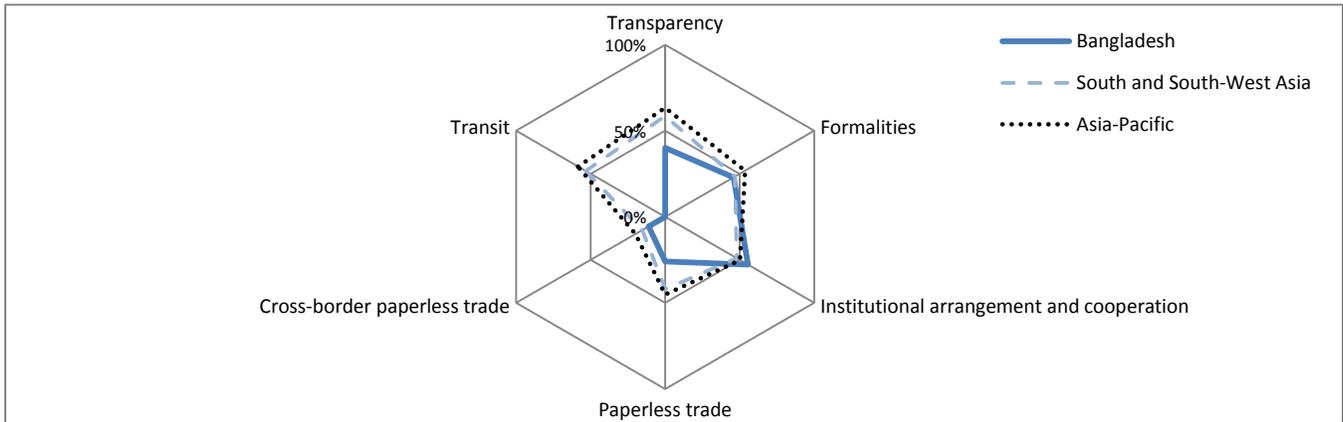
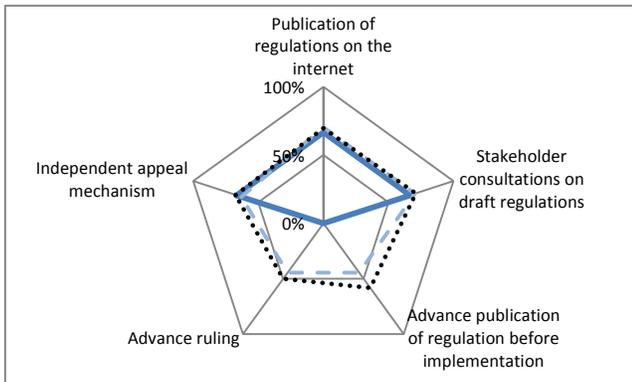


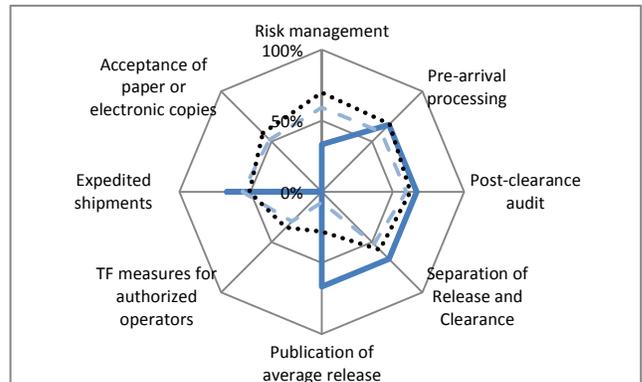
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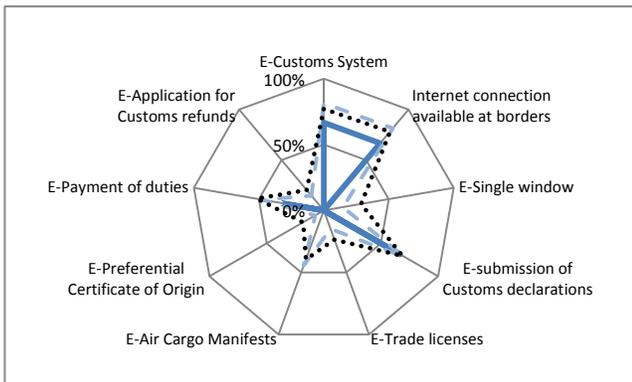
Transparency



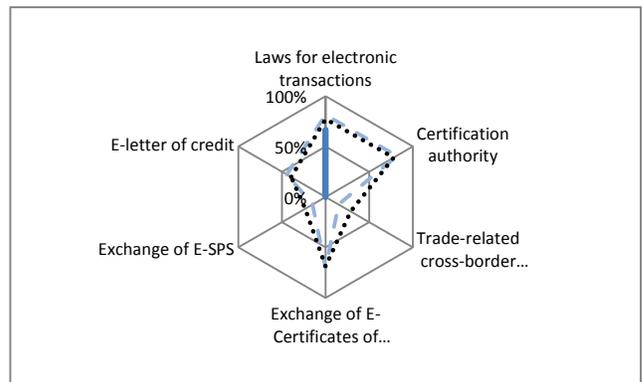
Formalities



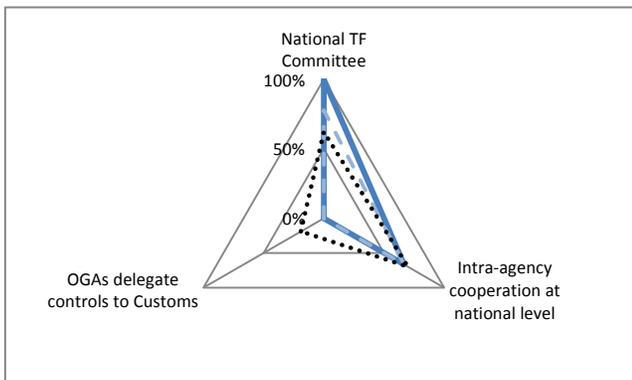
Paperless trade



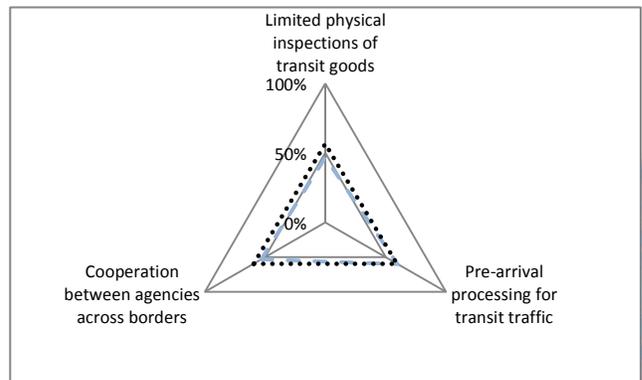
Cross-border paperless trade



Institutional arrangement and cooperation



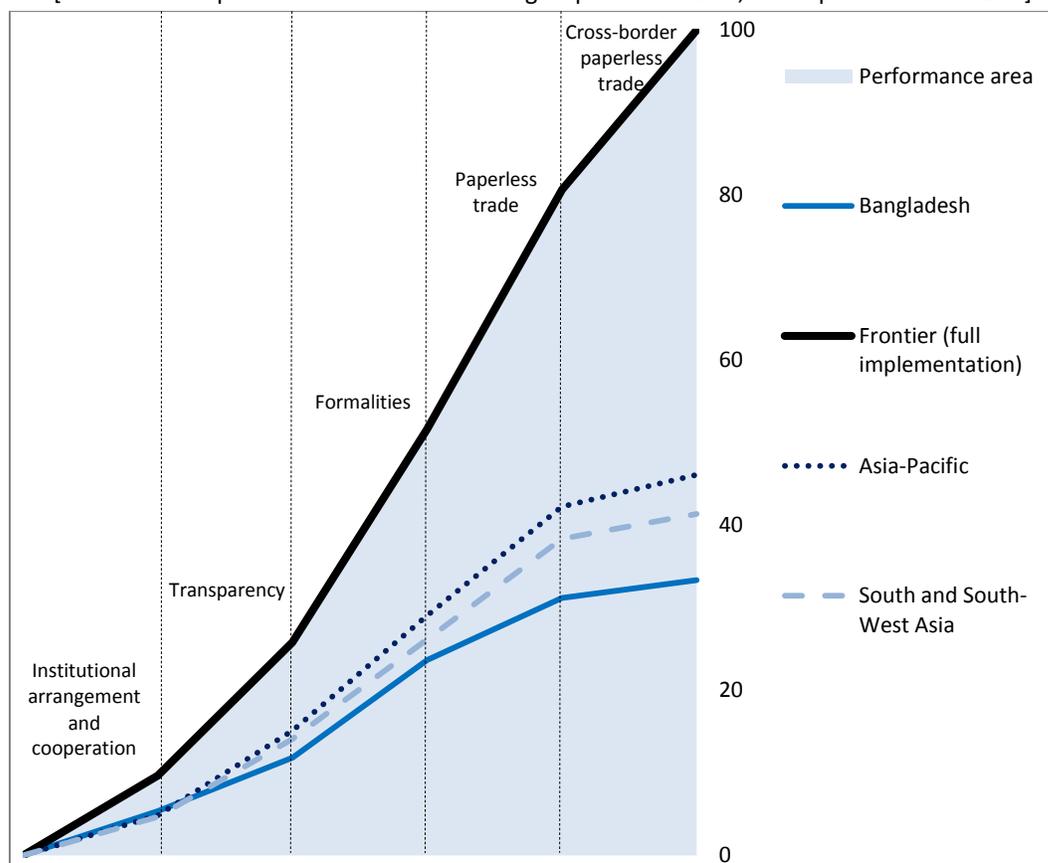
Transit



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Moving up the trade facilitation ladder towards seamless international supply chains

[Cumulative implementation scores of core groups of measures; full implementation =100]



The level of implementation of trade facilitation measures in Bangladesh (36%) is below the level in Asia-Pacific (46.5%). It is also lower than the level of implementation in South and South-West Asia (42%). Among the five core groups of trade facilitation measures, the most implemented in Bangladesh are “Institutional arrangement and cooperation” measures (55.6%). The least implemented are “Cross-border paperless trade” measures (11.1%). “Transit” measures are not implemented mainly because there is little or no transit cargo through the country.

Implementation of “Transparency” measures is below both the regional and sub-regional averages. The measures least implemented in this area in Bangladesh are *Advance publication of regulation before implementation* and *Advance ruling*. Implementation of improved “Formalities” is similarly lower than both the regional and sub-regional averages. The least implemented measures in this area are *TF measures for authorized operators* and *Acceptance of paper or electronic copies*.

In “Paperless trade”, Bangladesh’s implementation is below both the regional and sub-regional averages. *E-Single window*, *E-Trade licenses*, *E-Air Cargo Manifests*, *E-Preferential Certificate of Origin* and *E-Application for Customs refunds* are least implemented.

Bangladesh may focus its trade facilitation efforts in particular on full implementation of “Paperless trade” measures, as well as on moving towards “Cross-border paperless trade”.