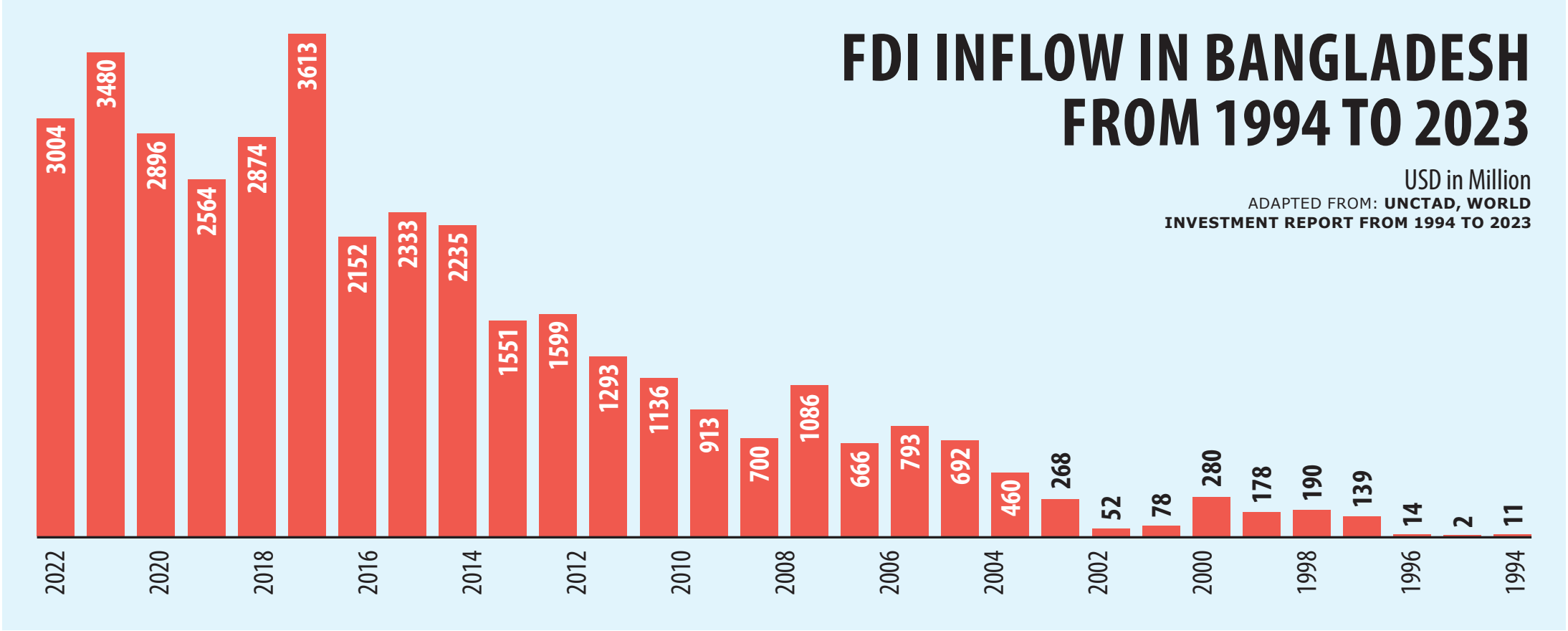


Economic sustainilibity requires increasing FDI

The World Bank has been publishing the EDB report since 2006, which highlights Bangladesh's deteriorating ranking compared to other countries. In 2006, Bangladesh had an optimistic outlook and was ranked 65th among its peer countries.



FROM PAGE 26

Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka fall within a less efficient curve, whereas India, Malaysia, and Indonesia are positioned on the efficient frontier.

One of the notable hurdles behind unsatisfactory FDI is the Ease of Doing Business (EDB) indicators for foreigners. The ranking of economies includes starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and resolving insolvency.

The World Bank has been publishing the EDB report since 2006, which highlights Bangladesh's deteriorating ranking compared to other countries. In 2006, Bangladesh had an optimistic outlook and was ranked 65th among its peer countries. However, the ranking steadily declined, reaching 119th in 2010. In 2011, there was a slight improvement, with the country ranked 107th, but the situation worsened again, dropping to 130th in 2014. Notably, in 2015, the ranking deteriorated significantly to 173rd, maintaining a stable yet poor position until 2019. In 2020, the ranking slightly improved, reaching 168th. Overall, Bangladesh remains categorised as below average for ease of doing business.

Bangladesh has faced setbacks in attracting FDI, and the situation continues to persist. To boost FDI inflows, the country must improve its EDB indicators, as foreign investors often prioritise these metrics to assess a country's business environment. Unfortunately, Bangladesh

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28





প্রথম ওয়াশেই কাপড়ের কঠিন থেকে কঠিনতম দাগ দূর করে।

টাইফুন... লাগে কম, তাই সাশ্রয় বেশী।





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