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DHAKA FRIDAY JULY 29, 2011, e-mail:business@thedailystar.net

COMMODITIES

## Stress on clear info on transit benefits

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Analysts and private sector leaders yesterday sought clear information on how Bangladesh would benefit from allowing transit to its neighbours: India, Nepal and Bhutan. Some fear they would lose the business

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potential in India's north-eastern states, which they think could be Bangladesh's captive market for their geographical position. They made the observation at a seminar

on prosperity and growth through regional cooperation, at Sonargaon Hotel in Dhaka. A section of participants raised security concerns as a result of allowing transit to India.

Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) jointly organised the seminar. MCCI President Amjad Khan Chowdhury chaired the event attended by senior ADB officials, experts, civil-society representatives and businessmen.

Foreign Minister Dipu Moni who addressed the function as the chief guest came down heavily on those who fear that transit would affect security.

"The fear has kept Bangladesh away from so many benefits of regional cooperation and connectivity," said Dipu Moni.

"We could not avail ourselves of the submarine cable connectivity when it was offered free." The minister referred to Bangladesh's refusal to be linked with a regional connectivity over a decade ago.

"The fears of security were also raised when the gas pipeline was considered. As a result, we lost all opportunities."

"Precisely, the mindset has blocked us for 40 years," she added.

The minister, however, assured the people of ridding such concerns this time. "A government taskforce would look into all these issues."

The seminar was arranged at a time when there are lot of debates going on the transit and regional cooperation issues. Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh is scheduled to visit Bangladesh next month to discuss bilateral issues, including transit and connectivity in the region.

Prof Mustafizur Rahman, executive director of Centre for Policy Dialogue, said the time has come to build connectivity. "But we have to know what our benefits are. It must be quantified."

On developing infrastructure for transit, Rahman said, "How do we really sequence investment for that and who will do that?"

Saiful Islam, former president of Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said he doesn't know the cost and benefits of the transit. He is also concerned with the security issues.

Former finance adviser AB Mirza Azizul Islam said he is a strong believer of regional cooperation, including water sharing. He also said Bangladesh does not have adequate products for exports to India.

"The private sector has a role to align products to accelerate trade," said Islam.

PART II ON B3

## Govt to reshape trade bodies

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REFAYET ULLAH MIRDHA

The government has taken a move to amend the rules of trade organisations to make their activities more vibrant and modern, said a statement yesterday. In the draft copy of the regulations, the tenure of all

trade bodies such as chambers and associations has been proposed to increase to three years from existing two years.

The draft copy is posted on the website of the commerce ministry for comments and suggestions from the persons concerned and stakeholders. The new rules will be time-befitting, said a senior

official of the commerce ministry who was involved in drafting the law. He said, currently the trade organisations operate

under the laws of 1961, which are not enough to ensure their smooth operations. In some cases, the presidents or secretaries of the trade bodies stay in the posts beyond their tenure with the permission of the court, as there are a lot of loop-

amendments will reduce the loopholes, he added. Manzur Ahmed, an adviser to the Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry, said some provisions should be amended as those are old and do not go with the present situations.

holes in the present laws, he said. The proposed

A person has the right to be elected as many times as people want, he said. But, if the same person is elected every time, there remains a chance of abusing the power, he said.

Amjad Khan Chowdhury, president of Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said a subcommittee of his trade body is working to give opinions to the draft amendments.

"Limiting the loopholes is a good side. Such a move will help make the trade organisations more dynamic and democratic," he said.

Asif Ibrahim, president of Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said the government should not impose tax on the income of the trade bodies and chambers as those are non-profit organisations.

reefat@thedailystar.net

## New banks to join a saturated market

REJAUL KARIM BYRON

Though the number of banks in Bangladesh is more than those in its neighbouring countries, the government now considers giving permission for setting up new banks.

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According to Bangladesh Bank statistics, at present the number of local and foreign banks is 47, whereas the number is 21 in Sri Lanka, 39 in Pakistan and 26 in Nepal.

Even Malaysia and the Philippines have only 26 banks each.

However, being a big economy India has

90 banks. There are also some regional banks there. In Bangladesh, three successive gov-

ernments in 1980s and 1990s allowed setting up new banks, but after 2001 no new bank was approved rather some were merged. When the BNP came to power in 2001, there was severe pressure to give approval

to new banks but the central bank managed to outmaneuver the attempts. From 2001 till date, the BB received applications for 82 new banks, and of them,

applications for 20 banks were submitted

during the Awami League's present regime. More applications are in the pipeline, and many are still lobbying for permission.

On July 12, 2005, the BB board okayed a new policy for setting up banks and branches of foreign banks. The BB also decided that no more permission will be given for setting up new banks given the country's economy and size of the money market.

After the Liberation War in 1971 there were only six banks in Bangladesh and all of those were state-owned.

Later, during the Ershad regime nine

banks were set up in the private sector including the denationalised Pubali and Uttara banks from 1982 to 1987.

During the BNP regime, eight new banks were approved from 1992 to 1996.

Later, the Awami League-led government gave permission to 13 private banks during 1999-2001. After those no licence was given for opening new banks.

After the Awami League-led grand alliance assumed power for the second time in 2009, the process of allowing two more banks was initiated, putting forward various reasons in the favour of the move.

Twenty persons applied this time. Among the big shots, Awami League Presidium Member Mohiuddin Khan Alamgir has so far submitted applications twice. Also the chairman of the parliamentary

standing committee on public accounts,

Alamgir submitted an application in April 2009 to set up SME Bank. Md Mojibar Rahman, MA Rashid and AHM Tajul Islam were mentioned as the directors of the proposed SME Bank.

In 2010, Alamgir filed another application for a new bank, The Farmers' Bank Ltd. Md Atahar Uddin and Ebadul Karim were proposed as the directors of the bank.

An application for setting up Modhumati Bank Ltd was submitted in 2010.

Awami League lawmaker Sheikh Fazle Noor Taposh is one of the directors of the proposed bank.

Other directors of the bank are Humayun Kabir and Sheikh Salahuddin.

National Professor Kabir Chowdhury, Prof Deen Mohammad and Prof Azizur Rahman have taken initiative for setting up Self Employment Bank.

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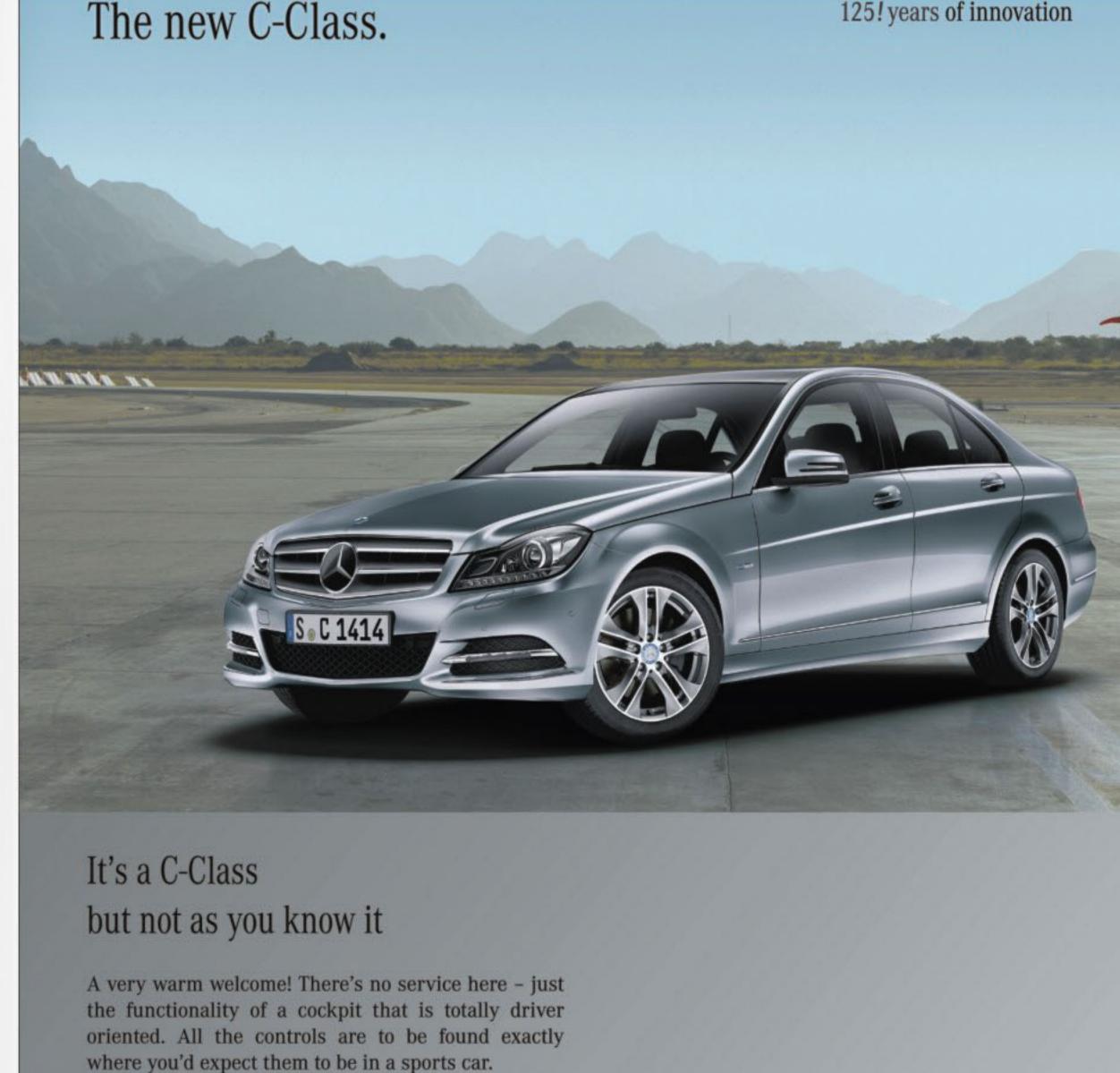
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