of Commerce & Industry and Shri Anindya Banerjee, The Assistant High Commissioner, Assistant High Commission of India.

The Chittagong Chamber highlighted **advantages of Chittagong as a business destination. Chittagong offers work force for competitive advantage, availability of gas resource and hydropower, financial services and others to facilitate business /investment.**

Mr. Mahbubul Alam mentioned that **The Chittagong Chamber and The Bengal Chamber should work together in making necessary representations to the relevant authorities on anti-dumping and trade barriers.**

Connectivity between the two countries by Rail and Water has to be strengthened.

As three fourth of Bangladesh Border is shared with India it is imperative that Bangladesh will have to share a cordial relationship with India. In connection with Chittagong he mentioned Shipping manufacturing has history of 350 years in Chittagong. Turkish warships were manufactured there.

Chittagong offers:

- **Heavy Industries**
- **30 thousand acres of land for industrialization** of which a **portion has been allotted for Indian Investment**
- **Three Special Economic Zones**
- **Excellent Connectivity**

Skill development and technical investment have significant opportunities in Chittagong. The other sectors are **Pharmaceutical, Leather, Ceramics** to name a few.

Mr Chandra Shekhar Ghosh mentioned that education and healthcare are the two main focus areas of The Bengal Chamber.

Collaborations for cost effective healthcare may be explored.

IT sector of Bengal may offer IT implementation solutions in Bangladesh.

In connection of Technology transfer, he mentioned that **technology used in India may be implemented in Bangladesh and suitable training may also be imparted for capacity building** in Bangladesh. The discussion was followed by B2B meetings.

In connection with trade barriers, it was discussed that appropriate recommendation from The Chittagong Chamber may be forwarded to the relevant authorities in the Indian Government through The Bengal Chamber.

Mr. Ghosh proposed a return delegation from Chittagong to Kolkata. For which, The Bengal Chamber may organize suitable B2B and site visits.



B2B meeting in progress with the Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry

B: Dhaka (24th April-26th April 2018)

- **24th April**
 - **Meeting with Shri Harsh Vardhan Shringla, High Commissioner of India to the People's Republic of Bangladesh, High Commission of India-Dhaka, Bangladesh**

The delegation visited the Indian High Commission of India – Dhaka, Bangladesh and had a meeting with Shri Harsh Vardhan Shringla on 24th April at the Indian High Commission, Dhaka.



Meeting in progress with Shri Harsh Vardhan Shringla, High Commissioner of India to the People's Republic of Bangladesh, High Commission of India-Dhaka Bangladesh

The High Commissioner shared his view about the changing Economic profile of Bangladesh and also its current economic relationship with India. He mentioned that the trade profile is changing from Agriculture to Industry. Economic engagements with India have increased in last 10 years. Economy of Bangladesh at the moment is doing well. Both the neighboring Governments share a good relationship as connectivity, People to People Connection has also enhanced.

In Bangladesh, primary investment is identified in infrastructure. Use of Bangladesh as transshipment is also increasing. Railways connectivity is being focused for general and its connectivity with India. There is still significant congestion at Benapol. Connectivity with Mongla Port and Chittagong Port is being increased. Dredging is being done at Mongla Port. Investment is being made by India in container terminal at Chittagong. Allocations have being made for India's investment in SEZ. Power sector is another area where India may focus on. Integration of LNG grid is another area which is being addressed now-Haldia and Khulna will be integrated. It is expected that private sector investments may also be explored here.

Automobile is a sector which has potential for India in Bangladesh. India may assemble and transship from Bangladesh to North East.

Tourism from Bangladesh mostly goes to West Bengal.

MOUs have been signed for cooperation in IT sector. Indian IT investments may explore SEZ/Hi-tech Park. Line Of Credit is only provided for India.

Coastal Shipping agreement is also in place. New areas which are emerging in Bangladesh which India may explore are:-

- Cyber
- Technology
- Nuclear power
- Textile among others

Trade balance is adverse for Bangladesh as import comes from India more. There have been issues in remittances from Bangladesh. Bangladesh is conservative in remittance to protect its economy. Joint ventures/partnerships are suggested to explore investment opportunities.

Infrastructure development further need to strengthen to cater the growing needs. Inland waterways need to be used more. Education & Healthcare are also important. Authentic Information desk are needed.

➤ **Meeting with Mr. Abul Maal A Muhith, Hon'ble Minister of Finance, Ministry of Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**



Meeting in progress with Mr. Abul Maal A Muhith, Hon'ble Minister of Finance, Ministry of Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Mr. Abul Maal A Muhith highlighted that political cooperation between the two countries is growing fast. However, commerce needs to be expedited. Submissions may be made by the Chambers of Commerce to remove the existing trade barriers. He reiterated the need for increase in connectivity in Roads and Railways. He highlighted the opportunities for India in projects which involve High Technical Knowledge & High-end Technology.

For advance income tax formal submission may be made by the Chambers of Commerce. The same may be followed for difficulty in remittances. The following industries may be focused for investment/collaboration:-

- Education
- Health
- Skill Development

Skill development in health is particularly needed. Investment regime is liberal in Bangladesh. FDIs are open for few sectors. Bangladesh is also growing in Pharmaceutical Industry and Foreign Investment is still open in this sector.

The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI) and Export Promotion Bureau may be coordinated with for more information. He mentioned that Software development and IT implementation various industries have opportunities in Bangladesh. Skill development for end to end IT services is also needed. Health Tourism is also a prominent area. Engineering particularly for spares and maintenance is important. Bangladesh is open for business for neighboring countries like India, Bhutan, Nepal and Myanmar.

In Banking private sector is more prominent. And private banks are economically doing well in Bangladesh. Some Government banks may be taken over by private entities. However the same have not been finalized for the following factors:-

- Employee (Employment)
- Assets (Valuation is difficult)

Micro- Finance & Rural Banking has great opportunities in Bangladesh.

➤ **Meeting with Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry**

The meeting as presided over by Mr. Abul Kasem Khan, President, The Dhaka Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Riyadh Hossain, Vice President also joined the meeting. The Dhaka Chamber of Commerce is the largest Chamber in Bangladesh with around 4000 members from small and medium organizations. Mr. Khan mentioned that Bangladesh is the second fastest growing country with growth rate of 7.6%. It is the eighth largest in terms of population. RMG is the most prominent sector which has made its footprint globally. He highlighted the following sectors as opportunities.

- Transport
- Automobile Spare parts, Two wheeler

These are fastest growing in Bangladesh and investment is expected to yield return. Technology Transfer has opportunity in Manufacturing. Bangladesh has location advantage and proximity with Seven Sister States of North East India. India may use Bangladesh for its transit with North East and also take the advantage of the Bay of Bengal Triangle.



B2B meeting in progress with Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Bangladesh is in the mid of OBOR Initiative.

Cheap labour is an advantageous economic factor in Bangladesh. According to Dhaka Chamber of Commerce, RMG leadership will not shift from Bangladesh at least in next 30 years. Entrepreneurs in Bangladesh are amazingly productive and resilient. PWC has predicted that Bangladesh would be the 28th ranked economy in 2030. In fact, this is the time for strategic investment in Bangladesh.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar Ghosh, President, The Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry mentioned that The Bengal Chamber may work with Dhaka Chamber of Commerce for collaboration in Education, Health & Skill. Joint study may be conducted for trade and investment in Bangladesh and West Bengal/North East, Bhutan & Nepal may be also be included.

The discussions were followed by B2B Meetings.

➤ **Networking Dinner by PWC, Bangladesh**

The day concluded by joining Networking Dinner at Hotel Westin hosted by PwC Bangladesh. Mr. Mamun Rashid, Managing Partner, PwC Bangladesh was present. Mr. Pulak Saha, Partner - Tax and Regulatory Services, Price Waterhouse & Co. LLP and Chairperson, Indirect Taxes Committee, The Bengal Chamber and Mr. Kaushik Mukherjee, Partner, Partner - Tax and Regulatory Services, PricewaterhouseCoopers Pvt. Ltd also joined the occasion.



Networking Dinner by PWC, Bangladesh

▪ 25th April

On 25th April the delegation split into two groups in the morning - one group met **Mr. Ahmed Jamal, Deputy Governor, Bangladesh Bank** and another group met **Indian Importers Chamber of Chamber of Commerce**.

➤ **Meeting with Mr. Ahmed Jamal, Deputy Governor ,Bangladesh Bank at Bangladesh Bank**

The discussions included Foreign Exchange, Remittances, Consultation fee & others. **Mr Ahmed Jamal, Deputy Governor, Bangladesh Bank** mentioned that in Bangladesh, Foreign Exchange is dealt by Bangladesh Bank. The regulations of Bangladesh Bank are similar to that of Reserve Bank of India. Circulars are updated in the website of Bangladesh Bank. A circular on Foreign Exchange will be updated shortly. In many cases some issues come under the jurisdiction of **Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA)**. As the delegation comprised of leading consultants, fee of foreign expert consultants to a maximum of 6% of last year's turnover of the said consultancy firm, was represented. It was advised that it could be addressed by Bangladesh Bank on a case to case basis depending on the foreign expertise required. **Bangladesh Foreign Exchange Dealers Association (BAFEDA)** provides the authentic Foreign Exchange rate. It was mentioned that online transfer is possible for local currency. Another representation was on **Royalty Transfer** which is only possible with Manufacturing Branch. All banks have been advised to open **Investors' Desk**. **Department of Foreign Exchange Policy Investment Operation of Bangladesh Bank** may be contacted. It was mentioned that remittance of profit does not require permission but if there is an issue that may be addressed on case to case basis. **There has been no complaint from Indian High Commission on Letter of Credit**. In some cases contracts are followed instead of Letter of Credit however Letter of Credit is much safer.

He mentioned that recommendations made by The Bengal Chamber on the above areas, if any, would be attended to.



Meeting in progress with Mr. Ahmed Jamal, Deputy Governor, Bangladesh Bank at Bangladesh Bank

The delegation members also highlighted certain key issues from Regulatory laws perspective, which are being faced by the local industry as well as foreign investors in Bangladesh.

Remittance of royalties, technical know-how or technical assistance fees, operational services fees, marketing commission etc.

- The Regulatory laws of Bangladesh prescribes that prior permission of the Bangladesh Bank and Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) is required by the enterprises for entering into agreement involving remittance of royalty (including brand as well as technology royalty), technical know-how or technical assistance fees, operational services fees, marketing commission etc. if the total fees and other expenses connected with technology transfer exceed the following limits:
 - (a) For new projects, not exceeding 6% of the cost of imported machineries;
 - (b) For ongoing concerns, not exceeding 6% of the previous years' sales as declared in the income tax returns.
- For amounts within the threshold, though such permission is not required, but the authorized dealer bankers generally seek for a clearance from BIDA in respect of the relevant agreement for such payments.

- BIDA provides approval for agreements to manufacturing companies (i.e. Industrial sector) only. Applications from companies in service sector as well as trading companies are not entertained by the BIDA.
- Hence the BIDA clearance, as desired by authorized dealer bankers, cannot be obtained by trading / service providing companies. In absence of the same, it may be appreciated that the authorized dealer bankers are generally not allowing remittance of royalty (including brand as well as technology royalty), technical know-how or technical assistance fees, operational services fees, marketing commission.

Issuance of license to Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFI)

- Issuance of NBFI license is done by the Bangladesh Bank and that the same is presently not being issued since there are already a number of operators functioning in Bangladesh.
- Since the same being a policy level position, it is understood that it would be prevalent in Bangladesh till there is any further notice on change in policy in this regard.
- It may be mentioned that numerous foreign financial service companies intend to invest into Bangladesh in the NBFI sector. However, considering the present restrictions on the issuance of license, they are facing challenge to invest in such business in Bangladesh.
- The delegate members requested to consider the matter to issue necessary directions to ease the issuance of NBFI licenses to applicants after due consideration of their background, management structure, financial worthiness and any other criteria that may be deemed fit.

❑ Meeting with Indian Importers Chambers of commerce and Industry

The BCC&I delegation had a meeting with Indian Importers Chambers of Commerce and Industry (IICCI) at LA VINCI Hotel, Dhaka. The meeting was attended by IICCI's Vice President, Mr. Nasir Uddin and few other office bearers.



IICCI is primarily a private club of importers and exporters based out of Delhi, India. It is managed by a Managing Committee and inducts members of different categories like Diamond, Platinum, Gold.

IICCI connects its members to identify business opportunities of export as well as import. It insists on becoming a member of the Chamber to get full benefits of business lead for international trade. It also organizes seminar at different places with visiting dignitaries of Trade & Commerce of various countries.

Their Dhaka Office mainly coordinates with Pharmaceutical Companies of Dhaka for export of bulk drugs to Vietnam and other Far East Asian countries. It facilitates import export trade between interested parties and earns commission.

IICCI is interested to work with Indian Manufacturers for which necessary correspondence to be routed through The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

➤ **Meeting with Mr. Mustafa Jabbar, Hon'ble Minister, ICT Division, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh at his Office**



Meeting in progress with Mr. Mustafa Jabbar, Hon'ble Minister, ICT Division, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh at his Office

The IT companies represented in the delegation led by the President and accompanied by the Secretariat Members met **Mr. Mustafa Jabbar, Hon'ble Minister, ICT Division, Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh**. It was mentioned that expertise of India in ICT may be implemented in Bangladesh. **Skill development** particularly in IT is important. The Minister narrated the technology journey of Bangladesh and emergence of Bengali fonts. Therefore **publishing Industry of Bangladesh has a major dependence on IT**. **Technology has penetrated in the banking and financial services**. Use of mobile for transactions is a common feature. **The Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh is very supportive of IT development in the country**. **Union Digital Centers (UDG)** has been set up to serve the citizens. 200 plus services of various natures are provided from those centers. 2021 has been targeted by the Government to become paperless and for getting completely digitized. **G2C would be conducted through devices**. The Hon'ble Minister has commendable vision on **IT for education**. Tablet computers would be introduced in primary schools which would be Government sponsored. Study would be imparted through devices instead of books. Digital content is being developed for pilot project. This will help in capacity building of the future generations. **Implementation of Analytics of mass scale is projected**. **IoT will play a significant role**. **Artificial Intelligence in Language will be an area of opportunity**.

➤ **Meeting with The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI)**

The meeting was presided by **Mr Md. Shafiul Islam (Mohiuddin), President** and moderated by **Mr Md. Muntakim Ashraf, Vice President, The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry**. The following sectors were identified as areas of opportunity:-

- **IT**
- **Manufacturing**
- **Health**
- **Finance**
- **Building material & others**



B2B meeting in progress with The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry

Socio economic factors are favorable in Bangladesh. It is estimated that **trade relations with India would grow and diversify. Coastal Shipping Agreement should enhance shipping linkages with India. Hi-Tech industry is projected to grow. BPO would also flourish.** To promote Foreign Exchange, **Bangladesh is giving investment packages with tax holiday.** The following sectors are highlighted for Bilateral relationship:-

- Chemical Ceramic
- Footwear
- Electronics
- Electrical
- RMG
- Dry fish
- Furniture
- PVC Pipe
- Textile
- Chemical Fertilizer
- Hi- Tech Products

Joint ventures may be explored for the above mentioned sectors. IT in Entertainment is an area which emerged as an area of opportunity. **Skill development in Healthcare** was reiterated in this meeting too.

The session was followed by B2B Meetings

▪ **26th April**

➤ **Meeting with India-Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry (IBCCI) at Nitol Centre**

On 26th April 2018, the delegate members had B2B interaction with the members of **The India Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry (IBCCI) at Nitol Centre, Dhaka.** The delegation was received by **Mr. Abdul Matlub Ahmad, President, IBCCI and Chairman, Nitol-Niloy Group.** **The Bengal Chamber Delegation Co-lead Mr. Joydeep Dutta Gupta,** delivered the opening remarks. President IBCCI also spoke in details about the opportunities available in the Sectors that the BCC&I Delegates represented.

The main idea is to explore the areas where investment can grow. For instance, IT is an ever-growing area, with evidences of constant changes. The aspect of IT that may have existed 6 years ago have transformed into new innovations and ideas. It may have developed into a position where there is now a requirement for new ideas and concepts with better training, along with need for new hardware or software services. The internet and telecommunication uses in Bangladesh have been changing rapidly and as a result a lot of new developments are expected in the region. **As a result, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh; Sheikh Hasina has declared the country as “Digital Bangladesh”.** For this purpose, the country hopes to make a progress in **quantum computing by riding on the digital platform.**



B2B meeting in progress with India-Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The president of the IBBC&I further stated that the prospects in Bangladesh are growing and is much greater than before as they aim at crossing a **GDP growth rate of 7.5% this year**. As a result, the Government is making continuous efforts to push the private sector forward; for one thing Bangladesh will witness **its first year of integration of LNG in their imports**. Earlier, households in Bangladesh would generally use natural gas per month at only 250 taka. However, when TATA wanted to invest into natural gas as a means to generate power, they had proposed only 40 cent per MMCF, on the other hand the private sector was buying natural gas at \$2 whereas LNG was being purchased at \$8. For this reason, the Government now believes that unless the citizens do not pay a justified price for oil and gas, then appropriate investments in oil and gas sector will not take place.

Currently, **Bangladesh exports plastic granules** worth more than **US\$1 billion, although they do not have any plastic granules manufacturer in the country**. This proposes an **opportunity** for investment for **Indian Oil companies** to use their raw materials to **establish plastic granules factory near Sylhet or other regions**. These factories could then **supply** manufactured plastic granules to Bangladesh, facilitating the respective country in their trade scenario.

Quite recently, the **construction of a pipeline facilitated through Indian oil investments** to supply diesel is being built in **Northern Bangladesh**. It is essential to evaluate this particular region to assess whether there is an opportunity for investment and trade and this can be achieved by conducting a study to know more about the area and about the people living nearby.

In fact, despite not having cotton, capital machinery and no appropriate technology, Bangladesh has still managed to become the second largest garment exporter in the world. The garment market caters to more than 160 million. This evidently proves that regardless of the lack of resources, there surely exists a special quality in the businessmen and female workforce of Bangladesh.

It is with this view; India should take advantage of such factors as India has the power to fill the gaps in the **requirement of machinery, technology and expertise**. If garments and clothing are produced here by Indian companies, they would have the **advantage of exporting to 39 countries duty free**, including India. A prime example of this would be an **investment of Rs. 400 crore made by Hero Motors in a project of manufacturing motorcycles and components**. The **aim** of this project is to manufacture motorcycles in Bangladesh (**Made in Bangladesh**) and **export to North-East India without any duty or taxes**.

Bangladesh's **position as a LDC economy** brings along a lot of benefits such as tax advantage and duty free exports. However, since the economy is moving at a fast pace towards **becoming a developing nation**, these benefits will not linger for very long. Thus Bangladesh has the potential to be used as a **production base** by taking advantage of the duty and investment opportunities that are currently being provided. As long as the market of both the nations benefit from such initiatives, there is no harm in taking advantage of the **tax incentives**.

This is illustrated by the **presence of 80 Indian** clients in Bangladesh who are exploring investment opportunities in the country. In addition, **Deloitte and other Indian companies** and global clients are raising their interests in Bangladesh.

In particular, one of the **keys areas of development in Bangladesh is that of Internet of Things (IoT)** since there are huge opportunities for Indian companies to set up small manufacturing plants so that Bangladesh can expand its **connectivity in technology**. In addition, **any joint venture companies which wish to make a sale to the Government** are to be **given incentives and a higher preference** so that **local companies** are also **encouraged** to participate in such ventures.

Along with this, **healthcare, education** are areas which is **full of potentiality** and has scope for development however due to the **lack of investments, healthcare services in Bangladesh is not quite efficient**.

There is a high prevalence of investors wanting to make small investments however they are not very perceptive of how to make appropriate investments. There is a lack of adequate information within the investors regarding the subject of the potential areas in which investments should be made. **Currently, PwC only consults and guides large investments and does not cater to large groups of small investment.**

Henceforth, this calls for a need for a simple yet effective way to be developed so that investors wanting to make small investments are guided and assisted appropriately.

Consequently, the Bengal Chamber should utilize the advantage of meeting the Bangladesh counterparts, engage and further discuss plans to relocate the business and investment possibilities.

❑ The visit of the Delegation was well covered in the Bangladeshi Media.

