DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PROFORMA/PROPOSAL (DPP)

Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project (under Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program-Bangladesh Phase I)

Estimated Cost:	**Total :**	**168646.68**
(Taka in Lakh)	**GOB:**	**21098.92**
	PA:	**147547.76**

Implementation Period : **April 2023 to March 2027**

National Board of Revenue (NBR)

Internal Resources Division (IRD), Ministry of Finance

Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh

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Govt of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

March 2023

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
www.ird.gov.bd

প্রত্যয়ন পত্র

প্রত্যয়ন করা যাচ্ছে যে, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড কর্তৃক প্রস্তাবিত " Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project (Under Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program-Bangladesh Phase I)" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের ডিপিপির ছকে প্রদত্ত প্রকল্পের প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়, ব্যয়ের অঙ্গভিত্তিক বিভাজন, আর্থিক ও বাস্তব লক্ষ্যমাত্রার বিষয়াদি এবং এ সংক্রান্ত সকল তথ্য ও উপাত্ত পরীক্ষা-নিরীক্ষা করা হয়েছে এবং সঠিকভাবে নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে। প্রকল্পটির লক্ষ্য, উদ্দেশ্য ও ফলাফল সম্পর্কিত বিষয়াদি সরকারের অষ্টম পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনার সাথে সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ। প্রকল্পের মোট ১৮৬,২৭০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা জিওবি ব্যয়ে জুলাই ২০২২ থেকে জুন ২০২৭ পর্যন্ত মেয়াদে বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রস্তাব করা হয়েছে। প্রকল্পটির মধ্যমেয়াদি বাজেট কাঠামো (MTBF) এর আওতায় অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগের আওতাধীন জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়ন করা হবে।

১৫/০৪/২০২২
আবু হেনা মোঃ রহমাতুল মুনিম
সিনিয়র সচিব
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ

"কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের ওপর ১২/০৩/২০২৩ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত একনেক সভার সিদ্ধান্তের আলোকে সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়ের গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা

নং	একনেক সভার সিদ্ধান্ত	সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়ের গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা
৬.২(১)	"কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পটি মোট ১৬৮৬.৪৬৬৮ কোটি (এক হাজার ছয়শত ছিয়াশি কোটি ছেচল্লিশ লক্ষ আটষট্টি হাজার) টাকা [জিওবি ২১০.৯৮৯২ কোটি এবং আইডিএ'র ঋণ ১৪৭৫.৪৭৭৬ কোটি] প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ে এপ্রিল ২০২৩ হতে মার্চ ২০২৭ মেয়াদে বাস্তবায়নের জন্য অনুমোদন করা হলো।	"কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পটি মোট ১৬৮৬.৪৬৬৮ কোটি টাকা [জিওবি ২১০.৯৮৯২ কোটি এবং আইডিএ'র ঋণ ১৪৭৫.৪৭৭৬ কোটি] প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ে এপ্রিল ২০২৩ হতে মার্চ ২০২৭ মেয়াদে বাস্তবায়নের জন্য ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করা হলো (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-২)।
৬.২(২)	প্রকল্পের আওতায় গাড়ি ভাড়ায় ব্যবহারের পরিবর্তে একই প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ে ৪ (চার)টি গাড়ি ক্রয় ও জ্বালানি ব্যয়ের সংস্থান রাখতে হবে।	প্রকল্পের আওতায় গাড়ি ভাড়া অঙ্গ বাদ দেয়া হয়েছে। তৎপরিবর্তে একই প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ে ৪ (চার)টি গাড়ি ক্রয়, জ্বালানি, আউটসোর্সিং জনবল (ড্রাইভার), গাড়ি মেরামত ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ খাতে ব্যয়ের সংস্থান রাখা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-৫-৮)।
৬.২(৩)	গাড়ি ভাড়ার পরিবর্তে গাড়ি ক্রয় ও জ্বালানির সংস্থান অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে এবং প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়নকাল সংশোধন করে ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করতে হবে।	৪ (চার)টি গাড়ি ক্রয়, জ্বালানি, আউটসোর্সিং জনবল (ড্রাইভার), গাড়ি মেরামত ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ খাতে ব্যয়ের সংস্থান অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে এবং প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়নকাল সংশোধন করে কর্মপরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন ও ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা- ২, ৫-৮)।

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"কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের ওপর পরিকল্পনা কমিশনে ০৫/১২/২০২২ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত প্রকল্প মূল্যায়ন কমিটি (পিইসি) সভার সিদ্ধান্তের আলোকে অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগের গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা নিম্নরূপঃ

নং	পিইসি সভার সিদ্ধান্ত	অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগের মতামত
৪.১	প্রকল্পটি গ্রহণের প্রয়োজনীয়তা ও যৌক্তিকতা সুস্পষ্টভাবে ডিপিপিতে সংযোজন করতে হবে।	সংযোজন করা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-১৯-৩৬)।
৪.২	প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়নকাল জানুয়ারি ২০২৩ হতে ডিসেম্বর ২০২৬ পর্যন্ত নির্ধারণ করতে হবে এবং সে আলোকে ক্রয় পরিকল্পনা ও কর্মপরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন করে ডিপিপিতে সংযোজন করতে হবে।	প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়নকাল জানুয়ারি ২০২৩ হতে ডিসেম্বর ২০২৬ পর্যন্ত নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে এবং সে অনুযায়ী ক্রয় পরিকল্পনা ও কর্মপরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-২, ৩, ৬২-৭৪)।
৪.৩	প্রকল্পের অধীনে ফিজিবিলিটি স্টাডি করা হলে তা জিওবি খাতে সংস্থান রাখা যেতে পারে।	ফিজিবিলিটি স্টাডি বাবদ অর্থ জিওবি খাতে প্রদর্শন করা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-৬, ৯০, কনসালটেন্সি অঙ্গ)।
৪.৪	ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটির সুপারিশের আলোকে প্রকল্পের ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করতে হবে।	ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটির সুপারিশের আলোকে প্রকল্পের ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-৫-৭)
৪.৫	অর্থ বিভাগের জনবল কমিটির সুপারিশের আলোকে জনবলের সংখ্যা ও ব্যয় নির্ধারণ করতে হবে এবং কোন গাড়ি ক্রয় করার প্রস্তাব করা যাবে না। পরিবহণ সেবা হিসেবে সুপারিশকৃত ৪টি গাড়ি ভাড়ায় সংগ্রহ করা যেতে পারে।	অর্থ বিভাগের জনবল কমিটির সুপারিশের আলোকে জনবলের সংখ্যা ও ব্যয় নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-৫৫, ৫৮)। নতুন গাড়ি ক্রয় করার প্রস্তাব বাদ দেয়া হয়েছে। পরিবহণ সেবা হিসেবে ৪টি গাড়ি ভাড়ায় সংগ্রহের প্রস্তাব করা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-৬)।
৪.৬	কোন রেট সিডিউল অনুসারে নির্মাণ কাজের ব্যয় প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছে তা ডিপিপিতে উল্লেখ করতে হবে এবং চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশনের মাস্টার প্ল্যান অনুসরণপূর্বক পরিবেশের ছাড়পত্র গ্রহণপূর্বক নির্মাণ কাজ করতে হবে।	পিডব্লিউডি'র রেট সিডিউল ২০২২ অনুযায়ী নির্মাণ ব্যয় প্রাক্কলণ করা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-১০১-১০৯)। নির্মাণ কাজ শুরুর পূর্বে চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশনের মাস্টার প্ল্যান অনুসরণপূর্বক পরিবেশের ছাড়পত্র গ্রহণ করা হবে।
৪.৭	পূর্ণকালীন প্রকল্প পরিচালক নিয়োগ দিতে হবে এবং পরামর্শকের সংখ্যা ও ব্যয় যৌক্তিকভাবে নির্ধারণ করতে হবে।	পূর্ণকালীন প্রকল্প পরিচালক নিয়োগ করা হবে মর্মে ডিপিপিতে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-৫৫, ৫৮)। পরামর্শকের সংখ্যা ও ব্যয় যৌক্তিকভাবে নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-৮৯-৯০)।
৪.৮	অর্থ বিভাগের পরিপত্র অনুসারে বৈদেশিক ভ্রমণ পরিহার করতে হবে। এছাড়া স্থানীয় প্রশিক্ষণ যৌক্তিকভাবে নির্ধারণ করতে হবে।	বৈদেশিক ভ্রমণ বাদ দেয়া হয়েছে। স্থানীয় প্রশিক্ষণ যৌক্তিকভাবে নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-৭৮-৮৮)।
৪.৯	বাজারদর যাচাই কমিটির সুপারিশের আলোকে অফিস সরঞ্জামাদি ও	বাজারদর যাচাই কমিটির সুপারিশের আলোকে অফিস সরঞ্জামাদি ও আসবাবপত্রের সংখ্যা ও ব্যয়

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নং	পিইসি সভার সিদ্ধান্ত	অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগের মতামত
	আসবাবপত্রের সংখ্যা ও ব্যয় নির্ধারণ করা যেতে পারে।	নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-১১৬-১৩১)।
৪.১০	উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের জন্য অর্থ বিভাগ কর্তৃক জারিকৃত পরিপত্রের নির্দেশনা অনুযায়ী ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করতে হবে।	উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের জন্য অর্থ বিভাগ কর্তৃক জারিকৃত জনবল কমিটির সুপারিশ, আউটসোর্সিং জনবল, গাড়ি ভাড়া, আর্থিক ক্ষমতা অর্পণের নির্দেশনা অনুযায়ী ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করা হয়েছে।
৪.১১	অঙ্গ/উপঅঙ্গসমূহের বরাদ্দ থোক হিসেবে উল্লেখ করা যাবে না।	অঙ্গ/উপঅঙ্গসমূহের বরাদ্দ থোক লেখা বাদ দেয়া হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-৫-৭)।
৪.১২	ক্রয় পরিকল্পনা ও কর্ম পরিকল্পনা যথাযথভাবে প্রণয়নপূর্বক ডিপিপিতে সংযোজন এবং একাধিক ক্রয় পদ্ধতি উল্লেখ না করে একটি মাত্র ক্রয় পদ্ধতি উল্লেখ করতে হবে।	ক্রয় পরিকল্পনা ও কর্ম পরিকল্পনা যথাযথভাবে প্রণয়নপূর্বক ডিপিপিতে সংযোজন এবং একটি মাত্র ক্রয় পদ্ধতি উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-৬২-৬৬)।
৪.১৩	প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের সময়ভিত্তিক কর্ম পরিকল্পনা ও বাস্তবভিত্তিক পূর্ণাঙ্গ Exit Plan ডিপিপিতে সংযোজন করতে হবে।	প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের সময়ভিত্তিক কর্ম পরিকল্পনা ও বাস্তবভিত্তিক পূর্ণাঙ্গ Exit Plan ডিপিপিতে সংযোজন করা হয়েছে (ডিপিপি পৃষ্ঠা-১৭, ৩৬০)।
৪.১৪	উপরোক্ত সিদ্ধান্তের আলোকে ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করতে হবে।	পিইসি সভার সিদ্ধান্তের আলোকে ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করে দাখিল করা হয়েছে।

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Abbreviation

ADP	Annual Development Programme
ASYCUDA	The Automated System for Customs Data
BBIN	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal
BLPA	Bangladesh Land Port Authority
CCH	Custom House Chattogram
CEVTA	Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy
CONTASA	Convertible Taka Special Account
CRMC	Customs Risk Management Commissionerate
DPA	Direct Project Aid
DPP	Development Project Proforma/ Proposal
ECNEC	Executive Committee of National Economic Council
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FAPAD	Foreign Aided Project Audit Directorate
FIRR	Financial Internal Rate of Return
FYP	Five Year Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDA	International Development Association
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
IRD	Internal Resources Division
MOV	Means of Verifications
NBR	National Board of Revenue
NPR	Nominal Protection Rate
NPV	Net Present Value
NRTC	National Risk Targeting Center
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMQA	Project Management and Quality Assurance Consultant
PPA	Public Procurement Act
PPR	Public Procurement Rules
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PWD	Public Works Department
QCBS	Quality and Cost Based Selection
RHD	Roads and Highways Department
RPA	Reimbursable Project Aid
RTTFP	Regional Transport And Trade Facilitation Project
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
STEP	Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
VAT	Value Added Tax
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organization

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DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PROFORMA/PROPOSAL (DPP)

PART-A

Project Summary

1.0	**Project Title**	:	**Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project** (under Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program- Bangladesh Phase I)
2.1	**Sponsoring Ministry/ Division**	:	Internal Resources Division (IRD), Ministry of Finance
2.2	**Implementing Agency**	:	National Board of Revenue (NBR)
2.3	**Concerned Division of Planning Commission**	:	Socio- Economic Infrastructure Division
3.0	**Objectives and Targets (of Beneficiaries) of the Project**	:	**Objectives:** 1. To develop cost-efficient, inclusive, sustainable and resilient trade infrastructure at selected Customs ports. 2. To reduce trade cost by adopting risk-based customs control and modern customs procedure as internationally agreed standards and best practices. 3. To implement a trade-enhancing tariff system and developing capacity for tariff policy implementation supporting the Vision 2041 of Bangladesh. 4. To enhance Customs administration's capacity at all levels through improving the organizational structure and strengthening the human, financial and physical resource capacity of the Customs Department. 5. To improve effectiveness and increase transparency of Customs services by introducing appropriate information and communications technology. **Targets:** The direct beneficiaries of this project are the exporters and importers, and indirect beneficiaries are all the people of Bangladesh. They will be benefited through the following outcomes- 1. Green-building certified, resilient 11,16,150 sft Custom House Chattogram (CCH) and 626,488 sft Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy (CEVTA), Chattogram based on needs assessment to offer expected service to traders with required infrastructure, collaborative laboratory with 123 categories of laboratory equipment and other facilities as well as facilities for women (e.g., service desk, day-care center, separate wash facilities etc.). 2. Reduced import and export clearance time at Custom House, Chattogram by 25%. (Baseline: 7.7 days for import (with physical inspection), 5.6 days for imports (without physical inspection) and 5.9 days for export, IFC 2018).

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3. Increased % of assessed import declaration on the 1st day at Custom House Chattogram to 80% (Baseline: 71% Feb 2022) and increased % of assessed export declaration on the 1st day Custom House Chattogram to 50% (Baseline 34%, Feb 2022).

4. Reduced average physical inspection at key border ports of Bangladesh to less than 10%. (Baseline: 20%, 2022) by 2025.

5. Increased clearance through green channel to 60% at CCH by 2025 (Baseline: 0%, 2022).

6. Reduced Nominal Protection Rate (NPR) by 20% at the end of 8th FYP. (Baseline: 27.1%, 2021).

7. Strengthened capacity of at least 60% of serving customs officials (of which 15% is female officers) on modern customs practices through both face-to-face and e-learning facilities and contribute to sustainability of the reform initiatives. (Baseline: number of serving customs officials: total 12,286 including all categories. Cadre officer 467, non-cadre including RO 909, RO 831, ARO 4470, grade 11-16 2918, grade 17-20 3465 in 2022).

8. 80% of users satisfied with the infrastructure facilities (Baseline: 0, 2022).

9. Reduced physical presence of the stakeholders at Customs ports by at least 60% by introducing e-customs facilities. (Baseline: 100%, 2022).

4.0 Project Implementation Period :

i) Date of Commencement : **01 April 2023**

ii) Date of Completion : **31 March 2027**

5.1 Estimated Cost of the Project :

Total:	**168646.68**
GOB:	**21098.92**
Project Aid (PA):	**147547.76**
Own Fund: --	
Others: --	

5.2 Exchange Rate(s) with Date *(Source: Bangladesh Bank)* : US$1= 102.00 BDT, December 21, 2022

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6.0 Mode of Financing :

6.1 Mode of Financing with Source :

Source / Mode	GOB (FE)	PA (RPA)	Own Fund (FE)	Others (Specify)	PA Source
1	2	3	4	5	6
Investment					
Loan/credit		147547.76 (147547.76)			International Development Association (IDA)/World Bank (WB)
Equity					
Grant	21098.92				
Others (Specify)					
Total	21098.92	147547.76 (147547.76)			

6.2 Year wise Estimated Cost :

(Taka in lac)

Financial Year	GOB (FE)	Project Aid (PA)		Own Fund (FE)	Others (Specify)	Total
		RPA	DPA			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=(2+3+4+5+6)
2022-23	1883.67	15563.07	-	-	-	17446.75
2023-24	4300.53	27566.08	-	-	-	31866.61
2024-25	5785.22	38182.05	-	-	-	43967.27
2025-26	3670.82	26950.45	-	-	-	30621.27
2026-27	5458.68	39286.11	-	-	-	44744.79
Total	**21098.92**	**147547.76**	-	-	-	**168646.68**

6.3 **Financing Plan of the proposed project considering MTBF ceiling and allocation required for ongoing projects in ADP: Annexure VII**

7.1 **Location of the Project** :

Sl.No.	Division	District	City Corporation/ Pouroshova/ Upazila
1	Chattogram	Chattogram	Chattogram City Corporation
2	Dhaka	Dhaka	Dhaka North City Corporation
3	Khulna	Jashore	Sharsha Upazila (Benapole)
4	Technical Assistance all over Bangladesh		

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7.2	**Justification of selecting the project area:**	Trade facilitation with improved customs infrastructure and administration will remain effective mechanisms to promote exports while being consistent with multilateral rules. The infrastructure development will be largely carried out in Custom House Chattogram and Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy, Chattogram. Scoping assessment will also include Custom House Benapole, Custom House Dhaka and Customs Risk Management Commissionerate/ National Risk Targeting Center in Dhaka. The Technical Assistance component will cover all over Bangladesh.
8.0	**Location wise Cost Breakdown**	: *(Annexure – I)*

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09. Estimated Cost Summary (Taka in Lac)

(Taka in Lac)

Economic Code	Economic Sub-Code	Economic Sub-code wise Item Description	Unit	Quantity	Total Cost*	GOB (FE)	Project Aid				Own Fund (FE)	Others	% of Total Project Cost
							RPA		DPA				
							Through GOB	Special Account**	Through PD	Through DP			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		(a) Revenue:											
31111	3111101	Basic Pay (Annexure-II (a)	Person	1	34.33	34.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.020%
31113	3111301	Charge Allowance (Annexure-II (b)	Person	48	106.95	106.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.063%
	3111306	Education Allowance	Person	1	0.48	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000%
	3111310	Housing Rent Allowance	Person	1	17.17	17.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.010%
	3111311	Medical Allowance	Person	1	0.72	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000%
	3111312	Mobile/Cell Phone Allowance	Person	1	0.72	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000%
	3111313	Residential Telephone Encashment Allowance	Person	1	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.001%
	3111342	Transport Maintenance Allowance	Person	1	24.00	24.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.014%
	3111325	Festival Allowance	Person	1	5.72	5.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.003%
	3111328	Rest & Recreation Allowance	Person	1	1.43	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.001%
	3111335	Bangla new year Allowance	Person	1	0.57	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000%
	3111332	Honorarium (PSC, PIC, TEC, POC & others)	-	-	35.00	35.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.021%
32111	3211102	Cleaning and Washing	-	-	10.00	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	0.006%
	3211106	Entertainment Expenses	-	-	40.00	-	-	40.00	-	-	-	-	0.024%
	3211113	Electricity (Site office & PIU)	-	-	120.00	-	-	120.00	-	-	-	-	0.071%
	3211116	Courier	-	-	4.00	-	-	4.00	-	-	-	-	0.002%
	3211117	Internet/Fax/Telex	-	-	8.00	-	-	8.00	-	-	-	-	0.005%
	3211119	Postage	-	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	0.001%
	3211120	Telephone	-	-	4.00	-	-	4.00	-	-	-	-	0.002%
	3211125	Advertising expenses	-	-	50.00	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	0.030%
	3211126	Audio Video/Film Production	-	-	25.00	-	-	25.00	-	-	-	-	0.015%

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Economic Code	Economic Sub-Code	Economic Sub-code wise Item Description	Unit	Quantity	Total Cost*	GOB (FE)	Project Aid				Own Fund (FE)	Others	% of Total Project Cost
							RPA		DPA				
							Through GOB	Special Account**	Through PD	Through DP			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	3211128	Publication (Annexure-VIII)	No.	650	15.00	-	-	15.00	-	-	-	-	0.009%
	3211129	Office building rental for PIU, Regional Office for 4 Years	Sft	15000.00	828.00	-	-	828.00	-	-	-	-	0.491%
32211	3221109	Outsourcing Manpower (Driver-4 Person) (Annexure-II(c)	Person	4	48.00	48.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.028%
32311	3231201	Domestic Training (Annexure-IX)	Person	7650	1540.35	-	-	1540.35	-	-	-	-	0.913%
32411	3241101	Domestic Travel Expenses	Month	48	48.00	16.00	-	32.00	-	-	-	-	0.028%
32431	3243101	Petrol, Oil and lubricants (monthly Tk. 2.50 x 48 month)	Month	48	120.00	0.00	-	120.00	-	-	-	-	0.071%
	3243102	Fuel and Gas (monthly Tk. 1.06 x 48 month)	Month	48	51.00	0.00	-	51.00	-	-	-	-	0.030%
32551	3255101	Computer Consumable	-	-	50.00	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	0.030%
	3255102	Printing and Binding	-	-	15.00	-	-	15.00	-	-	-	-	0.009%
	3255104	Stamps and Seals	-	-	5.00	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	0.003%
	3255105	Other Stationary	-	-	100.00	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.059%
32571	3257101	Consultancy (Annexure- X)	Month	413.00	14948.74	720.00	-	14228.74	-	-	-	-	8.864%
32573	3257301	Ceremonies/Festivals (Annexure- XI)	No.	5	96.25	96.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.057%
32581	3258101	Motor Vehicle Repair & Maintenance-4 Nos. (Tk. 4.00 lac per year x 4 years)	No.	4	16.00	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.009%
32581	3258102	Furniture	-	-	5.00	5.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.003%
	3258103	Computer	-	-	10.00	10.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.006%
	3258104	Office Equipment	-	-	5.00	5.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.003%
		Sub-Total (Revenue) :			**18391.64**	**1144.55**	-	**17247.09**	-	-	-	-	**10.905%**
		(b) Capital :											
41111	4111101	Construction of Residential Building of Custom	Sft	208,000	13271.74	1790.14	0.00	11481.60	-	-	-	-	7.870%

Economic Code	Economic Sub-Code	Economic Sub-code wise Item Description	Unit	Quantity	Total Cost*	GOB (FE)	Project Aid				Own Fund (FE)	Others	% of Total Project Cost
							RPA		DPA				
							Through GOB	Special Account**	Through PD	Through DP			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		House Chattogram (Annexure- XII)											
	4111101	Construction of Residential Building of Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram (Annexure- XII)	Sft	94,400	6023.33	812.45	0.00	5210.88	-	-	-	-	3.572%
41112	4111201	Construction of Custom House Chattogram (Annexure- XII)	Sft	908,150	71560.23	9652.31	0.00	61907.92	-	-	-	-	42.432%
	4111201	Construction of Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram (Annexure- XII)	Sft	532,088	41639.93	5616.55	0.00	36023.38	-	-	-	-	24.691%
41121	4112101	Pajero Jeep (sports) (2700 CC) for PIU	No.	1	100.00	100.00		0.00	0.00				0.059%
	4112101	Pajero Jeep (SUV) (2900 CC) for PIU	No.	1	89.00	89.00		0.00	0.00				0.053%
	4112101	Microbus (Hiace-2700 CC) for National Risk Targeting Center (CRMC & PIU)	No.	2	80.00	80.00		0.00	0.00				0.047%
41122	4112202	Procurement of Desktop (100), Laptop (50), Server, Multimedia Projector (5), Heavy Duty Scanner (5), Photocopier & Printer (5) (including toner and accessories) for CRMC	Set	100	420.23	0.00	0.00	420.23	-	-	-	-	0.249%
	4112202	Procurement of Desktop (30), Laptop (10), Server, Multimedia Projector (2), Scanner (3), Photocopier & Printer (3) (including toner and accessories)- For PIU	Set	30	120.40	0.00	0.00	120.40	-	-	-	-	0.071%
	4112303	Generator 150 KVA including servicing and maintenance	No	1	190.10	0.00	0.00	190.10	-	-	-	-	0.113%
	4112303	HVAC for CRMC & PIU- 250 tons	Ton	250	288.00	0.00	0.00	288.00	-	-	-	-	0.171%
41123	4112306	Laboratory equipment (For Custom House Chattogram) (Annexure- XIII)	No	1602	12986.00	1754.40	0.00	11231.60	-	-	-	-	7.700%

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Economic Code	Economic Sub-Code	Economic Sub-code wise Item Description	Unit	Quantity	Total Cost*	GOB (FE)	Project Aid				Own Fund (FE)	Others	% of Total Project Cost
							RPA		DPA				
							Through GOB	Special Account**	Through PD	Through DP			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	4112310	Office Equipment (Biometric system, Central CCTV system, Jammer, PABX System, Base Station) (Annexure- XIV)	No	80	75.04	0.00	0.00	75.04	-	-	-	-	0.044%
	4112314	Furniture for PIU (Annexure- XV)	No	2641	150.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	-	-	-	-	0.089%
41211	4121101	Archway for CRMC	No	2	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	-	-	-	-	0.018%
	4121101	Baggage Scanner for CRMC	No	2	40.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	-	-	-	-	0.024%
41133	4113301	Computer Software (API PNR Software and related hardware components)	Lot	1	250.14	0.00	0.00	250.14	-	-	-	-	0.148%
		Sub-Total (Capital) :			**147314.14**	**19894.85**	**0.00**	**127419.29**	-	-	-	-	**87.35%**
		(c) Physical Contingency-1.00% of Capital Expenditure	Percent	1.00%	1470.45	29.76	0.00	1440.69	-	-	-	-	0.872%
		(d) Price Contingency 1.00% of Capital Expenditure	Percent	1.00%	1470.45	29.76	0.00	1440.69	-	-	-	-	0.872%
		Grand Total (a+b+c+d):			**168646.68**	**21098.92**	**0.00**	**147547.76**	-	-	-	-	**100.00%**

* Column 6=(7+8+9+10+11+12+13)
** DOSA, CONTASA, SAFE, Impress, etc.

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শীর্ষব্রত কর্মকার
উপপ্রধান
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন

10.0 **Log Frame:**

i) Planned date for project Commencement : April 2023

ii) Planned date for project Completion : March 2027

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verifications (MOV)	Important Assumptions (IA)
Goal Achieve higher economic growth	Increased trade leading to increased Gross Domestic Product (GDP) targeted by the government in 8th FYP	• Annual Trade Volume • Five Year Plan document • National Economic Review Report of IRD and NBR • Economic Survey Report of Finance Division	--
Objective/ Purpose 1. To develop cost-efficient, inclusive, sustainable and resilient trade infrastructure at selected Customs ports. 2. To reduce trade cost by adopting risk-based customs control and modern customs procedure as internationally agreed standards and best practices. 3. To implement a trade-enhancing tariff system and developing capacity for tariff policy implementation supporting the Vision 2041 of Bangladesh. 4. To enhance Customs administration's capacity at all levels through improving the organizational structure and strengthening the human, financial and physical resource capacity of the Customs Department. 5. To improve effectiveness and increase transparency of Customs services by introducing appropriate information and communications technology.	1. Develop green-building certified, resilient and gender inclusive Custom House Chattogram (CCH) and Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy (CEVTA), Chattogram based on needs assessment to offer expected service to traders with required infrastructure, collaborative laboratory and other facilities as well as facilities for women. 2. Reduce import and export clearance time at Custom House, Chattogram by 25%[1]. 3. Increase % of assessed import declaration on the 1st day at Custom House Chattogram to 80%[2] and increase % of assessed export	1.1 LEED/ IFC EDGE/ BREEAM/DGNB Green Building certified CCH and CEVTA. 1.2 Globally accredited collaborative Customs Laboratory. 1.3 CCH and CEVTA infrastructure with facilities for women. 2.1 Bangladesh Single Window and ASYCUDA World Time Stamp. 2.2 Time Release Study report. 2.3 Stakeholder feedback. 3. ASYCUDA World Time Stamp.	1. 1248 officials at CCH (currently serving 619). 2. Implementation of National Single Window will lead to paperless environment. 3. Infrastructures are used properly in full efficiency. 4. Stakeholders get proper services from the Customs facilities. 5. Risk Management will be fully rolled out and applied. 6. Trade has been doubling every five years, with

[1] Baseline: 7.7 days for import (with physical inspection), 5.6 days for imports (without physical inspection) and 5.9 days for export.

[2] Baseline, 71% Feb 2022

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Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verifications (MOV)	Important Assumptions (IA)
	declaration on the 1st day Custom House Chattogram to 50%[3] Reduce average physical inspection at key border ports of Bangladesh to less than 10%[4] by 2025. 4. Increase clearance through green channel to 60% at CCH[5] by 2025. 5. Reduce Nominal Protection Rate (NPR) by 20%[6] at the end of 8th FYP. 6. Strengthen capacity of at least 60% of serving customs officials[7] (of which 15% is female officers) on modern customs practices through both face-to-face and e-learning facilities and contribute to sustainability of the reform initiatives. 7. 80% of users satisfied with the infrastructure facilities.[8] 8. Reduce physical presence of the stakeholders at Customs ports by at least 60%[9] by introducing e-customs facilities.	4. Information from Bangladesh Single Window, Automated Risk Management Software, Inspection Act Module of ASYCUDA World. 5. Nominal Protection Rate assessed annually by Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission. 6. Number of face-to-face and online training programs organized by CEVTA and user satisfaction report following each training program. 7. User satisfaction survey at CCH and CEVTA. 8. Stakeholder survey on physical presence.	the completion of Bay Terminal project, it will immediately quadruple. 7. Reduced dependency on customs revenue due to improved Income Tax and VAT system. 8. Increased competitiveness of domestic producers reducing dependency on tariff protection. 9. CEVTA has a firmed-up vision and business plan related to professional training of officials and stakeholders. 10. Customs HR Development Strategy is formulated and endorsed by all concerned.
Outputs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1. Iconic and state-of-the-art Custom House Chattogram with required infrastructure, accredited collaborative laboratory and other facilities. 2. Iconic and state-of-the-art Customs, Excise and VAT	1. CCH constructed as per approved detailed design. 2. CEVTA constructed as per approved detailed design. 3. Customs Risk Management Commissionerate set up as per	• Report of IMED • Reports of IRD and NBR • Project Supervision Reports • Project Completion Report	• Funds are available according to the approved DPP. • Sufficient no. of qualified consultants.

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[3] Baseline 34%, Feb 2022
[4] Baseline: 20%, 2022
[5] Baseline: 0%, 2022
[6] Baseline: 27.1%, 2021
[7] Baseline: number of serving customs officials: total 12,286 including all categories. Cadre officer: 467, non-cadre including RO: 909 of which RO: 831, ARO: 4470, grade 11-16: 2918, grade 17-20: 3465 in 2022
[8] Baseline: 0, 2022
[9] Baseline: 100%, 2022

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verifications (MOV)	Important Assumptions (IA)
Training Academy with required infrastructure and viable business plan with revenues from local and international training initiatives. 3. Fully operational Customs Risk Management Commissionerate. 4. Detailed designs and feasibility studies of Custom House Benapole, Custom House Dhaka and National Risk Targeting Center under CRMC. 5. Modern Customs policies and processes: Proposed National Tariff Policy Implementation; fully operational Customs Risk Management Commissionerate, Authorized Economic Operator/ Trusted Trader, Post Clearance Audit, Pre Arrival Processing; Bonded Warehouse Regulations; formation of Bangladesh Single Window Commissionerate; formulation of Customs Modernization Strategic Action Plan 2023-26, CEVTA Business Plan, e-learning platform, Customs HR Development Strategy, strengthened capacity of Customs following global good practices.	approved organogram and TO&E. 4. Detailed designs and feasibility study reports of Custom House Benapole, Custom House Dhaka and National Risk Targeting Center under CRMC as submitted by the consultants hired by the project. 5. Consultation, scoping assessment, needs assessment, capacity development programs and policy/ implementation plan formulation, and reports and presentations as per activities planned for Customs Modernization.	• Documents of PIU • Tender Documents	• Proper cooperation from business community and concerned stakeholders. • Timely completion of procurement. • Timely hiring of required manpower.
Input 1. Human Resources 2. Project Management and Quality Assurance Consultants 3. Physical Resources- 4. Financial Resources- Total Value of Works Packages- BDT 132495.23 Lac 5. The Works Package include- Custom House Chattogram and Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram. Total Value of Goods Packages- BDT 14818.91 Lac 6. The goods packages include- lab equipment for CCH, security and office equipment for Customs Risk Management Commissionerate and PIU. Total Value of Services Packages- BDT 14996.74 Lac 7. The service packages include- Project Management and Quality Assurance, Feasibility, Detailed Design and Supervision, Environmental and Social Safeguards,	• Proposed PIU is formed and fully operational by June 2023. • Individual consultants of PIU are hired by June 2023. • Proposed logistics ensured by June 2023 • All construction completed as per detailed design and schedule.	• Report of IMED • Reports of IRD and NBR • Documents of PIU • Tender Documents • Annual and Midterm evaluation reports • Project evaluation reports	• Funds are available according to the approved DPP. • Timely release of funds. • Timely recruitment of manpower and procuring Project Management and Quality Assurance Consultants. • Government and World Bank decision remain unchanged. • Global or national crisis may not arise. • Tenders are processed in

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Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verifications (MOV)	Important Assumptions (IA)
baseline, midline and end-line studies as well as consultancy packages for tariff modernization, modernization of bonded warehouse, rolling out Risk Management and AEO, implementing PCA and PAP, setting up NSW Commissionerate, HR development through CEVTA, Customs Modernization Strategic Action Plan. In addition to this, in-country and foreign trainings will be organized on good practices of border clearance, project management, environmental and social safeguards etc.			time.

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11.0 Project Management :

11.1 Proposed Project Management Setup : (As per Annexure-II)

11.2 Implementation Arrangement :

1. A **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be formed headed by the Senior Secretary/ Secretary, IRD for overall guidance and make recommendations for smooth implementation of the project to solve any cross-cutting issues. The committee will meet at least once in three months.

   A **Project Implementation Committee (PIC)** will be formed headed by the Chairman/ Member (Concerned), NBR for overall guidance and make recommendations for smooth implementation of the project to solve any cross-cutting issues. The committee will meet at least once in three months.

2. A **Project Coordination Committee (PCC)** will also be established. The PCC will comprise of the respective Project Directors from NBR, BLPA, RHD and MoC components of the RTTFP project of World Bank. It will meet at least every six months for the purposes of facilitating the coordination of project activities and addressing obstacles during project implementation. The PCC will be chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, and will include the heads of agencies from BLPA, NBR, and RHD. It will meet at least every six months for the purposes of, inter alia, (1) providing strategic and policy direction on all project activities, and (2) reviewing progress in project implementation. The PCC will be established as a sub-group under the NTFC.

3. **Project Implementation Unit (PIUs)**: The project will be implemented through a PIU. It will be headed by Project Director (PD) who will be supported by Deputy Project Directors (DPD) and adequate technical and safeguard staff and with overall guidance and monitoring of the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PDs and DPDs will be supported by a number of experts (individual consultants) including, Procurement Specialists, Financial Management Specialists. These professional level positions and support staff will be agreed upon by the World Bank. A consultancy firm will be hired for supporting the PIU with project management and quality assurance services and the firm will include key technical specialists as per indicative Terms of Reference. The PIU will maintain liaison and regular communication with other Implementing Agencies (IAs) related to this project. All IAs will also keep National Trade Facilitation Committee informed of the project progress.

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Procurement

4. Procurement under the project will be carried out in accordance with the World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers, Fourth Edition, November 2020 ("Procurement Regulations") and the provisions stipulated in the Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) and the procurement plan that may be updated from time to time with the Bank's approval. The project will be subject to the World Bank's Anticorruption Guidelines, dated October 15, 2006, revised in January 2011, and as of July 1, 2016. The project will use the Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP) to plan, record and track procurement transactions.

5. Procurement under the project will include a variety of goods, works, non-consulting and consulting services. NBR will also implement and supervision two works contracts for a training academy at Chattogram, and Custom House at Chattogram for which a pre-feasibility study has been finalized. An internationally recruited Project Management and Quality Assurance consultant (PMQA) firm will be engaged by NBR to conduct the full feasibility and design study, and supervision and contract management of the Works to ensure adequate engineering capacity and compliance with the policies/guidelines of the Government of Bangladesh and the World Bank. Goods/Information systems expected to be procured include customs lab equipment (NBR), ITS-related equipment, and solar panels under the BLPA and NBR project components. Consultant services under the project are expected to include Design and Supervision firm and PMQA firm for NBR, and individual consultants for fiduciary and technical support to PIUs and technical studies and capacity building for Customs Modernization.

6. The appropriate procurement methods and approaches for each procurement activity will be specified in the procurement plan. For Goods and Works this may include Open bidding international approach (Post-Qualification) or Open bidding national approach subject to the provisions required for ensuring consistency with the Bank's Procurement Regulations, whereas small value simple procurement may follow Request for Quotations method. Consulting services requiring firms are mostly expected to be selected through the Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS) method, and individual consultants also through competitive selection.

7. A Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) document is being prepared by NBR, along with the initial

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project procurement plans, which will cover the respective procurement to be undertaken under the project. The PPSD will spell out the detailed procurement arrangements and contract management plan, including the related risks and mitigation measures. As an output of the PPSD, the initial procurement plans will be prepared which will specify each contract to be financed under the proposed project including the procurement method, market approach, estimated cost, established timelines for completion of the key milestones in the procurement process, Bank's review requirements etc. The procurement plans will be uploaded and maintained in STEP and updated at least annually or when necessary during implementation. A General Procurement Notice (GPN) would be published on the Bank's website and UNDB Online.

8. The residual procurement risk under the project is Substantial after application of the mitigation measures below. The procurement risks include delays in procurement due to inadequate technical preparation (ToRs, technical specifications, cost estimates, etc.) before start of the procurement process, delay in bid evaluation and contract award, slow approval processes within the Government, lack of systematic monitoring of procurement performance and outcomes, reduced participation and competition of firms due to the prevailing COVID-19 situation, and inadequate contract management. The procurement risk mitigation measures include:

   a) Implementing the PPSD including the procurement and contract management risk mitigation measures.

   b) The DPDs assigned by the NBR will also lead procurement initiatives of the project throughout project duration with support from the procurement consultants.

   c) Technical pre-requisites (budget approval, design, BoQs, technical specifications/ToRs, environmental/safeguard requirements, etc.) to be completed in a timely manner before bids can be invited, based on a technical requirement plan to be agreed upfront and linked with the project procurement plans.

   d) In the procurement of solar panels/components, the Bank's standard provisions against use of forced labor shall be required in the procurement and contract documents, including 'Forced Labor Performance Declaration' and 'Forced Labor Declaration'.

   e) Pursuant to the common goal of the Government and the Bank for ensuring timely completion of procurement processes, the established timelines for completion of key

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milestones in the procurement process as set forth in the issued Minutes of the GOB-WB Country Portfolio Review Meeting dated March 23-24, 2021 shall be applicable to all procurement under the Project (refer Action Nos. 1-9 in the Table "Key Actions for reducing delays in bid evaluation and contract signing" under sub-section 2a-Procurement of the issued Minutes, copy of which has been shared with the implementing agencies).

f) Submission of quarterly progress reports of project procurement performance.

g) Use of the government's electronic procurement (e-GP) system for goods and work procured through open competitive bidding national approach.

9. The Bank's procurement implementation support will include prior reviews and post reviews, and provision of training and guidance as needed to the PIUs. The prior review contracts will be those which are relatively complex, high value contracts and will be agreed in the procurement plan following a risk-based approach. For the post review contracts, the TORs of the consulting services and technical specifications/BoQs of some of the goods/works packages may require technical review by the Bank. Procurement Post Review will be conducted by the World Bank on a representative sample of contracts selected based on associated risks, at least on an annual basis or more frequently based on need.

Financial Management

10. The project will benefit from leveraging the experience of the NBR in managing the FM activities under existing Bank-financed projects. Nevertheless, continuous capacity building will be needed to address prevalent generic weaknesses due to the dearth of professionally qualified FM human resources and their high turnover throughout the project life, weak internal control environment, lack of effective internal audit activity, delay in resolving audit observations, lack of inventory and asset management etc. Considering the above, the project FM risk is assessed as Substantial. The following FM arrangements will be made for the project.

11. Planning and budgeting: The PIU to be set-up, will be responsible for the overall FM performance of the project. An FM Specialist and one Accounts Officer, assigned to the PIUs, will carry out the day-to-day FM functions. Budget preparation and execution will take place electronically using the GoB's integrated budgetary and accounting

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system (iBAS++) and as such the budget must be released through the system in a timely manner for the PIU to execute project activities according to the budget allocation.

12. Financial reporting: The PIU will work with the relevant government agencies to generate annual financial reports from iBAS++ by August 30 each year for auditing purposes. Interim Unaudited Financial Reports (IUFRs) will be generated from iBAS++ and submitted to the World Bank within 45 days from the end of each semester by each PIU for respective activities.

13. World Bank financing will not apply to specified categories of recurrent expenditures such as workshop allowances, sitting allowances, cash per diems, and honoraria. The list of excluded categories may be updated, from time to time, based on implementation experience. The World Bank financing will also not cover expenditures related to purchase vehicles, fuel and taxes of up to 15 percent of the total IDA credit will be allowed.

14. Fund flow: The PIU will open one Designated Account (DA), in the form of a Convertible Taka Special Account (CONTASA), with a national commercial bank, to receive funds from IDA for project implementation. IDA funds will flow to the DA based on withdrawal applications submitted by the respective PIU to the World Bank, by the authorized signatories of the respective agencies. An alternative signatory arrangement, for each PIU, will be made for submission of withdrawal applications to ensure unhindered flow of funds. The PIU will be responsible for submitting disbursement/replenishment applications to the World Bank, which will be based on submission of forecasted expenditures through the IUFRs.

15. External audit: The Foreign Aided Project Audit Directorate (FAPAD) will conduct audits of the Annual Financial Statements of NBR separately. The auditors will express opinion on each of the project financial statements in accordance with international standards of auditing and submit the reports, to the Bank, within six months of the end of each fiscal year. In addition, the auditors are required to provide detailed management letter containing their observations on the internal controls and compliance with the financial covenants as laid out in the Financing Agreement. There is no pending audit report for any of the projects funded by IDA under NBR.

16. Internal audit: The PIUs will prepare internal audit terms of references and share them with the Bank for review and endorsement. Two internal audits will be conducted during

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the life of the project. The first audit will be conducted after the second year of implementation and the second audit after the fourth year of implementation.

17. Environmental and Social Safeguards. NBR will take the necessary steps so that the Project and relevant activities in relation to Associated Facilities are implemented in accordance with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). NBR will prepare and submit to the World Bank regular monitoring reports on the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance of the Project, including but not limited to the implementation of the ESCP, the status of preparation and implementation of E&S documents required under the ESCP, stakeholder engagement activities, and functioning of the grievance mechanism(s). NBR will engage a Project Management and Quality Assurance Consultant with sufficient E&S staffing. All contractors will be required to have an Environmental and Social Development Specialist and a Health & Safety Specialist.

18. Implementation Support Strategy. The World Bank will undertake regular semi-annual implementation review missions jointly with the implementation agencies, whose reports will form the basis for the agenda of such reviews to confirm project performance and to resolve areas of concern. The supervision strategy will include alternate arrangements in the event of COVID-19 to use desk reviews and IT/ICT tools for the supervision of fiduciary aspects.

12.0 Financial and Procurement Plan :

12. 1 Procurement Plan : *[As per Annexure -III (a), III(b) & III(c)]*

12. 2 Year wise Financial and Physical Target Plan : *(As per Annexure-IV)*

13. 0 After completion, whether the output of the project needs to be transferred to the revenue budget :

13.1 If yes, briefly narrate the institutional arrangement and technical & financial requirement for operation and maintenance. : Yes, the output of the project will be transferred to the revenue budget for the smooth operation of the system and the Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy (CEVTA). Approximately 2.00 Crore taka will be needed per year for the operation and maintenance of CCH, CEVTA and other facilities/equipments. The maintenance work of CCH and CEVTA will be needed after three years of completion of the projects. It may be mentioned

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here that at present regular maintenance work of existing CCH and CEVTA is done by PWD. In this project Green Building features will be considered to construct the CCH and CEVTA, to keep the maintenance cost low. For this, one consulting firm will be hired for detailed design and supervision. An Operations and Maintenance Manual will be prepared. In addition to that training on future operations and maintenance of green and climate resilient building will be provided to relevant government agencies. Initiatives will be taken to update the TO&E of CCH and CEVTA. After completion of the project, the vehicles will be shifted to Department of Government Transport.

13.2 If not, briefly narrate the institutional arrangement and financial requirement for operation and maintenance. :

06. 4. 2023
ড. মোঃ সহিদুল ইসলাম
সদস্য
মূসক নিরীক্ষা
জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড, ঢাকা।

Signature of the officer(s) Responsible for the Preparation of the DPP with Seal and Date

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পরিকল্পনা কমিশন

PART B

Project Details

14.0 Background Information :

14.1 Background with Problem Statement

A. Regional Context

1. **Regional trade in South Asia continues to lag.** The deepening of the relationship between Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal (BBIN countries), as reflected by an increasing number of sub-regional and bilateral connectivity agreements,[10] suggests there is momentum to advance the regional transport and trade facilitation agenda. While intra-BBIN trade increased from US$3 billion in 2005 to over US$18 billion in 2019, opportunities for growth through regional trade remains largely untapped. The unexploited trade potential of the countries in the region is estimated at 93 percent for Bangladesh, 50 percent for India, and 76 percent for Nepal.[11] Intra-BBIN trade is less than 5 percent of total BBIN trade, which compares poorly with East Asian and Sub-Saharan African economies, where intraregional trade accounts for 50 percent and 22 percent of total trade, respectively.[12]

2. **Trade numbers reflect the high cost of connectivity.** Many countries in the region trade on better terms with distant economies than with their neighbors. It is about 15–20 percent less expensive for a company in India to trade with a company in Brazil or Germany than with a company in adjoining Bangladesh.[13] Several factors account for the high cost of trade and transport, including inadequate transport and trade infrastructure, cumbersome regulations and manual processes, protective tariffs and nontariff barriers, and a trust deficit throughout the region. The trade restrictiveness index, which captures the trade policy distortions that each country imposes on its import bundle, shows South Asia with the greatest protection compared to any other region.

3. **The impact of poor connectivity manifests itself the most in landlocked countries and regions.** Goods from Bhutan, Nepal, and the Northeast Region (NER) of India suffer delays when passing through to seaports in neighboring Bangladesh and India. Transit restrictions lead to long and costly diversionary routes, increasing the costs of transport and trade

[10] For example, the BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement (MVA), the BD-IN Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade, the BD-IN coastal shipping agreement, and the amended NP-IN Treaty of Transit.
[11] United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). 2016. *Unlocking the Potential of Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in South Asia, United National Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.* New Delhi: UNESCAP.
[12] Herrera Dappe, M. and C. Kunaka. 2021. *Connecting to Thrive: Challenges and Opportunities of Transport Integration in Eastern South Asia. International Development in Focus.* Washington, DC: World Bank.
[13] Herrera Dappe, M. and C. Kunaka. 2021. *Connecting to Thrive.* World Bank.

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and pushing up the prices of imported, essential and nonessential consumer goods, as well as the prices of inputs. For example, a consignment to Nepal from Kolkata Port takes up to seven days by truck to reach the border, and goods from Agartala (NER India) travel 1,600 kilometers through the Siliguri corridor to reach Kolkata Port instead of 450 kilometers through Bangladesh—or the even shorter 200-kilometer distance to Chattogram Port.

4. **Graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) status will pose challenges for competitiveness**. The expected graduation from LDC status for Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal will mean exporters will no longer have access to duty-free regimes in key global markets. For Bangladesh, the loss of preferences in key markets could lead to an annual reduction in exports by as much as 11 percent, or approximately US$6 billion.[14] This may fundamentally challenge BBIN countries' position in global markets—requiring concerted efforts to develop a contemporary transport and trade facilitation system, underpinned by a conductive policy environment for trade.

5. **The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need to modernize trade facilitation**. The unprecedented crisis led to uncoordinated border closures, and restrictions on freight transport operations in BBIN countries. Supply chains were disrupted, and demand weakened, resulting in large contractions in trade. For example, trade disruptions in Nepal led to a 19.7 percent drop in imports during FY2020 while Bangladesh's exports declined by 18.5 percent[15]. Globally, the pandemic has highlighted the benefits of technological progress, with evidence suggesting that sectors with a higher degree of digitization and automation adapted more effectively to social distancing and lockdown requirements. Intensifying these structural changes in BBIN countries can be the basis of robust, resilient, and sustainable economic recovery.[16]

6. **Connectivity with ASEAN[17] has gained momentum**. The India-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral highway, the Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport project, and the Bangladesh, China, India, Myanmar Economic Corridor have become strategic priorities in both South and East Asia.

7. **Seamless connectivity can bestow significant economic gains on the BBIN countries.** Estimates by the World Bank suggest that Bangladesh's exports to India could increase by

[14] Government of Bangladesh, General Economic Division (GED) of the Planning Commission. 2020. *Impact Assessment and Coping up Strategies of Graduation from LDC Status for Bangladesh.*
[15] World Bank. 2020. *South Asia Economic Focus Fall 2020; Beaten or broken: informality and COVID-19.* Washington, DC: World Bank.
[16] Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2021. *Asian Economic Integration Report, Making Digital Platforms Work for Asia and the Pacific.*
[17] Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which counts Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam as members.

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182 percent and India's exports to Bangladesh by 126 percent if the countries signed a free trade agreement.[18] Improving transport connectivity between the two countries could increase exports even further, yielding a 297 percent increase in Bangladesh's exports to India and a 172 percent increase in India's exports to Bangladesh.[19] Bhutan and Nepal can be expected to see similar results. According to one estimate, a 40 percent reduction in trade costs in Nepal could yield welfare gains of 56 percent of GDP and intraregional export gains of 106 percent of GDP.[20] Another WB study suggests that one day reduction in dwell time at Chattogram port would increase export by 7.4%. These estimates are underpinned by global evidence on the benefits gained from reductions in transport and trade costs. Estimates suggest a 10 percent drop in transport costs could increase trade by 25 percent,[21] and a one-day reduction in travel time could lead to a 2.8 to 9.8 percent increase in exports.[22]

B. Sectoral and Institutional Context

8. WB supported RTTFP follows programmatic framework responding to the multifaceted regional transport and trade facilitation challenges in the sub-region. The proposed program, which utilizes the Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA), will seek to address the main drivers of the high cost of trade and transport, namely low levels of technology adoption in trade facilitation, inadequate transport and logistics infrastructure, and policy, regulatory, and procedural impediments that constrain the cross-border movement of freight.

C. Technology adoption

9. **Trade in the sub-region is paper-heavy.** Trade often requires physical submission of paper documents that fall within and outside of the regulatory requirements. This runs counter to the need to reduce face-to-face interactions, which has become imperative in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. It also adds complexity, delays border clearance, provides opportunities for rent seeking, and acts as a costly impediment to the private sector. The costs associated with obtaining, submitting, and having documents checked or processed by different jurisdictions can account for as much as 3 percent of the total costs of trade.[23][24] While many countries in South Asia are moving towards digitization of trade processes, large gaps

[18] De, P., S. Raihan, and S. Kathuria. 2012. *Unlocking Bangladesh-India Trade: Emerging Potential and the Way Forward*. World Bank.
[19] Herrera Dappe, M. and C. Kunaka. 2021. *Connecting to Thrive*. World Bank.
[20] UNESCAP. 2016. *Unlocking the Potential of Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in South Asia*. New Delhi: UNESCAP.
[21] Limão, N. and A. Venables. 2001. *Infrastructure, Geographical Disadvantage, Transport Costs, and Trade*. World Bank.
[22] Hummels, D. and G. Schaur. 2013. "Time as a Trade Barrier." *The American Economic Review* 103(7): 2935-59. American Economic Association.
[23] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 2015.
[24] Freund C. and N. Rocha. 2010. *What Constrains Africa's Exports?* World Bank.

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remain. Bhutan, for example, has implemented only 28 percent of 31 key trade facilitation and paperless/digital trade measures identified by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP).[25] If Bhutan implements the trade facilitation measures included in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) along with paperless trade, it could achieve trade cost reductions of about 30 percent—compared to 10 percent for TFA compliance alone.[26]

10. **Digitization and automation are vital for building resilience to future pandemics and crises.** The pandemic has demonstrated the importance of digitization and may act as a catalyst to make trade more resilient by adopting automated trade, transport, and logistics solutions. Digitization and automation allow data to be transmitted faster and physical contact can be reduced. Accepting digital copies instead of paper-based originals, implementing pre-arrival processing and electronic payments, automating customs and other border management procedures, applying risk management techniques, and enhancing cooperation among agencies within a country and across borders will help to speed up processes and reduce the costs of trade.[27]

D. Transport and logistics infrastructure

11. **Seamless regional connectivity requires an integrated transport network capable of handling demand efficiently.** However, despite the region's large road, rail, and waterway networks, the degree of multimodal freight movement is limited at a national level, and even less for cross-border freight traffic. Each of the modes of transport in the sub-region has largely evolved separately, with only nascent efforts to facilitate multimodal transport operations. An effort will therefore be required to strengthen the road, waterway, and railway networks and develop freight markets that allow more efficient coexistence and interfaces between the transport modes. This will also entail providing last-mile connectivity by improving congested and less-developed road sections connecting to international borders and other trade gateways.

12. **Regional road corridors are critical for regional trade and transit.** Road transport on key trading corridors carry approximately 70 percent of total freight. Despite significant investments in recent years, the road infrastructure in the region remains poor when judged by international standards.

[25] UNESCAP. 2017. *Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation in Asia and the Pacific: Regional Report 2017*. UNESCAP.
[26] UNDP. 2021. *Diagnostic Trade Integration Strategy Update*.
[27] UNCTAD. 2020. *Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Trade and Development: Transitioning to a New Normal*.

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Apart from the Indian networks, the regional road corridors[28] are generally two-lane roads, usually operating at or near maximum capacity, with many sections incapable of handling larger freight vehicles. In many cases the roads are only capable of handling small 2-3 axle rigid vehicles, resulting in higher transport costs per ton kilometer, as well as being unsuitable for the carriage of containers.[29] A World Bank study on logistics in Bangladesh[30] showed that pervasive congestion and delays across the national logistics system doubles the standard trucking costs and that 11-36 percent of the economic costs of transport are due to the inadequate road infrastructure.

13. **Road crash deaths and injuries in the sub-region have been on a sharp upward trajectory.** The road safety conditions on regional corridors mirror the nature and scale of conditions prevalent on national highways. Crash data of highway sections across Nepal, India, and Bangladesh reveal alarming annual fatality rates ranging from 0.3 to 3 fatalities per kilometer, at a yearly average of 0.87 fatalities per kilometer. In Bangladesh, estimates of annual deaths in road accidents range from 2,538 to nearly 10 times that—between 20,736 and 21,316, according to the WHO[31]. The majority of fatalities and injuries take place in the highway network, which is far from the minimum 3-star iRAP[32] standard.

14. **Inland connectivity challenges remain substantial for landlocked countries.** Nepal and Bhutan lack the scale of international trade volumes to sustain multiple trade corridors within their territory. Therefore, there is a need to focus on select strategic routes. In Nepal, the Kathmandu-Birganj corridor and the East West Highway, which carry more than 95 percent of trade in goods via land, are operating beyond capacity at several sections. Connectivity infrastructure and ongoing transport projects in Nepal are concentrated in the country's east to facilitate connectivity with India's eastern seaports of Kolkata, Mongla, and Visakhapatnam. The Government of Nepal is now prioritizing infrastructure on the western side to enable the development of a new transit route to India's western seaports of Mundra Port in Gujarat and Jawaharlal Nehru Port in Mumbai, which offer the shortest transit route from western Nepal. While Bhutan is generally well connected in an east-west direction in the northern half of the country, the country lacks adequate north-south links.

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[28] Identified as regional corridors by the SAARC Multimodal Transport Study, 2006.

[29] ADB. 2008. *Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Transport Infrastructure and Logistics Study (BTILS).*

[30] Herrera Dappe, M. 2016. *Moving Forward: Connectivity and Logistics to Sustain Bangladesh's Success.* World Bank.

[31] WB. 2020. *Road Safety in South Asia: Opportunities for Shared Regional Initiatives*

[32] International Road Assessment Programme

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Several north-south sections of the highway network are in poor condition and face significant risk of landslides.

15. **Trade gateways lack adequate infrastructure capacity for the traffic and freight volumes they handle.** On average, crossing the India-Bangladesh border at Petrapole-Benapole, the most important border post between the two countries, takes 138 hours. In contrast, the time to cross borders handling similar volumes of traffic in other regions of the world, including East Africa, is less than six hours. Long and unpredictable border transit times, which have been seen at most land ports in the sub-region, are often caused by a mismatch in handling capacity. For example, the Petrapole Integrated Check Post in India has the capacity to handle up to 750 export trucks per day but clears only 370 trucks, which is the maximum handling capacity of the Benapole Land Port in Bangladesh. Bhutan is overly reliant on the Phuentsholing border crossing for trade with India and third country trade. However, there is a move to develop additional crossing points for trade, notably Gelephu. Similarly, most of Nepal's land-based freight is routed through three border points, namely Birgunj (50 percent), Bhairahawa (20 percent), and Biratnagar (15 percent).

16. **The need for sustainable, green, and resilient transport services is critical.** Providing sustainable transport and logistics infrastructure and services will become an even bigger challenge if the adverse impact of climate change is not addressed. On one hand, considering the current high level of emissions and pollution that is expected to grow rapidly in the BBIN countries, relevant strategies when developing regional road corridors will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. On the other hand, transport and trade disruptions from climate change impacts such as intense rainfall and subsequent flooding, slope failures, or landslides represent a major hurdle for the provision of sustainable and resilient systems, services, and access to social and economic facilities.

17. **Non-resilient systems spawn negative economic and socioeconomic impacts.** For instance, annual utilization losses incurred by businesses in Bangladesh and Nepal from the lack of resilient and reliable transport are estimated to be approximately US$800 million and US$100 million, respectively. The productivity of key economic sectors such as agriculture is also compromised by limited access to information services relating to transboundary and local weather phenomenon by sectors and communities. Given women's overwhelming employment in the agriculture sector, they are particularly vulnerable to the agricultural output and livelihoods impacts of climate change and irregular weather

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patterns. To reduce these significant economic losses, governments need to improve resilience planning practices at the network level; develop hydro-meteorological information infrastructure (land, atmosphere, and ocean), basic public weather services, forecasting, and multi-hazard early warning systems; and make infrastructure assets resilient and green. The incremental cost of making infrastructure investments resilient could be as low as about 3 percent of overall infrastructure investment needs. Furthermore, energy- and water-efficient buildings are higher-value, lower-risk assets than standard structures, and can decrease operational costs by up to 37 percent.[33]

E. Policy, regulatory, and procedural impediments

18. **The return on investments in infrastructure and systems could be undermined by policy, regulatory, and procedural impediments that constrain freight movement.** High tariffs, para-tariffs, and nontariff barriers are part of the problem. Simple average tariffs in Bangladesh and India are more than twice the world average. Complicated and nontransparent nontariff measures—that is, policy measures other than tariffs that affect the free flow of goods and services across borders—add to the high trade costs.

19. **Inefficient border processes and excessive documentary compliance requirements also severely impact trade facilitation.** For example, it is a common practice in the sub-region that 80-100 percent of goods are selected for physical customs examination. Current green lane practice in Bangladesh still requires documentary check and about 25 percent are selected for physical inspection ("red lane"). In Nepal, about 30 percent of consignments are processed through green lane facilitation. However, this risk management is not improving clearance times for low-risk traders since there is little difference between green and yellow lanes, as both require documents to be submitted and endorsed. Border delays also occur outside of the regulatory processes, such as with cargo handling, movement, and storage.

20. **Weaknesses in sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) systems hinders trade.** According to one study, SPS measures and other technical barriers to trade account for 85 percent of all nontariff barriers in South Asia.[34] For BBIN countries to expand agriculture exports, investments are required in infrastructure, equipment, and human resources to certify that goods meet the required standards in key regional and global

[33] International Finance Corporation (IFC). 2021. *Green Buildings: A Finance and Policy Blueprint for Emerging Markets.*
[34] ADB and UNCTAD. 2008. *Quantification of Benefits from Economic Cooperation in South Asia.*

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export markets. For example, laboratories in Nepal and Bhutan are not internationally accredited and therefore their trading partners, including India, do not recognize their certifications. This results in traders having to undergo costly and time-consuming rounds of inspections in accredited laboratories in India. Currently, samples of Nepalese export products are sent for testing to laboratories in India, which takes a minimum of nine days but often up to three to four weeks. Mutual Recognition Agreements for acceptance of test reports is also lacking, which adds clearance time for obtaining certificates related to standards.

21. **Trade can dramatically improve women's lives, creating new jobs, enhancing consumer choice, and increasing women's bargaining power in society, according to World Bank analysis.** However, trade can also lead to women losing jobs or being further concentrated in lower-skilled jobs. To ensure that trade enhances opportunities for everyone—regardless of gender—policy makers should assess the potential impact of trade rules on various groups of people and develop policy responses based on evidence.[35]

22. **In Bangladesh, women comprise only 10 percent of all business owners, and female majority-owned enterprises comprise a mere 1.7 percent of formal enterprises.**[36] Moreover, their firms are smaller, have lower survival rates, and are concentrated in fewer sectors (primarily wholesale and retail trade of textiles) than firms in the formal sector that are owned by male entrepreneurs. From the recent IFC-led stakeholder outreach programs for women-owned businesses on fundamentals of export and imports, it was observed that most women are grappling with starting a business (e.g., trade license, access to credit etc.) with export and import only distant ambitions. As a result, women-owned firms are far less likely than men-owned firms to be directly involved in overseas trade, as they are unable to capture export opportunities to the same extent as their male counterparts. Women traders also must navigate inadequate facilities at land ports as well as insufficient logistics, transport, and communications infrastructure that make their lives as traders even more difficult. Delays and complex procedures also contribute to difficulties for small traders, increasing incentives to trade informally.

23. **Cooperation between landlocked and transit countries is key to eliminating connectivity constraints.** Transit rights for trucking could transform transport trade facilitation. The BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement (MVA), once implemented,

[35] World Bank. 2020. *Women and Trade: The Role of Trade in Promoting Gender Equality*.
[36] Solotaroff, J. et al. 2019. *Voices to Choices*. World Bank.

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would facilitate cross-border movement of cargo, passengers, and personal vehicles. The BBIN MVA fills a void given the absence of bilateral agreements on road transport between India and Bangladesh. The economic benefits from removing all border frictions on the movement of trucks between Bangladesh and India would be vast. The World Bank estimates that full transport integration between India and Bangladesh, where exports and imports would be cleared at destination, could lead to national income increasing by 16.6 percent in Bangladesh and 7.6 percent in India.[37]

F. Bangladesh Country Context

24. **Bangladesh has made rapid social and economic progress in recent decades and reached lower middle-income status in 2015.** Officially reported annual growth of gross domestic product (GDP) averaged close to 6 percent since 2000 and it increased to more than 8% in recent years before COVID-19. Strong labor market gains contributed to a sharp decline in poverty, with the national poverty rate falling from 48.9 to 24.5 percent between 2000 and 2016, while extreme poverty declined from 34.3 to 13.0 percent. However, the pace of poverty reduction slowed in recent years even as growth accelerated, particularly in urban areas and in the west of the country. Similarly, the progress on shared prosperity slowed between 2010 and 2016 after a decade of improvements, with annual consumption growth of the bottom 40 percent trailing that of the overall population (1.2 versus 1.6 percent).

25. **The COVID-19 pandemic caused major disruptions to economic activity in FY20 and FY21.** The initial phase of the pandemic in early 2020 disrupted the supply of intermediate goods from China, reducing manufacturing output. As the pandemic intensified abroad, export orders from Europe and the United States declined precipitously. The government implemented control measures that resulted in a sudden stop of economic activity in many sectors. Consequently, real GDP growth decelerated to 3.5 percent in FY20. Early signs of a recovery emerged in the first half of FY21, after movement restrictions were progressively lifted. Merchandise exports grew by 15.4 percent as Ready-Made Garment (RMG) export orders were re-instated, and factories remained open despite recurrent lockdowns. On the demand side, growth was primarily supported by private consumption, underpinned by a recovery in labor income and robust remittance inflows. Growth in imports of consumer goods and capital goods point towards a broad-based recovery. Declining imports and large official remittances inflows, which increased by over a third in FY21, contributed to a

[37] Herrera Dappe, M. 2016. *Moving Forward: Connectivity and Logistics to Sustain Bangladesh's Success*. World Bank.

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balance of payments (BoP) surplus in FY21. With 5.4 percent in July 2021, inflation remained benign.

26. **The COVID-19 pandemic has put the substantial poverty reduction gains of the past decade at risk, and vulnerability to economic shocks has risen.** Poverty increased from 13.9 percent in FY19 to an estimated 18.1 percent in FY20, using the international poverty rate ($1.9 in 2011 PPP). A nationally representative phone survey showed income losses and high levels of self-reported food insecurity in FY20. In poor areas of Dhaka and Chittagong, surveys showed that adults who stopped working due to COVID-19 were 11 percent more likely to report food insecurity. As growth strengthened in FY21, household surveys point to a gradual recovery in employment and earnings. Estimated poverty remained flat, although food security improved across the country.

27. **The economy is expected to continue to recover gradually** as Bangladesh navigates the persistent effects of COVID-19 on domestic and export markets. As per IMF[38], the GDP growth is forecast to reach 6.5 percent in FY22, before accelerating to 7.2 percent in FY23 as exports and consumption continue to recover. The recent surge in official remittance inflows is unlikely to persist if the net outflow of migrant workers slows in FY22 and the reliance on formal payment channels declines as travel restrictions are eased. The fiscal deficit is projected to remain above 5.5 percent of GDP over the medium term. Revenue mobilization will be supported by ongoing policy and administrative reforms to VAT and income tax, while higher capital expenditure on infrastructure megaprojects is expected to increase public expenditure. Fiscal risks include weak domestic revenue growth (if tax reforms are delayed) and higher COVID-19 related expenditure. In the financial sector, contingent liabilities from non-performing loans combined with weak capital buffers could necessitate recapitalizations of state-owned banks (resulting in higher domestic government debt) and depress credit growth. While external demand for RMGs appears to be stabilizing, the recovery is fragile and could be vulnerable to new waves of COVID-19 infections. Sustaining the economic recovery and further reducing poverty will depend in part on mitigating economic scarring through well-targeted support to vulnerable households and businesses, and on the speed of vaccination among the population.

28. **Bangladesh's recovery is further threatened by its vulnerability to the effects of climate change.** The Global Climate Risk Index ranks Bangladesh as the world's seventh

[38] https://www.imf.org/en/Countries/BGD#

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most-affected country in 2000-2019. Rising temperatures leading to more intense and unpredictable rainfalls during the monsoon season and a higher probability of catastrophic cyclones are expected to result in increased tidal inundation. Flooding in Bangladesh is a near-constant phenomenon, recurring with varying magnitude and intensity, affecting a greater population than any other natural hazard. Floods and riverbank erosion affect about one million people annually in Bangladesh. Once every three to five years, up to two-thirds of Bangladesh is inundated by floods. Runoff and peak 5-day rainfall intensity (a proxy indicator for an extreme storm event) are projected to increase. These extreme natural events impact people and the economy through direct effects such as loss of lives and property and indirect effects such as the loss of employment and income, reduced access to products and services, and the opportunity cost of resources that need to be diverted to relief and rehabilitation, worsening prospects of recovery in the interim and post-COVID-19 period. Repeated extreme natural events have reinforced a cycle of poverty where improvements in wellbeing and economic conditions that poor households incrementally build up over non-disaster periods are reversed in a matter of days or weeks. As exposure to natural disasters continues to rise, addressing these climate risks is not only key in supporting the sustainable economic development of the country, but also towards ensuring that the most vulnerable populations are not left behind.

29. **Bangladesh is well placed to play an important role in regional trade and logistics networks, and as a transit country in South Asia.** In the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Regional Multimodal Transport Study, six out of 10 priority road corridors traverse Bangladesh. There are corridors and associated border crossing points that connect Bangladesh to neighboring countries involving all modes of transport (road, rail, and inland waterway). Some corridors connect West Bengal, India and the Western region of Bangladesh to landlocked Bhutan, Nepal and the North East Region (NER) of India. Bangladesh can also facilitate movements between South Asia and Myanmar and the rest of East Asia. The decision of the Government of Bangladesh to grant India, Nepal and Bhutan access to Chittagong and Mongla Ports will dramatically reduce the distance to a maritime port for the NER of India and provide alternative ports for Nepal and Bhutan. The benefits to Bangladesh from enhanced regional connectivity would be significant, enabling the country to trade in transport services, and earn port, rail, and road transport charges.

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30. **Bangladesh shares a 4,100-km border with India, making cooperation between the two countries an imperative.** Realizing this potential, the two countries signed more than 20 cooperation agreements in 2015. This included establishing a Special Economic Zone for Indian firms in the Southwest region, initiating new trans-border bus services, providing direct connectivity between the seaports of East India and Bangladesh through the Coastal Shipping Agreement, and renewing the Bangladesh-India Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade. India has also extended Lines of Credit (LOC) for regional infrastructure connectivity, underscoring the centrality of Bangladesh as regional trade and transit partner for India.

31. **Along this extensive border, the Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA) manages 12 land border posts with India, one with Myanmar, with plans to develop an additional 12 border posts that border India.** The infrastructure at the existing land ports is in most cases in very poor condition and inadequate to accommodate existing and potential trade volumes. The inadequate infrastructure contributes to transport and clearance delays for traded goods at Bangladesh's border points. Delays of 4-5 days at the busiest border points between Bangladesh and India, Benapole-Petrapole and Bhomra-Ghojadanga, are common.

32. **A significant proportion of Bangladesh's international trade procedures, particularly those concerned with documentation preparation in advance of cargo arrival and clearance, remain as manual tasks.** This requires submission of paper documents in multiple copies to the various government agencies regulating trade. Such tasks introduce a layer of complexity, frequently delay border clearance, provide opportunities for rent seeking, and act as a costly impediment to the private sector, negatively influencing the trade and investment environment.

33. **The road network in Bangladesh needs considerable investments for upgrading and maintenance.** The primary road network is congested and in poor condition, operating at or near maximum capacity and is unable to keep up with rapidly increasing demand. The average speed on the primary network is less than 30 km/hour. Poor quality of construction and maintenance of the primary, secondary and tertiary road network is common, resulting in poor riding quality, reliability and impassable sections during the rainy season. Yet, the national maintenance budget for roads is increasingly in deficit, and road repair is often reactive and is therefore more expensive in the long run. The poor road conditions are resulting in high logistics costs, constraining Bangladesh from playing a more active role in regional integration despite its

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strategic geographical location. Pervasive congestion across the national logistics system is estimated to increase standard trucking costs by 100 percent.

34. **Road safety performance is deteriorating.** Estimates of annual deaths in road crashes range from 2,538 to between 20,736 and 21,316, which is estimated to cost Bangladesh 2-3 percent of GDP annually. Between 1990 and 2017, the increase in the road crash fatalities per capita was three times higher in Bangladesh than that across the South Asia region. For the highest-risk group - males between the ages of 15 and 49 - the rate of increase in Bangladesh was 15 times higher than that across the South Asia region. The low but rapidly growing motorization rate (a 2.5 time increase from 2014 to 2017) poses serious threat to road safety, and unless rapid, scaled-up road safety investments are made, a continued upward trend in fatalities and injuries is inevitable. The deteriorating road safety performance is not only undermining the already limited capacity to provide emergency care that would be vital for saving lives should the COVID-19 outbreak worsen, but it also increases the costs of moving vital goods (road crashes account for about 11 percent of truck operating costs).

G. About Custom House Chattogram, Dhaka and Benapole

- **Custom House Chattogram (seaport):** Manages 90 percent of Bangladesh's import and export declarations per day (13,000 in 2019), servicing more than 45,700 unique traders in a year (FY2019) and around 7,000 visitors per day. Rapidly growing trade volumes have over-burdened the existing facilities. The facility is also expected to support trade between Kolkata and North-Eastern regions of India as per cooperation agreement signed between Bangladesh and India as well as the projected quadrupled trade with the completion of Bay Terminal, Patenga Container Terminal as well as Matarbari Deep Sea Port. In FY 2019-20 (COVID impacted year), USD 48 billion import and USD 21 billion export was processed through Custom House Chattogram. In FY 2018-19, the port managed USD 51 billion imports and USD 36 billion exports.

- **Customs House Dhaka (air-freight):** Dhaka Custom House manages 3500 declarations per day, servicing around 5,000-10,000 visitors per day. Most valuable consignments are processed through air-freight, with 2000-2500 courier related declarations per day. In FY 2019-20, import through this port was USD 5 billion and export was USD 5 billion and it was USD 4 billion and 3 billion respectively in the previous year. With the completion of Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport Terminal 3 and proposed export-import logistics hub, trade

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through this port is envisaged to increase 10 times as compared to current situation.

- **Customs House Benapole (land-port):** Benapole is the largest land-port of Bangladesh. The port manages 350 trucks per day but as per the capacity of Petrapole, the port could process 750 trucks per day provided necessary infrastructure and automation was there. The port also manages 12,000 passengers per day. With the upcoming connectivity of Benapole-Petrapole route with Asian Highways, and increasing volume of rail cargo, trade through this port is expected to increase manifold. In FY 2019-20, import through this port was USD 2 billion and export was USD 0.2 billion and it was USD 3 billion and 0.6 billion respectively in the previous year.

H. Role of Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy (CEVTA) in developing modern Customs

Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy was established in 1981 in Chattogram Bangladesh to provide training to Customs official for enhancing skills and support for rendering core knowledge on The Customs Act, VAT Act, other allied Acts and recent international conventions. However, the 40 years' old set up of Customs academy can only provide training for 100 officers' foundation training. Due to lack of Academic, Residential and modern lab facilities it is not possible to offer any other training courses for large number of officers and there is a backlog of foundational training for last 10 years. Given the challenges of evolving trends in global trade facilitation and HR expansion plan of Customs, the Academy should have the minimum capacity to arrange training for 300 to 500 people at a time in different courses round the year. It should also facilitate capacity building of stakeholders like traders, C&F agents, Freight Forwarders and Shipping Agents as well as women traders who can contribute significantly to achieve the growth vision of Bangladesh. To run the Academy in a commercially viable manner, the Academy should also offer courses to regional and global stakeholders. Last but not the least, multiple development partners offer and deliver capacity building programs for Customs officials but once the projects are over, the retention and further scaling up is stalled. The Academy can play a significant role in institutionalizing these training programs and ensure uptake amongst all Customs officials.

I. Background of Customs Modernization initiatives

1) **Tariff Modernization** – As per vision of the 8th FYP, the GoB has initiated a tariff modernization program. As part of

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the program, the MoC with support from Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission will formulate National Tariff Policy and NBR will formulate Implementation Plan of the Tariff Policy. The key stakeholders have proposed this to be a dynamic process with new policy to be formulated every 5 years keeping in mind the then development challenges. The first policy will focus on the 8th FYP targets, competitiveness and diversification of export products, encouraging investment for sustainable industrial development, job creation, meeting the challenges related to LDC graduation and economic recovery from COVID-19 pandemic. Given that the 8th FYP sets a target to reduce Nominal Protection Rate by 3-4% every year for next 5 years, it will be important for NBR to carry out rigorous analytical assessments and develop comprehensive analytical capacity to review tariff reform proposals. To this end, the project will support NBR to develop and deepen institutional capacity for tariff analysis, related policy review, sectoral assessment, revenue simulation and impact assessment.

2) **Customs Risk Management Commissionerate and National Risk Targeting Center-** As a signatory to the Revised Kyoto Convention and the World Trade Organization – Trade Facilitation Agreement, Bangladesh has been eager to move toward the establishment of a Risk Management (RM) regime that will improve compliance and transparency while improving facilitation for legitimate Traders. With support from the IFC and WBG, NBR has developed a pool of resource persons for RM and they have obtained approval from the GoB to set up the Customs Risk Management Commissionerate (CRMC) with 108 officials. Operationalization of the CRMC will entail a rigorous capacity building program including e-learning, TOT and OTJ programs, legal support, development of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). The Automated Risk Management Software (ARMS) procured under BRCP1 project will support effective functioning of the CRMC. However, CRMC will also need a long-term Resident Adviser on RM to guide the team on rolling out their operations. Further, the CRMC intends to explore the possibility of an Integrated Targeting Operations Center (ITOC) to coordinate and carry out risk management functions together with selected other border clearance agencies following the best practice examples across the globe. NBR Customs has determined that the name of this operations center will be National Risk Targeting Center (NRTC). The NRTC will be under the auspice of the CRMC. With support from this project, CRMC will conduct a scoping assessment for NRTC- which agencies to be included, in what capacity, how many officials, readiness in terms of ICT and RM skills, modus operandi of the NRTC, infrastructure development needs so

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on and so forth. Based on the needs assessment, future programs will be designed. Further, following best practice examples, handheld devices will be introduced for just-in-time entry of the inspection data in the Inspection Act Module of the ASYCUDA World and where applicable, in ARMS. Appropriate and timely data entry in the Inspection Act module is key to developing risk profiling.

3) **Authorized Economic Operator-** While there are always risks within Trade Chains, it is important to recognize that the vast majority of trade entities are law abiding and wish to voluntarily comply with the appropriate laws and regulations. The Authorized Economic Operator is an entity that agrees to be in compliance with all regulatory requirements and undergo a comprehensive accreditation process to verify their good standing. Benefits to Customs - Customs can reduce threat potential by improving Trade Chain security. Knowing Trade Chain partners and developing trust in those that can be accredited as AEO's allows Customs to utilize their limited resources to focus on areas of risk. Benefits to AEOs – Since the AEO must subject itself to up front and ongoing scrutiny and may have to make investments to maintain program requirements, benefits, including trade facilitation measures exist that make this additional effort worth it.

4) **Post Clearance Audit-** Post clearance audit (PCA) is a Customs means control mechanism that ensures accuracy of import shipment declarations through the auditing of a Trader's books and records subsequent to the importation. The PCA is a control methodology that allows for the conditional release of goods, subject to a verification afterward. This allows for Traders to gain access to their consignment in an expedited manner while Customs maintains the authority to conduct the necessary verification check. Since shipments selected for PCA can be released immediately, this serves to decongest border crossings, while maintaining necessary Customs control, directly or indirectly involved in the trade. NBR Customs utilizes the ASYCUDA World system to manage cross border trade. The risk management selectivity function allows for shipments to be channeled to the blue lane for PCA.

5) **Pre-Arrival Processing-** Cross-border trade is often delayed while paperwork is lodged, and regulatory obligations are met. These delays are exacerbated by delays in the movement of Customs entries, associated paperwork and licenses, certificates, permits and other documents submitted upon arrival. Modernization efforts have been focused upon improving efficiency of Customs processes, reducing unnecessary steps and digitizing information. While these initiatives lead to much greater efficiencies and shorter

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shipment dwell times, many Customs organizations are moving toward a system of encouraging or compelling the trade community to provide all necessary Customs information before the arrival of the shipment. Pre-arrival Customs – and other Cross Border Regulatory Agencies (CBRA) information, allows for Pre-Arrival Processing. This can lead to release or refer (i.e. referral for a Custom s Control) decision to be made in advance so that upon arrival, a shipment can be released immediately. The International Convention on Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (the Revised Kyoto Convention or RKC) refers to pre-lodgment of Customs data as an important trade facilitation initiative.

The Bangladesh National Single Window (BNSW) will provide a platform on which Traders and Transportation entities can provide data to satisfy regulatory requirements pre-arrival. Therefore, PAP should be considered as a natural advancement by NBR Customs to improve trade facilitation.

6) **Bonded Warehouse Policy and Regulations-** Bonded Warehouse (BWH) facility has been termed as one of the key success factors behind the growth of Ready-Made Garments (RMG) sector. Equitable access to Bonded Warehouse Facilities is considered as the critical factor for export diversification. As part of the collaboration between the NBR and WBG (IFC), a number of reforms have been implemented in BWH towards the end of 2021. These reform initiatives warrant a complete streamlining of the BWH legal provisions in the Warehousing Chapter of the Customs Act 1969 (and proposed New Customs Act) as well as the compendium of BWH guidelines published by NBR in 2017 and preparation of holistic and transparent regulations and manuals encompassing all relevant issues. There was a recent analysis of the proposal for developing Centralized or Common Bonded Warehouse facilities to allow access to duty-free raw materials to small and medium enterprises. According to the study, it is projected that Bangladesh will need at least 40 such facilities across the country, which can generate USD 46.7 million private investment. However, such facility would require legal framework and detailed guidelines to make it effective. Further automation of Duty Drawback and Exemption Office is needed as they support in co-efficient calculation for non-Ready Made Garments bond license applicants.

7) **Customs Modernization Strategic Action Plan-** The Customs Modernization Strategic Action Plan (SAP) serves as guiding document for all Customs modernization efforts and provides a roadmap for all development initiatives. In 2019, NBR had formulated a comprehensive Customs Modernization Strategic Action Plan (SAP) with support from

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WBG (IFC) in 2019.). The SAP 2019-2022 needs to be updated to meet Bangladesh's obligations under the WTO TFA and WCO RKC commitments. and NBR aims to publish its next SAP, the SAP 2023-2026. To this end, the project will support NBR to organize review and stakeholder consultation meeting, publication and a dissemination event on the new SAP.

8) **Visioning, Strategy and Curriculum Development for CEVTA-** The project is supporting infrastructure development of CEVTA. However, to make this investment effective, it will be important to set a shared vision for CEVTA amongst all customs officials. Following this, business plan of CEVTA has to be developed covering training plan in line with the HR development strategy of Customs. Last but not the least, to attain the status of a reputable regional training academy of customs, state-of-the-art training curriculum and e-learning as well as face-to-face learning platforms have to be developed. The project will address this under the TA component.

9) **Time Release Studies, Baseline, Midline and End-line Surveys-**Completion of regular Time Release Study helps to improve performance of the clearance process. Given the unintended delay in implementation of the NSW, which would have generated system-based TRS reports, it will be critical to conduct TRS combining data from both manual and IT-based systems of Customs and other government agencies (OGAs). Given the number of SADs cleared at key custom houses and a combination of manual and automated clearance process, such TRS would warrant significant amount of resources. Further stakeholder engagement surveys and user satisfaction surveys will also be required to assess the impact of CCH and CEVTA infrastructure.

10) **Bangladesh Single Window Commissionerate-** To ensure sustainability and smooth functioning of the Bangladesh Single Window under Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project 1, it is envisaged that a Commissionerate/ Directorate will be set up. The Commissionerate should also serve as the Operator of the BSW system and bring on board necessary expertise to carry out its functions and initiate taking over of the BSW system following successful test-run.

Strengthening Government through Capacity Development of the Customs Officials- Recent administrative expansion and the target to achieve the LDC by 2026 and UMIC by 2031 is a big challenge for Bangladesh. To meet this challenge and ensure faster clearance of goods the capacity building of customs officer is a top agenda now a days. Proper knowledge, training and expertise of the officers can boost the daily core functions,

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quality services to stakeholders and long -term education backbone for meeting the demand of the Global best practices. To this end, the project will support capacity development program for Customs, which will also enrich the training delivery offers of CEVTA.

14.2 **Linkages** (to Other Projects & Institutions) : The Regional Trade and Transport Facilitation program is aligned with the World Bank Group Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs) for BBIN countries. The program will contribute towards the (1) Bangladesh CPF 2016-2022 (Report #103723-BD), Focus Area 1 (Growth and Competitiveness) by upgrading infrastructure, systems, and processes of regional road corridors and trade gateways; (2) Bhutan CPF 2021-2024, Focus Area 2 (Resilience) by building climate resilience into the design of roads and enhancing trade resilience through investments in trade-enabling infrastructure, systems, and processes; (3) India CPF 2018-2022 Focus Area 2 (enhancing competitiveness and enabling job creation) by supporting multimodal transport, including shifts from highways to waterways; and (4) Nepal CPF (2019-2023) Focus Area 2 (Private Sector-Led Jobs and Growth) by supporting improved transport connectivity and trade competitiveness. The program is also aligned with the WBG's strategy for South Asia Regional Integration, Cooperation, and Engagement (RICE), which places priority on transport connectivity and trade facilitation.

The program will support key aspects of the BBIN Governments' development plans. The Government of Bangladesh's (GoB's) 8th Five Year Plan for 2020-June 2025 (Promoting Prosperity and Fostering Inclusiveness) places importance on reforms to improve trade competitiveness and enable trade-led growth. Similarly, the program will contribute to the GoB's Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan Decade 2030, which highlights the criticality of building longer-term resilience. The Royal Government of Bhutan plans to fast track the implementation of its 12th Five-Year Plan, which emphasizes the agriculture and infrastructure sectors. The Government of Nepal's 15th Periodic Plan, Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Climate Accords, and the Sustainable Development Goals all seek to enhance internal and cross-border interconnectivity, promote green growth, and build resilience to climate change and shocks from disasters. The program is also aligned with the GoI's Act East Policy, which aims to reduce the relative economic and physical isolation of the NER of India.

The program is also aligned with the March 2021 World Bank Strategy Document From COVID-19 Crisis Response to Resilient Recovery - Saving Lives and Livelihoods while Supporting Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development (GRID). The proposed program activities contribute to Pillar 3 on Ensuring Sustainable Business Growth and Job Creation, and Pillar 4 on

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Strengthening Policies, Institutions, and Investments for Rebuilding Better. A key objective of the program is to develop sustained cross-border connectivity, which is vital not only for post-pandemic recovery but also for building supply chain resilience that can facilitate the uninterrupted flow of critical goods and services during crises. The program further contributes to the development of infrastructure that is disaster resilient and green.

The MPA program builds on synergies with other regional initiatives, primarily the ADB-led South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC). Trade facilitation and transport improvement activities under the MPA are included as key priorities for development under the SASEC Operational Plan, which has been adopted by the Finance Ministers of the SASEC countries.

In addition to this, the project aligns with World Bank Group funded Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project-1: Implementation of National Single Window, Inland Waterways Project, Export Competitiveness for Jobs and Bangladesh Investment Climate Fund II), USAID BTFA and ADB SASEC and follow-up initiatives.

14.3 Poverty Situation : Poverty incidence in Bangladesh varies from a low of 26.2 percent in Chattogram division to a high of 42.3 percent in Rangpur division. Similarly, extreme poverty incidence (i.e. estimates based on the lower poverty line) vanes from 13.1 percent in Chattogram division to 27.7 percent in Rangpur division. Although poverty incidence is low in Chattogram because of their large overall populations Chattogram division (16.8 percent) have the second highest share of Bangladesh's poor after Dhaka (32.3 percent). The main factor of the economics of Jessore is Benapole Land Port which is situated in Sharsa upazila. Much of the import and export trading between Bangladesh and India is done through this port. The port is important for making govt. import taxes. After implementing the project, the economic activities will be increased largely that will have positive impact to reduce poverty of these regions.

15.0 Project Description :

15.1 Objectives :

1. To develop cost-efficient, inclusive, sustainable and resilient trade infrastructure at selected Customs ports.
2. To reduce trade cost by adopting risk-based customs control and modern customs procedure as internationally agreed standards and best practices.
3. To implement a trade-enhancing tariff system and developing capacity for tariff policy implementation supporting the Vision 2041 of Bangladesh.
4. To enhance Customs administration's capacity at all levels

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through improving the organizational structure and strengthening the human, financial and physical resource capacity of the Customs Department.

5. To improve effectiveness and increase transparency of Customs services by introducing appropriate information and communications technology.

15.2 Outcomes :

1. Develop green-building certified, resilient and gender inclusive Custom House Chattogram (CCH) and Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy (CEVTA), Chattogram based on needs assessment to offer expected service to traders with required infrastructure, collaborative laboratory and other facilities.
2. Reduce import and export clearance time at Custom House, Chattogram by 25%.
3. Increase % of assessed import declaration on the first day at Custom House Chattogram to 80%.
4. Increase % of assessed export declaration on the first day at Custom House Chattogram to 50%.
5. Reduce average physical inspection at key border ports of Bangladesh to less than 5%.
6. Reduce Nominal Protection Rate (NPR) by 20% at the end of 8th FYP.
7. Strengthen capacity of at least 60% of serving customs officials (of which 15% is female officers) on modern customs practices through both face-to-face and e-learning facilities and contribute to sustainability of the reform initiatives.
8. 80% of users satisfied with the infrastructure facilities.
9. Reduce physical presence of the stakeholders at Customs ports by at least 60% by introducing e-customs facilities.

15.3 Outputs :

1. Iconic and state-of-the-art Custom House Chattogram with required infrastructure, accredited collaborative laboratory and other facilities.
2. Iconic and state-of-the-art Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy with required infrastructure and viable business plan with revenues from local and international training initiatives.
3. Fully operational Customs Risk Management Commissionerate.
4. Detailed designs and feasibility studies of Custom House Benapole, Custom House Dhaka and National Risk Targeting Center under CRMC.
5. Modern Customs Policies and Processes following global good practices: Proposed National Tariff Policy Implementation; fully operational Customs Risk Management Commissionerate, Authorized Economic Operator, Post Clearance Audit, Pre Arrival Processing; Bonded Warehouse Regulations; formation of Bangladesh Single Window Commissionerate; formulation of Customs

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Modernization Strategic Action Plan 2023-26, CEVTA Business Plan, e-learning platform, Customs HR Development Strategy, strengthened capacity of Customs following global good practices.

15.4 Activities : The activities to be undertaken under this project will be around three strategic areas- 1. Digital Systems for Trade, 2. Green and Resilient Trade Infrastructure, and 3. Institutional and Policy Strengthening for Transport and Trade.

Supporting the operationalization of Customs Risk Management Commissionerate through orientation of officials on Risk Management practices using an e-learning portal and supporting software for risk profiling; and Strengthening knowledge and understanding of border clearance agencies and stakeholders on WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement measures through development and introduction of e-learning platform of Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy, Chattogram will fall under digital systems for trade.

The project will support development of green-building certified, resilient and gender inclusive trade infrastructure of the (1) Custom House, Chattogram (CCH) and (2) the Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy, Chattogram (CEVTA). It will support the Implementation of Bangladesh's Customs Modernization Strategic Action Plan/WCO Revised Kyoto Convention, including (1) tariff policy analysis, and formulation and phased implementation of a phased implementation plan for trade enhancing tariff rationalization policy, (2) formulation of a Bond Manual rationalizing and consolidating the policy regulations for bonded warehouse, scoping assessment and introducing policy regime for Centralized Bonded Warehouse as well as scoping for automation of DEDO (3) introduction of green channel through establishment of the Customs Risk Management Commissionerate and assessment of a proposed National Risk Targeting Center, (4) formation of a National Single Window (NSW) Commissionerate, (5) reduced clearance time through effective application of Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) and Trusted Traders, (6) pre-arrival processing (PAP), and (7) post-clearance audit (PCA) under institutional and policy strengthening component.

The project will also support carrying out studies, designs, assessments, surveys, and data collection in relation to, inter alia, the feasibility, design, supervision, and technical aspects of different activities. And it will have a provision of project management and quality assurance consultants to support the PIU in managing the project effectively.

Last but not the least, the project will provide training and support capacity building activities of NBR on selected priority

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areas of trade policy, trade facilitation, and customs, and Project management, including procurement, financial management, and environmental and social aspects. The training programs will include both in-country and overseas trainings as well as Training of Trainers to ensure future learning events. The thematic areas for training will include, but not limited to, FTA/RTA Negotiations, Transit Trans-Shipment and Cruise Ship (Deep Sea, Coastal, Road and Rail), Rules of Origin & Valuation, Project Management, Accounting & Financial Management, Cross-border Trade Related Transfer Pricing, Financial Crime Analysis, Blockchain for Trade, IP Crime Investigation, Business Intelligence and National Single Window. There will be initiative to develop Customs HR development strategy, business plan and training plan for CEVTA, which will not only impart trainings for Customs officers, but also for stakeholders including women traders.

A number of procurement packages involving goods, works and services packages as identified in the procurement plan will be procured under this project. The Works Package include- Custom House Chattogram and Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram. The goods packages include- lab equipment for CCH, security and office equipment for Customs Risk Management Commissionerate and PIU. The service packages include- Project Management and Quality Assurance, Feasibility, Detailed Design and Supervision, Environmental and Social Safeguards, baseline, midline and end-line studies as well as consultancy packages for tariff modernization, modernization of bonded warehouse, rolling out Risk Management and AEO, implementing PCA and PAP, setting up NSW Commissionerate, HR development through CEVTA, Customs Modernization Strategic Action Plan. The indicative ToRs are provided in the Annexure, which will be further edited and updated by the PIU with support from the PMQA during project implementation and procurement.

16.0 Population Statistics : The targeted beneficiaries of the custom house are NBR officials and the users which include, among others: traders, chambers of commerce, clearing and forwarding (C&F) agents, etc. As regard Customs, Excise & VAT Training Academy, the primary beneficiaries are the NBR officials, but the facilities are also occasionally used for training/orientation or events with the chambers of commerce and traders. In general, public infrastructures/offices in Bangladesh have been constructed in the past with little thought about women-specific facilities (such as separate toilets, creche, etc.) or the requirements for physically disabled persons (wheelchair passage, lifts, etc.) The design of both infrastructures will incorporate these specific requirements and facilities. From a recent assessment to establish baseline numbers for women traders, it was observed that no official data is available in a gender disaggregated manner. Since the overall

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project will address this issue through MoC component, cooperation will be extended by NBR in this regard. In principle, NBR encourages increasing participation of women traders in global and regional trade.

16.1	**Population Coverage**	:	The exporters, importers and stakeholders of CCH will be the direct beneficiaries of the project. Through effective operationalization of the Customs Risk Management Commissionerate and other Customs Modernization initiatives, the traders and stakeholders of the other key Custom Houses and Land Custom Stations will also be benefitted.
16.2	**Population disaggregated data by women, senior citizens, children, physically & mentally challenged etc.**	:	The project is compliant with World Bank's gender tag requirements and include 3 specific indicators in this regard: (1) all infrastructure will be designed with facilities for women keeping in mind their specific requirements (such as separate toilets, creche, etc.), (2) specific target for women officials as part of capacity building training and (3) specific target for women traders for trainings organized by CEVTA. The design of all infrastructure
17.0	**Whether any pre-appraisal/feasibilities study/pre-investment study was done before formulation of this project? If so, attach summary of findings & recommendation.** (If not, mention the causes)	:	The pre-feasibility study of this proposed development project/master plan project is prepared based on locational, geological, hydrological, environmental, financial and institutional analysis to determine the feasibility of the proposed project in the proposed area. This pre-feasibility study has collected required documents about the proposed project and reviewed those documents based on different perspectives like environmental, geographical, geotechnical, hydrological, financial, institutional, legal, social, planning, architectural, engineering etc. This study has observed and found out that it is very much possible to develop the proposed development project. This study also found that this proposed development/ construction project is possible without compromising the aesthetical beauty and soundness. Further studies, research and analysis will be carried out during different phases of this proposed project. Feasibility Study report is being enclosed with the DPP.
18.0	**Financial & Economic Analysis** *(Attach Calculation Sheet)*	:	
	18.1 Net Present Value (NPV), *(considering 12% discount rate)*	:	(i) Financial - 320.75 Crore BDT (ii) Economic – 215.82 Crore BDT
	18.2 Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR), *(considering 12% discount rate)*	:	(i) Financial – 1.31 (ii) Economic – 1.29

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18.3 Internal Rate of Return (IRR) : (i) Financial – 16.48 %
(ii) Economic – 18.89 %

19.0 Lessons Learnt from Similar Nature of Project(s) :

19.1 Indicate which issues lead to make project successful : World Bank Group and IFC have been supporting trade facilitation in Bangladesh through Technical Assistance, Investment Project Financing (IPF) and Development Policy Credit Operations (DPO) and related capacity building of NBR, the Ministry of Commerce (MOC), Bangladesh Land Port Authority, Chattogram Port Authority and the Ministry of Shipping (MOS). Although this the first time WBG is supporting NBR in infrastructure development project, lessons from other projects and Implementing Agencies have taken into consideration while designing this project and allocating necessary resources. Things that worked well include-

- Prepare annual procurement plan and work plan in accordance with the allotted budget at the very beginning of the financial year.
- Prepare the technical specification and official estimate of office equipment and construction works appropriately.
- Publish the tender advertisement timely and complete the evaluation in according to annual work plan.
- Implement the training plan according to schedule.
- Continuous monitoring of implementation works.
- Getting Sufficient ADP allocation according to DPP provision.

18.2 Indicate which issues did not work well : The previous projects could have engaged more stakeholders to obtain their buy-in and reform uptakes. This will be addressed through this project. In general, issues that did not work well include-

- If the bidder price exceeds the DPP provision then it needs DPP revision.
- If the yearly ADP allocation is less than the DPP provision, then it will take more time to implement the project.

20.0 Basis of Item-wise Cost Estimate and Date : PWD Rate Schedule 2022

Sl. No.	Major Items	Unit	Unit Cost	Basis	Source	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Civil Work (Superstructure made of Steel & RCC) maintaining climate resilient & Green Building features.	BDT/ Sft	4600 BDT/ sft	Per sft	PWD Schedule, version 2022	June, 2022.

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	Architectural features (all elevation Low –e glass works, interior floor & ceiling finishes, landscape work etc.)					
	Mechanical Work (Lifts, HVAC work, Substation & Generator).					
	Electrical Work (Main Distribution Board, BBT, All electrical wiring, lights).					
	Plumbing Work (All pipe works, fittings & fixtures for toilets, kitchen).					
	Fire safety Work (including Fire detection, Fire Protection, Fire alarm, Sprinkler System)					
2.	Green Features (rainwater harvesting system, cogeneration, solar panel, WTP, STP, Energy efficient fixtures, Water efficient fixtures etc).	BDT/ Sqft	920 BDT/ sft	Per sft	As per current Market Price	June, 2022.
3.	Interior Finishing Work (Lights, False Ceiling, Furniture Supply, Decorative wall etc.) For Commercial Buildings.	BDT/ Sqft	1385 BDT/ sft	Per sft	As per current Market Price	June, 2022.

The project should also keep in mind the increasing price of construction materials as per following trend analysis by REHAB. Sufficient contingency funds should be allocated to address any price change and the project may have to adjust the design according to available funds at a particular point of the project timeline.



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21.0 Comparative Cost of Major Items of Similar Other Projects :

Sl. No.	Major Items	Unit	Unit Cost of the Item (Tk. In Lac)			Remarks
			Proposed Project	Similar Ongoing Projects*	Similar Completed Projects**	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Civil Work (Superstructure made of Steel & RCC) maintaining climate resilient & Green Building features.	BDT/ sft	4600	5000	4500	
	Architectural features (all elevation Low –e glass works, interior floor & ceiling finishes, landscape work etc.)					
	Mechanical Work (Lifts, HVAC work, Substation & Generator)					
	Electrical Work (Main Distribution Board, BBT, All electrical wiring, lights)					
	Plumbing Work (All pipe works, fittings & fixtures for toilets, kitchen)					
	Fire safety Work (including Fire detection, Fire Protection, Fire alarm, Sprinkler System)					
2	Green Features (rainwater harvesting system, cogeneration, solar panel, WTP, STP, Energy efficient fixtures, Water efficient fixtures etc.)	BDT/ sft	920	1000	1000	
3	Interior Finishing Work (Lights, False Ceiling, Furniture Supply, Decorative wall etc.) for Commercial Buildings	BDT/ sft	1385	1350	1000	

** Name of the similar ongoing projects- "CEGIS Bhaban, Agargaon, Water Development Board"*
***Name of the similar completed projects- "South Breeze Square, LEED Certified Green Building High-rise"*

22.0 Detailed Annual Phasing of Cost : *(As per Annexure –V(a) & V(b)*

23.0 Technical Specification/ Design of Major Items :

Specifications:

- The buildings within this project will be designed as Green Building relates to Four Elements like- Efficiency of Energy, Water, Waste Reduction & Reduction of CO2 Emission. It is related to the Design- Construction- Commissioning phase of a Project.
- All buildings will be designed as Sustainable Building Design– which encourage designers to design an Energy Efficient Building (by minimizing Building per floor area, which encourage using Daylight & avoid corridor connected building plans). To save at least 35% of total Energy, reflected by Electricity Bills.
- The project will include Solar panels (if possible, using Solar PV panel for elevation/ any other innovative design

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incorporating excellent architectural concept)

- The Project will use Technology which saves water (using rainwater harvesting in all aspect), Building designer can also innovate the massing of the building, focusing on this aspect.
- The project will Minimize Carbon Emission (using local materials, Encouraging Use of Cycle, E-vehicles etc. by providing preferred parking space & Charging point for E-vehicles)
- The building will be designed to focus on reuse, recycle & reduce policy of waste. The Sustainable waste collection system, reusing maximum of it etc. can be introduced to portray a Different Image of NBR.
- The project Master plan concept will be "Living in an Urban Forest" (as the area surrounded by a densely populated cityscape, it is a rare opportunity to have such open space within the heart of a commercial city, we imagine this land will be treated like functions within Urban Forest. The designer can also involve building users to the trees through may be gardening practice, within weekends, tree plantation, naming trees etc. which may also keep them involved with the excellent green & teach them to be a compassionate professional in their career. The master plan will be designed, without cutting existing older trees, rather keeping budget for redeveloping the soil condition.

(Conceptual Design attached in Annexure)

24.0 Amortization Schedule for repayment of loan taken from Government : *(As per Annexure-VI)* **Not Applicable.**

25.0 The effect/impact, adaptation and specific mitigation measures thereof, if any, on : The projects – Custom House and Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy both located in Chattogram– does not require land acquisition, nor any displacement of squatters and informal occupants. The anticipated labor influx is low, and the related risks will be mitigated by enforcing a code of conduct for the project workers, operationalization of a project specific grievance management and as well as by including the related E&S provisions in the contractor's bidding document. Upon mobilization, the contractor will prepare a contractor environmental and social management plan (C-ESMP) based on the provisions in the bid documents. NBR will also carry out stakeholder consultations all through the project duration along with communication and awareness raising campaigns as provided in the project stakeholder engagement plan.

25.1 other projects/ existing installations : The current Custom House Chattogram will be fully demolished and replaced with new facility. This will require arrangements for swing office, data center and other facilities

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during construction period. Similarly, CEVTA facilities will be replaced as well.

25.2	**environmental sustainability like land, water, air, bio-diversity, ecosystem services (If the project is 'Red Category' attach the EIA document)**	:	The ESMF document of the project has been published on NBR website in January 2022. There will be no adverse impact on environment as measures will be taken to include the green-building features in the CCH and CEVTA. The features of Green-building are as follows: Mixed mode ventilation system (natural & A/C). Water treatment plant (WTP). Sewerage Treatment Plan (STP). Rain water Harvesting system (water collected will be reused in Toilet Flush). Effective Waste management system (Sorting corner for Dry waste, Wet waste, E Waste etc. & encourage reuse). Water Efficient WC & Basin faucets to be used to save potable water. Solar Panel with at least 30% of total load, at roof. Designed landscape with native trees. Effective water management system for Ground water. Fresh air ventilation input for A/C spaces. Effective VRF system A/C to save energy. Providing Bus / E car facility for Employees residing far from the Office. Preferred parking for differently able person. Charging point for Energy efficient Vehicle. BMS system to monitor efficient energy & water metering system.
25.3	**future disaster management, climate change**	:	The projects will be designed as a Green & Sustainable master plan, to mitigate the climate change & disaster management issues. This project will implement all Sustainable building features, like- Solar panel, rainwater harvesting system, cogeneration, WTP, STP, Energy efficient fixtures, Water efficient fixtures etc., so that it will reduce the dependency of Electric Grid & Water supply from Govt. It will save 30% of energy & 30% water comparing to the regular buildings of the location.

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Shilabrata Karmakar
Deputy Chief
Socio Economic Infrastructure Division
Planning Commission

25.4	**gender, women, children, person with disability/ excluded groups' needs**	:	The project is compliant with World Bank's gender tag requirements and include 3 specific indicators in this regard: (1) all infrastructure will be designed with facilities for women keeping in mind their specific requirements (such as separate toilets, creche, etc.), (2) specific target for women officials as part of capacity building training and (3) specific target for women traders for trainings organized by CEVTA. The design of all infrastructure will be responsive to the requirements of physically disabled people in line with the principles of universal access.
25.5	**employments**	:	Overall, there will be employment opportunities at construction sites. The project will also indirectly contribute to job creation through enhanced trade facilitation leading to increased export and import.
25.6	**poverty situation**	:	Officially reported annual growth of gross domestic product (GDP) averaged close to 6 percent since 2000 and it increased to more than 8% in recent years before COVID-19. Strong labor market gains contributed to a sharp decline in poverty, with the national poverty rate falling from 48.9 to 24.5 percent between 2000 and 2016, while extreme poverty declined from 34.3 to 13.0 percent. However, the pace of poverty reduction slowed in recent years even as growth accelerated, particularly in urban areas and in the west of the country. Similarly, the progress on shared prosperity slowed between 2010 and 2016 after a decade of improvements, with annual consumption growth of the bottom 40 percent trailing that of the overall population (1.2 versus 1.6 percent).
25.7	**organizational arrangement/setup**	:	The project will be implemented within the overall policy framework of the Ministry of Finance in general and the NBR in particular. In order to ensure smooth and timely implementation of the project, there will be a Project Steering Committee (PSC) to provide overall guidance and policy support in respect of the proposed project implementation. The PSC will keep the National Trade Facilitation Committee in the loop for regular consultation and feedback. The overall responsibility of the project implementation will lie with the Senior Secretary/ Secretary, Internal Resources Division (IRD) and Chairman, National Board of Revenue (NBR), who will implement the project in close cooperation and coordination with other concerned agencies. The Project Director will be responsible for ensuring the overall implementation of the project. The Project Manager appointed by the Project Management and Quality Assurance (PMQA) consultancy firm will be responsible for overseeing the day-to-day implementation progress as per specified Terms of Reference. The NBR will appoint the PMQA. This firm will be appointed as part of the services procured for this project.

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25.8	**institutional productivity**	:	The project aims to strengthen institutional capacity of Customs through HR Development courses by CEVTA, numerous in-country and foreign training programs on contemporary trade facilitation issues as well as training programs for stakeholders for wider uptake of reform initiatives.
25.9	**regional disparities**	:	Poverty incidence in Bangladesh varies from a low of 26.2 percent in Chattogram division to a high of 42.3 percent in Rangpur division. Similarly, extreme poverty incidence (i.e. estimates based on the lower poverty line) vanes from 13.1 percent in Chattogram division to 27.7 percent in Rangpur division. Although poverty incidence is low in Chattogram because of their large overall populations Chattogram division (16.8 percent) have the second highest share of Bangladesh's poor after Dhaka (32.3 percent). The main factor of the economics of Jessore is Benapole Land Port which is situated in Sharsa upazila. Much of the import and export trading between Bangladesh and India is done through this port. The port is important for making govt. import taxes. After implementing the project, the economic activities will be increased largely that will have positive impact to reduce poverty of these regions.
25.10	**populations**	:	The traders and stakeholders of CCH will be the direct beneficiaries of the project. Through effective operationalization of the Customs Risk Management Commissionerate and other Customs Modernization initiatives, the traders and stakeholders of the other key Custom Houses and Land Custom Stations will also be benefitted.
26.0	**Environmental Clearance:**	:	
26.1	**Environmental impact wise project category (Red/Orange/Green)**	:	The project has been published on NBR website in January 2022. There will be no adverse impact on environment as measures will be taken to include the green-building features in the CCH and CEVTA.
26.2	**Whether environmental clearance under the Environmental Conservation Act, 1995 (Revised 2010) has been obtained?** (if yes, attach the certificate. If not, mention the cause)	:	The preliminary master plan has been designed, as per the soil test & Pre-feasibility report, considering the Green & Sustainable feature in all aspects. After the detail design, the Clearance from DOE (Department of Environment) will be obtained.
27.0	**Specific linkage with (i) Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, (ii) Perspective Plan 2021-2041, (iii) Five Year Plan, (iv) SDG targets and (v) Ministry/Sector Priority** (Mention the pages	:	**Relevance With 8th Five Year Plan:** In the Eighth Five Year Plan (8FYP), Govt. has emphasized on increased in revenue earning. The revenue earning in the FY 20 was 9.80% of GDP and the projection for the FY25 is 14.06% of GDP (8th Five Year Plan; Page-118). This can be achieved if we can ensure strong and dynamic tax/custom institution. Trade facilitation with improved customs infrastructure and administration will

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	with clauses of respective document/ attach the relevant pages of those document)		remain effective mechanisms to promote exports while being consistent with multilateral rules. (8th Five Year Plan; Page-226) **Relevance With SDG:** SDG Goal-17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
28.1	**Contribution of the Project in achieving the vision, Mission of the Ministry/ Division and Implementing Agency**	:	The National Board of Revenue under the Internal Resources Division is the major government agency to mobilize internal resources for the nation. So, this project is 100% aligned to achieve the Division's Vision as well as NBR's Mission. All the activities under this project are aligned to Customs Modernization Strategic Action Plan 2019-2022.
28.2	**Agency with the Allocation of Business of the Sponsoring Ministry/ Division**	:	The National Board of Revenue under the Internal Resources Division is the major government agency to mobilize internal resources for the nation. So, this project is 100% aligned to achieve the Division's Vision as well as the NBR's Mission. All the activities under this project is aligned to Customs Modernization Strategic Action Plan 2019-2022.
29.0	**Whether private sector/ local government or NGO's participation is considered?** (If yes, describe how they will be involved)	:	The project implementation does not involve participation of private sector (e.g. PPP), nor NGOs. But they will be consulted as stakeholders throughout the project's duration.
30.0	**Major Terms and Conditions of Foreign Financing**	:	As per Financing Agreement. Financing Agreement is attached.
31.0	**Involvement of Compensation, Rehabilitation/ Resettlement issues** *(Indicate the magnitude and cost, if applicable)*	:	Not Applicable.
32.0	**Risk Analysis and mitigation Measures** *(Identify risks during implementation & operation)*	:	If any risks arise during implementation of this project, the issues will be raised in Project Implementation Committee (PIC) and Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting. All the way to implement the project activities, the guideline of planning, PPR-2008, financial disciplines will be followed. **The overall environmental and social safeguards risk rating for NBR is moderate.** The environmental risks are assessed as Substantial, as there are no significant impacts on biodiversity

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values or ecosystem services of importance and no impact on critical habitats or protected areas. The environment and social impacts from the civil works are expected to be largely manageable as these are confined to the current sites. The environment and social risks for the customs infrastructure are rated Moderate, as no land acquisition is anticipated for either site and the civil works will be confined to the existing locations in an urban setting.

Sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment risks: A preliminary assessment of SEA/SH risks using the Bank's SEA/SH risk assessment tool for projects with major civil works suggests a Moderate SEA/SH rating for NBR. This is because the project sites are in peri-urban and urban areas, which are not hard to supervise. Most of the unskilled and semiskilled labor is expected to be locally sourced with only high skilled and some semiskilled labor sourced from outside the subprojects' areas of influence. These are greater exposure to communicable and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, due to an influx of outsiders, such as traders, businesspersons, skilled and unskilled migrant laborers, and transport workers, all of which may also potentially lead to social tensions among the local communities. A Gender and SEA/SH Action Plan is prepared for the project that details the relevant mitigation measures both preventive and curative on SEA/SH risks, STDs and human trafficking concerns, and as well as includes specific actions to promote gender and women empowerment.

The procurement risk is rated Substantial. NBR is conversant with the Bank's procurement procedures, having implemented Bank-financed projects in the past. The procurement risks identified at this early stage include inadequate preparation of technical requirements (technical designs, specifications, terms of reference, etc.), inordinate delays in the procurement process, particularly during bid evaluation and contract award including Government approvals, weak contract management, and the generally weak governance environment. Mitigation measures are provided in implementation arrangement. The procurement risks were assessed in detail by the Bank by Appraisal and appropriate mitigation measures finalized, based on which the risk rating will be updated.

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The FM risk is rated Substantial. There are weaknesses in dealing with the resolution of audit observations raised by the GoB auditor. In order to mitigate the FM risks, the respective implementing units will be staffed by government accounting officers, supported by consultants with adequate capacity. An FM assessment will be carried out for the project implementing agencies and the risk will be reviewed once the assessment is completed.

Other (Substantial). It is anticipated that by the time of this project's implementation, associated COVID-19 risks will be reduced as vaccination alongside better mitigation and treatment will already be present in Bangladesh. However, impacts related to COVID-19 such as international consultant's travel restrictions, the need to uphold protective measures at worksites, and other associated risks might continue to affect the pace of project implementation. The risk associated with potential new waves of infection related to variants is also substantial.

33.0 Other Important Details : ***(Technical or otherwise)***

33.1 Sustainability of the Project Benefits with Exit Plan :

The project will develop operations and maintenance manual for its iconic green and resilient infrastructure and it will also have a provision for training of concerned agencies on green building features. Usually, the green buildings require more capital expenditure and less operations and maintenance cost. This will save precious revenue which would have otherwise been spent for maintenance and operations purposes. In addition to that the physical infrastructure which will be constructed under this project will be included in the PWD Book for annual maintenance. The supplier of lab equipment will also have to provide after-sales as well as bundled up services for orientation of lab technicians. This will ensure sustainability of the lab equipment. The proposed office and security equipment for CRMC have already been included in the approved TO&E. The results from Customs Modernization initiatives will be continued through necessary policy and regulatory reforms as well as practices on the ground. The next Customs Modernization Strategic Action Plans will also ensure continuation of the impressive results and benefits for the

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stakeholders. Last but not the least, the training programs will be institutionalized at the CEVTA through course curriculum development for both online and face-to-face training programs. Where possible, Training of Trainers (TOT) will be conducted, and they will impart training and orientation of other concerned officials. Customs will also extend the learning opportunities for other government agencies and private sector stakeholders including women traders. After completion of the project, the vehicles will be shifted to Department of Government Transport.

34.0 Others, If any :

06.04.2023

Signature of the Head of the Executing Agency with Seal and Date

06.04.2023

Signature of the Sr. Secretary/Secretary of the Sponsoring Ministry/Division with Seal and Date

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সিনিয়র সচিব
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

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Annexure - I

Location wise Cost Breakdown of the Project

Name of the Project : Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project

Sponsoring Ministry/Division : Internal Resources Division (IRD), Ministry of Finance

Implementing Agency : National Board of Revenue (NBR)

(Taka in Lac)

Sl No.	Division	District	Upazila/Thana/ City Corporation/ Pouroshava	Major Items (Quantity)	Estimated Cost	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chattogram	Chattogram	Chattogram City Corporation	CCH and CEVTA Infrastructure	141,470.58	
2	Dhaka	Dhaka	Dhaka North City Corporation	Dhaka Custom House and Customs Risk Management Commissioncrate-Detailed Design and Feasibility	103.70	
3	Khulna	Jashore	Sharsha	Benapole Custom House – Detailed Design and Feasibility	72.40	
4	All over Bangladesh			Customs Modernization Initiatives	27,000.00	
	Total:				**168,646.68**	

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Annexure-II

Manpower Setup of the Project

Name of the Project : Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project

Sponsoring Ministry/Division : Internal Resources Division (IRD), Ministry of Finance

Implementing Agency : National Board of Revenue (NBR)

1) Personnel to be deputed from revenue setup : 48 person

2) Personnel to be recruited directly for execution of the project : --

3) Personnel to be recruited by outsourcing under project : 4 person

Category wise Manpower to be recruited

Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Qualifications and Experiences	Mode of Recruitment (Deputation/ Direct/ Outsourcing)	Pay Scale/ Consolidated	Pay Grade	Responsibility/ Accountability	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Project Director	1	As per Pay Grade	Deputation for full time	66,000-76,490 56,500-74,400	2 or 3	To implement the project on behalf of NBR	Officers with Customs background
Deputy Project Director	3	As per Pay Grade	Attachment	43,000-69,850	5	To assist PD for all of project activities. To contact with IRD, Finance Division, Planning Commission, IMED, ERD, World Bank.	Officers with Customs background
Assistant Project Director	3	As per Pay Grade	Attachment	22,000-53,060	9	To assist PD and DPDs. To contact with IRD, Finance Division, Planning Commission, IMED, ERD, World Bank.	Officers with Customs background
Accounts Officer	1	As per Pay Grade	Attachment	16,000-38,640	10	To assist PD, DPDs and APDs. To maintain accounts of the project and communication with Finance Division/ Chief Accounts Office	From CGA office/ Customs Official

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Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Qualifications and Experiences	Mode of Recruitment (Deputation/ Direct/ Outsourcing)	Pay Scale/ Consolidated	Pay Grade	Responsibility/ Accountability	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Project officer (Revenue Officer)	2	As per Pay Grade	Attachment	16,000-38,640	10	To assist PD, DPDs and APDs	From Customs Official
Assistant Project officer (Assistant Revenue Officer)	4	As per Pay Grade	Attachment	12,500-30,230	11	To assist PD, DPDs and APDs	From Customs Official
Accountant	2	As per Pay Grade	Attachment	11,000-26,590	13	To assist PD, DPDs, APDs and Accounts Officer	From Customs Official
Storekeeper	1	Graduate and above	Attachment	9,300-22,490	16	To assist the PIU	From Customs Official
Office Assistant cum Data Entry Operator	12	Graduate	Attachment	9,300-22,490	16	To assist the PIU	From Customs Official
Office Support Staff	7	SSC	Attachment	8250-20010	20	To assist the PIU	From Customs Official
Cleaner	6	Class 8 pass	Attachment	8250-20010	20	To assist the PIU	From Customs Official
Security Guard	6	Class 8 pass	Attachment	8250-20010	20	To assist the PIU	From Customs Official
Driver	4	SSC	Outsourcing	25,000/m	Fixed	To assist the PIU	-

☐ *Organogram of the proposed setup should be attached*

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Project Management Setup

Management and Implementation Arrangement:

The project will be implemented within the overall policy framework of the Ministry of Finance in general and the NBR in particular. In order to ensure smooth and timely implementation of the project, there will be a Project Steering Committee (PSC) to provide overall guidance and policy support in respect of the proposed project implementation. The PSC will keep the National Trade Facilitation Committee in the loop for regular consultation and feedback. The overall responsibility of the project implementation will lie with the Senior Secretary/Secretary, Internal Resources Division (IRD) and Chairman, National Board of Revenue (NBR), who will implement the project in close cooperation and coordination with other concerned agencies. The Project Director will be responsible for ensuring the overall implementation of the project. The Project Manager appointed by the Project Management and Quality Assurance (PMQA) consultancy firm will be responsible for overseeing the day-to-day implementation progress as per specified Terms of Reference. The NBR will appoint the PMQA. This firm will be appointed as part of the services procured for this project. The PMQA firm will be appointed through international tender following the World Bank (WB) procurement regulations. There will be a proposal opening committee as well as proposal evaluation committee. On the basis of evaluation done by the evaluation committee, PMQA consultancy firm will be appointed.

Project Steering Committee (PSC): The PSC will consist of representatives from the National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Land Port Authority, Roads and Highways Department and Ministry of Commerce, which are the lead agencies for different components of the project. The PSC will be chaired by the Senior Secretary/ Secretary, Internal Resources Division, Ministry of Finance and the Chairman, NBR and the Deputy Project Director will act as the Member Secretary of the PSC. The Project Director will provide all necessary technical and managerial support to the PSC.

Project Implementation Committee (PIC): The PIC will consist of representatives from the National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Land Port Authority, Roads and Highways Department and Ministry of Commerce, which are the lead agencies for different components of the project. The PIC will be chaired by the Chairman/ Member (concerned), NBR. One of Deputy Project Director will provide all necessary technical and managerial support to the PIC.

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Project Implementation Unit (PIU): A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be set up at the NBR to oversight and ensure the implementation of the project. The PIU will be headed by a Commissioner or an Additional Commissioner with Customs background since the project involves application of modern Customs practices in automation, technical assistance areas and infrastructure. The PD will be posted to the project as a full-time Project Director (PD). The PD will be supported by 3 (three) Deputy Project Directors (DPD), 3 (three) Assistant Project Directors (APD) and Accounts Officer along with other staffs as listed below:

Composition of the PIU

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Recruitment/ Appointment	Salary (Grade)	Number of Post		Remarks
				At implement-tation stage	After completion	
1	2	3	4	6	7	8
1.	Project Director	Deputation for full time	2 or 3	1	0	For full time
2	Deputy Project Director	Attachment	5	3	0	For part time
3.	Assistant Project Director	Attachment	9	3	0	For part time
4.	Accounts Officer	Attachment	10	1	0	Dhaka & Chattogram
5.	Project officer (Revenue Officer)	Attachment	10	2	0	Dhaka & Chattogram
6.	Assistant Project officer (Assistant Revenue Officer)	Attachment	11	4	0	Dhaka & Chattogram
7.	Accountant	Attachment	13	2	0	Dhaka & Chattogram
8.	Storekeeper	Attachment	16	1	0	Dhaka & Chattogram
9.	Office Assistant cum Data Entry Operator	Attachment	16	12	0	Dhaka & Chattogram
10.	Office Support Staff	Attachment	20	7	0	Dhaka & Chattogram
11.	Security Guard	Attachment	20	6	0	Dhaka & Chattogram
12.	Cleaner	Attachment	20	6	0	Dhaka & Chattogram
13	Driver	Outsourcing	Fixed	4	0	Dhaka & Chattogram
	Total			48+4		

The PIU will be established before the start of project. The PIU members will continue to serve the project till the end of project implementation to carry out the project outputs smoothly. The PIU will also include individual Procurement and Contract Management Specialist and Financial Management Specialist as consultants throughout the project period.

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The PD and all of project manpower will deputed from NBR. They will work in addition to his own duties & responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of the project. They will get 20 (twenty) percent of their basic salary per month for project charge allowances for their additional responsibilities.

The Terms of Reference of the PIU, in general is to assist the Project Director in all aspects of project implementation and in particular will be as follows:

1. Overall coordination and monitoring of the project team.
2. Preparing and submitting all required reports to the PSC.
3. Preparing and monitoring reports on results that will be required by the IMED and World Bank.
4. Taking necessary measures as per decisions in the National Trade Facilitation Committee.
5. Coordinating with the relevant government agencies and members of the PSC.
6. Selecting, engaging and managing the Project Management and Quality Assurance Consultancy Firm.
7. Carrying out procurement activities through formation and management of procurement team.

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Annexure- II (a)

"Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project"

Salary & Allowances of Project Manpower

Ministry/Division: **Ministry of Finance/ Internal Resources Division**

Implementation Agency: **National Board of Revenue (NBR)**

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Nos.	Grade	Monthly Basic Salary	Yearly Basic Salary (in Lac)	Monthly House Rent Allowance	Yearly House Rent Allowance (in Lac)	Monthly Medical Allowance	Yearly Medical Allowance (in Lac)	Monthly Educational Allowance	Yearly Educational Allowance (in Lac)	Monthly Resi. Tel. Encashment Allowance	Yearly Resi. Tel Encashment Allowance (in Lac)	Yearly Festival Allowance (in Lac)	Yearly Bangla New Year Allowance (in Lac)	Recreation Allowance (in Lac)	Yearly Mobile Allowance (in Lac)	Yearly Motor Car Maintainance Allowance (in Lac)
1	Project Director	1	3	71530.00	8.58	35765.00	4.29	1500.00	0.18	1000.00	0.12	2500.00	0.30	1.43	0.14	0.72	0.18	6.00
	Total	1	-	-	8.58	-	4.29	-	0.18	-	0.12		0.30	1.43	0.14	-	0.18	6.00
	4 Years Total (in Lac)	-	-	-	**34.33**	-	**17.17**	-	**0.72**	-	**0.48**		**1.20**	**5.72**	**0.57**	**1.43**	**0.72**	**24.00**

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Annexure- II (b)

"Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project"

Charge Allowances of Project Manpower

Ministry/Division: Ministry of Finance/ Internal Resources Division
Implementation Agency: National Board of Revenue (NBR)

Sl.No.	Name of Post	Nos.	Grade	Monthly Basic Salary	Monthly Charge Allowance (20%)	Yearly Charge Allowance (in Lac)
1	Project Director	1	3	71,530.00	14306.00	1.72
2	Deputy Project Director	3	5	61,200.00	12240.00	4.41
3	Asstt. Project Director	3	9	39,570.00	7914.00	2.85
4	Accounts Officer	1	10	30,260.00	6052.00	0.73
5	Project Officer (Revenue Officer)	2	10	30,260.00	6052.00	1.45
6	Asstt. Project Officer (Asstt. Revenue Officer)	4	11	23,660.00	4732.00	2.27
7	Accounttant	2	13	19,810.00	3962.00	0.95
8	Store Keeper	1	16	16,760.00	3352.00	0.40
9	Office Asstt. Cum Data Entry Operator	12	16	16,760.00	3352.00	4.83
10	Office Assistant	7	20	15,650.00	3130.00	2.63
11	Cleaner	6	20	15,650.00	3130.00	2.25
12	Security Guard	6	20	15,650.00	3130.00	2.25
	Total	**48**	-	-	-	**26.74**
	4 Years Total (in Lac)	-	-	-	-	**106.95**

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Annexure- II (c)

"Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project"

Outsourcing Manpower Salary

Ministry/Division: Ministry of Finance/ Internal Resources Division
Implementation Agency: National Board of Revenue (NBR)

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Nos.	Outsourcing Category	Monthly Consulated Salary	Yearly Salary (in Lac)	Remarks
1	Driver	4	Category-1	25,000.00	12.00	Dhaka & Chattogram
	Total	4	-	-	**12.00**	
	4 Years Total (in Lac)	-	-	-	**48.00**	

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ANNEXURE - III (a)

TOTAL PROCUREMENT PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Procuring Entity with Code	Ministry of Finance/ Internal Resources Division
	National Board of Revenue
	National Board of Revenue -
Project / Program with Code	Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project -

Project Cost (Taka in Lac)

168,646.68	Total
21,098.92	GOB
147,547.76	PA

Package No.	Description of Package as per DPP (GOODS)	Unit	Qnty.	Procurement Method & Type	Tender Approval Authority	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost (Taka In Lac)	Indicated dates			
								Not Used in GOODS	Invitation of Tender	Signing of contract	Completion of Contract
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
GD-01	Procurement of Desktop (100), Laptop (50), Server, Multimedia Projector (5), Heavy Duty Scanner (5), Photocopier & Printer (5) (including toner and accessories) for CRMC	Set	100	OTM	As per Delegation of Financial Power (DOFP)	IDA	420.23	-	Aug-23	Oct-23	May-24
GD-02	Procurement of Desktop (30), Laptop (10), Server, Multimedia Projector (2), Scanner (3), Photocopier & Printer (3) (including toner and accessories)- For PIU	Set	30	OTM	As per (DOFP)	IDA	120.40	-	Aug-23	Oct-23	May-24
GD-03	Generator 150 KVA including servicing and maintenance	No	1	OTM	As per (DOFP)	IDA	190.10	-	Jan-26	Apr-26	Nov-26
GD-04	HVAC for CRMC & PIU- 250 tons	Ton	250	OTM	As per (DOFP)	IDA	288.00	-	Jul 26	Sep 26	Feb 27
GD-05	Laboratory equipment (For Custom House Chattogram) (Annexure- XIII)	No	1602	OTM	As per (DOFP)	GoB & IDA	12,986.00	-	Jul 25	Sep 25	Jun 26
GD-06	Office Equipment (Biometric system, Central CCTV system, Jammer, PABX System, Base Station) (Annexure- XIV)	No	80	OTM	As per (DOFP)	IDA	75.04	-	Jan-26	Mar-26	Nov-26
GD-07	Furniture for PIU (Annexure- XV)	No	2641	OTM	As per (DOFP)	IDA	150.00	-	Apr-23	May-23	Jun 25

Package No.	Description of Package as per DPP (GOODS)	Unit	Qnty.	Procurement Method & Type	Tender Approval Authority	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost (Taka In Lac)	Indicated dates			
								Not Used in GOODS	Invitation of Tender	Signing of contract	Completion of Contract
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
GD-08	Archway for CRMC	No	2	OTM	As per (DOFP)	*IDA*	30.00	-	*Jan-26*	*Mar-26*	*Nov-26*
GD-09	Baggage Scanner for CRMC	No	2	OTM	As per (DOFP)	*IDA*	40.00	-	*Feb-26*	*Apr-26*	*Nov-26*
GD-10	Computer Software (API PNR Software and related hardware components)	Lot	1	OTM	As per (DOFP)	*IDA*	250.14	-	*Jan-26*	*Mar-26*	*Nov-26*
GD-11	Pajero Jeep (sports) (2700 CC) for PIU	No.	1	DPM	As per (DOFP)	*GoB*	100.00	-	*Jul-23*	*Aug-23*	*Sep-23*
GD-12	Pajero Jeep (SUV) (2900 CC) for PIU	No.	1	DPM	As per (DOFP)	*GoB*	89.00	-	*Jul-23*	*Aug-23*	*Sep-23*
GD-13	Microbus (Hiace-2700 CC) for National Risk Targeting Center (CRMC & PIU)	No.	2	DPM	As per (DOFP)	*GoB*	80.00	-	*Jul-23*	*Aug-23*	*Sep-23*
	Total Cost of Goods						**14,818.91**				

* AIT & VAT will be paid from GoB Sources

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ANNEXURE - III (b)

TOTAL PROCUREMENT PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Ministry / Division	Ministry of Finance/ Internal Resources Division
Agency	National Board of Revenue
Procuring Entity with Code	National Board of Revenue -
Project /Program with Code	**Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project** -

Project Cost (Taka in Lac)

168,646.68	Total
21,098.92	GOB
147,547.76	PA

Package No.	Description of Package as per DPP (WORKS)	Unit	Quantity	Procurement Method & Type	Tender Approval Authority	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost (Taka in Lac)	Indicated dates			
								Invitation for Prequalification (if required)	Invitation of Tender	Signing of contract	Completion of Contract
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
WD-01	Construction of Residential Building of Custom House Chattogram (Annexure-XII)	Sft	208,000.00	OTM	CCGP	GOB & IDA	13,271.74	Not Applicable	Feb-23	May-23	Nov-26
WD-02	Construction of Residential Building of Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram (Annexure- XII)	Sft	94,400.00	OTM	CCGP	GOB & IDA	6,023.33	Not Applicable	Feb-23	May-23	Nov-26
WD-03	Construction of Custom House Chattogram (Annexure- XII)	Sft	908,150.00	OTM	CCGP	GOB & IDA	71,560.23	Not Applicable	Feb-23	May-23	Nov-26
WD-04	Construction of Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram (Annexure- XII)	Sft	532,088.00	OTM	CCGP	GOB & IDA	41,639.93	Not Applicable	Feb-23	May-23	Nov-26
	Total Cost of Works						**132,495.23**				

* AIT & VAT will be paid from GoB Sources.

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আপ্লুত কর্মকার
উপপ্রধান
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন

ANNEXURE - III (c)

TOTAL PROCUREMENT PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Ministry / Division	Ministry of Finance/ Internal Resources Division	
Agency	National Board of Revenue	
Procuring Entity Name & Code	National Board of Revenue	-
Project / Programme Name & Code	**Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project**	-

Project Cost (Taka in Lac)	
168,646.68	Total
21,098.92	GOB
147,547.76	PA

Package No.	Description of Package as per DPP (Services)	Unit	Qty.	Procurement Method & Type	Tender Approval Authority	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost (Taka in Lac)	Indicated dates			
								Invitation of EOI	Issue of RFP	Signing of contract	Completion of Contract
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SD-01	Building Design- Implementation Consultancy Services for Custom House Chattogram and Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram	Month	30	QCBS	As per Delegation of Financial Power (DOFP)	IDA	6,000.00	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Dec-25
SD-02	Interior Design Consultancy Services for Custom House Chattogram and Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram	Month	30	QCBS	As per (DOFP)	IDA	250.00	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Dec-25
SD-03	Project Management and Quality Assurance Services	Month	48	QCBS	As per (DOFP)	IDA	2,400.00	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Mar-27
SD-04	Tariff Modernization: Consultancy Services for Tariff policy analysis and formulation of implementation plan and Scoping assessment for ASYCUDA/ NSW/ARMS-backed software development	Month	18	QCBS	As per (DOFP)	IDA	636.40	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Mar-25
SD-05	Rolling out Risk Management, Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) & Trusted Trader Program: Consultancy Services for (i) Development of e-learning platform, SOP, ToT and OTJ, scoping assessment and way forward for NRTC, (ii) legal review legislation and regulations to ensure current support for a full scope of AEO program activities, OTJ support and assistance in selecting AEO candidates and conducting accreditation, review legal provisions for AEO MRAs and scope potential regional partners and Training	Month	18	CQS	As per (DOFP)	IDA	864.00	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Mar-25

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Package No.	Description of Package as per DPP (Services)	Unit	Qty.	Procurement Method & Type	Tender Approval Authority	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost (Taka in Lac)	Indicated dates			
								Invitation of EOI	Issue of RFP	Signing of contract	Completion of Contract
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SD-06	Post Clearance Audit (PCA) Implementation: Consultancy Services for preparation of PCA guidelines and SOPs and provide initial and ToT capacity building for to support NBR Customs to undertake PCA activities. Provide OTJ support and guidance to PCA audit teams	Month	6	CQS	As per (DOFP)	IDA	275.20	Jan-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	Oct-24
SD-07	Implementing Pre-arrival Processing (PAP): Consultancy Services for draft PAP processes, ensuring that they are mapped out in detail and establish an effective outreach program, including engagement with Trade Associations, Partner agencies and other entities impacted by the implementation	Month	6	CQS	As per (DOFP)	IDA	369.80	Jan-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	Oct-24
SD-08	Modernizing Bonded Warehouse (BWH): Consultancy Services for legal review and streamlining of policies and guidelines for BWH, formulation of policy and guidelines for CBC, formulation of policy and guidelines for CBC and DEDO Automation scoping and Requirement Analysis	Month	6	CQS	As per (DOFP)	IDA	430.00	Feb-24	Apr-24	May-24	Nov-24
SD-09	Customs HR Development through CEVTA: Consultancy Services to formulate strategic business plan of CEVTA, conduct Training Needs Assessment and formulate HR Development Strategy for Customs, develop curriculum, conduct ToT and propose the design architecture for e-learning and face-to-face training delivery, develop e-learning platform and organize and facilitate visioning	Month	18	CQS	As per (DOFP)	IDA	774.00	Jul-23	Aug-23	Oct-23	Apr-25
SD-10	Sustainability of NSW: Consultancy Services to support NBR in setting up the NSW Commissionerate/ Directorate	Month	12	CQS	As per (DOFP)	IDA	180.00	Jan-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	Apr-25
SD-11	Consultancy Services for Internal Audit (Mid-Term & End Term)	Month	4	CQS	As per (DOFP)	IDA	43.00	Apr-25	May-25	Jul-25	Nov-25
SD-12	Consultancy services for ESIA	Month	3	CQS	As per (DOFP)	IDA	7.74	May-25	Jun-25	Aug-25	Nov-25
SD-13	Time Release Study at key Custom Houses and LC Stations (Baseline, Midline and End-line Survey)	Month	48	CQS	As per (DOFP)	IDA	1,084.80	Apr-23	Jun-23	Aug-23	Mar 27
SD-14	Procurement Specialist-1	Month	48	IC	As per (DOFP)	IDA	324.00	Apr-23	-	May-23	Mar 27

Package No.	Description of Package as per DPP (Services)	Unit	Qty.	Procurement Method & Type	Tender Approval Authority	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost (Taka in Lac)	Indicated dates			
								Invitation of EOI	Issue of RFP	Signing of contract	Completion of Contract
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SD-15	Financial Management Specialist-1	Month	48	IC	As per (DOFP)	IDA	324.00	Apr-23	-	May-23	Mar 27
SD-16	Hiring of Service Provider for organizing Launching/ Dissemination event of Customs Modernization Strategic Action Plan	Month	4	IC	As per (DOFP)	IDA	25.80	Jan-24	-	Apr-24	Aug-24
SD-17	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	Month	48	IC	As per (DOFP)	IDA	240.00	Apr-23	-	May-23	Mar 27
SD-18	Feasibility Study and Detailed Design Consultancy Services for Dhaka, Benapole Customs House & CRMC	Month	18	IC	As per (DOFP)	GOB	720.00	Jul-23	-	Aug-23	Feb-25
SD-19	Outsourcing Manpower (Driver-4 Person) (Annexure-II(c)	Person	4	RFQ	As per (DOFP)	GOB	48.00	Apr-23	-	May-23	Mar-27
Total Cost of Services							14,996.74				

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ANNEXURE-IV

Year Wise Financial and Physical Target Plan

Name of the project : Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project
Executive Agency : National Board of Revenue
Sponsoring Ministry/ Division : Ministry of Finance/ Internal Resources Division

Taka in Lakh

Economic Code	Economic Sub-Code	Economic Sub-code Description (In Detail)	Total Physical & Financial Target					Fiscal Year : 2022-23			Fiscal Year : 2023-24			Fiscal Year : 2024-25			Fiscal Year : 2025-26			Fiscal Year : 2026-27		
			Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total cost	Weight	Financial Amount	Physical % of item	Physical % of project	Financial Amount	Physical % of item	Physical % of project	Financial Amount	Physical % of item	Physical % of project	Financial Amount	Physical % of item	Physical % of project	Financial Amount	Physical % of item	Physical % of project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	-	(a) Revenue:																				
31111	3111101	Basic Pay (Annexure-II (a)	Person	34.33	1	34.33	0.00020	6.87	20%	0.00%	6.87	20.00%	0.00%	6.87	20.00%	0.00%	6.87	20.0%	0.00%	6.87	20.0%	0.00%
31113	3111301	Charge Allowance (Annexure-II (b)	Person	2.23	48	106.95	0.00063	21.39	20%	0.01%	21.39	20.00%	0.01%	21.39	20.00%	0.01%	21.39	20.0%	0.01%	21.39	20.0%	0.01%
	3111306	Education Allowance	Person	0.48	1	0.48	0.00000	0.10	20%	0.00%	0.10	20.00%	0.00%	0.10	20.00%	0.00%	0.10	20.0%	0.00%	0.10	20.0%	0.00%
	3111310	Housing Rent Allowance	Person	17.17	1	17.17	0.00010	3.43	20%	0.00%	3.43	20.00%	0.00%	3.43	20.00%	0.00%	3.43	20.0%	0.00%	3.43	20.0%	0.00%
	3111311	Medical Allowance	Person	0.72	1	0.72	0.00000	0.14	20%	0.00%	0.14	20.00%	0.00%	0.14	20.00%	0.00%	0.14	20.0%	0.00%	0.14	20.0%	0.00%
	3111312	Mobile/Cell Phone Allowance	Person	0.72	1	0.72	0.00000	0.14	20%	0.00%	0.14	20.00%	0.00%	0.14	20.00%	0.00%	0.14	20.0%	0.00%	0.14	20.0%	0.00%
	3111313	Residential Telephone Encashment Allowance	Person	1.20	1	1.20	0.00001	0.24	20%	0.00%	0.24	20.00%	0.00%	0.24	20.00%	0.00%	0.24	20.0%	0.00%	0.24	20.0%	0.00%
	3111342	Transport Maintenance Allowance	Person	24.00	1	24.00	0.00014	4.80	20%	0.00%	4.80	20.00%	0.00%	4.80	20.00%	0.00%	4.80	20.0%	0.00%	4.80	20.0%	0.00%
	3111325	Festival Allowance	Person	5.72	1	5.72	0.00003	1.14	20%	0.00%	1.14	20.00%	0.00%	1.14	20.00%	0.00%	1.14	20.0%	0.00%	1.14	20.0%	0.00%
	3111328	Rest & Recreation Allowance	Person	1.43	1	1.43	0.00001	-	0%	0.00%	0.72	50.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.0%	0.00%	0.72	50.0%	0.00%
	3111335	Bangla new year Allowance	Person	0.57	1	0.57	0.00000	0.11	20%	0.00%	0.11	20.00%	0.00%	0.11	20.00%	0.00%	0.11	20.0%	0.00%	0.11	20.0%	0.00%
	3111332	Honorarium (PSC, PIC, TEC, POC & others)	-	-	-	35.00	0.00021	7.00	20%	0.00%	7.00	20.00%	0.00%	7.00	20.00%	0.00%	7.00	20.0%	0.00%	7.00	20.0%	0.00%
32111	3211102	Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	10.00	0.00006	2.00	20%	0.00%	2.00	20.00%	0.00%	2.00	20.00%	0.00%	2.00	20.0%	0.00%	2.00	20.0%	0.00%
	3211106	Entertainment Expenses	-	-	-	40.00	0.00024	8.00	20%	0.00%	8.00	20.00%	0.00%	8.00	20.00%	0.00%	8.00	20.0%	0.00%	8.00	20.0%	0.00%
	3211113	Electricity (Site office & PIU)	-	-	-	120.00	0.00071	24.00	20%	0.01%	24.00	20.00%	0.01%	24.00	20.00%	0.01%	24.00	20.0%	0.01%	24.00	20.0%	0.01%
	3211116	Courier	-	-	-	4.00	0.00002	0.80	20%	0.00%	0.80	20.00%	0.00%	0.80	20.00%	0.00%	0.80	20.0%	0.00%	0.80	20.0%	0.00%
	3211117	Internet/Fax/Telex	-	-	-	8.00	0.00005	1.60	20%	0.00%	1.60	20.00%	0.00%	1.60	20.00%	0.00%	1.60	20.0%	0.00%	1.60	20.0%	0.00%
	3211119	Postage	-	-	-	1.00	0.00001	0.20	20%	0.00%	0.20	20.00%	0.00%	0.20	20.00%	0.00%	0.20	20.0%	0.00%	0.20	20.0%	0.00%
	3211120	Telephone	-	-	-	4.00	0.00002	0.80	20%	0.00%	0.80	20.00%	0.00%	0.80	20.00%	0.00%	0.80	20.0%	0.00%	0.80	20.0%	0.00%
	3211125	Advertising expenses	-	-	-	50.00	0.00030	10.00	20%	0.01%	10.00	20.00%	0.01%	10.00	20.00%	0.01%	10.00	20.0%	0.01%	10.00	20.0%	0.01%
	3211126	Audio Video/Film Production	-	-	-	25.00	0.00015	5.00	20%	0.00%	5.00	20.00%	0.00%	5.00	20.00%	0.00%	5.00	20.0%	0.00%	5.00	20.0%	0.00%

Economic Code	Economic Sub-Code	Economic Sub-code Description (In Detail)	Total Physical & Financial Target					Fiscal Year : 2022-23			Fiscal Year : 2023-24			Fiscal Year : 2024-25			Fiscal Year : 2025-26			Fiscal Year : 2026-27		
			Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total cost	Weight	Financial Amount	Physical		Financial Amount	Physical		Financial Amount	Physical		Financial Amount	Physical		Financial Amount	Physical	
									% of item	% of project		% of item	% of project		% of item	% of project		% of item	% of project		% of item	% of project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	3211128	Publication (Annexure-VIII)	No.	0.02	650.00	15.00	0.00009	3.00	20%	0.00%	3.00	20.00%	0.00%	3.00	20.00%	0.00%	3.00	20.0%	0.00%	3.00	20.0%	0.00%
	3211129	Office building rental for PIU, Regional Office for 4 Years	Sft	0.06	15000.00	828.00	0.00491	165.60	20%	0.10%	165.60	20.00%	0.10%	165.60	20.00%	0.10%	165.60	20.0%	0.10%	165.60	20.0%	0.10%
32211	3221109	Outsourcing Manpower (Driver-4 Person) (Annexure-II(c)	Person	12.00	4	48.00	0.00028	9.60	20%	0.01%	9.60	20.00%	0.01%	9.60	20.00%	0.01%	9.60	20.0%	0.01%	9.60	20.0%	0.01%
32311	3231201	Domestic Training (Annexure-IX)	Person	0.2014	7650	1,540.35	0.00913	308.07	20%	0.18%	308.07	20.00%	0.18%	308.07	20.00%	0.18%	308.07	20.0%	0.18%	308.07	20.0%	0.18%
32411	3241101	Domestic Travel Expenses	Month	0.33	48	48.00	0.00028	9.60	20%	0.01%	9.60	20.00%	0.01%	9.60	20.00%	0.01%	9.60	20.0%	0.01%	9.60	20.0%	0.01%
32431	3243101	Petrol, Oil and lubricants (monthly Tk. 2.50 x 48 month)	Month	2.50	48	120.00	0.00071	24.00	20%	0.01%	24.00	20.00%	0.01%	24.00	20.00%	0.01%	24.00	20.0%	0.01%	24.00	20.0%	0.01%
	3243102	Fuel and Gas (monthly Tk. 1.06 x 48 month)	Month	1.06	48	51.00	0.00030	10.20	20%	0.01%	10.20	20.00%	0.01%	10.20	20.00%	0.01%	10.20	20.0%	0.01%	10.20	20.0%	0.01%
32551	3255101	Computer Consumable	-	-	-	50.00	0.00030	10.00	20%	0.01%	10.00	20.00%	0.01%	10.00	20.00%	0.01%	10.00	20.0%	0.01%	10.00	20.0%	0.01%
	3255102	Printing and Binding	-	-	-	15.00	0.00009	3.00	20%	0.00%	3.00	20.00%	0.00%	3.00	20.00%	0.00%	3.00	20.0%	0.00%	3.00	20.0%	0.00%
	3255104	Stamps and Seals	-	-	-	5.00	0.00003	1.00	20%	0.00%	1.00	20.00%	0.00%	1.00	20.00%	0.00%	1.00	20.0%	0.00%	1.00	20.0%	0.00%
	3255105	Other Stationary	-	-	-	100.00	0.00059	20.00	20%	0.01%	20.00	20.00%	0.01%	20.00	20.00%	0.01%	20.00	20.0%	0.01%	20.00	20.0%	0.01%
32571	3257101	Consultancy (Annexure- X)	Month	36.20	413	14,948.74	0.08864	2,845.75	19%	1.69%	3,205.75	21.44%	1.90%	3,205.75	21.44%	1.90%	2,845.75	19.0%	1.69%	2,845.75	19.0%	1.69%
32573	3257301	Ceremonies/Festivals (Annexure- XI)	No.	19.25	5	96.25	0.00057	19.25	20%	0.01%	19.25	20.00%	0.01%	19.25	20.00%	0.01%	19.25	20.0%	0.01%	19.25	20.0%	0.01%
32581	3258101	Motor Vehicle Repair & Maintenance-4 Nos. (Tk. 4.00 lac per year x 4 years)	No.	4.00	4	16.00	0.00009	3.20	20%	0.00%	3.20	20.00%	0.00%	3.20	20.00%	0.00%	3.20	20.0%	0.00%	3.20	20.0%	0.00%
	3258102	Furniture	-	-	-	5.00	0.00003	1.00	20%	0.00%	1.00	20.00%	0.00%	1.00	20.00%	0.00%	1.00	20.0%	0.00%	1.00	20.0%	0.00%
32581	3258103	Computer	-	-	-	10.00	0.00006	2.00	20%	0.00%	2.00	20.00%	0.00%	2.00	20.00%	0.00%	2.00	20.0%	0.00%	2.00	20.0%	0.00%
	3258104	Office Equipment	-	-	-	5.00	0.00003	1.00	20%	0.00%	1.00	20.00%	0.00%	1.00	20.00%	0.00%	1.00	20.0%	0.00%	1.00	20.0%	0.00%
		Sub-Total (Revenue) :				**18,391.64**	**0.10905**	**3,534.04**	**19%**	**2.10%**	**3,894.76**	**21.18%**	**2.31%**	**3,894.04**	**21.17%**	**2.31%**	**3,534.04**	**19.2%**	**2.10%**	**3,534.76**	**19.2%**	**2.10%**
		(b) Capital :																				
41111	4111101	Construction of Residential Building of Custom House Chattogram (Annexure-	Sft	0.06	208000	13,271.74	0.07870	1,327.17	10%	0.79%	2,654.35	20.00%	1.57%	2,654.35	20.00%	1.57%	2,654.35	20.0%	1.57%	3,981.52	30.0%	2.36%
	4111101	Construction of Residential Building of Customs Excise & VAT Training	Sft	0.06	94400	6,023.33	0.03572	602.33	10%	0.36%	1,204.67	20.00%	0.71%	1,204.67	20.00%	0.71%	1,204.67	20.0%	0.71%	1,807.00	30.0%	1.07%
41112	4111201	Construction of Custom House Chattogram (Annexure- XII)	Sft	0.08	908150	71,560.23	0.42432	7,156.02	10%	4.24%	14,312.05	20.00%	8.49%	14,312.05	20.00%	8.49%	14,312.05	20.0%	8.49%	21,468.07	30.0%	12.73%
	4111201	Construction of Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram	Sft	0.07	532088	41,639.93	0.24691	4,163.99	10%	2.47%	8,327.99	20.00%	4.94%	8,327.99	20.00%	4.94%	8,327.99	20.0%	4.94%	12,491.98	30.0%	7.41%
	4112101	Pajero Jeep (sports) (2700 CC) for PIU	No.	100.00	1	100.00	0.00059	-	-	-	100.00	1.00	0.06%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Economic Code	Economic Sub-Code	Economic Sub-code Description (In Detail)	Total Physical & Financial Target					Fiscal Year : 2022-23			Fiscal Year : 2023-24			Fiscal Year : 2024-25			Fiscal Year : 2025-26			Fiscal Year : 2026-27		
			Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total cost	Weight	Financial Amount	Physical		Financial Amount	Physical		Financial Amount	Physical		Financial Amount	Physical		Financial Amount	Physical	
									% of item	% of project		% of item	% of project		% of item	% of project		% of item	% of project		% of item	% of project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
41121	4112101	Pajero Jeep (SUV) (2900 CC) for PIU	No.	89.00	1	89.00	0.00053	-	-	-	89.00	1.00	0.05%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4112101	Microbus (Hiace-2700 CC) for National Risk Targeting Center (CRMC & PIU)	No.	40.00	2	80.00	0.00047	-	-	-	80.00	1.00	0.05%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41122	4112202	Procurement of Desktop (100), Laptop (50), Server, Multimedia Projector (5), Heavy Duty Scanner (5), Photocopier & Printer (5) (including toner and accessories) for CRMC	Set	4.20	100	420.23	0.00249	-	-	-	420.23	1.00	0.25%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4112202	Procurement of Desktop (30), Laptop (10), Server, Multimedia Projector (2), Scanner (3), Photocopier & Printer (3) (including toner and accessories)- For	Set	4.01	30	120.40	0.00071	-	-	-	120.40	1.00	0.07%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41123	4112305	Generator 150 KVA including servicing and maintenance	No	190.10	1	190.10	0.00113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190.10	100.0%	0.11%
	4112303	HVAC for CRMC & PIU- 250 tons	Ton	1.15	250	288.00	0.00171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288.00	1.00	0.00%
	4112306	Laboratory equipment (For Custom House Chattogram) (Annexure- XIII)	No	8.11	1602	12,986.00	0.07700	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,986.00	100%	7.70%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4112310	Office Equipment (Biometric system, Central CCTV system, Jammer, PABX System, Base Station) (Annexure- XIV)	No	0.94	80	75.04	0.00044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.04	100.0%	0.04%
	4112314	Furniture for PIU (Annexure- XV)	No	0.06	2641	150.00	0.00089	75.00	50%	0.04%	75.00	0.50	0.04%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41211	4121101	Archway for CRMC	No	15.00	2	30.00	0.00018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	100%	0.02%
	4121101	Baggage Scanner for CRMC	No	20.00	2	40.00	0.00024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00	100%	0.02%
41133	4113301	Computer Software (API PNR Software and related hardware components)	Lot	250.14	1	250.14	0.00148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250.14	100%	0.15%
		Sub-Total (Capital) :				147,314.14	0.87351	13,324.52	9%	7.90%	27,383.67	18.59%	16.24%	39,485.05	26.80%	23.41%	26,499.05	18.0%	15.71%	40,621.85	27.6%	24.09%
		(c) Physical Contingency-1.00% of Capital Expenditure	Percent	-	1.00%	1,470.45	0.00872	294.09	20%	0.17%	294.09	20.00%	0.17%	294.09	20.00%	0.17%	294.09	20.0%	0.17%	294.09	20.0%	0.17%
		(d) Price Contingency 1.00% of Capital Expenditure	Percent		1.00%	1,470.45	0.00872	294.09	20%	0.17%	294.09	20.00%	0.17%	294.09	20.00%	0.17%	294.09	20.0%	0.17%	294.09	20.0%	0.17%
		Grand Total (a+b+c+d):				168,646.68	1.00000	17,446.75	10%	10.35%	31,866.61	18.90%	18.90%	43,967.27	26.07%	26.07%	30,621.27	18.2%	18.16%	44,744.79	26.5%	26.53%

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Annexture-V(a)

Detailed Estimated Cost

Name of the project : Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project
Executive Agency : National Board of Revenue
Sponsoring Ministry/ Division : Ministry of Finance/ Internal Resources Division

(Taka in Lac)

Economic Code	Economic Sub-Code	Economic Sub-code Description (In Detail)	Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total								% of Total Project Cost
						GOB (FE)	Project Aid				Own Fund	Others	Total Cost	
							RPA		DPA					
							Through GOB	Special Account	Through PD	Through DP				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		(a) Revenue:												
31111	3111101	Basic Pay (Annexure-II (a)	Person	34.33	1	34.33							34.33	0.020%
31113	3111301	Charge Allowance (Annexure-II (b)	Person	2.23	48	106.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.95	0.063%
	3111306	Education Allowance	Person	0.48	1	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48	0.000%
	3111310	Housing Rent Allowance	Person	17.17	1	17.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.17	0.010%
	3111311	Medical Allowance	Person	0.72	1	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	0.000%
	3111312	Mobile/Cell Phone Allowance	Person	0.72	1	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	0.000%
	3111313	Residential Telephone Encashment Allowance	Person	1.20	1	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20	0.001%
	3111342	Transport Maintenance Allowance	Person	24.00	1	24.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.00	0.014%
	3111325	Festival Allowance	Person	5.72	1	5.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.72	0.003%
	3111328	Rest & Recreation Allowance	Person	1.43	1	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.43	0.001%
	3111335	Bangla new year Allowance	Person	0.57	1	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	0.000%
	3111332	Honorarium (PSC, PIC, TEC, POC & others)	-	-	-	35.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.00	0.021%
	3211102	Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	0.006%
	3211106	Entertainment Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	40.00		-	-	-	40.00	0.024%
	3211113	Electricity (Site office & PIU)	-	-	-	-	-	120.00	-	-	-	-	120.00	0.071%
	3211116	Courier	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	-	-	-	-	4.00	0.002%
	3211117	Internet/Fax/Telex	-	-	-	-		8.00			-	-	8.00	0.005%

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(Taka in Lac)

Economic Code	Economic Sub-Code	Economic Sub-code Description (In Detail)	Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total								% of Total Project Cost
						GOB (FE)	Project Aid				Own Fund	Others	Total Cost	
							RPA		DPA					
							Through GOB	Special Account	Through PD	Through DP				
32111	3211119	Postage	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.001%
	3211120	Telephone	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	-	-	-	-	4.00	0.002%
	3211125	Advertising expenses	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	50.00	0.030%
	3211126	Audio Video/Film Production	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	-	-	-	-	25.00	0.015%
	3211128	Publication (Annexure-VIII)	No.	0.02	650	-	-	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00	0.009%
	3211129	Office building rental for PIU, Regional Office for 4 Years	Sft	0.06	15000.00	-	-	828.00	-	-	-	-	828.00	0.491%
32211	3221109	Outsourcing Manpower (Driver-4 Person) (Annexure-II(c)	Person	12.00	4	48.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.00	0.028%
32311	3231201	Domestic Training (Annexure-IX)	Person	0.20	7650	-	-	1,540.35	-	-	-	-	1,540.35	0.913%
32411	3241101	Domestic Travel Expenses	Month	0.33	48	16.00	-	32.00	-	-	-	-	48.00	0.028%
32431	3243101	Petrol, Oil and lubricants (monthly Tk. 2.50 x 48 month)	Month	2.50	48	-	-	120.00	-	-	-	-	120.00	0.071%
	3243102	Fuel and Gas (monthly Tk. 1.06 x 48 month)	Month	1.06	48	-	-	51.00	-	-	-	-	51.00	0.030%
32551	3255101	Computer Consumable	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	50.00	0.030%
	3255102	Printing and Binding	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00	0.009%
	3255104	Stamps and Seals	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00	0.003%
	3255105	Other Stationary	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00	0.059%
32571	3257101	Consultancy (Annexure- X)	Month	36.20	413	720.00		14,228.74	-	-	-	-	14,948.74	8.864%
32573	3257301	Ceremonies/Festivals (Annexure- XI)	No.	19.25	5	96.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.25	0.057%
32581	3258101	Motor Vehicle Repair & Maintenance-4 Nos. (Tk. 4.00 lac per year x 4 years)	No.	4.00	4	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.00	0.009%
	3258102	Furniture	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	0.003%
	3258103	Computer	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	0.006%
	3258104	Office Equipment	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	0.003%
		Sub-Total (Revenue) :		-		1,144.55	-	17,247.09	-	-	-	-	18,391.64	10.905%

(Taka in Lac)

Economic Code	Economic Sub-Code	Economic Sub-code Description (In Detail)	Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total								% of Total Project Cost
						GOB (FE)	Project Aid				Own Fund	Others	Total Cost	
							RPA		DPA					
							Through GOB	Special Account	Through PD	Through DP				
		(b) Capital :												
41111	4111101	Construction of Residential Building of Custom House Chattogram (Annexure- XII)	Sft	0.06	208,000	1,790.14	-	11,481.60	-	-	-	-	13,271.74	7.870%
	4111101	Construction of Residential Building of Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram (Annexure- XII)	Sft	0.06	94,400	812.45	-	5,210.88	-	-	-	-	6,023.33	3.572%
41112	4111201	Construction of Custom House Chattogram (Annexure- XII)	Sft	0.08	908,150	9,652.31	-	61,907.92	-	-	-	-	71,560.23	42.432%
	4111201	Construction of Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram (Annexure- XII)	Sft	0.07	532,088	5,616.55	-	36,023.38	-	-	-	-	41,639.93	24.691%
41121	4112101	Pajero Jeep (sports) (2700 CC) for PIU	No.	100.00	1	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	0.059%
	4112101	Pajero Jeep (SUV) (2900 CC) for PIU	No.	89.00	1	89.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.00	0.053%
	4112101	Microbus (Hiace-2700 CC) for National Risk Targeting Center (CRMC & PIU)	No.	40.00	2	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.00	0.047%
41122	4112202	Procurement of Desktop (100), Laptop (50), Server, Multimedia Projector (5), Heavy Duty Scanner (5), Photocopier & Printer (5) (including toner and accessories) for CRMC	Set	4.20	100	-	-	420.23	-	-	-	-	420.23	0.249%
	4112202	Procurement of Desktop (30), Laptop (10), Server, Multimedia Projector (2), Scanner (3), Photocopier & Printer (3) (including toner and accessories)- For PIU	Set	4.01	30	-	-	120.40	-	-	-	-	120.40	0.071%
41123	4112303	Generator 150 KVA including servicing and maintenance	No	190.10	1	-	-	190.10	-	-	-	-	190.10	0.113%
	4112303	HVAC for CRMC & PIU- 250 tons	Ton	1.15	250	-	-	288.00	-		-	-	288.00	0.171%
	4112306	Laboratory equipment (For Custom House Chattogram) (Annexure- XIII)	No	8.11	1602	1754.40		11,231.60	-	-	-	-	12,986.00	7.700%
	4112310	Office Equipment (Biometric system, Central CCTV system, Jammer, PABX System, Base Station) (Annexure- XIV)	No	0.94	80	-		75.04	-	-	-	-	75.04	0.044%
	4112314	Furniture for PIU (Annexure- XV)	No	0.06	2641	-	-	150.00	-	-	-	-	150.00	0.089%
41211	4121101	Archway for CRMC	No	15.00	2	-		30.00	-	-	-	-	30.00	0.018%
	4121101	Baggage Scanner for CRMC	No	20.00	2	-		40.00	-	-	-	-	40.00	0.024%

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(Taka in Lac)

Economic Code	Economic Sub-Code	Economic Sub-code Description (In Detail)	Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total								% of Total Project Cost
						GOB (FE)	Project Aid				Own Fund	Others	Total Cost	
							RPA		DPA					
							Through GOB	Special Account	Through PD	Through DP				
41133	4113301	Computer Software (API PNR Software and related hardware components)	Lot	250.14	1	-		250.14	-	-	-	-	250.14	0.148%
		Sub-Total (Capital) :		-	-	19,894.85	-	127,419.29	-	-	-	-	147,314.14	87.35%
		(c) Physical Contingency-1.00% of Capital Expenditure	Percent	-	1.00%	29.76	-	1440.69	-	-	-	-	1,470.45	0.872%
		(d) Price Contingency 1.00% of Capital Expenditure	Percent	-	1.00%	29.76	-	1440.69	-	-	-	-	1,470.45	0.872%
		Grand Total (a+b+c+d):				21,098.92	-	147,547.76	-	-	-	-	168,646.68	100.00%

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ANNEXURE- V(b)

Detailed Annual Phasing of Estimated Cost

Name of the project : Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project

Executive Agency : National Board of Revenue

Sponsoring Ministry/ Division : Ministry of Finance/ Internal Resources Division

(Taka in Lac)

Economic Code	Economic Sub-Code	Economic Sub-code Description (In Detail)	Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Fiscal Year : 2022-23								Fiscal Year : 2023-24								Fiscal Year : 2024-25								Fiscal Year : 2025-26								Fiscal Year : 2026-27							
						GOB (F.E)	Project Aid							GOB (F.E)	Project Aid							GOB (F.E)	Project Aid							GOB (F.E)	Project Aid							GOB (F.E)	Project Aid					
							RPA		DPA						RPA		DPA						RPA		DPA						RPA		DPA						RPA		DPA			
							GOB	Special A/C	Through PD	Through DP	Own Fund	Others	Total		GOB	Special A/C	Through PD	Through DP	Own Fund	Others	Total		GOB	Special A/C	Through PD	Through DP	Own Fund	Others	Total		GOB	Special A/C	Through PD	Through DP	Own Fund	Others	Total		GOB	Special A/C	Through PD	Through DP	Own Fund	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
		(a) Revenue:																																									
31111	3111101	Basic Pay (Annexure-II (a)	Person	34.33	1	6.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.87	6.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.87	6.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.87	6.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.87	6.87	-	-	-	-	-	6.87
31113	3111303	Charge Allowances (Annexure-II (b)	Person	2.23	48	21.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.39	21.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.39	21.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.39	21.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.39	21.39	-	-	-	-	-	21.39
	3111306	Education Allowance	Person	0.48	1	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	0.10
	3111310	Housing Rent Allowance	Person	17.17	1	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.43	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.43	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.43	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.43	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	3.43
	3111311	Medical Allowance	Person	0.72	1	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	0.14
	3111312	Mobile Cell Phone Allowance	Person	0.72	1	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	0.14
	3111313	Residential Telephone Encashment Allowance	Person	1.20	1	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	0.24
	3111342	Transport Maintenance Allowance	Person	24.00	1	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.80	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.80	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.80	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.80	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	4.80
	3111325	Festival Allowance	Person	5.72	1	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.14	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.14	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.14	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.14	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	1.14
	3111328	Rest & Recreation Allowance	Person	1.43	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	0.72
	3111335	Bangla new year Allowance	Person	0.57	1	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	0.11
	3111332	Honorarium (PSC, PIC, TEC, POC & others)	-	-	-	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	7.00
32111	3211102	Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00
	3211106	Entertainment Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	8.00	-	-	-	-	8.00	-	-	8.00	-	-	-	-	8.00	-	-	8.00	-	-	-	-	8.00	-	-	8.00	-	-	-	-	8.00	-	-	8.00	-	-	-	-	8.00
	3211113	Electricity (Site office & PIU)	-	-	-	-	-	24.00	-	-	-	-	24.00	-	-	24.00	-	-	-	-	24.00	-	-	24.00	-	-	-	-	24.00	-	-	24.00	-	-	-	-	24.00	-	-	24.00	-	-	-	-	24.00
	3211116	Courier	-	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.80
	3211117	Internet/Fax/Telex	-	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	-	1.60	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	-	1.60	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	-	1.60	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	-	1.60	-	-	-	-	1.60
	3211119	Postage	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.20
	3211120	Telephone	-	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.80
	3211125	Advertising expenses	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
	3211126	Audio Video/Film Production	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00
	3211128	Publication (Annexure-VIII)	No.	0.02	650	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00
	3211129	Office building rental for PIU, Regional Office for 4 Years	Sft	0.06	15000	-	-	165.60	-	-	-	-	165.60	-	-	165.60	-	-	-	-	165.60	-	-	165.60	-	-	-	-	165.60	-	-	165.60	-	-	-	-	165.60	-	-	165.60	-	-	-	-	165.60
	3221109	Outsourcing Manpower (Driver=4 Person) (Annexure-IX)	Person	12.00	4	9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.60	9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.60	9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.60	9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.60	9.60	-	-	-	-	-	9.60
32311	3231201	Domestic Training (Annexure-IX)	Person	0.20	7650	-	-	308.07	-	-	-	-	308.07	-	-	308.07	-	-	-	-	308.07	-	-	308.07	-	-	-	-	308.07	-	-	308.07	-	-	-	-	308.07	-	-	308.07	-	-	-	-	308.07
32411	3241101	Domestic Travel Expenses	Month	0.33	48	3.20	-	6.40	-	-	-	-	9.60	3.20	-	6.40	-	-	-	-	9.60	3.20	-	6.40	-	-	-	-	9.60	3.20	-	6.40	-	-	-	-	9.60	3.20	-	6.40	-	-	-	-	9.60
32431	3241102	Petrol, Oil and lubricants (monthly TK 2.50 x 48 month)	Month	2.50	48	-	-	24.00	-	-	-	-	24.00	-	-	24.00	-	-	-	-	24.00	-	-	24.00	-	-	-	-	24.00	-	-	24.00	-	-	-	-	24.00	-	-	24.00	-	-	-	-	24.00
	3241103	Fuel and Gas (monthly TK 1.06 x 48 month)	Month	1.06	48	-	-	10.20	-	-	-	-	10.20	-	-	10.20	-	-	-	-	10.20	-	-	10.20	-	-	-	-	10.20	-	-	10.20	-	-	-	-	10.20	-	-	10.20	-	-	-	-	10.20
32551	3255101	Computer Consumable	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
	3255102	Printing and Binding	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00

Kanai Lal Shil
Senior Assistant Secretary
Internal Resources Division
Ministry of Finance
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Economic Code	Economic Sub-Code	Economic Sub-code Description (In Detail)	Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Fiscal Year : 2022-23								Fiscal Year : 2023-24								Fiscal Year : 2024-25								Fiscal Year : 2025-26								Fiscal Year : 2026-27							
						GOB (F.E)	Project Aid RPA GOB	Project Aid RPA *Special A/C	Project Aid DPA Through PD	Project Aid DPA Through DP	Own Fund	Others	Total	GOB (F.E)	Project Aid RPA GOB	Project Aid RPA *Special A/C	Project Aid DPA Through PD	Project Aid DPA Through DP	Own Fund	Others	Total	GOB (F.E)	Project Aid RPA GOB	Project Aid RPA *Special A/C	Project Aid DPA Through PD	Project Aid DPA Through DP	Own Fund	Others	Total	GOB (F.E)	Project Aid RPA GOB	Project Aid RPA *Special A/C	Project Aid DPA Through PD	Project Aid DPA Through DP	Own Fund	Others	Total	GOB (F.E)	Project Aid RPA GOB	Project Aid RPA *Special A/C	Project Aid DPA Through PD	Project Aid DPA Through DP	Own Fund	Others	Total
	3255104	Stamps and Seals	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00
	3255105	Other Stationary	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00
32571	3257101	Consultancy (Annexure- X)	Month	36.20	413	-	-	2,845.75	-	-	-	-	2,845.75	360.00	-	2,845.75	-	-	-	-	3,205.75	360.00	-	2,845.75	-	-	-	-	3,205.75	-	-	2,845.75	-	-	-	-	2,845.75	-	-	2,845.75	-	-	-	-	2,845.75
32573	3257301	Ceremonies Festivals (Annexure- XI)	No	19.25	5	19.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.25	19.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.25	19.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.25	19.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.25	19.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.25
32581	3258101	Motor Vehicle Repair & Maintenance-4 Nos (Tk 4.00 lac per year x 4 years)	No	4.00	4	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.20	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.20	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.20	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.20	3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.20
	3258102	Furniture	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
32581	3258103	Computer	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
	3258104	Office Equipment	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
		Sub-Total (Revenue) :				84.62	-	3,449.42	-	-	-	-	3,534.04	445.34	-	3,449.42	-	-	-	-	3,894.76	444.62	-	3,449.42	-	-	-	-	3,894.04	84.62	-	3,449.42	-	-	-	-	3,534.04	85.34	-	3,449.42	-	-	-	-	3,534.76
		(b) Capital :																																											
41111	4111101	Construction of Residential Building of Custom House Chattogram (Annexure-XII)	Sft	0.06	######	179.01	-	1,148.16	-	-	-	-	1,327.17	358.03	-	2,296.32	-	-	-	-	2,654.35	358.03	-	2,296.32	-	-	-	-	2,654.35	358.03	-	2,296.32	-	-	-	-	2,654.35	537.04	-	3,444.48	-	-	-	-	3,981.52
	4111101	Construction of Residential Building of Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram (Annexure- XII)	Sft	0.06	94,400	81.25	-	521.09	-	-	-	-	602.33	162.49	-	1,042.18	-	-	-	-	1,204.67	162.49	-	1,042.18	-	-	-	-	1,204.67	162.49	-	1,042.18	-	-	-	-	1,204.67	243.74	-	1,563.26	-	-	-	-	1,807.00
41112	4111201	Construction of Custom House Chattogram (Annexure- XII)	Sft	0.08	######	965.23	-	6,190.79	-	-	-	-	7,156.02	1,930.46	-	12,381.58	-	-	-	-	14,312.05	1,930.46	-	12,381.58	-	-	-	-	14,312.05	1,930.46	-	12,381.58	-	-	-	-	14,312.05	2,895.69	-	18,572.38	-	-	-	-	21,468.07
	4111201	Construction of Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram (Annexure- XII)	Sft	0.07	######	561.66	-	3,602.34	-	-	-	-	4,163.99	1,123.31	-	7,204.68	-	-	-	-	8,327.99	1,123.31	-	7,204.68	-	-	-	-	8,327.99	1,123.31	-	7,204.68	-	-	-	-	8,327.99	1,684.97	-	10,807.01	-	-	-	-	12,491.98
41121	4112101	Pajero Jeep (sports) (2700 CC) for PIU	No	100.00	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4112101	Pajero Jeep (SUV) (2500 CC) for PIU	No	89.00	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4112101	Microbus (Hiace-2700 CC) for National Risk Targeting Center (CRMC & PIU)	No	40.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41122	4112202	Procurement of Desktop (100), Laptop (50), Server, Multimedia Projector (5), Heavy Duty Scanner (5) Photocopier & Printer (5) (including toner and accessories) for CRMC	Set	4.20	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420.23	-	-	-	-	420.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4112202	Procurement of Desktop (30), Laptop (30), Server, Multimedia Projector (2), Scanner (3), Photocopier & Printer (3) (including toner and accessories) For PIU	Set	4.01	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120.40	-	-	-	-	120.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4112303	Generator 150 KVA including servicing and maintenance	No	#####	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190.10	-	-	-	-	190.10
	4112303	HVAC for CRMC & PIU- 250 tons	Ton	1.15	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288.00	-	-	-	-	288.00
41122	4112306	Laboratory equipment (For Custom House Chattogram) (Annexure- XIII)	No	8.11	1602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,754.40	-	11,231.60	-	-	-	-	12,986.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4112310	Office Equipment (Biometric system, Central CCTV system, Jammer, PABX System, Base Station) (Annexure- XIV)	No	0.94	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.04	-	-	-	-	75.04
	4112314	Furniture for PIU (Annexure- XV)	No	0.06	2641	-	-	75.00	-	-	-	-	75.00	-	-	75.00	-	-	-	-	75.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41211	4121101	Archives for CRMC	No	15.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	-	-	-	-	30.00
	4121101	Baggage Scanner for CRMC	No	20.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00	-	-	-	-	40.00
41133	4113301	Computer Software (API PNR Software and related hardware components)	Lot	#####	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250.14	-	-	-	-	250.14
		Sub-Total (Capital) :				1,787.15	-	11,537.38	-	-	-	-	13,324.52	3,843.29	-	23,540.38	-	-	-	-	27,383.67	5,328.69	-	34,156.36	-	-	-	-	39,485.05	3,574.29	-	22,924.76	-	-	-	-	26,499.05	5,361.44	-	35,260.41	-	-	-	-	40,621.85
		(c) Physical Contingency-1.00% of Capital Expenditure	Percent		1.00%	5.95	-	288.14	-	-	-	-	294.09	5.95	-	288.14	-	-	-	-	294.09	5.95	-	288.14	-	-	-	-	294.09	5.95	-	288.14	-	-	-	-	294.09	5.95	-	288.14	-	-	-	-	294.09
		(d) Price Contingency 1.00% of Capital Expenditure	Percent		1.00%	5.95	-	288.14	-	-	-	-	294.09	5.95	-	288.14	-	-	-	-	294.09	5.95	-	288.14	-	-	-	-	294.09	5.95	-	288.14	-	-	-	-	294.09	5.95	-	288.14	-	-	-	-	294.09
		Grand Total (a+b+c+d):				1,883.67	-	15,563.07	-	-	-	-	17,446.75	4,300.53	-	27,566.08	-	-	-	-	31,866.61	5,785.22	-	38,182.05	-	-	-	-	43,967.27	3,670.82	-	26,950.45	-	-	-	-	30,621.27	5,458.68	-	39,286.11	-	-	-	-	44,744.79

Amortization Schedule

Name of Project : **Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project**

Executive Agency : National Board of Revenue

Sponsoring Ministry/ Division : Ministry of Finance/ Internal Resources Division

Total Investment (In Lac) : **BDT 168,646.68**

Amount of Loan :

Loan Repayment Period (Years) :

Rate of Interest :

(Taka in Lakh)

Year	Beginning Principal Amount	Yearly fixed Amount to be paid (Principal)	Yearly Interest to be paid	Total Amount to be Paid (Principal+ Interest)	Outstanding of Principal
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5= (3+4)*	*6= (2-3)*
1					
2					
3	**Not Applicable**				
4					
5					
6					
	Total:				

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Annexure VII

Financing Plan of the proposed project considering MTBF ceiling and allocation required for ongoing projects in ADP

Name of the Project: Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project (under Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program-Bangladesh Phase I)

Sponsoring Ministry/Division : Internal Resources Division (IRD), Ministry of Finance

Implementing Agency: National Board of Revenue (NBR)

(Figures in Lac Taka)

1.	Number of ongoing projects under sponsoring Ministry/Division		:	6		
2.	Estimated cost of the ongoing approved projects		:	118758.96		
3.	Total Cumulative expenditures up to June of the previous Financial year		:	5191.115		
4.	Allocation required for the ongoing projects (Subtract Row 3 from Row 2)		:	113567.845		
5.	Allocation in ADP of current Financial Year		:	50200.00		
				Current F Y	Next 1st FY	Next 1st FY
6.	Projected resources for the Sponsoring Ministry/Division in 8th Five Year Plan (in present value)		:	50247.00	52759.00	55397.00
7.	Allocation & Projection for the sponsoring Ministry/Division in MTBF		:	12000.00	14000.00	16000.00
8.	Allocation required for the projects of the sponsoring Ministry/Division as per approved project documents (already included in ADP).		:	50247.00	52759.00	55397.00
9.	Number of projects already approved (yet not included in the ADP with allocation) & allocation required and the projects recommended by PEC (a) No. of approved projects (b)No. of projects recommended by PEC	Appr. 1	:	8000.00	11000.00	12300.00
		Rec om. 6	:	63909.47	95864.205	159773.675
10.	Allocation required for the proposed project		:	63909.47	95864.205	159773.675
11.	Total requirement of Allocation (Total of row 8,9 & 10)		:	122156.47		
12.	Fiscal Space (Capacity) (Subtract Row 11 from Row 7)		:	-71909.47		
13.	If Fiscal Space (Financing Capacity) is negative, mention the way of financing the proposed project		:	N.A	N.A	N.A

List of Publication

No.	Name of Equipment	Qty.	Unit Price	Total (Taka)
1	Project Activity Reports & Annual Reports	150	2200.00	330,000.00
2	Stakeholder (internal & external) Engagement Report	200	2550.00	510,000.00
3	User Instruction Manuals	150	2000.00	300,000.00
4	Operations Manual	150	2400.00	360,000.00
	Total:	**650**		**1,500,000.00**

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অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

Annexure- IX

Domestic Training for NBR Officials

Sl. No.	Training Particulars	Duration (Day)	Participants	Total Batch	Total Cost	Total Cost (In Lac)
1	Capacity building including overseas exposure visit particularly for National Single Window	5 Days	450	10	10,718,750.00	107.19
2	Training for FTA/RTA Negotiations Capacity Building	5 Days	1690	13	29,640,000.00	296.40
3	Training for Transit Trans-Shipment and Cruise Ship Capacity	5 Days	1200	12	21,630,000.00	216.30
4	Training for Capacity Building on Rules of Origin & Valuation	5 Days	1260	14	23,590,000.00	235.90
5	Project Management Capacity Building/ Project Management Unit (PMU) Training	5 Days	450	10	10,718,750.00	107.19
6	Training for Accounting & Financial Management Capacity Building	5 Days	1100	10	19,200,000.00	192.00
7	Training for Cross-border Trade Related Transfer Pricing Capacity Building	5 Days	450	10	10,718,750.00	107.19
8	Training for Financial Crime Analysis Capacity Building	5 Days	450	10	10,718,750.00	107.19
9	Training for Blockchain for Trade-Certification Programme	5 Days	300	10	8,550,000.00	85.50
10	Training for IP Crime Investigation Capacity Building-Certification Programme	5 Days	300	10	8,550,000.00	85.50
	Total:		**7650**		**154,035,000.00**	**1540.35**

Annexure- IX (a)

Domestic Training for NBR Officials

Subject: Business Intelligence module related capacity building for Customs officials

Sl.No.	Item	Particulars	Unit	Qty	Unit Price	Total (Taka)
A) Training Session						
1	Entertainment	5 day x 45 x batch	Man-Day	225	580.00	130,500.00
2	Document, Bag, Stationary	45 participants	Per Paticipant	45	2000.00	90,000.00
3	Training Materials	Per Course	L.S	1	35000.00	35,000.00
					Sub-total (A)	*255,500.00*
B) Participants						
4	Participants Honourarium	5 x 45	Man-Day	225	1000.00	225,000.00
					Sub-total (B)	*225,000.00*
C) Resource Person/Trainer						
5	Resource Person Honourarium	Per Session (5 Session/Day) x 5 da	Per Session	25	2500.00	62,500.00
6	Entertainment	5 Day x 5 Person	Man-Day	25	580.00	14,500.00
					Sub-total (C)	*77,000.00*
D) Course Management						
7	Course Coordinator	5 Day	Per day	5	1500.00	7,500.00
8	Course Assistant	5 Day	Per day	5	500.00	2,500.00
					Sub-total (D)	*10,000.00*
E) Others (Vanue Rent, Inaugural & Closing ceremony, Chief Guest & President)						290,000.00
					Sub-total (E)	*290,000.00*
					Total (A+B+C+D+E)	857,500.00
9	VAT & Income Tax	25%				214,375.00
Per Course Expense (45 Participants)						1,071,875.00

Expenditure Summary				
Particulars	Duration (Day)	Participants	Ttl Batch	Total Cost
Business Intelligence Training	5 Day	45 Person/Batch	10	10,718,750.00
Total	5 Day	450	10	10,718,750.00
Total (Tk. In Lac)				107.19

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Domestic Training for NBR Officials

Annexure- IX (b)

Subject: FTA/RTA Negotiations Capacity Building

Sl.No.	Item	Particulars	Unit	Qty	Unit Price	Total (Taka)
A) Training Session						
1	Entertainment	5 day x 130 x batch	Man-Day	650	580.00	377,000.00
2	Document, Bag, Stationary	130 participants	Per Paticipant	130	2000.00	260,000.00
3	Training Materials	Per Course	L.S	1	150000.00	150,000.00
					Sub-total (A)	*787,000.00*
B) Participants						
4	Participants Honourarium	5 x 130	Man-Day	650	1000.00	650,000.00
					Sub-total (B)	*650,000.00*
C) Resource Person/Trainer						
5	Resource Person Honourarium	Per Session (5 Session/Day) x 5 da	Per Session	25	2500.00	62,500.00
6	Entertainment	5 Day x 5 Person	Man-Day	25	580.00	14,500.00
					Sub-total (C)	*77,000.00*
D) Course Management						
7	Course Coordinator	5 Day	Per day	5	1500.00	7,500.00
8	Course Assistant	5 Day	Per day	5	500.00	2,500.00
					Sub-total (D)	*10,000.00*
E) Others (Vanue Rent, Inaugurai & Closing ceremony, Chief Guest & President)						300,000.00
					Sub-total (E)	*300,000.00*
					Total (A+B+C+D+E)	1,824,000.00
9	VAT & Income Tax	25%				456,000.00
Per Course Expense (130 Participants)						2,280,000.00

Expenditure Summary

Particulars	Duration (Day)	Participants	Ttl Batch	Total Cost
FTA/RTA Negotiations Capacity Building	5 Day	130 Person/Batc	13	29,640,000.00
Total	5 Day	1690	13	29,640,000.00
Total (Tk. In Lac)				296.40

Domestic Training for NBR Officials

Annexure- IX (c)

Subject: Transit Trans-Shipment and Cruise Ship Capacity

Sl.No.	Item	Particulars	Unit	Qty	Unit Price	Total (Taka)
A) Training Session						
1	Entertainment	5 day x 100 x batch	Man-Day	500	580.00	290,000.00
2	Document, Bag, Stationary	100 participants	Per Paticipant	100	2000.00	200,000.00
3	Training Materials	Per Course	L.S	1	75000.00	75,000.00
					Sub-total (A)	*565,000.00*
B) Participants						
4	Participants Honourarium	5 x 100	Man-Day	500	1000.00	500,000.00
					Sub-total (B)	*500,000.00*
C) Resource Person/Trainer						
5	Resource Person Honourarium	Per Session (5 Session/Day) x 5 da	Per Session	25	2500.00	62,500.00
6	Entertainment	5 Day x 5 Person	Man-Day	25	580.00	14,500.00
					Sub-total (C)	*77,000.00*
D) Course Management						
7	Course Coordinator	5 Day	Per day	5	1500.00	7,500.00
8	Course Assistant	5 Day	Per day	5	500.00	2,500.00
					Sub-total (D)	*10,000.00*
E) Others (Vanue Rent, Inaugural & Closing ceremony, Chief Guest & President)						290,000.00
					Sub-total (E)	*290,000.00*
					Total (A+B+C+D+E)	1,442,000.00
9	VAT & Income Tax	25%				360,500.00
Per Course Expense (100 Participants)						1,802,500.00

Expenditure Summary				
Particulars	Duration (Day)	Participants	Ttl Batch	Total Cost
Transit Trans-Shipment and Cruise Ship	5 Day	100 Person/Batc	12	21,630,000.00
Total	5 Day	1200	12	21,630,000.00
Total (Tk. In Lac)				216.30

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সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব

উপপ্রধান
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন

Domestic Training for NBR Officials

Annexure- IX (d)

Subject: Capacity Building on Rules of Origin & Valuation

Sl.No.	Item	Particulars	Unit	Qty	Unit Price	Total (Taka)
A) Training Session						
1	Entertainment	5 day x 90 x batch	Man-Day	450	580.00	261,000.00
2	Document, Bag, Stationary	90 participants	Per Paticipant	90	2000.00	180,000.00
3	Training Materials	Per Course	L.S	1	70000.00	70,000.00
					Sub-total (A)	*511,000.00*
B) Participants						
4	Participants Honourarium	5 x 90	Man-Day	450	1000.00	450,000.00
					Sub-total (B)	*450,000.00*
C) Resource Person/Trainer						
5	Resource Person Honourarium	Per Session (5 Session/Day) x 5 da	Per Session	25	2500.00	62,500.00
6	Entertainment	5 Day x 5 Person	Man-Day	25	580.00	14,500.00
					Sub-total (C)	*77,000.00*
D) Course Management						
7	Course Coordinator	5 Day	Per day	5	1500.00	7,500.00
8	Course Assistant	5 Day	Per day	5	500.00	2,500.00
					Sub-total (D)	*10,000.00*
E) Others (Vanue Rent, Inaugural & Closing ceremony, Chief Guest & President)						300,000.00
					Sub-total (E)	*300,000.00*
					Total (A+B+C+D+E)	1,348,000.00
9	VAT & Income Tax	25%				337,000.00
Per Course Expense (90 Participants)						1,685,000.00

Expenditure Summary

Particulars	Duration (Day)	Participants	Ttl Batch	Total Cost
Rules of Origin & Valuation Training	5 Day	90 Person/Batch	14	23,590,000.00
Total	5 Day	1260	14	23,590,000.00
Total (Tk. In Lac)				235.90

Domestic Training for NBR Officials

Annexure- IX (e)

Subject: Project Management Capacity Building/ Project Management Unit (PMU) Training

Sl.No.	Item	Particulars	Unit	Qty	Unit Price	Total (Taka)
A) Training Session						
1	Entertainment	5 day x 45 x batch	Man-Day	225	580.00	130,500.00
2	Document, Bag, Stationary	45 participants	Per Paticipant	45	2000.00	90,000.00
3	Training Materials	Per Course	L.S	1	35000.00	35,000.00
					Sub-total (A)	*255,500.00*
B) Participants						
4	Participants Honourarium	5 x 45	Man-Day	225	1000.00	225,000.00
					Sub-total (B)	*225,000.00*
C) Resource Person/Trainer						
5	Resource Person Honourarium	Per Session (5 Session/Day) x 5 da	Per Session	25	2500.00	62,500.00
6	Entertainment	5 Day x 5 Person	Man-Day	25	580.00	14,500.00
					Sub-total (C)	*77,000.00*
D) Course Management						
7	Course Coordinator	5 Day	Per day	5	1500.00	7,500.00
8	Course Assistant	5 Day	Per day	5	500.00	2,500.00
					Sub-total (D)	*10,000.00*
E) Others (Vanue Rent, Inaugural & Closing ceremony, Chief Guest & President)						290,000.00
					Sub-total (E)	*290,000.00*
					Total (A+B+C+D+E)	857,500.00
9	VAT & Income Tax	25%				214,375.00
Per Course Expense (45 Participants)						1,071,875.00

Expenditure Summary				
Particulars	Duration (Day)	Participants	Ttl Batch	Total Cost
PMU Training	5 Day	45 Person/Batch	10	10,718,750.00
Total	5 Day	450	10	10,718,750.00
Total (Tk. In Lac)				107.19

Domestic Training for NBR Officials

Annexure- IX (f)

Subject: Accounting & Financial Management Capacity Building

Sl.No.	Item	Particulars	Unit	Qty	Unit Price	Total (Taka)
A)	Training Session					
1	Entertainment	5 day x 110 x batch	Man-Day	550	580.00	319,000.00
2	Document, Bag, Stationary	110 participants	Per Paticipant	110	2000.00	220,000.00
3	Training Materials	Per Course	L.S	1	70000.00	70,000.00
					Sub-total (A)	*609,000.00*
B)	Participants					
4	Participants Honourarium	5 x 110	Man-Day	550	1000.00	550,000.00
					Sub-total (B)	*550,000.00*
C)	Resource Person/Trainer					
5	Resource Person Honourarium	Per Session (5 Session/Day) x 5 da	Per Session	25	2500.00	62,500.00
6	Entertainment	5 Day x 5 Person	Man-Day	25	580.00	14,500.00
					Sub-total (C)	*77,000.00*
D)	Course Management					
7	Course Coordinator	5 Day	Per day	5	1500.00	7,500.00
8	Course Assistant	5 Day	Per day	5	500.00	2,500.00
					Sub-total (D)	*10,000.00*
E)	Others (Vanue Rent, Inaugural & Closing ceremony, Chief Guest & President)					290,000.00
					Sub-total (E)	*290,000.00*
					Total (A+B+C+D+E)	1,536,000.00
9	VAT & Income Tax	25%				384,000.00
	Per Course Expense (110 Participants)					1,920,000.00

Expenditure Summary

Particulars	Duration (Day)	Participants	Ttl Batch	Total Cost
Training	5 Day	110 Person/Batc	10	19,200,000.00
Total	5 Day	1100	10	19,200,000.00
Total (Tk. In Lac)				192.00

Annexure- IX (g)

Domestic Training for NBR Officials

Subject: Cross-border Trade Related Transfer Pricing Capacity Building

Sl.No.	Item	Particulars	Unit	Qty	Unit Price	Total (Taka)
A) Training Session						
1	Entertainment	5 day x 45 x batch	Man-Day	225	580.00	130,500.00
2	Document. Bag, Stationary	45 participants	Per Paticipant	45	2000.00	90,000.00
3	Training Materials	Per Course	L.S	1	35000.00	35,000.00
					Sub-total (A)	*255,500.00*
B) Participants						
1	Participants Honourarium	5 x 45	Man-Day	225	1000.00	225,000.00
					Sub-total (B)	*225,000.00*
C) Resource Person/Trainer						
1	Resource Person Honourarium	Per Session (5 Session/Day) x 5 da	Per Session	25	2500.00	62,500.00
2	Entertainment	5 Day x 5 Person	Man-Day	25	580.00	14,500.00
					Sub-total (C)	*77,000.00*
D) Course Management						
1	Course Coordinator	5 Day	Per day	5	1500.00	7,500.00
2	Course Assistant	5 Day	Per day	5	500.00	2,500.00
					Sub-total (D)	*10,000.00*
E) Others (Vanue Rent, Inaugural & Closing ceremony, Chief Guest & President)						290,000.00
					Sub-total (E)	*290,000.00*
					Total (A+B+C+D+E)	857,500.00
4	VAT & Income Tax	25%				214,375.00
	Per Course Expense (45 Participants)					1,071,875.00

Expenditure Summary				
Particulars	Duration (Day)	Participants	Ttl Batch	Total Cost
Cross-border Trade Training	5 Day	45 Person/Batch	10	10,718,750.00
Total	5 Day	450	10	10,718,750.00
Total (Tk. In Lac)				107.19

Domestic Training for NBR Officials

Annexure- IX (h)

Subject: Financial Crime Analysis Capacity Building

Sl.No.	Item	Particulars	Unit	Qty	Unit Price	Total (Taka)
A) Training Session						
1	Entertainment	5 day x 45 x batch	Man-Day	225	580.00	130,500.00
2	Document, Bag, Stationary	45 participants	Per Paticipant	45	2000.00	90,000.00
3	Training Materials	Per Course	L.S	1	35000.00	35,000.00
					Sub-total (A)	*255,500.00*
B) Participants						
4	Participants Honourarium	5 x 45	Man-Day	225	1000.00	225,000.00
					Sub-total (B)	*225,000.00*
C) Resource Person/Trainer						
5	Resource Person Honourarium	Per Session (5 Session/Day) x 5 da	Per Session	25	2500.00	62,500.00
6	Entertainment	5 Day x 5 Person	Man-Day	25	580.00	14,500.00
					Sub-total (C)	*77,000.00*
D) Course Management						
7	Course Coordinator	5 Day	Per day	5	1500.00	7,500.00
8	Course Assistant	5 Day	Per day	5	500.00	2,500.00
					Sub-total (D)	*10,000.00*
E) Others (Vanue Rent, Inaugural & Closing ceremony, Chief Guest & President)						290,000.00
					Sub-total (E)	*290,000.00*
					Total (A+B+C+D+E)	857,500.00
9	VAT & Income Tax	25%				214,375.00
	Per Course Expense (45 Participants)					1,071,875.00

Expenditure Summary

Particulars	Duration (Day)	Participants	Ttl Batch	Total Cost
Financial Crime Analysis Training	5 Day	45 Person/Batch	10	10,718,750.00
Total	5 Day	450	10	10,718,750.00
Total (Tk. In Lac)				107.19

Annexure- IX (i)

Domestic Training for NBR Officials

Subject: Blockchain for Trade-Certification Programme

Sl.No.	Item	Particulars	Unit	Qty	Unit Price	Total (Taka)
A) Training Session						
1	Entertainment	5 day x 30 x batch	Man-Day	150	580.00	87,000.00
2	Document, Bag, Stationary	30 participants	Per Paticipant	30	2000.00	60,000.00
3	Training Materials	Per Course	L.S	1	10000.00	10,000.00
					Sub-total (A)	*157,000.00*
B) Participants						
4	Participants Honourarium	5 x 30	Man-Day	150	1000.00	150,000.00
					Sub-total (B)	*150,000.00*
C) Resource Person/Trainer						
5	Resource Person Honourarium	Per Session (5 Session/Day) x 5 da	Per Session	25	2500.00	62,500.00
6	Entertainment	5 Day x 5 Person	Man-Day	25	580.00	14,500.00
					Sub-total (C)	*77,000.00*
D) Course Management						
7	Course Coordinator	5 Day	Per day	5	1500.00	7,500.00
8	Course Assistant	5 Day	Per day	5	500.00	2,500.00
					Sub-total (D)	*10,000.00*
E) Others (Vanue Rent, Inaugural & Closing ceremony, Chief Guest & President)						290,000.00
					Sub-total (E)	*290,000.00*
					Total (A+B+C+D+E)	684,000.00
9	VAT & Income Tax	25%				171,000.00
	Per Course Expense (30 Participants)					855,000.00

Expenditure Summary				
Particulars	Duration (Day)	Participants	Ttl Batch	Total Cost
Blockchain for Trade-Certification	5 Day	30 Person/Batch	10	8,550,000.00
Total	5 Day	300	10	8,550,000.00
Total (Tk. In Lac)				85.50





Domestic Training for NBR Officials

Annexure- IX (j)

Subject: IP Crime Investigation Capacity Building-Certification Programme

Sl. No.	Item	Particulars	Unit	Qty	Unit Price	Total (Taka)
A) Training Session						
1	Entertainment	5 day x 30 x batch	Man-Day	150	580.00	87,000.00
2	Document, Bag, Stationary	30 participants	Per Paticipant	30	2000.00	60,000.00
3	Training Materials	Per Course	L.S	1	10000.00	10,000.00
					Sub-total (A)	*157,000.00*
B) Participants						
4	Participants Honourarium	5 x 30	Man-Day	150	1000.00	150,000.00
					Sub-total (B)	*150,000.00*
C) Resource Person/Trainer						
5	Resource Person Honourarium	Per Session (5 Session/Day) x 5 da	Per Session	25	2500.00	62,500.00
6	Entertainment	5 Day x 5 Person	Man-Day	25	580.00	14,500.00
					Sub-total (C)	*77,000.00*
D) Course Management						
7	Course Coordinator	5 Day	Per day	5	1500.00	7,500.00
8	Course Assistant	5 Day	Per day	5	500.00	2,500.00
					Sub-total (D)	*10,000.00*
E) Others (Vanue Rent, Inaugural & Closing ceremony, Chief Guest & President)						290,000.00
					Sub-total (E)	*290,000.00*
9	VAT & Income Tax	25%			Total (A+B+C+D+E)	684,000.00
	Per Course Expense (30 Participants)					171,000.00
						855,000.00

Expenditure Summary

Particulars	Duration (Day)	Participants	Ttl Batch	Total Cost
IP Crime Investigation Capacity Training	5 Day	30 Person/Batch	10	8,550,000.00
Total	5 Day	300	10	8,550,000.00
Total (Tk. In Lac)				85.50

Annexure- X

List of Consultantancy Service

Sl.	Position	Nos.	MM (Max)	Fee including AIT & VAT	Total in BDT	Total in Lakh BDT
1	Building Design- Implementation Consultancy Services for Custom House Chattogram and Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram	30	Month	20,000,000.00	600,000,000.00	6,000.00
2	Interior Design Consultancy Services for Custom House Chattogram and Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram	30	Month	833,330.00	24,999,900.00	250.00
3	Project Management and Quality Assurance Services	48	Month	5,000,000.00	240,000,000.00	2,400.00
4	**Tariff Modernization:** Consultancy Services for Tariff policy analysis and formulation of implementation plan and Scoping assessment for ASYCUDA/ NSW/ARMS-backed software development	18	Month	3,535,560.00	63,640,080.00	636.40
5	**Rolling out Risk Management, Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) & Trusted Trader Program:** Consultancy Services for (i) Development of e-learning platform, SOP, ToT and OTJ, scoping assessment and way forward for NRTC, (ii) legal review legislation and regulations to ensure current support for a full scope of AEO program activities, OTJ support and assistance in selecting AEO candidates and conducting accreditation, review legal provisions for AEO MRAs and scope potential regional partners and Training	18	Month	4,800,000.00	86,400,000.00	864.00
6	**Post Clearance Audit (PCA) Implementation:** Consultancy Services for preparation of PCA guidelines and SOPs and provide initial and ToT capacity building for to support NBR Customs to undertake PCA activities. Provide OTJ support and guidance to PCA audit teams	6	Month	4,586,670.00	27,520,020.00	275.20
7	**Implementing Pre-arrival Processing (PAP):** Consultancy Services for draft PAP processes, ensuring that they are mapped out in detail and establish an effective outreach program, including engagement with Trade Associations, Partner agencies and other entities impacted by the implementation	6	Month	6,163,340.00	36,980,040.00	369.80
8	**Modernizing Bonded Warehouse (BWH):** Consultancy Services for legal review and streamlining of policies and guidelines for BWH, formulation of policy and guidelines for CBC, formulation of policy and guidelines for CBC and DEDO Automation scoping and Requirement Analysis	6	Month	7,166,670.00	43,000,020.00	430.00
9	**Customs HR Development through CEVTA:** Consultancy Services to formulate strategic business plan of CEVTA, conduct Training Needs Assessment and formulate HR Development Strategy for Customs, develop curriculum, conduct ToT and propose the design architecture for e-learning and face-to-face training delivery, develop e-learning platform and organize and facilitate visioning workshop	18	Month	4,300,000.00	77,400,000.00	774.00
10	Sustainability of NSW: Consultancy Services to support NBR in setting up the NSW Commissionerate/ Directorate	12	Month	1,500,000.00	18,000,000.00	180.00
11	Consultancy Services for Internal Audit (Mid-Term & End Term)	4	Month	1,075,000.00	4,300,000.00	43.00
12	Consultancy services for ESIA	3	Month	258,000.00	774,000.00	7.74

Sl.	Position	Nos.	MM (Max)	Fee including AIT & VAT	Total in BDT	Total in Lakh BDT
13	Time Release Study at key Custom Houses and LC Stations (Baseline, Midline and End-line Survey)	48	Month	2,260,000.00	108,480,000.00	1,084.80
14	Procurement Specialist-1	48	Month	675,000.00	32,400,000.00	324.00
15	Financial Management Specialist-1	48	Month	675,000.00	32,400,000.00	324.00
16	Hiring of Service Provider for organizing Launching/ Dissemination event of Customs Modernization Strategic Action	4	Month	645,000.00	2,580,000.00	25.80
17	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	48	Month	500,000.00	24,000,000.00	240.00
	Sub-Total:					14,228.74
18	Feasibility Study and Detailed Design Consultancy Services for Dhaka, Benapole Customs House & CRMC	18	Month	4,000,000.00	72,000,000.00	720.00
	Grand Total:	413				14,948.74

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অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

শীলাব্রত কর্মকার
উপসচিব
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন

Summary of Consultants Terms of Reference/ Responsibilities

Sl.	Position	Nos.	MM (Max)	Responsibilities
1	Building Design-Implementation Consultancy Services for CCH & CEVTA	30	Month	• The overall responsibilities of the assignment are preparation of survey, architectural, structural, electrical, plumbing design, production of working drawings, preparation of estimate, Bill of Quantity (BOQ), specifications and assists in preparing and evaluating tender documents, providing full time supervision and quality control, bill certification etc. and also related activities/ responsibilities in the specified time. • Conduct topographical survey for up to about 50 hectares, covering the existing customs house, port and training centre at Chattogram, future extension area and connecting transportation corridors. Install permanent benchmarks at a spacing not more than 200 m from each other. • Produce topographical map for surveyed area with contour interval of 100 mm showing all the natural and manmade features. • Collect available geological, geomorphologic, and geotechnical maps. Analyse the geological condition including seismicity and associated hazards of the proposed locations. • Collect climate condition baselines such as rainfall, drainage pattern, humidity, temperature and visibility and analyse these conditions. • Take an inventory of all standing trees. • Determine the area of inundation and corresponding water level for year with average precipitation and 100-year maximum precipitation. Identify and determine the extent of disaster risk relevant to design (cyclone, sea level rise, earthquake etc.) for the next 100 years. • Assess the parking space being used by goods vehicles waiting for the formalities, passenger vehicles used by customs staff and visitors and taxi (used by customs agents, freight forwarders, other service providers, etc). • The Consultant is expected to clearly identify and map the roles, processes, and time required for every agency in general and by customs staff in particular at Chattogram port.
2	Interior Design Consultancy Services for CCH & CEVTA	30	Month	• Preparation of existing site inventory and identification of the rehabilitation of the public utilities. • Adequate Geological /Geotechnical investigations including 10 m deep boreholes at 5 m spacing for foundations of building over 3 stories, pitting (1m x 1m x 2m) with DCP test at isolated footings of buildings 3 stories and under, pitting (1m x 1m x 1m) with DCP test at 50m spacing for yards and parking area. Soil samples from all the boreholes and pits shall be tested at recognized laboratory to determine the bearing capacity and other required parameters. • Construction material survey to identify the source, quality, and quantity of the construction materials and

Sl.	Position	Nos.	MM (Max)	Responsibilities
				location of the borrow pits and the quarries; identify disposal area for disposing of material from demolition and any surplus material. The survey should explore and record sustainable construction materials availability in the vicinity, price of such materials, performance record and other pertinent information. • Structural design with geo-technical investigation, Sanitary/Plumbing, Electro-Mechanical and Acoustic Design, IT design, Communication plan, Landscape design, Sustainable design component details.
3	Project Management and Quality Assurance Services	48	Month	• The main objective of these consulting services (the Services) is to get project implementation support and quality assurance for activities under RTFP-I. In particular the support is envisaged on bid document preparation, bid solicitation, bid evaluation, contract award, guiding and monitoring the supervision consultants, quality assurance, contract management for the procurement packages under RTFP-I as well as policy development, environmental and social monitoring, stakeholder coordination and capacity building of NBR staff. • Drafting of bidding documents using the World Banks applicable templates. • Preparing cost estimates or verification of estimates received to ensure adherence to approved district rates or market rates, whichever is applicable. • Drafting of TORs for consulting and non-consulting services. • Verifying the specification being proposed for goods and works under the project for relevancy and coherence.
4	Consultancy Services for Tariff policy analysis and formulation of implementation plan and Scoping assessment for ASYCUDA/ NSW/ARMS-backed software development	18	Month	• Policy analysis and formulation of tariff policy implementation plan, and scoping assessment for ASYCUDA World, National Single Window (NSW), Automated Risk Management System (ARMS) software development in support of tariff reforms. • Consultants will be required to provide the Services fully described herein: • assessment of current (i.e., 'As-Is') tariff and related policies, gap analysis when compared to international best practices, • provision of recommended Tariff and related policies to support modernization and alignment with international best practices (i.e., 'To-Be'), and • analysis and scoping of ASYCUDA, NWS, ARMS backed software development to support the proposed tariff reforms, including gap analysis and recommendations for software development to mitigate or negate any issues identified as limiting or restricting proposed tariff reform initiatives.
5	Consultancy Services for (i) Development of e-learning platform, SOP, ToT and OEL, scoping assessment and	18	Month	• To create an on-line learning platform concept that supports the delivery of RM learning products, • To prepare training materials for the on-line learning platform related to border Risk Management (RM) and support training to key NBR personnel and other

Sl.	Position	Nos.	MM (Max)	Responsibilities
	way forward for NRTC, (ii) legal review legislation and regulations to ensure current support for a full scope of AEO program activities, OTJ support and assistance in selecting AEO candidates and conducting accreditation, review legal provisions for AEO MRAs and scope potential regional partners and Training			participants authorized by the NBR, • To create a capacity building program for the Customs Risk Management Directorate (CRMD) to support operationalization of RM program and National Risk Targeting Center (NRTC), including: • Concept of Operations for the establishment and implementation of an NRTC within the NBR CRMD. • Human resource strategy to ensure that NRTC is comprised of competent personnel, including but not limited to: • Recruitment strategy • Job Descriptions • Proposed organogram for NRTC if not provided by NBR
6	Consultancy Services for preparation of PCA guidelines and SOPs and provide initial and ToT capacity building for to support NBR Customs to undertake PCA activities. Provide OTJ support and guidance to PCA audit teams	6	Month	• to review any existing PCA procedures under development or implemented, and providing updated guidelines and SOPs, or • in the absence of any PCA guidelines or SOPs, to develop them in close collaboration with NBR CRMD personnel. • develop risk-based selectivity methodology for identifying specific cross-border shipments for PCA verification and develop guidelines to support ongoing operational activities, • develop and deliver focused training sessions for NBR personnel selected to participate in PCA capacity building, including ToT sessions for key personnel who will be provided with all materials, skills, and knowledge to carry on further unassisted capacity building activities for PCA function, • OTJ with CRMC / NRTC personnel to support risk-based selectivity for PCA shipment candidates, • OTJ with CRMC / NRTC personnel to support audit functions to verify selected PCA shipments.
7	Consultancy Services for draft Pre-arrival Processing PAP processes, ensuring that they are mapped out in detail and establish an effective outreach program, including engagement with Trade Associations, Partner agencies and other entities impacted by the implementation	6	Month	• Consultants will be required to provide the Services fully described herein: • draft PAP processes, ensuring that they are mapped out in detail, • conduct legislation review to assess the ability of NBR to compel pre-arrival data from trade entities and recommend legislative improvements to better support PAP, • recommend facilitation measures, aligned with international best practices, for trade entities if pre-arrival data is provided on a voluntary basis, • draft negotiation strategy and draft bilateral agreement/s with BBIN regional border management partners to obtain pre-arrival trade data to enable PAP, • establish an effective outreach program and communication strategy, including engagement with Trade Associations, Partner agencies and other entities impacted by the implementation of PAP, and • support for official notifications for national parties and

Sl.	Position	Nos.	MM (Max)	Responsibilities
				gazetting requirements.
8	Consultancy Services for legal review and streamlining of policies and guidelines for Bonded Warehouse BWH, formulation of policy and guidelines for CBC, formulation of policy and guidelines for CBC and DEDO Automation scoping and Requirement Analysis	6	Month	• To review, gap analysis and streamlining recommendations for legislation, regulations, and policies related to Bonded Warehousing management, including but not limited to: • the Warehousing Chapter of the Customs Act 1969 (and proposed New Customs Act) • the compendium of BWH guidelines published by NBR in 2017 • Develop SOPs in support of an automated method of UD issuance, and assessment of co-efficient used in utilization calculations that support all trade sectors in addition to traditional sectors such as Ready-Made Garments (RMG), • Develop policies and operating guidelines for CBC functions to support transparent and consistent application of CBC processes.
9	Consultancy Services to formulate strategic business plan of CEVTA, conduct Training Needs Assessment and formulate HR Development Strategy for Customs, develop curriculum, conduct ToT and propose the design architecture for e-learning and face-to-face training delivery, develop e-learning platform and organize and facilitate visioning workshop	18	Month	Consultants will be required to provide the Services fully described herein: • Organize and facilitate a visioning exercise including senior CEVTA personnel, key partners and stakeholders to plot current and future business needs, • Based on visioning exercise, develop a high-level strategic business plan and concept of operations to guide future development of CEVTA, support the NBR vision and mission for a competent workforce by developing a Competency Based Training and Development Framework and Curriculum to equip personnel with the relevant skills and training to effectively undertake their role, ensuring that training includes: • induction training, advanced training to develop high skills for key personnel, training of trainers, ongoing capacity building training. • Develop course curriculum architecture for delivery on an electronic learning platform, and • Development and implementation of internet-based E-learning platform for NBR that will allow for the delivery of training to prospective participants, taking into consideration, eLearning concept developed for Risk Management training.
10	Consultancy Services to support NBR in setting up the NSW Commissionerate/ Directorate	12	Month	• Consultants will be required to provide the Services fully described herein: • draft a concept of operations for an NSW Commissionerate / Directorate, • draft Statutory Regulatory Order (SRO) or Standing Orders (SO), to enable the functions of NSW if necessary, • draft a proposed organogram that outlines the key organizational units, including clear depiction of rank structure and relationships between proposed NSW Commissionerate/ Directorate entities, • draft a comprehensive report that describes the organogram and provides complete rationale for the proposed organizational structure,

Sl.	Position	Nos.	MM (Max)	Responsibilities
				◦ provide standard operating procedures for NSW functions, ◦ provide job descriptions for key NSW personnel as depicted on proposed organogram.
11	Consultancy Services for Internal Audit (Mid-Term & End Term)	4	Month	◦ Ensure that all financial management tasks are as per the Project Financing Agreement, WB Guidelines for Annual Financial Reporting and Auditing, WB Policies and Procedures – Financial Management, WB Disbursement Policy – Lending, and WB Application for Withdrawal. ◦ Prepare annual budget for each of the project years in consultation with the PD. ◦ Prepare withdrawal application to be financed from IDA source and submit to the IDA through client connection for reimbursement. ◦ Apply consistent cash basis of accounting principles for documenting, recording, and reporting financial transactions. ◦ Maintain Withdrawal Monitoring Register, Credit (loan) Register, Asset Register, Chart of Accounts, record of SOEs, ◦ Prepare monthly closing and reconciliation of accounts and statements, and Interim Unaudited Financial Reports (IUFR) each trimester. ◦ Prepare Implementation Progress Repot (IPR) including IUFRs and annual Project Financial Statements with consolidation of progress reports and financial statements. ◦ Ensure that the financial reports as stated in the Project Implementation Manual are sent to the World Bank in time. ◦ Support the Employer with the required documents for internal audits and yearly financial audits by Foreign Aided Projects Audit Directorate. ◦ Support the Employer with required information for any technical audits or investigations. ◦ Ensure that the audit reports are shared with the World Bank as stated in Financing Agreement.
12	Consultancy services for ESIA	3	Month	◦ Ensure that the recommendations made in the ESIA for the NBR facilities at Chattogram are appropriately reflected in the BOQ, Specifications, Drawings and Conditions of Contract for the works packages as well as ensure their compliance during the works execution. ◦ Develop GRM framework encompassing the site-level, project-level and program-level mechanism including ability to receive Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) related complaints and subsequent SEA/SH service provider mapping. ◦ Ensure that the GRM mechanism at different levels are known and accessible to the relevant stakeholders. ◦ Ensure that the appropriate steps are taken at construction sites to ensure health and safety of the workers and adjacent communities. ◦ Ensure Contractor and Labor Code of Conduct is in place to ensure avoidance of risks such as forced and

Sl.	Position	Nos.	MM (Max)	Responsibilities
				child labor, SEA/SH, and community cohesion. • Ensure gender considerations are taken into account when executing recommendations made in the ESIA, SEP, RAP, ESMP etc.; arrange gender sensitization and SEA/SH training for workers.
13	Time Release Study at key Custom Houses and LC Stations (Baseline, Midline and End-line Survey)	48	Month	• Maintain detailed records of measurement of the completed works, correspondence, detailed diaries, photographs, workers, equipment and other daily site records on ambient conditions and contractor's resources at the site and their use including other documents concerning relevant events and activities. • Check interim certificates for progress payments, verify the quantities for such certificates and recommend the Employer for payment with special emphasis on minimizing the time taken from receiving the interim certificates to disbursement against it. • Ensure timely offsetting of mobilization advance, deduction of retention, taxes, liquidated damages as well as repayment of retention to be included in the corresponding interim payment certificates. • Provide necessary technical support to the Employer on its project management, including risk management, cost control, scheduling, monitoring and reporting. • Attend third party inspections, as necessary, and provide certification on the quality of the works based on such inspections. • Provide site safety training to contractors and consultants personnel on a regular basis to ensure that the Safety Plan is adhered to.
14	Procurement Specialist	48	Month	• Ensure procurement process follows World Bank's Procurement Regulations, Public Procurement Act and Public Procurement Rules. • Provide operational advice on procurement related all issues. • Lead the team in developing new procurement packages for IT-Goods, Goods, and Services under the project, and update the Plan as and when needed (at least quarterly) through the Bank's Systematic Tracking of Procurement Exchanges system (STEP). Upload and update the procurement transactions using STEP. • Check the quality and compliance side of Request for Expressions of Interest (REOI), Invitation for Bids (IFB), Invitation for Prequalification (IFP), Bidding Document, Request for Proposals (RFP) and Pre-Bid Meeting Minutes as per World Bank Procurement Regulations; • Guide and conduct procurement in accordance with World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers" (July 2016, amended in November 2017,August 2018 and November 2020) ("Procurement Regulations") the Bank's Systematic Tracking and Exchanges in Procurement (STEP) system will be used to prepare, clear and update Procurement Plans and conduct all procurement transactions for the Project; • Provide timely advice to PIU in making submissions for

Sl.	Position	Nos.	MM (Max)	Responsibilities
				Letter of No Objection at World Bank, help PIU on necessary documentation and revision of the submissions as advised by the Bank officials. • Help PIU to address the procurement related complaints, which will include (a) review of the complaints vis-à-vis the respective procurement processes and documents, and (b) participation in discussions that PIU members may have with complainants. • Provide advice and training to PIU members on World Bank Procurement Framework (NPF) and procurement related matters, on need basis as a part of the institutional capacity building of BCC; • Closely monitor procurement activities in reference to the Procurement Plan timeline and the procurement approval process of the Government and bring any slippage of activities immediately to the attention of the Project Director. • Lead the team in preparing quarterly report on procurement status and procurement risk mitigation framework and arrange submission of the same to IDA for review. • Assist in preparing TORs and associated documents for other consultants, as appropriate. • Conduct diagnostic analyses on delays, inefficiency, etc. in the system, and provide recommendations to improve the same, if required. • Conduct site visits and verify supervision consultant's (if any) periodic reports on physical progress. • Lead the team in preparing contract management checklist and suggest improvement on contract administration by different contractors at different sites. • Report any possibility of contract variation. • Report on implementation of sustainability factors in procurement and contract management, including economic, social and environmental considerations. • Conduct procurement activities under the project using CPTU's e-GP portal as applicable. • Any other task assigned by the Project Director/project management as and when required
15	Financial Management Specialist	48	Month	▪ The overall responsibility of the Senior Financial Management Specialist (SFMS) is to establish and operate the accounts system in the project. As a part of his duties, S/he will assist the Project team to maintain register, books and other records, facilitate classification and analysis of financial information, check and verify bills and issue cheque, prepare document for timely replenishment of donor's fund, preparing annual budget, revised budget and financial plan and annual and quarterly disbursement forecast, liaise with Accounts Officer (GOB), both external and internal auditors for facilitating smooth implementation of the project activities. ▪ Ensure smooth flow of funds from World Bank and GOB to project to facilitate project implementation. ▪ Ensure adequate internal control an arrangement is in

Sl.	Position	Nos.	MM (Max)	Responsibilities
				place for proper utilization, management and accounting of funds by the implementing entity. ▪ Budgeting system is integrated with the accounting system to enable comparison of actual performance with budgets/ targets (quarterly, annual and cumulative for the project). ▪ Financial forecast both short-term and longer-term is based on projected work programs and actual performance. ▪ To ensure that accounting system covers the entire project activities i.e., all sources of funds for the project (e.g.: GOB and IDA) and utilization of funds in project activities. ▪ The accounting system would be based on principles of double entry bookkeeping. ▪ Identify and install user-friendly computerized accounting system and ensure training of the staff for smooth operation of the computerized accounting system. ▪ Development of a Chart of Accounts. ▪ Any other duties assigned by the PD/ DPD.
16	Hiring of Service Provider for organizing Launching/ Dissemination event of Customs Modernization Strategic Action Plan	4	Month	▪ Prepare a review report of the existing acts, rules and regulations on trade facilitation in Bangladesh. Include the laws under promulgation. Also include a gap analysis and recommendation for improvements to legislation, rules and regulations to fully enable contemporary trade facilitation measures, especially as they relate to: ▪ Trusted trader Programs such as Authorized Economic Operators (AEO), ▪ Expedited release activities for perishables and sensitive goods, etc., and ▪ Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRA) for AEO accreditation and data sharing amongst BBIN Customs Organizations. ▪ Prepare a report on relevant Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRA) and multi-lateral treaties ratified by Bangladesh: with a review of degree of compliance, reason for non-compliances including gaps in law, policy and resources. Also include trade related treaties under formulation. ▪ Identify the data relevant to trade facilitation generated by agencies in India, shipping agencies, local transporters and relevant agencies in Bangladesh as well as propose mechanism to harness them on a sustainable basis.
17	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	48	Month	▪ Guide the overall M&E strategy and implementation of related activities within the project and its partners. ▪ Provide timely and relevant information to project managers and project stakeholders. This requires close coordination and communication with project director, steering committee representatives, representatives from primary stakeholder groups, external consultants and field staff when appropriate, etc. ▪ Design the M&E mechanisms, develop the data

Sl.	Position	Nos.	MM (Max)	Responsibilities
				collection templates and processes, liaise with relevant parties for data collection " Identify the requirements for collecting baseline data and arrange the conduct of a baseline survey, as required " Monitor overall progress on achievement of results, based on the indicators " Visit the project site(s) regularly and collect information to prepare reports. " Receive regular monitoring reports and compile data for reporting " Highlight M&E issues for the project team, and follow up for action " Provide inputs, information and statistics for quarterly, annual and other reports to the BCC and World Bank " Prepare detailed M&E budget and prepare calendar of M&E activities " Design and implement a system to identify, analyze, document and disseminate lessons learned " Provide services, within respective field of responsibility and competence, on ad-hoc basis if needed and requested by the project implementation unit.

কাজী লায়লা নীলা
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অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

Seminar/ Festivals

Sl. No.	Subject of Events	Unit	Unit Price	BDT in Lac
1	Seminar	4	1,000,000.00	40.00
2	Introduction to World Bank ESF	1	500,000.00	5.00
3	Labor and working conditions and OHS	1	500,000.00	5.00
4	Community health and safety	1	500,000.00	5.00
5	Grievance Redress Mechanism	1	500,000.00	5.00
6	Stakeholder Engagement	1	500,000.00	5.00
7	Gender and SEA/SH/GBV	1	500,000.00	5.00
8	ESMP compliance monitoring	1	100,000.00	1.00
9	OCHS and Labor Management audit	1	100,000.00	1.00
10	Contract and Consultant Management Module	1	100,000.00	1.00
11	Safe Chemical and Laboratory Management	1	500,000.00	5.00
12	Advanced Laboratory Techniques and Instruments Handling	1	500,000.00	5.00
	Grand Total:		**5,300,000.00**	**83.00**
	VAT & Income Tax	25%	1,325,000.00	13.25
	Total:		**6,625,000.00**	**96.25**

Cost Breackdown for Construction of CCH & CEVTA

Sl. No	Name of Work	Area (sft)	Rate (in BDT)/sft	Total Amount (In BDT)
A	**Customs House Chattogram**			
	Land Area - 6.77 Acre			
	Total Building No - 4, Total Built Area - 12,08,100 sft			
1	**BUILDING COST**			
i)	Civil Work (Superstructure, Steel, RCC & wall), maintaining climate resilient features.	1,116,150.00	4600	5,134,290,000.00
ii)	Architectural features (all elevation Low–e glass works, interior floor & ceiling finishes, landscape work etc.)			
iii)	Mechanical Work (HVAC work, Substation & Generator)			
iv)	Electrical Work (Main Distribution Board, BBT, All electrical wiring, lights)			
v)	Plumbing Work (All pipe works, fittings & fixtures for toilets, kitchen)			
vi)	Fire safety Work (including Fire detection, Fire Protection, Fire alarm, Sprinkler System)			
vii)	Green Features (rainwater harvesting system, cogeneration, solar panel , WTP, STP, Energy efficient fixtures, Water efficient fixtures , Building Management System/ BMS etc.)		920	1,026,858,000.00
Viii)	Interior Finishing Work (Lights , False Ceiling, Furniture Supply, Decorative wall etc.) For Commercial Buildings (Main Building, laboratory, Data Center	850,400.00	1385	1,177,804,000.00
	TOTAL COST FOR BUILDING COST (In BDT)			**7,338,952,000.00**

B	**Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram**			
1	**BUILDING COST**			
i)	Civil Work (Superstructure, Steel, RCC & wall), maintaining climate resilient features.	626,488.00	4600	2,881,844,800.00
ii)	Architectural features (all elevation Low –e glass works, interior floor & ceiling finishes, landscape work etc.)			
iii)	Mechanical Work (HVAC work, Substation & Generator)			
iv)	Electrical Work (Main Distribution Board, BBT, All electrical wiring, lights)			
v)	Plumbing Work (All pipe works, fittings & fixtures for toilets, kitchen)			
vi)	Fire safety Work (including Fire detection, Fire Protection, Fire alarm, Sprinkler System)			
vi)	Green Features (rainwater harvesting system, cogeneration, solar panel , WTP, STP, Energy efficient fixtures, Water efficient fixtures etc.)		920	576,368,960.00

Vii)	Interior Finishing Work (Lights , False Ceiling, Furniture Supply, Decorative wall etc.) For Dormitories, Admin & Academic Building.	480,298.00	1380	662,811,240.00
	TOTAL COST FOR BUILDING COST (In BDT)			**4,121,025,000.00**
	* All COSTS ARE EXCLUDING VAT & AIT			

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শীলাব্রত কর্মকার
উপসচিব
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন

Procurement Package Cost Breakdown of Works, Goods & Services of CCH, CEVTA

Procurement package 1 (Works)

Project Name	Built Area	Excluding 7.5% VAT & 7% AIT		AIT (7%)	VAT (7.5%)	Total VAT & AIT (IN BDT)	Total VAT & AIT (Million USD)	Including 7.5% VAT & 7% AIT	
CCH			Million USD						
Commercial Non-Residential Buildings	850,400.00	4,694,208,000.00	54.58	353,327,483.87	378,565,161.29	731,892,645.16	8.51	5,426,100,645.16	63.09
Residential Buildings	208,000.00	1,148,160,000.00	13.35	86,420,645.16	92,593,548.39	179,014,193.55	2.08	1,327,174,193.55	15.43
Other Buildings Utility Buildings	57,750.00	318,780,000.00	3.71	23,994,193.55	25,708,064.52	49,702,258.06	0.58	368,482,258.06	4.28
Interior Of Commercial Buildings	850,400.00	1,177,804,000.00	13.70	88,651,913.98	94,984,193.55	183,636,107.53	2.14	1,361,440,107.53	15.83
TOTAL	1,116,350.00	7,338,952,000.00	85.34				13.31	8,483,197,204.30	98.64
CEVTA									
Commercial Non-Residential Buildings	480,298.00	2,651,244,960.00	30.83	199,556,072.26	213,810,077.42	413,366,149.68	4.81	3,064,611,109.68	35.64
Residential Buildings	94,400.00	521,088,000.00	6.06	39,221,677.42	42,023,225.81	81,244,903.23	0.94	602,332,903.23	7.00
Other Buildings Utility Buildings	51,790.00	285,880,800.00	3.32	21,517,909.68	23,054,903.23	44,572,812.90	0.52	330,453,612.90	3.84
Interior Of Commercial Buildings	480,298.00	665,212,730.00	7.74	50,069,775.38	53,646,187.90	103,715,963.28	1.21	768,928,693.28	8.94
TOTAL	626,488.00	4,123,426,490.00	47.95				7.48	4,766,326,319.09	55.42

কানাই লাল শীল
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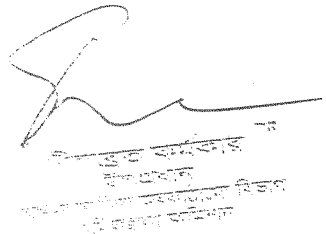

Procurement package 2 (Service)

		Excluding 7.5% VAT & 7% AIT		AIT (20%)	VAT (15%)	Total VAT & AIT (IN BDT)	Total VAT & AIT (Million USD)	Including 7.5% VAT & 7% AIT	
			Million USD						
[illegible]CH (Considered Full [illegible] package for Detail [illegible]sign, Feasibility & [illegible]pervision, Interior [illegible]rk, PMC)		684,061,760.00	7.95	171,015,440.00	128,261,580.00	299,277,020.00	3.48	983,338,780.00	11.43
[illegible]ENTA (Considered Full [illegible] package for Detail [illegible]sign, Feasibility & [illegible]pervision, Interior [illegible]rk, PMC)		384,148,474.80	4.47	96,037,118.70	72,027,839.03	168,064,957.73	1.95	552,213,432.53	6.42
[illegible]aka Customs House (Built area- 1,64,800 sft. Total Construction cost - [illegible])		55,372,800.00	0.64	13,843,200.00	10,382,400.00	24,225,600.00	0.28	79,598,400.00	0.93
[illegible]napole Custom House ([illegible]nsidering 150000 sft [illegible] area. Bldg Cost - [illegible])		50,400,000.00	0.59	12,600,000.00	9,450,000.00	22,050,000.00	0.26	72,450,000.00	0.84
[illegible]RMC (Built Area- [illegible] sft. Bldg Cost - [illegible])		16,800,000.00	0.20	4,200,000.00	3,150,000.00	7,350,000.00	0.09	24,150,000.00	0.28
TOTAL		1,190,783,034.80	13.85				6.06	1,711,750,612.53	19.90

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Procurement package 3 (Goods)

		Excluding 7.5% VAT & 7% AIT		AIT (7%)	VAT (7.5%)	Total VAT & AIT (IN BDT)	Total VAT & AIT (Million USD)	Including 7.5% VAT & 7% AIT	
		(IN BDT)	Million USD						
CCH		1,123,415,000.00	13.06	84,558,118.28	90,597,983.87	175,156,102.15	2.04	1,298,571,102.15	15.10
TOTAL		1,123,415,000.00	13.06				2.04	1,298,571,102.15	15.10
TOTAL PROCUREMENT PACKAGE AMOUNT (Million USD) inlcuding Dhaka- Benapole- CRMC			26.91				8.09		35.00

1 Million USD = BDT. 102,558,670.00

* Works Means - **Construction Work related all procurement**

* Service means - 1) **Feasibility & Detail design - Supervision ,**

* Goods (for CCH) - **Means Laboratory Equipment**

SUMMARY (after 14th Mar meeting)

REVISED -1

		Excluding VAT & AIT	Including VAT & AIT	AIT (7%)	VAT (7.5%)	Total VAT & AIT (IN BDT)
CEVTA	Works	47.95	55.42	3.608900404	3.866679004	7.475579408
	Service	4.47	6.42	1.116710683	0.837533012	1.954243694
TOTAL		52.41	61.84			
CCH	Works	85.34	98.64	6.423188797	6.881987997	13.30517679
	Service	7.95	11.43	1.988551628	1.491413721	3.479965349
	Lab Equip	13.06	15.10	0.983233933	1.053464929	2.036698862
TOTAL		106.35	125.18			
(CCH & CEVTA)		**158.77**	**187.02**	Million USD		
Technical Assistance Part				Million USD		
TOTAL BUDGET		**158.77**	**187.02**	**Million USD**		

Estimate Cost Breakdown of Customs House Chattogram, CEVAT Training Academy, Chattogram and Custom House, Dhaka

A	Customs House Chattogram			
Sl. No.	Name Of the Building	Per floor area	No of Stories	Total Built Area
1	Block A	14000	17	238,000.00
	Public Plaza	8000	3	24,000.00
2	Block B	32000	17	544,000.00
3	Substation Generator	4000	2	8,000.00
4	Laboratory	5550	5	27,750.00
5	Warehouse	5550	5	27,750.00
6	Data Centre	5550	3	16,650.00
7	Officer's Mess/ Dormitory (For 52 Officials, Per Unit size 500 sft)	4000	10	40,000.00
8	Mosque	5000	2	10,000.00
9	Type A			
	800 sft per unit- For Drivers and others - Total 50 Nos Unit - 5 Unit per floor - 2 Lift Lobby	5600	10	56,000.00
10	Type C			
	1200 sft Per unit- For RO/ ARO- Total 40 nos of Unit- 4 Unit per floor	5600	10	56,000.00
11	Type D			
	1500 sft Per unit- For AC/ DC- Total 30 nos unit- 3 Unit per floor	5600	10	56,000.00
12	Utility Of All Residential Buildings	1200	10	12,000.00
	TOTAL BUILT AREA (SFT)			**1,116,150.00**
	Residential Building Total built area -			**208,000.00**
	Commercial Building Total built area -			**850,400.00**
	Utilities Total built area -			**57,750.00**
B	**Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy, Chattogram**			
1	Block A Admin Office Conference Room Computer Lab Classroom Video Gallery	33000	7	231,000.00
2	Block B Language Lab E-Library Customs Archive Multipurpose Hall Prayer Space Cafeteria	25000	7	175,000.00
3	Senior's Dormitory	5000	6	30,000.00

Sl. No.	Name Of the Building	Per floor area	No of Stories	Total Built Area
4	Dormitory (Type 01) - Room size 15'x18' + Toilet 5'x9'- 2 Person Per room- 40 Rooms- For Cadre Officer	2800	6	16,800.00
5	Dormitory (Type 02) - Room size 22'x15' + Toilet 5'x9'- 4 Person Per room- 25 Rooms- For RO/ ARO	2083	6	12,498.00
6	Dormitory (Type 03)- Room size 12'x15' + Toilet 5'x9'- 2 Person Per room- 50 Rooms- For Sipoy Category	2500	6	15,000.00
7	Director General's Residence	4000	2	8,000.00
8	D Type			
	1500 sft Per unit- Total 12 nos unit, Per Floor 2 unit	3000	6	18,000.00
9	C Type			
	1200 sft Per unit- Total 10 nos unit, Per Floor 2 unit	2400	6	14,400.00
10	B Type			
	1000 sft Per unit- Total 30 nos unit, Per Floor 5 unit	5000	6	30,000.00
11	A Type			
	800 sft Per unit- Total 30 nos unit, Per Floor 5 unit	4000	6	24,000.00
12	Utlity area (Lift - Stair) of All Residential Bldgs	4800	6	28,800.00
13	Ansar Barrack	5750	1	5,750.00
14	Electrical Substation, Generator, Pump House Water Tank (Domestic tank, Rain water tank)	5250	1	5,250.00
15	Central Mosque	5500	2	11,000.00
16	Guard Post	990	1	990.00
	TOTAL BUILT AREA (SFT)			**626,488.00**
	Residential Building Total built area -			**94,400.00**
	Commercial Building Total built area -			**480,298.00**
	Utilities Total built area -			**51,790.00**

C **Custom House, Dhaka.**

Specifications	Proposed Size in sft
Customs Warehouse	30000
Chemical Lab	5000
Sample Storage	3000
Document Archive	5000
Treasury	3000
IT/ Server Room	2000

Sl. No.	Name Of the Building	Per floor area	No of Stories	Total Built Area
	Library	2000		
	Museum	2000		
	Indoor Sports Room	2000		
	Guest House	5000		
	Assessment Room	15000		
	Conference Room	1000		
	Training/ Seminar Room	3000		
	Day Care Center	1000		
	AC/DC Waiting Room	19000		
	ADC/JC Waiting Room	5000		
	Commissioner's Office (including PA's)	1500		
	Waiting room for Drivers	1800		
	Waiting room for Sepoys	2000		
	Store Room for General Branch	3000		
	Room for 20 branches	20000		
	Car Parking	10000		
	Bank	5000		
	Speed Treasury & Speed Bank	2000		
	DTI	2000		
	Water Pump, Generator and Power Station Room	3000		
	Dining Hall (for Men)	2000		
	Dining Hall (for Women)	1500		
	Common Washroom- 20	2000		
	Ladies Washroom- 10	1000		
	Living and bedroom for Ansar (security) members	4000		
	Bangabandhu Corner	1000		
	Total Built Area	**164800**		

D **Custom House, Benapole**

1. 10-storied iconic office building with lift
2. Dining hall, kitchen and common room on the ground floor
3. Four training room of different sizes on the 1st floor
4. Dormitory: Two-room facility with attached bath and balcony from 2nd floor to all the way up to 9th floor. Each floor would be 6000 sft.
5. 15 ft wide RCC road connecting the proposed dormitory to the mosque
6. Electricity distribution line through RCC pole
7. Water distribution line with UPVC pipe for the proposed dormitory and other facilities
8. Waste disposal and drainage system
9. Three-storied auditorium and officer's club with 400 pax capacity and acoustically proof.

Sl. No.	Name Of the Building	Per floor area	No of Stories	Total Built Area
	10. Ten-storied officer's quarter with 6 units per floor- 12000 sft			
	11. Ten-storied staff quarter with 12000 sft and 8 units per floor			
	12. RCC based truck stand for 6 trucks (usually confiscated ones), 16-cell car ramp for 16 pool transport (microbus, jeep etc.) with washing facilities.			
	13. Five-storied cargo branch with car porch (demolishing the current facility).			
	14. Expansion of existing Dormitory for officers from 2nd floor to 3rd floor (it has a foundation for four storied building)			
	15. Extension of existing Inspection Bungalow from 1st floor to 3rd floor (it has a foundation for four storied building)			
	16. Extension of existing chemical lab 2nd floor to 4th floor (it has a foundation for six storied building)			
	17. Extension of existing customs warehouse from ground floor to first floor (it has a foundation for two storied building)			

চানাই লাল শীল
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
ভোক্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

Annexure- XIII

List of Laboratory Equipment

No.	Name of Equipment	Qty.	Unit Price	Total (In Lac)	Country of Origin
1	Water Bath (For the heating of various samples)	2	225,000.00	4.50	UK/ USA/ Germany/ Japan/ Switzerland/ EU/ China/ Singapore/ India/ Austria
2	Various Distillation System, Four types (For distillation of water, various liquids, petroleum etc.)	5	160,000.00	8.00	
3	Hydrogen Gas Generator (For the hydrogen gas supply to gas chromatograph)	1	1,500,000.00	15.00	
4	Nitrogen Gas Generator (For the nitrogen gas supply to as chromatograph)	1	1,200,000.00	12.00	
5	Furnace, Four types (For the heating of various samples at various temperature)	5	500,000.00	25.00	
6	Melting Point Apparatus, digital (For the determination of melting of various samples)	3	166,666.67	5.00	
7	Flash Point Tester (For the determination of flash point of petroleum products & others)	3	1,000,000.00	30.00	
8	Refractometer (For the determination of refractive index of samples)	4	375,000.00	15.00	
9	Flame Photometer (For the determination of potassium & sodium, calcium etc.)	1	850,000.00	8.50	
10	Boiling Point Apparatus digital (For determination of boiling points of various liquids)	2	2,250,000.00	45.00	
11	Potentiometer (For determination TBN & TAN of lubrication oil lube base oil etc.)	1	2,500,000.00	25.00	
12	Taber Abration Instrument (For the abration resistance of papers)	3	166,666.67	5.00	
13	Microscope [For various types microscopic examination 3 types]	4	750,000.00	30.00	
14	Oven, Digital, Programmable (For the heating up to 400C)	3	116,666.67	3.50	
15	Softening Point Tester for the plastic products (For the determination of softening point of plastics)	4	500,000.00	20.00	
16	Incubator (For sample preservation & microbiological examination purposes)	2	200,000.00	4.00	
17	Viscometer, Three types (For the determination of viscosity of liquid samples)	4	212,500.00	8.50	
18	Vapour Pressure Determination Apparatus (For the determination of vapour pressure of liquids)	2	1,000,000.00	20.00	
19	Smoke Point Apparatus (For the determination of smoke point of fats &	2	1,000,000.00	20.00	

No.	Name of Equipment	Qty.	Unit Price	Total (In Lac)	Country of Origin
	oils etc.)				
20	Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopy (For determination & identification of organic & inorganic compounds)	1	3,500,000.00	35.00	
21	Air Conditioner (For preservation of the sensitive apparatus & chemicals)	4	50,000.00	2.00	
22	Fume hood (Testing for toxic. chemicals)	2	375,000.00	7.50	
23	Hardness Tester, three types (For the determination of hardness of solid samples)	3	1,000,000.00	30.00	
24	Cloud Paint Determination Apparatus (For the determination of cloud point of petroleum)	1	4,500,000.00	45.00	
25	Auto ignition Temperature Determination Apparatus (For the determination auto ignition temperature)	2	50,000.00	1.00	
26	Dropping Point Apparatus (For the determination of dropping point of was great etc.)	2	1,500,000.00	30.00	
27	Digital Bursting Strength Tester (For paper & paper board etc.)	1	2,000,000.00	20.00	
28	X-ray Crystallography (Detection of crystals structure of various substances)	1	35,000,000.00	350.00	
29	Freezing Point Apparatus (or the determination of freezing point of liquids, solids)	2	350,000.00	7.00	
30	Paper Gloss-Brightness Opacity Tester (For the determination of gloss brightness opacity of papers)	1	800,000.00	8.00	
31	Polishing Machine (For Microscopic examinations of metallic sample)	1	3,000,000.00	30.00	
32	Cobb Absorbency Tester (For the absorbency test of papers, leathers)	2	300,000.00	6.00	
33	Oeno Foss Instrument (For the determination of Glucose, Fructose, Sugar, Ethanol etc.)	1	5,000,000.00	50.00	
34	Sieve Shaker & Various Meh Sieves (For sieving of various samples)	1	500,000.00	5.00	
35	Penetrometer (For the determination of penetration of bitumen & grease)	1	1,050,000.00	10.50	
36	Tensile Strength Testing Apparatus (For the determination of tensile strength of paper, plastic, rubber, steels	4	1,250,000.00	50.00	
37	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) [For the determination & detection of various ingredients	1	65,000,000.00	650.00	
38	Multi-Joint Assembles Glassware [Various liquid samples separation purposes]	2	250,000.00	5.00	
39	Sheffield Roughness Smoothness Tester (For the determination of smoothness of papers)	1	700,000.00	7.00	

No.	Name of Equipment	Qty.	Unit Price	Total (In Lac)	Country of Origin
40	Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectroscopy [For Identification & separation of multi elements & Refractory elements (e.g. P, B, W, Zr, U etc.)]	1	35,000,000.00	350.00	
41	Fiber Classifier (For the determination of fibers of papers)	1	1,500,000.00	15.00	
42	Kjeldahl Digestion System (For determination of protein & nitrogen)	1	900,000.00	9.00	
43	Micro Pipette Digital, Various Volume (For Instrumental chemical analysis)	6	5,000.00	0.30	
44	Flame Temperature Apparatus (For the determination of flame temperature of oils and gaseous fuels to solids)	3	1,000,000.00	30.00	
45	Vacuum Pump (For chemical Analysis)	2	50,000.00	1.00	
46	Micro Burette, Digital (For titration purposes)	6	50,000.00	3.00	
47	Karl Fisher Titrator	1	3,000,000.00	30.00	
48	Tension Meter (For the determination of surface tension of liquids)	1	500,000.00	5.00	
49	Air permeability Tester for various samples	1	3,000,000.00	30.00	
50	Universal Testing Machine for metals	1	15,000,000.00	150.00	
51	Bunsen Burner, stainless steel	30	166.67	0.05	
52	Digital Density & Specific gravity Meter	1	800,000.00	8.00	
53	Washing Machine. (For washing of various test tubes, funnels, beaker etc.)	1	1,500,000.00	15.00	
54	Siphon (For chemical analysis purposes)	2	2,500.00	0.05	
55	Electric Heating Mantle, all sizes (For heating of various samples)	2	25,000.00	0.50	
56	Flash Shaker (For shaking of various samples in flask)	2	325,000.00	6.50	
57	Aniline Point Apparatus (For the determination of aniline point of petroleum products)	1	3,000,000.00	30.00	
58	Pour Point Apparatus (For determination of pour point of petroleum products)	1	4,000,000.00	40.00	
59	Precision Balance (For sensitive weighing purposes of various sample), Two types	4	50,000.00	2.00	
60	Various Respirator (For respirator protection)	15	333.33	0.05	
61	Conductivity Meter (For measurement of conductivity of a solution)	1	150,000.00	1.50	
62	Manometer (Measurement of pressure of gas)	1	250,000.00	2.50	
63	Water Resistance Tester for paper, leather & others	1	700,000.00	7.00	
64	Crackiness Tester (For the determination of crackiness of leathers)	1	2,000,000.00	20.00	
65	Slot Screen (For screening of papers)	2	1,000,000.00	20.00	
66	Vapour Density Measurement	1	5,000,000.00	50.00	

No.	Name of Equipment	Qty.	Unit Price	Total (In Lac)	Country of Origin
	Apparatus				
67	Rotary Grinder [For grinding of various sample]	1	750,000.00	7.50	
68	Laboratory Beater (For beating of sample)	2	1,000,000.00	20.00	
69	Rotary Evaporator (For evaporating of samples)	1	1,450,000.00	14.50	
70	Tear Tester for textile & paper (Elmendorf Type)	1	2,500,000.00	25.00	
71	Hot plate with Magnetic stirrer	4	17,500.00	0.70	
72	Turbidity Meter [Measurement of turbidity point (flocculation) by light transmittance]	1	400,000.00	4.00	
73	Fat Determination Apparatus (For the determination of fat of various food products)	1	950,000.00	9.50	
74	Thin Layer Chromatograph (Analysis for the complex mixture)	1	1,000,000.00	10.00	
75	Polari meter (Measurement of rotation of light of a solution)	1	3,200,000.00	32.00	
76	Carbon & Sulphur determination Apparatus (For the determination of carbon & Sulphur of metals & petroleum products)	2	7,500,000.00	150.00	
77	Centrifuging Machine for centrifuging purposes)	2	750,000.00	15.00	
78	Alcohol Meter (For the determination of alcohol in the beverage products)	3	600,000.00	18.00	
79	Oil Bath for special heating purpose	2	125,000.00	2.50	
80	GSM Measurement Machine for paper (For GSM determination)	3	33,333.33	1.00	
81	GSM Cutter for paper (For cutting accurately of paper for GSM	3	11,666.67	0.35	
82	Paper Chromatograph (Separation of Various complexive mixture	1	700,000.00	7.00	
83	Halogen Moisture Analyser [For Moisture Determination purpose]	1	650,000.00	6.50	
84	Essential Glassware for chemical analysis (Various types)	1300	2,307.69	30.00	
85	Tintometer (For the measurement of Colour)	2	250,000.00	5.00	
86	X-ray Fluorescence (For multi elements analysis)	1	35,000,000.00	350.00	
87	Nenken Type Digital Bomb Calorimeter (For the determination of caloric value of coal, coke etc.)	1	4,500,000.00	45.00	
88	Impact Tester (For the determination of Impactness of plastics)	1	12,000,000.00	120.00	
89	Fire Point Apparatus (For the determination of fire point of oils, gases & solids)	3	1,000,000.00	30.00	
90	Digital Energy Meter [For measuring Electrical energy]	2	25,000.00	0.50	
91	Digital Tachometer [For measuring	2	25,000.00	0.50	

No.	Name of Equipment	Qty.	Unit Price	Total (In Lac)	Country of Origin
	circulation of motor/ generator]				
92	P[H] meter, Digital	3	83,333.33	2.50	
93	UV-VIS Spectrophotometer (For the determination of atomic absorption of various samples)	2	700,000.00	14.00	
94	High Performance Liquid Chromatograph (Separation of various complexive liquid mixture)	2	3,750,000.00	75.00	
95	Automotive Refrigerant Identifier	3	200,000.00	6.00	
96	Gas Chromatograph (Analysing of complexive liquid and gas mixture)	1	15,000,000.00	150.00	
97	Supercritical Fluid Chromatography [separation & identification of compounds groups that are not separation by means of Gas & liquid chromatograph]	1	15,000,000.00	150.00	
98	Flexometer (For the determination of flexibility of feathers, plastic)	2	2,250,000.00	45.00	
99	Thickness Measuring Apparatus for paper, leather, plastic etc.	4	750,000.00	30.00	
100	Taber Stiffness Tester for paper	1	500,000.00	5.00	
101	Grain Strength Tester (For the determination of grain strength of leathers)	1	1,000,000.00	10.00	
102	Shrinkage Tester (For the determination of shrinkage of leathers)	1	720,000.00	7.20	
103	Digital Slide Calipers (For diameter Area etc. measurement purposes)	4	12,500.00	0.50	
104	Fire Extinguisher with all other accessories (For the extinguishing purposes of laboratory)	12	2,500.00	0.30	
105	Nephelo Meter (Measurement of concentration, particle size etc. of a suspension by light scintillation)	1	450,000.00	4.50	
106	Radioactivity Measuring Instrument [For the detection & measurement of radioactivity for liquid e solid samples]	1	300,000.00	3.00	
107	Photoelectric Colorimeter [For measurement of Intensity of light]	1	1,200,000.00	12.00	
108	Dilatometer (For determination of transition point of a sample]	1	12,000,000.00	120.00	
109	Beckman Thermometer [For measurement of difference of temperature]	1	25,000.00	0.25	
110	Barometer [For Air pressure measurement]	1	25,000.00	0.25	
111	Refrigerator with Freezer	3	66,666.67	2.00	
112	Mounting Press [For clamping of various sample]	1	500,000.00	5.00	
113	Count Number Measurement Apparatus [count no. determination of textile]	1	300,000.00	3.00	
114	Soxhlet apparatus	4	162,500.00	6.50	
115	Digital Osiloscecope [For measurement of R.M.S. & Frequency], 3 types	3	266,666.67	8.00	

No.	Name of Equipment	Qty.	Unit Price	Total (In Lac)	Country of Origin
116	Digital Wattmeter (For measuring watt], 3 types	3	16,666.67	0.50	
117	Digital Electric Resistance Measurement Equipment, 3 types	3	16,666.67	0.50	
118	Digital Voltmeter [For measuring electric volt] 3 types	3	16,666.67	0.50	
119	Digital Multi-meter [for measuring electric volt. Ampere, watt etc.] 2 types	3	16,666.67	0.50	
120	Digital Ammeter [For measuring Ampere] 3 types	3	5,000.00	0.15	
121	Digital Power Factor Meter, 2 types [For measuring current, voltage, power etc. of A/C circuit]	2	250,000.00	5.00	
122	RNA & DNA Determination Equipment for various animal species with all other accessories		-	-	
	a) Next Generation DNA Sequencer (NGS)	1	150,000,000.00	1,500.00	
	b) Bio Analyzer	1	8,000,000.00	80.00	
	c) Automated DNA/RNA Extraction System	1	15,000,000.00	150.00	
	d) RT PCR	1	4,000,000.00	40.00	
	e) Gel Doc	1	2,000,000.00	20.00	
	f) Nano Drop	1	2,500,000.00	25.00	
	g) Chemicals & Reagents (500 Samples in a year)	1	17,000,000.00	170.00	
123	Various Antibiotics Determination Equipment & Test Kit for various foods and feeds with all other accessories		-	-	
	a) LC-MS/MS	1	55,000,000.00	550.00	
	b) MALDI-TOF-TOF	1	75,000,000.00	750.00	
	c) UHPLC	1	15,000,000.00	150.00	
	d) Reagent and Test Kits	1	5,000,000.00	50.00	
124	Various Metal Detection & Quantitative Determination Equipment	1	30,000,000.00	300.00	
	Total:	**1602**		**12986.00**	

কানাই লাল শীল
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
সংস্থাপন মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

Annexure- XIV

List of Office Equipment

No.	Items	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (BTD)	Total Price (BDT)
1	Access Router	Nos	5	210,000.00	1,050,000.00
2	LAN Switch	Nos	15	100,000.00	1,500,000.00
3	FR (Facial Recognition) in Front Gate (Camera)	Nos	10	94,950.00	949,500.00
4	Suspected Movement in Front Gate (Camera)	Nos	10	62,300.00	623,000.00
5	Video Surveillance in Service Point (Camera)	Nos	1	61,500.00	61,500.00
6	Local Storage 30 days	Nos	1	400,000.00	400,000.00
7	55" Monitor	Nos	1	95,000.00	95,000.00
8	Sound System and Microphone	Set	2	15,000.00	30,000.00
9	Online UPS	Nos	2	200,000.00	400,000.00
10	Computer	Nos	2	130,000.00	260,000.00
11	Earthling and Grounding for UPS	Job	2	120,000.00	240,000.00
12	RACK	Nos	2	95,000.00	190,000.00
13	Electrical Work	Job	15	25,000.00	375,000.00
14	LAN Cabling	Job	10	100,000.00	1,000,000.00
15	Cooling and Dehumidification System	Set	2	165,000.00	330,000.00
	Total:		**80**		**7,504,000.00**

এ কে এম নুরুল হুদা আজাদ
কমিশনার
কাস্টম হাউস, ঢাকা।

মিতুল বনিক
উপ কমিশনার
বৃহৎ করদাতা ইউনিট, মূল্য সংযোজন কর

কাজী মুহাম্মদ জিয়াউদ্দিন
অতিরিক্ত কমিশনার
কাস্টমস এক্সাইজ ও ভ্যাট কমিশনারেট
ঢাকা (পশ্চিম), ঢাকা

List of Furniture for CCH & CEVTA

(i) Furniture List of 17th Story Chattogram Custom House, Laboratory Bhaban, Data Center, Warehouse, 10th Story Officers Dormatory, 10th story Staff Domatory and Resident Building:

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)
1	Table Clerical	Each	1	9,034.00	9,034.00
2	Chair CB with Arms	Each	1	3,541.00	3,541.00
3	Chair Easy	Each	3	4,775.00	14,325.00
4	Table Centre	Each	1	9,112.00	9,112.00
5	Sofa (Foam Cushioned) Set	Each	1	60,839.00	60,839.00
6	Sofa Two seated	Each	2	9,034.00	18,068.00
7	Table Centre	Each	1	9,112.00	9,112.00
8	Chair Sofa single seated	Each	2	20,858.00	41,716.00
9	Curtain Door/window	Sqm	56	626.00	35,056.00
10	Table conference	Each	1	390,000.00	390,000.00
11	Chair conference	Each	31	22,000.00	682,000.00
12	Chair Revolving	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
13	Table 6'x3'-6'	Each	2	9,700.00	19,400.00
14	Rostrum	Each	1	16,000.00	16,000.00
15	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
16	Curtain Door/window	Sqm	95	626.00	59,470.00
17	Table full Secretariat	Each	1	54,648.00	54,648.00
18	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
19	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	18,000.00	54,000.00
20	Chair Sofa 2seated	Set	2	37,561.00	75,122.00
21	Table Centre	Each	1	10,320.00	10,320.00
22	Peg set with Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
23	Honour Board (Metal)	Each	1	16,000.00	16,000.00
24	Safe Iron	Each	1	90,000.00	90,000.00
25	Receptacles Large plastic	Each	1	3,000.00	3,000.00
26	Book Shelf GSD	Each	1	11,500.00	11,500.00
27	Curtain Door/window	Each	6	626.00	3,756.00
28	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
29	Chair CB with Arms	Each	1	2,911.00	2,911.00
30	File Cabinet steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
31	Chair Easy	Each	3	3,923.00	11,769.00
32	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
33	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
34	Curtain Door/window	Each	6	626.00	3,756.00
35	Table computer	Each	4	8,833.00	35,332.00
36	Chair computer	Each	4	6,592.00	26,368.00
37	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)
38	Chair CB with Arms	Each	1	2,911.00	2,911.00
39	Chair Universal	Each	4	3,771.00	15,084.00
40	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	2	17,382.00	34,764.00
41	Table full Secretariat with Cabinet Rack	set	1	98,868.00	98,868.00
42	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
43	Chair Visitor	Each	3	14,500.00	43,500.00
44	Peg set of with Mirror	Each	1	6,040.00	6,040.00
45	Honour Board	Each	1	18,000.00	18,000.00
46	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
47	Chair Sofa 2 Seatead	Each	2	39,997.00	79,994.00
48	Chair Sofa singel Seatead	Each	2	24,706.00	49,412.00
49	Table Centre	Each	1	19,637.00	19,637.00
50	Curtain door/Window	Sqm	54	1,200.00	64,800.00
51	Table Clerical	Each	2	8,414.00	16,828.00
52	Chair CV with Arms	Each	2	2,910.00	5,820.00
53	File Cabinet steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
54	Receptacles small plastic	Each	2	999.00	1,998.00
55	Chair Unversal	Each	2	3,771.00	7,542.00
56	Almirah Steel large W/Shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
57	Curtain door/Window	Sqm	18	626.00	11,268.00
59	Tble Secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
60	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
61	Chair officer W/Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
62	Almirah Steel large W/Shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
63	Chair Sofa 2 Seatead	Each	1	37,561.00	37,561.00
64	Table Centre	Each	1	10,320.00	10,320.00
65	Curtain door/Window	Sqm	18	626.00	11,268.00
66	Chair Sofa Two seated	Each	4	37,561.00	150,244.00
67	Chair sofa single seated	Each	4	20,858.00	83,432.00
68	Table Centre	Each	4	10,320.00	41,280.00
69	Curtain Door/window	Each	54	626.00	33,804.00
70	Desk writing officer	Each	1	21,922.00	21,922.00
71	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
72	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
73	Chair computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
74	Receptacles large plastic	Each	1	3,000.00	3,000.00
75	Almirah Steel large W/Shelves	Each	5	17,382.00	86,910.00
76	Curtain Door/window	Each	27	626.00	16,902.00
77	Table Ful Secretariat	Each	1	54,648.00	54,648.00
78	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
79	Chair Officer W/Arms	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
80	Chair Sofa Two seated	Each	1	37,561.00	37,561.00
81	Sofa Single seated	Each	2	20,858.00	41,716.00
82	Table Centre	Each	1	10,320.00	10,320.00
83	File Cabinet steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
84	Peg set with Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)
85	Safe Iron	Each	1	90,000.00	90,000.00
86	Receptacles Large plastic	Each	1	3,000.00	3,000.00
87	Book Shelf GSD	Each	1	11,500.00	11,500.00
88	Rack Side office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
89	Curtain Door/window	Each	54	626.00	33,804.00
90	Almirah Steel large W/Shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
91	Desk writing officer	Each	1	21,922.00	21,922.00
92	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
93	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
94	Table Computer	Each	2	8,833.00	17,666.00
95	Chair computer	Each	2	6,592.00	13,184.00
96	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
97	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	11,376.00	11,376.00
98	Rack steel with wooden shelves	Each	1	24,300.00	24,300.00
99	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
100	Chair CB with Arms	Each	2	2,911.00	5,822.00
101	Table Computer	Each	2	8,833.00	17,666.00
102	Chair computer	Each	2	6,592.00	13,184.00
103	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	2	17,382.00	34,764.00
104	Table Secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
105	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
106	Peg set with Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
107	Rack steel	Each	1	24,300.00	24,300.00
108	Book Shelf GSD	Each	1	11,500.00	11,500.00
109	Chair Officer With Arms	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
110	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
111	Chair CB with Arms	Each	3	2,911.00	8,733.00
112	Table Computer	Each	2	8,833.00	17,666.00
113	Chair computer	Each	2	6,592.00	13,184.00
114	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
115	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
116	Rack steel with wooden shelves	Each	1	24,300.00	24,300.00
117	Table ful Secretariat	Each	1	54,648.00	54,648.00
118	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
119	Chair Officer With Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
120	File Cabinet steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
121	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
122	Chair Sofa 2 Seated	Each	1	37,561.00	37,561.00
123	Chair Sofa Single Seated	Each	1	20,858.00	20,858.00
124	Table Centre	Each	1	1,320.00	1,320.00
125	Peg set W/Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
126	Book Shelf GSD	Each	1	11,500.00	11,500.00
127	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
128	Table Computer	Each	3	8,833.00	26,499.00
129	Chair computer	Each	3	6,592.00	19,776.00
130	Table Clerical	Each	2	8,414.00	16,828.00

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)
131	Chair CB with Arms	Each	2	2,910.00	5,820.00
132	Chair Universal	Each	4	3,771.00	15,084.00
133	Receptacles small plastic	Each	2	999.00	1,998.00
134	Rack side office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
135	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
136	Chair Sofa 2seated	Each	4	37,561.00	150,244.00
137	Chair Sofa single seated	Each	4	20,858.00	83,432.00
138	Table Centre	Each	4	10,320.00	41,280.00
139	Cutain door/window	Sqm	386	626.00	241,636.00
140	Desk writing officer	Each	1	21,922.00	21,922.00
141	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
142	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
143	Chair computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
144	Receptacles large plastic	Each	1	3,000.00	3,000.00
145	Almirah Steel large W/Shelves	Each	5	17,382.00	86,910.00
146	Curtain Door/window	Sqm	27	626.00	16,902.00
147	Table secretariat	Each	7	36,432.00	255,024.00
148	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	7	30,000.00	210,000.00
149	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	14	9,555.00	133,770.00
150	Table Computer	Each	7	8,833.00	61,831.00
151	Chair computer	Each	7	6,592.00	46,144.00
152	Table Clerical	Each	7	8,414.00	58,898.00
153	Chair CB with Arms	Each	7	2,910.00	20,370.00
154	Receptacles small plastic	Each	7	999.00	6,993.00
155	Peg set W/Mirror	Each	7	3,355.00	23,485.00
156	File cabinet steel	Each	7	17,314.00	121,198.00
157	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	7	30,000.00	210,000.00
158	Almirah Map	Each	1	34,080.00	34,080.00
159	Table Drafts man	Each	1	41,125.00	41,125.00
160	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
161	Chair CB with Arms	Each	2	2,910.00	5,820.00
162	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
163	Chair computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
164	Rack Map	Each	1	7,224.00	7,224.00
165	Chair Revolving	Each	4	11,376.00	45,504.00
166	Table Computer	Each	4	8,833.00	35,332.00
167	Chair computer	Each	4	6,592.00	26,368.00
168	Wall board	Each	2	5,792.00	11,584.00
169	Table 6'×3'-06"	Each	4	11,178.00	44,712.00
170	Table secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
171	Cutain door/window	Sqm	202	626.00	126,452.00
174	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
175	Rack steel W/wooden shelves	Each	1	24,300.00	24,300.00
176	Table 5'-0"×2'-10"	Each	1	11,178.00	11,178.00
177	Table Secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
178	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	11,376.00	11,376.00

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)
179	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
180	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
181	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
182	File Cabinet steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
183	Peg set with Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
184	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
185	Wall Board	Each	1	5,792.00	5,792.00
186	Chair Sofa 3 seated	Each	1	46,628.00	46,628.00
187	Table Centre	Each	1	10,320.00	10,320.00
188	Stool 1'-6"	Each	1	2,309.00	2,309.00
189	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
190	Honour Board	Each	1	4,355.00	4,355.00
191	Desk writing office	Each	1	21,922.00	21,922.00
192	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
193	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	2	17,382.00	34,764.00
194	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
195	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
196	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
197	Chair Universal	Each	4	3,771.00	15,084.00
198	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
199	Table 6'-0"×3'-6"	Each	4	14,948.00	59,792.00
200	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
201	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
202	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	4	2,910.00	11,640.00
203	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
204	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	2	17,382.00	34,764.00
205	Table 6'-0"×3'-6"	Each	4	14,948.00	59,792.00
206	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
207	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
208	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	2	2,910.00	5,820.00
209	Peg set of 3	Each	2	757.00	1,514.00
210	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	2	17,382.00	34,764.00
211	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
212	Rack steel W/wooden shelves	Each	2	24,300.00	48,600.00
213	Table 6'-0"×3'-6"	Each	4	14,948.00	59,792.00
214	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	6	17,382.00	104,292.00
215	Table Officer Medium	Each	2	17,235.00	34,470.00
216	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	6	9,555.00	57,330.00
217	Peg set of 3	Each	2	757.00	1,514.00
218	Rack steel W/wooden shelves	Each	1	24,300.00	24,300.00
219	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
220	Table 5'-0"×2'-10"	Each	1	11,178.00	11,178.00
221	Table Secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
222	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	11,376.00	11,376.00
223	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
224	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)
225	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
226	File Cabinet steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
227	Peg set with Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
228	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
229	Wall Board	Each	1	5,792.00	5,792.00
230	Chair Sofa 3 seated	Each	1	42,375.00	42,375.00
231	Table Centre	Each	1	10,320.00	10,320.00
232	Stool 1'-6"	Each	1	2,570.00	2,570.00
233	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
234	Honour Board	Each	1	4,355.00	4,355.00
235	Desk writing office	Each	1	21,922.00	21,922.00
236	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
237	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
238	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
239	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
240	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
241	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
242	Desk writing office	Each	1	21,922.00	21,922.00
243	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
244	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
245	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
246	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
247	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
248	Chair Universal	Each	2	3,771.00	7,542.00
249	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
250	Desk writing office	Each	1	21,922.00	21,922.00
251	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
252	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
253	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
254	File Cabinet steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
255	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
256	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
257	Honour Board	Each	1	4,355.00	4,355.00
258	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
259	Table conference	Each	1	136,785.00	136,785.00
260	Chair conference	Each	16	7,452.00	119,232.00
261	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	11,376.00	11,376.00
262	Peg set of 3	Each	8	757.00	6,056.00
263	Table Secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
264	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	11,376.00	11,376.00
265	Chair Officers W/Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
266	File Cabinet steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
267	Peg set with Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
268	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
269	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
270	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)
271	Wall Board	Each	1	5,792.00	5,792.00
272	Honour Board	Each	1	4,355.00	4,355.00
273	Chair Sofa 3 seated	Each	1	46,428.00	46,428.00
274	Table Centre	Each	1	10,320.00	10,320.00
275	Stool 1'-6"	Each	1	2,309.00	2,309.00
276	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
277	Desk writing officer	Each	1	21,922.00	21,922.00
278	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
279	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
280	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
281	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
282	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
283	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
284	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
285	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
286	Table Secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
287	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	11,376.00	11,376.00
288	Chair Officers W/Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
289	File Cabinet steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
290	Peg set with Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
291	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
292	Honour Board	Each	1	4,355.00	4,355.00
293	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
294	Table Secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
295	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	11,376.00	11,376.00
296	Chair Officers W/Arms	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
297	File Cabinet steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
298	Peg set with Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
299	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
300	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
301	Desk writing officer	Each	1	21,922.00	21,922.00
302	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
303	File Cabinet steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
304	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
305	Peg set with Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
306	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
307	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
308	Rack steel with wooden shelves	Each	1	24300	24,300.00
309	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
310	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
311	Chair Universal	Each	2	3,771.00	7,542.00
312	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
313	Table 6'-0"×3'-6"	Each	1	14,948.00	14,948.00
314	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
315	Chair Universal	Each	2	3,771.00	7,542.00
316	Rack steel with wooden shelves	Each	1	24,300.00	24,300.00

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)
317	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
318	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
319	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
320	Table Clerical	Each	2	8,414.00	16,828.00
321	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	2	2,910.00	5,820.00
322	Peg set of 3	Each	1	757.00	757.00
323	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
324	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
325	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
326	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
327	Table Secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
328	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	11,376.00	11,376.00
329	Chair Officers W/Arms	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
330	File Cabinet steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
331	Peg set with Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
332	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
333	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
334	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
335	Receiptacles small plastic (M)	Each	1	999.00	999.00
336	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
337	Rack steel with wooden shelves	Each	1	24300	24,300.00
338	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
339	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
340	Chair Universal	Each	2	3,771.00	7,542.00
341	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
342	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
343	Rack steel with wooden shelves	Each	1	24,300.00	24,300.00
344	Table 5'×2'-10"	Each	1	11,178.00	11,178.00
345	Rack Rifle	Each	10	18,830.00	188,300.00
346	Rack steel with wooden shelves	Each	2	24,300.00	48,600.00
347	Peg set of 3	Each	2	757.00	1,514.00
348	Rack Rifle	Each	4	18,830.00	75,320.00
349	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
350	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
351	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
352	File Cabinet Steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
353	Peg set with Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
354	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
355	Wall Board	Each	1	5,792.00	5,792.00
356	Chair Sofa 3 seated	Each	1	46,628.00	46,628.00
357	Table Centre	Each	1	10,320.00	10,320.00
358	Stool 1'-6"	Each	1	2,309.00	2,309.00
359	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
360	Honour Board	Each	1	4,355.00	4,355.00
361	Desk writing office	Each	1	21,922.00	21,922.00
362	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)
363	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	2	17,382.00	34,764.00
364	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
365	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
366	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
367	Chair universal	Each	4	3,771.00	15,084.00
368	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
369	Table 6'-0" x 3'-6"	Each	4	14,948.00	59,792.00
370	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
371	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
372	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	2	2,910.00	5,820.00
373	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	2	17,382.00	34,764.00
374	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
376	Table 6'-0" x 3'-6"	Each	4	14,948.00	59,792.00
377	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
378	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
379	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	2	2,910.00	5,820.00
380	Peg set of 3	Each	2	757.00	1,514.00
381	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	2	17,382.00	34,764.00
382	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
383	Reck steel W/wooden shelves	Each	2	24,300.00	48,600.00
384	Table 6'-0" x 3'-6"	Each	4	14,948.00	59,792.00
385	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	6	17,382.00	104,292.00
386	Table Officer Medium	Each	2	17,235.00	34,470.00
387	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	6	9,555.00	57,330.00
388	Peg set of 3	Each	2	757.00	1,514.00
389	Reck steel W/wooden shelves	Each	1	24,300.00	24,300.00
390	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
391	Table 5'-0" x 2'-10"	Each	1	11,178.00	11,178.00
392	Table Secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
393	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	11,376.00	11,376.00
394	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
395	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
396	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
397	File Cabinet steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
398	Peg set with Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
399	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
400	Wall Board	Each	1	5,792.00	5,792.00
401	Chair Sofa 3 seated	Each	1	42,375.00	42,375.00
402	Table Centre	Each	1	10,320.00	10,320.00
403	Stool 1'-6"	Each	1	2,570.00	2,570.00
404	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
405	Honour Board	Each	1	4,355.00	4,355.00
406	Desk writing office	Each	1	21,922.00	21,922.00
407	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)

(ii) 7th Story CEVTA Building, 6 Story Officers Resident Building and 6 Story Staff Dormatory Building:

408	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
409	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
410	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
411	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
412	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
413	Desk writing office	Each	1	21,922.00	21,922.00
414	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
415	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
416	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
417	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
418	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
419	Chair universal	Each	2	3,771.00	7,542.00
420	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
421	Desk writing office	Each	1	21,922.00	21,922.00
422	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
423	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
424	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
425	File Cabinet steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
426	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
427	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
428	Honour Board	Each	1	4,355.00	4,355.00
429	Receptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
430	Book shelf open large	Each	3	27,600.00	82,800.00
431	Rack Rifle	Each	4	18,830.00	75,320.00
432	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
433	Rack steel with wooden shelves	Each	1	24,300.00	24,300.00
434	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
435	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
436	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
437	Rack steel with wooden shelves	Each	1	24,300.00	24,300.00
438	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
439	Book shelf open large	Each	2	27,600.00	55,200.00
440	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	2	17,382.00	34,764.00
441	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
442	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
443	Peg set of 3	Each	2	757.00	1,514.00
444	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
445	Rack steel with wooden shelves	Each	2	24,300.00	48,600.00
446	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
447	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
448	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
449	Table Computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
450	Chair Computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)
451	Chair Universal	Each	2	3,771.00	7,542.00
452	Peg set of 3	Each	2	757.00	1,514.00
453	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
454	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
455	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
456	Chair Universal	Each	2	3,771.00	7,542.00
457	Chair Sofa Two seated	Each	2	37,561.00	75,122.00
458	Chair Sofa Single seated	Each	2	20,858.00	41,716.00
459	Table Centre	Each	2	10,320.00	20,640.00
460	Desk writing officer	Each	1	21,922.00	21,922.00
461	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	3	9,555.00	28,665.00
462	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
463	File Cabinet Steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
464	Bed Examination	Each	1	15,290.00	15,290.00
465	Peg set of 3	Each	1	757.00	757.00
466	Almirah Steel Large W/Shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
467	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
468	Table secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
469	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
470	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
471	File Cabinet Steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
472	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
473	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
474	Peg set W/Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
475	Table secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
476	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
477	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
478	File Cabinet Steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
479	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
480	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
481	Peg set W/Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
482	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
483	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
484	Table computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
485	Chair computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
486	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
487	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
488	Table secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
489	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
490	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
491	File Cabinet Steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
492	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
493	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
494	Peg set W/Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
495	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
496	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)
497	Table computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
498	Chair computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
499	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
500	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
501	Chair Sofa Two seated	Set	2	37,561.00	75,122.00
502	Chair Sofa Single seated	Set	4	20,858.00	83,432.00
503	Table Centre	Each	2	10,320.00	20,640.00
504	Peg set of 3	Each	1	757.00	757.00
505	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	2	999.00	1,998.00
506	Table secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
507	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
508	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
509	File Cabinet Steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
510	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
511	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
512	Peg set W/Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
513	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
514	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
515	Table computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
516	Chair computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
517	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
518	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
519	Table secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
520	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
521	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
522	File Cabinet Steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
523	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
524	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
525	Peg set W/Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
526	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
527	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
528	Table computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
529	Chair computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
530	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
531	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
532	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
533	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
534	Table computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
535	Chair computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
536	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
537	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
538	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
539	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
540	Table computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
541	Chair computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
542	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)
543	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
544	Table Sceretariat	Each	2	36,432.00	72,864.00
545	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	4	30,000.00	120,000.00
546	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	6	9,555.00	57,330.00
547	Table computer	Each	4	8,833.00	35,332.00
548	Chair computer	Each	4	6,592.00	26,368.00
549	Wall board	Each	2	5,792.00	11,584.00
550	Table 6'-0"×3'-6"	Each	4	11,178.00	44,712.00
551	Curtain door/Window	Sqm	202	626.00	126,452.00
552	Table secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
553	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
554	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
555	File Cabinet Steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
556	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
557	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
558	Peg set W/Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
559	Table secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
560	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
561	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
562	File Cabinet Steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
563	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
564	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
565	Peg set W/Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
566	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
567	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
568	Table computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
569	Chair computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
570	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
571	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
572	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
573	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
574	Chair Universal	Each	2	3,771.00	7,542.00
575	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
576	Peg set of 3	Each	1	757.00	757.00
577	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
578	Table secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
579	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
580	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
581	File Cabinet Steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
582	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
583	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
584	Peg set W/Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
585	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
586	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
587	Chair Universal	Each	2	3,771.00	7,542.00
588	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)
589	Peg set of 3	Each	1	757.00	757.00
590	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
591	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
592	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
593	Chair Universal	Each	2	3,771.00	7,542.00
594	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
595	Peg set of 3	Each	1	757.00	757.00
596	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
597	Table computer	Each	1	8,833.00	8,833.00
598	Chair computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
599	Table 5' x 2'-10'	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
600	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
601	Rack Wodden	Each	2	3,771.00	7,542.00
602	Table full Secretariat	Each	1	54,648.00	54,648.00
603	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
604	Chair Officers with Arms	Each	3	18,000.00	54,000.00
605	Chair Sofa 2seated	Set	2	37,561.00	75,122.00
606	Table Centre	Each	1	10,320.00	10,320.00
607	Peg set with Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
608	Honour Board (Metal)	Each	1	16,000.00	16,000.00
609	Safe Iron	Each	1	90,000.00	90,000.00
610	Receptacles Large plastic	Each	1	3,000.00	3,000.00
611	Book Shelf GSD	Each	1	11,500.00	11,500.00
612	Curtain Door/window	Each	386	626.00	241,636.00
613	Table secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
614	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
615	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
616	File Cabinet Steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
617	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
618	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
619	Peg set W/Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
620	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
621	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
622	Chair Universal	Each	2	3,771.00	7,542.00
623	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
624	Peg set of 3	Each	1	757.00	757.00
625	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
626	Table secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
627	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
628	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
629	File Cabinet Steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
630	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
631	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
632	Peg set W/Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
633	Safe Iron	Each	1	90,000.00	90,000.00
634	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00

No.	Name of Furniture	Unit	Qty.	Unit Price (Taka)	Total (Taka)
635	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
636	Chair Universal	Each	2	3,771.00	7,542.00
637	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
638	Peg set of 3	Each	1	757.00	757.00
639	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
640	Table secretariat	Each	1	36,432.00	36,432.00
641	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
642	Chair Officer W/Arm	Each	2	9,555.00	19,110.00
643	File Cabinet Steel	Each	1	17,314.00	17,314.00
644	Rack Side Office	Each	1	7,579.00	7,579.00
645	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
646	Peg set W/Mirror	Each	1	3,355.00	3,355.00
647	Table Clerical	Each	1	8,414.00	8,414.00
648	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	1	2,910.00	2,910.00
649	Chair Universal	Each	2	3,600.00	7,200.00
650	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
651	Peg set of 3	Each	1	757.00	757.00
652	Receiptacles small plastic	Each	1	999.00	999.00
653	Table 6'-0"×3'-6"	Each	2	14,948.00	29,896.00
655	Chair computer	Each	1	6,592.00	6,592.00
656	Chair CB W/Arm	Each	2	2,840.00	5,680.00
657	Almirah steel Large w/shelves	Each	1	17,382.00	17,382.00
658	Rack steel with wooden shalves	Each	1	24,300.00	24,300.00
660	Peg set of 3	Each	1	757.00	757.00
661	Rack Pegion hole	Each	1	32,165.00	32,165.00
663	Chair Revolving W/Arms	Each	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
	Total:		**2641**		**15,000,000.00**

মিতুলা বনিক
উপ কমিশনার
বৃহৎ করদাতা ইউনিট, মূল্য সংযোজন কর

কানাই লাল শীল
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থমন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

কাজী মুহাম্মদ জিয়াউদ্দিন
অতিরিক্ত কমিশনার
কাস্টমস এক্সাইজ ও ভ্যাট কমিশনারেট
ঢাকা (পশ্চিম), ঢাকা

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কাস্টম হাউস, ঢাকা।

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(কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও প্রকল্প ব্যবস্থাপনা)

নথি নং- ০৮.০১.০০০০.০৬৭.৭৩.০০১.২২.১৩৫

তারিখ: ১১ চৈত্র, ১৪২৯ বঙ্গাব্দ
১৫ মার্চ, ২০২২ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

বিষয়: **"Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project" শীর্ষক বিনিয়োগ প্রকল্পের আসবাবপত্র, অফিস সরঞ্জামাদি ও যন্ত্রপাতি ক্রয়ের নিমিত্ত বাজারদর যাচাই কমিটি গঠন।**

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ের প্রতি সদয় দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণপূর্বক আদিষ্ট হয়ে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, প্রস্তাবিত "Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের আসবাবপত্র, অফিস সরঞ্জামাদি ও যন্ত্রপাতি ক্রয়ের নিমিত্ত বাজারদর যাচাই, বাস্তবতার নিরিখে সংখ্যা নিরূপণ করার জন্য নিম্নোক্ত কর্মকর্তাদের সমন্বয়ে নির্দেশক্রমে একটি কমিটি গঠন করা হলোঃ

নং	কর্মকর্তার নাম	পদবি ও কর্মস্থল	কমিটিতে অবস্থান
১	জনাব একেএম নুরুল হুদা আজাদ	প্রথম সচিব (কাস্টমস), জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড, ঢাকা	আহবায়ক
২	জনাব কাজী মুহম্মদ জিয়াউদ্দিন	অতিরিক্ত মহাপরিচালক, কাস্টমস, এক্সাইজ ও ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রাম	সদস্য
৩	জনাব মিতুল বণিক	উপ-কমিশনার, বৃহৎ করদাতা ইউনিট, মূসক, ঢাকা।	সদস্য সচিব

০২। বর্ণিত কমিটি প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের আসবাবপত্র, অফিস সরঞ্জামাদি ও যন্ত্রপাতি ক্রয়ের নিমিত্ত বাজারদর যাচাই-বাছাই করে জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডকে অবহিত করবে।

(মোঃ শহিদুজ্জামান সরকার)
দ্বিতীয় সচিব (কাস্টমস)
জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড, ঢাকা।
ই-মেইল: shahid.zaman31@nbr.gov.bd

বিতরণ কার্যার্থে: (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ক্রমানুসারে নয়)

১। জনাব একেএম নুরুল হুদা আজাদ, প্রথম সচিব (কাস্টমস), জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড, ঢাকা।
২। জনাব কাজী মুহম্মদ জিয়াউদ্দিন, অতিরিক্ত মহাপরিচালক, কাস্টমস, এক্সাইজ ও ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রাম।
৩। জনাব মিতুল বণিক, উপ-কমিশনার, বৃহৎ করদাতা ইউনিট, মূসক, ঢাকা।
৪। পিএস টু চেয়ারম্যান, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড, ঢাকা (চেয়ারম্যান মহোদয়ের সদয় অবগতির জন্য)।

Annexure- XVI

Project Implementation Committee (PIC)

Sl #	Designation	Role
1	Chairman/Member (Concerned), NBR	Chairperson
2	Representative from Finance Division	Member
3	Representative from Economic Relations Division	Member
4	Representative from IMED, Ministry of Planning	Member
5	Representative from SEI Division, Planning Commission	Member
6	Representative from Programming Division, Planning Commission	Member
7	Representative from General Economics Division, Planning Commission	Member
8	Representative from ECNEC & Coordination Wing, Planning Division	Member
9	Representative from IRD	Member
10	Representative from Planning Wing, NBR	Member
11	Project Director, Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project	Member
12	Commissioner, Chattogram Custom House	Member
13	Director General, Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy, Chattogram	Member
14	Deputy Project Director	Member
15	Concerned Desk Officer of NBR/IRD	Member Secretary

The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the PIC will be as under:

- Detailed review of project implementation progress (financial and physical);
- If there are problems/challenges in project implementation, advice/recommendations on ways to overcome them;
- Project Implementation Committee (PIC) meetings will be held regularly every 3 (three) months;
- If the involvement of any Ministry/Department/Organization is required in the project implementation phase, the appropriate representative of the concerned Ministry/Department/Organization can be specially invited in the meeting of PIC; And
- The Committee may co-opt appropriate representative as members of any Ministry/ Department/ Organization as required.

Annexure- XVII

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

Sl #	Designation	Role
1	Senior Secretary/Secretary, IRD	Chairperson
2	Chairman, NBR	Member
3	Joint Secretary (Development/Planning), IRD	Member
4	Representative from Finance Division	Member
5	Representative from Economic Relations Division	Member
6	Representative from NEC-ECNEC & Coordination Wing, Planning Division	Member
7	Representative from SEI Division, Planning Commission	Member
8	Representative from General Economics Division, Planning Commission	Member
9	Representative from IMED, Ministry of Planning	Member
10	Representative from Programming Division, Planning Commission	Member
11	Deputy Chief (Planning), IRD	Member
12	Representative from Planning Wing, NBR	Member
13	Project Director, Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project	Member
14	Director General, Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy, Chattogram	Member
15	Commissioner, Customs Risk Management Commissionerate	Member
16	Deputy Project Director, Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project	Member
17	Concerned Senior Assistant Secretary/Desk Officer, IRD	Member Secretary

Terms of Reference of Project Steering Committee (PSC):

- To review the overall implementation progress (financial and physical) of the project and provide necessary guidance to expedite implementation;
- Providing policy guidance to overcome issues/challenges arising during the project implementation phase;
- Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held at least once in 3 (three) months;
- If the involvement of any ministry/department/organization is required in the project implementation phase, the appropriate representative of the concerned ministry/department/organization can be specially invited to the meeting of PSC; And
- The Committee may co-opt appropriate representative as members of any Ministry/ Department/ Organization as required.

Annexuree-XVIII

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Dandan Chen
Operations Manager

March 30, 2022

Secretary Fatima Yasmin
Economic Relations Division
Ministry of Finance
Block 8, Room 3
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar
Agargaon, Dhaka

Dear Secretary Yasmin:

Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal (BBIN) Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program – Bangladesh Phase 1: Aide-Memoire

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the cooperation extended by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), and in particular by the officials of the Bangladesh Land Port Authorities (BLPA), National Board of Revenue (NBR), and Ministry of Commerce (MoC) - World Trade Organization Cell (WTO cell), Roads and Highways Department (RHD), and Economic Relations Division (ERD) to the Bank team during Project Pre-appraisal Mission. The attached Aide-Memoire (AM) discussed in wrap-up meeting on March 16, 2022, chaired by Mr. Abdul Baki, Additional Secretary, ERD, summarizes the recommendations and agreements reached, including timelines for delivery.

The following are key messages from the mission:

1. *Project Timeline*: The Project is scheduled to be presented for approval to the World Bank's (WB) Board in FY22, which is the last year of IDA19. It is critical for the Implementing Agencies (IAs) to expedite key project preparation activities that will ensure Development Project Proformas (DPPs)/Technical Assistance Project Proposals (TAPPs) are endorsed by Planning Commission within April 2022 to facilitate negotiations by May 9, 2022.

2. *Request for Financing:* Request for financing letters have been received for Components 1 and 2 (BLPA and NBR). **We request your kind support in ensuring the request letters for RHD and MoC components are submitted to the WB as soon as possible.** We also request that the letters specify that the projects will be part of the BBIN Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation MPA Program.

The WB team would also like to raise the issue of chemical storage at Benapole land port. As observed during a field visit to Benapole, due to storage capacity limitations and the current poor condition of the chemical go-downs, hazardous chemicals are exposed to weather elements and often mixed with other consignments, posing serious risk of cross contamination as well presenting a serious safety risks and health hazard to workers at the land port. It is strongly recommended to put in place a temporary solution for safe and secure storage of all hazardous material.

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If you have any questions about the findings and recommendations contained in the Aide Memoire, please contact Mr. Erik Nora (Task Team Leader (TTL), enora@worldbank.org), or Nusrat Nahid Babi (Co-TTL, nbabi@ifc.org).

Sincerely,

Dandan Chen

Attachments: Aide-Memoire

cc:
Mr. Abu Hena Md. Rahmatul Muneem, Chairman, National Board of Revenue
Mr. Tapan Kanti Ghosh, Senior Secretary, Ministry of Commerce
Mr. Md. Nazrul Islam, Secretary, Road Transport and Highways Division
Mr. Mohammed Mezbah Uddin Chowdhury, Secretary, Ministry of Shipping
Mr. Abdul Baki, Additional Secretary, Economic Relations Division
Ms. Rokeya Khatun, Joint Secretary, Economic Relations Division
Dr. Delwar Hossain, Deputy Secretary, Economic Relations Division
Mr. Md. Hafizur Rahman, Director General, WTO Cell and Trade Support Measures Wing Ministry of Commerce
Mr. Md. Alamgir (Additional Secretary), Chairman, Bangladesh Land Port Authority
Mr. Md. Sahidul Islam, Member (Customs Audit, Modernization and International Trade), National Board of Revenue
Mr. Md. Sarwar Alam, Project Director, Bangladesh Land Port Authority
Mr. Mohammad Shabbir Hassan Khan, Project Director, Roads and Highways Department
Mr. AKM Nurul Huda Azad, First Secretary (Customs Policy and IT), Addl. Charge First Secretary (Customs Valuation and Reward), National Board of Revenue, Project Director
Mr. Mijanur Rahman, Project Director, Ministry of Commerce
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Khullar, Executive Director for Bangladesh, World Bank
Mr. Mohammad Shafiul Alam, Alternate Executive Director for Bangladesh, World Bank
Mr. Rajeev Topno, Senior Advisor to the Executive Director, World Bank

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Asna Zareen
Acting Operations Manager

January 12, 2022

Mr. Abdul Baki
Additional Secretary
Economic Relations Division
Ministry of Finance
Block 16, Room 4
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar
Dhaka

Dear Additional Secretary Baki:

Postponement of Project Preparation Mission: January 23 to 27, 2022
Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal (BBIN)
Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program - Bangladesh Phase 1

Referring to the letter dated December 20, 2021, requesting your clearance for the World Bank Project Preparation Mission for Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal (BBIN) Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program - Bangladesh Phase 1 from January 23 to 27, 2022.

We regret to inform you that we need to postpone the above mission to a later date due to the COVID situation. We will send you a revised mission letter seeking your clearance once the new dates are determined.

For further information, please contact Mr. Erik Nora at enora@worldbank.org or Ms. Bridget Rosalind Rosario at brosario@worldbank.org.

Sincerely,

Asna Zareen

Attachment: Mission Clearance Letter dated December 20, 2021

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cc: Mr. Abu Hena Md. Rahmatul Muneem, Senior Secretary, Internal Resources Division and Chairman, National Board of Revenue
Mr. Md. Mesbahul Islam, Senior Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
Ms. Fatima Yasmin, Secretary, Economic Relations Division
Mr. Tapan Kanti Ghosh, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce
Mr. Mohammed Mezbah Uddin Chowdhury, Secretary, Ministry of Shipping
Ms. Zakia Sultana, Secretary, Ministry of Industries
Mr. Mohammad Yamin Chowdhury, Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
Mr. Md. Anisur Rahman, Joint Secretary, Connectivity, Road Transport and Highways Division
Mr. Md. Alamgir (Additional Secretary), Chairman, Bangladesh Land Port Authority
Ms. Rokeya Khaton, Deputy Secretary, Economic Relations Division
Mr. Md. Makhjanul Islam Tauhid, Senior Assistant Secretary, Road Transport and Highways Division
Mr. Md. Hafizur Rahman, Director General, WTO Cell, Ministry of Commerce
Dr. Md. Nazrul Anwar, Director General, Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution
Mr. Md. Asadullah, Director General, Plant Quarantine Wing
Dr. Monjur Mohammad Shahjada, Director General, Department of Livestock Services
Mr. Md. Abdul Kayowm Sarker, Chairman, Food Safety Authority
Mr. Abdus Sabur, Chief Engineer, Roads and Highways Department
Dr Md. Abdullah Al Mamun, Additional Chief Engineer, Roads and Highways Department
Mr. Khandoker Aminur Rahman, Member, Customs Bond and Export
Mr. Syed Golam Kibria, Member, Customs Policy
Ms. Zakia Sultana, Project Director, NSW, National Board of Revenue
Mr. Md. Sarwar Alam, Project Director, BRCP1, Bangladesh Land Port Authority
Mr. Mijanur Rahman, Project Director, BRCP1, Ministry of Commerce
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Khullar, Executive Director for Bangladesh, World Bank
Mr. Mohammad Shafiul Alam, Alternate Executive Director for Bangladesh, World Bank
Mr. Rajeev Topno, Senior Advisor to the Executive Director, World Bank

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Dandan Chen
Operations Manager

December 23, 2021

Secretary Fatima Yasmin
Economic Relations Division
Ministry of Finance
Block 8, Room 3
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar
Agargaon, Dhaka

Dear Secretary Yasmin:

Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal (BBIN) Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program - Bangladesh Phase 1 - Aide-Memoire

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the cooperation extended by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), and in particular by the officials of the Bangladesh Land Port Authorities (BLPA), National Board of Revenue (NBR), and Ministry of Commerce (MoC) - World Trade Organization Cell (WTO cell), Roads and Highways Department (RHD), and Economic Relations Division (ERD) to the Bank team during the hybrid (virtual/physical) Project Preparation Mission. The attached Aide-Memoire (AM) discussed in wrap-up meeting on December 13, 2021, chaired by Mr. Abdul Baki, Additional Secretary ERD, summarizes the recommendations and agreements reached, including timelines for delivery.

The following are key messages from the mission:

1.

2. *Project scope and ambition*: The proposed project will be part of Phase 1 of the WB-financed BBIN Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation program using the **Multi-phase Programmatic Approach (MPA)**. Participation in the BBIN MPA program will enable Bangladesh to benefit from additional concessional funding from the World Bank's (WB) Regional IDA window.

3

4. *Project Timeline*: The Project is scheduled to be presented to the WB's Board for approval on May 26, 2022. We request your kind support to ensure the Implementing Agencies expedite key project preparation activities that will ensure approvals of Development Project Proforma (DPPs) by the Planning Commission's Project Evaluation Committee (PEC) in April 2022.

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6. *Request for Financing:* Request for financing letters have been received for Components 1 and 2 (BLPA and NBR). RHD and MoC informed the WB that the Preliminary Detailed Project Proforma (PDPP) and Technical Assistance Project Proposal (TAPP), respectively, have been finalized and will be submitted for approval of the Planning Commission and subsequently to ERD. We request your kind support in ensuring the request letters are submitted to the World Bank as soon as possible. We also request that the letters specify that the projects will be part of the BBIN Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation MPA Program.

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If you have any questions about the findings and recommendations contained in the Aide Memoire, please contact Mr. Erik Nora (Task Team Leader (TTL), enora@worldbank.org), or Nusrat Nahid Babi (Co-TTL, nbabi@ifc.org).

Sincerely,

Dandan Chen

Attachments: *Aide-Memoire*

cc: Mr. Abu Hena Md. Rahmatul Muneem, Chairman, National Board of Revenue
Mr. Tapan Kanti Ghosh, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce
Mr. Mohammed Mezbah Uddin Chowdhury, Secretary, Ministry of Shipping
Mr. Abdul Baki, Additional Secretary, Economic Relations Division
Dr. Delwar Hossain, Deputy Secretary, Economic Relations Division
Ms. Rokeya Khaton, Joint Secretary, Economic Relations Division
Mr. Md. Hafizur Rahman, Director General, Ministry of Commerce, WTO Cell
Mr. Md. Alamgir (Additional Secretary), Chairman, Bangladesh Land Port Authority
Ms. Zakia Sultana, Member, Customs Modernization and International Trade, National Board of Revenue
Mr. Md. Sarwar Alam, Project Director, Bangladesh Land Port Authority
Mr. Mijanur Rahman, Project Director, Ministry of Commerce
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Khullar, Executive Director for Bangladesh, World Bank
Mr. Mohammad Shafiul Alam, Alternate Executive Director for Bangladesh, World Bank
Mr. Rajeev Topno, Senior Advisor to the Executive Director, World Bank

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Dandan Chen
Operations Manager

May 9, 2021

Secretary Fatima Yasmin
Economic Relations Division
Ministry of Finance
Block 8, Room 3
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar
Agargaon, Dhaka

Dear Secretary Yasmin:

Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project (BRTIP):
Project Identification Mission- April 1 - April 29, 2021
Aide-Memoire

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the cooperation extended by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), and in particular by the officials of the Bangladesh Land Port Authorities (BLPA), National Board of Revenue (NBR), and Ministry of Commerce (MoC) - World Trade Organization Cell (WTO cell), and Economic Relations Division (ERD) to the Bank team during the Project Identification Mission. The attached Aide-Memoire (AM) discussed in wrap-up meeting on April 29, 2021, chaired by Mr. Abdul Baki, Additional Secretary, Additional Secretary ERD, summarizes the recommendations and agreements reached, including timelines for delivery, with the relevant agencies to proceed with project preparation.

The following are key findings of the mission:

1. *Project scope and ambition*: The proposed project will support the provision of trade-enabling infrastructure, digitization and automation of trade systems, streamlining of procedures and documentary requirements, and technical assistance. A strong results/outcome orientation is required to ensure the achievement of reduced border crossing times. While enhancing infrastructure capacity is critical - efficient, digitized, and automated border processes and cargo handling are of equal importance.

2. *Regional Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal (BBIN) Transport and Trade Facilitation Program:* The proposed project will be part of Phase 1 of a World Bank (WB)-financed BBIN Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation program using the Multi-phase Programmatic Approach (MPA). Participation in the BBIN MPA program will enable Bangladesh to benefit from additional concessional funding from the World Bank's (WB) Regional IDA window. The scope of subsequent MPA phases for Bangladesh will be discussed during the next project preparation mission, tentatively scheduled for September 2021.

3. *Request for Financing:* For components 1 (BLPA) and 3 (MoC), it was agreed that Preliminary Detailed Project Proforma (PDPP) and Technical Assistance Project Proforma (TAPP) would be finalized by May 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively. A request for financing letter would subsequently be submitted to the WB. The letter would also specify that the proposed

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project would be part of the BBIN MPA Program. A request for financing has been received for Component 2.

4. *Project timeline:* The Project needs to be delivered to the WB's Board of Executive Directors in Financial Year 2022 to secure IDA-19 financing – two-thirds of which are expected from the Regional IDA window.

5. *Project Preparation:* To meet the project delivery deadline, BLPA and MOC will utilize existing resources under the Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project-1 (BRCP-1) to carry out project preparation studies, including feasibility studies, detailed design reports, technical studies, and, as needed, environment and social impact assessments. This will require the approval of Revised DPPs for BRCP-1 (BLPA) by May 31, 2021. NBR has requested the WB to provide Project Preparation Advance (PA), which will require the preparation of a Technical Assistance Project Proforma (TAPP) to generate a request for PA through ERD (target date June 30, 2021).

If you have any questions about the findings and recommendations contained in the Aide Memoire, please contact Mr. Erik Nora (Task Team Leader (TTL), enora@worldbank.org), Nusrat Nahid Babi (Co-TTL, nbabi@ifc.org, or Dilshad Sultan Dossani, Program Coordinator, ddossani@worldbank.org).

Sincerely,

Dandan Chen

Attachments: *Aide-Memoire*

cc:
Mr. Abu Hena Md. Rahmatul Muneem, Chairman, National Board of Revenue
Dr. Md. Zafar Uddin, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce
Mr. Mohammed Mezbah Uddin Chowdhury, Secretary, Ministry of Shipping
Mr. Abdul Baki, Additional Secretary, Economic Relations Division
Dr. Delwar Hossain, Deputy Secretary, Economic Relations Division
Ms. Syeda Masuma Khanam, Deputy Secretary, Economic Relations Division
Mr. Md. Hafizur Rahman, Director General, Ministry of Commerce, World Trade Organization Cell
Mr. K. M. Tariqul Islam, Chairman, Bangladesh Land Port Authority
Mr. Khondaker Md. Aminur Rahman, Project Director, National Board of Revenue
Mr. Md. Sarwar Alam, Project Director, Bangladesh Land Port Authority
Mr. Mijanur Rahman, Project Director, Ministry of Commerce
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Khullar, Executive Director for Bangladesh, World Bank
Mr. Mohammad Shafiul Alam, Alternate Executive Director for Bangladesh, World Bank
Mr. Rajeev Topno, Senior Advisor to the Executive Director, World Bank

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Mercy Tembon
Country Director, Bangladesh and Bhutan

January 20, 2021

Secretary Fatima Yasmin
Economic Relations Division
Ministry of Finance
Block 8, Room 3
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar
Agargaon, Dhaka

Dear Secretary Yasmin:

Reference: World Bank Financing for the Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project (BRTIP)

This is in reference to the letter (no. 09.00.0000.054.24.001.20.80) dated June 17, 2020 requesting financing for the proposed Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project (BRTIP): Customs Modernization, to be implemented by the National Board of Revenue (NBR).

I confirm that the World Bank would be pleased to provide financial support to the proposed project, subject to available International Development Association (IDA)-19 resources for Bangladesh.

We believe the proposed investments will contribute to regional integration objectives and will generate significant spillover benefits to Bangladesh's neighboring countries. As such, the World Bank team will explore possibilities of including the BRTIP as part of a broader World Bank-financed Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal (BBIN) trade and transport connectivity program. This would allow Bangladesh to benefit from additional concessional funding from the World Bank's Regional IDA window.

For further information, please contact Mr. Erik Nora at enora@worldbank.org or Ms. Dilshad Dossani at ddossani@worldbank.org.

Sincerely,

Mercy Tembon

cc: Mr. Abdul Baki, Additional Secretary, Economic Relations Division
Mr. Abu Hena Md Rahmatul Muneem, Chairman, National Board of Revenue
Mr. Khondaker Md. Aminur Rahman, Member, National Board of Revenue
Mr. K. M. Tariqul Islam, Chairman, Bangladesh Land Port Authority
Ms. Syeda Masuma Khanam, Deputy Secretary, Economic Relations Division
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Khullar, Executive Director for Bangladesh, The World Bank
Mr. Mohammad Shafiul Alam, Alternate Executive Director for Bangladesh, The World Bank
Mr. Ritesh Kumar Singh, Senior Advisor to Executive Director for Bangladesh, The World Bank

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BANGLADESH
Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal (BBIN) Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program - Bangladesh Phase 1

Project Preparation Mission
November 14 – December 13, 2021

Aide-Mémoire

I. INTRODCUTION

1. Over the period November 14 – December 13, 2021, a World Bank (WB) Team[1] carried out a hybrid (virtual/physical) Project Preparation mission for the proposed BBIN Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program - Bangladesh Phase 1. This *Aide-Mémoire* (AM) summarizes the discussions with the proposed project implementing agencies (IAs), namely Bangladesh Land Port Authorities (BLPA), National Board of Revenue (NBR), Ministry of Commerce (MoC) - WTO cell, and Roads and Highways Department (RHD).

2. The WB team wishes to express its appreciation for the constructive dialogue that it enjoyed with all parties. **Key findings and agreed actions are emboldened in the text and the project preparation timeline is summarized in Table 2.** This document is classified as a deliberative document as "Official Use Only" under the World Bank's Access to Information Policy, as agreed with counterparts. The list of agencies and persons met is included in Annex 1.

II. PROPOSED PROJECT DATA

Table 1: Project Data

Key Dates	
Government Request date	June 17, 2020
Appraisal Date	April 4, 2022 (Tentative)
Negotiations' date	May 2, 2022 (Tentative)
WB Board Approval date:	May 26, 2022
Financing, source & amount	
• Project cost: o IDA: US$745m est. (up to 2/3 from Regional IDA window) o Counterpart financing: TBD o Lending instrument: Investment Project Financing (IPF) is considered appropriate as the project development objectives, activities, and results have been defined. Performance-based conditions (IPF-PBCs) will be also be considered to place a stronger focus on project outcomes.	
Proposed PDO	
Development Objective is to develop efficient and resilient regional trade and transport in Bangladesh	
Proposed Components & Sub-components	

[1] Erik Nora (Sr. Operations Officer, TTL), Rusnat Nahid Babi (Associate Operations Officer, Co-TTL), Rajesh Rohatgi (Sr. Transport Specialist and Infrastructure Program Leader, Md Mokaddesul Hoque (Transport Specialist, Extended Term Consultant), Mustafizur Rahman (Sr. Procurement Specialist), Muneeza Mehmood Alam (Economist), Satya Prasad Sahu (Sr. Trade Facilitation Specialist), Hasib Ehsan Chowdhury (Financial Management Specialist), Josefo Tuyor (Lead Environmental Specialist), Kazi Mishan Chalana (Social Development Specialist), Iqbal Ahmed (Sr. Environmental Specialist), Asif M. Zamad (Environmental Consultant), Saman Esaba Zaman (Social Development Specialist), Habiba Jeba (Team Assistant), and Budget Rosabul Khasing (Short Term Associate)

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1. Land Port Development and Efficiency Improvement (BLPA) ~ US$250m
   1.1: Upgrading of Benapole, Burimari, and Bhomra land ports
   1.2: Development of Automated Border Management System
   1.3: Technical Assistance to enable contemporary trade facilitation practices

2. Customs Modernization (NBR) ~ US$170m
   2.1: Upgrading of Chattogram Custom House
   2.2: Upgrading of Dhaka Custom House (TBC)
   2.3: Development of Customs and Value Added Tax (VAT) Training Academy
   2.4. Technical assistance for tariff modernization and implementation of the phased-implementation plan of the proposed Bangladesh National Tariff Policy
   2.5 Technical assistance for Risk Management Commissionerate Feasibility and detailed design for proposed National Risk Targeting Center and proposed Bangladesh Single Window Commissionerate
   2.6 Feasibility, detailed design and upgrading of Benapole Custom House
   2.7 Technical assistance for Bonded Warehouse modernization

3. Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) Implementation (MoC) ~ US16m
   3.1: Strengthening of the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) and development and implementation of National Trade and Transport Facilitation Action Plan
   3.2: Development support for research and studies
   3.3: Formulation and implementation of National Tariff Policy
   3.4. Upgrading of the Bangladesh Trade Portal (BTP)
   3.5. Training programs on trade facilitation for women traders and entrepreneurs

4. Regional Connectivity Infrastructure (RHD) ~ US$300m
   4.1: Sylhet-Charkhai-Sheola-Sutarkandi Highway Improvement
   4.2: Technical Assistance for regional connectivity and policy development

III. KEY MISSION FINDINGS

3. **Regional Scope:** The project is part of the **BBIN Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation** Program, which provides a regional programmatic framework that responds to the multifaceted transport and trade facilitation challenges in the BBIN sub-region. The Program utilizes the Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) and will seek to address the main drivers of high cost of trade and transport, namely low levels of technology adoption in trade facilitation, inadequate transport and logistics infrastructure, and policy, regulatory, and procedural impediments that constrain the cross-border movement of freight. **As such, the project will benefit from additional concessional financing from the WB's Regional IDA window.**

4. **Financing requests:** Request for financing letters have been received for Components 1 and 2 (BLPA and NBR) to which the WB has responded favorably. RHD and MoC informed the WB team that the Preliminary Detailed Project Proforma (PDPP) and Technical Assistance Project Proposal (TAPP), respectively, have been finalized and will be submitted to the Planning Commission for approval. **The WB must receive the financing request letters from ERD by December 31, 2021.** The WB team asked that the letters specify that the projects will be part of the BBIN Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation MPA Program.

5. **Project timeline:** The WB team emphasized that the Project is scheduled to be presented for approval to the WB's Board on May 26, 2022. It is critical for the IAs to expedite key project preparation activities that will ensure DPP approvals by Planning Commission in April 2022 to facilitate negotiations by end-April 2022 and ECNEC approval by early May 2022.

IV. SUMMARY OF DICUSSIONS – BY COMPONENT (annex 3 for detailed project description)

6. **Component 1: Land Port Development and Efficiency Improvement:** It was confirmed that the project would support the development and modernization of the three largest land ports in Bangladesh, namely Benapole, Bhomra, and Burimari. Infrastructure development will be premised on digitalization, contact-free and paper-free processing and revised workflows and patterns of interaction between trade agencies and traders. This will be underpinned by more efficient, and digitized and automated border processes and cargo handling, which will be informed by an ongoing trust funded study on business process analysis and technical innovation. The project will adopt green and climate resilient construction, incorporating resilient norms for cyclones/flooding risks, and adopting energy and water efficient building standards.

7. Readiness: BLPA is utilizing resources from the Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project-I (BRCP-I) to carry out feasibility study/detailed design (FS/DD) reports, and environment and social impact assessment (ESIA) and other studies required under the Bank's Environment and Social Framework (ESF). Two separate consultancy firms have been recruited and mobilized. The component is on track for meeting the deadlines for disclosure of ESF studies (January 26, 2022) and DPP submission to the Planning Commission (PC) by March 31, 2022.

8. **Component 2: Customs Modernization:** The NBR and WB team agreed that the project would support the upgrading of the Custom House Chattogram, which handles 90 percent of Bangladesh's import and export declarations. The Custom House would be modernized in line with international good practice with strictly controlled designated areas for trader/customs official interactions and adopt green and climate resilient construction. The Bank team proposed a phased implementation of the Customs and VAT Training Academy at Chattogram, which will serve as the main training center for around 12,000 Customs officials. The first phase may include the main Academy building comprising of training classrooms, administration, conference rooms, computer lab, video gallery, etc. It was agreed the Project would support the development of an overall master plan for the Academy, following the World Customs Organization's Regional Customs Academy models. Additional financing can be considered during project implementation and would be contingent on an agency-wide vision to help institutionalize capacity building programs. NBR may also request the Bank to finance the development of Benapole Custom House and Dhaka Custom house at Dhaka Airport, subject to receiving clarifications related to land lease from the Civil Aviation Authority. This will be determined during the planned project preparation mission in January 2022.

9. The Customs component will also include comprehensive technical assistance to support NBR to (i) develop and implement a phased implementation plan for tariff rationalization, (ii) build capacity of the Risk Management Commissionerate (CRMC), and (iii) carry out feasibility and design studies for the National Risk Targeting Center (NRTC). The project may also support the establishment of the Commissionerate for the National Single Window (financed by BRCP).

10. Readiness: The feasibility study and conceptional design for the Chattogram Custom House and Chattogram Training Academy are under preparation and were discussed in detail during the mission. A final feasibility study will be completed by January 15, 2022 which will form the basis for the DPP which will be submitted to the PC by February 15, 2022. The REOI for the detail design would be issued in December (advanced procurement) to ensure the design firm is on board by Project effectiveness.

11. **Component 3: Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) Implementation:** The component will support the formulation and implementation of a National Tariff Policy aimed at reducing the overall level of tariffs and dispersion. It will be complemented by capacity building for simulation, revenue modeling and other statistical analysis. Bangladesh's implementation of the TFA will be supported through strengthening of the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC), development/implementation of National Trade and Transport Facilitation Action Plan, and the establishment of a Decision Support System for policy analysis, trade statistics and trade negotiations. It was agreed that the project will extend support to skills development for women traders. The program

design will reflect lessons learned from BRCP1 and ensure complementarities and avoiding overlap with other skill development programs in the country.

12. Readiness: A PTAPP has been developed and discussed with the Planning Commission. A revised PTAPP will be submitted by December 31, 2021, followed by financing request from ERD to the WB. The final TAPP will be submitted by March 31, 2022. ECNEC approval is not required for this component.

13. **Component 4: Regional Connectivity Infrastructure and technical assistance:** It was agreed with RHD that the project would upgrade the existing Sylhet - Charkhai - Sheola – Sutarkandi road. This road section connects Sheola Land Port (financed by BRCP1) at Sutarkandi with the Sylhet-Dhaka Highway (N2) which is part of Asian Highway 1 and 2. The project road section is part a strategic regional corridor, the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) corridor which extends from Kolkata, India to Kunming, China. Financing this road section would complement the WB's investments of Benapole, Bhomra and Sheola land ports (transit gateways of the BCIM), ADB's investments in the Dhaka-Sylhet road, and AIIB's investment in the Sylhet-Tamabil road.

14. The support for road infrastructure will be accompanied by technical assistance to help Bangladesh's preparedness and subsequently implementation of the Bangladesh-India-Nepal Motor Vehicle Agreement (MVA). This will entail, inter alia, developing standard operating procedures, ensuring regulatory alignment, provision of training and awareness programs (government and private sector), and assessment of infrastructure requirements along the MVA corridors. The component will also assess IT System requirements for the electronic issue of permits to authorized operators, tracking system, temporary admission compliance monitoring system, and associated middleware/API integration to connect and share data with other MVA signatories, etc. The project may also provide support to establish of regional connectivity secretariat and continuously provide support for organizing meetings, maps and information sharing within member countries.

15. Financing will also be extended to develop a pipeline of regional connectivity transport projects through the provision of feasibility studies, detailed design and environment and social studies. The focus will be on priority transport corridors not captured under the SASEC umbrella. A comprehensive trade gateway connectivity assessment will be conducted to improve congested and less developed road sections towards ports, rail, inland water terminals, international borders, etc. It will be explored if potential corridors can be developed as greenfield expressways to facilitate trade.

16. Readiness: The draft feasibility study, detailed design report, and environment and social impact assessment for Sylhet-Charkhai-Sheola-Sutarkandi have been completed (October 2021) under an ADB-financed Technical Assistance project. A draft PDPP has been prepared and will be submitted to PC. The Bank team highlighted that the financing request must be received from ERD by December 31, 2021. The ESIA will be updated to meet ESF requirements and disclosed by January 26, 2022.

V. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS:

17. The Bank's environment and social specialists (including Lead Environment Specialist) visited Bhomra and Benapole Land Ports to assess the E&S impacts and risks. The anticipated land to be acquired at the three proposed land ports are: 25 acres at Burimari (20 acres are government-owned land), 40 acres at Bhomra, and 50 acres at Benapole. Bhomra land port also includes an additional 10 acres of land which is carried over from the ongoing BRCP1, for which the overall acquisition process has been already initiated and will be completed under the new project. The land acquisition and resettlement impact at Bhomra will involve substantial number of standing structures comprising commercial and residential buildings and squatters. The land to be acquired at Benapole and Burimari is mostly vacant, although some structures and the presence of informal occupants are expected at both locations.

18. No land acquisition is expected under the NBR component. The construction of the Custom House and Training Academy at Chattogram are on government-owned land. However, the presence of informal occupants cannot be ruled out.

19. The Sylhet-Charkhai-Sheola-Sutarkandi road has been classified as "Category B" in accordance with ADB Safeguard policy since it is anticipated that there would be significant adverse environmental impacts. With the current design of the road, a total of 311 acres of land will need to be acquired, of more than half are agricultural land. About 31 acres of homesteads with residential structures, and 26 acres of land with commercial/business structures will also need to be acquired. However, the scale of land acquisition is expected to diminish significantly following a forthcoming design review.

20. The respective teams of E&S consultants of BLPA, NBR, and RHD have been mobilized. A combination of framework documents and site specific ESIA and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), and potentially a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), will be adopted based on the sub-projects' readiness. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Environment and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), etc. will be common for the entire project. The documents will be prepared jointly by BLPA, NBR, MOC, and RHD with the specific processes and requirements for each IA clearly spelled out.

21. The site specific ESIA and ESMP for the Burimari land port will be prepared by the E&S consultancy firm recruited by BLPA. The ESIA and ESMP for the Chittagong Custom House and Training Academy will be prepared by the NBR designated specialists with support from individual consultants. The draft ESMF and the ESIA and ESMP for the above-mentioned facilities will be prepared and shared with Bank for review by December 31, 2021. For the Sylhet-Charkhai-Sheola-Sutarkandi Road, the recently completed ESIA and Resettlement Plan (RP) prepared under ADB safeguard policies will be updated to meet the requirements of the ESF by the E&S specialist in the RHD Technical Services Wing with support from individual consultants.

22. The following three documents need to be disclosed by January 26, 2022 to comply with the Pelosi requirement, which is 120 days prior to the World Bank's Board approval: (i) ESMF, (ii) ESIA/ESMP for Burimari Land Port, and (iii) ESIA/ESMP Sylhet-Charkhai-Sheola-Sutarkandi Road. The remaining ESF documents will be finalized prior to Appraisal (April 15, 2022)

23. The E&S risk classification is High, which is primarily due to the potential risks and impacts from land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, particularly at Bhomra land port and Sylhet-Charkhai-Sheola-Sutarkandi road. The environment risk is Substantial.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

24. The Project will be implemented by the BLPA, NBR, MoC - WTO cell, and RHD. All IAs have experience in implementing WB projects. It is proposed that the PIUs established under BRCP-I will be retained and strengthened to oversee the day-to-day implementation project preparation and implementation. The PIUs will be headed by full-time Project directors and have other necessary number of other full-time GoB officials- Deputy Project Directors, Project Managers/Assistant Project Directors. Full-time is understood having no other official responsibilities; however, it is understood that the Government may assign additional responsibilities (e.g., member of a special purpose committee) for a limited time. The PIUs will be staffed with full-time technical experts and specialists in, inter alia, project management, procurement, financial management, environmental, health and social aspects, etc. The provision of a Project Implementation Services Consultant will also be considered.

25. Given the absence of an engineering department in NBR, the Bank team discussed with NBR that the Bangladesh Public Works Department (PWD), or other government agency with similar

capacity, would implement the civil works under the component. This would entail PWD (or other agency) becoming an implementing agency with its separate Designated Account. It is expected that an MOU would be signed by NBR and PWD (or other agency) to govern the activities to be carried out by each agency, and to specify the terms and responsibilities. This would follow the precedence set under the World Bank-financed Sustainable Forests and Livelihoods (SUFAL) Project.

26. It is proposed that a Project Coordination Committee (PCC) - comprising of the Project Directors for each component - will be established to provide strategic and policy direction, review implementation progress, recommendation for fund disbursement and facilitate the coordination of project activities. The PCC will report on progress to the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) which will serve as the project steering committee, as well as the Heads of the respective implementing agencies. It was agreed with ERD and IAs that a workshop on project coordination would be organized during the planned January preparation mission.

VII. PROCUREMENT:

27. The Bank team conducted an initial assessment of the scope for procurement under the different components. More than 90 percent of the procurement value is linked to infrastructure development. BLPA has identified two main categories of activities for procurement (i) Development of Benapole, Burimari, and Bhomra land ports, and (ii) Automation of Border Management System. BLPA is implementing similar type complex activities under BRCP1 where land port development and modernization of surveillance system contracts are being implemented. BLPA has demonstrated in-house engineering and procurement capacity to handle infrastructure contracts. The key procurement readiness risk is land acquisition which needs to be substantially complete prior to bid invitation of works packages. As noted in previous section, PWD (or other similar agency) would be included as implementing agency – and thus responsible for the procurement for the civil works under the component 2 (NBR), which is aligned with the GoB's 'allocation of business" for infrastructure development. The project will also include large works packages for RHD which is currently under discussion. It was agreed that IAs would share the draft project procurement strategy document (PPSD) by January 15, 2022.

VIII. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

28. It was agreed that the respective IAs need to identify focal persons for the Financial Management assessment. The following information should be made available to the Bank team: Current practices of Budgeting, Accounting, Reporting, Internal Control, Fund Flow and Auditing. Additional information on Financial Authorization processes, Books of Accounts maintained, existing Banking Arrangement, Internal Audit practices, existence of Audit Committee.

IX. PROJECT TIMELINE

29. The details of the key next steps, including by whom and by when, are provided in the following table.

Table 2: Project preparation

	Actions	Responsibility	Timeline
Procurement			
1.	Recruitment of feasibility and design firm	BLPA	Complete
2.	Recruitment of ESIA firm	BLPA	Complete
3.	REOI issued for feasibility and design firm	NBR	January
4.	First draft PPSD	BLPA, NBR, RHD, and MOC	January 15, 2022
Safeguards			

5.	Draft ESIA and ESMP for the Burimari land port submitted to WB	BLPA	December 31, 2021
6.	Draft ESMF submitted to WB	BLPA, NBR, MOC, RHD	December 31, 2021
7.	Draft Updated ESIA and ESMP for Sylhet Charkhai-Sheola-Sutarkandi submitted to WB	RHD	December 31, 2021
8.	ESIAs/ESMPs and ESMF disclosed (Pelosi deadline)	BLPA, NBR, RHD, MOC	January 26, 2022
9.	Draft ESCP, LMP, GBVMP, SEP Completed and Disclosed	BLPA, NBR, MOC, RHD	April 1, 2022
DPP/TAPP			
10.	Land Port DPP submission to the PC	BLPA	March 31, 2022
11.	Custom DPP submission to the PC	NBR/PWD	February 15, 2022
12.	Road DPP submission to the PC	RHD	March 31, 2022
13.	TAPP submitted to the PC	MOC	March 31, 2022

ANNEX 1: LIST OF PERSONS MET

Economic Relations Division (ERD)

- Mr. Abdul Baki, Additional Secretary, ERD
- Dr. Delwar Hossain, Deputy Secretary, ERD

Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA)

- Mr. Md. Sarwar Alam, Project Director (Joint Secretary), BRCP-1; BLPA
- Mr. Md. Hasan Ali, Deputy Project Director (BRCP-1) & Superintending Engineer, BLPA
- Mr. Harunor Rashid, Environmental Specialist, PIU, BRCP-1
- Mr. S. M. Wazed Ali, Senior Procurement Consultant (National), PIU, BRCP-1
- Mr. Monowar Hossain, Financial Management Specialist, PIU, BRCP-1

Ministry of Commerce (MoC)

- Mr. Md. Hafizur Rahman - Director General, MOC WTO Cell
- Mr. Mijanur Rahman, Project Director, MoC
- Mr. Sirajul Islam, Financial Management MOC Expert,
- Dr. Munir Chowdhury, National Trade Expert
- Mr. Makshudul A. M. Mondal, Focal Person Coordinator
- Mr. Tipu Sultan, Data Management Consultant
- Dr. M Shahab Uddin, Project Manager

National Board of Revenue (NBR)

- Mr. Khandoker Muhammad Aminur Rahman, Member Grade 1, Customs Export, Bond and IT
- Mr. Syed Golam Kibria, Member Grade 1, Customs Policy and ICT
- Ms. Zakia Sultana, Member Customs Audit, Modernization and International Trade
- Mr. Md. Mahbubuzzaman, Director General, Customs VAT and Excise Training Academy
- Mr. Anwar Hossain, DG, Research and Statistics Wing & Team Leader for BRTIP DPP Committee
- Mr. M Fyzur Rahman, Commissioner, Dhaka Custom House
- Mr. Kazi Mustafizur Rahman, Commissioner, Customs Bond Commissionerate, Dhaka
- Mr. AKM Mahbubur Rahman, Commissioner, Customs Bond Commissionerate, Chattogram
- Mr. Md. Shafiuddin, Additional Commissioner, Custom House Chattogram
- Mr. AKM Nurul Huda Azad, First Secretary, Customs Policy and ICT
- Mr. Md. Mahmudul Hasan, Additional Director General, Customs VAT and Excise Training Academy
- Mr. Mia Md. Abu Obaida, First Secretary, Customs Export and Bond
- Mr. Muhammad Safiur Rahaman, First Secretary, Customs Modernization and International Trade
- Mr. Shahiduzzaman Sarkar, Second Secretary (Customs)
- Mr. Md. Mahbub Hasan, Joint Director General, Customs VAT and Excise Training Academy
- Dr. Nahida Faridi, Member of the DPP Committee
- Mr. Sanuwarul Kabir, Deputy Commissioner, Dhaka Custom House, Member of the DPP Committee
- Mr. Razvee Ahmed,
- Mr. Moshiur Rahman Mondol, Second Secretary, Customs Export and Bond
- Mr. Raquibul Hasan, SecondSecretary, Customs Valuation and DPP Committee Member Secretary
- Mr. Mohd. Parvez Reza Chowdhury, Second Secretary, Customs Policy and Budget
- Mr. Md. Salahuddin Rizvee, Deputy Commissioner, Custom House Chattogram

Roads and Highways Department (RHD)

- Mr. A.K.M. Manir Hossain Pathan, Additional Chief Engineer, Planning and Maintenance
- Dr. Abdullah Al Mamun, Additional Chief Engineer, Technical Services Wing
- Reaz Ahmad Jaber, Project Director, Technical Assistance for Road Transport Connectivity Improvement Project Preparatory Facility
- Utpal Samanta, Superintending Engineer, Sylhet Circle
- Faeg Ahammad, Executive Engineer, Technical Assistance for Road Transport Connectivity Improvement Project Preparatory Facility

Public Works Department (PWD)

- Mr. Md. Saiyed Mahbub Morshed, Superintendent Engineer, PWD, Monitoring and Audit Circle

Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism

- Mr. Sukesh Kumar Sarker, Additional Secretary, Planning, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism
- Mr. Nafiul Hasan, Joint Secretary, CA, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism
- Member (Security), Civil Aviation Authority, Bangladesh
- Mr. Md. Abdul Malek, Chief Engineer, Civil Aviation Authority, Bangladesh
- Mr. A. K. M. Maksudul Islam, Project Director, 3rd Terminal Construction Project
- Executive Director, HSIA, Dhaka
- Deputy Secretary (Planning)
- Deputy Secretary (Planning-I).

ANNEX 1: Detailed Project Description

COMPONENT 1: Land Port Development and Border Management Improvement (BLPA)

1.1: Upgrading of Benapole, Burimari, and Bhomra land ports

30. This sub-component will support the upgrading of infrastructure facilities of Benapole, Bhomra, and Burimari land ports, which are critical for trade with India and with Bhutan and Nepal. Infrastructure modernization will be premised on digitalization, contact-free and paper-free processing. The project will seek to ensure a holistic development of the land ports, underpinned by enhanced border agency collaboration and coordination (including with India) and improved border management.

- *Benapole-Petrapole* is the largest land border crossing in South Asia in terms of freight traffic and value of goods. It handles about 80 percent of the total trade with India through land routes. The modernization of the land port would reduce congestion and enhance capacity of truck flows from India at Petrapole Integrated Check Post (ICP). Currently, the Petrapole ICP has the capacity to handle 700-750 export trucks but clears only 370 trucks as the present infrastructure, systems, and processes at Benapole does not match the facilities of its Indian counterpart. Area to be developed amount to 50 acres.

- *Bhomra-Ghojadanga* is the second largest land port between in Bangladesh and India. The Land Port has seen increasing demand due to congestion at Benapole-Petrapole. Demand is expected to increase with completion of the Padma Multipurpose Bridge as Bhomra is on shortest route from Kolkata to Dhaka. Traffic forecast indicates future annual growth of 8 percent. Traffic demand for trucks is forecasted at 1,650 per day by 2030, more than double to current from current traffic.

- *Burimari Land Port* is unable to meet increasing freight flows, leading to congestion and delays in border crossing time. Burimari-Changrabandha is the designated land port for trade to and from Bhutan.

31. The Land Port Authority of India (LPAI) has an approved plan for developing ICPs at Ghojadanga and Changrabandha. The Petrapole ICP is completed and fully operational. The WB team stressed the importance of coordination with LPAI will be critical, and that the WB would facilitate a regional dialogue to optimize cross-border management of land ports.

1.2: Development of Automated Border Management System (US$15m est.)

32. This sub-component will support the development of a new multi-agency Automated Border Management System platform aimed at increasing visibility of the trade chain, reduce costs and unnecessary interactions with cargo shipments. This automated system is especially relevant in the context of COVID-19 where it has become imperative to reduce face to face interactions and reduce manual processes. It will seek to improve processes by BLPA and other border management partners that fall within and, outside of the regulatory requirements. For example, effective administrative and operational processes by BLPA, such as cargo handling, storage, tariff calculation, and levy payment procedures, while not related to regulatory obligations, also contribute to the overall efficiency of cross border trade flows. Thus, modernizing both regulatory and non-regulatory processes, automating them and subsequently, looking for opportunities to share valuable data amongst border management partners (including with India) will contribute to trade flow efficiencies and trade chain health and security. The WB is currently undertaking a study (pre-feasibility level analysis) on border process optimization which will also propose options for automated and integrated border management systems, including the possible use of Commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) solutions and purpose-built systems.

1.3: Technical Assistance to enable contemporary trade facilitation practices

33. This sub-component will finance long term master plans, feasibility design studies and environmental and social safeguard studies for priority land ports that will be considered for financing in subsequent MPA phases (e.g. Banglabandha, Hili, Sonahat, Bilonia, Tamabil, Bholaganj, Darshana and other land ports). Support will also be provided to build capacity of BLPA staff in modern border management practices.

COMPONENT 2: Customs Modernization (NBR)

2.1: Upgrading of Custom Infrastructure

34. This sub-component will support the upgrading of physical facilities at the Chattogram Customs House, which manages 90 percent of Bangladesh's import and export declarations (13,000 per day), servicing more than 7,000 traders per day. Rapidly growing trade volumes have over-burdened the existing facilities that were initially constructed in 1920. The Custom House would be modernized in line with international good practice with strictly controlled designated areas for trader/customs official interactions. The designs would reflect COVID-19 protocols aimed at reducing face to face interactions. Additional customs houses (e.g. Custom House, Dhaka at Kurmitola, subject to the clearance from Civil Aviation Authority Bangladesh) to be upgraded may be considered, subject to requests from GoB.

2.2: Development of Customs and Value Added Tax (VAT) Training Academy

35. This sub-component will support the development of a state-of-the-art Training Academy to help institutionalize NBR's capacity building programs and allow development of e-Training modules and planned courses for continuous Human Resource Development.

2.4. Technical assistance for tariff modernization

36. This sub-component will support NBR to develop and implement phased implementation plan for tariff rationalization, seeking to reduce overall level of tariffs and dispersion as per the vision set out by the GoB in its 8th FYP and proposed Bangladesh National Tariff Policy (to be prepared by MoC). This will lead to preparation and implementation of a prioritization plan for tariff rationalization and implementation by NBR. The phased implementation plan will take into consideration export diversification, sector competitiveness, job creation, investment, Least Development Country (LDC) graduation and economic recovery from COVID 19. Crafting such tariff rationalization plan requires significant capacity improvement in simulation, revenue modeling and other statistical analysis which will be supported through this sub-component.

2.5 Technical assistance for Risk Management Commissionerate, Feasibility and detailed design for proposed National Risk Targeting Center and TA for proposed Bangladesh Single Window Commissionerate

37. This sub-component will build on the reform momentum in Risk Management supported through BRCP1, Jobs DPC Series of the Bank and IFC advisory project TraCED (602137). The activities will cover: A. Capacity Building - A competency based human resource strategy and succession plan will be required to ensure that the CRMC is appropriately staffed to carry out a full range of duties. This will include development of e-learning modules as well as Training of Trainers (ToT) for continuous capacity development program. There will be provisions for learning from benchmark countries as well. B. Detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the CRMC including the work functions and coordination with local risk management units to support operationalization. C. Feasibility and detailed design of proposed National Risk Targeting Center with SOP for coordinated border management. For NSW Commissionerate, TA will be provided for stakeholder consultation, visioning, development of organogram, job description, roles and functions of officials as well as SOP for such collaborative border management/platform to sustain Bangladesh Single Window.

2.7 Technical assistance for Bonded Warehouse modernization

39. The key focus of this sub-component will be to support NBR in streamlining Bonded Warehouse Policy and regulations for bond license, renewal, management, audit and reconciliation removing the disparities between Ready Made Garments and non-RMG sectors It may also support change management for Customs Bond Management System (CBMS), proposed automation of Duty Drawback and Exemption Office and addressing reconciliation challenges.

COMPONENT 3: Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) Implementation (MoC)

3.1: Strengthening of the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) and development/implementation of National Trade and Transport Facilitation Action Plan

37. This sub-component will support establishing the NTFC Secretariat and the development and implementation of National Trade and Transport Facilitation Action Plan. The NTFC will serve as the primary trade and transport coordination mechanism in Bangladesh and will serve the functions as envisioned in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). The formation of the NTFC Secretariat will be critical for supervising and monitoring the TFA implementation of the trade related agencies.

38. To deliver its mandate as the focal agency for TFA implementation, the MoC will develop and periodically update the Road Map of TFA implementation of trade related bodies and develop an Action Plan Matrix. This activity will require the close involvement of NBR as Bangladesh Customs is directly involved in implementing 36 out of 37 measures under the TFA. The sub-component will also support studies and review of trade policy, acts, rules, bilateral agreements, and capacity development programs of related border clearance agencies on TFA measures, e.g. Risk Management, Appeal Procedure, Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), etc. The capacity development program will be informed by a skills assessment to be carried out under BRCPL.

3.2 Development of Decision Support System for policy analysis, trade statistics and trade negotiations

39. This sub-component will support a Decision Support System that will provide policy analysis, market research and trade statistics to support the MoC's mandate in implementing trade policy including negotiating various trade agreements. This incorporates the establishment of an institutional architecture, ICT connectivity and associated skills and capacity building needs.

3.3: Formulation and implementation of National Tariff Policy

40. This sub-component will support the formulation a National Tariff Policy. A concept note is being prepared with support from IFC Advisory in this regard. Necessary capacity building of officials will also be carried out for subsequent policy updating and amendments to the policy.

3.4. Upgrading of the Bangladesh Trade Portal (BTP)

41. This sub-component will support the enhancement of the Bangladesh Trade Portal, which is a key element for the successful functioning of National Trade Single Window.

3.5. Training programs on trade facilitation for women traders and entrepreneurs

42. This sub-component will seek to empower women traders and entrepreneurs and support their integration into national, regional and global markets through capacity building in capacity building in

trade related regulatory issues. This activity will reflect emerging from pilot programs undertaken under BRCPI.

Component 4: Regional Connectivity Infrastructure (RHD) – US$300m

4.1: Sylhet-Charkhai-Sheola-Sutarkandi Highway Improvement

43. This sub-component will upgrade the existing Sylhet - Charkhai - Sheola – Sutarkandi road. This road section connects Sheola Land Port (financed by BRCPI) at Sutarkandi with the Sylhet-Dhaka Highway (N2) which is part of Asian Highway 1 and 2. The project road section is part a strategic regional corridor, the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) corridor which extends from (Kolkata, India to Kunming, China). Financing this road section would complement the WB's investments of Benapole, Bhomra and Sheola land ports (transit gateways of the BCIM), ADB's investments in the Dhaka-Sylhet road, and AIIB's investment in the Sylhet-Tamabil road.

4.2: Technical Assistance for regional connectivity and policy development

44. This sub-component provide technical assistance to help Bangladesh's preparedness and subsequently implementation of the Bangladesh-India-Nepal Motor Vehicle Agreement (MVA). This will entail, inter alia, developing standard operating procedures, ensuring regulatory alignment, provision of training and awareness programs (government and private sector), and assessment of infrastructure requirements along the MVA corridors. The component will also assess IT System requirements for the electronic issue of permits to authorized operators, tracking system, temporary admission compliance monitoring system, and associated middleware/API integration to connect and share data with other MVA signatories, etc. The project may also provide support to establish of regional connectivity secretariat and continuously provide support for organizing meetings, maps and information sharing within member countries.

45. Financing will also be extended to develop a pipeline of regional connectivity transport projects through the provision of feasibility studies, detailed design and environment and social studies. The focus will be on priority transport corridors not captured under the SASEC umbrella. A comprehensive trade gateway connectivity assessment will be conducted to improve congested and less developed road sections towards ports, rail, inland water terminals, international borders, etc. It will be explored if potential corridors can be developed as greenfield expressways to facilitate trade.

BANGLADESH
Regional Trade and Investment Project (BRTIP)[1]
Project Identification Mission
April 1 - April 29, 2021

Aide-Mémoire

I. INTRODCUTION

1. Over the period April 1 - April 29, 2021, a World Bank (WB) Team[2] carried out a virtual Project Identification mission for the proposed Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project (BRTIP). This *Aide-Mémoire* (AM) summarizes the discussions with the proposed project implementing agencies (IAs), namely Bangladesh Land Port Authorities (BLPA), National Board of Revenue (NBR), and Ministry of Commerce (MoC) - WTO cell. The WB team also held initial discussions with the Roads and Highways Department (RHD) on regional road connectivity and last mile and hinterland connectivity.

2. The WB team wishes to express its appreciation for the constructive dialogue that it enjoyed with all parties. **Key findings and agreed actions are emboldened in the text and the project preparation timeline is summarized in Table 2.** This document will be classified as "public" in line with the World WB's Access to Information policy, as agreed during the wrap-up meeting on April 29, 2021, chaired by Mr. Abdul Baki, Additional Secretary, Additional Secretary ERD.

II. PROPOSED PROJECT DATA

Table 1: Project Data

Key Dates	
Government Request date	June 17, 2020
Appraisal Date	TBD
Negotiations date	TBD
WB Board Approval date:	May 26, 2021 (Est)
Financing, source & amount	
• Project cost: o IDA: US$600m est. (2/3 from Regional IDA window) o Counterpart financing: TBD o Lending instrument: Investment Project Financing (IPF) is considered appropriate as the project development objectives, activities, and results have been defined. Performance-based conditions (IPF-PBCs) will be also be considered to place a stronger focus on project outcomes.	
Proposed PDO	
The proposed Development Objective is to improve the conditions for trade in Bangladesh by augmenting infrastructure, technology and processes that are prime enablers for transport and trade facilitation.	
Proposed Components & Sub-components	

[1] Title of the Project is as per Financing Request and is likely to change

[2] Erik Nora (Sr. Operations Officer, TTL), Rajesh Rohatgi, (Sr. Transport Specialist and Infrastructure Program Leader), Nusrat Nahid Babi (Associate Operations Officer, Co-TTL), Dilshad Sultan Dossani (Program Coordinator), Mustafizur Rahman (Sr. Procurement Specialist), Moneeza Mehmood Alam (Economist), Satya Prasad Sahu (Sr. Trade Facilitation Specialist), Hasib Ehsan Chowdhury (Financial Management Specialist), Kazi Bishan Chakma (Social Development Specialist), Iqbal Ahmed (Sr. Environmental Specialist), Asif Al Zaman (Environmental Consultant), Sanzan Kabir Zaman (Social Development Specialist), Habiba Ieba (Team Assistant) and Rosalind Rosario (Short Term Associate)

1. Land Port Development and Efficiency Improvement (BLPA)
   1.1: Upgrading of Benapole, Burimari, and Bhomra land ports
   1.2: Development of Automated Border Management System
   1.3: Technical Assistance to enable contemporary trade facilitation practices

2. Customs Modernization (NBR)
   2.1: Upgrading of Chattogram Custom House
   2.2: Development of Customs and Value Added Tax (VAT) Training Academy
   2.3: Development of Integrated Targeting and Operations Center (ITOC),
   2.4. Technical assistance for tariff modernization and implementation of the phased-implementation plan of the proposed Bangladesh National Tariff Policy

3. Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) Implementation (MoC)
   3.1: Strengthening of the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) and development and implementation of National Trade and Transport Facilitation Action Plan
   3.2 Development of Decision Support System for policy analysis, trade statistics and trade negotiations
   3.3: Formulation and implementation of National Tariff Policy
   3.4. Upgrading of the Bangladesh Trade Portal (BTP)
   3.5. Training programs on trade facilitation for women traders and entrepreneurs

4. Last Mile Connectivity Infrastructure (TBD)

III. KEY MISSION FINDINGS

3. **Project scope and ambition:** It was agreed that the proposed project would support the provision of trade-enabling infrastructure, digitization and automation of trade systems, streamlining of procedures and documentary requirements, and technical assistance supporting the adoption of modern approaches to border management and trade facilitation (detailed project description in IV). The WB team stressed that this project requires a **strong results/outcome orientation that ensures the achievement of reduced border crossing times, which is key to lowering the cost of trade and transport.** The WB team emphasized that while enhancing infrastructure capacity is integral to efficient border management, the project's support for the implementation of efficient, digitized, and automated border processes and cargo handling is of equal importance.

4. **Request for Financing:** The Request for financing has been received for Component 2 (NBR) to which the WB responded positively on January 20, 2021. BLPA informed the WB team that the Preliminary Detailed Project Proforma (PDPP) is under development and will be submitted to the Planning Commission for approval, after which a formal request for financing will be transmitted to the WB from the Economic Relations Division (**Target date May 31, 2021**). MOC will prepare a Technical Assistance Project Proforma (TAPP) and submit to Planning Commission for approval (**Target date June 30, 2021.**

5. **Project timeline (table 3):** The WB team emphasized that the Project needs to be delivered to the WB's Board by June 2022. As such, it will be critical for the IAs to immediately initiate key project preparation activities that will ensure DPP approvals by Planning Commission by February/March 2022 and ECNEC by May2022.

6. **Project preparation studies:** It was agreed that BLPA would utilize existing resources under the Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project-1 (BRCP-1) to carry out project preparation studies,

including feasibility studies, detailed design reports, and environment and social impact assessments for the infrastructure components. BRCP-1 would also finance other preparatory studies, including training programs on trade facilitation for women traders and entrepreneurs. NBR and WB team agreed that a Project Preparation Advance (PA) from the WB would be explored to finance preparation studies. The WB requested NRB to prepare a TAPP in order to generate a request for PA through ERD.

7. The WB team also requested the IAs to utilize existing expertise in the BRCP-1 PIUs (i.e. safeguards, procurement, financial management, etc.) to advance preparatory activities. BLPA agreed to expedite the approval of Revised BRCP-1 DPPs before May 31, 2021. It was further agreed that BLPA and NBR would initiate the procurement of feasibility and detail design consultants for infrastructure works by May 31, 2021 and July 15, 2021, respectively.

8. **Regional BBIN Transport and Trade Facilitation Program:** The WB team highlighted that the investments under the proposed project will contribute to regional integration objectives and generate significant spill-over effects to Bangladesh's neighboring countries. As such, the WB team is seeking to embed the proposed project as part of a broader WB-financed Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal (BBIN) Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation program. **This would enable Bangladesh to benefit from additional concessional funding from the WB's Regional IDA window.**

9. The WB is proposing to design the program using the **Multi-phase Programmatic Approach** (MPA), which will allow for a phased approach over a 10-12-year period. The program will be anchored in three programmatic pillars that will be common across countries: (i) Adoption and Implementation of Digital Automated Systems to facilitate trade; (ii) Regional Transport & Trade enabling Infrastructure; and (iii) Regulatory/procedural reforms and capacity support. The program will comprise of a series of linked transport and trade facilitation projects contributing to the same regional connectivity objective of reducing trade and transport cost. Projects will be sequenced in overlapping phases, and Bangladesh can have several projects within the MPA Program. To move forward with the proposed program, **the WB needs a letter from ERD that specifies that the proposed project will be part of the BBIN MPA program.**

IV. DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

COMPONENT 1: Land Port Development and Border Management Improvement (BLPA)

1.1: Upgrading of Benapole, Burimari, and Bhomra land ports

10. This sub-component will support the upgrading of infrastructure facilities of Benapole, Bhomra, and Burimari land ports, which are critical for trade with India and with Bhutan and Nepal. Infrastructure modernization will be premised on digitalization, contact-free and paper-free processing. The project will seek to ensure a holistic development of the land ports, underpinned by enhanced border agency collaboration and coordination (including with India) and improved border management.

- *Benapole-Petrapole* is the largest land border crossing in South Asia in terms of freight traffic and value of goods. It handles about 80 percent of the total trade with India through land routes. The modernization of the land port would reduce congestion and enhance capacity of truck flows from India at Petrapole Integrated Check Post (ICP). Currently, the Petrapole ICP has the capacity to handle 700-750 export trucks but clears only 370 trucks as the present infrastructure, systems, and processes at Benapole does not match the facilities of its Indian counterpart. Area to be developed amount to 175 acres.

- *Bhomra-Ghojadanga* is the second largest land port between in Bangladesh and India. The Land Port has seen increasing demand due to congestion at Benapole-Petrapole. Demand is expected to increase with completion of the Padma Multipurpose Bridge as Bhomra is on shortest route from Kolkata to Dhaka. Traffic forecast indicates future annual growth of 8 percent. Traffic demand for trucks is forecasted at 1,650 per day by 2030, more than double to current from current traffic. The Project would support the 2nd of a three-phase modernization plan for Bhomra. The first phase is being financed by the BRCP-1.

- *Burimari Land Port* is unable to meet increasing freight flows, leading to congestion and delays in border crossing time. Burimari-Changrabandha is the designated land port for trade to and from Bhutan.

11. The Land Port Authority of India (LPAI) has an approved plan for developing ICPs at Ghojadanga and Changrabandha. The Petrapole ICP is completed and fully operational. The WB team stressed the importance of coordination with LPAI will be critical, and that the WB would facilitate a regional dialogue to optimize cross-border management of land ports.

1.2: Development of Automated Border Management System (US$15m est.)

12. This sub-component will support the development of a new multi-agency Automated Border Management System platform aimed at increasing visibility of the trade chain, reduce costs and unnecessary interactions with cargo shipments. This automated system is especially relevant in the context of COVID-19 where it has become imperative to reduce face to face interactions and reduce manual processes. It will seek to improve processes by BLPA and other border management partners that fall within and, outside of the regulatory requirements. For example, effective administrative and operational processes by BLPA, such as cargo handling, storage, tariff calculation, and levy payment procedures, while not related to regulatory obligations, also contribute to the overall efficiency of cross border trade flows. Thus, modernizing both regulatory and non-regulatory processes, automating them and subsequently, looking for opportunities to share valuable data amongst border management partners (including with India) will contribute to trade flow efficiencies and trade chain health and security. The WB is currently undertaking a study (pre-feasibility level analysis) on border process optimization which will also propose options for automated and integrated border management systems, including the possible use of Commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) solutions and purpose-built systems.

1.3: Technical Assistance to enable contemporary trade facilitation practices

13. This sub-component will finance long term master plans, feasibility design studies and environmental and social safeguard studies for priority land ports that will be considered for financing in subsequent MPA phases (e.g. Banglabandha, Hili, Sonahat, Bilonia, Tamabil, Bholaganj, Darshana and other land ports). Support will also be provided to build capacity of BLPA staff in modern border management practices.

COMPONENT 2: Customs Modernization (NBR)

2.1: Upgrading of Custom Infrastructure

14. This sub-component will support the upgrading of physical facilities at the Chattogram Customs House, which manages 90 percent of Bangladesh's import and export declarations (13,000 per day), servicing more than 7,000 traders per day. Rapidly growing trade volumes have over-

burdened the existing facilities that were initially constructed in 1920. The Custom House would be modernized in line with international good practice with strictly controlled designated areas for trader/customs official interactions. The designs would reflect COVID-19 protocols aimed at reducing face to face interactions. Additional customs houses (e.g. Custom House, Dhaka at Kurmitola, subject to the clearance from Civil Aviation Authority Bangladesh) to be upgraded may be considered, subject to requests from GoB.

2.2: Development of Customs and Value Added Tax (VAT) Training Academy

15. This sub-component will support the development of a state-of-the-art Training Academy to help institutionalize NBR's capacity building programs and allow development of e-Training modules and planned courses for continuous Human Resource Development.

2.3: Development of Integrated Targeting and Operations Center (ITOC)

16. This sub-component will support the establishment of a centralized targeting operations center to enable contemporary risk-based decisions. The ITOC will house ICT platforms for NSW, Automated Risk Management System (ARMS) and other automated systems as required. The ITOC will include modern personnel space and will be properly equipped to support operational functions. The ITOC will serve as a headquarters area for the NBR's Customs Risk Management Commissionerate responsible for risk management for cross border cargo movements. All cargo shipments in ASYCUDA World will be risk assessed by a central team at the ITOC for all Revenue and Security threats, supported by an ARMS (currently under procurement). ITOC personnel will make decisions about the shipments that should be examined, or facilitated, based on the automated risk indicators and profiles. The local Customs Houses and LCS's will carry out the inspection functions based on the ITOC decisions.

2.4. Technical assistance for tariff modernization

17. This sub-component will support NBR to develop and implement phased implementation plan for tariff rationalization, seeking to reduce overall level of tariffs and dispersion as per the vision set out by the GoB in its 8th FYP and proposed Bangladesh National Tariff Policy (to be prepared by MoC). This will lead to preparation and implementation of a prioritization plan for tariff rationalization and implementation by NBR. The phased implementation plan will take into consideration export diversification, sector competitiveness, job creation, investment, Least Development Country (LDC) graduation and economic recovery from COVID 19. Crafting such tariff rationalization plan requires significant capacity improvement in simulation, revenue modeling and other statistical analysis which will be supported through this sub-component.

COMPONENT 3: Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) Implementation (MoC)

3.1: Strengthening of the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) and development/implementation of National Trade and Transport Facilitation Action Plan

18. This sub-component will support establishing the NTFC Secretariat and the development and implementation of National Trade and Transport Facilitation Action Plan. The NTFC will serve as the primary trade and transport coordination mechanism in Bangladesh and will serve the functions as envisioned in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). The formation of the NTFC Secretariat will be critical for supervising and monitoring the TFA implementation of the trade related agencies.

19. To deliver its mandate as the focal agency for TFA implementation, the MoC will develop and periodically update the Road Map of TFA implementation of trade related bodies and develop an Action Plan Matrix. This activity will require the close involvement of NBR as Bangladesh Customs is directly involved in implementing 36 out of 37 measures under the TFA. The sub-component will also support studies and review of trade policy, acts, rules, bilateral agreements, and capacity development programs of related border clearance agencies on TFA measures, e.g. Risk Management, Appeal Procedure, Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), etc. The capacity development program will be informed by a skills assessment to be carried out under BRCP1.

3.2 Development of Decision Support System for policy analysis, trade statistics and trade negotiations

20. This sub-component will support a Decision Support System that will provide policy analysis, market research and trade statistics to support the MoC's mandate in implementing trade policy including negotiating various trade agreements. This incorporates the establishment of an institutional architecture, ICT connectivity and associated skills and capacity building needs.

3.3: Formulation and implementation of National Tariff Policy

21. This sub-component will support the formulation a National Tariff Policy. A concept note is being prepared with support from IFC Advisory in this regard. Necessary capacity building of officials will also be carried out for subsequent policy updating and amendments to the policy.

3.4. Upgrading of the Bangladesh Trade Portal (BTP)

22. This sub-component will support the enhancement of the Bangladesh Trade Portal, which is a key element for the successful functioning of National Trade Single Window.

3.5. Training programs on trade facilitation for women traders and entrepreneurs

23. This sub-component will seek to empower women traders and entrepreneurs and support their integration into national, regional and global markets through capacity building in cut flower, agro-processing, ICT, and other sub-sectors. This activity will scale up pilot programs undertaken under BRCP1 and will reflect emerging lessons.

V. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

24. The proposed Project will be implemented by the Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA), National Board of Revenue (NBR), and Ministry of Commerce (MoC) - WTO cell. All IAs have experience in implementing WB projects.

25. The BLPA is an autonomous body under the Ministry is Shipping that manages all border ports of Bangladesh. BLPA was established to facilitate and improve export-import activities with neighboring countries through land routes. To date, 24 border points have been declared land ports, of which 12 are operational. The NBR is under the Internal Resource Division of Ministry of Finance. It is the authority for tax policies and tax laws and collects almost 85 percent of total revenue for the Government of Bangladesh. Component 2 will be implemented by the Customs Modernization wing of NBR. The MoC – WTO cell is mandated to implement WTO rules and regulations, build trade capacity and formulate and implement trade policies.

26. It is proposed that the PIUs established under BRCP-1 will be retained and strengthened to oversee the day-to-day implementation project preparation and implementation. The PIUs will be headed by full-time Project directors without any additional duties or responsibilities; be staffed with full-time technical experts and specialists in, inter alia, project management, procurement, financial management, environmental, health and social aspects, etc. The provision of a Project Implementation Services Consultant will also be considered.

27. A Project Coordination Committee (PCC) will be established to provide strategic and policy direction, review implementation progress, and facilitate the coordination of project activities. The PCC will report on progress to the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC), as well as the Heads of the respective implementing agencies. The composition of the PCC will be determined during project preparation.

VI. PROCUREMENT/FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT/DISBURSEMENT ARRANGEMENTS:

28. BLPA, NBR, and MoC are well-conversant with IDA's Procurement/Consultant Guidelines and Bangladesh Procurement Laws and have adequate capacity to implement high and low value contracts. Similarly, these agencies have become conversant with FM requirements. During project preparation, the IAs and the WB will identify necessary measures to further enhance procurement capacity to mitigate the risk of delays in procurement evaluation, contract awards and payments to contractors. FM assessments will be carried out to ensure adequate fiduciary oversight as well as smooth fund flow and project execution. Each PIU will appoint a National Procurement Specialist (NPS) and Financial Management Specialist (FMS). The provision of international expertise will be considered on an interim basis, subject to complexity of procurement packages.

VII. SAFEGUARDS ARRANGEMENT:

29. The WB team informed the IAs that the project will be covered by the Environment and Social Framework (ESF). To determine the risk classification, BLPA has undertaken a E&S screening report which has been submitted to the WB. This will inform the Environment and Social risk rating of the project and as well as preparation of the Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) by the WB team.

30. The WB team discussed ESF compliance requirements and gave an overview of the documents that needed to be prepared and disclosed before project appraisal (March 2022). These include Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Gender-Based Violence Management Plan (GBVMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). Furthermore, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework approach will be required to provide guidelines and procedures of environmental and social management of subprojects. The framework approach is only applicable if the scope of the project's infrastructure, specific layout, design, etc. is not defined at appraisal stage. Land port specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be required if all activities, location etc. is defined by appraisal. Where indigenous/tribal peoples are present, the ESF requires preparation of a standalone Indigenous Peoples Framework (IPF) with the "free, prior and informed consent" (FPIC) of the concerned indigenous communities, as required under specific circumstances.

VIII. PROJECT READINESS & TIMELINE

31. The details of the key next steps, including by whom and by when, are provided in the following table:

Table 2: Project preparation

	Actions	Responsibility	Indicative Timeline
1.	Request financing (component 1)	BLPA	May 31, 2021
2.	Request financing (component 3)	MOC	June 30, 2021
3.	Letter confirming the Project will be part of a BBIN MPA program	ERD	June 30, 2021
4.	DPP team recast with appropriate scope as per PDPP and inclusion of key officials	NBR	May 31, 2021
5.	Submit Digital Survey for Chattogram Customs House	NBR	June 30, 2021
6.	Issue REOI: Feasibility and Design study: Benapole, Burimari and Bhomra land Port Modernization	BLPA	May 31, 2021
7.	Issue REOI: ESIA, RAP, ESCP, LMP, GBVMP, SEP	BLPA	May 31, 2021
8.	Prepare TAPP for project preparation studies	NBR	June 15, 2021
9.	Issue REOI: Feasibility and Design study: Chattogram Custom House	NBR	May 31, 2021
10.	Issue REOI: Feasibility study Customs and VAT Training Academy	NBR	July 15, 2021
11.	Issue REOI: Technical study: Integrated Targeting and Operations Center (ITOC):	NBR	December 31, 2021
12.	Project Preparation Mission #1	WB/BLPA/MOC/NBR	September 2021
13.	Define scope of activities for Tariff Modernization Component of NBR	NBR	July 15, 2021

Table 3: Project Timeline

	Actions	Responsibility	Indicative Timeline
1.	Project Concept Note	WB	June 2021
2.	Draft ESCP, LMP, GBVMP, SEP Completed and Disclosed	BLPA/NBR/MOC	March 2022
3.	Draft Feasibility and design studies completed	BLPA/NBR	March 2022
4.	DPPs/TAPP submitted for approval	BLPA/NBR/MOC	March 2022
5.	Appraisal	WB/BLPA/NBR/MOC	April 2022
6.	ECNEC approval of DPPs/TAPP	BLPA/NBR/MOC	April/May 2022
7.	Negotiations	WB/ BLPA/NBR/MOC	May 2022
8.	World Bank Board Approval	WB	June 2022
9.	ESIA and RAPs completed	BLPA	July 2022
10.	Effectiveness	BLPA	July 2022

ANNEX 1: LIST OF PERSONS MET

Economic Relations Division (ERD)

- Mr. Abdul Baki, Additional Secretary, ERD
- Dr. Delwar Hossain, Deputy Secretary, ERD
- Ms. Syeda Masuma Khanam, Deputy Secretary, ERD

Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA)

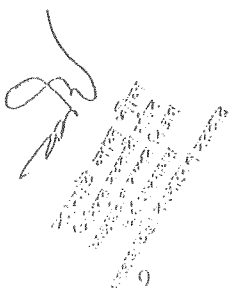
- Mr. K M Tariqul Islam, Chairman (Additional Secretary), BLPA, MOS
- Mr. Md. Sarwar Alam, Project Director (Joint Secretary), BRCP-1, BLPA
- Mr. Md. Hasan Ali, Deputy Project Director (BRCP-1) & Superintending Engineer, BLPA
- Mr. Harunor Rashid, Environmental Specialist, PIU, BRCP-1
- Ms. Bahnni Shikha Das Purkayastha, Social Development Specialist, PIU, BRCP-1
- Mr. S. M. Wazed Ali, Senior Procurement Consultant (National), PIU, BRCP-1
- Mr. Monowar Hossain, Financial Management Specialist, PIU, BRCP-1
- Mr. Md. Altaf Hossain, Team Leader, Project Implementation/Management Consultants

Ministry of Commerce (MoC)

- Mr. Md. Hafizur Rahman - Director General, MOC WTO Cell
- Mr. Mijanur Rahman, Project Director, MoC
- Mr. Sirajul Islam, Financial Management MOC Expert,
- Dr. Munir Chowdhury, National Trade Expert
- Mr. Makshudul A. M. Mondal, Focal Person Coordinator
- Mr. Tipu Sultan, Data Management Consultant
- Dr. M Shahab Uddin, Project Manager

National Board of Revenue (NBR)

- Mr. Khandoker Muhammad Aminur Rahman, Member: Customs Modernization and Project Management,
- Mr. AMM Amimul Ehsan, First Secretary, Customs Modernization and Project Management,
- Mr. Imam Gazzali, Customs Modernization and Project Management,
- Mr. Anwar Hossain, DG, Research and Statistics Wing & Team Leader for BRTIP DPP Committee,
- Mr. Sanuwarul Kabir, Deputy Commissioner, Dhaka Custom House, Member of the DPP Committee,
- Mr. Shamsuzzaman, DPD, NSW Component of BRCP1
- Dr. Nahida Faridi
- Mr. Nurul Huda Azad



Annexure-XIX

১৬১ -

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
বিশ্বব্যাংক অধিশাখা
শেরেবাংলানগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭
www.erd.gov.bd

স্মারক নম্বর: ০৯.০০.০০০০.০৫৪.২৪.০০১.২০.১৭

তারিখ: ১২ মাঘ ১৪২৭
২৬ জানুয়ারি ২০২১

বিষয়: World Bank Financing for the Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project (BRTIP): Customs Modernization.

সূত্র: বিশ্বব্যাংক ঢাকা অফিসের ২০ জানুয়ারি ২০২১ খ্রি. তারিখের পত্র।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে সূত্রোক্ত পত্রের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নের লক্ষ্যে প্রস্তাবিত "Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project (BRTIP): Customs Modernization" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পে বিশ্বব্যাংক আইডিএ-১৯-এর ফান্ড থাকা সাপেক্ষে অর্থায়নের আগ্রহ প্রকাশ করেছে।

২। এমতাবস্থায়, "Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project (BRTIP): Customs Modernization" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পে অর্থায়ন সংক্রান্ত বিশ্বব্যাংকের পত্রটি পরবর্তী কার্যার্থে নির্দেশক্রমে এতৎসঙ্গে প্রেরণ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি: বিশ্বব্যাংকের পত্র।

২৬-১-২০২১
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অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ

স্মারক নম্বর: ০৯.০০.০০০০.০৫৪.২৪.০০১.২০.১৭/১(৫)

তারিখ: ১২ মাঘ ১৪২৭
২৬ জানুয়ারি ২০২১

সদয় অবগতি ও কার্যার্থে প্রেরণ করা হল:

১) চেয়ারম্যান, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড
২) সদস্য, আর্থ সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ (সদস্য)-এর দপ্তর, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
৩) অতিরিক্ত সচিব, উইং ৬: সমন্বয় ও নরডিক, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
৪) একান্ত সচিব, সচিবের দপ্তর, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
৫) ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, উইং ২: বিশ্বব্যাংক, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড
রাজস্ব ভবন, সেগুনবাগিচা, ঢাকা।
(www.nbr.gov.bd)

(কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও প্রকল্প ব্যবস্থাপনা)

নথি নং-০৮.০১.০০০০.০৬৭.১৩.০০১.১৭-১২৮

তারিখ: ২৩ আষাঢ়, ১৪২৭ বঙ্গাব্দ / ০৭ জুলাই, ২০২০ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

বিষয়: International Finance Corporation(IFC), WBG কর্তৃক Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project: Customs Modernization প্রকল্পের উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব (DPP) প্রস্তুতকরণের জন্য কমিটি গঠন।

সূত্র: (১) জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডের পত্র নং-০৮.০১.০০০০.০৬৭.১২.০০১.১৫-১০০ তারিখ: ০৮ জুন, ২০২০ খ্রি:।
(২) জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডের পত্র নং-০৮.০১.০০০০.০৬৭.১২.০০১.১৫-১২১ তারিখ: ৩০ জুন, ২০২০ খ্রি:।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের প্রতি সদয় দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণপূর্বক আদিষ্ট হয়ে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, International Finance Corporation (IFC) World Bank Group এর সহযোগিতায় Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project: Customs Modernization প্রকল্পের একটি প্রাক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রস্তাবনা (PDPP) যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদনক্রমে অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদবিভাগের মাধ্যমে পরিকল্পনা কমিশনে প্রেরণ করা হয়। উল্লিখিত PDPP এর আওতায় কাস্টম হাউস, চট্টগ্রাম, কাস্টম হাউস, বেনাপোল এবং কাস্টমস, এক্সাইজ ও ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রামের অবকাঠামোগত সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য প্রস্তাব করা হয়। উক্ত PDPP টি যাচাই-বাছাই শেষে পরিকল্পনা কমিশন হতে অনুমোদনপূর্বক অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ বরাবর প্রেরণ করা হয়। অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ হতে তা অনুমোদনপূর্বক দাতা সংস্থা World Bank-International Finance Corporation (IFC) এর অর্থায়নের জন্য প্রেরণ করা হয়েছে।

২। বর্ণিতাবস্থায়, World Bank- International Finance Corporation (IFC) এর সহযোগিতায় কাস্টম হাউস, চট্টগ্রাম, কাস্টম হাউস, বেনাপোল এবং কাস্টমস, এক্সাইজ ও ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রামের অবকাঠামোগত সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব (DPP) প্রস্তুতের লক্ষ্যে সূত্রোক্ত ১ ও ২ নং পত্রে বর্ণিত পুল হতে নিম্নোক্ত কর্মকর্তাদের সমন্বয়ে একটি কমিটি গঠন করা হলো:

ক্র: নং	কর্মকর্তার নাম	পদবি ও কর্মস্থল	কমিটিতে অবস্থান
১.	জনাব মোঃ আনোয়ার হোসাইন	মহাপরিচালক, গবেষণা ও পরিসংখ্যান অনুবিভাগ, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড, ঢাকা।	আহ্বায়ক
২.	এ. কে. এম. মাহবুবুর রহমান	মহাপরিচালক, কাস্টমস, এক্সাইজ ও ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রাম।	সদস্য
৩.	ড. নাহিদা ফরিদী	উপ প্রকল্প পরিচালক (অতিরিক্ত কমিশনার) ন্যাশনাল সিঙ্গেল উইন্ডো প্রকল্প, ঢাকা।	সদস্য
৪.	ড. আবু নূর রাশেদ আহম্মেদ	প্রথম সচিব, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড, ঢাকা।	সদস্য
৫.	মোহাম্মদ শহীদুল ইসলাম	যুগ্ম কমিশনার (চ: দা:) কাস্টম হাউস, বেনাপোল, যশোর।	সদস্য
৬.	রাকিবুল হাসান	দ্বিতীয় সচিব, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড, ঢাকা।	সদস্য সচিব
৭.	মোঃ সানোয়ারুল কবির	উপ কমিশনার, কাস্টম হাউস, ঢাকা।	সদস্য
৮.	মিজ নূর-এ হাসনা গালিবা অনুসূয়া	সহকারী কমিশনার, কাস্টম হাউস, চট্টগ্রাম।	সদস্য

৩। উক্ত কমিটির কার্যপরিধি নিম্নরূপ নির্ধারণ করা হলো :

১) বর্ণিত উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের জন্য উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব (DPP) প্রস্তুত এবং জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড বরাবর দাখিলকরণ;
২) উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব (DPP) প্রস্তুত ও প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব অনুমোদনের বিষয়ে সংশ্লিষ্ট দপ্তরসমূহের সাথে যোগাযোগ/সমন্বয়;
৩) উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব (DPP) প্রস্তুতের ক্ষেত্রে পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট আইন, ২০০৬ এবং পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট বিধিমালা, ২০০৮ এর বিধান এবং সরকারি খাতে উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রণয়ন, প্রক্রিয়াকরণ, অনুমোদন ও সংশোধন পদ্ধতি সংক্রান্ত পরিকল্পনা বিভাগের পরিপত্র নং- ২০.৮০৪.০১৪.০০.০০.০১৪.২০১২ (অংশ-১)/২০৪, তারিখ: ১০/১০/২০১৬ খ্রি: এ

C:\Users\Modernization Files\IS (CT) এর আধুনিকায়ন, বিশ্ব ব্যাংক\IFC\DPP\NBR DPP Constitution.docx

তৎপরবর্তীকালে জারিকৃত নির্দেশনাসমূহ যথাযথভাবে অনুসরণ করতে হবে। ক্ষেত্রবিশেষে উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব (DPP) প্রস্তুতের ক্ষেত্রে বর্ণিত উন্নয়ন সহযোগীদের নিজস্ব ছক অনুসরণ করা প্রয়োজন হলে তাও করতে হবে;

৪) কমিটি প্রয়োজনে উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব (DPP) প্রস্তুতের ক্ষেত্রে উন্নয়ন সহযোগী World Bank- International Finance Corporation (IFC) এর প্রকিউরমেন্ট স্পেশালিস্ট টিমের সহযোগিতা গ্রহণ করতে পারবেন;

৫) উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব (DPP) প্রস্তুত ও প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব পাশের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত অন্যান্য প্রাসঙ্গিক কার্যক্রম সম্পন্নকরণ;

৬) কমিটি কর্তৃক গৃহীত কার্যক্রম নিয়মিতভাবে সদস্য, কাস্টমস: নিরীক্ষা, আধুনিকায়ন ও আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডকে অবহিত করতে হবে;

৭) বর্ণিত কমিটি প্রয়োজনে জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডের আওতাধীন কাস্টমস ও ভ্যাট দপ্তরসমূহের যে কোন কর্মকর্তাকে কো-অপ্ট করতে পারবেন।

এমতাবস্থায়, বর্ণিত কমিটিকে আগামী ০৯ আগস্ট, ২০২০ এর মধ্যে উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব (DPP) প্রস্তুত ও আনুষঙ্গিক কার্যক্রম সম্পন্ন করার জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে অনুরোধ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি: PDPP এর কপিসহ মোট ২৫ (পঁচিশ) পাতা।

০৭/০৭/২০২০

মো: তারেক মাহমুদ
দ্বিতীয় সচিব (কাস্টমস: আধুনিকায়ন ও প্রকল্প ব্যবস্থাপনা)
ইমেইল-: tarek.customs@gmail.com
টেলিফোন: ৮৩১৮১২০-২৬ এক্স ২৭৯

বিতরণ:

১. জনাব মোঃ আনোয়ার হোসাইন, মহাপরিচালক, গবেষণা ও পরিসংখ্যান অনুবিভাগ, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড, ঢাকা।
২. জনাব এ.কে.এম মাহবুবুর রহমান, মহাপরিচালক (চ:দা:), কাস্টমস, এক্সাইজ ও ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রাম।
৩. ড. নাহিদা ফরিদী, উপ প্রকল্প পরিচালক (অতিরিক্ত কমিশনার) ন্যাশনাল সিঙ্গেল উইন্ডো প্রকল্প, ঢাকা।
৪. ড. আবু নূর রাশেদ আহম্মেদ, প্রথম সচিব, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড, ঢাকা।
৫. জনাব মোহাম্মদ শহীদুল ইসলাম, যুগ্ম কমিশনার (চ: দা:) কাস্টম হাউস, বেনাপোল, যশোর।
৬. জনাব রাকিবুল হাসান, দ্বিতীয় সচিব, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডে, ঢাকা।
৭. মোঃ সানোয়ারুল কবির, উপ কমিশনার, কাস্টম হাউস, ঢাকা।
৮. মিজ নূর-এ হাসনা সানজিদা অনুসূয়া, সহকারী কমিশনার, কাস্টম হাউস, চট্টগ্রাম।

নথি নং-০৮.০১.০০০০.০৬৭.৭৩.০০১.১৭-১২৯

তারিখ: ২৩ আষাঢ়, ১৪২৭ বঙ্গাব্দ
০৭ জুলাই, ২০২০ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

অনুলিপি সদয় জ্ঞাতার্থে ও কার্যার্থে (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ক্রমানুসারে নয়):

১. সদস্য, কাস্টমস ও ভ্যাট অনুবিভাগ (সকল), জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড, ঢাকা।
২. প্রকল্প পরিচালক, ন্যাশনাল সিঙ্গেল উইন্ডো প্রকল্প, ঢাকা।
৩. মহাপরিচালক, গবেষণা ও পরিসংখ্যান, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড, ঢাকা/কাস্টমস, এক্সাইজ ও ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রাম।
৪. কমিশনার অব কাস্টমস, কাস্টম হাউস, চট্টগ্রাম/বেনাপোল।
৫. পিএস টু চেয়ারম্যান, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড, ঢাকা, (চেয়ারম্যান মহোদয়ের সদয় অবগতির জন্য)।
৬. মিজ নুসরাত নাহিদ ববি, প্রাইভেট সেক্টর স্পেশালিস্ট, ওয়ার্ল্ড ব্যাংক গ্রুপ, আইএফসি, ইউনাইটেড হাউস, ১০ গুলশান এভিনিউ, ঢাকা-১২১২।

০৭/০৭/২০২০

মো: তারেক মাহমুদ
দ্বিতীয় সচিব (কাস্টমস: আধুনিকায়ন ও প্রকল্প ব্যবস্থাপনা)
ইমেইল-: tarek.customs@gmail.com
টেলিফোন: ৮৩১৮১২০-২৬ এক্স ২৭৯

শীলাব্রত কর্মকার
উপপ্রধান
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন

E:\Others\Modernization Files\১ (১৭) শুল্ক আধুনিকায়ন, বিশ্ব ব্যাংক ARTIP PDPP ২০১৭\Letter.docx

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Finance
Economic Relations Division
World Bank Branch-IV
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207
www.erd.gov.bd

Record Number: 09.00.0000.054.24.001.20.80

Date: 17/6/2020

Subject: Request for IDA Financing for implementing the "Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project: Customs Modernization".

Dear Ms. Tembon,

Hope, this letter finds you well.

Attached please find the Preliminary Development Project Proposal (PDPP) for the above mentioned project to be implemented by the National Board of Revenue. Government of Bangladesh is keen to implement the project. The main objective of this project is to strengthen trade competitiveness for enhancing exports and enhanced trade facilitation through customs modernization by reducing time and cost to trade. The total cost of the project has been estimated at BDT 16181.30 million (proposed contribution: GoB-BDT 1887.90 million and Project Aid-BDT 14293.40 million).

In view of the above, the World Bank is requested to provide financial support of about BDT 14293.40 million (USD 169.80 million) for the above mentioned project.

Your support and co-operation in this regard would highly be appreciated.

Please accept the assurances of our highest consideration.
With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

17-6-2020
Dr. Delwar Hossain
Deputy Chief
Phone: 9180688
Email: dc-wb4@erd.gov.bd

Ms. Mercy Tembon, Country Director,
World Bank Dhaka Office, Agargaon,
Dhaka.

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Record Number: 09.00.0000.054.24.001.20.80/1(5)

Date: 17/6/2020

Copy for Kind Information and Necessary Action,

1) Senior Secretary, Internal Resources Division, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
2) Chairman, National Board of Revenue, Segun Bagicha, Dhaka.
3) Member, SEI Division, Planning Commission, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
4) Additional Secretary, Wing-2: (World Bank), Economic Relations Division, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
5) Private Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Economic Relations Division, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.

17-6-2020
Dr. Delwar Hossain
Deputy Chief

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
সমন্বয় অধিশাখা-৫
শের-ই-বাংলানগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭।
www.erd.gov.bd

জরুরি

নম্বর: ০৯.০০.০০০০.১৪৭.২৪.০০২.২০.২১৩

তারিখ: ২৭ জ্যৈষ্ঠ ১৪২৭
১০ জুন ২০২০

প্রাপক:

১) অতিরিক্ত সচিব, উইং ১: জাপান ও আমেরিকা, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
২) অতিরিক্ত সচিব, উইং ২: বিশ্বব্যাংক, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
৩) অতিরিক্ত সচিব, উইং ৬: সমন্বয় ও নারডিক, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
৪) অতিরিক্ত সচিব, উইং ৭: ইউরোপ, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
৫) যুগ্ম সচিব, উইং ৮: এশিয়া, জেইসি, এফ এন্ড এফ, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
৬) যুগ্মসচিব, উইং ৫: এডিবি, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
৭) যুগ্ম সচিব, জাতিসংঘ অধিশাখা-১, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
৮) যুগ্ম সচিব, জাতিসংঘ অধিশাখা-২, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
৯) যুগ্ম সচিব (অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব), মধ্যপ্রাচ্য অধিশাখা, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ

বিষয়: পরিকল্পনা কমিশন কর্তৃক নীতিগতভাবে অনুমোদিত পিডিপিপির অনুকূলে বৈদেশিক অর্থায়ন সংক্রান্ত।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ থেকে প্রস্তাবিত এবং পরিকল্পনা কমিশন কর্তৃক নীতিগতভাবে অনুমোদিত উল্লিখিত ০৯ (নয়) টি প্রকল্পের অনুকূলে বৈদেশিক অর্থায়ন সংগ্রহের বিষয়ে বিবেচনার জন্য এবিভাগে প্রেরণ করা হয়েছে। বর্তমান প্রেক্ষাপটে (বৈশ্বিক মহামারি কোভিড-১৯)-এর কারণে বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ/সংস্থার প্রতিনিধিদের নিয়ে সভা আয়োজন সম্ভব নয়। এমতাবস্থায়, বৈদেশিক সহায়তা অনুসন্ধান ব্যতীত পিডিপিপি-তে উল্লেখিত দাতা সংস্থার আলোকে পিডিপিপি সংশ্লিষ্ট অনুবিভাগে ও সচিব মহোদয় সংশ্লিষ্ট অধিশাখার উপপ্রধান মহোদয়কে মোবাইলে SMS-এর মাধ্যমে "Sustainable Management of Brahmaputra-Jamuna River including Channelization and riverbank Stabilization"-শীর্ষক প্রকল্পটির অর্থায়ন আহরণের জন্য বিশ্বব্যাংকসহ সকল অনুবিভাগে প্রেরণ করার সিদ্ধান্ত গৃহীত হয় (সচিব মহোদয় কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত নোটাংশ, সংযুক্তি-১)।

২। এমতাবস্থায়, উক্ত প্রকল্পসমূহের অনুকূলে বৈদেশিক সহায়তা অনুসন্ধানের পরবর্তী প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে অনুরোধ করা হলো।

আপনার বিশ্বস্ত,

১০-৬-২০২০

ড. অঞ্জন কুমার দেব রায়

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বিষয়: পরিকল্পনা কমিশন কর্তৃক নীতিগতভাবে অনুমোদিত পিডিপিপির অনুকূলে বৈদেশিক অর্থায়ন সংক্রান্ত। অনুচ্ছেদ: ১.৩

পরিকল্পনা কমিশন কর্তৃক নীতিগতভাবে অনুমোদিত ০৯ (নয়) টি প্রকল্পের অনুকূলে বৈদেশিক অর্থায়ন/অনুদানের লক্ষ্যে বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ হতে প্রাথমিক উন্নয়ন প্রস্তাব (পিডিপিপি) পাওয়া গিয়েছে (সংযুক্তি-১, সংযুক্তি-২, সংযুক্তি-৩, সংযুক্তি-৪, সংযুক্তি-৫, সংযুক্তি-৬, সংযুক্তি-৭, সংযুক্তি-৮, সংযুক্তি-৯)। নীতিগতভাবে অনুমোদিত উক্ত ০৯ (নয়) টি প্রকল্পের পিডিপিপি নিম্নে উল্লেখ করা হলো:

ক্রমনং	প্রকল্পের নাম	বাস্তবায়নকারী মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ/সংস্থা	পিডিপিপি অনুযায়ী দাতা সংস্থার নাম
1	Chattogram Metroplitan Sewerage Project for Kalurghat Catchment (July 2021 to June 2026) (পিডিপিপি-১)	Local Government Division Chittagong Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (CWASA).	IDA (WB), JICA, EDCF, ADB, AFD
2	Chattogram Metroplitan Sewerage Project for Fateabad Catchment (July 2021 to June 2026) (পিডিপিপি-২)	Local Government Division Chittagong Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (CWASA).	IDA (WB), JICA, EDCF, ADB, AFD
3	Chattogram Metroplitan Sewerage Project for East Bakalia Catchment (July 2021 to June 2026) (পিডিপিপি-৩)	Local Government Division Chittagong Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (CWASA).	IDA (WB), JICA, EDCF, ADB, AFD

	Transport Master Plan with Pre-Feasibility Study of Mass Transit Network for Chattogram Metropolitan Area. (পিডিপিপি-৮)	and Highways Division Dhaka Transport Coordination Authority (DTCA).	KOICA, ADB, JICA
9	Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project: Customs Modernization. (পিডিপিপি-৯)	Internal Resources Division National Board of Revenue (NBR)	IDA, WB

৪টি মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ থেকে প্রস্তাবিত এবং পরিকল্পনা কমিশন কর্তৃক নীতিগতভাবে অনুমোদিত উল্লিখিত ০৯ (নয়) টি প্রকল্পের অনুকূলে বৈদেশিক অর্থায়ন সংগ্রহের বিষয়ে বিবেচনার জন্য এবিভাগে প্রেরণ করা হয়েছে। বর্তমান প্রেক্ষাপটে (বৈশ্বিক মহামারি কোভিড-১৯)-এর কারণে বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ/সংস্থার প্রতিনিধিদের নিয়ে সচিব মহোদয়ের সভাপতিত্বে বৈদেশিক সহায়তা অনুসন্ধান কমিটির সভা আয়োজন সম্ভব নয়। এমতাবস্থায়, বৈদেশিক সহায়তা অনুসন্ধান ব্যতীত পিডিপিপি-তে উল্লেখিত দাতা সংস্থার আলোকে পিডিপিপি সংশ্লিষ্ট অনুবিভাগে ও যেসকল পিডিপিপি-তে দাতা সংস্থার উল্লেখ নেই সেগুলো সকল অনুবিভাগে প্রেরণ করা যেতে পারে। সদয় অনুমোদনের জন্য নথি উপস্থাপন করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি

১. সংযুক্তি-১
২. সংযুক্তি-২
৩. সংযুক্তি-৩
৪. সংযুক্তি-৪
৫. সংযুক্তি-৫
৬. সংযুক্তি-৬
৭. সংযুক্তি-৭
৮. সংযুক্তি-৮

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গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
প্যামস্টেক উইং

স্মারক নং: ২৩.০২.০০০০.০২২.১৪.০২৮.১৯-৭৬

তারিখ: ১২/০৩/২০২০

বিষয়: জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড (এনবিআর) কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত "Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project: Customs Modernization" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের জন্য বৈদেশিক অর্থায়ন অনুসন্ধান সংক্রান্ত।

সূত্র: (১) অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ এর স্মারক নং ০৮.০০.০০০০.০৩৯.১৪.০১৩.১৮.১৩৫; তারিখ: ২৯/০৯/২০১৯।
(২) বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ এর স্মারক নং ২১.০০.০০০০০.০০০.৯৯.১০১.১৮-১৫; তারিখ: ১৭/১১/২০১৯।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রস্থ অভ্যন্তরের প্রেক্ষিতে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ-এর আওতায় জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড (এনবিআর) কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত "Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project: Customs Modernization" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের পুনর্গঠিত প্রাথমিক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব (পিডিপিপি)টি যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত হয়েছে। প্রকল্পটির প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয় মোট ১৬১৮.১৩ কোটি (জিওবি: ১৮৮.৭৯ কোটি এবং প্রকল্প সাহায্য: ১৪২৯.৩৪ কোটি) টাকা এবং বাস্তবায়নকাল জানুয়ারি ২০২০ হতে জুন ২০২৩।

এমতাবস্থায়, উল্লিখিত প্রকল্পের প্রাথমিক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প প্রস্তাব (পিডিপিপি) বৈদেশিক অর্থায়ন সংগ্রহের পরবর্তী কার্যক্রম গ্রহণের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে এইসঙ্গে প্রেরণ করা হল।

সংযুক্তি বর্ণনামতে।

(প্রবীণ সিংহ) 2020
সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রধান
(সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব)
ফোন: ৯১১৪৬৬৮

সচিব
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।

অনুলিপি: সদয় অবগতির জন্য
১. সদস্য মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরে-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
২. প্রধান (আসাজবি) মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরে-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৩. যুগ্ম-প্রধান (প্যামস্টেক উইং) মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, আসাজবি, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরে-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৪. উপ-প্রধান (প্যামস্টেক উইং) মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, আসাজবি, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরে-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৫. সংশ্লিষ্ট নথি।

পরিকল্পনা কর্মকর্তা
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন

Annexure - XX

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা শাখা
www.ird.gov.bd
ভবন নং-৭ (৩য় তলা), বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

স্মারক নম্বর: ০৮.০০.০০০০.০৩৯.১৪.০০২.২২.১১১ তারিখ: ৩০ শ্রাবণ ১৪২৯
১৪ আগস্ট ২০২২

বিষয়: নতুন উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের জনবল নির্ধারণ সংক্রান্ত কমিটির সভার কার্যবিবরণী প্রেরণ।

সূত্র: অর্থ বিভাগের পত্র নং-০৭.১২১.১১১.০২০.০০.০০১.২২-০৬, তারিখ: ০৪/০৮/২০২২।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রোস্থ পত্রের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে অর্থ বিভাগের অতিরিক্ত সচিব (বাজেট ও ব্যয় ব্যবস্থাপনা), জনাব কবিরুল ইজদানী খান এর সভাপতিত্বে নতুন উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের জনবল নির্ধারণ সংক্রান্ত কমিটি কর্তৃক ২৬/০৭/২০২২ তারিখে একটি সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। উক্ত সভার কার্যবিবরণীর শর্ত সাপেক্ষে সংশোধনপূর্বক পূর্ণগঠিত ডিপিপি এ বিভাগে প্রেরণ করার জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে অনুরোধ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি: সভার কার্যবিবরণী।

১৪-৮-২০২২
কানাই লাল শীল
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
ফোন: +৮৮০২-৯৫৪০৫২৭
ফ্যাক্স: ০২-৯৫৪০৩০৩

সদস্য (অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব)
শুল্ক ও ভ্যাট প্রশাসন
জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড

স্মারক নম্বর: ০৮.০০.০০০০.০৩৯.১৪.০০২.২২.১১১/১(২) তারিখ: ৩০ শ্রাবণ ১৪২৯
১৪ আগস্ট ২০২২

সদয় অবগতি ও কার্যার্থে প্রেরণ করা হল:
১) সিনিয়র সচিবের একান্ত সচিব, সিনিয়র সচিবের দপ্তর, অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
২) যুগ্মসচিব (পরিকল্পনা) মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ

১৪-৮-২০২২
কানাই লাল শীল
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
বাজেট অনুবিভাগ-১, বাজেট শাখা-২১
www.mof.gov.bd

নতুন উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের পদ/জনবল নির্ধারণ সংক্রান্ত কমিটি সভার কার্যবিবরণী

সভাপতি : কবিরুল ইজদানী খান
অতিরিক্ত সচিব (বাজেট ও ব্যয় ব্যবস্থাপনা)
অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়।
সভার তারিখ : ২৬/০৭/২০২২ খ্রি. সময়: বিকাল ৩.৪০ টা
সভার স্থান : জুম প্লাটফর্ম, জুম মিটিং আইডি: ৭৩৮৫৯২৬৯৫৩, পাসওয়ার্ড: ৬৬৯৯।

সভাপতি উপস্থিত আন্ত:মন্ত্রণালয় কমিটির সদস্য/কর্মকর্তাগণকে স্বাগত জানিয়ে সভার কাজ শুরু করেন। অত:পর তিনি মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগের ২২/০১/২০০৩ খ্রি: তারিখের মপবি/কঃবিঃশাঃ/সক-০১/২০০৩/২৮ নং প্রজ্ঞাপনমূলে গঠিত উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের ডিপিপি/টিএপিপি প্রণয়নকালে পদ/জনবল নির্ধারণ সংক্রান্ত আন্ত:মন্ত্রণালয় কমিটি গঠনের পটভূমি ও কার্যপরিধি সম্পর্কে আলোকপাত করেন। তিনি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পসমূহ বাস্তবায়নের জন্য সম্ভাব্য ক্ষেত্রে রাজস্ব বাজেটভুক্ত নিয়মিত জনবলের সর্বোত্তম ব্যবহার এবং আউটসোর্সিং এর মাধ্যমে সেবাক্রয়ের ওপর গুরুত্বারোপ করেন।

২.০ সভাপতির অনুমতিক্রমে অর্থ বিভাগের উপসচিব (বাজেট শাখা-২১) প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের নিম্নোক্ত তথ্যাবলি এবং প্রকল্পের জনবল নির্ধারণের বিষয়ে যৌক্তিকতাসহ অর্থ বিভাগের সুপারিশ সভায় উপস্থাপন করেন:

প্রকল্পের নাম	:	"কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প " (Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development Projec) শীর্ষক প্রকল্প।
উদ্যোগী বিভাগ/মন্ত্রণালয়	:	অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়।
বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা	:	জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড
প্রকল্প মেয়াদ	:	০১ মার্চ, ২০২২ হতে জুন, ২০২৭ খ্রিঃ
প্রকল্প ব্যয় (অর্থায়নের উৎস):		(ক) জিওবি : ৪০০,৭০.৬৫ লক্ষ টাকা (খ) প্রকল্প সাহায্য :১৪৬১,৯৯.৩৫ লক্ষ টাকা (গ) মোট : ১৮৬২,৭০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা

অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ কর্তৃক প্রস্তাবিত উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের জন্য ১৬ ক্যাটাগরিতে ৮০ জন অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্বে জনবলের প্রস্তাব করা হয়। প্রস্তাবের বিপরীতে অর্থ বিভাগ থেকে উক্ত প্রকল্পের জন্য ০৮ ক্যাটাগরির ১৯ জনবল অনুমোদনের জন্য সভায় সুপারিশ করা হয় (সংযুক্তি-সভার কার্যপত্র)।

৩.০ সভাপতি প্রস্তাবিত জনবলের প্রয়োজনীয়তা সম্পর্কে অবহিত করার জন্য অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগের জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডের প্রতিনিধিকে অনুরোধ করেন। এ প্রেক্ষিতে জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডের প্রতিনিধি, অর্থ বিভাগ কর্তৃক উত্থাপিত সুপারিশের সাথে দ্বিমত পোষণ করে প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের সুবিধার্থে অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্বে আরও কিছু জনবলের প্রয়োজনীয়তার বিষয়ে যৌক্তিকতা উপস্থাপন করেন। সভায় উপস্থিত সদস্য/কর্মকর্তাগণ প্রস্তাবিত বিষয়ে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করেন।

৪.০ বিস্তারিত আলোচনা শেষে সর্বসম্মতিক্রমে প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়ন পর্যায়ে নিম্নে উল্লিখিত শর্ত সাপেক্ষে নিম্নের ছকে প্রদর্শিত বিভিন্ন গ্রেডে ৪৫টি পদের জনবল প্রেষণ/অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্বে ও ০৪ একক আউটসোর্সিং এর মাধ্যমে পরিবহণ সেবাক্রয়ের সুপারিশ করা হয়:

	মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগের প্রস্তাব				অর্থ বিভাগের সুপারিশ				
ক্রমনং	প্রস্তাবিত পদের নাম ও সাকুল্য বেতন	সংস্থার রাজস্ব খাতে এক'ই বা বদলীযোগ্য পদের সংখ্যা	প্রস্তাবিত পদের সংখ্যা		সুপারিশকৃত পদের নাম ও গ্রেড	সুপারিশকৃত পদের সংখ্যা			
			বাস্তবায়ন পর্যায়ে	বাস্তবায়ন শেষে		বাস্তবায়ন পর্যায়ে	বাস্তবায়ন শেষে	নিয়োগের ধরণ ও গ্রেড	মন্তব্য
১	প্রকল্প পরিচালক		০১ টি	০	প্রকল্প পরিচালক	০১	০	প্রেষণ/অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব গ্রেড২/৩	
২	উপ প্রকল্প পরিচালক		০৪ টি	০	উপ প্রকল্প পরিচালক	০৩	০	অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব গ্রেড ৫/৬	
৩	সহকারী প্রকল্প পরিচালক		০৮ টি	০	সহকারী প্রকল্প পরিচালক	০৩	০	অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব গ্রেড ৯ম	
৪	হিসাব রক্ষণ কর্মকর্তা		০২ টি	০	হিসাব রক্ষণ কর্মকর্তা	০১	০	অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব গ্রেড-১০ম	
৫	প্রকল্প কর্মকর্তা (রাজস্ব কর্মকর্তা)		০৪ টি	০	প্রকল্প কর্মকর্তা (রাজস্ব কর্মকর্তা)	০২	০	অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব গ্রেড ১০ম	
৬	সহকারী প্রকল্প কর্মকর্তা (সহকারী রাজস্ব কর্মকর্তা)		০৬ টি	০	সহকারী প্রকল্প কর্মকর্তা (সহকারী রাজস্ব কর্মকর্তা)	০৪	০	অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব গ্রেড ১১ম	
৭	হিসাব রক্ষক		০২ টি	০	হিসাব রক্ষক	০২	০	অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব গ্রেড ১৩ম	
৮	প্রকল্প যোগাযোগ কর্মকর্তা		০২ টি	০	প্রকল্প যোগাযোগ কর্মকর্তা	০	০	-	
৯	প্রকল্প সহায়ক কর্মকর্তা		০৪ টি	০	প্রকল্প সহায়ক কর্মকর্তা	০	০	-	
১০	হিসাব রক্ষক		০৩ টি	০	হিসাব রক্ষক	০	০	৭নং ক্রমিকে ২জন হিসাব রক্ষক দেয়া হয়েছে	
১১	স্টোর কিপার		০১ টি	০	স্টোর কিপার	০১	০	অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব গ্রেড-১৬	
১২	অফিস সহকারী কাম ডাটা এন্ট্রি অপারেটর		১২ টি	০	অফিস সহকারী কাম ডাটা এন্ট্রি অপারেটর	১২	০	অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব গ্রেড-১৬	
১৩	গাড়ী চালক		০৪ টি	০	গাড়ী চালক	০৪	০	আউটসোর্সিং এর মাধ্যমে ০৪ একক পরিবহণ সেবাক্রয়	গাড়ী, ড্রাইভার ও জ্বালানীসহ
১৪	অফিস সহায়ক		১৫ টি	০	অফিস সহায়ক	০৭	০	অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব গ্রেড-২০	
১৫	পরিচ্ছন্নকর্মী		০৬ টি	০	পরিচ্ছন্নকর্মী	০৬	০	অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব গ্রেড-২০	

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	মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগের প্রস্তাব				অর্থ বিভাগের সুপারিশ				
ক্রমনং	প্রস্তাবিত পদের নাম ও সাকুল্য বেতন	সংস্থার রাজস্ব খাতে একই বা বদলীযোগ্য পদের সংখ্যা	প্রস্তাবিত পদের সংখ্যা		সুপারিশকৃত পদের নাম ও গ্রেড	সুপারিশকৃত পদের সংখ্যা			
			বাস্তবায়ন পর্যায়ে	বাস্তবায়ন শেষে		বাস্তবায়ন পর্যায়ে	বাস্তবায়ন শেষে	নিয়োগের ধরণ ও গ্রেড	মন্তব্য
১৬	নিরাপত্তাকর্মী		০৬ টি	০	নিরাপত্তাকর্মী	০৬	০	অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব গ্রেড-২০	
	মোট		৮০ টি			৪৮ জনবল ও ০৪ একক পরিবহণ সেবা ক্রয়			

(ক) অর্থ বিভাগের সুপারিশকৃত পদে জনবল নিয়োগের প্রচলিত সরকারি নিয়ম/বিধি যথাযথভাবে প্রতিপালন করে উল্লেখিত গ্রেডে শুধু প্রকল্প মেয়াদের জন্য (প্রেষণে/অতি:দায়িত্বে) কর্মচারী নিয়োগ করতে হবে;

(খ) Outsourcing প্রক্রিয়ায় সেবা গ্রহণ নীতিমালা, ২০১৮ ও প্রকল্প/স্কীমের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় সেবা ক্রয়ের ক্ষেত্রে অর্থ বিভাগের বাজেট শাখা-১১ এর ১৮/১২/২০১৯ তারিখের ০৭.১১.০৩১.০১.০০.০০৫.২০১০-৫০০ পরিপত্র অনুসরণ করতে হবে;

(গ) উপর্যুক্ত সুপারিশ ডিপিপিতে যথাস্থানে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে হবে।

৫। পরিশেষে সকলকে ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে সভার সমাপ্তি ঘোষণা করা হয়।

স্বাক্ষরিত/-
০৪/০৮/২০২২ খ্রি:
(কবিরুল ইজদানী খান)
অতিরিক্ত সচিব
(বাজেট ও ব্যয় ব্যবস্থাপনা)
এবং
সভাপতি
নতুন উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের পদ/জনবল নির্ধারণ সংক্রান্ত কমিটি

নং-০৭.১২১.১১১.০২০.০০.০০১.২২-০৬

তারিখ: ২০ শ্রাবণ, ১৪২৯ ব:
০৪ আগস্ট, ২০২২ খ্রি:

মো: তাজুল ইসলাস
উপসচিব
ফোন: ০২২২৩৩৫৪০১৬

সিনিয়র সচিব
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

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Annexure-XXI

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা শাখা
www.ird.gov.bd
ভবন নং-৭ (৩য় তলা), বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

স্মারক নম্বর: ০৮.০০.০০০০.০৩৯.১৪.০০২.২২.১১০

তারিখ: ৩০ শ্রাবণ ১৪২৯
১৪ আগস্ট ২০২২

বিষয়: কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটির প্রতিবেদন প্রেরণ।

সূত্র: আর্থ সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগের প্যামস্টেক উইং স্মারক নং-২০.০২.০০০.০২২.১৪.০৩২.২২.১৪৯, তারিখ: ১৩ জুন, ২০২২।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রোস্থ পত্রের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগের আওতায় জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড কর্তৃক প্রস্তাবিত কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটির আহ্বায়ক, অর্থ বিভাগের অতিরিক্ত সচিব জনাব মো: আবদুর রহমান খান এর সভাপতিত্বে ৩০.০৬.২০২২ তারিখ একটি সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। উক্ত সভার ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটির সিদ্ধান্ত মোতাবেক বিভিন্ন অঙ্গের প্রয়োজনীয়তা এবং অঙ্গসমূহের ব্যয় প্রাক্কলন যৌক্তিকভাবে সংশোধনপূর্বক এতদসঙ্গে প্রেরণ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি: সভার কার্যবিবরণী।

১৪-৮-২০২২
দীপক কুমার বিশ্বাস
উপ-সচিব
ফোন: +৮৮০২-৯৫৪০৫২৭
ফ্যাক্স: ০২-৯৫৪০৩০৩

সদস্য, আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ,
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন।

স্মারক নম্বর: ০৮.০০.০০০০.০৩৯.১৪.০০২.২২.১১০/১(৮)

তারিখ: ৩০ শ্রাবণ ১৪২৯
১৪ আগস্ট ২০২২

সদয় অবগতি ও কার্যার্থে প্রেরণ করা হল:

১) অতিরিক্ত সচিব, বাজেট-৭ অধিশাখা, অর্থ বিভাগ
২) ড. নুরুন নাহার (যুগ্মসচিব), , কার্যক্রম বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন।
৩) কমিশনার, কাস্টম হাউস, ঢাকা।
৪) যুগ্মসচিব (অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব), বিশ্বব্যাংক-১ অধিশাখা (সুপারনিউমেরারি), অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
৫) সিনিয়র সচিবের একান্ত সচিব, সিনিয়রসচিবের দপ্তর, অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
৬) জনাব মোঃ মোশারফ হোসেন, পরিচালক, বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ।
৭) উপ প্রধান, প্যামস্টেক উইং, আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ।
৮) যুগ্মসচিব (পরিকল্পনা) মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ

১৪-৮-২০২২
দীপক কুমার বিশ্বাস
উপ-সচিব

কানাই লাল শাহ
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
অন্তর্ভুক্তীকরণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
ভবন নং- ৭ (৩য় তলা)
বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা

বিষয়ঃ অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগের আওতায় জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড কর্তৃক প্রস্তাবিত "কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটির প্রতিবেদন।

সভাপতি : জনাব আবদুর রহমান খান, অতিরিক্ত সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
তারিখ : ৩০/০৬/২০২২
সময় ও বার: সন্ধ্যা ৭: ৩০, বৃহস্পতিবার।

অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগের আওতায় জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত "কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের বিভিন্ন অঙ্গের প্রয়োজনীয়তা, অঙ্গসমূহের ব্যয় যৌক্তিকভাবে প্রাক্কলন, কর্মপরিকল্পনা ও ক্রয় পরিকল্পনা পর্যালোচনাপূর্বক প্রতিবেদন প্রেরণের লক্ষ্যে ৭ (সাত) সদস্য বিশিষ্ট একটি ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটি গঠন করা হয়। উক্ত কমিটির সভা ৩০/০৬/২০২২ তারিখ সন্ধ্যা ৭:৩০ ঘটিকায় কমিটির আহবায়ক ও অর্থ বিভাগের অতিরিক্ত সচিব জনাব মোঃ আবদুর রহমান খান-এঁর সভাপতিত্বে জুম প্ল্যাটফর্ম-এর মাধ্যমে অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগে অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। সভায় অংশগ্রহণকারী কর্মকর্তাদের তালিকা সংযোজনী-'ক' এ দ্রষ্টব্য।

১। ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটি গঠনের পটভূমিঃ

অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগের আওতায় জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত **"কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন"** শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের উপর পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগের সদস্য-এর সভাপতিত্বে ১৮/০৫/২০২২ তারিখে প্রকল্প মূল্যায়ন কমিটির (পিইসি) সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। উক্ত সভায় প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের বিভিন্ন অঙ্গের প্রয়োজনীয়তা এবং অঙ্গসমূহের ব্যয় প্রাক্কলন যৌক্তিকভাবে নির্ধারণের জন্য আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগের স্মারক নং ২০.০২.০০০.০২২.১৪.০৩২.২২.১৪৯, তারিখঃ ১৩.০৬.২০২২ অনুযায়ী নিম্নরূপভাবে একটি ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটি গঠন করা হয়:

কমিটির সদস্যবৃন্দঃ

ক্রমনং	কমিটির সদস্যবৃন্দ	কমিটিতে পদবী
১।	অতিরিক্ত সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ	আহবায়ক
২।	প্রতিনিধি, আইএমইডি	সদস্য
৩।	প্রতিনিধি, আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ	সদস্য
৪।	প্রতিনিধি, কার্যক্রম বিভাগ	সদস্য
৫।	প্রতিনিধি, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ	সদস্য
৬।	প্রতিনিধি, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড	সদস্য
৭।	প্রতিনিধি, অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ	সদস্য সচিব

২। কমিটির কার্য-পরিধিঃ

(ক) প্রস্তাবিত অঙ্গসমূহের প্রয়োজনীয়তা ও অঙ্গসমূহের ব্যয় যৌক্তিকভাবে প্রাক্কলন;
(খ) কর্মপরিকল্পনা ও ক্রয় পরিকল্পনা পর্যালোচনা; এবং
(গ) ১০ (দশ) কার্যদিবসের মধ্যে পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগের প্রকল্প মূল্যায়ন কমিটির সভাপতির নিকট প্রতিবেদন দাখিল করবেন।

৩। আলোচনাঃ

৩.১ সভাপতির অনুমতিক্রমে ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটির কার্যপরিধি অনুযায়ী সভার কার্যক্রম শুরু করা হয়। প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের মোট প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয় ১৮৬২৭০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা। এর মধ্যে জিওবি- ৪০০৭০.৬৫ লক্ষ টাকা ও প্রকল্প সাহায্য- ১৪৬১৯৯.৩৫ লক্ষ টাকা। প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়নকাল জুলাই ২০২২ হতে জুন ২০২৭ পর্যন্ত। প্রকল্প সাহায্যে বিশ্বব্যাংকের ঋণের অর্থায়ন রয়েছে। সভায় প্রকল্পের আওতায় প্রস্তাবিত রাজস্ব ও মূলধন খাতের বিভিন্ন অঙ্গের

ব্যয় প্রাক্কলন নিয়ে আলোচনা করা হয়। সভায় কমিটির সদস্যবৃন্দ প্রকল্পের আওতায় প্রস্তাবিত অঙ্গসমূহের প্রয়োজনীয়তা ও ব্যয় নির্ধারণের যৌক্তিকতা বিষয়ে বিশদ আলোচনা হয়। সভাপতি শুরুতে প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের অঙ্গভিত্তিক ব্যয়ের কারিগরি ও আর্থিক বিষয়গুলো উপস্থাপনের জন্য জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডের সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মকর্তাদের অনুরোধ জানান। সে প্রেক্ষিতে জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডের সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মকর্তাগণ প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের অঙ্গভিত্তিক ব্যয়ের যৌক্তিকতা, অঙ্গের প্রয়োজনীতা, ব্যয় প্রাক্কলন, ড্রইং ও ডিজাইন সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিতভাবে সভাকে অবহিত করেন।

৩.২ পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগের উপপ্রধান প্রকল্পের বিভিন্ন অঙ্গের পর্যালোচনায় বলেন, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডের (এনবিআর) রাজস্ব খাতে নিয়োজিত জনবল প্রকল্পে অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব পালন করবেন। সেক্ষেত্রে প্রস্তাবিত ২৭ জন কর্মকর্তা/কর্মচারীর মূল বেতন, দায়িত্ব ভাতা, যাতায়াত ভাতা, দৈনিক/নির্বাহ ভাতা, মহার্ঘ্য ভাতা, শিক্ষা ভাতা, বাড়িভাড়া ভাতা, চিকিৎসা ভাতা, মোবাইল ভাতা, নাস্তা ভাতা, উৎসব ভাতা, ওভারটাইম ভাতা, প্রশিক্ষণ ভাতা, রিফ্রেশমেন্ট, বাংলা নববর্ষ ভাতা, অন্যান্য ভাতা বাবদ প্রস্তাবিত ব্যয় যৌক্তিক নয় তাই এ অঙ্গগুলো বাদ দেয়া প্রয়োজন। যদি এনবিআর-এর কর্মকর্তাগণ প্রকল্পে প্রেষণে নিয়োজিত থাকেন তাহলে এসব খাতের অর্থ রাখা যাবে। বৈদেশিক ও দেশিয় প্রশিক্ষণের ক্ষেত্রে আলাদাভাবে উপ-অঙ্গ প্রদর্শন না করে প্রশিক্ষণ নামে একটি কোড উল্লেখ করে উপ-অঙ্গগুলো ডিপিপি'তে সংযুক্তি হিসেবে প্রদর্শন করা যায়। কোন বিষয়ে কত জন, কত দিন, কোন দেশে প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করবে এগুলো স্পষ্টভাবে সংযুক্তি রাখতে হবে। প্রচার ও বিজ্ঞাপন এবং প্রকাশনা খাতের ব্যয়ের বিস্তারিত তথ্য সংযুক্তিতে উল্লেখ করতে হবে।

৩.৩ অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগের যুগ্মসচিব ও কমিটির সদস্য বলেন, প্রস্তাবিত ডিপিপিতে প্রকল্পের মেয়াদ জুলাই ২০২২ থেকে জুন ২০২৭ পর্যন্ত ৫ বছর প্রস্তাব করা হয়েছে। প্রকল্পের মেয়াদ যদি কমানো হয় অর্থাৎ ৪ বছর নির্ধারণ করা হয় তাহলে যেসব অঙ্গে সময়ভিত্তিক হিসাব করে ব্যয় প্রস্তাব করা হয়েছে সেক্ষেত্রে উক্ত অঙ্গগুলোর ব্যয় ৪ বছর ভিত্তিতে পুনর্নির্ধারণ করতে হবে।

৩.৪ ব্যয় যুক্তিকরণ কমিটির সভাপতি ও অর্থ বিভাগের অতিরিক্ত সচিব বলেন, প্রকল্পের প্রস্তাবিত জনবলের জন্য অর্থ বিভাগের সুপারিশের প্রস্তাব এখনো পাওয়া যায়নি। এ বিষয়ে দ্রুত প্রয়োজনীয় পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণের জন্য এনবিআর ও আইআরডি'র কর্মকর্তাদের অনুরোধ করেন। ডিপিপি'র ৩২৩১২০১ এবং ৩২৩১১০১ কোডে প্রস্তাবিত প্রশিক্ষণ একটি কোডে প্রদর্শন করে উপ-অঙ্গগুলো সংযুক্তিতে বিস্তারিত প্রদর্শন করতে হবে। ৩২২১১০৯ কোডে ব্যবস্থাপনা ব্যয় (আউটসোর্সিং)-এর কোডটি ভুল আছে। আউটসোর্সিং জনবল বাবদ ৩২১১১৩১ কোডে উল্লেখ করতে হবে। সম্মানী ভাতার কোড নং ৩১১৩৩৩২ কোডটি ভুল আছে। বিভিন্ন কমিটির সভায় অংশগ্রহণকারী সদস্যদের জন্য সম্মানী বাবদ ৩২৫৭২০৬ কোডে ব্যয় প্রস্তাব করতে হবে। বৈদেশিক প্রশিক্ষণের উপ-অঙ্গ যেমন- জাতীয় একক উইন্ডো কমিশনারেটের জন্য বিদেশী এক্সপোজার ভিজিটসহ ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি বাবদ ১১৬.১০ লক্ষ টাকা, CRMC কোর টিমের জন্য দেশের বাইরের প্রশিক্ষণ বাবদ ৪২০.২৪ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিতে হবে। প্রজেক্ট ম্যানেজমেন্ট ক্যাপাসিটি বিল্ডিং (পিএমইউ) অঙ্গে প্রস্তাবিত ১০৭.৫০ লক্ষ টাকা থেকে ৫৭.৫০ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিয়ে ৫০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা রাখতে হবে। হিসাব এবং আর্থিক ব্যবস্থাপনা সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি বাবদ ১৯৩.৫০ লক্ষ টাকা থেকে ৯৩.৫০ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিয়ে ১০০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা রাখতে হবে। অর্থ বিভাগের জনবল কমিটি যদি গাড়ী ক্রয়ের সম্মতি প্রদান করে তাহলে পেট্রোল, লুব্রিকেন্ট, তেল ও গ্যাস খাতের অর্থ প্রস্তাব করা যাবে। ৩২৫৭১০১ কোডে কাস্টম হাউস চট্টগ্রাম এবং কাস্টমস এক্সাইজ অ্যান্ড ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রামের জন্য বিল্ডিং ডিজাইন বাস্তবায়ন পরামর্শ সেবা বাবদ ১০০২৩.৭৬ লক্ষ টাকা থেকে ৪০২৩.৭৬ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিয়ে ৬০০০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা রাখতে হবে। কাস্টম হাউস চট্টগ্রাম এবং কাস্টমস এক্সাইজ অ্যান্ড ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রামের জন্য অভ্যন্তরীণ ডিজাইন পরামর্শ সেবা বাবদ ৪৫৯.০৯ লক্ষ টাকা থেকে ২০৯.০৯ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিয়ে ২৫০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা নির্ধারণ করতে হবে। প্রকল্প ব্যবস্থাপনা এবং গুণগতমান নিশ্চিতকরণ সেবা বাবদ ৪২৩৯.৮০ লক্ষ টাকা থেকে ১৭৩৯.৮০ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিয়ে ২৫০০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা নির্ধারণ করতে হবে। ঢাকা, বেনাপোল কাস্টমস হাউস এবং সিলেক্সএমসি-এর জন্য সম্ভাব্যতা যাচাই এবং বিশদ ডিজাইন পরামর্শ সেবা বাবদ ১১৯০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিতে হবে। ৩৮১১১০১ কাস্টমস ডিউটি (নির্মাণ ও অ্যাবরেটরি যন্ত্রপাতি) ১৩৩৩০.৯৮ লক্ষ টাকা এবং

৩৮২১১০৪ কোডে ভ্যাট (নির্মাণ ও ল্যাবরেটরি যন্ত্রপাতি) বাবদ প্রস্তাবিত ৬৬৬৫.৪৯ লক্ষ টাকা আলাদাভাবে না প্রদর্শন করে ৪১১১১০১ কোডের অঙ্গের অর্থের সাথে যোগ করতে হবে। ৩৯১১১১২ কোডে অপ্রত্যাশিত ব্যয় বাবদ ৫০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিতে হবে। পিআইইউ এবং ন্যাশনাল রিস্ক টার্গেটিং সেন্টারের (এনআরটিসি) জন্য ৪ চাকাবিশিষ্ট জিপ (২৭০০সিসি) ক্রয় বাবদ ১১৪০০ লক্ষ টাকা এবং ন্যাশনাল রিস্ক টার্গেটিং সেন্টারের (এনআরটিসি) জন্য সেডান কার (১৬০০ সিসি) ক্রয় বাবদ ৭০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিতে হবে।

৩.৫ প্রকল্পের আওতায় প্রস্তাবিত নির্মাণ ব্যয়, আসবাবপত্র, কম্পিউটার ও আনুষংগিক যন্ত্রপাতিসহ অন্যান্য ইক্যুইপমেন্ট ক্রয়ের ক্ষেত্রে প্রস্তাবিত ব্যয়ের যৌক্তিকতার বিষয়ে সভায় একমত পোষণ করা হয়।

৪ সিদ্ধান্ত:

৪.১ প্রকল্পের প্রস্তাবিত ২৭ জন কর্মকর্তা/কর্মচারীর মূল বেতন, দায়িত্ব ভাতা, যাতায়াত ভাতা, দৈনিক/নির্বাহ ভাতা, মহার্ঘ্য ভাতা, শিক্ষা ভাতা, বাড়িভাড়া ভাতা, চিকিৎসা ভাতা, মোবাইল ভাতা, নাস্তা ভাতা, উৎসব ভাতা, ওভারটাইম ভাতা, প্রশিক্ষণ ভাতা, রিফ্রেশমেন্ট, বাংলা নববর্ষ ভাতা, অন্যান্য ভাতা বাবদ ব্যয় বাদ দিতে হবে। বৈদেশিক ও দেশিয় প্রশিক্ষণ একটি কোডে উল্লেখ করে উপ-অঙ্গগুলো ডিপিপি'তে সংযুক্তি হিসেবে প্রদর্শন করতে হবে। প্রশিক্ষণ, প্রচার ও বিজ্ঞাপন এবং প্রকাশনা খাতের ব্যয়ের বিস্তারিত তথ্য ডিপিপিতে সংযুক্তিতে উল্লেখ করতে হবে।

৪.২ ৩২২১১০৯ কোডে ব্যবস্থাপনা ব্যয় (আউটসোর্সিং)-এর ভুল কোডটি সংশোধন করে ৩২১১১৩১ কোড উল্লেখ করতে হবে। সম্মানী ভাতার কোড নং ৩১১৩৩৩২ ভুল কোডটি ৩২৫৭২০৬ কোডে সংশোধন করতে হবে। জাতীয় একক উইন্ডো কমিশনারেটের জন্য বিদেশী এক্সপোজার ভিজিটসহ ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি বাবদ ১১৬.১০ লক্ষ টাকা, CRMC কোর টিমের জন্য দেশের বাইরের প্রশিক্ষণ বাবদ ৪২০.২৪ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিতে হবে।

৪.৩ প্রজেক্ট ম্যানেজমেন্ট ক্যাপাসিটি বিল্ডিং (পিএমইউ) অঙ্গে প্রস্তাবিত ১০৭.৫০ লক্ষ টাকা থেকে ৫৭.৫০ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিয়ে ৫০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা রাখতে হবে। হিসাব এবং আর্থিক ব্যবস্থাপনা সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি বাবদ ১৯৩.৫০ লক্ষ টাকা থেকে ৯৩.৫০ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিয়ে ১০০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা রাখতে হবে।

৪.৪ কাস্টম হাউস চট্টগ্রাম এবং কাস্টমস এক্সাইজ অ্যান্ড ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রামের জন্য বিল্ডিং ডিজাইন বাস্তবায়ন পরামর্শ সেবা বাবদ ১০০২৩.৭৬ লক্ষ টাকা থেকে ৪০২৩.৭৬ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিয়ে ৬০০০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা নির্ধারণ করতে হবে। কাস্টম হাউস চট্টগ্রাম এবং কাস্টমস এক্সাইজ অ্যান্ড ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রামের জন্য অভ্যন্তরীণ ডিজাইন পরামর্শ সেবা বাবদ ৪৫৯.০৯ লক্ষ টাকা থেকে ২০৯.০৯ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিয়ে ২৫০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা নির্ধারণ করতে হবে। প্রকল্প ব্যবস্থাপনা এবং গুণগতমান নিশ্চিতকরণ সেবা বাবদ ৪২৩৯.৮০ লক্ষ টাকা থেকে ১৭৩৯.৮০ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিয়ে ২৫০০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা নির্ধারণ করতে হবে।

৪.৫ ঢাকা, বেনাপোল কাস্টমস হাউস এবং সিআরএমসি-এর জন্য সম্ভাব্যতা যাচাই এবং বিশদ ডিজাইন পরামর্শ সেবা বাবদ ১২৯০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিতে হবে। ৩৮২১১০১ কাস্টমস ডিউটি (নির্মাণ ও ল্যাবরেটরি যন্ত্রপাতি) ১৩৩৩০.৯৮ লক্ষ টাকা এবং ৩৮২১১০৪ কোডে ভ্যাট (নির্মাণ ও ল্যাবরেটরি যন্ত্রপাতি) বাবদ প্রস্তাবিত ৬৬৬৫.৪৯ লক্ষ টাকা আলাদাভাবে না প্রদর্শন করে ৪১১১১০১ কোডের অঙ্গের অর্থের সাথে যোগ করতে হবে।

৪.৬ ৩৯১১১১২ কোডে অপ্রত্যাশিত ব্যয় বাবদ ৫০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিতে হবে। পিআইইউ এবং ন্যাশনাল রিস্ক টার্গেটিং সেন্টারের (এনআরটিসি) জন্য ৪ চাকাবিশিষ্ট জিপ (২৭০০সিসি) ক্রয় বাবদ ১১৪০০ লক্ষ টাকা এবং ন্যাশনাল রিস্ক টার্গেটিং সেন্টারের (এনআরটিসি) জন্য সেডান কার (১৬০০ সিসি) ক্রয় বাবদ ৭০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা বাদ দিতে হবে।

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৪.৭ অর্থ বিভাগ থেকে গাড়ী ক্রয়ের সম্মতি প্রাপ্তি সাপেক্ষে পেট্রোল, লুব্রিকেন্ট, তেল ও গ্যাস খাতের অর্থ ডিপিপিতে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে হবে।

৪.৮ প্রকল্পের প্রস্তাবিত মোট ব্যয় ১৮৬২৭০.০০ লক্ষ টাকা থেকে ৮১৮৩.৯৯ লক্ষ টাকা কমিয়ে ১৭৮০৮৬.০১ লক্ষ টাকা (জিওবি- ৩৯৮৩৬.৬৫ লক্ষ টাকা ও প্রকল্প সাহায্য- ১৩৮২৪৯.৩৬ লক্ষ টাকা) নির্ধারণ করে সংযুক্ত-'ক' অনুযায়ী অঙ্গ ভিত্তিক ব্যয় সংশোধনপূর্বক ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করতে হবে।

৫। পিইসি সভা ও ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটির সুপারিশ মোতাবেক প্রকল্পের ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠনপূর্বক অতি দ্রুত পরিকল্পনা কমিশনে প্রেরণের বিষয়ে সভায় একমত পোষণ করা হয়। সভায় আর কোন আলোচ্য বিষয় না থাকায় সভাপতি ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটির সকল সদস্যকে ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে সভার সমাপ্ত ঘোষণা করেন।

৬। জনবল কমিটির সুপারিশের ভিত্তিতে পরবর্তীতে বেতন ও ভাতাদি সমন্বয় করা হবে।

(দীপক কুমার বিশ্বাস)
উপসচিব
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
এবং
সদস্য সচিব, ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটি

(মোঃ মোশারফ হোসেন)
পরিচালক
বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ
এবং
সদস্য, ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটি

(শীলাব্রত কর্মকার)
উপপ্রধান
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
এবং
সদস্য, ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটি

(এ কে এম নুরুল হুদা আজাদ)
প্রথম সচিব ও প্রকল্প পরিচালক
জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড
এবং
সদস্য, ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটি

(ড. দেলোয়ার হোসেন)
যুগ্মসচিব
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
এবং
সদস্য, ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটি

(ড. নুরুন নাহার)
যুগ্মপ্রধান (যুগ্মসচিব)
কার্যক্রম বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
এবং
সদস্য, ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটি

(মোঃ আবদুর রহমান খান)
অতিরিক্ত সচিব
অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
এবং
আহ্বায়ক, ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটি

সংযোজনী- ১

"কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের অংগভিত্তিক

লক্ষ টাকায়

সাব-কোড	ইকনমিক সাব-কোড অনুযায়ী আইটেমের বর্ণনা	একক	প্রস্তাবিত ডিপিপি অনুযায়ী				কমিটি কর্তৃক সুপারিশ			
			পরিমাণ	টাকা (জিওবি)	প্রকল্প সাহায্য	মোট ব্যয়	পরিমাণ	টাকা (জিওবি)	প্রকল্প সাহায্য	মোট ব্যয়
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১
	(ক) রাজস্ব ব্যয়:									
-	কর্মকর্তার বেতন									
৩২১১১০১	মূল বেতন	জন	২৫	৬৫৪.১৭	-	৬৫৪.১৭		৬৫৪.১৭	-	৬৫৪.১৭
-	কর্মচারীর বেতন									
৩২১১২০১	মূল বেতন	জন	২	১১.১৬	-	১১.১৬		১১.১৬	-	১১.১৬
৩২১১৩০১	দায়িত্ব ভাতা	জন	২৭	৫.০০	-	৫.০০		৫.০০	-	৫.০০
৩২১১৩০২	যাতায়াত ভাতা	জন	২৭	১৫.০০		১৫.০০		১৫.০০		১৫.০০
৩২১১৩০৩	দৈনিক/নির্বাহ ভাতা	জন	২৭	২০.০০		২০.০০		২০.০০		২০.০০
৩২১১৩০৪	মহার্ঘ্য ভাতা	জন	২৭	১৩৯.৮৯	-	১৩৯.৮৯		১৩৯.৮৯	-	১৩৯.৮৯
৩২১১৩০৬	শিক্ষা ভাতা	জন	২৭	১৭.২৩	-	১৭.২৩		১৭.২৩	-	১৭.২৩
৩২১১৩১০	বাড়িভাড়া ভাতা	জন	২৭	২৯৯.৪০	-	২৯৯.৪০		২৯৯.৪০	-	২৯৯.৪০
৩২১১৩১১	চিকিৎসা ভাতা	জন	২৭	২৪.৩০	-	২৪.৩০		২৪.৩০	-	২৪.৩০
৩২১১৩১২	মোবাইল ভাতা	জন	২৭	২০.০০	-	২০.০০		২০.০০	-	২০.০০
৩২১১৩১৪	নাস্তা ভাতা	জন	২৭	২.০০	-	২.০০		২.০০	-	২.০০
৩২১১৩২৫	উৎসব ভাতা	জন	২৭	১১১.৫০	-	১১১.৫০		১১১.৫০	-	১১১.৫০
৩২১১৩২৭	ওভারটাইম ভাতা	জন	২৭	৫.০০	-	৫.০০		৫.০০	-	৫.০০
৩২১১৩২৯	প্রশিক্ষণ ভাতা	জন	২৭	১০.০০	-	১০.০০		১০.০০	-	১০.০০
৩২১১৩৩১	রিফ্রেশমেন্ট	জন	২৭	৬.০০	-	৬.০০		৬.০০	-	৬.০০
৩২১১৩৩২	সম্মানী ভাতা	থোক	থোক	৩৫.০০		৩৫.০০		৩৫.০০		৩৫.০০
৩২১১৩৩৫	বাংলা নববর্ষ ভাতা	জন	২৭	১১.১৫	-	১১.১৫		১১.১৫	-	১১.১৫
৩২১১৩৩৮	অন্যান্য ভাতা	জন	২৭	১৫.০০	-	১৫.০০		১৫.০০	-	১৫.০০
৩২১১১০২	পরিষ্কার-পরিচ্ছন্নতা	থোক	থোক	-	১০.০০	১০.০০		-	১০.০০	১০.০০
৩২১১১০৬	আপ্যায়ন	থোক	থোক	-	৫০.০০	৫০.০০		-	৫০.০০	৫০.০০
৩২১১১১৩	বিদ্যুৎ (সাইট অফিস ও পিআইইউ)	থোক	থোক	-	১২০.০০	১২০.০০		-	১২০.০০	১২০.০০
৩২১১১১৬	কুরিয়ার	থোক	থোক	-	৪.০০	৪.০০		-	৪.০০	৪.০০
৩২১১১১৭	ইন্টারনেট/ফ্যাক্স/টেলেক্স	থোক	থোক	-	১০.০০	১০.০০		-	১০.০০	১০.০০
৩২১১১১৯	ডাক	থোক	থোক	-	১.০০	১.০০		-	১.০০	১.০০
৩২১১১২০	টেলিফোন/মোবাইল	থোক	থোক	-	৫.০০	৫.০০		-	৫.০০	৫.০০
৩২১১১২৫	প্রচার ও বিজ্ঞাপন	থোক	থোক	-	৫০.০০	৫০.০০		-	৫০.০০	৫০.০০
৩২১১১২৬	অডিও-ভিজিও/ চলচ্চিত্র নির্মাণ	থোক	থোক	-	২৫.০০	২৫.০০		-	২৫.০০	২৫.০০
৩২১১১২৮	প্রকাশনা	থোক	থোক	-	১৫.০০	১৫.০০		-	১৫.০০	১৫.০০
৩২১১১২৯	অফিস ভবন ভাড়া (পিআইইউ ও আঞ্চলিক অফিস)-৫ বছর	বছর	১৫০০০.০০	-	১,০৩৫.০০	১,০৩৫.০০		-	১,০৩৫.০০	১,০৩৫.০০
৩২১১১৩১	আউটসোর্সিং	জন	৫৩	৭৪৭.৬০	-	৭৪৭.৬০		৭৪৭.৬০	-	৭৪৭.৬০
৩২৩১১০১	জাতীয় একক উইন্ডো কমিশনারেটের জন্য বিদেশী এক্সপোজার ভিজিটসহ ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	১১৬.১০	১১৬.১০				বাদ দিতে হবে
	CRMC কোর টিমের জন্য দেশের বাইরের প্রশিক্ষণ	থোক	থোক	-	৪২০.২৪	৪২০.২৪				বাদ দিতে হবে
	এফটিএ/আরটিএ নেগোসিয়েশন ক্যাপাসিটি বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	৩০১.০০	৩০১.০০		-	৩০১.০০	৩০১.০০
	ট্রানজিট ট্রান্স-শিপমেন্ট এবং ক্রুজ শিপ (উপকূলীয়+ সড়ক + রেল) ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	২১৫.০০	২১৫.০০		-	২১৫.০০	২১৫.০০
	মূল ও মূল্যায়নের নিয়মের উপর ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	২৩৬.৫০	২৩৬.৫০		-	২৩৬.৫০	২৩৬.৫০
	প্রজেক্ট ম্যানেজমেন্ট ক্যাপাসিটি বিল্ডিং (পিএমইউ)	থোক	থোক	-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০			৫০.০০	৫০.০০
	হিসাব এবং আর্থিক ব্যবস্থাপনা সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	১৯৩.৫০	১৯৩.৫০			১০০.০০	১০০.০০
	ক্রস-বর্ডার ট্রেড রিলেটেড ট্রান্সফার পাইসিং ক্যাপাসিটি বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০		-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০
	আর্থিক অপরাধ বিশ্লেষণ ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০		-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০
	বাণিজ্যের জন্য ব্লকচেইন-	থোক	থোক	-	৮৬.০০	৮৬.০০		-	৮৬.০০	৮৬.০০

সাব-কোড	ইকনমিক সাব-কোড অনুযায়ী আইটেমের বর্ণনা	একক	প্রস্তাবিত ডিপিপি অনুযায়ী				কমিটি কর্তৃক সুপারিশ			
			পরিমাণ	টাকা (জিওবি)	প্রকল্প সাহায্য	মোট ব্যয়	পরিমাণ	টাকা (জিওবি)	প্রকল্প সাহায্য	মোট ব্যয়
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১
	সার্টিফিকেশন প্রোগ্রাম									
	আইপি ক্রাইম ইনভেস্টিগেশন ক্যাপাসিটি বিল্ডিং–সার্টিফিকেশন প্রোগ্রাম	থোক	থোক	-	৮৬.০০	৮৬.০০		-	৮৬.০০	৮৬.০০
	কাস্টমস কর্মকর্তাদের জন্য ব্যবসায়িক গোয়েন্দা মডিউল সম্পর্কিত ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০		-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০
৩২৩১২০১	এফটিএ/পিটিএ নেগোসিয়েশন ক্যাপাসিটি বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	৩০১.০০	৩০১.০০		-	৩০১.০০	৩০১.০০
	ট্রানজিট ট্রান্স-শিপমেন্ট এবং ক্রুজ শিপ (উপকূলীয়+ সড়ক + রেল) ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	২১৫.০০	২১৫.০০		-	২১৫.০০	২১৫.০০
	মূল্য ও মূল্যায়নের বিষয়ের উপর ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	২৩৬.৫০	২৩৬.৫০		-	২৩৬.৫০	২৩৬.৫০
	প্রজেক্ট ম্যানেজমেন্ট ক্যাপাসিটি বিল্ডিং (পিএমইউ)	থোক	থোক	-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০		-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০
	হিসাব এবং আর্থিক ব্যবস্থাপনা সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	১৯৩.৫০	১৯৩.৫০		-	১৯৩.৫০	১৯৩.৫০
	ক্রস-বর্ডার ট্রেড রিলেটেড ট্রান্সফার গ্রাইসিং ক্যাপাসিটি বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০		-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০
	আর্থিক অপরাধ বিশ্লেষণ ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০		-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০
	বাণিজ্যের জন্য ব্লকচেইন-সার্টিফিকেশন প্রোগ্রাম	থোক	থোক	-	৮৬.০০	৮৬.০০		-	৮৬.০০	৮৬.০০
	আইপি ক্রাইম ইনভেস্টিগেশন ক্যাপাসিটি বিল্ডিং–সার্টিফিকেশন প্রোগ্রাম	থোক	থোক	-	৮৬.০০	৮৬.০০		-	৮৬.০০	৮৬.০০
	কাস্টমস কর্মকর্তাদের জন্য ব্যবসায়িক গোয়েন্দা মডিউল সম্পর্কিত ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি	থোক	থোক	-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০		-	১০৭.৫০	১০৭.৫০
	স্থানীয় প্রশিক্ষণ/সেমিনার (পিআইইউ-র জন্য)	থোক	থোক	-	৪৩.০০	৪৩.০০		-	৪৩.০০	৪৩.০০
৩২৪১১০১	অভ্যন্তরীণ ভ্রমণ ব্যয়	মাস	৬০	২০.০০	৪০.০০	৬০.০০		২০.০০	৪০.০০	৬০.০০
৩২৪৩১০১	পেট্রোল, তেল এবং লুব্রিকেন্ট	মাস	৬০	২০০.০০	-	২০০.০০		২০০.০০	-	২০০.০০
৩২৪৩১০২	তেল ও গ্যাস	মাস	৬০	৫০.০০	-	৫০.০০		৫০.০০	-	৫০.০০
৩২৫৫১০১	কম্পিউটার সামগ্রী	মাস	৬০	-	৫০.০০	৫০.০০		-	৫০.০০	৫০.০০
৩২৫৫১০২	স্যুাণ ও বাঁধাই	মাস	৬০	-	১৫.০০	১৫.০০		-	১৫.০০	১৫.০০
৩২৫৫১০৪	স্ট্যাম্প ও সীল	মাস	৬০	-	৫.০০	৫.০০		-	৫.০০	৫.০০
৩২৫৫১০৫	অন্যান্য মনোহরি	মাস	৬০	-	১০০.০০	১০০.০০		-	১০০.০০	১০০.০০
৩২১১১০৭	সেডান গাড়ি ভাড়া (১৬০০ সিসি)- ৩টি (পিআইইউ'র জন্য)	মাস	২২০	-	২৪২.০০	২৪২.০০		-	১৮১.৫০	১৮১.৫০
	মাইক্রোবাস ভাড়া ২৭০০ সিসি (১২ সিট)- ৬টি (CRMC & PIU)	মাস	৪৪০	-	৫৭২.০০	৫৭২.০০		-	৪২৯.০০	৪২৯.০০
৩২৫৭১০১	কাস্টম হাউস চট্টগ্রাম এবং কাস্টমস এক্সাইজ অ্যান্ড ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রামের জন্য বিল্ডিং ডিজাইন বাস্তবায়ন পরামর্শ সেবা	মাস	৫০	-	১০,০২৩.৭৬	১০,০২৩.৭৬			৬০০০.০০	৬০০০.০০
	কাস্টম হাউস চট্টগ্রাম এবং কাস্টমস এক্সাইজ অ্যান্ড ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রামের জন্য অভ্যন্তরীণ ডিজাইন পরামর্শ সেবা	মাস	৫০	-	৪৫৯.০৯	৪৫৯.০৯			২৫০.০০	২৫০.০০
	প্রকল্প ব্যবস্থাপনা এবং মূল্যায়নমান নিশ্চিতকরণ সেবা	মাস	৫৭	-	৪,২৩৯.৮০	৪,২৩৯.৮০			২৫০০.০০	২৫০০.০০
	ঢাকা, কোলাপোল কাস্টমস হাউস এবং সিআরএমসি'র জন্য সক্ষমতা আইটি এবং বিশেষ বিষয়ক পরামর্শ সেবা	মাস	১৮	-	১,২৬০.০০	১,২৬০.০০				খাম নিজে হবে
	টার্মিক ASYCUDA/HSWARMS সফটওয়্যার ব্যবহারের জন্য টার্মিক ট্রেড রিপোর্ট এবং পলিসি	মাস	১৮		৯৯৯.৯০	৯৯৯.৯০			৯৯৯.৯০	৯৯৯.৯০

সাব-কোড	ইকনমিক সাব-কোড অনুযায়ী আইটেমের বর্ণনা	একক	প্রস্তাবিত ডিপিপি অনুযায়ী				কমিটি কর্তৃক সুপারিশ			
			পরিমাণ	টাকা (জিওবি)	প্রকল্প সাহায্য	মোট ব্যয়	পরিমাণ	টাকা (জিওবি)	প্রকল্প সাহায্য	মোট ব্যয়
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১
	পরিকল্পনা এবং স্কোপিং মূল্যায়নের জন্য পরামর্শ সেবা									
	ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা, অথরাইজড ইকোনমিক অপারেটর (AEO) এবং বিশ্বস্ত ট্রেডার প্রোগ্রাম বরাদ্দ: (ক) ই-লার্নিং প্ল্যাটফর্ম, SOP, ToT এবং OTJ, স্কোপিং অ্যাসেসমেন্ট এবং NRTC-এর উন্নয়ন, (খ) আইনি পর্যালোচনার জন্য পরামর্শ সেবা এবং AEO প্রোগ্রামের ক্রিয়াকলাপগুলির সম্পূর্ণ সুযোগের জন্য সমর্থন, AEO প্রার্থীদের নির্বাচন এবং স্বীকৃতি পরিচালনায় OTJ সমর্থন এবং সহায়তা, AEO MRA-এর জন্য আইনি বিধান পর্যালোচনা এবং সম্ভাব্য আঞ্চলিক অংশীদার এবং প্রশিক্ষণের সুযোগ নিশ্চিত করার জন্য প্রবিধান প্রণয়ন	মাস	১৮	-	৮৭৭.২০	৮৭৭.২০		-	৮৭৭.২০	৮৭৭.২০
-	পোস্ট ক্লিয়ারেন্স অডিট (পিসিএ) বাস্তবায়ন: পিসিএ নির্দেশিকা এবং এসওপি প্রস্তুত করার জন্য পরামর্শ পরিষেবা এবং এনবিআর কাস্টমসকে পিসিএ কার্যক্রম পরিচালনার জন্য সহায়তা করার জন্য প্রাথমিক এবং টিওটি সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি প্রদান করা	মাস	৬	-	২৭৫.২০	২৭৫.২০		-	২৭৫.২০	২৭৫.২০
-	প্রি-অ্যারাইভাল প্রসেসিং (পিএপি) বাস্তবায়ন করা: খসড়া পিএপি প্রক্রিয়ার জন্য পরামর্শ সেবা, ম্যাপ করা এবং ট্রেড অ্যাসোসিয়েশন, পার্টনার এজেন্সি'র সাথে জনসংযোগ কর্মসূচি স্থাপন করা	মাস	৬	-	৩৬৯.৮০	৩৬৯.৮০		-	৩৬৯.৮০	৩৬৯.৮০
-	বন্ডেড ওয়ারহাউস আধুনিকায়ন (BWH): BWH-এর জন্য নীতি ও নির্দেশিকাগুলোর আইনি পর্যালোচনা এবং প্রবাহিত করার জন্য পরামর্শ সেবা, CBC-এর জন্য নীতি ও নির্দেশিকা প্রণয়ন, CBC এবং DEDO অটোমেশন স্কোপিং এবং প্রয়োজনীয়তা বিশ্লেষণের জন্য নীতি ও নির্দেশিকা প্রণয়ন	মাস	৬	-	৪৩০.০০	৪৩০.০০		-	৪৩০.০০	৪৩০.০০
-	CEVTA-এর মাধ্যমে কাস্টমস এইচআর ডেভেলপমেন্ট: CEVTA-এর কৌশলগত ব্যবসায়িক পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন, প্রশিক্ষণের প্রয়োজন মূল্যায়ন পরিচালনা এবং কাস্টমসের জন্য এইচআর উন্নয়ন কৌশল প্রণয়ন, পাঠ্যক্রম বিকাশ, ToT পরিচালনা এবং ই-লার্নিং এবং মুখোমুখি প্রশিক্ষণ বিতরণের জন্য ডিজাইন প্রণয়ন, ই-লার্নিং প্ল্যাটফর্ম বিকাশ এবং ভিশনিং ওয়ার্কশপ সংগঠিত এবং সহজতর করুন	মাস	১৮	-	৭৭৪.০০	৭৭৪.০০		-	৭৭৪.০০	৭৭৪.০০
-	NSW এর স্থায়িত্ব: NSW কমিশনারেট/পরিদপ্তর স্থাপনে এনবিআরকে সহায়তা করার পরামর্শ সেবা	মাস	১২	-	১৮৯.২০	১৮৯.২০		-	১৮৯.২০	১৮৯.২০
-	অভ্যন্তরীণ নিরীক্ষার জন্য (মধ্য-মেয়াদী এবং শেষ মেয়াদ) পরামর্শ সেবা	মাস	৪	-	৪৩.০০	৪৩.০০		-	৪৩.০০	৪৩.০০

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সাব-কোড	ইকনমিক সাব-কোড অনুযায়ী আইটেমের বর্ণনা	একক	প্রস্তাবিত ডিপিপি অনুযায়ী				কমিটি কর্তৃক সুপারিশ			
			পরিমাণ	টাকা (জিওবি)	প্রকল্প সাহায্য	মোট ব্যয়	পরিমাণ	টাকা (জিওবি)	প্রকল্প সাহায্য	মোট ব্যয়
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১
	ESIA-এর জন্য পরামর্শ সেবা	মাস	৩	-	৭.৭৪	৭.৭৪		-	৭.৭৪	৭.৭৪
	মূল কাস্টম হাউস এবং এলসি স্টেশনগুলোতে টাইম রিলিজ স্টাডি (বেসলাইন, মিডলাইন এবং এন্ড-লাইন সার্ভে)	মাস	৫৪	-	১,২৩৮.৪০	১,২৩৮.৪০		-	১,২৩৮.৪০	১,২৩৮.৪০
-	ব্যক্তি পরামর্শক	জনমাস	১০৮	-	৬৪৮.০০	৬৪৮.০০		-	৬৪৮.০০	৬৪৮.০০
-	শুল্ক আধুনিকীকরণ কৌশলগত কর্মপরিকল্পনার উদ্বোধন/প্রচার অনুষ্ঠানের আয়োজনের জন্য পরিষেবা প্রদানকারী নিয়োগ	থোক	থোক	-	২৫.৮০	২৫.৮০		-	২৫.৮০	২৫.৮০
৩২৫৭৩০১	অনুষ্ঠান/উৎসবাদি	থোক	থোক	১০০.০০	-	১০০.০০		১০০.০০	-	১০০.০০
৩২৫৮১০১	মটরযান	সংখ্যা	৪	১৫.০০	-	১৫.০০		১৫.০০	-	১৫.০০
৩২৫৮১০২	আসবাবপত্র	থোক	থোক	৫.০০	-	৫.০০		৫.০০	-	৫.০০
৩২৫৮১০৩	কম্পিউটার	থোক	থোক	১০.০০	-	১০.০০		১০.০০	-	১০.০০
৩২৫৮১০৪	অফিস যন্ত্রপাতি	থোক	থোক	৫.০০	-	৫.০০		৫.০০	-	৫.০০
৩৯১১১১২	অপ্রত্যাশিত ব্যয়	থোক	থোক	৫০.০০	-	৫০.০০				বাদ দিতে হবে
	উপ-মোট (রাজস্ব):			২২৬০০.৮৭	২৭৫৫১.৭৩	৫০১৫২.৬০		২২৫৫০.৮৭	১৯৬০১.৭৪	৪২১৫২.৬১
	(খ) মূলধন									
৪১১১১০১	আবাসিক ভবন নির্মাণ - চট্টগ্রাম, কাস্টমস হাউস (ভ্যাট ৭.৫%, আইটি ৭%)	ব:ফুট	২০৮,০০০	১৫৫৬.৬৫	৯৯৮৪.০০	১১৫৪০.৬৫		১৫৫৬.৬৫	৯৯৮৪.০০	১১৫৪০.৬৫
	আবাসিক ভবন নির্মাণ - কাস্টমস এক্সাইজ ও ভ্যাট প্রশিক্ষণ একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রাম (ভ্যাট ৭.৫%, আইটি ৭%)	ব:ফুট	৯৪,৪০০	৭০৬.৪৮	৪৫৩১.২০	৫২৩৭.৬৮		৭০৬.৪৮	৪৫৩১.২০	৫২৩৭.৬৮
৪১১১২০১	অনাবাসিক ভবন নির্মাণ - চট্টগ্রাম কাস্টমস হাউস (ভ্যাট ৭.৫%, আইটি ৭%)	ব:ফুট	৯০৮,১৫০	৮৩৮৭.৫৫	৫৩৭৯৬.০০	৬২১৮৩.৫৫		৮৩৮৭.৫৫	৫৩৭৯৬.০০	৬২১৮৩.৫৫
-	অনাবাসিক ভবন নির্মাণ - কাস্টমস এক্সাইজ ও ভ্যাট প্রশিক্ষণ একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রাম (ভ্যাট ৭.৫%, আইটি ৭%)	ব:ফুট	৫৩২,০৮৮	৪৮৮০.৭০	৩১৩০৩.৮০	৩৬১৮৪.৫০		৪৮৮০.৭০	৩১৩০৩.৮০	৩৬১৮৪.৫০
৪১১২১০১	পিআইইউ এবং ন্যাশনাল রিস্ক টার্গেটিং সেন্টারের (এনআরটিসি) জন্য ৪ চাকাবিশিষ্ট জিপ (২৭০০সিসি)	সংখ্যা	২	১১৪.০০	-	১১৪.০০				বাদ দিতে হবে
-	ন্যাশনাল রিস্ক টার্গেটিং সেন্টারের (এনআরটিসি) জন্য সেডান কার (১৬০০ সিসি)	সংখ্যা	২	৭০.০০	-	৭০.০০				বাদ দিতে হবে
-	যন্ত্রপাতি ও সরঞ্জামাদি									
৪১১২২০২	সিআরএমসি'র জন্য ডেস্কটপ কম্পিউটার (১০০টি), ল্যাপটপ (৫০টি), সার্ভার, মাল্টিমিডিয়া প্রজেক্টর (৫টি), বড় স্ক্যানার (৫টি), টোনার ও সরঞ্জামাদিসহ ফটোকপিয়ার ও প্রিন্টার (৫টি) ক্রয়	থোক	থোক	-	৪২০.২৩	৪২০.২৩		-	৪২০.২৩	৪২০.২৩
	পিআইইউ'র জন্য ডেস্কটপ কম্পিউটার (৩০টি), ল্যাপটপ (১০টি), সার্ভার, মাল্টিমিডিয়া প্রজেক্টর (২টি), বড় স্ক্যানার (৩টি), টোনার ও সরঞ্জামাদিসহ ফটোকপিয়ার ও প্রিন্টার (৩টি) ক্রয়	থোক	থোক	-	১২০.৪০	১২০.৪০		-	১২০.৪০	১২০.৪০
৪১১২৩০৩	১৫০ কেভিএ জেনারেটর (সার্ভিসিং ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণসহ)	সংখ্যা	১		১৯০.১০	১৯০.১০			১৯০.১০	১৯০.১০
	পিআইইউ ও সিআরএমসি'র উচ্চ ক্ষমতাসম্পন্ন শীতাতপ নিয়ন্ত্রক	টন	২৫০		[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
৪১১২৩০৬	চট্টগ্রাম কাস্টমস হাউসের আপরেটার যন্ত্রপাতি	থোক	থোক	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
৪১১২৩১০	অফিস যন্ত্রপাতি (বায়োমেট্রিক সিস্টেম, কেন্দ্রিয় সিসিটিভি সিস্টেম, আসাম	থোক	থোক		[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]

পণ্য-কোড	প্রকল্পিত পণ্য-কোড অনুযায়ী আইটেমের বর্ণনা	একক	প্রস্তাবিত ডিপিপি অনুযায়ী				কমিটি কর্তৃক সুপারিশ			
			পরিমাণ	টাকা (কিওরি)	প্রকল্প সাহায্য	মোট ব্যয়	পরিমাণ	টাকা (কিওরি)	প্রকল্প সাহায্য	মোট ব্যয়
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১
	পিএবিএক্স সিস্টেম, বেইস স্টেশন)									
৪১১২৩১৪	পিআইইউ'র জন্য আসবাবপত্র	থোক	থোক		১৫০.০০	১৫০.০০			১৫০.০০	১৫০.০০
৪১২১১০১	আর্চওয়ে ফর সিআরএমসি	সংখ্যা	২		৩০.০০	৩০.০০			৩০.০০	৩০.০০
-	সিআরএমসি-এর জন্য লাগেজ স্ক্যানার	সংখ্যা	২		৪০.০০	৪০.০০			৪০.০০	৪০.০০
৪১১৩৩০১	কম্পিউটার সফটওয়্যার (এপিআই পিএনআর সফটওয়্যার ও সংশ্লিষ্ট হার্ডওয়্যার)	থোক	থোক		২৫০.১৪	২৫০.১৪			২৫০.১৪	২৫০.১৪
	উপ-মোট (মূলধন):		-	৭৪৬৯.৭৭	১১২৪১০.৫১	১২৯৮৮০.২৮		১৭২৮৫.৭৮	১১২৪১০.৫১	১২৯৬৯৬.২৯
	(গ) ফিজিক্যাল কনটিনজেন্সি (মূলধন খাতের- ১.৫%)	%	১.৫০%		২,৮০৫.৪১	২,৮০৫.৪১			২,৮০৫.৪১	২,৮০৫.৪১
	(ঘ) প্রাইস কনটিনজেন্সি (মূলধন খাতের- ১.৮৪%)	%	১.৮৪%		৩,৪৩১.৭০	৩,৪৩১.৭০			৩,৪৩১.৭০	৩,৪৩১.৭০
	মোট ব্যয় (ক+খ+গ+ঘ):			৪০০৭০.৬৫	১৪৬১৯৯.৩৫	১৮৬২৭০.০০		৩১৮৩৬.৬৫	১৩৮২৪৯.৩৬	১৭৮০৮৬.০১

কানাই লাল শীল
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

Annexure-XXII

National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh

Ministry of Finance

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Feasibility Study Report (Interim) for the development of the Chattogram Custom House

THE WORLD BANK

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The cross-border trading has increased rapidly due to globalization. This demands optimization and reduction in time for trade-related procedures followed by the regulatory processes conducted at the border. Custom House is a critical component in the efficiency of international trade as it process every consignment to ensure compliance with national laws and regulatory requirements as well as international trading rules. Custom has the responsibility of revenue collection, protection of society and safeguarding the supply chain besides enhancing trade facilitation to promote investment and reduce poverty.

Chittagong Custom House is a Bangladesh government regulatory agency under the Ministry of Finance responsible for collecting tariffs and costume duty in Chittagong City and Chittagong Port. The Chittagong Custom House is one of the oldest Custom stations in the sub-continent. It is the biggest revenue collector in the country. According to the website of Chittagong Custom House, it collects approximately 30 percent of the total NBR revenue and about 40 percent of the total indirect tax of the NBR. The Chittagong Custom House collects about 65-70 percent of the total revenue collected by various Custom houses/stations. In addition, around 50 percent of the total volume of the import and 80 percent of the total volume of the export is handled by this station. Not only does the Chittagong Custom House have the responsibility to collect all duties and taxes at import stage and to facilitate the export trade, but it also has the responsibility to foster growth of the domestic economy and expedite the local industrialization by rendering, quick, transparent and responsible services to all concerned stakeholders and thereby securing the supply-chain. The major exports of the Custom House, Chittagong are garments, jute and jute products, hides and skins, tea, naphtha, molasses, frozen fish, shrimps and fertilizer. The main imports are food grain, cement, petroleum, sugar, salt, fertilizer, general cargo, iron materials and chemicals.

Bangladesh Government has applied for a credit from the World Bank to finance the Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project (BRTIP) and intends to apply part of the proceeds for consulting services. The National Board of Revenue (NBR), Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh intends to apply a portion of

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mentioned credit to hire a competent, qualified and experienced consultancy firm to carry out feasibility and detailed design studies for the development of Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA) and to serve as the Feasibility Study, Master Plan, Detail design, Construction supervision and project implementation consultant for assistance in monitoring the construction supervision of all aspects of the BRTIP that will be implemented by NBR. Now NRB and World Bank are going to take a development project for Customs Excise. To implement this project there need a feasibility study to find out the best possible way to materialize the project.

The feasibility study of this proposed development project/master plan project is prepared based on locational, geological, hydrological, environmental, financial and institutional analysis to determine the feasibility of the proposed project in the proposed area. This feasibility study has collected required documents about the proposed project and reviewed those documents based on different perspectives like environmental, geographical, geotechnical, hydrological, financial, institutional, legal, social, planning, architectural, engineering etc. This study has observed and found out that it is very much possible to develop the proposed development project. This study also found that this proposed development/construction project is possible without compromising the aesthetical beauty and soundness. Further studies, researches and analysis will be carried out during different phases of this proposed project.

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FEASIBILITY STUDY (INTERIM) REPORT

Section 1: Basic information about the proposed development project for Chattogram Custom House

Table 1: Details about the proposed development project

1.	Name of the Project	:	Feasibility study (interim) for the development of Chattogram Custom House
2.	(a) Sponsoring Organization / Ministry / Division (b) Implementing Agency	:	(a) World Bank/National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh (b) National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh
3.	Project Objectives	:	Finalizing the proposed master plan of Chattogram Custom House
4.	Estimated Project Cost (in BDT)	:	Cost of the proposed project would be approx. BDT 8,555,399,000.00 In Million USD: 99.78
5.	Project Category Based on Environment Conservation Rules 1997	:	Green
6.	Project Geographic Location (a) Countrywide (b) Division (c) District (d) Detail Address (e) Others (City Corporation/ Pourashva)	:	(a) Bangladesh (b) Chattogram (c) Chattogram (d) Port Colony Road, Chattogram 4100 (e) Chattogram City Corporation
7.	Project Duration	:	Approx. 50 months 1st Phase: 30 months Final Phase 20 months
8.	The average life time of the proposed constructions	:	Approx. 60 years

Section 2: Introduction

2.1 Background of the project (interim)

Bangladesh Government has applied for a credit from the World Bank to finance the Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project (BRTIP) and intends to apply part of the proceeds for consulting services. The National Board of Revenue (NBR), Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh intends to apply a portion of mentioned credit to hire a competent, qualified and experienced consultancy firm to carry out feasibility and detailed design studies for the development of Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA) and to serve as the Feasibility Study, Master Plan, Detail design, Construction supervision and project implementation consultant for assistance in monitoring the construction supervision of all aspects of the BRTIP that will be implemented by NBR.

2.2 Background of the feasibility study (interim)

Bangladesh for its steady and robust economic growth has acknowledged the necessity of trade facilitation. Since trade is the key driver to sustain the growth momentum, the government has adopted a set of strategies to facilitate domestic products access to the developed and developing countries' market and enhance participation in the global trade landscape. The modernization of Chattogram Custom House for the trade facilitation to attain the nation's economic well-being has also been recognized. In general, trade facilitation involves improving the efficiencies of procedures related to the cross-border trading process. It necessitates a comprehensive and integrated simplification effort, leading to a reduction of time and cost in international trade (NRB, 2021).

The CCH is one of the oldest custom stations in the sub-continent and the biggest revenue collector in Bangladesh. According to the website of Chittagong Custom House, it collects approximately 30 percent of the total NBR revenue and about 40 percent of the total indirect tax of the NBR. On the hand, around 50 percent of the total volume of the import and 80 percent of the total volume of the export is handled by the Chattogram Custom House (CCH). The responsibility of Chittagong Custom House is not only to collect all duties and taxes at import stage and to facilitate the export trade, but it also has the responsibility to foster growth of the domestic economy and expedite

the local industrialization by rendering, quick, transparent and responsible services to all concerned stakeholders and thereby securing the supply-chain. The major exports of the Custom House, Chittagong are garments, jute and jute products, hides and skins, tea, naphtha, molasses, frozen fish, shrimps and fertilizer. The main imports are food grain, cement, petroleum, sugar, salt, fertilizer, general cargo, iron materials and chemicals. To improve the services area of Chattogram Custom House (CCH) need to extend and modernized. To make Chattogram Custom House (CCH) more efficient, there need to take development project for the internal and external development of Chattogram Custom House (CCH).

The main purposes and objectives of this proposed master plan is to conver Chattogram Custom House as an efficient and innovative, responsive and accountable, honest and committed public service system to meet the challenges of the 21st century. The main purpose of this study is to analyse the existing resources, needs and gaps of Chattogram Custom House (CCH). Base on this study, further steps can be taken to develop the proposed project.

2.3 Purpose of this feasibility study (interim)

This feasibility study is a primary studies undertaken in the early stage of this proposed project. It intends to be carried out when the project is large or complex and the investment is high. Every construction project must give benefits for the investor/client. These benefits includes of profit, institutional and organizational development, etc. The profits are achieved in a long period and must have an accurate forecast of the investment so that the investor/client still have willingness to invest their money. This feasibility study also provides information about the value of investment and the benefits that investors may get. The return on investment can be seen from this feasibility study. Generally, Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and Benefit-Cost Ratio are valued that used by investors to consider this project is feasible or not at initial stage. Risks can influence the profits and it will decrease the feasibility for investing in the project. To those assumption, risks must have been anticipated and calculate it into the feasibility analysis.

On the other hand, investment in construction project can give higher benefit beside of its high uncertainty. The influence of the identified risk has to be evaluated and calculated towards the project pre-feasibility. Before the investment, the feasibility of

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the project has to be done that gives the cash flow of the project. This can be one of the considerations for making a decision whether this project is feasible or not. For preparation of feasibility study, various consideration, stakeholders, authorities and other third parties may need to be consulted. Financial feasibility is an important factor in feasibility study as most investments are not realized if they do not generate profit for the project owners. Precision and reliability of financial feasibility analysis relies on the accuracy of information used for the analysis. To assess the financial feasibility of the project, relevant criteria must be chosen. Using only one criteria to determine feasibility will not give accurate results. Hence, we have considered multi criteria such as B/C ratio, NPV and IRR to determine the financial feasibility of the project.

A well-designed and well-planned project feasibility study should determine:

1. Whether or not the project is viable
2. What site remediation need to be made in order to complete the project
3. If another location would be better suited

Pre-feasibility studies vary based on the complexity, size, and circumstances of each project; most studies include some combination of the following:

- ✓ Demand and Need Analysis
- ✓ Technical/Technological & Engineering Analysis
- ✓ Environmental Sustainability, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Analysis
- ✓ Cost-Benefit Analysis
- ✓ Human Resources and Administrative Support Analysis (During Implementation and Post Implementation of the project)
- ✓ Institutional and Legal Analysis

2.4 Objectives of the Feasibility Study (Interim)

The specific objectives of this feasibility study are following,

- To identify the existing resources, needs and gaps of Chattogram Custom House (CCH).
- To determine the project benefit cost ratio (BCO), economic and financial net present value (NPV) and economic and financial internal rate of return (IRR).

Border objectives of this feasibility study are following,

- ✓ To determine whether or not the project is viable.
- ✓ To determine the probable site remediation need to be made in order to develop the proposed project.

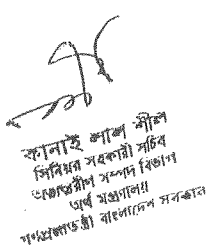
2.5 Scopes of the Feasibility study

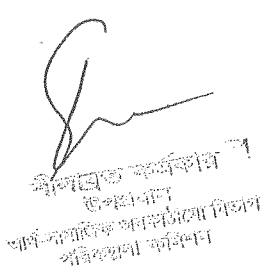
The scopes of this feasibility study are following,

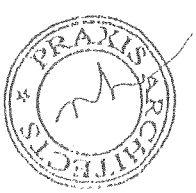
i. Topographic Survey
ii. Geotechnical Survey
iii. Locational Analysis
iv. Need and Demand Analysis
v. Technical/Engineering Assessment of the site
vi. Planning Assessment
vii. Traffic Impact Assessment and Social Impact Assessment
viii. Initial Environmental Inventory
ix. Economic Analysis
x. Institutional and Legal Analysis

2.6 Organization of the Feasibility study

Praxis Architects has the contract to conduct this feasibility study for the Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA). Here National Board of Revenue is the Client and World Bank Limited is the investor.







2.7 Approach and Methodology of the Feasibility study

This feasibility study is prepared based on various studies, investigations, analysis (economic, financial, intuitional, legal, environmental and risk analysis) and reviews to conduct this study. This study has collected all necessary documents about the proposed project and reviewed those documents based on locational, environmental, social, hydrological, geological, institutional, financial, legal and administrative consideration as well as architectural and engineering perspective, drawing and design. Here are key factors which are considered to conduct this feasibility study,

a. Site Analysis (Locational, Environmental, Social, Hydrological, Geological)
b. Market/Demand/Needs/Gaps Analysis
c. Technical/Technological & Engineering Analysis
d. Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Analysis
e. Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) Analysis
f. Proposed Human Resources and Administrative Support Analysis (During Implementation and Post Implementation of the project)
g. Proposed Institutional and Legal Analysis

Section 3: Market/Demand Analysis

A. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA) had passed 40 years in course of time. In this long journey, the CCH and academy has undergone multifarious ups and downs in the area of infrastructural development, curriculum designing, adopting many other action plans. In the passage of time, the academy attains a commendable position in the area of civil service training in Bangladesh (Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy, Chattogram, 2021). Now, there need to analyses the existing resources, needs constraints and gaps of Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA). In addition, CCH and CEVTA want to restructure its organizational structure, open two new divisions to accommodate all the services and officers.

B. RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT IDEA

Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA) are very much active government institution and dedicated to their responsibility. They are extending their service facilities and responsibilities. Existing capacities are not enough to accommodate all their services. They need more spaces to run their current and upcoming services. In addition, the GoB has applied for a credit from the World Bank to finance the Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project (BRTIP). Based on this credit, the National Board of Revenue (NBR), Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh intends to develop a development project for the Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA).

C. STAKEHOLDERS

The National Board of Revenue (NBR), Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh, Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA).

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D. DEMAND ANALYSIS

i. **Current Demand:** Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA) are now one of the most active government organization/institution under Ministry of Finance. They need more spaces to accommodate all the running and coming activities. There need more office spaces for efficiently running their all current activities. The present CCH and CEVTA is not sufficient to accommodate all the office spaces and activities. That's why, CCH and CEVTA need more spaces to run their activities smoothly. CCH and CEVTA now intend to develop different types of building to run their activities smoothly.

ii. **Future Demand:** Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA) are intensifying its activities to support the Ministry of Finance as well as Bangladesh Government. It's clear that structural development is obvious to go with the above-mentioned target. To support the above-mentioned target, CCH and CEVTA will require more office/working/residential/training spaces in near future.

iii. **Constraints:** There are various constrains including government regulations, technological developments, environmental issues, financial support, etc. to meet the current and future demand of official spaces.

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গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

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E. SWOT ANALYSIS

Table 2: SOWT analysis of the proposed project

Strengths:	Weaknesses:
i. Connectivity: Very well connected with surroundings as well as other government organization. ii. Modern facilities like lift, parking, lighting, interior, conference room, meeting room etc. iii. Multipurpose Uses: Multi-purpose uses like offices, training center, residential, custom, laboratory, server and warehouse, prayer spaces, garage etc. iv. More office spaces for the CCH and CEVTA services, officials and activities v. More activities/project for CCH and CEVTA services	i. Extra uses of Power ii. Extra uses of water, gas etc. iii. More waste generation iv. High construction cost
Opportunities:	**Threats:**
i. Employment Generation ii. Efficient uses of national and international investment iii. Capacity Development of CCH and CEVTA iv. Human Resources Development v. Modern Facilities	i. Natural and man-made hazards like earthquake, fire hazards ii. Environmental Pollution

Section 4: Technical/Technological & Engineering analysis

4.1 Details about Chattogram Custom House

4.1.1 History of Chattogram Custom House

Chittagong Custom House (CCH) was established by the Portuguese following the signing of a treaty with Mahmud Shah of Bengal in 1440. Records from 1776 to 1780, mention collection of tariffs from Chittagong Custom House to be minor. In 1801, rules were passed to govern Chittagong Custom House. In 1853, it was one of two custom house managed by the British Raj in the region. Chittagong Custom House was managed by a deputy collector during British Colonial rule while the collector was station in Kolkata. It received its first collector in 1948 following the partition of India. In 1975 the post of collector postwas changed to costume commissioner. The current building of the Chittagong Custom House was built in 1920. In 2008, Chittagong Custom house automated operations.



Figure 1: Picture of ChattogramCustom House (Photo Source: Kazi Rasel Shams, 2021)

4.1.2 Organogram of Chattogram Custom House

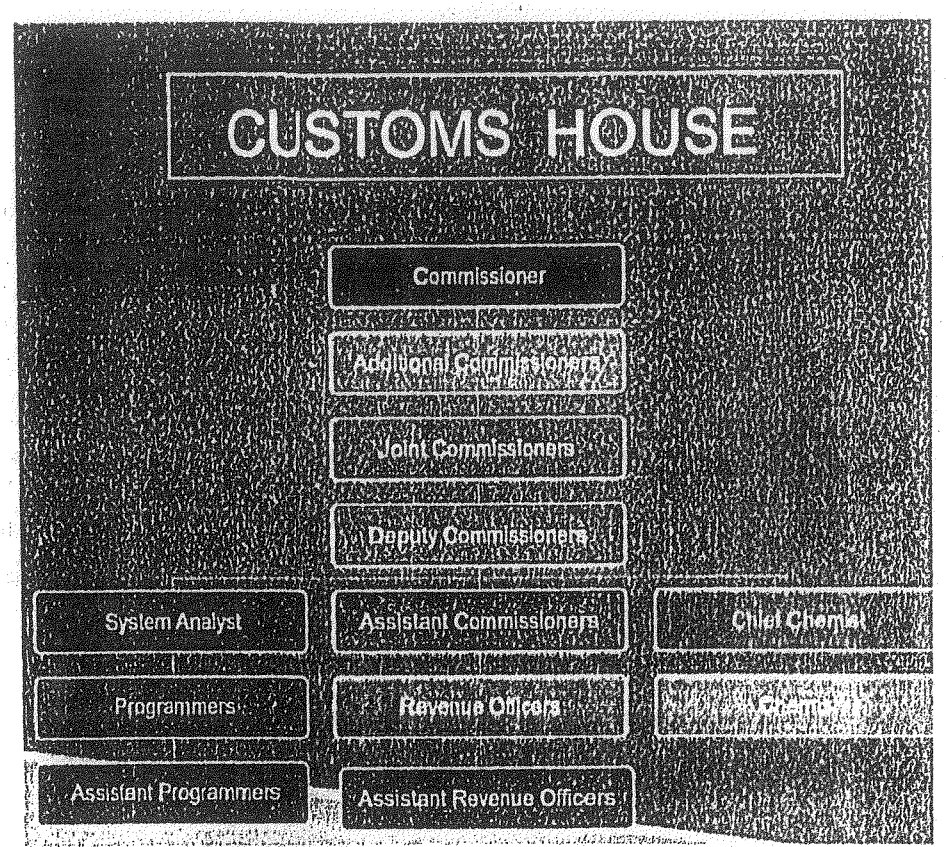

Figure 2: Organogram of Chattogram Custom House

Details about existing manpower of CCH

- ✓ Government approved position for Customs Officers and Customs Inspectors Total- 1248 (210 Nos – 1st class, 497 – 2nd class, 423 Nos- 3rd class, 118 – 4th class)
- ✓ Number of Customs Officers and Customs Inspectors actually deployed TOTAL- 619, 94 Nos – 1st class, 262– 2nd class, 168 Nos- 3rd class, 95 Nos – 4th class.
- ✓ Number of ASYCUDA operators and customs Lab officers deployed 350 Nos ASYCUDA operators, 1 No Lab officers, Lab staff- 4 Nos

4.2 Location of Chattogram Custom House

The Chattogram Custom House (CCH) is located on 6.77 acres of land at Port Colony Road, Chattogram 4100. Chattogram Custom House is located close to the Chattogram Port Authority and Port Area. It is also along the Mooring Road, Port

Colony Road, Port Internal Road and in front of Custom Fountain Mur/Chattor. The geo-coordinates of Chattogram Custom House (CCH) is 22°18'42.86"N, 91°47'55.53"E.

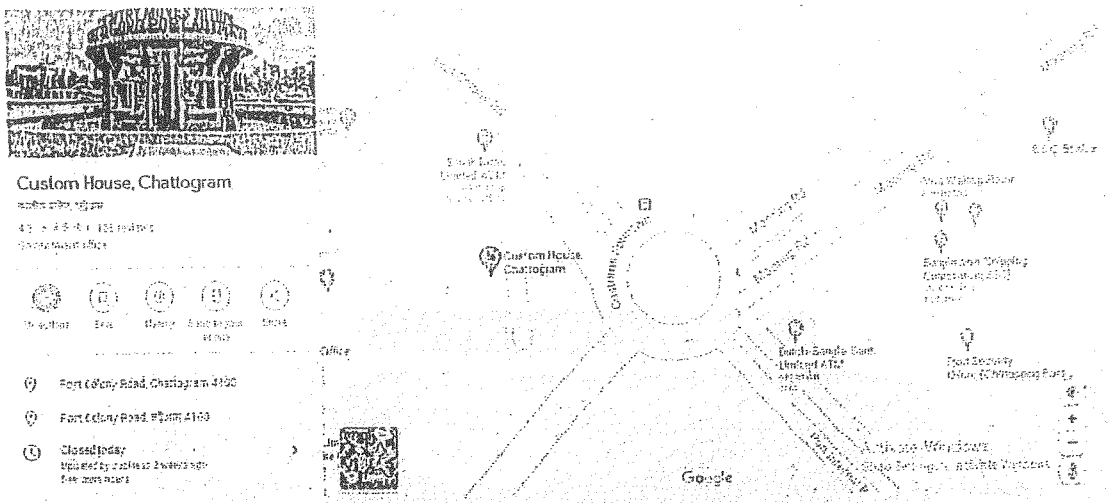

Figure 3: Google map location of CCH, Source: Google map

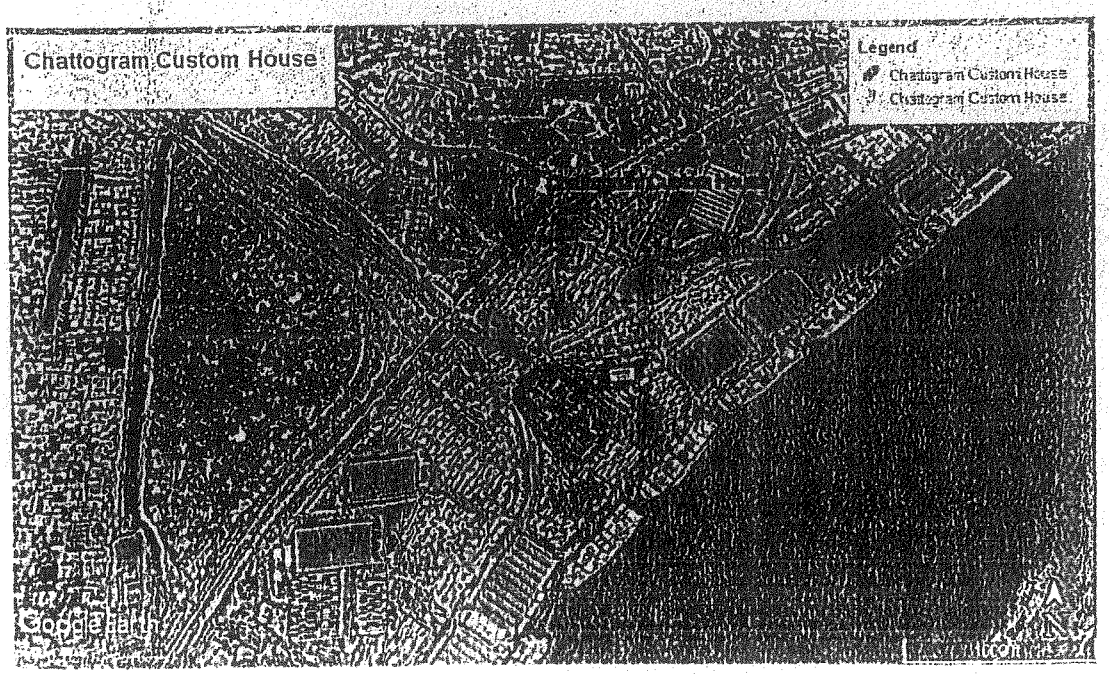

Figure 4: Google earth map showing the CCH location, Source: Google earth map

4.3 Detail about Existing and Proposed Project Area / CCH Area

Total Project Area: 6.77 Acre / 2, 94, 912 sq. ft.

Allowable Ground Coverage Area: 50% of the total land (1, 47, 456 sq. ft.)

Existing Ground Coverage Area: 88, 794 sq. ft.

Proposed Ground Coverage Area: 1, 03, 050 sq. ft. (Building)

Total Built Area: 12, 00, 500 sq. ft.

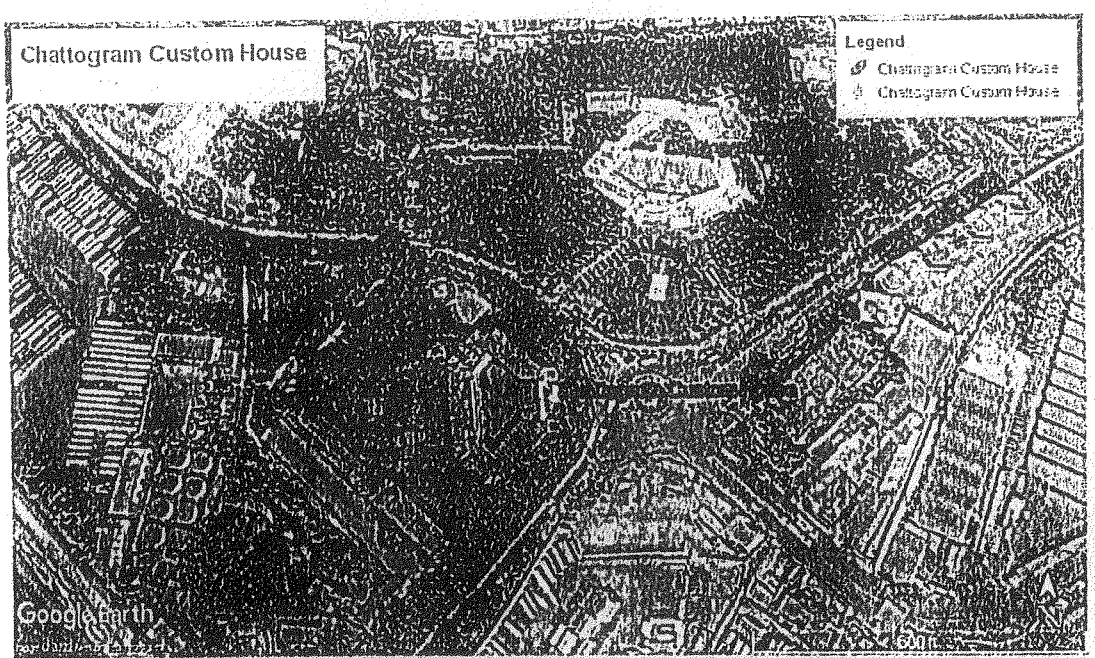

Figure 5: Demarkedproposed project area for Chattogram Custom House

4.4 Context of the Region Surrounding Proposed Project

The Chattogram Custom House is located in the core city area along the Bengal Sea. The proposed project is surrounded by Chattogram Port Authority Office, Chattogram Port Area, Port Security Office and WASA Bhaban. Along the port colony road, there are lots of green and open spaces. The Chattogram Custom House office is located just at the intersection of Port Road, Mooring Road, Port Internal Road and Port Colony road. There is a fountain named "Custom Fountain" in front of the Chattogram Custom House Office. The project location is also close to railway station, airport and the main Shipping Port of Chattogram. The road network is also well connected with the surrounding areas of the Chattogram Custom House. The following map/figure/pictures show the details of surrounding landuses of Chattogram Custom House.

Figure 6: Google earth map showing the surrounding landuses of the Chattogram Custom House

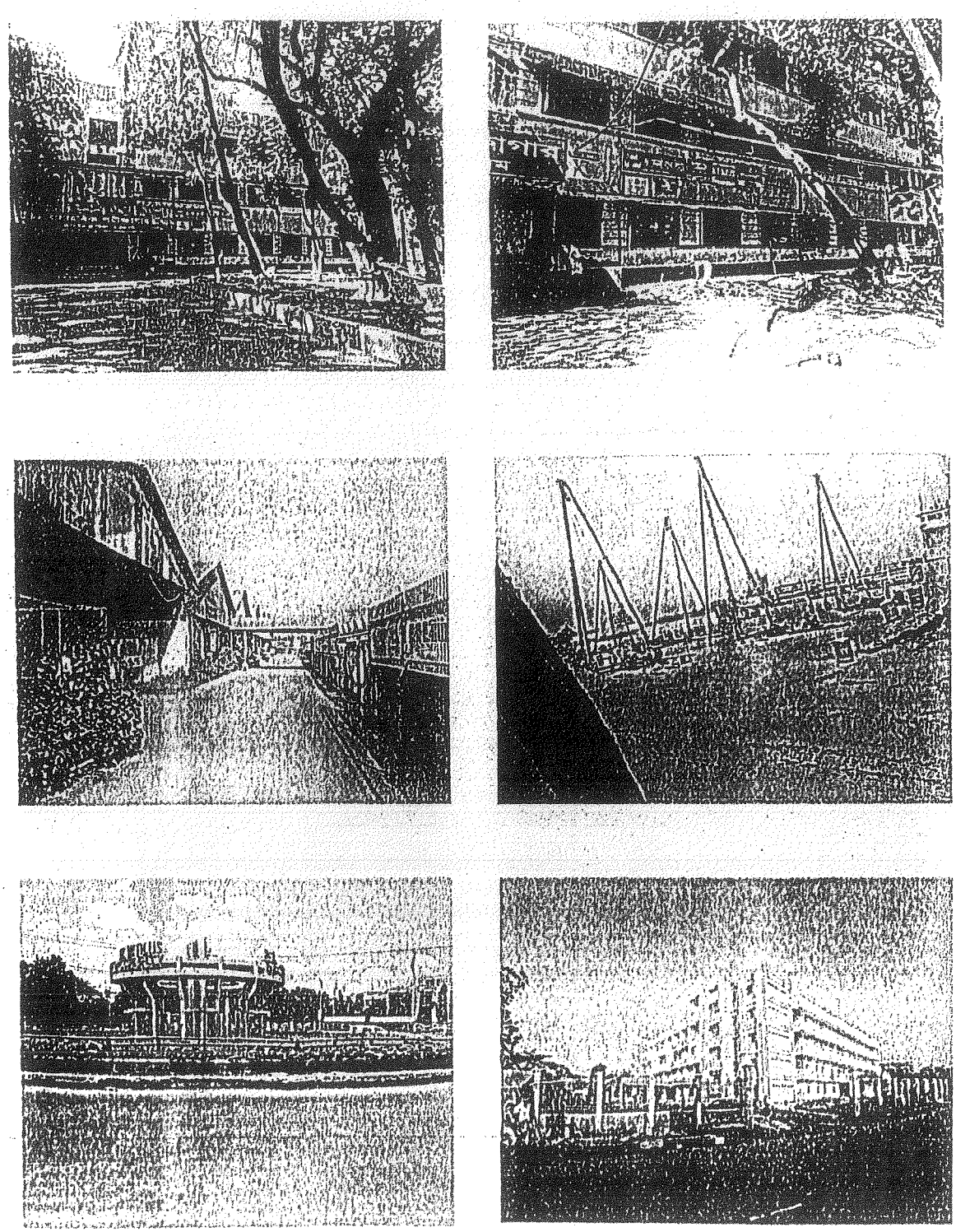

Figure 7: Pictures of surroundings of Chattogram Custom House (PC: Syed Md Jahed, Tanzil Mohmud, Badre Alam Siddiqui, Md, Assaduzzam, Golam Nuruddin and Mamun Khan)

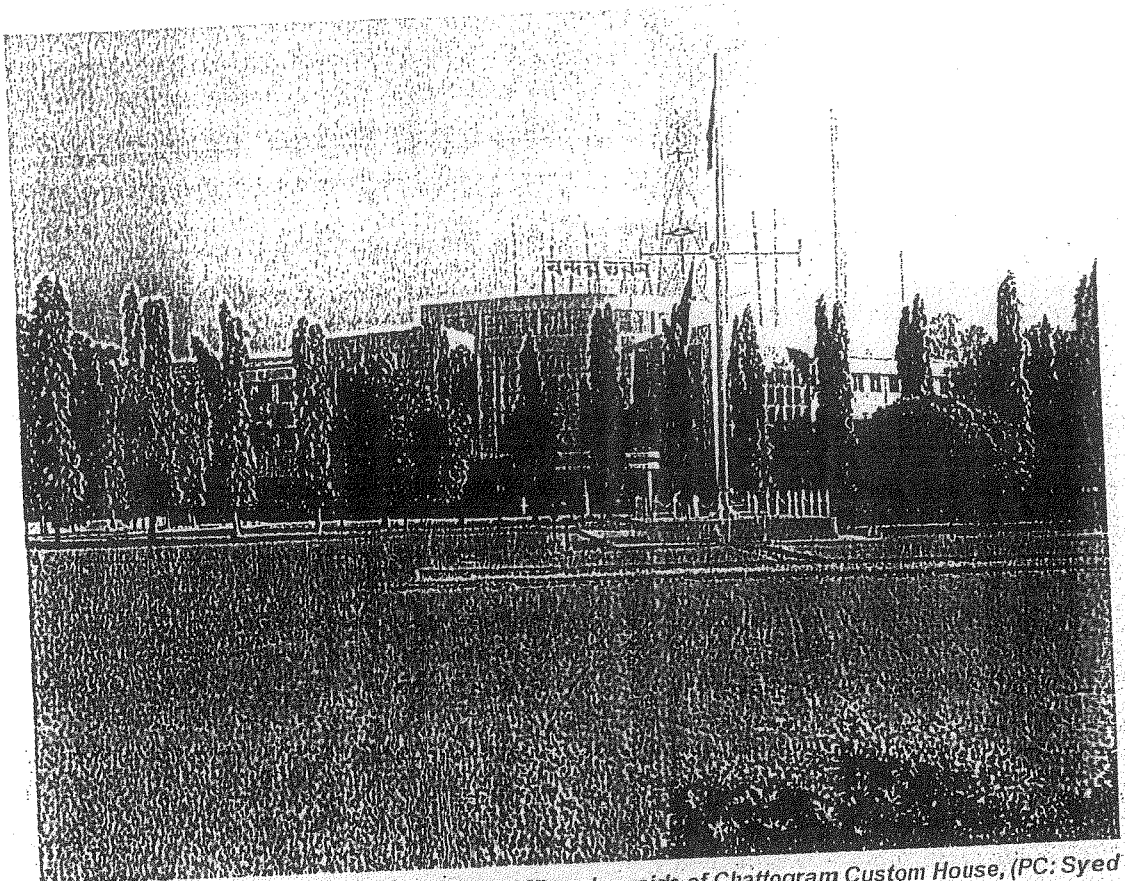

Figure 8: Picture of Chattogram Port Authority Office alongside of Chattogram Custom House, (PC: Syed Md Jahed)

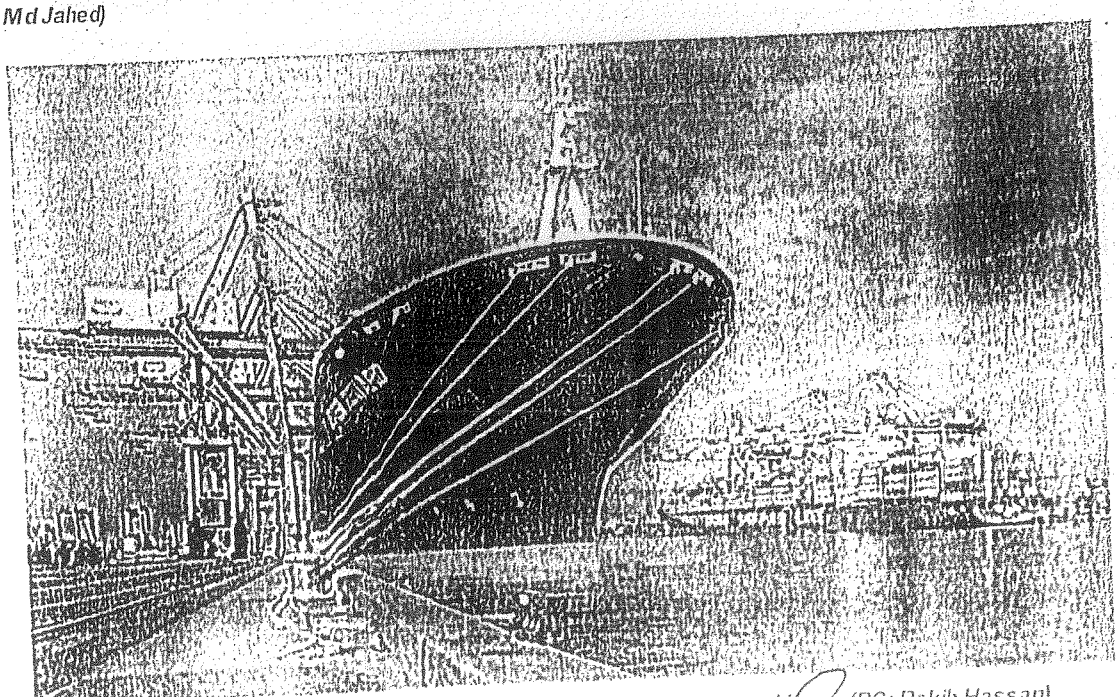

Figure 9: Picture of Chattogram Port along the Chattogram Custom House (PC: Rakib Hassan)

4.5 Access to Transport Network

The Chattogram Custom House is well connected with the surroundings important services. It is not far away from the Chattogram port, Chattogram airport and Chattogram railway station. The following maps/figures show the detail proposed project connectivity with the surroundings important services.

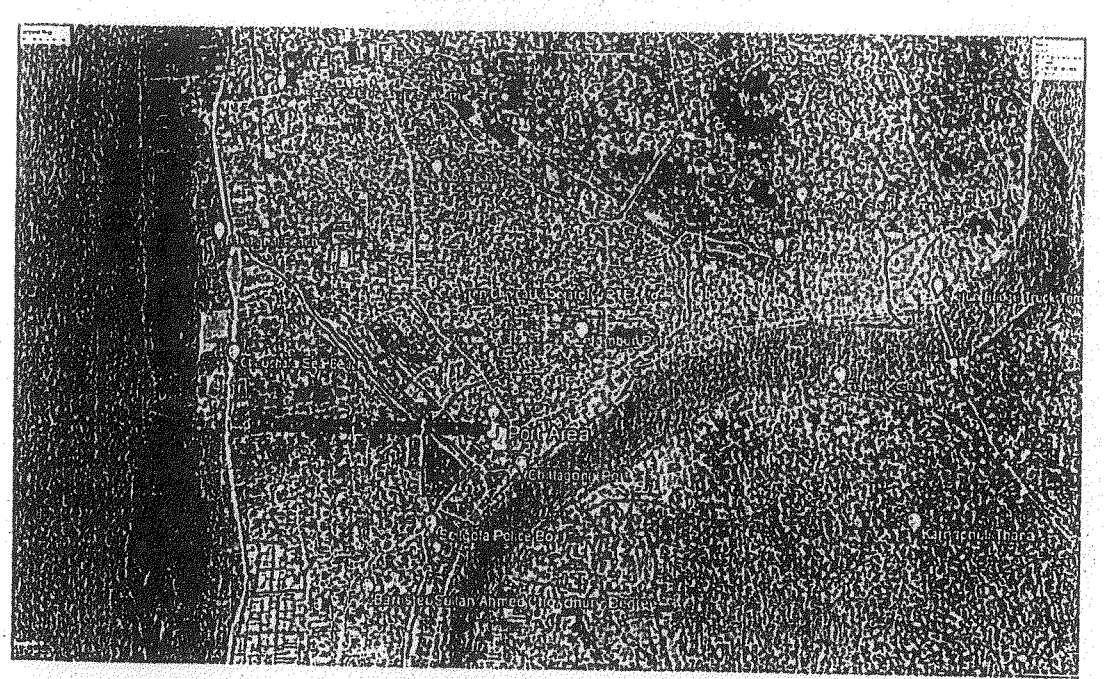

Figure 10: Map showing the road connection with the Chattogram Custom House

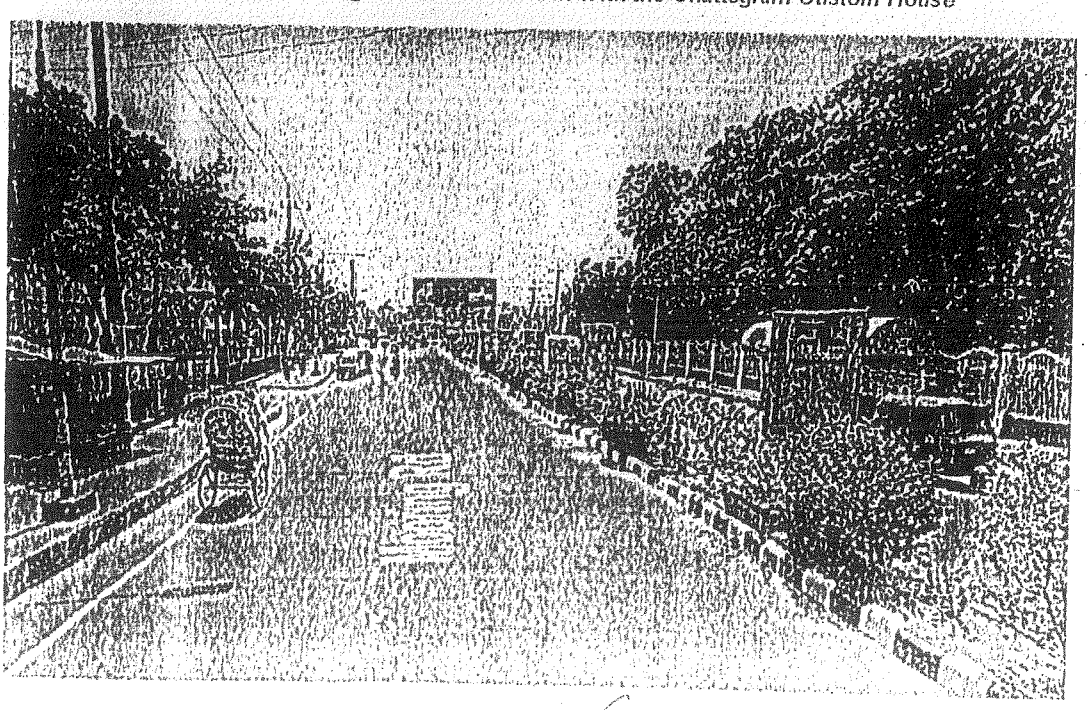

Figure 11: Picture of the front road of Chattogram Custom House

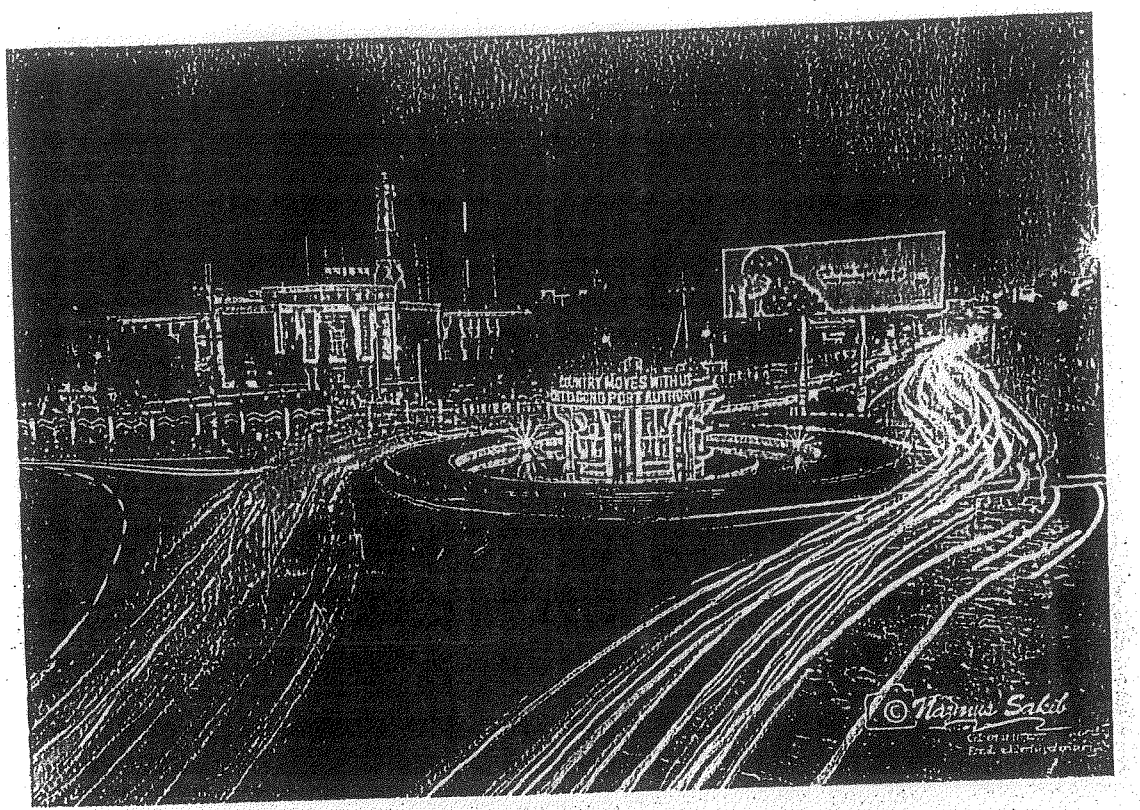

Figure 12: Road Network Connectivity of Chattogram Custom House (PC: Rakib Hasan)

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সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

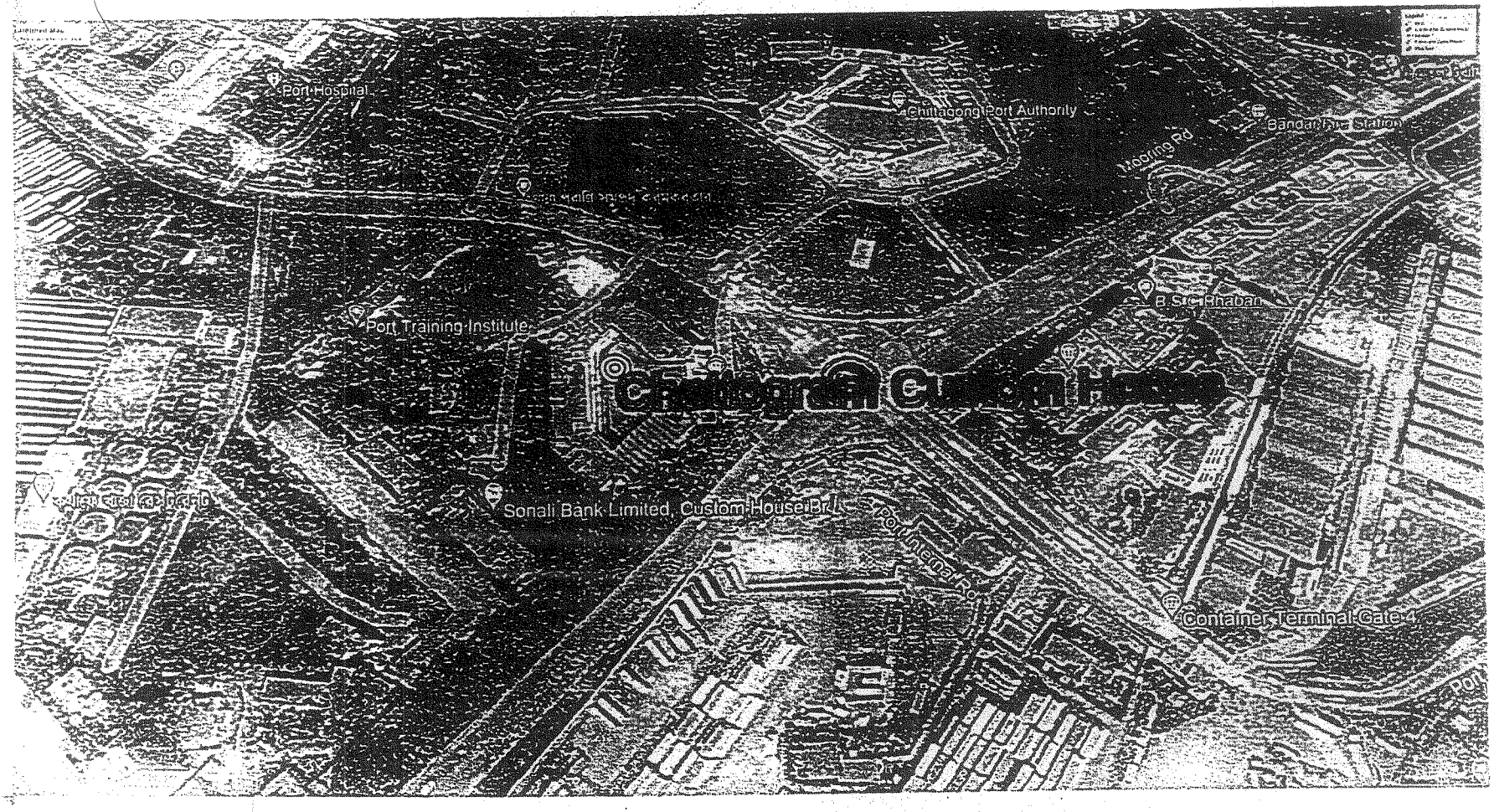

Figure 13: Detail road network with light yellow mark of Chattogram Custom House with surroundings important locations

4.6 Utility Linkages

The Chattogram Custom House is situated in the urban area of Chattogram. All types of utility facilities are available in the Chattogram Custom House. Water supply, gas and power supply are available at CHH area. There is WASA in the CHH area. The Chattogram Port Authority and Port Area are around the CCH which have all kinds of utility linkages provided by the Chattogram City Corporation. The following figures show the surroundings and utility linkages.

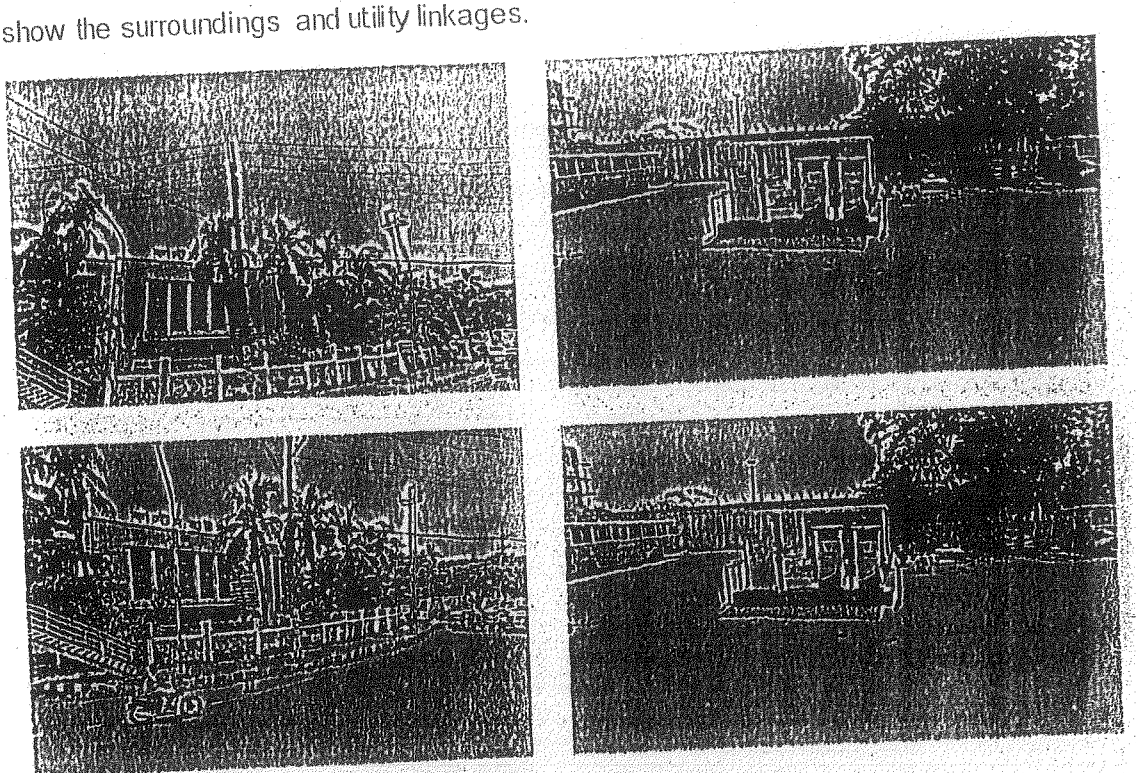

Figure 14: Pictures of surroundings showing different facilities along the Chattogram Custom House

কানাই লাল শীল
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

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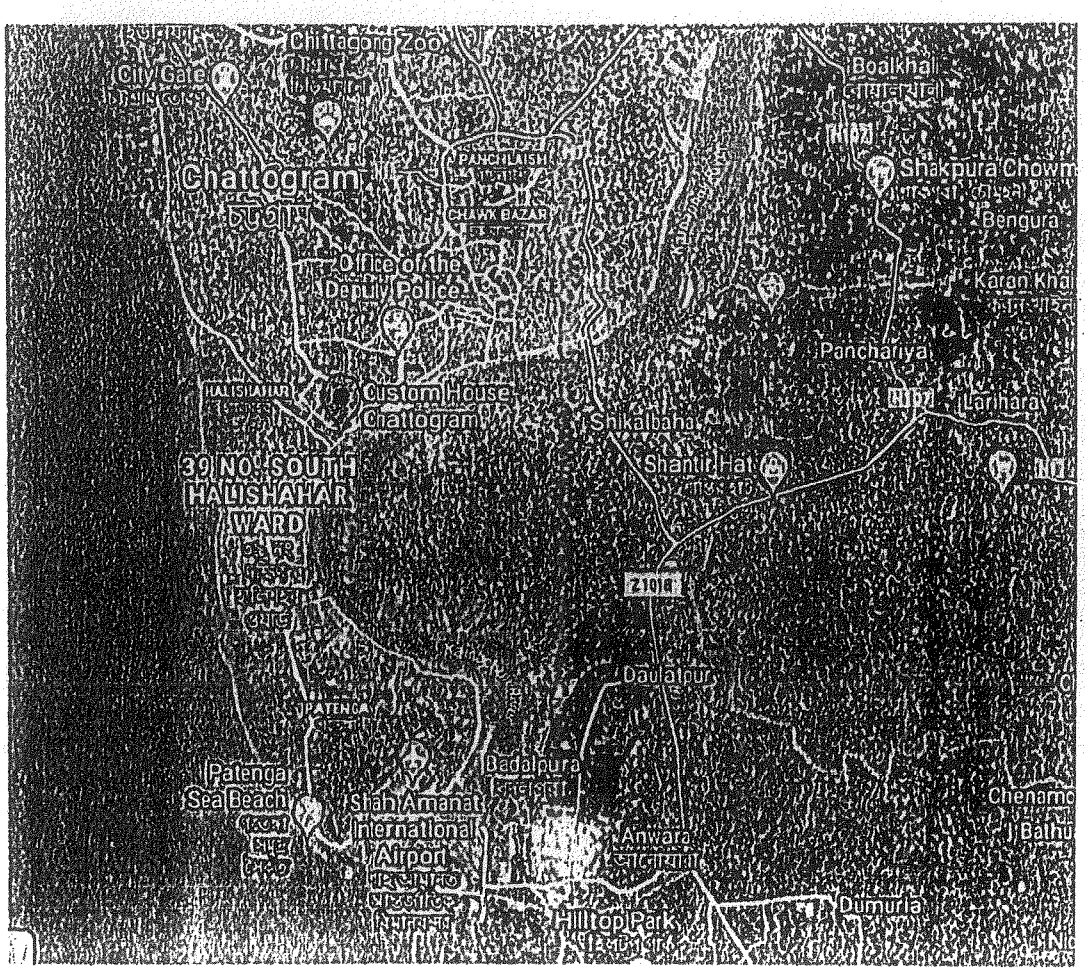
4.7 Access to Social Infrastructure

The Chattogram Custom House is well connected with surrounding social infrastructures like religious institution, stadium, hospital, clinic, school, college and Chattogram University, railway station, airport, housing, police station, garden, zoo, post office, hotel, restaurant, super shop, shopping mall, Katcha Bazar, bank, ATM booth, transport facilities etc. The following map shows the social infrastructures around the Chattogram Custom House.



4.8 Site survey and site analysis (existing & proposed)

4.8.1 Purpose and Objective

The purpose and objectives of site survey and site analysis are to explore all the features of site as well as to determine the needs and gaps of the proposed site. Topographic survey, sub soil investigation and site visit were conducted as part of site survey and site analysis. The survey and analysis could help to determine the proposed project viability.

4.8.2 Topographic Survey

To explore the existing features of the proposed project, topographic survey was conducted at project site. This topographic survey has come up with project area, existing landuses, structure size and area, road details, open spaces, water bodies, location of electric pole, physical obstacles etc. This survey shows the exact location, size and dimension of admin building, staff quarters, generator room, post office building, other building, Mosque, Laboratory School building, open shed, factory shed, open field etc. It also identify the roads and their widths. The following picture and map show us details of topographic survey of Chattogram Custom House.

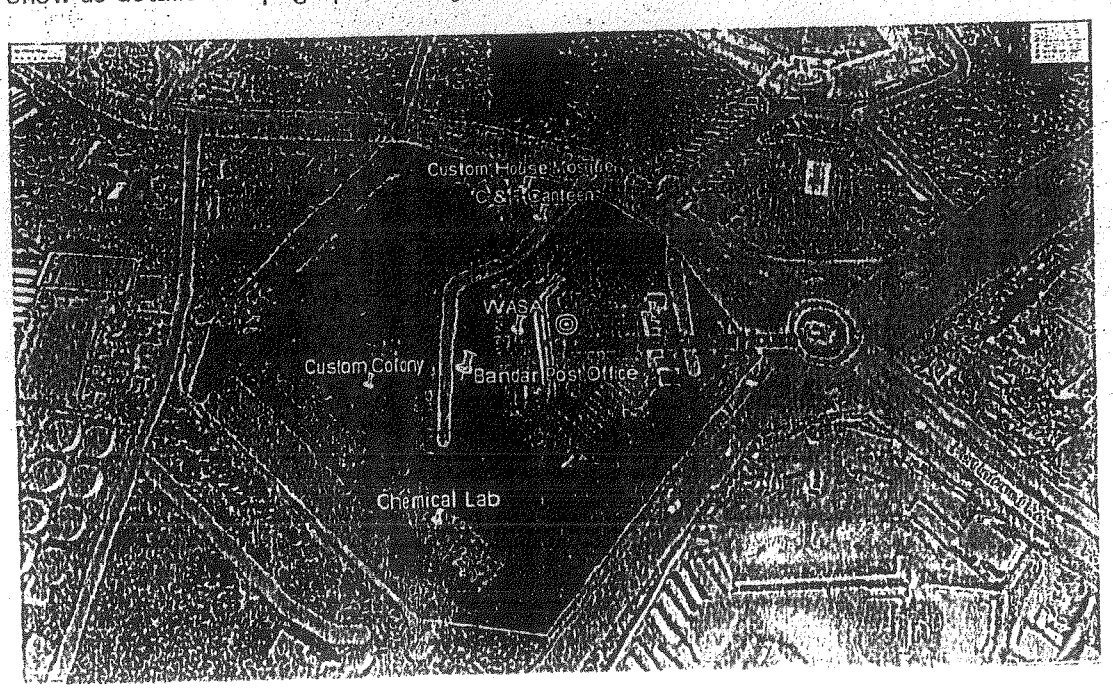


Figure 16: Google earth map showing the detail landuses of CHH

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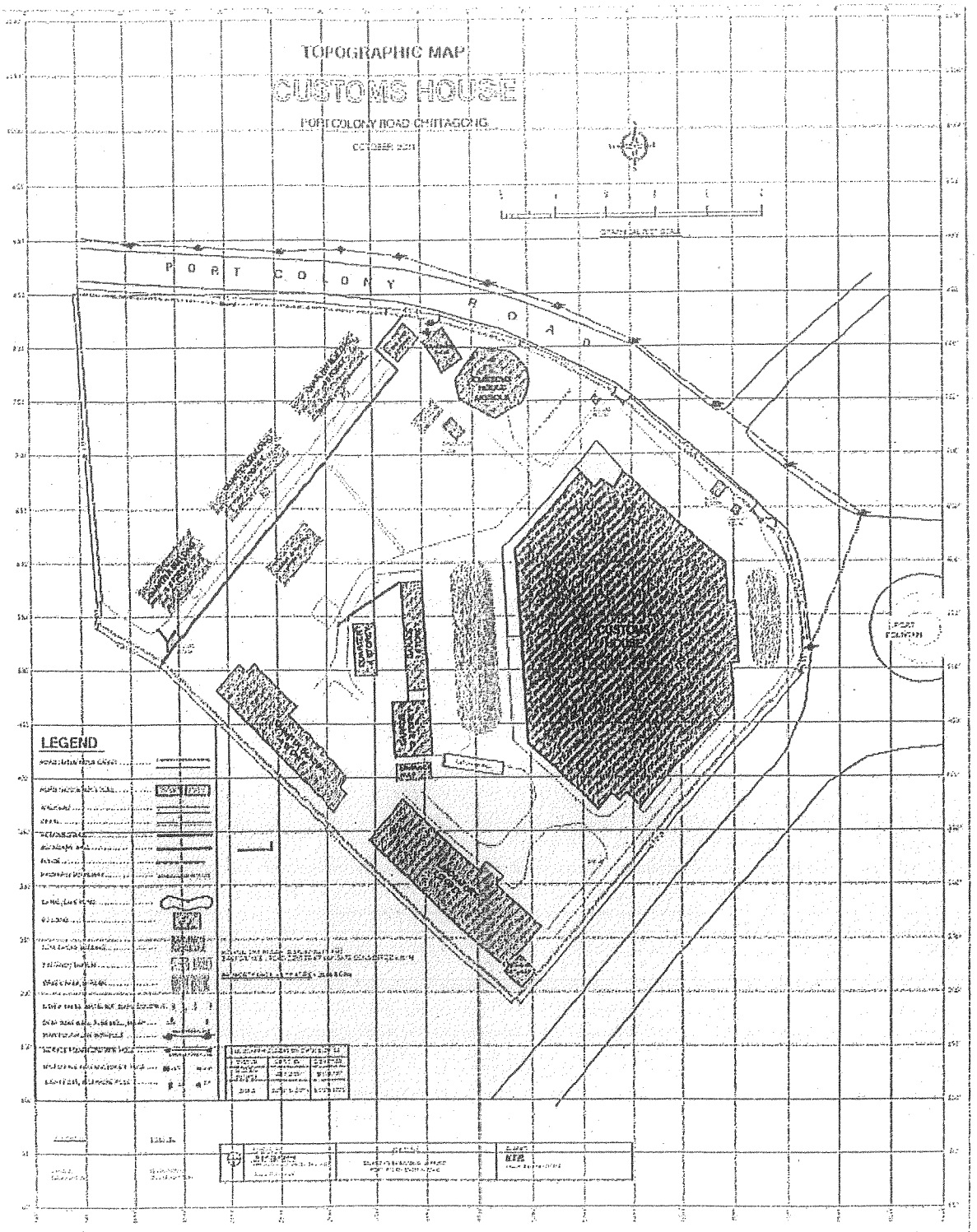

Figure 17: Details output from the topographic survey

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4.8.3 Sub-Soil Investigation of CCH

The purpose of the investigation was to obtained information relating to foundation condition and natural construction materials commensurate with the magnitude and type of structure involved within the project. The soil investigation both in the field and laboratory were carried out in detail to evaluate the mechanical, physical and geotechnical properties of safe and economic foundation for the with a view to recommend the safe and economic foundation for the proposed structures to be constructed within the investigation site.

The report contained the works program, methodology of the field and laboratory investigation works, discussions on physical and engineering properties of sub-soil formation encountered during investigation, evaluation of laboratory test data, analysis of bearing capacities, foundation recommendations and charts and graphs representing the field and laboratory test results.

The test results, analysis, discussion and recommendations which are presented in this report is valid only for the locations where the actual investigation have carried out.

4.8.3.1 Details of Sub-soil Investigation

4.8.3.2 Field Investigation

Boring: 10 nos.

Depth: 18 m - 45 m

Interval: 1.5 m

SPT Execution: 196 nos.

Disturbed Samples: 196 nos.

Undisturbed Samples: Nil

G.W.L: 10 nos.

4.8.3.3 Laboratory Investigation

Grain Size: 20 nos.

Specific Gravity: 20 nos.

Atterberg's Limits: 10 nos.

Direct Shear: 10 nos.

4.8.3.4 Methodology

The methodology of conducting field and laboratory investigation and evaluations bearing capacities of shallow and deep foundations is discussed below:

4.8.3.4.1 Field Investigation

Execution of Borings

The field borings were conducted using 100 mm dia casing. The method consists in first driving a casing through which a hollow drill rod with a sharp chisel or chopping bit at the lower end is inserted. Water is forced under pressure through the drill rod which is alternatively raised and dropped, and also rotated. The soil cuttings are forced up to the dropped and also rotated. The soil cuttings are forced up to the ground in the drilled rod and casing. Before taking SPT and collection of disturbed and undisturbed soil samples, the bore hole is cleaned with repeated circulation of mud slurry.

Standard Penetration Tests (SPT)

The Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) were performed in all the bore holes. The tests were executed by using a thick walled split sampler of 35 mm inner dia and 50.8 mm outer dia and 63.5 kg hammer falling freely from a constant height of 75 cm. The SPT value (N-value) were taken as the summation of blows required in 2nd and 3rd 15 cm of penetration of sampler. The SPT values (N-values) are shown on the bore hole logs against the respective interval of tests.

The Standard Penetration Tests provide a fair knowledge on the density and consistency of the soil layer encountered and in addition yield disturbed/ semi-disturbed soil samples from within the split spoon sampler used during the tests.

Disturbed Sample Collection

The disturbed samples were collected with the help of split spoon sampler used during Standard Penetration Tests. The collected samples were classified in-situ and were preserved in water tight polythene bags with proper identification marks for onward transmission to the laboratory for further analysis.

The disturbed samples were also used to reconstruct depth wise stratification of bore holes depending on its classifications.

Undisturbed Sample Collection

The undisturbed samples were collected whenever feasible from the cohesive layers with the help of thin walled Shelby tubes 76 mm dia thin walled Shelby tubes are penetrated into the undisturbed soil formation at the bottom of the borehole by applying rapid but continuous force. The samples recovered within the Shelby tubes were wax sealed at both ends and transmitted to the laboratory with proper identification marks.

Recording of Ground Water Table

The ground water table was recorded in each of the boreholes by rope/rod sounding after 24 hours of completion of the drilling and sampling operation.

Other Field Tests

Any other field tests, which were conducted at site was done as per AASHTO/ASTM standard.

4.8.3.4.2 Laboratory Investigation

Different types of laboratory tests were performed in the laboratory to evaluate the physical and engineering properties of the sub-soil formation to facilitate determination of soil bearing capacities and to recommend foundation type and magnitude. Grain Size Analysis, Atterberg's Limits and Sp. Gravity Tests were performed to ascertain the detail composition of the soil and to evaluate the physical parameters of the formation. These tests also help in classifying the soils properly for geological and geotechnical interpretation. Unconfined Compression, density and Shear tests were done to evaluate the shear characteristics of the soils, which directly helps in bearing capacity calculation. Consolidation tests provide data on consolidation behavior of the sub-soil formation. The laboratory tests were performed as per AASHTO/ASTM Standard.

4.8.3.4.3 Calculation of Soil Mechanics Parameters

The bearing capacity of shallow and deep foundation and other foundation parameters were evaluated using field and laboratory tests. For cohesion less soil and for instances where UD samples could not be collected, the field SPT values after necessary correction were used to obtained soil constants like cohesion©, angle of internal friction(phi) and unit weight(y).

For silty fine sand, where SPT is more than 15, the correction of SPT values had been done using following equation;

N = 15 + 0.5 (N-15)

The empirical correlation of soil propertied with SPT (N) values are given below:

For Cohesion less Soil

SPT (N) Value	Approx phi (degree)	Density Index	Description	Density t/cum
0 - 4	25 - 30	0	Very loose	1.12-1.60
4 - 10	27 - 32	15	Loose	1.44-1.84
10 -15	30 - 35	35	Medium Dense	1.76-2.08
30 - 50	35 - 40	65	Dense	1.76-.2.24
Over 50	38 - 43	85	Very Dense	2.08-.2.40

For Cohesive Soil

SPT (N) Value	Qu t/sq.m	Density t/cum	Description
0	0	-	Very soft
2	2.5	1.60 - 1.92	Soft
4	5.0	1.76 - 2.08	Medium
8	10.0	1.76 - 2.08	Stiff
16	20.0	1.92 - 2.24	Very Stiff
32	40.0	1.92 - 2.24	Hard

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Correlation between Standard Penetration Resistance and Different Soil Parameters for Cohessionless soil

Compactness	Very loose	Loose	Medium Dense	Dense	Very Dense
Relative Density	0% to 15 %	15% to 35 %	35% to 65 %	65% to 85 %	85% to 100 %
SPT (N) Range	0 to 4	4 to 10	10 to 30	30 to 50	>50
Angle of internal friction, phi	28	28 to 30	30 to 36	36 to 41	
Unit weight (moist), pcf	<100+	95 to 125	110 to 130	110 to 140	>130
Submerged unit weight, pcf	< 60	55 to 65	60 to 70	65 to 85	> 75

Correlation between Standard Penetration Resistance and Different Soil Parameters for Cohesive soil

Consistency	Very Soft	Soft	Medium Stiff	Stiff	Very stiff
Unconfined comp. Strength, (tsf)	0 - 0.25	0.25 - 0.50	0.50 - 1.00	1.00 - 2.00	2.00 - 4.00
SPT (N) Range	0 to 2	2 to 4	4 to 8	8 to 16	16 to 32
Unit weight (Saturated), pcf	100	100 - 120	110 - 130	120 - 140	130 +

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অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

4.8.3.4.4 Result and Discussion

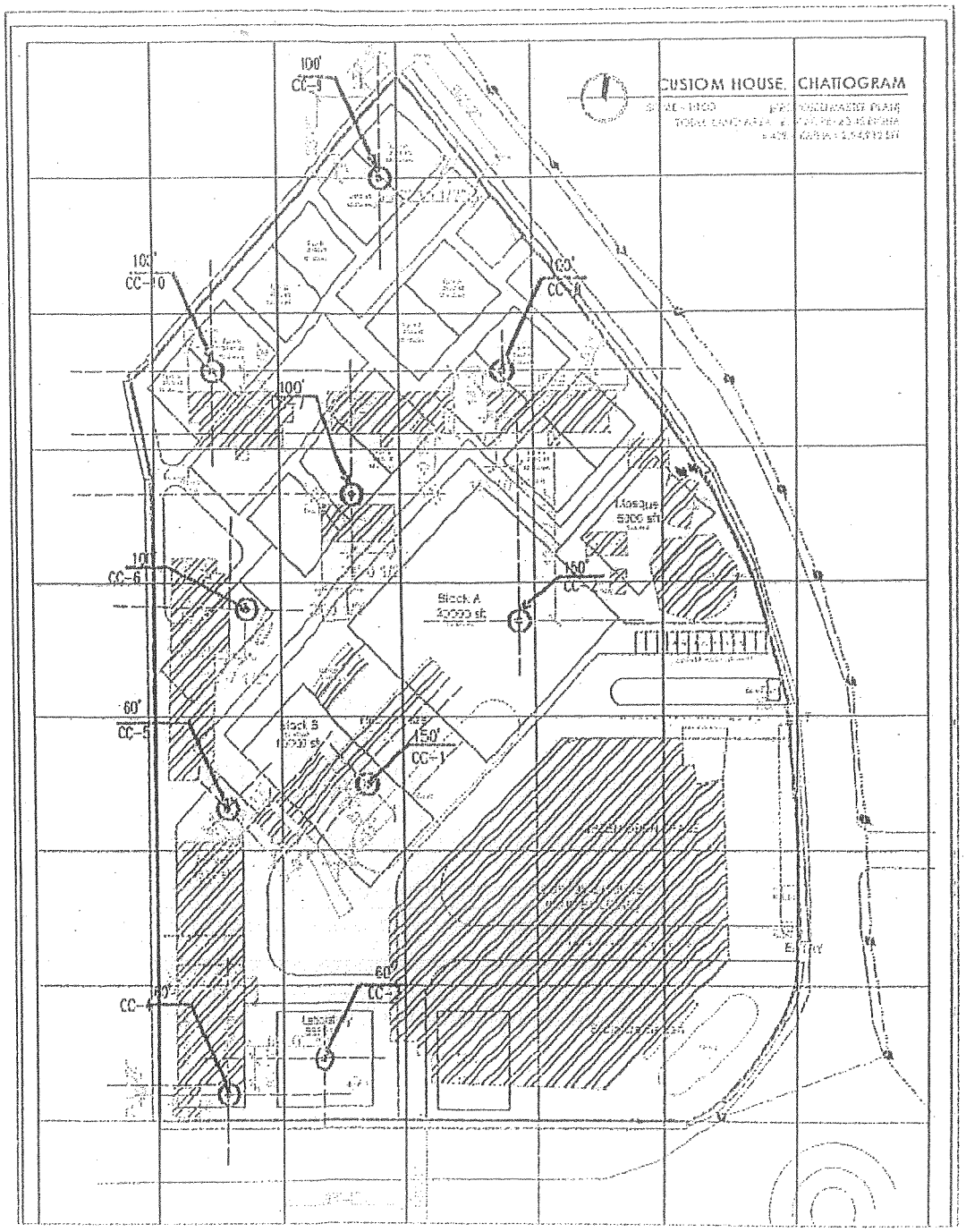

Figure 18: Location of 10 bore holes of sub-soil investigation at CCH

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Table 3: Details footing capacity of 10 Bore Holes

Depth in meter	BH 1				BH 2				BH 3				BH 4				BH 5			
	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa
1.5	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.19	0.250	5.7	0.0278	0.66	0.250	5.7	0.0278	0.66	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.19	0.188	5.7	0.0263	0.51
3.0	0.438	5.7	0.0313	1.18	0.125	5.7	0.0253	0.39	0.750	5.7	0.0350	1.97	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.23	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.23
4.5	0.125	5.7	0.0253	0.44	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.27	0.438	5.7	0.0313	1.24	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.27	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.27
6.0	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.31	0.125	5.7	0.0253	0.48	0.125	5.7	0.0253	0.48	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.31	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.31

Considering Factor of Safety = 3.0

Depth in meter	BH 6				BH 7				BH 8				BH 9				BH 10			
	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa
1.5	0.125	5.7	0.0253	0.35	0.188	5.7	0.0263	0.51	0.625	5.7	0.0350	1.60	0.550	5.7	0.0328	1.29	0.313	5.7	0.0288	0.82
3.0	0.313	5.7	0.0288	0.87	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.23	0.250	5.7	0.0278	0.71	0.250	5.7	0.0278	0.71	0.250	5.7	0.0278	0.71
4.5	0.125	5.7	0.0253	0.44	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.27	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.27	0.250	5.7	0.0278	0.76	0.125	5.7	0.0253	0.44
6.0	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.31	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.31	0.250	5.7	0.0278	0.80	0.250	5.7	0.0278	0.80	0.125	5.7	0.0253	0.48

Considering Factor of Safety = 3.0

Where, C = Cohesion in tsf

N = Standard Penetration Test (N) Value for Sandy Soil

Nc = Bearing Capacity Factor for Clayey Soil

Y' = Unit Weight of Clayey Soil in tcf

4.8.3.4.5 Recommendation and Conclusion

This Report is prepared on the basis of SPT & Samples collected from field for Feasibility, Master Plan & Detail Design of Custom House, Chattogram at Port Colony Road, Chattogram. From the field and laboratory test results, it can be concluded as follows:

The sub-soil formation encountered at the proposed site is almost homogeneous. The sequence of litho logical composition as well as consistency of the soil at different depths has been described in the respective bore logs through BH-1 to BH-10. It could not suggest for any particular type of Foundation, because for the precise recommendation, total load (i.e. Dead Load, Live Load, Impact Load & other environmental effects) comes to the foundation is highly needed. This is not within the scope of this report. For the precise recommendation, total load comes to the foundation is highly needed. This is not within the scope of this report. Moreover, this recommendation is only a guide line. Considering the load intensity of the structure, the expert structural designer will put his justice to select the suitable type & depth of foundation.

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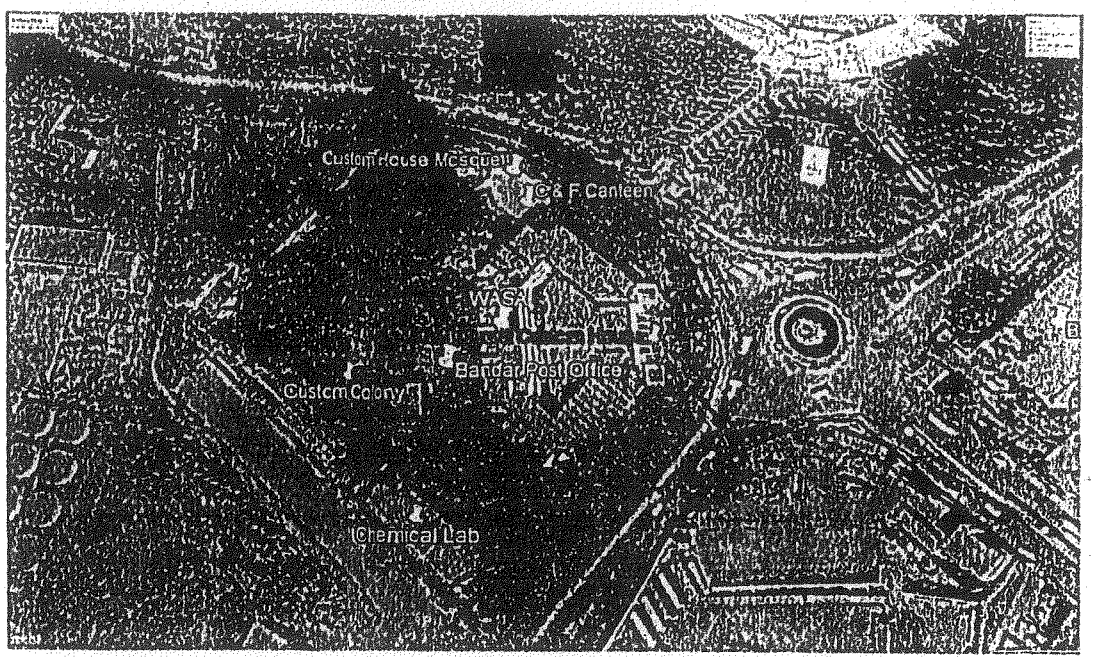
4.8.4 Existing Landuses of CCH

Total Project Area: 6.77 Acre/2, 94, 912 sq. ft.

Total Built Area: 12, 00, 500 sq. ft.

The following map, plans and figures show the details of existing landuses of the CCH.



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ভেভেলপমেন্ট সেক্টর বিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ

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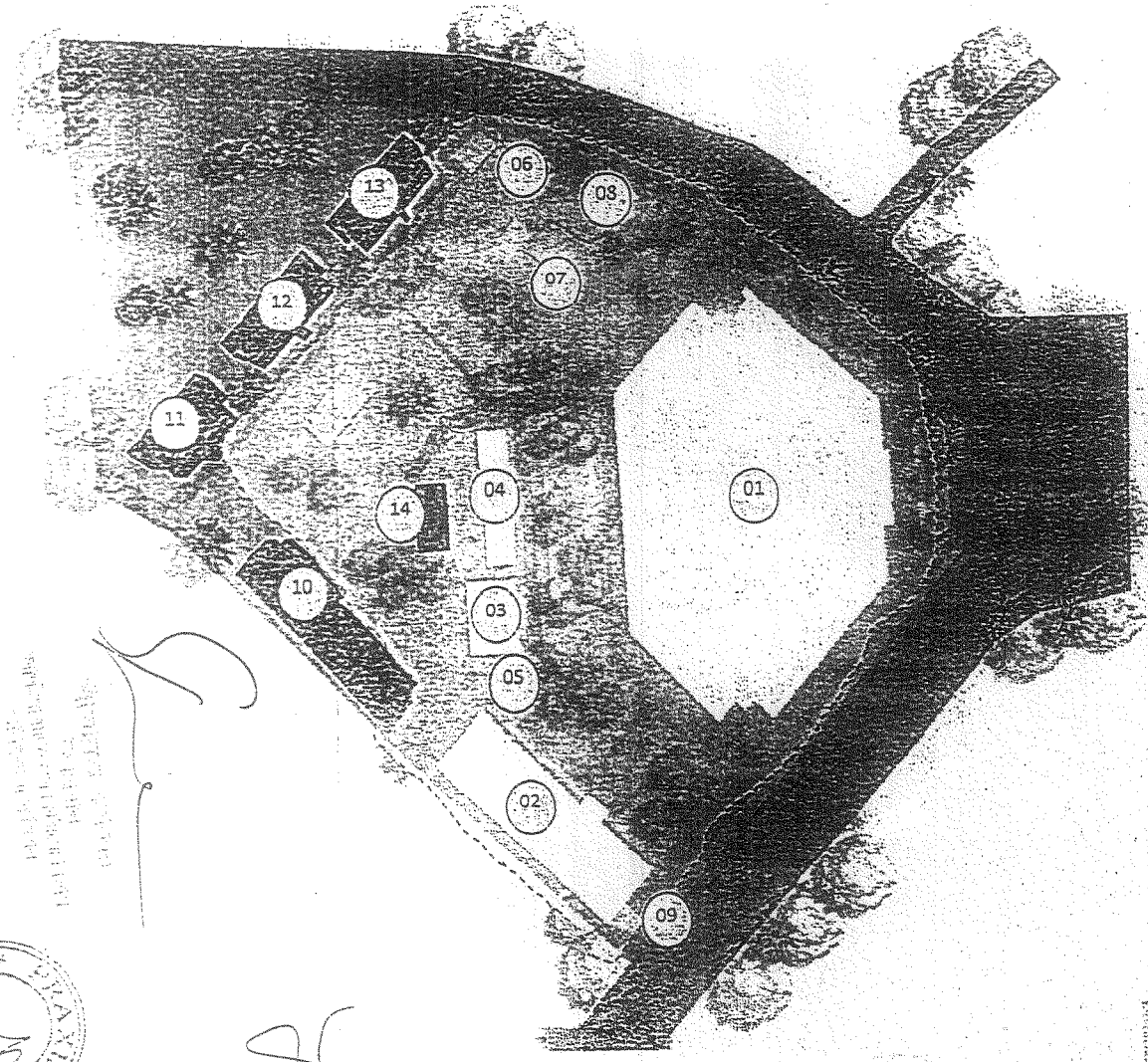

01. CUSTOMS HOUSE – 3 stories- 50785.61 sft per floor

02. LABORATORY - 3 Stories - 9416.24 sft per floor

03. GARAGE 1 - 2 Stories - 1963.52 sft per floor

04. GARAGE 2 - 1 Stories - 2153.91 sft per floor

05. GENERATOR RM - 1 Stories - 541.67 sft per floor

06. GENERATOR RM - 1 Stories - 858.37 sft per floor

07. GENERATOR RM - 1 Stories - 216.32 sft per floor

08. MOSQUE - 1 Stories - 3203.02 sft per floor

09. ANCILARY BLDG - 1 Stories - 459.59 sft per floor

10. QUARTER 1-5 - 4 Stories - 16021.57 sft per floor

TOTAL GROUND COVERAGE AREA- 88,794 sft

CHOTTOGRAM CUSTOM HOUSE

SCALE - 1:100 (EXISTING SITE MASTER PLAN)

TOTAL LAND AREA - 6.77 ACRE - 20.48 BIGHA
= 409.6 KATHA = 2,94,912 SFT

EXISTING MASTERPLAN (Zoning & Land use)

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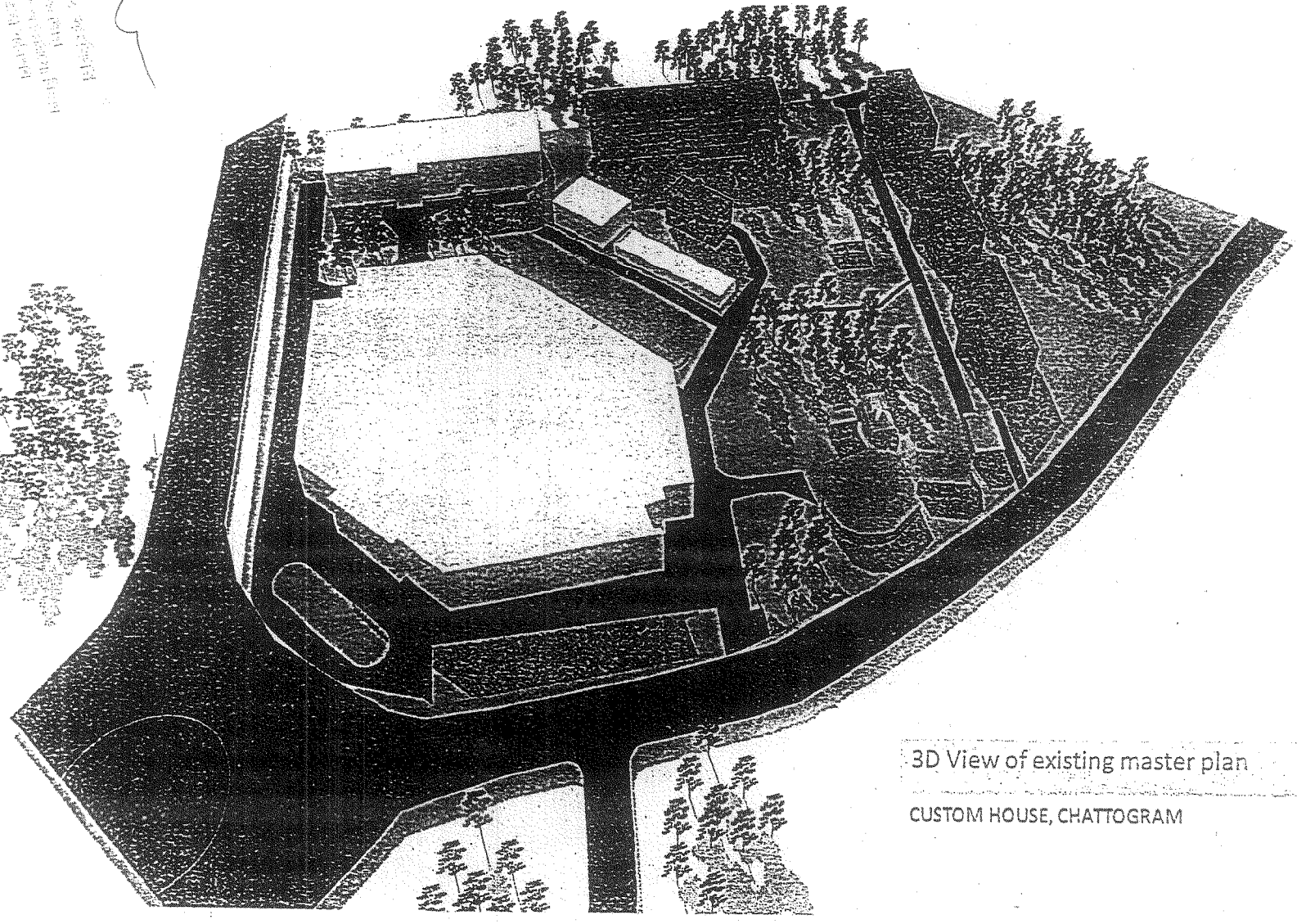
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

Figure 19: Existing Layout Plan of CCH



3D View of existing master plan

CUSTOM HOUSE, CHATTOGRAM

Area coverage and condition of existing buildings

Table 4: Details of existing Area coverage and condition of existing buildings

Sl. No.	Name Of Buildings	No of Stories	Length	Width	Per floor Area	Status
BUILDING 1	CUSTOMS HOUSE	3	314'-00"	212'-01"	50785.61	Inhabitable
BUILDING 2	LABORATORY	3	177'-03"	52'-00"	9416.24	Inhabitable
BUILDING 3	QUARTER BUILDING 01	4	80'-01"	40'-05"	3025.25	Inhabitable
BUILDING 4	QUARTER BUILDING 02	4	96'-04"	32'-10"	2892.13	Inhabitable
BUILDING 5	QUARTER BUILDING 03	4	96'-04"	31'-02"	2892.13	Inhabitable
BUILDING 6	QUARTER BUILDING 04	4	163'-05"	45'-01"	6128.55	Inhabitable
BUILDING 7	QUARTER BUILDING 05	4	48'-11"	22'-02"	1083.51	Inhabitable
BUILDING 8	DAMAGE BUILDING	4	59'-00"	27'-01"	1596.83	Inhabitable
BUILDING 9	GARAGE 1	2	51'-08"	38'-00"	1963.52	Inhabitable
BUILDING 10	GARAGE 2	1	101'-05"	21'-03"	2153.91	Inhabitable
BUILDING 11	SHED	1	31'-00"	17'-04"	539.15	Inhabitable
BUILDING 12	ATM BOOTH	1	13'-03"	09'-11"	131.8	Inhabitable
BUILDING 13	CUSTOMS HOUSE MOSQUE	1	67'-00"	68'-03"	3203.02	Inhabitable
BUILDING 14	ANCILARY BUILDING 1	1	31'-00"	20'-07"	636.31	Inhabitable
BUILDING 15	ANCILARY BUILDING 2 (TEA STALL)	1	21'-09"	21'-02"	459.59	Inhabitable
BUILDING 16	GENERATOR ROOM 1	1	35'-02"	24'-05"	858.37	Inhabitable
BUILDING 17	GENERATOR ROOM 2	1	18'-08"	11'-07"	216.32	Inhabitable
BUILDING 18	GENERATOR ROOM 3	1	34'-11"	15'-06"	541.67	Inhabitable
BUILDING 19	GUARD ROOM 1	1	07'-00"	08'-00"	56.32	Inhabitable
BUILDING 20	GUARD ROOM 2	1	08'-00"	07'-00"	56.8	Inhabitable
BUILDING 21	GUARD ROOM 3	1	19'-08"	09'-00"	157.1	Inhabitable

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Detail about main building (custom house)

Existing Facilities:

- Present status: Inhabitable
- Total built area: 1,52,355 SFT
- No of storey: 3 Nos
- Per floor area: 50,785 SFT

Pictures of main building:

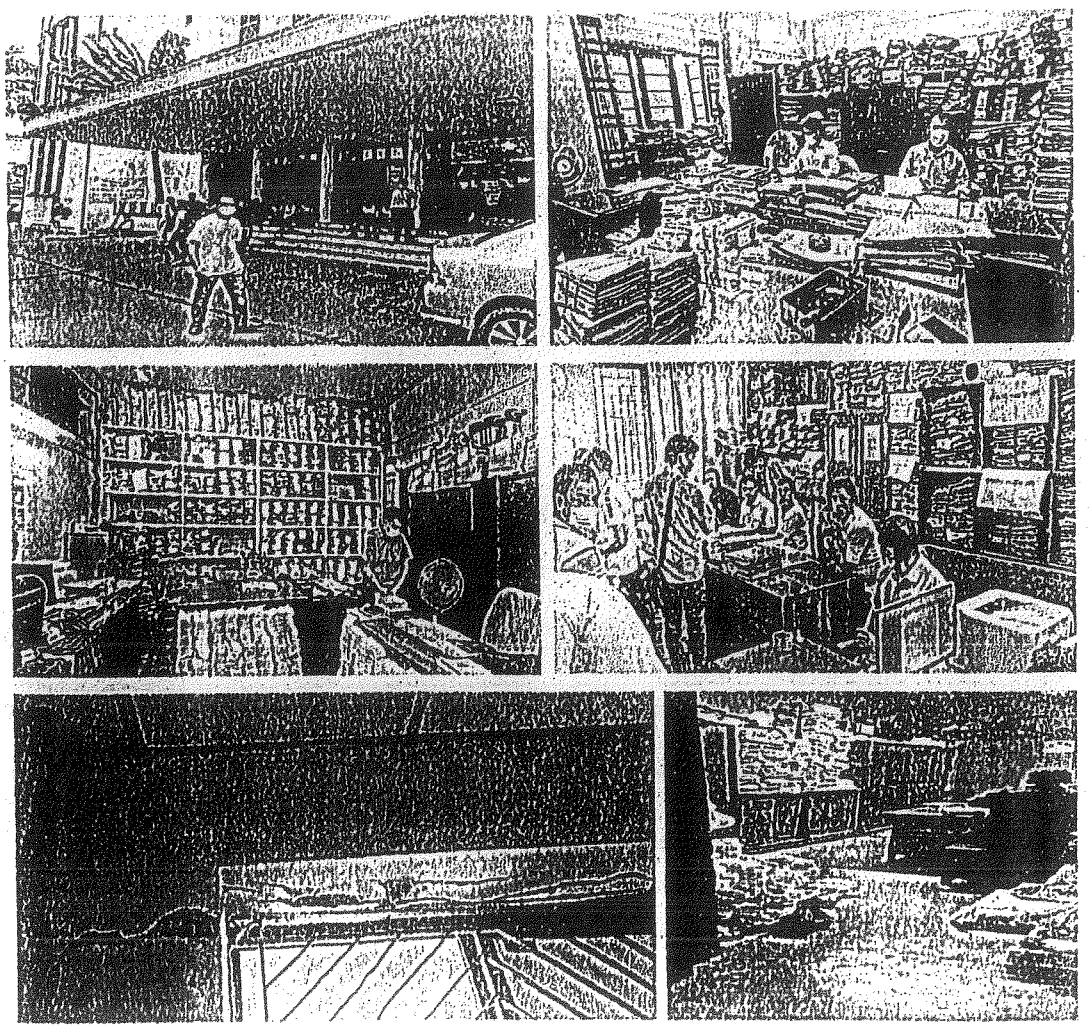

Figure 20: Pictures of existing main building of CCH

Laboratory, Server and Warehouse (Adjacent Building)

Existing Facilities:

- Present Status: Inhabitable
- Total built area: 28,248 SFT
- No of Storey = 3 nos
- Per floor area: 9416 SFT

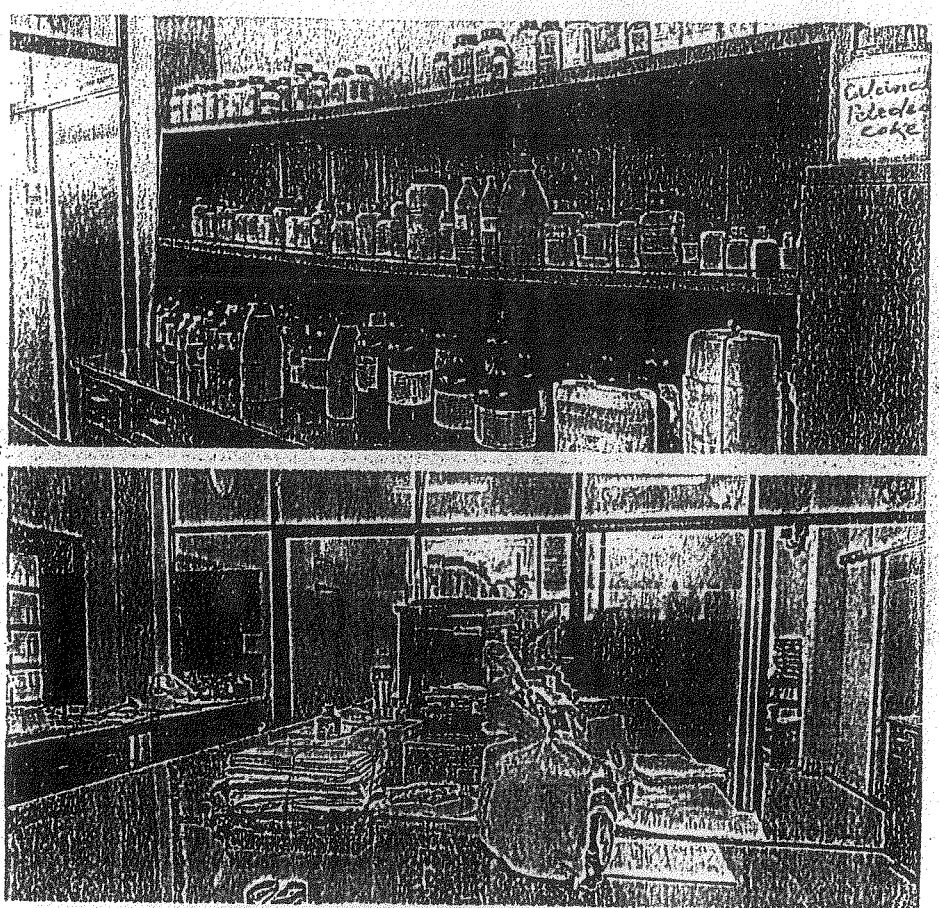

Figure 21: Pictures of the existing Laboratory, Server & Warehouse in CCH & CEVTA

Pictures of Residential Quarters in CCH

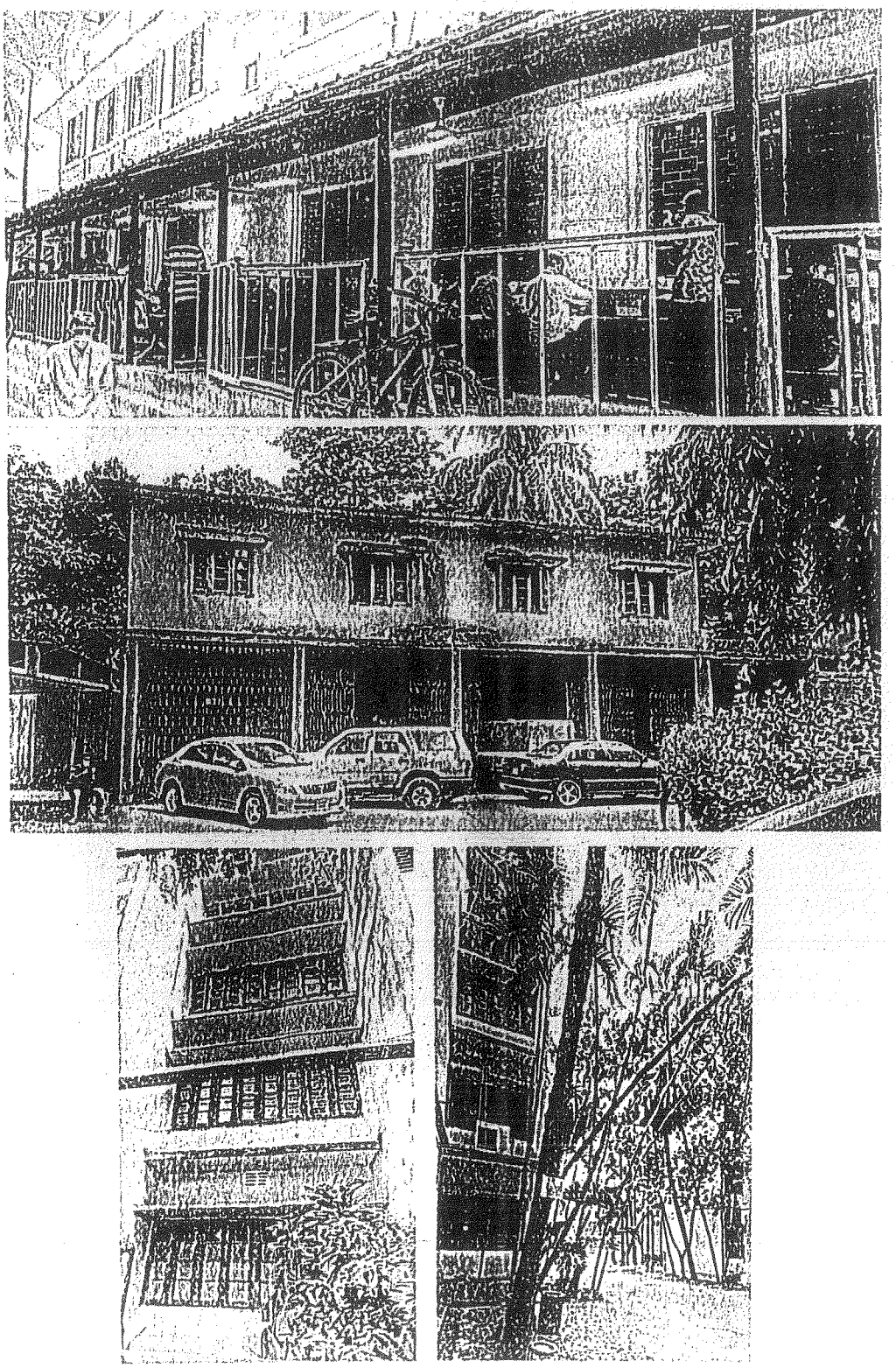

Figure 22: Pictures of residential quarters in CCH & CEVTA

Note: Total accommodation provided for 376 families within the compound.

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Existing Manpower of CCH

1. Government approved position for Customs Officers and Customs Inspectors
TOTAL- 1248 (210 nos – 1st class, 497 – 2nd class, 423 nos- 3rd class, 118 – 4th class)
2. Number of Customs Officers and Customs Inspectors actually deployed
TOTAL- 619, 94 nos – 1st class, 262– 2nd class, 168 nos- 3rd class, 95 nos – 4th class.
3. Number of ASYCUDA operators and customs lab officers deployed
350 nos ASYCUDA operators, 1no lab officers, Lab staff- 4 nos

Existing Car Facilities in CCH

Total Built Up Area: 6080.95 SFT

Per Floor Area: (1963.52+2153.91)/4117.43 SFT

Present Status: Inhabitable



Figure 23: Picture of existing car parking facilities in CCH

4.8.5 Proposed Landuses Plan for Chattogram Custom House

4.8.5.1 Proposed Master Plan for CCH

1. Block A
14000 SFT, 15 Stories +
2 basement

* Public Plaza
10000 sft

2. Block B
82000 SFT, 15 Stories +
2 basement

3. Substation Generator
4000 SFT, 2 Stories

4. Laboratory
5550 SFT, 6 Stories

5. Warehouse
5550 SFT, 6 Stories

6. Data Centre
5550 SFT, 6 Stories

7. Mosque
5000 SFT, 2 Stories

9. Type A
4000 SFT perfloor
06 Stories

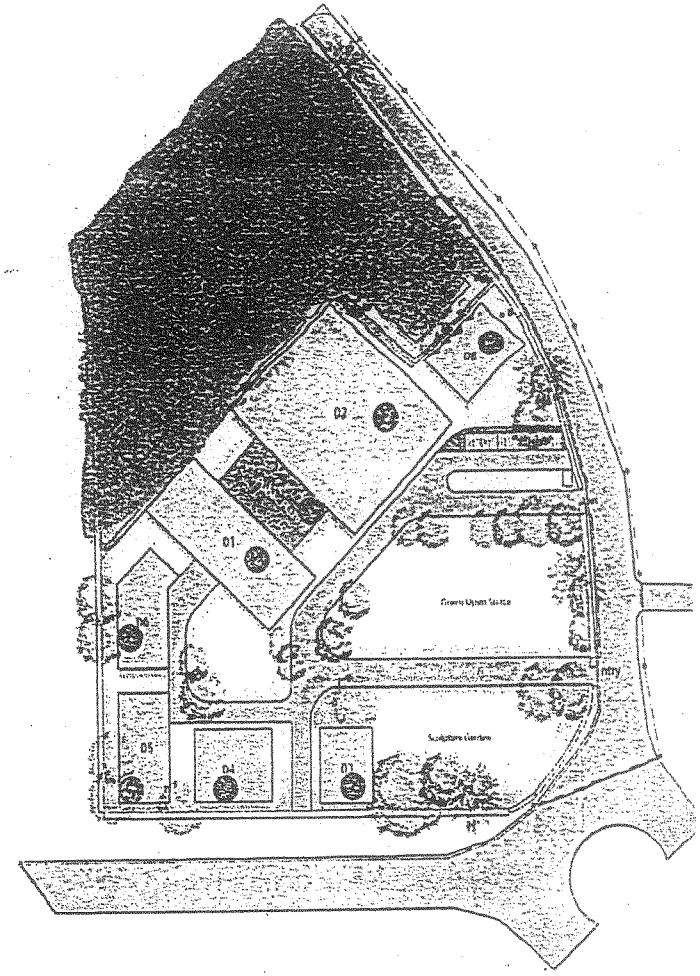
10. Type B
5400 SFT perfloor
11 Stories

11. Type B
5400 SFT perfloor
11 Stories

12. Type B
5400 SFT perfloor
12 Stories

13. Type C
4000 SFT perfloor
12 Stories

07. Officer's Mess
2100 SFT perfloor
10 Stories



CHOTTOGRAM CUSTOM HOUSE

SCALE - 1:100 (EXISTING SITE MASTER PLAN)

TOTAL LAND AREA - 6.77 ACRE - 20.48 BIGHA
= 409.6 KATHA = 2,94,912 SFT

Figure 24: Details of Proposed Master Plan

Proposed Residential Facilities

For Deputy & MLSS (90 employee) - Driver (50 employee)

9. Type A
4500 SFT per floor
08 Stories

For Deputy & MLSS- 12 nos Unit
For Drivers – 12 nos Unit,
Per Unit Size 850 sft
*Separate Wing for both the types.
*2 nos of Lift & Stair for Separate Residential Wing.

24 Unit

For RO- ARO
& Ministerial (300 Employee)

10. Type B
5400 SFT per floor
11 Stories

11. Type B
5400 SFT per floor
11 Stories

12. Type B
5400 SFT per floor
11 Stories

For RO- ARO- 60 nos Unit
For Ministerial – 60 nos Unit,
Per Unit Size 1200 sft
*2 Separate Wing for both the types in Each Building.
*2 nos of Lift & Stair for Separate Residential Wing in e ach Building.
* Ground floor is Open for indoor games, Child play area etc.
* One floor reserved for Community Functions.

120 Unit

(For AC- DC)

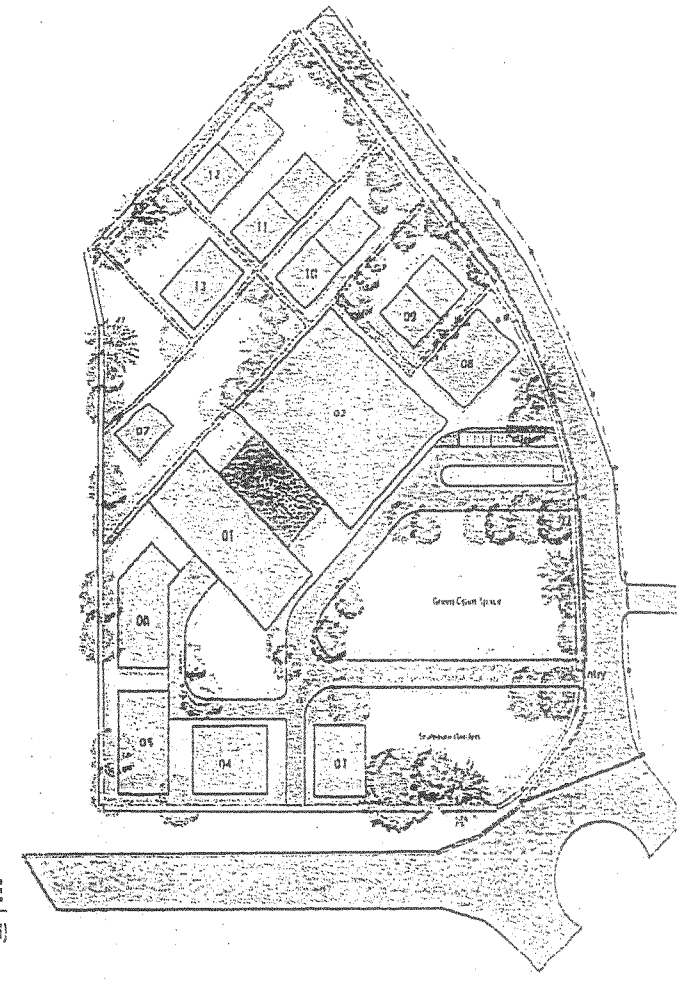
13. Type C
4000 SFT per floor
11 Stories

- In 7 floor - 21 nos Unit
Per Unit Size 1200 sft,
3 unit per floor.
- In 3 floor - 6 nos Unit
Per Unit Size 1800 sft,
2 unit per floor.
A common floor for community Functions.
Ground floor is open for indoor games, child play area etc.

07. Officer's Mess
2100 SFT per floor
10 Stories

- In 7 floor - 20 nos Unit
Per Unit Size 500 sft,
3 unit per floor.
- In 2 floor – 10 rooms for drivers
Per Room Size 315 sft,
2 Person per room.
Ground floor is open.

47 Unit



CHOTTOGRAM CUSTOM HOUSE

SCALE - 1:100 (EXISTING SITE MASTER PLAN)

TOTAL LAND AREA - 6.77 ACRE - 20.48 BIGHA
= 409.6 KATHA = 2,94,912 SFT

Figure 25: Proposed Master Plan for residential Facilities

কানাই লাল শীল
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
প্রতিরক্ষা সম্পদ বিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

Proposed Facilities for Custom House (Main Building)

- Total built area: 5,25,000 SFT (Ground + 14 stories+2 Basement)
- Per Floor Area: (Block A) 20,000 sft + (Block B) 10,000 SFT + Public Plaza (5000 sft) + 2 basement (35000 sft per floor)

Other Specifications:

- ✓ Basement will be used for 100 car parking & Store Rooms,
- ✓ Each Floor height will be 11' ,
- ✓ Roof top will have a helipad & Sued as rainwater catchment area.
- ✓ The semi basement will be calculated as + 5' from the Road level.
- ✓ Basement will be designed as 10' clear height.

Details of Proposed Main Building/Custom House

a) Block A – 20000 sft (Public Function)
b) Block B – 10000 sft (Red Block)
c) Public Plaza – 5000 sft

Block A & Block B will consists of the following functions like-

- Room for Red block-From Commissioner to Assistant Commissioner and Legal Advisor, Legalofficer, System Analyst and Assistant Programmer = 20,000 sqft
- 1 nos Computer hall room = 15,000 sqft,
- 1 nos computer server room = 1,000 sqft,
- Room for Revenue officer = 5,000 sqft,
- 14 nos import duty section = 16,800 sqft,
- 14 nos import duty section record room =16,800 sqft,
- 5 nos garments sub team (With record room) =12,000 sqft,
- Other sections (Treasury section, Revenue accounting section, Accounting section, Revenue officer (Headquarter), Duty Officer room, Administration section & store room, Establishment section, Communication section, Audit section, CRAD Audit, PCA section, Confidential section, Integrity section, Reward branch, Legal section, Refund/Rebate section, MDC Section, General Bond section, IGM section, Record section, EDS section, License section, ADR

section, Budget section, Treasury & speed section, Statistics section) - 75,000 sqft.

- 1 nos ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) room =1200 sqft,
- 1 nos training room (for 100 seats) =3,000 sqft,
- 1 nos computer lab (60 seats) = 2400 sqft,
- Customs archives, mini museums and videos Gallery = 5,000 sqft,
- Library (with e-library facilities) = 2,000 sqft,
- Multipurpose Hall / 'Auditorium (sonartori) - 600 Seats = 10,000 sqft,
- 1no Common Conference Room (Prosperity) (100 people) = 3000 sqft.
- 1no mini conference room (Nakkhatra) (20 people) =500 sqft.
- 1 mini conference room (adjacent to commissioner's room) (12 people) = 400 sqft.
- 1 guest house / guest room = 600 sqft,
- 1 Women Common Room = 1,000 sqft,
- 1 day-care center = 2,000 sqft,
- Prayer space for female officers and employees = 600sqft,
- 1 V.I.P Dining Room = 6,00 sqft,
- 1 Dining Room = 1,000 sqft,
- 20 nos miscellaneous rooms (including Gym, Daycare etc.) = 12,000 sqft
- Common Toilets, Toilets for Officers and Separate Toilets for Women ,
- Sonali Bank Ltd., Custom House Branch = 5,000 sqft,
- Booths of different banks = 5,000 sqft,
- Medical Center = 1,000 sqft,
- General Service Desk = 2,000 sqft,
- Women help desk = 600 sqft,
- Service Delivery Desk = 1,000 sqft,
- Counter and help desk = 1,000 sqft,
- 2 nos service recipient/ visitor's room = 6,000 sqft,
- 2 nos main building gate (With security system along with modern device).

শীলাব্রত কর্মকার
উপস্থাপন
আর্থ সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন

কানাই লাল শীল
বিভিন্ন [illegible] সচিব
[illegible] বিভাগ
[illegible]
পরকার

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PRAXIS ARCHITECTS

Details of Proposed Laboratory, Server & Warehouse (Adjacent Building) in CCH

Proposed facilities for the proposed Laboratory, Server & Warehouse (Adjacent Building) in CCH

- Total Built Area: 50000 SFT
- No of Storey: 3 nos
- Per Floor Area: 16700 SFT
- Each Building Ground Coverage: 5550 sft
- Laboratory, Server & Ware house to be placed in separate block, for safety.

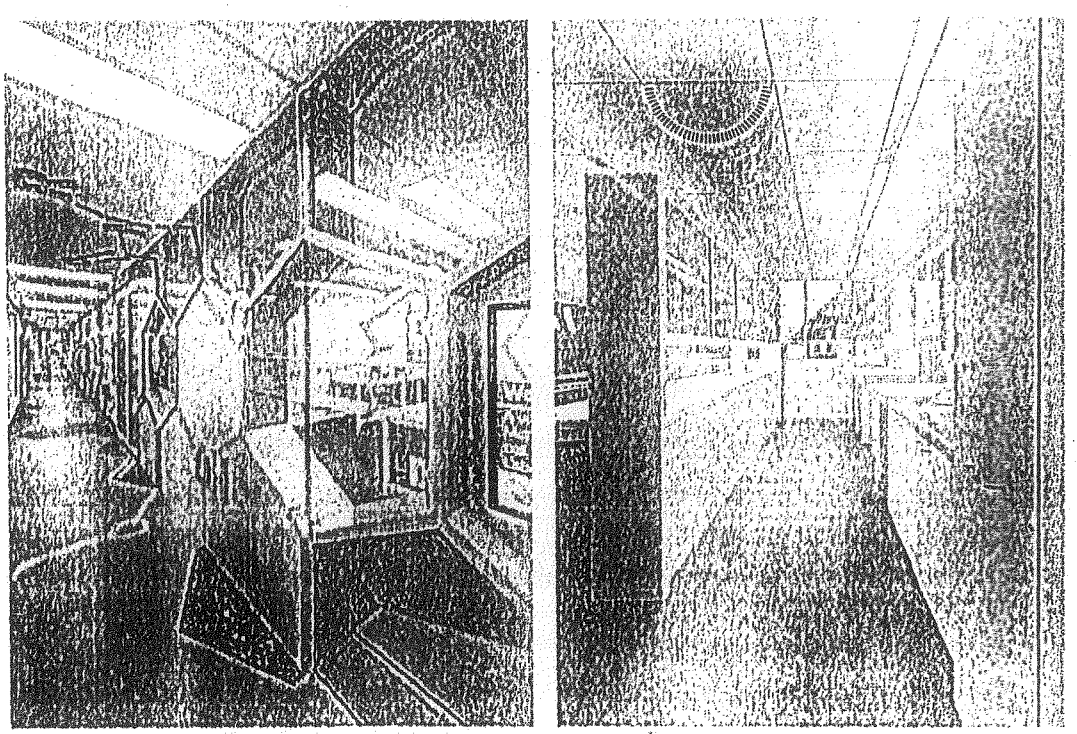

Figure 26: Pictures of proposed Laboratory, Server & Warehouse

Proposed Parking Facilities:

50000 sft in 2 basement on the main building for 100 car parking & Store Rooms.

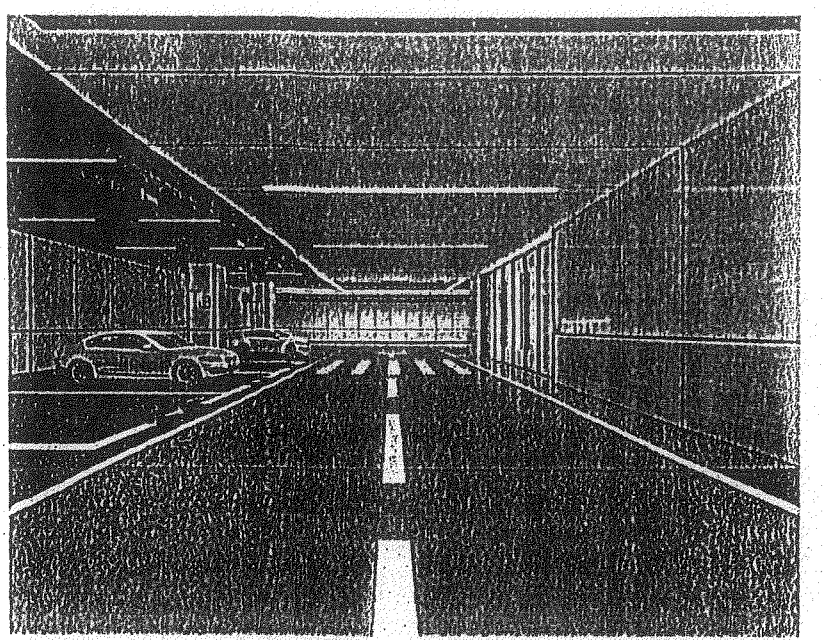

Figure 27: Proposed parking facilities in basement of main building of CCH

কানাই লাল পাল
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

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PRAXIS ARCHITECTS

Proposed Parking Facilities (Open Parking):

A few numbers of open parking can be provided with a shade of Solar panel, to reduce the Heat Island Effect.

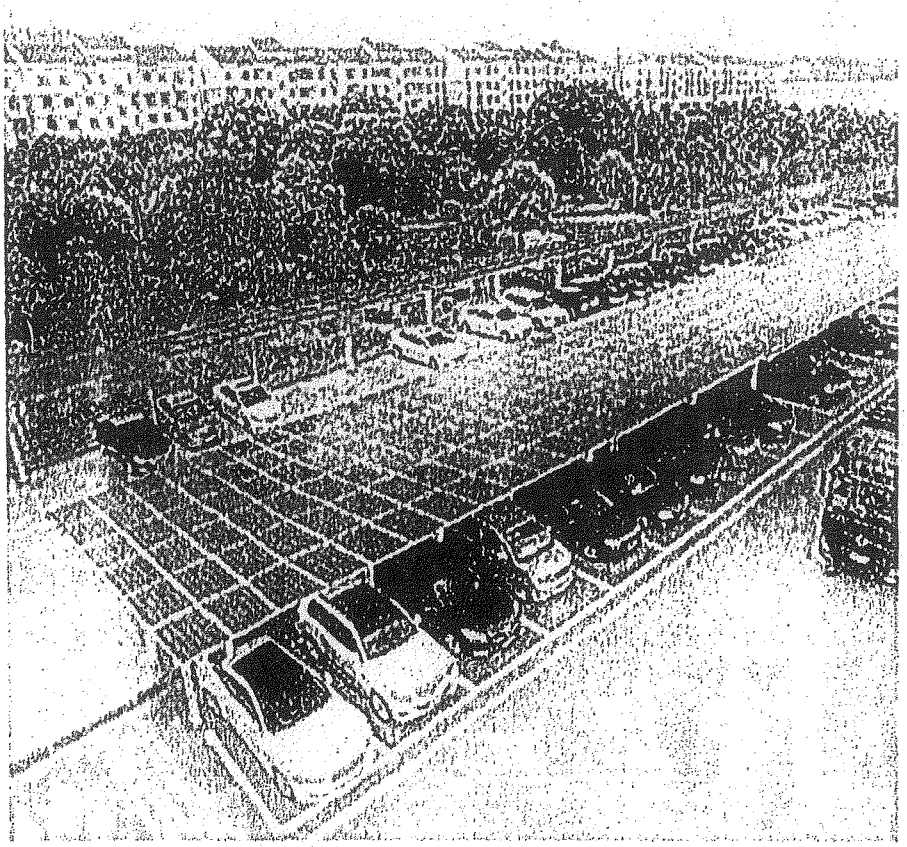

Figure 28: Picture of proposed open parking facilities in CCH

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Proposed Facilities for Dormitories or Officer's Mess in CHH:

- 75 rooms- for commissioners, 15 nos for VIP, 200 for Officers/ other employee
- Per room Size – 120 sft + 40 sft (toilet) = 160 sft Total Room area = 32000 sft + Circulation 1000 sft
- Total Built Area – 39600 sft Per floor area – 3300 sft , No of Stories – 12 nos

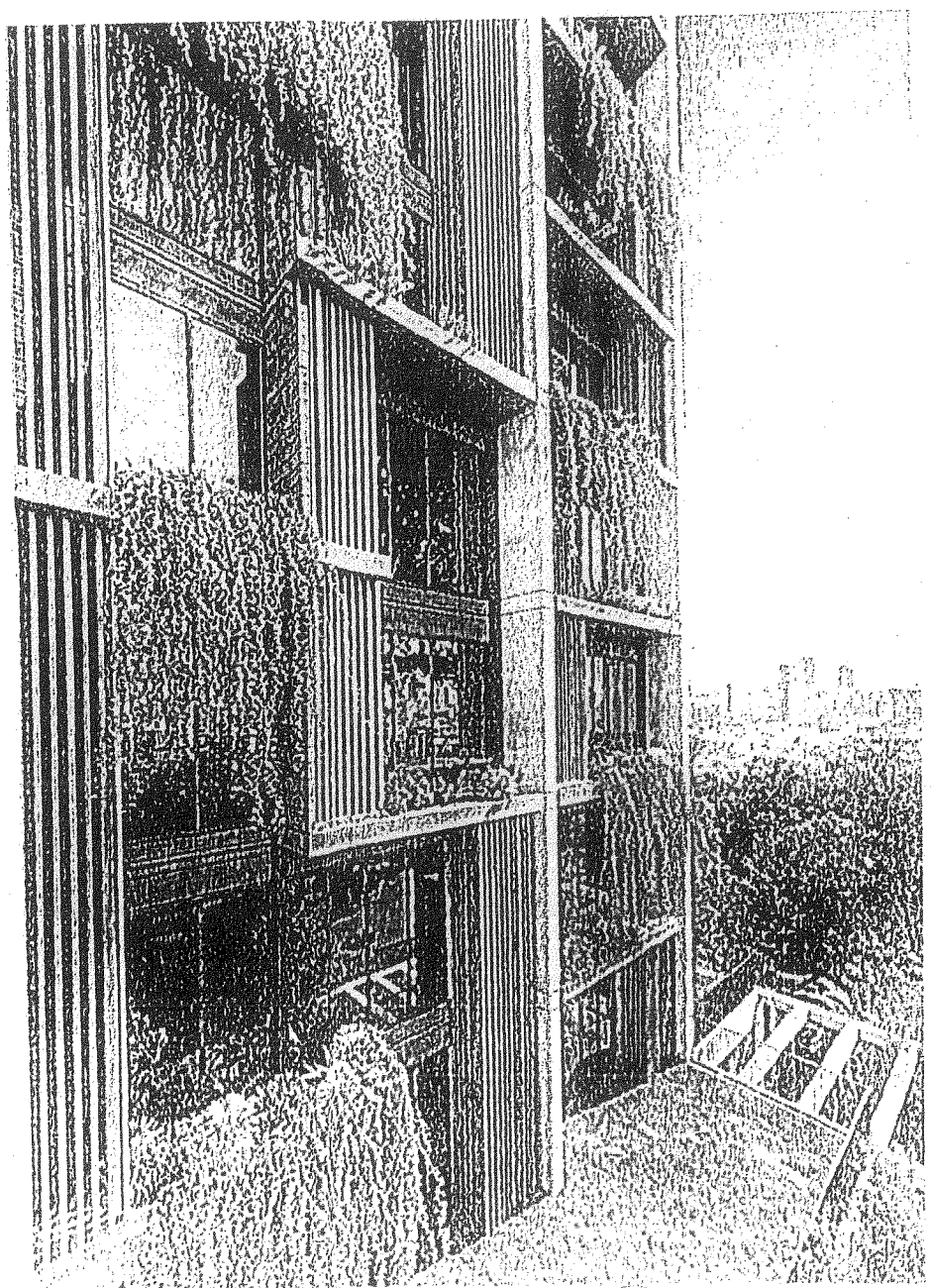

Figure 29: Proposedpicture for Dormitories or Officer's Mess in CHH

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Details about all types of proposed residential buildings:

A Type:

A Type (Ministerial / Sepoy / car. Driver / office assistant) - 800 sq. ft., 3 unit per floor, 8 nos building with 10 storied

NO of Flats – 240 nos

Total Built area – 800 sft x 3 + 500 sft x 10 storied x 8 no bldg. = 232000 sft

NO Of Stories -- 10 nos

Per floor area –23200 sft (Divided in 8 buildings, each 2900 sft)

B Type:

B Type (Revenue Officer / Som. Designation and Assistant Revenue For officers) 1200 sq. ft. 2 unit per floor, 6 buildings with 10 storied NO of Flats – 120 nos

Total Built area – 1200 x 2 + 500 x 10 x 6

NO Of Stories – 10 nos

Per floor area –17400 sft (Divided in 6 buildings, each 2900 sft)

C Type:

C type (for High officials) - 1800 sq. ft. 1 unit per floor, total 12 storied, 10 nos flats

Total Built area – 1800 + 500 sft x 10 x 1 = 25000 sft

NO of stories – 10 nos

Per floor area – 2500 sft

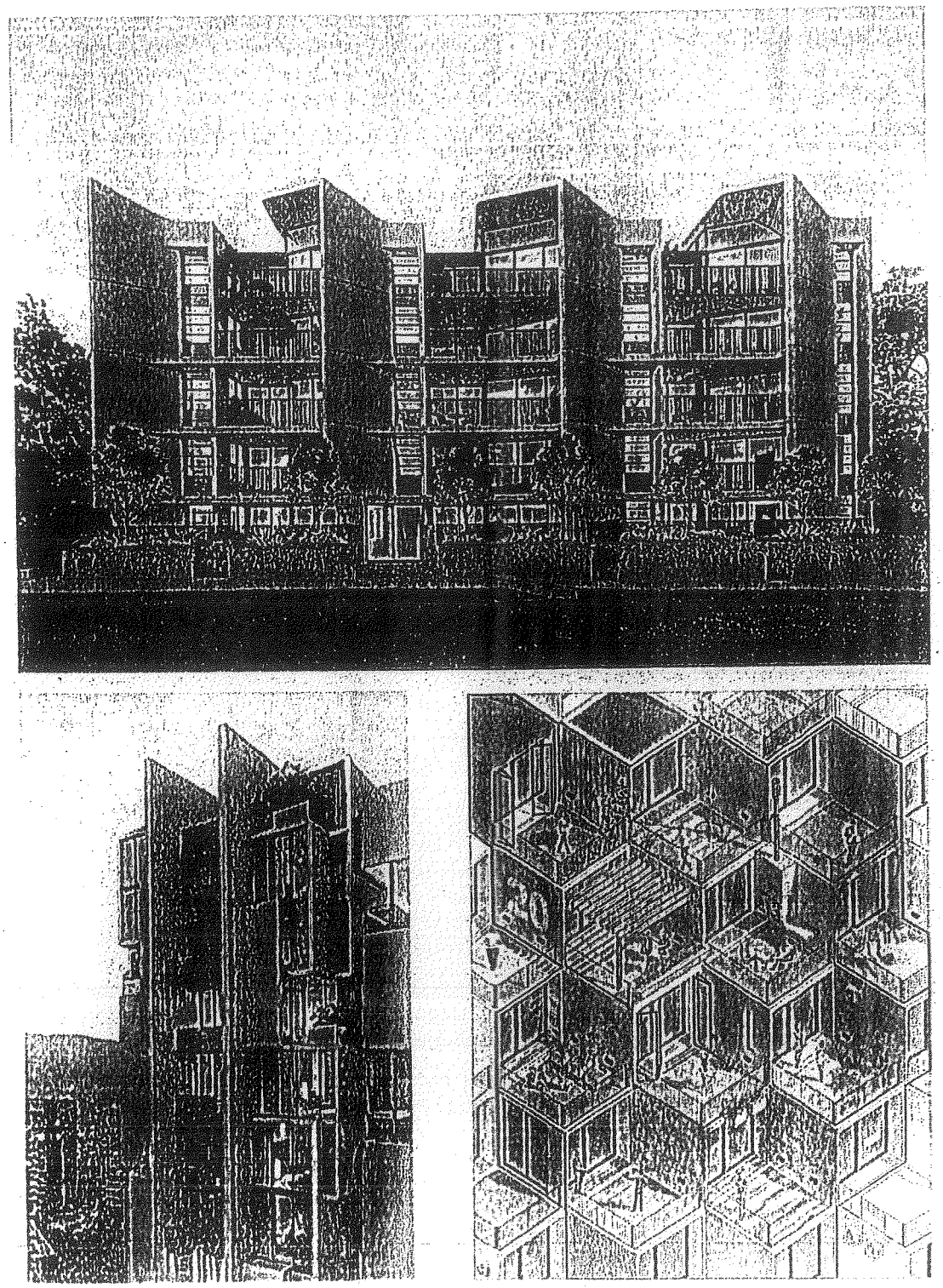

Figure 30: Pictures of proposed residential buildings in CCH

Proposed Other Facilities in CCH:

- A public plaza should be designed to enhance the overall image of the building.
- Security check post with modern CC camera monitoring
- Guard room adjacent to the boundary wall
- High boundary wall with impenetrable security Drain adjacent to the Site boundary & Walk Way
- Sculpture Garden & Open Green Space
- Substation- Generator and powerhouse, pump house.
- Open office interior planning

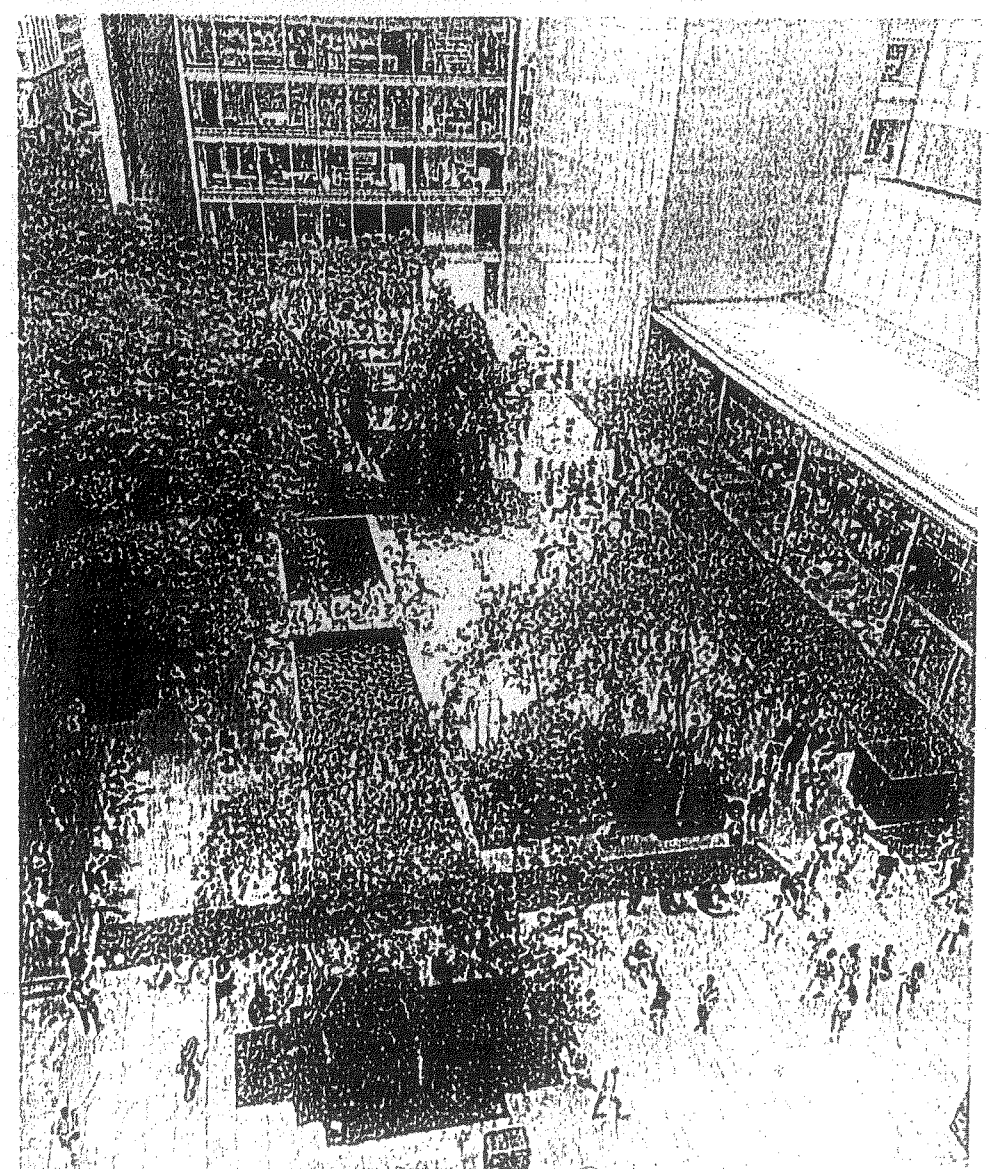

Figure 31: Picture of multipurpose facilities in the CCH

Proposed Building, Building Functions and Landscape

- ✓ Public Building With Excellent Iconic Massing, inviting Professional to be in a Contemporary Architecture, linked with a Public plaza, encouraging the impact of a University/ Centre for Learning, which focus on teaching professionals about the subject in an innovative way.
- ✓ Sustainable Building Design – which encourage designers to design an Energy Efficient Building (by minimizing Building per floor area, which encourage using Daylight & avoid corridor connected building plans). To save at least 35% of total Energy, reflected by Electricity Bills.
- ✓ Using Solar panels (if possible , using Solar PV panel for elevation/ any other innovative design incorporating excellent architectural concept)
- ✓ Technology which saves water (using rainwater harvesting in all aspect), Building designer can also innovate the massing of the building, focusing on these aspect.
- ✓ Minimize Carbon Emission (using local materials, Encouraging Use of Cycle, E car etc. by providing preferred parking space & Charging point for E car)
- ✓ The building will be designed to focus on reuse, recycle & reduce Policy of waste. The Sustainable waste collection system, reusing maximum of it etc. can be introduced to portray a Different Image of NBR, will make the trainees more intrigued about their future career, with honesty.
- ✓ Living in an Urban Forest (as the area surrounded by a densely populated cityscape, it's a rare opportunity to have such open space within the heart of a commercial city, we imagine this land will be treated like functions within Urban Forest. The designer can also involve building users to the Trees through may be gardening practice, within weekends, tree plantation, naming trees etc. which may also keep them involved with the excellent green & teach them to be a companionate professional in their career.
- ✓ Expansion Master Plan, without cutting existing older Trees, rather keeping budget for redeveloping the soil condition.

4.8.5.2 Proposed Technical Design Specification

Chattogram Custom House is planning to reconstruct and construct different structures like main building, admin building, residential quarters and others necessary infrastructures. The proposed construction and reconstruction project will be done in CCH area. The proposed development projects will have the capacities and facilities as per the below mentioned features:

❖ **PROPOSED INTERNAL FACILITIES**

i. Earthquake proof, R.C.C. Design Plan
ii. Detail plan for building uses
iii. Tiles flooring
iv. Internal plumbing & sanitation plan
v. Internal & common electrification plan
vi. Roof with water proofing and green spaces
vii. U.G. Tank & O/H tank with Pump plan
viii. Modern communication facilities
ix. Modern cooling facilities
x. Modern lift/escalator/ elevator facilities
xi. Modern security facilities
xii. Meeting room
xiii. Canteen/Restaurant

❖ **PROPOSED PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES**

i. Surround pavement (paver blocks)
ii. Drainage Network
iii. Water supply Network
iv. Power Supply
v. Internal Entry and Exist
vi. Emergency Entry & Exist
vii. Internal and external Lighting
viii. Fire and Safety Provisions
ix. Landscaping
x. Beautification features

❖ PROPOSED SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES

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Drainage System	A well-connected drainage network system will be developed for a modernized drainage network system for the proposed development project of CCH which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Utility Line (Network/Internet line, Dish/TV Line, Land Phone Line etc.)	Utility Line (Network/Internet line, Dish/TV Line, Land Phone Line etc.) will arrange in way to make the proposed development project of CCH more efficient functionally and operationally which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Fire Fighting	A modern and effective firefighting system will develop to protect the proposed development project of CCH which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Plumbing	A modern and effective plumbing system will develop to make the proposed projects user friendly, modern and sustainable which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Lift/Elevator/Escalator	Lifts/elevators/escalators will be proposed for the proposed development project of CCH to accommodate more people in lifting services which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Lighting System for the proposed development project of CCH	A well organized, planned and modern lighting system will be proposed for the proposed development project of CCH which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
CCTV/Camera/Central Monitoring System for the proposed development project of CCH	A central monitoring system with CCTV/ Camera will be proposed for the proposed development project of CCH which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
AC/Air Conditioner/Central	Sufficient number of AC/Air Conditioner/Central Cooling System will propose for the for the proposed

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Cooling System for the proposed development project of CCH	development project of CCH which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Conference/Meeting Spaces for the proposed development project of CCH	Modern equipped and technology-based conference room and meeting room will be proposed for the proposed development project of CCH which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Landscaping for the proposed development project of CCH	A landscape plan will be prepared to make the proposed development project of CCH more aesthetically beautiful and environment friendly which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Open Spaces for the proposed development project of CCH	Proposed development project of CCH will be with enough open spaces to make it more efficient and sustainable which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Community Hall and Common Spaces for the proposed development project of CCH	There will be spaces for community hall and common space in the proposed development project of CCH which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Canteen/Restaurant for the proposed development project of CCH	There will be spaces for canteen/restaurant for the users of the proposed development project of CCH which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Parking	On street and off street parking facilities will be available in the proposed development project of CCH which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Emergency Entry and Exist	There will be separate plan for emergency exist and entry which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase

Security Guard, Maintenance operator, Lift Operator, Cleaner etc.	Total required number of security guard, maintenance operator, lift operator, cleaner etc. will be calculated and estimated based on its uses which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Prayer Room/Spaces for the proposed development project of CCH	Awell-designed prayer spaces will be prepared for the proposed development project of CCH which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Roof Top Uses (Water Pump, Network and other Tower, Seating Arrangement, Gardening etc.)	A well planned and designed roof will be proposed for the proposed development project of CCH which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase

4.8.5.4 Details about Proposed Master Plan and Expected Outcome

Proposed Green Building Features in CCH:

- ✓ Mixed mode ventilation system (natural & A/C)
- ✓ Water treatment plant (WTP)
- ✓ Sewerage Treatment Plan (STP)
- ✓ Rain water Harvesting system (water collected will be reused in Toilet Flush)
- ✓ Effective Waste management system (Sorting corner for Dry waste, Wet waste, E Waste etc. & encourage reuse)
- ✓ Water Efficient WC & Basin faucets to be used to save potable water.
- ✓ Solar Panel with at least 30% of total load, at roof.
- ✓ Designed landscape with native trees.
- ✓ Effective water management system for Ground water.
- ✓ Fresh air ventilation input for A/C spaces.
- ✓ Effective VRF system A/C to save energy.
- ✓ Providing Bus / E car facility for Employees residing far from the Office.
- ✓ Preferred parking for differently able person.
- ✓ Charging point for Energy efficient Vehicle.
- ✓ BMS system to monitor efficient energy & water metering system

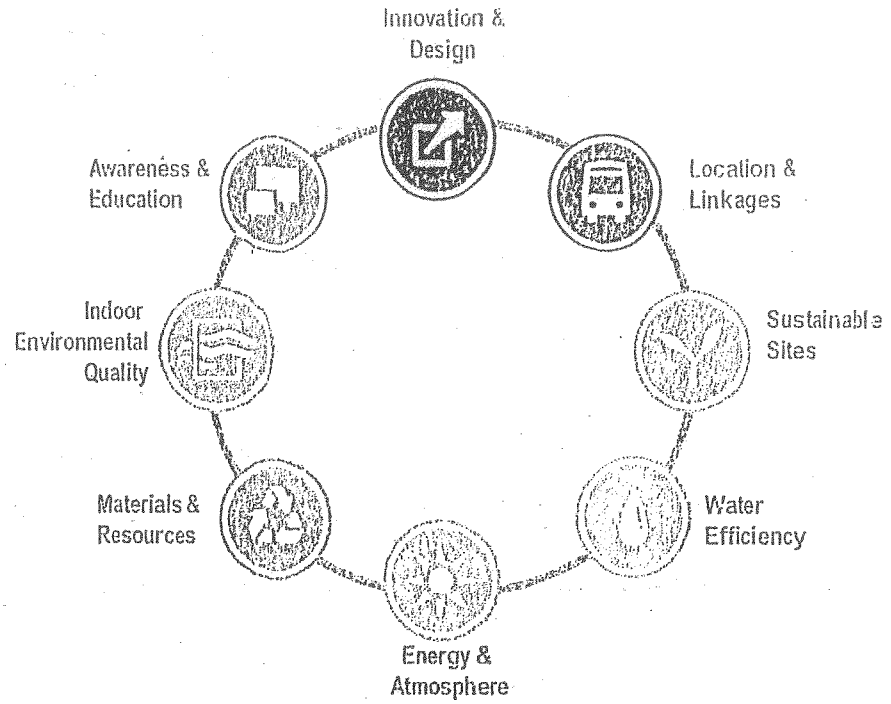

Figure 32: Flow Chart with green building features

4.8.5.5 Proposed Landscape Design in CCH

Existing landscaping of CCH is not good and well managed. A new approach will be proposed to prepare the both exterior and interior landscaping design for the proposed development projects of CCH. The conceptual design approach for the proposed building will be grounded in the existing context of the site itself, its proximity and connection to other buildings and the surrounding neighborhoods. The primary expression of this context is the civic nature of the architecture. However, streetscape treatments and building setbacks linking the other structure and the surrounding neighborhoods help transition and relate this site to the adjacent context.

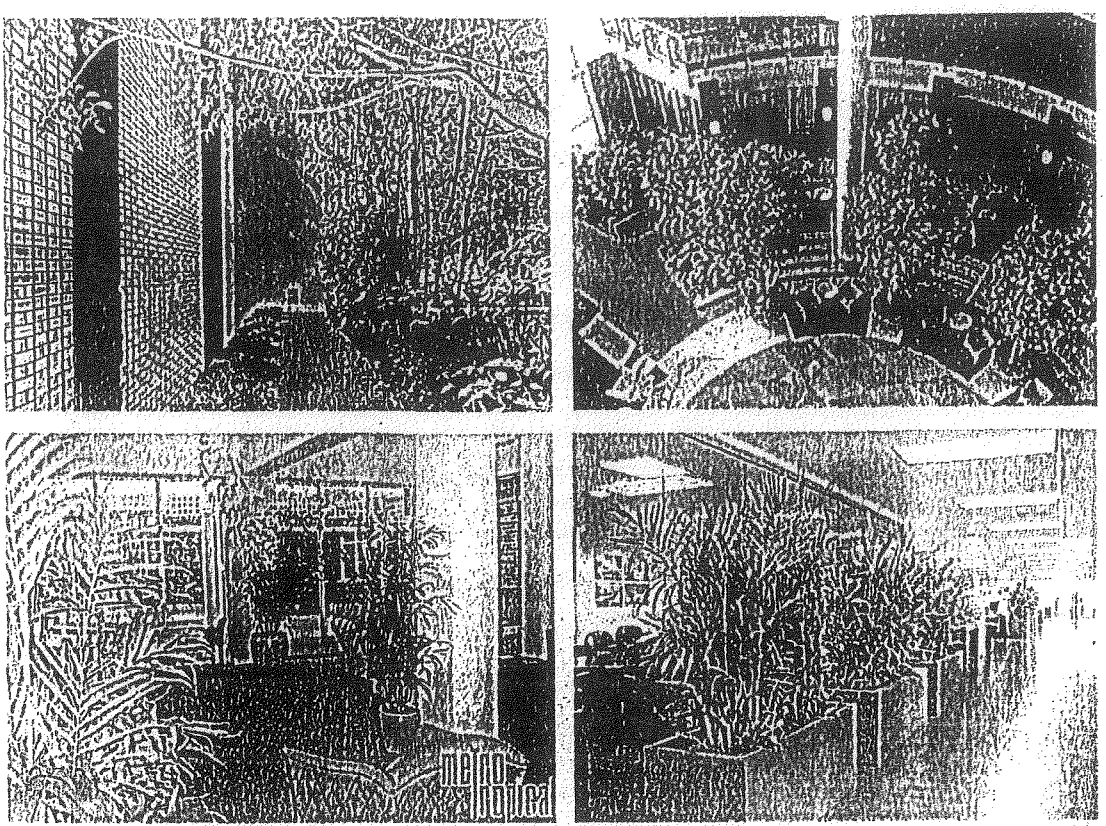

Figure 33: Picture of interior landscape design; Source: online (Metro Tropical)

4.8.5.6 Proposed Documents Storage Policy for CCH

- ✓ Most of the documents will be stored without paper.
- ✓ Most use of data center to be encouraged.
- ✓ Every zone will have a common store area, considering 2/3 rooms as a zone.
- ✓ The central storage for papers & furniture will be accommodated.
- ✓ The reusing of old papers should be encouraged by selling frequently to the venders.
- ✓ Paper reducing policy should be introduced immediately & enforce it.

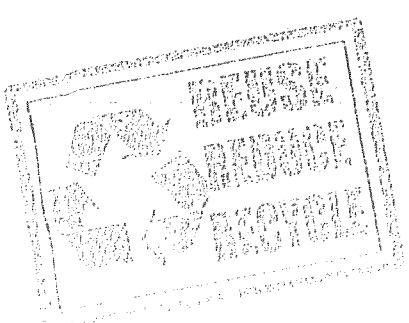

Figure 34: Proposed plan for document storage policy

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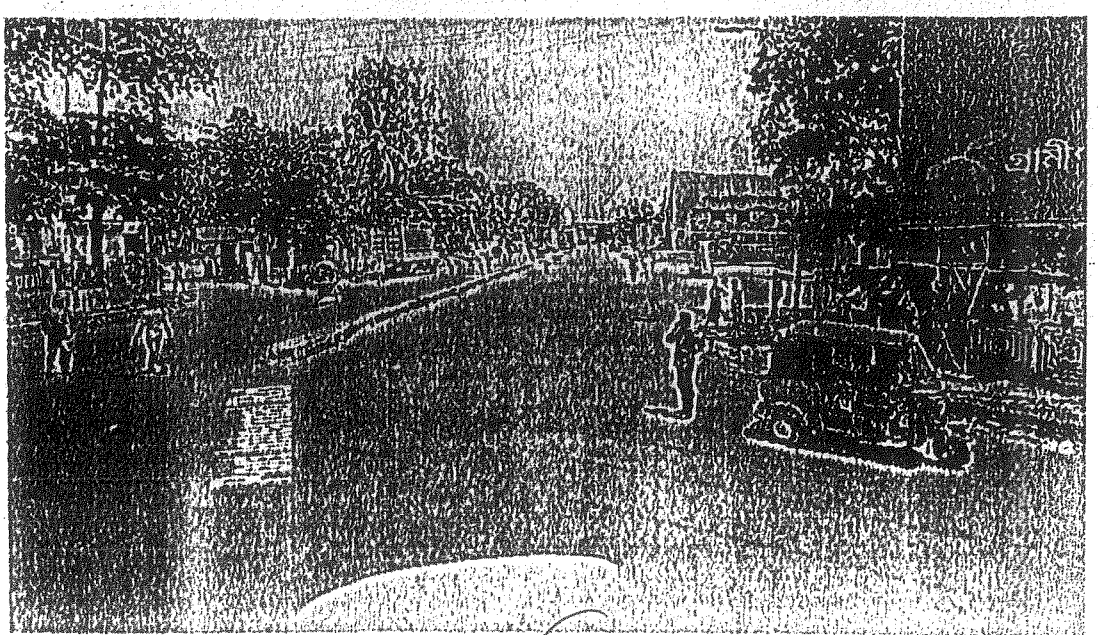
4.8.6 Traffic Impact Assessment

The proposed project will have traffic impact on the adjacent roads. Each and every year, many people will come at proposed project for different purposes. The new services and activities will generate more trips to the proposed project and also will create trips from the proposed project. People who are engaged with CCH will come at proposed project with their vehicle will create extra pressure on the existing roads. Along with them, the official of CCH also can come with their vehicle. All the newly added vehicles and trips can create extra load on the existing roads. On the other hands, there are already parking spaces in CCH. The proposed master plan also has provision for more parking spaces in the proposed project areas. There are 4 major roads along the proposed project. Initial assessment has found that the existing roads are wide enough and can neutralized the extra traffic load of the proposed project. Further detail traffic impact assessment will be done during feasibility study of this proposed project. The following pictures/figures show the details of existing roads around the proposed project.



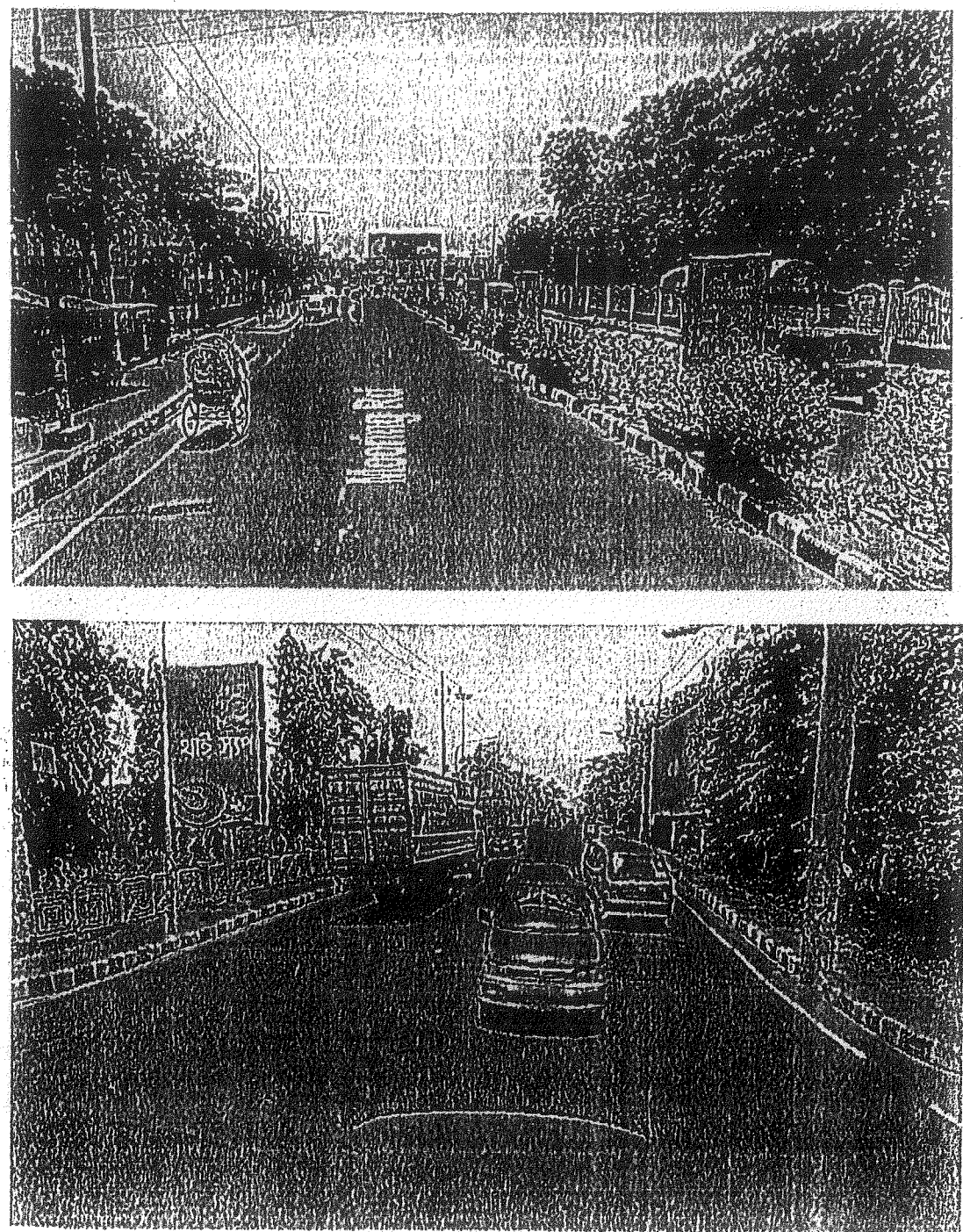


Figure 35: Pictures of existing roads around the CCH

Section 05: Environmental Sustainability, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Analysis

5.1 Initial Environmental Impact Assessment (IEE)

The geographical coordinates of Chittagong are 22.338 deg. latitude, 91.832 deg. longitude, and 49 ft. elevation. The topography within 2 miles of Chittagong contains only *modest* variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 194 feet and an average elevation above sea level of 42 feet. Within 10 miles also contains only modest variations in elevation (338 feet). Within 50 miles contains only *modest* variations in elevation (3,005 feet). The area within 2 miles of Chittagong is covered by grassland (34%), cropland (34%) and artificial surfaces (30%), within 10 miles by cropland (31%) and water (31%) and within 50 miles by water (40%) and trees (37%).

5.2 Detail of climate and average weather year round in Chittagong

In Chittagong, the wet season is hot, oppressive, and overcast and the dry season is warm, humid, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 58°F to 90°F and is rarely below 53°F or above 93°F[1].

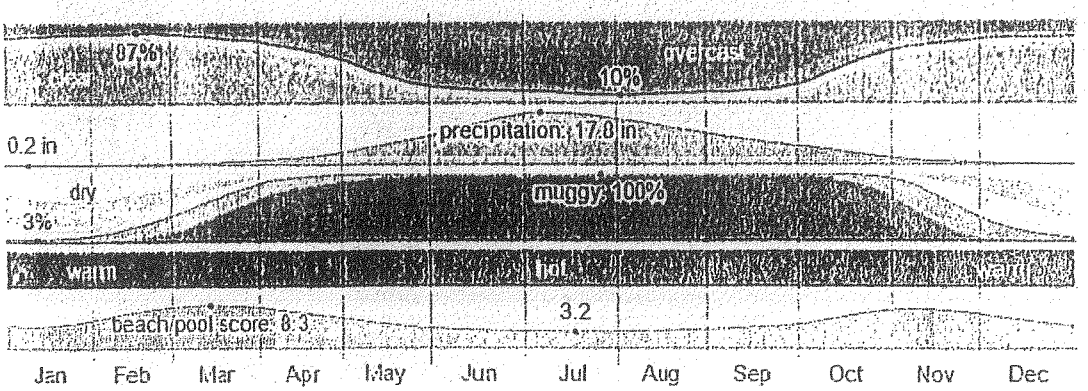


Figure 36: Average Chittagong weather by month; Source: Weather Spark, 2021

[1] Weather Spark, Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Chittagong Bangladesh Web link: https://weatherspark.com/y/111960/Average-Weather-in-Chittagong-Bangladesh-Year-Round

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5.4 Precipitation

A wet day is one with at least 0.04 inches of liquid or liquid-equivalent precipitation. The chance of wet days in Chittagong varies very significantly throughout the year. The wetter season lasts 5.1 months, from May 4 to October 9, with a greater than 36% chance of a given day being a wet day. The month with the most wet days in Chittagong was July, with an average of 21.3 days with at least 0.04 inches of precipitation. The drier season lasts 6.9 months, from October 9 to May 4. The month with the fewest wet days in Chittagong was January, with an average of 0.8 days with at least 0.04 inches of precipitation. Among wet days, they distinguish between those that experienced rain alone, snow alone, or a mixture of the two. The month with the most days of rain alone in Chittagong was July, with an average of 21.3 days. Based on this categorization, the most common form of precipitation throughout the year 2021 was rain alone, with a peak probability of 70% on July 8.

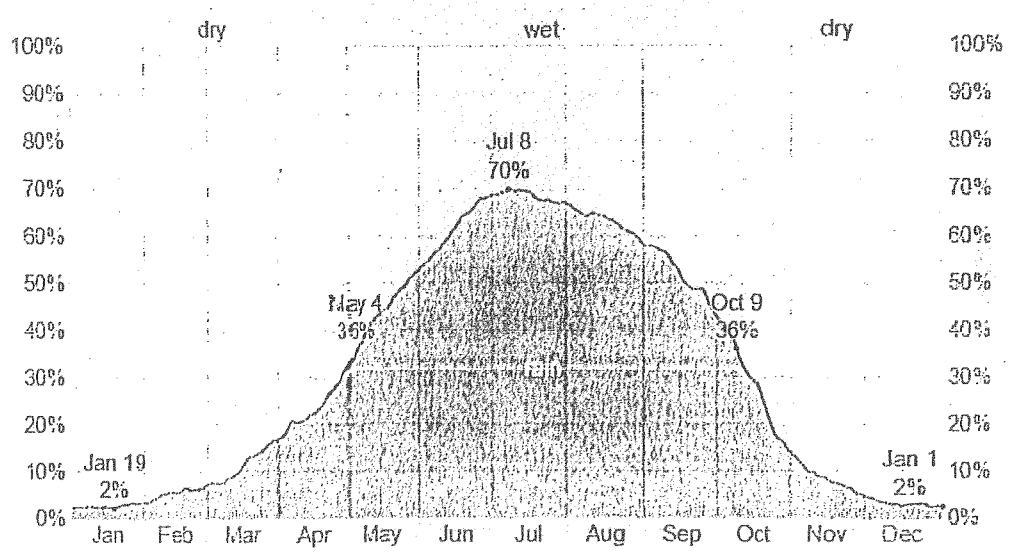

Figure 38: Daily Chance of Precipitation in Chittagong, Source: Weather Spark, 2021

5.5 Clouds

In Chittagong, the average percentage of the sky covered by clouds experiences extreme seasonal variation over the course of the year. The clearer part of the year in Chittagong begins around October 19 and lasts for 6.6 months, ending around May 5. The clearest month of the year in Chittagong is February, during which on average the sky is clear, mostly clear, *or* partly cloudy 86% of the time. The cloudier part of the year begins around May 5 and lasts for 5.4 months, ending around October 19. The cloudiest month of the year in Chittagong is August, during which on average the sky is overcast *or* mostly cloudy 89% *of* the time.

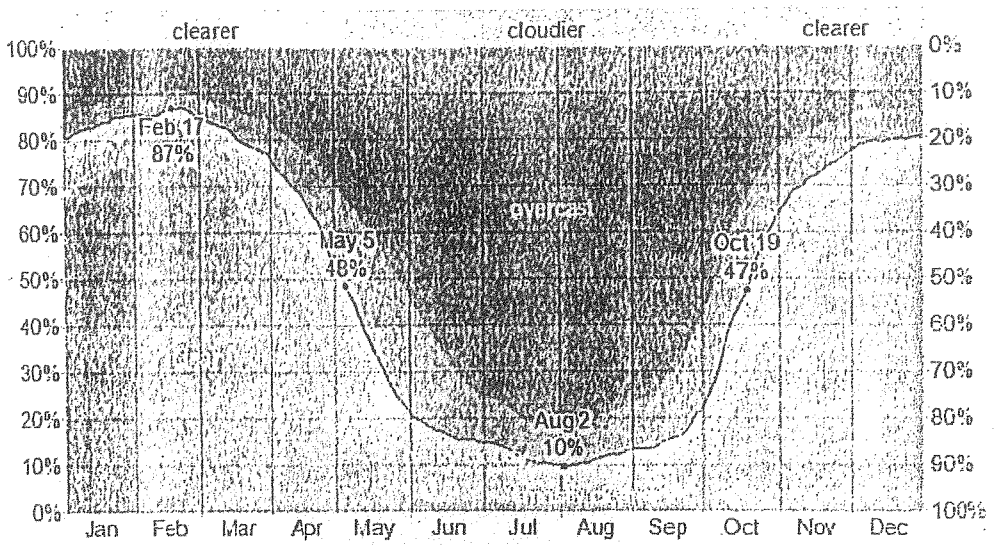

Figure 39: The percentage of time spent in each cloud cover band, categorized by the percentage of the sky covered by clouds.

5.6 Rainfall

To show variation within the months and not just the monthly totals, it shows the rainfall accumulated over a sliding 31-day period centered on each day of the year. Chittagong experiences extreme seasonal variation in monthly rainfall. The rainy period of the year lasts for 9.8 months, from February 16 to December 9, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 0.5 inches. The month with the most rain in Chittagong was July, with an average rainfall of 17.5 inches. The rainless period of the year 2021 lasted for 2.2 months, from December 9 to February 16. The month with the least rain in Chittagong was January, with an average rainfall of 0.2 inches.

Average Monthly Rainfall in Chittagong

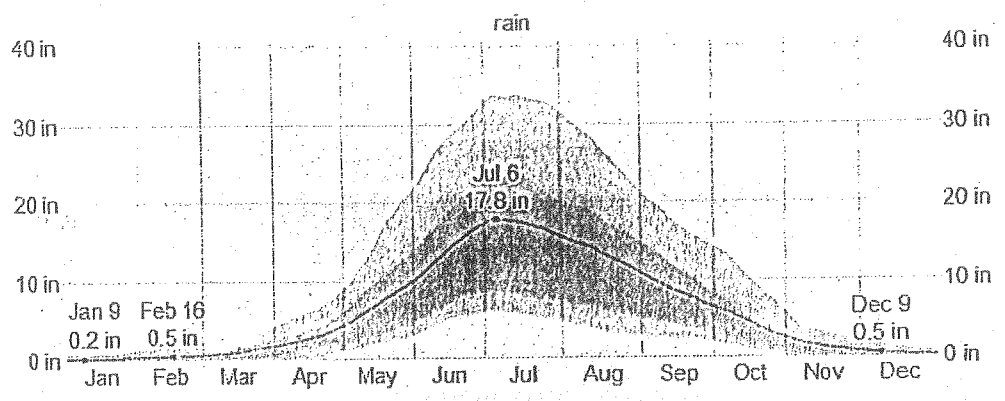

Figure 40: Average Monthly Rainfall in Chittagong; Source: Weather Spark, 2021

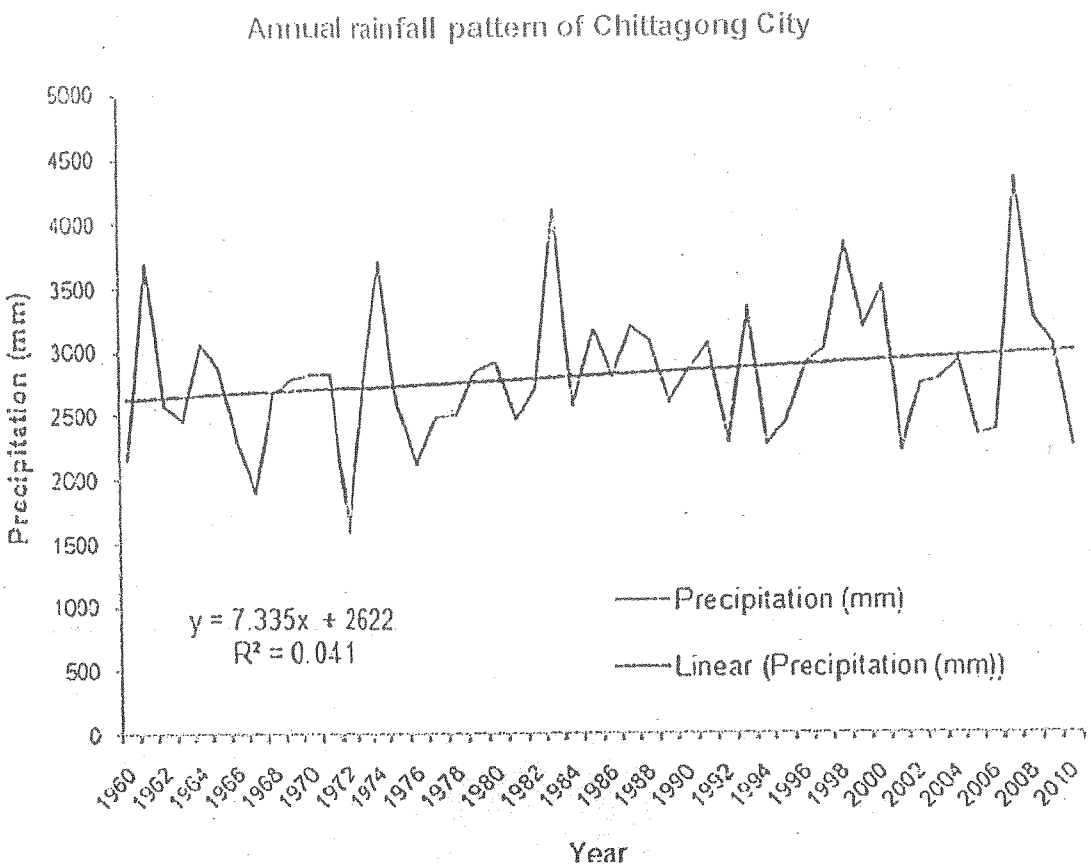

Figure 41: Annual rainfall pattern of Chittagong City from 1960 to 2010. (Data source: Bangladesh Meteorological Department, 2013)

5.7 Sun

The length of the day in Chittagong varies over the course of the year. In 2022, the shortest day is December 22, with 10 hours, 46 minutes of daylight; the longest day is June 21, with 13 hours, 30 minutes of daylight.

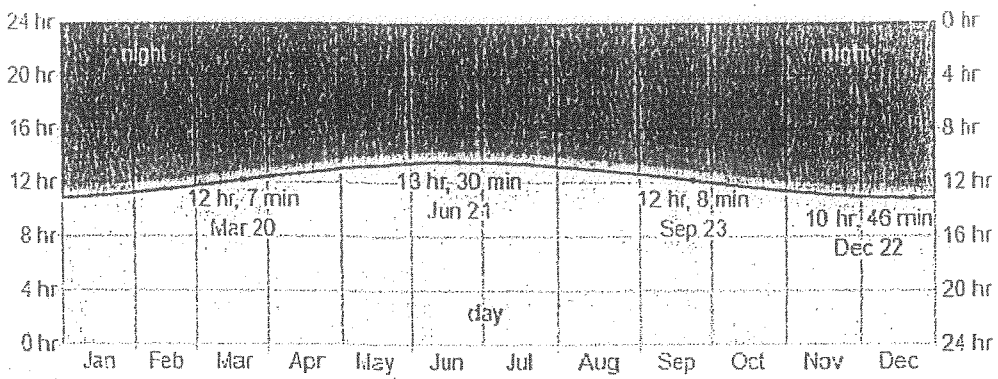

Figure 42: The number of hours during which the Sun is visible (black line). From bottom (most yellow) to top (most gray), the color bands indicate: full daylight, twilight (civil, nautical, and astronomical), and full night.

5.8 Humidity

We base the humidity comfort level on the dew point, as it determines whether perspiration will evaporate from the skin, thereby cooling the body. Lower dew points feel drier and higher dew points feel more humid. Unlike temperature, which typically varies significantly between night and day, dew point tends to change more slowly, so while the temperature may drop at night, a muggy day is typically followed by a muggy night. Chittagong experiences extreme seasonal variation in the perceived humidity. The muggier period of the year lasts for 9.5 months, from February 21 to *December 5*, during which time the comfort level is muggy, oppressive, or miserable at least *28%* of the time. The month with the fewest muggy *days* in Chittagong is January, with 1.5 days that are muggy or worse.

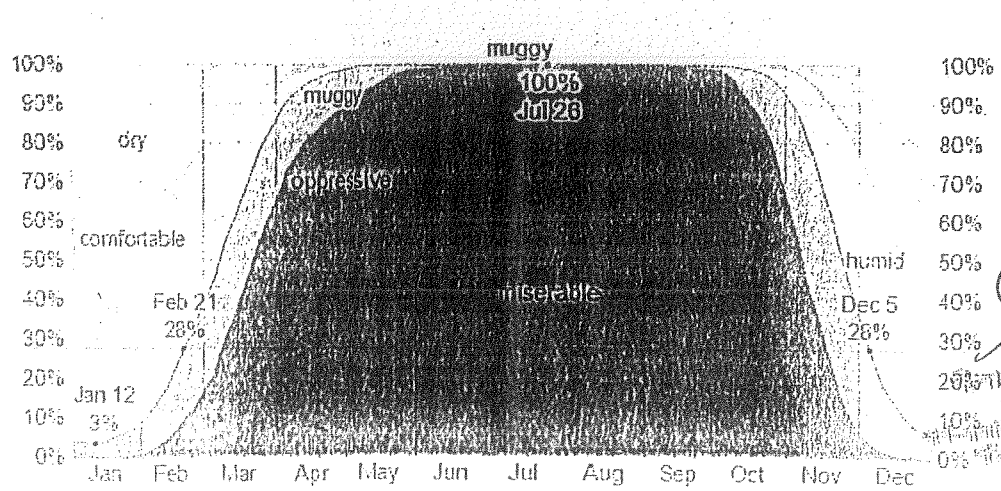

Figure 43: The percentage of time spent at various humidity comfort levels, categorized by dew point.

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5.9 Wind

This section discusses the wide-area hourly average wind vector (speed and direction) at 10 meters above the ground. The wind experienced at any given location is highly dependent on local topography and other factors and instantaneous wind speed and direction vary more widely than hourly averages. The average hourly wind speed in Chittagong experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 3.7 months, from May 13 to September 2, with average wind speeds of more than 8.7 miles per hour. The windiest month of the year in Chittagong is July, with an average hourly wind speed of 11.0 miles per hour. The calmer time of year lasts for 8.3 months, from September 2 to May 13. The calmest month of the year in Chittagong is November, with an average hourly wind speed of 5.7 miles per hour.

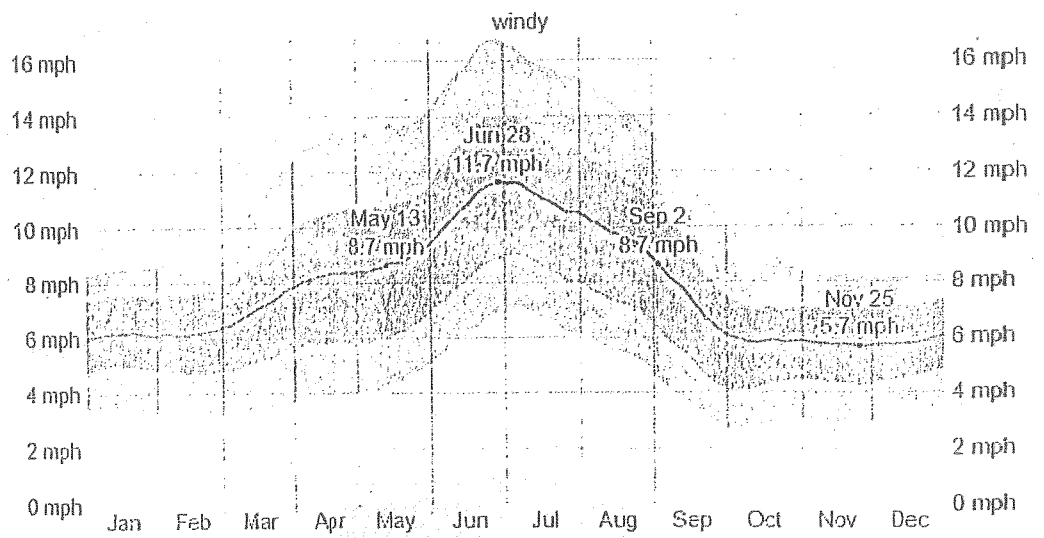

Figure 44: The average of mean hourly wind speeds (dark gray line), with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands

5.10 Water Temperature

Chittagong is located near a large body of water (e.g., ocean, sea, or large lake). This section reports on the wide-area average surface temperature of that water. The average water temperature experiences some seasonal variation over the course of the year. The time of year with warmer water lasts for 6.8 months, from April 15 to November 9, with an average temperature above 82°F. The month of the year in Chittagong with the warmest water is October, with an average temperature of 84°F. The time of year with cooler water lasts for 1.9 months, from December 25 to February 21, with an average temperature below 74°F. The month of the year in Chittagong with the coolest water is January, with an average temperature of 72°F.

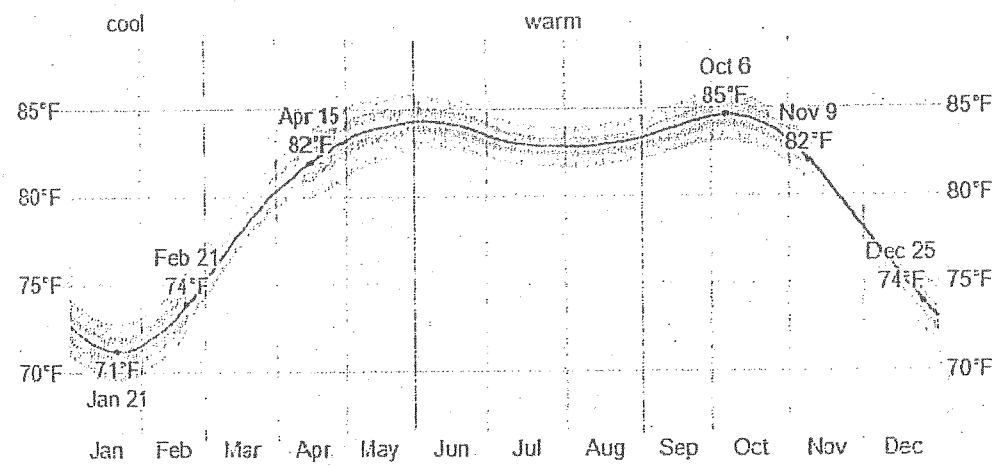

Figure 45: The daily average water temperature (purple line), with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

5.11 Solar Energy

This section discusses the total daily incident shortwave solar energy reaching the surface of the ground over a wide area, taking full account of seasonal variations in the length of the day, the elevation of the Sun above the horizon, and absorption by clouds and other atmospheric constituents. Shortwave radiation includes visible light and ultraviolet radiation. The average daily incident shortwave solar energy experiences some seasonal variation over the course of the year. The brighter period of the year lasts for 2.0 months, from February 21 to April 22, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 5.8 kWh. The brightest month of the year in Chittagong is March, with an average of 6.1 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 1.2 months, from September 11 to October 18, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 4.6 kWh. The darkest month of the year in Chittagong is September, with an average of 4.4 kWh.

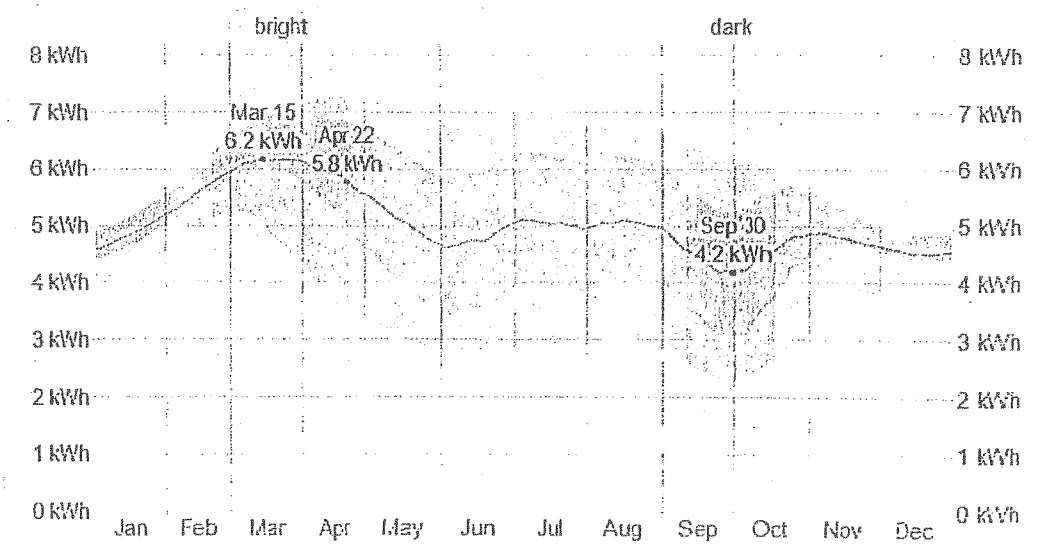

Figure 46: The average daily shortwave solar energy reaching the ground per square meter (orange line), with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

5.12 Environmental sustainability, climate resilience and disaster risk analysis

Project location and surrounding landuse will support the environmental sustainability, climate resilience and disaster risk reduction. In this case, further detail study will apply the methodology and environmental evaluation tool in greater depth during feasibility study. In compliance with the mandatory Energy Certification and by using calculations of energetic performance in simulations that will be tested during the development of environmental evaluation.

5.13 Environmental, climate change and disaster risk analysis

This is a planned project where environmental, disaster and climate change issues will be considered with priority and highest consideration. There is less possibility to face environmental, disaster and climate change effects/impacts because of different strategies during construction and operation period. There will be separate plan for existing building demolition, waste management plan for construction debris, electrical/power supply, plumbing, fire safety, drainage/water supply, security as well as landscaping which will help to reduce environmental, disaster and climate change effects/impacts. BNBC building code will be strictly followed which help to reduce the earthquake hazard. As this proposed building is located in the urban area, it is less vulnerable for flooding and cyclone. There is possibility to face flash flood and for flash flood there are planned drainage system. Only climate change can be an issue for this proposed project. To solve this issue, there will be planned landscaping and other initiatives. IEE and SIA report with DIA will be required in the next phase of decision making to evaluate the environmental, disaster and climate change effects/impacts.

5.14 Assessment of disaster resilience of the project

There are separate plans for fire hazard and earthquake hazard which will make this project as natural and manmade disaster resilient. This section will assess the resilience and address about uncertainties. Key indicators are following:

5.14.1 Contingency Plan for Emergency Disaster Management

There will be an evacuation plan with institutional arrangement for shutting down of utility services and general procedures to be followed by individuals during disasters (Fire, Earthquake, etc.).

5.14.2 Business Continuity Plan

There will be a business continuity plan with outlining the key response and recovery priorities. This plan will be with detail outing how different utility services will be rendered to support the overall Emergency Management Plan.

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2 CONSULTANCY FEE

i)	Building Design- Implementation Consultancy Fees (Structural, Architectural, Mechanical, Plumbing, Electrical, Fire safety, Landscape)	7% OF TOTAL BUILDING COST	471,072,000.00
ii)	Interior Design Consultancy Fees (Building cost For Item no 1-2 : BDT. 4,836,000,000)	2% OF BUILDING (1-2) COST	96,720,000.00
iii)	Project Management Consultancy Fees	2% OF TOTAL BUILDING COST	134,592,000.00
	TOTAL COST FOR CONSULTANCY FEES (In BDT)		702,384,000.00

3 LABORATORY EQUIPMENT COST

i)	List A (See the attached budget from CCH)	227,630,000.00
ii)	List B (See the attached budget from CCH)	110,720,000.00
iii)	List C (See the attached budget from CCH)	785,065,000.00
	TOTAL COST FOR LABORATORY EQUIPMENT (In BDT)	1,123,415,000.00
	TOTAL PROJECT COST (In BDT)	**8,555,399,000.00**
	TOTAL PROJECT COST (In Million USD)	**99.78**

* All COSTS ARE EXCLUDING VAT & AIT

PRAXIS ARCHITECTS

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6.2 Details of all level of estimated expenses, income and revenue

Table 6: Details of estimated expenses, income and revenue of CCH

Expenses and Income Details		For Fiscal Year 2019-2020 (BDT)
1	Office expenses	
a	Monthly salary	313509000
b	Tiffin allowance	517000
c	Electricity bill	11234000
d	Water bill	1032000
e	Internet bill	362000
f	Communication and publication bill	2238000
g	house rent	2230000
h	master roll staff salary	803000
i	in-house training	337000
j	petrol, oil & lubricant, gas & fuel	4451000
k	travel allowance	9102000
l	Security bill	18460000
m	printing & stationary	4669000
n	uniform	986000
o	remuneration	1715000
p	Maintenance bill	200479000
q	others (tax, insurance)	10722000
r	capital expenditure (computer, furniture, lab equipment & others)	26964000
	Total Office Expenses	609810000
2	Annual Income	724225000
3	Annual Revenue	114415000
4	Total Project Cost	8555399000

Detail Revenue of CCH

1. Average volume of import and export through the port per year in the last 5 years

90.23 million MT (quantity and unit) in 2020,

86.29 Million MT (quantity and unit) in 2019,

77.85 Million MT (quantity and unit) in 2018,

68.25 Million MT (quantity and unit) in 2017,

62.49 Million MT (quantity and unit) in 2016

2. Value of consignment and customs revenue collected in the last 5 years

Year 2020:

Consignment value BDT. 5358085491126.65

Customs revenue BDT. 434437308614.62

Year 2019:

Consignment value BDT. 5810559091531.36

Customs revenue BDT. 435057877832.55

Year 2018:

Consignment value BDT. 5730350053602.03,

Customs revenue BDT. 431383164454.59

Year 2017:

Consignment value BDT. 4976992060598.31,

Customs revenue BDT .398571825473.50

Year 2016:

Consignment value BDT. 4432352717648.04

Customs revenue BDT. 337229284493.70

3. Percentage of total consignments to be physically checked as per the Customs Act

10% (quantity and unit)

4. Percentage of consignments physically checked at present

Less than 10% (quantity and unit)

5. Registered Customs Agents using the port

CNF agent 3016 nos, shipping agent 639 nos, Trade forwarder 1009 nos (license section)

6. Average delve period for non-perishable import and export consignments

4 days (70% of the consignments are notified for payment within the 4th day)

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6.3 Proposed Implementation Time Line

Implementation of Project within a pre-determined time frame is an important factor for the success of a project. Timely implementation saves on various costs like interest, administrative overheads and helps to realize the goals as per pre-determined objectives. Implementation of Project involves co-ordination of different activities at various levels of the firm and amongst different outside agencies. We are giving here under the details of the Project Implementation Schedule.

Time required for construction and reconstruction of the proposed development projects of CCH:

1st Phase: 30 months

Final Phase: 20 months

Total: 50 months

6.4 Cost-Benefit Analysis

Project economic analysis and financial evaluation both involve the identification of project benefits and costs during the years in which they occur and converting all future cash flows to their present value using the technique of discounting. Both analyses generate net present value (NPV) and internal rate of return (IRR) indicators, termed economic NPV (ENPV) and economic IRR (EIRR) in the case of economic analysis and financial NPV (FNPV) and financial IRR (FIRR) in the case of financial evaluation. However, the perspectives and objectives of the two analyses differ. Financial evaluation will be carried out from the perspective of the project and considers incremental cash flows (both revenues and costs) generated by the project. The purpose of financial evaluation will assess the ability of the project to generate adequate incremental cash flows to recover its financial costs (capital and recurrent costs) without external support. On the other hand, economic analysis will be carried out from the perspective of the entire economy and it assesses overall impact of a project on the welfare of all the citizens of the country concerned. The purpose of project economic analysis is to assess whether a project is economically viable for the CCH.

It's clear that the efficiency of CCH will increase with fast speed after implementing the project. Chittagong Port Bay is also going to be developed/extended in the near future

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which will create more pressure on CCH. Till now, CCH is operating manually and can't deal with the daily custom clearing pressure. On the other hand, CCH doesn't have enough capacity to deal with the existing and upcoming custom clearing pressure. Now need to project the efficiency of CCH based on dealing numbers and time efficiency for the next 20-25 years. The basis of this projection will be the previous data. This study considered linear or exponential projection methods for both or only for number or time. There need to convert both assumptions into monetary value for BCR and IRR. So, this study needs more specific information about the expected growth in number and time efficiency for the next 20 years. The below section shows the details of cost benefit analysis of the proposed project.

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6.4.1 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Table 7: Details of Financial analysis

Financial Analysis

in Crore TK

		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Y-6	Y-7	Y-8	Y-9	Y-10	Y-11	Y-12	Y-13	Y-14	Y-15	Y-16	Y-17	Y-18	Y-19	Y-20
Construction Cost	Crore TK	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operation Expenses	Crore TK	-	-	-			(70.7)	(74.3)	(78.0)	(81.9)	(86.0)	(90.3)	(94.8)	(99.5)	(104.5)	(109.7)	(115.2)	(121.0)	(127.0)	(133.4)	(140.1)
Incomes (Clearing Efficiency (4%), Time Saving Value (4%))	Crore TK	-	-	-			375.4	405.5	437.9	472.9	510.8	551.6	595.7	643.4	694.9	750.5	810.5	875.3	945.4	1,021.0	1,102.7
VAT & Tax (15% & 5%)	Crore TK	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	(60.9)	(66.2)	(72.0)	(78.2)	(85.0)	(92.3)	######	(108.8)	(118.1)	(128.1)	(139.1)	(150.9)	(163.7)	(177.5)	(192.5)
Financial Free Cash Flow to Project (FCFF) after Tax	Crore TK	(298.3)	(298.3)	(298.3)	(298.3)	(298.3)	243.7	264.9	287.9	312.8	339.8	369.1	400.8	435.1	472.3	512.6	556.2	603.5	654.7	710.1	770.1
PV Factor @ 12%	(%)	0.893	0.797	0.712	0.636	0.567	0.507	0.452	0.404	0.361	0.247	0.287	0.187	0.229	0.141	0.183	0.107	0.146	0.130	0.116	0.104
PV	Crore TK	-266.3	-237.8	-212.3	-189.6	-169.3	123.5	119.8	116.3	112.8	84.0	106.1	74.9	99.7	66.7	93.6	59.4	87.9	85.1	82.4	79.8
Projection of Yearly Custom Clearance Number in million @ 4% growth (Assumed)		1.92	2.00	2.08	2.16	2.25	2.34	2.43	2.53	2.63	2.73	2.84	2.96	3.08	3.20	3.33	3.46	3.60	3.74	3.89	4.93

Financial Net Present Value (FNPV)	Crore TK	431.60
Financial Benefit Cost Ratio (FBCR)	(times)	1.29
Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR)	(%)	16.12%

কানাই লাল শাহ
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

Assumptions:

Cost: It is assumed that the Operation Cost of CCH and CEVTA in 2022 is about 61 crore which will be about 71 Corer in 2027 @4% increment

Benefit: It is assumed that the efficiency benefit of CCH and CEVTA in 2022 is about 269 corer which will be about 375 Corer in 2027 @4% increment in custom clearance efficiency & @4% increment in time efficiency

Cash Flows: Cash Flows for total 20 years have been considered including terminal value based on perpetuity growth rate to reflect 20 years operating cash flows after completion of the construction though the estimated economic life of the Building under Construction is 50-60 years.

Discount Rate: The Discount Rate is based on the government bond yields as at 28 February 2021. (Source: www.bangladeshbank.org). We have taken an assumption of 12% due to current volatality in bond markets.

Annual Growth Rate: Annual Growth Rate for Electricity bills has been assumed to be @3%, for Plumbing & Utility Bills it has been assumed to be @5% and for Security & Cleaning Charges it has been assumed to be 6%.

Perpetuity Growth Rate: Perpetuity Growth Rate for Electricity bills has been assumed to be @2%, for Plumbing & Utility Bills it has been assumed to be @3% and for Security & Cleaning Charges it has been assumed to be 4% while for Income from Rental of Parking & Spaces/Floors it has been assumed to be @3% in the consideration of price hike/inflation.

Tax & VAT Rates: Tax Rate has been considered as 5% being the rate for deduction of tax from Rental Income While Standard VAT Rate of 15% has been applied here.

কানাই লাল শীল
উপসচিব
সরকারী সম্পদ বিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

6.4.2 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Table 8: Details of Financial analysis

Economic Analysis

in Crore TK

		Y-1	Y-2	Y-3	Y-4	Y-5	Y-6	Y-7	Y-8	Y-9	Y-10	Y-11	Y-12	Y-13	Y-14	Y-15	Y-16	Y-17	Y-18	Y-19	Y-20
Construction Cost	Crore TK	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operation Expenses	Crore TK	-	-	-	-	-	(70.7)	(74.3)	(78.0)	(81.9)	(86.0)	(90.3)	(94.8)	(99.5)	(104.5)	(109.7)	(115.2)	(121.0)	(127.0)	(133.4)	(140.1)
Incomes (Clearing Efficiency (4%), Time Saving value (4%))	Crore TK	-	-	-	-	-	375.4	405.5	437.9	472.9	510.8	551.6	595.7	643.4	694.9	750.5	810.5	875.3	945.4	1,021.0	1,102.7
Financial Free Cash Flow to Project (FCFP) without Tax	Crore TK	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	304.7	331.2	359.9	391.0	424.8	461.3	501.0	543.9	590.4	640.7	695.3	754.4	818.3	887.6	962.6
Adjustment of Transfer Payment to derive Economic Value																					
Economic Free Cash Flow to Project (ECFP) (Conversion Factor: 0.8)	Crore TK	(298.3)	(298.3)	(298.3)	(298.3)	(298.3)	243.7	264.9	287.9	312.8	339.8	369.1	400.8	435.1	472.3	512.6	556.2	603.5	654.7	710.1	770.1
PV Factor @ 12%	[%]	0.893	0.797	0.712	0.636	0.567	0.507	0.452	0.404	0.361	0.322	0.287	0.257	0.229	0.205	0.183	0.163	0.146	0.130	0.116	0.104
PV	Crore TK	-266.3	-237.8	-212.3	-237.0	-211.6	154.4	149.8	145.4	141.0	136.8	132.6	128.6	124.6	120.8	117.1	113.4	109.9	106.4	103.1	99.8
Projection of Yearly Custom Clearance Number in million @ 4% growth (Assumed)	Number	1.92	2.00	2.08	2.16	2.25	2.34	2.43	2.53	2.63	2.73	2.84	2.96	3.08	3.20	3.33	3.46	3.60	3.74	3.89	4.93
Economic Net Present Value (ENPV)	Crore TK					301.18															
Economic Benefit Cost Ratio (EBCR)	[times]					1.62															
Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR)	[%]					16.12%															

analyze the factual event. It is used to determine what legal issue or issues are raised by the factual event, what law governs the legal issue, how the law that governs the legal issue applies to the factual event, including what, if any, legal remedy is available.

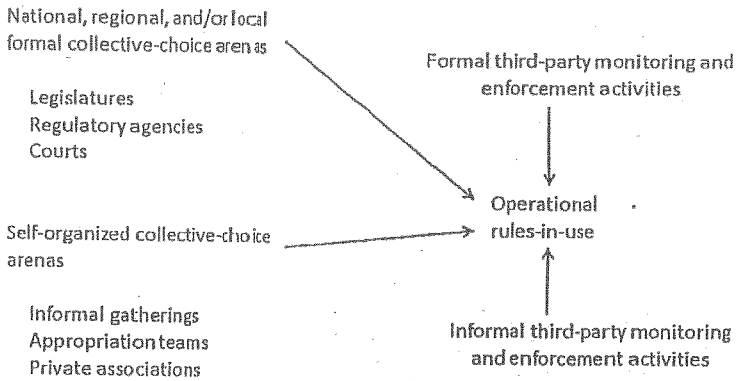

Figure 48: Flow chart of Legal Analysis

There are no legal restrictions that may obstruct or impede the proposed project during its implementation and functional stage of the project outputs. The proposed project will follow all-legal boundary of the project entity. All the capabilities and facilities will be properly utilized during implementation and functional stage. If there need any adjustment (reforms) in the policy and/or institutional setup, CCH will take initiative to come up with way forward. CCH has suitable skills and capacity in line with the project requirements. CCH will take incentives or penalties in place to ensure the project delivery on time and within the budget before and during implementation and functional stage. There are no critical governance issues that may affect this proposed project implementation. There are now no challenges related to cross-cutting issues. If any issues arise, mitigation strategy would be suggested based on institutional and legal structure.

Section 9: Risk (Uncertainty) and Sensitivity Analysis

9.1 Probable Risk (uncertainty) and Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity Analysis (also known as a "what if" analysis) is an analytical technique that tries to determine the outcome of changes to the parameters of or the activities in a process. This is a measure of the sensitivity of something to a given change. Uncertainty analysis will be a key component of model-based risk analysis because it provides risk assessors and decision makers with information. A sensitivity test will be

followed to recalculation of net social benefits with different data, together with the reinterpretation of the relative desirability of the alternatives. The followed sensitivity analysis will be a quantitative risk assessment of how changes in a specific model variable impacts the output of the model. The sensitivity analysis will show which task variables (Cost, Start and Finish Times, Duration, etc.) which will have the greatest impact on project parameters.

Section 10: Alternative/Options Analysis

10.1 Proposed Alternative/Options Analysis

Alternatives/options analysis for constructing the buildings will be conducted before starting construction. Now a days the construction professionals are adept at developing plans and schedules for delivery of projects within contractual constraints. Decisions will be made either quantitatively or qualitatively to improve the potential for success in terms of cost and time measures for a prescribed level of quality. Proactive sustainability considerations are often secondary concerns on projects. Options for development of a construction-specific decision support tool will be therefore investigated for constructing the buildings. Qualitative, quantitative and algorithmic approaches will also be examined, discussed and evaluated for the development of proposed projects of CCH. The feasibility and practicability of implementation in traditional and turn-key contexts will be evaluated and suggestions for the proposed implementation.

Section 11: Recommendation and Conclusion

11.1 Recommendation

- ✓ There should be a modern and technology-based plan for demolishing the existing CCH buildings and infrastructures;
- ✓ There should be a plan for demolish and debris waste management (Collection, transportation and disposal management);
- ✓ There should be a plan for required water and power supply during construction phase as well as operation phase;
- ✓ There should be plans for firefighting, emergency exist, fire hydrant, evacuation and access for physically challenged people;

- ✓ There should be modern facilities like lifting/elevator, lighting, CCTV and camera, ramp way, technology-based security system, sound proof conference/meeting room etc.;
- ✓ There should be Solid Waste and Fecal Sludge Management Plan (Collection, transportation and disposal);
- ✓ There should be community space for social gathering or other purposes;
- ✓ There should be multi-storied parking facilities;
- ✓ There should be landscaping plans for internal spaces of the proposed CCH building; and
- ✓ There should be integrated water supply plan, electric plan, power supply plan, plumbing plan, firefighting plan, evacuation plan, emergency exist plan and security plan.

11.2 Conclusion

This feasibility study is prepared based on various project document review and analysis to determine the possibility and viability of the proposed construction. This study has collected all necessary documents about the proposed project and reviewed those documents based on environmental, social, locational, topographical, hydrological, geological, financial, institutional as well as architectural and engineering perspective, drawing and design. After performing the various analysis, it was observed and found out that it is very much possible to develop the proposed construction projects in the CCH area. This study also found that this proposed construction project is possible without compromising the aesthetical beauty and soundness. Further study, research and analysis will be carried out during the detail design, drawing, estimation and supervision phase of the proposed projects of CCH.

National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh

Ministry of Finance

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Feasibility Study Report (Interim) for the development of the Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy in Chattogram, Bangladesh

National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh

THE WORLD BANK

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শীলাব্রত বর্মকার
উপসচিব
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন

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বাংলাদেশ সরকার

PRAXIS ARCHITECTS

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ACRONYMS

BCR	Benefit Cost Ratio
BERC	Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission
BRTIP	Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project
CCH	Chattogram Custom House
CEVTA	Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy
DIA	Disaster Impact Assessment
DPP	Development Project Proforma/Proposal
ECNEC	Executive Committee of National Economic Council
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
ENPV	Economic Net Present Value
FIRR	Financial Internal Rate of Return
FNPV	Financial Net Present Value
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GSF	Gross Square Feet (Area)
HR	Human Resource
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
NASF	Net Assignable Square Feet (Area)
NPV	Net Present Value
NBR	National Board of Revenue
VAT	Value Added Tax

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bangladesh government had establish Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy in 1981 under National Board of Revenue (NRB) to provide training to the officers and other staffs of all levels of customs and VAT improving and enriching their skills and knowledge. Since its starting, this institution is successfully running its activities on a regular basis. This academy has passed already 40 years in course of time. On this long journey, the academy has gradually developed its infrastructure and has implemented many other action plans. The academy claims now a commendable position in the area of civil service training in Bangladesh. The academy is located spanning over 38.95 acre of land on Sagarika road at Kattali of Pahartali of Chattogram with beautiful natural surroundings. On its East, the academy has BSCIC industrial area and on the west Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury International Cricket Stadium, on the South Sagarika Road and on the North lies the Kattali Khal Which finally meets the Bay of Bengal (Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy, Chattogram, 2021). Now NRB and World Bank are going to take a development project for Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram. To implement this project there need a Feasibility Study (interim) to find out the best possible way to materialize the project.

The Feasibility Study of this proposed development project/master plan project is prepared based on locational, geological, hydrological, environmental, financial and institutional analysis to determine the feasibility of the proposed project in the proposed area. This Feasibility Study has collected required documents about the proposed project and reviewed those documents based on different perspectives like environmental, geographical, geotechnical, hydrological, financial, institutional, legal, social, planning, architectural, engineering etc. This study has observed and found out that it is very much possible to develop the proposed development project. This study also found that this proposed development/construction project is possible without compromising the aesthetical beauty and soundness. Further studies, researches and analysis will be carried out during different phases of this proposed project.

FEASIBILITY STUDY (INTERIM) REPORT

Section 01: Basic information about the proposed development project for CEVTA

Table 1: Details about the proposed development project

1.	Name of the Project	:	Feasibility Study (Interim) for the development of the Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy in Chattogram
2.	(a) Sponsoring Organization / Ministry / Division (b) Implementing Agency	:	(a) World Bank/National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh (b) National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh
3.	Project Objectives	:	Finalizing the proposed master plan of Chattogram Customs Excise & VAT Training Academy
4.	Estimated Project Cost (in BDT)	:	Cost of the proposed project would be approx. BDT 456,92,71,488.00 In Million USD: 53.20
5.	Project Category Based on Environment Conservation Rules 1997	:	Green
6.	Project Geographic Location (a) Countrywide (b) Division (c) District (d) Detail Address (e) Others (City Corporation/ Pourashva)	:	(a) Bangladesh (b) Chattogram (c) Chattogram (d) Kattali of Pahartali Sagarika road (e) Chattogram City Corporation
7.	Project Duration	:	Approx. 40 months 1st Phase: 20 months Final Phase 20 months

8.	The average life time of the proposed constructions	:	Approx. 60 years

Section 02: Introduction

2.1 Background of the project

Bangladesh Government has applied for a credit from the World Bank to finance the Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project (BRTIP) and intends to apply part of the proceeds for consulting services. The National Board of Revenue (NBR), Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh intends to apply a portion of mentioned credit to hire a competent, qualified and experienced consultancy firm to carry out feasibility and detailed design studies for the development of Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA) and to serve as the Feasibility Study, Master Plan, Detail design, Construction supervision and project implementation consultant for assistance in monitoring the construction supervision of all aspects of the BRTIP that will be implemented by NBR.

2.2 Background of the Feasibility Study (Interim)

Bangladesh for its steady and robust economic growth has acknowledged the necessity of trade facilitation. Since trade is the key driver to sustain the growth momentum, the government has adopted a set of strategies to facilitate domestic products access to the developed and developing countries' market and enhance participation in the global trade landscape. The modernization of Customs for the trade facilitation to attain the nation's economic well-being has also been recognized. In general, trade facilitation involves improving the efficiencies of procedures related to the cross-border trading process. It necessitates a comprehensive and integrated simplification effort, leading to a reduction of time and cost in international trade (NRB, 2021).

Basically, Bangladesh Customs, Excise & VAT Training Academy operates need based, results-oriented and market responsive training programmes aimed at building professionalism of Customs & VAT officials at different levels (Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy, Chattogram, 2021). The main purposes and objectives are to create an efficient and innovative, responsive and accountable, honest and committed

public service system to meet the challenges of the 21st century. For improving the performance of the indirect tax service, training is a major intervention. It can effect or bring about a new administrative culture for coping with the rapidly changing technology, impact of globalization and pressure of the free market economy. Training is used as one of the important tools to implement the national vision as reflected in the various policies, plans and programmes of the government. It is used for promotion of administrative efficiency, higher productivity and optimal utilization of human resources for the greater welfare of the citizens. Bangladesh Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy was established in 1981 under the National Board of Revenue (NBR) for the purpose of providing Departmental Foundation training to the officers and other staffs of the Customs and VAT department and improving their skills. Since its establishment, the institution is successfully running its activities on regular basis. The academy passed 40 years in course of time. In this long journey, the academy has undergone multifarious ups and downs in the area of infrastructural development, curriculum designing, adopting many other action plans. In the passage of time, the academy attains a commendable position in the area of civil service training in Bangladesh (Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy, Chattogram, 2021). To improve the services area of Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA) need to extend and modernized. To make Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA) more efficient, there need to take development project for the internal and external development of Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA). The main purpose of this study is to analyse the existing resources, needs and gaps of Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA). Base on this study, further steps can be taken to develop the proposed project.

2.3 Purpose of this Feasibility Study (Interim)

This Feasibility Study is a primary studies undertaken in the early stage of this proposed project. It intends to be carried out when the project is large or complex and the investment is high. Every construction project must give benefits for the investor/client. These benefits includes of profit, institutional and organizational development, etc. The profits are achieved in a long period and must have an accurate forecast of the investment so that the investor/client still have willingness to invest their money. This Feasibility Study also provides information about the value of investment

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and the benefits that investors may get. The return on investment can be seen from this Feasibility Study. Generally, Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and Benefit-Cost Ratio are valued that used by investors to consider this project is feasible or not at initial stage. Risks can influence the profits and it will decrease the feasibility for investing in the project. To those assumption, risks must have been anticipated and calculate it into the feasibility analysis.

On the other hand, investment in construction project can give higher benefit beside of its high uncertainty. The influence of the identified risk has to be evaluated and calculated towards the project pre-feasibility. Before the investment, the feasibility of the project has to be done that gives the cash flow of the project. This can be one of the considerations for making a decision whether this project is feasible or not. For preparation of feasibility study, various consideration, stakeholders, authorities and other third parties may need to be consulted. Financial feasibility is an important factor in feasibility study as most investments are not realized if they do not generate profit for the project owners. Precision and reliability of financial feasibility analysis relies on the accuracy of information used for the analysis. To assess the financial feasibility of the project, relevant criteria must be chosen. Using only one criteria to determine feasibility will not give accurate results. Hence, we have considered multi criteria such as Benefit-Cost Ratio, NPV and IRR to determine the financial feasibility of the project.

A well-designed and well-planned project Feasibility Study should determine:

1. Whether or not the project is viable
2. What site remediation need to be made in order to complete the project
3. If another location would be better suited

Feasibility Study vary based on the complexity, size, and circumstances of each project; most studies include some combination of the following:

- ✓ Demand and Need Analysis
- ✓ Technical/Technological & Engineering Analysis
- ✓ Environmental Sustainability, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Analysis
- ✓ Benefit-Cost Analysis
- ✓ Human Resources and Administrative Support Analysis (During Implementation and Post Implementation of the project)
- ✓ Institutional and Legal Analysis

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2.4 Objectives of the Feasibility Study (Interim)

The specific objectives of this Feasibility Study are following,

- To identify the existing resources, needs and gaps of Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram.
- To determine the project benefit cost ratio (BCO), economic and financial net present value (NPV) and economic and financial internal rate of return (IRR).

Border objectives of this Feasibility Study (interim) are following,

- ✓ To determine whether or not the project is viable.
- ✓ To determine the probable site remediation need to be made in order to develop the proposed project.

2.5 Scopes of the Feasibility Study (Interim)

The scopes of this Feasibility Study are following,

i. Topographic Survey
ii. Geotechnical Survey
iii. Locational Analysis
iv. Need and Demand Analysis
v. Technical/Engineering Assessment of the site
vi. Planning Assessment
vii. Traffic Impact Assessment and Social Impact Assessment
viii. Initial Environmental Inventory
ix. Economic Analysis
x. Institutional and Legal Analysis

2.6 Organization of the Feasibility Study (Interim)

Praxis Architects has the contract to conduct this Feasibility Study for the Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA). Here National Board of Revenue is the Client and World Bank Limited is the investor.

2.7 Approach and Methodology of the Feasibility Study (Interim)

This Feasibility Study is prepared based on various studies, investigations, analysis (economic, financial, intuitional, legal, environmental and risk analysis) and reviews to conduct this study. This study has collected all necessary documents about the proposed project and reviewed those documents based on locational, environmental, social, hydrological, geological, institutional, financial, legal and administrative consideration as well as architectural and engineering perspective, drawing and design. Here are key factors which are considered to conduct this Feasibility Study,

a. Site Analysis (Locational, Environmental, Social, Hydrological, Geological)
b. Market/Demand/Needs/Gaps Analysis
c. Technical/Technological & Engineering Analysis
d. Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Analysis
e. Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) Analysis
f. Proposed Human Resources and Administrative Support Analysis (During Implementation and Post Implementation of the project)
g. Proposed Institutional and Legal Analysis

Section 3: Market/Demand Analysis

1. Problem statement

Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA) had passed 40 years in course of time. In this long journey, the CCH and academy has undergone multifarious ups and downs in the area of infrastructural development, curriculum designing, adopting many other action plans. In the passage of time, the academy attains a commendable position in the area of civil service training in Bangladesh (Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy, Chattogram, 2021). Now, there need to analyses the existing resources, needs constraints and gaps of Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA). In addition, CCH and CEVTA want to restructure its organizational structure, open two new divisions to accommodate all the services and officers.

2. Relevance of the project idea

Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA) are very much active government institution and dedicated to their responsibility. They are extending their service facilities and responsibilities. Existing capacities are not enough to accommodate all their services. They need more spaces to run their current and upcoming services. In addition, the GoB has applied for a credit from the World Bank to finance the Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Project (BRTIP). Based on this credit, the National Board of Revenue (NBR), Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh intends to develop a development project for the Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA).

3. Stakeholders

The National Board of Revenue (NBR), Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh, Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA).

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4. Demand analysis

i. **Current Demand:** Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA) are now one of the most active government organization/institution under Ministry of Finance. They need more spaces to accommodate all the running and coming activities. There need more office spaces for efficiently running their all current activities. The present CCH and CEVTA is not sufficient to accommodate all the office spaces and activities. That's why, CCH and CEVTA need more spaces to run their activities smoothly. CCH and CEVTA now intend to develop different types of building to run their activities smoothly.

ii. **Future Demand:** Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA) are intensifying its activities to support the Ministry of Finance as well as Bangladesh Government. It's clear that structural development is obvious to go with the above-mentioned target. To support the above-mentioned target, CCH and CEVTA will require more office/working/residential/training spaces in near future.

iii. **Constraints:** There are various constrains including government regulations, technological developments, environmental issues, financial support, etc. to meet the current and future demand of official spaces.

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5. SWOT Analysis

Table 2: SOWT analysis of the proposed project

Strengths:	Weaknesses:
i. Connectivity: Very well connected with surroundings as well as other government organization. ii. Modern facilities like lift, parking, lighting, interior, conference room, meeting room etc. iii. Multipurpose Uses: Multi-purpose uses like offices, training center, residential, custom, laboratory, server and warehouse, prayer spaces, garage etc. iv. More office spaces for the CCH and CEVTA services, officials and activities v. More activities/project for CCH and CEVTA services	i. Extra uses of Power ii. Extra uses of water, gas etc. iii. More waste generation iv. High construction cost
Opportunities:	**Threats:**
i. Employment Generation ii. Efficient uses of national and international investment iii. Capacity Development of CCH and CEVTA iv. Human Resources Development v. Modern Facilities	i. Natural and man-made hazards like earthquake, fire hazards ii. Environmental Pollution

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Section 4: Technical/Technological & Engineering analysis

4 Details about CEVTA and study area profile

4.1 Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram

Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA), by the direction of NBR organizes foundation training for Category A & B officials to make them acquainted with their job functions. CEVTA also organizes need-based specialized training courses as and when they can or as per the requirement of NBR. Respective Custom Houses/Commissionerates/Directorates organize in-house training programmes for category A, B, C & D recruits. CEVTA also arranges training programmes for category C & D recruits. As functions of Customs are technical, with the changes of time and world economy, major changes in the system and procedure are taking place. For this reason, frequent updating of knowledge of the customs officials can help them to keep pace with the changing environment.

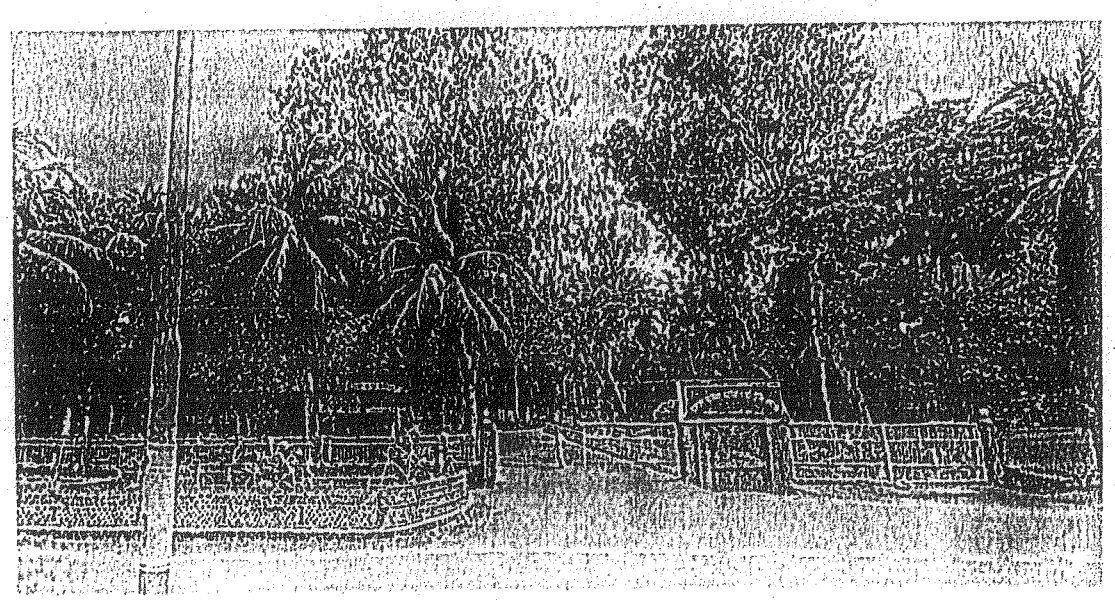

Figure 1: Pictures of Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram

To ensure updating of the knowledge and skills and to make them technically sound customs officials, some basic skills on topics like classification, valuation, risk management, trade facilitation, etc. are crucially needed. For this, they need training on such issues as and when changes took place and it is necessary to make them conversant with the changes. But for many reasons, CEVTA is not able to organize specialized training regularly. For the requirement of NBR or by getting fund from the donor or other agencies, CEVTA organizes specialized training courses, but their

numbers are very few. As the numbers are very few, only a limited number of officers get chances to participate in such training. Most of the category A officers had received foundation training just after their joining the service. In many cases, they had received only the foundation training in their entire service life from the academy. So, there is a need to arrange specialized training programmes regularly.

4.1.1 Details of Manpower of Customs, Excise and VAT Department

Bangladesh Customs recruits its personnel at four different levels. They are:

Category-A: Bangladesh Civil Service (Customs and Excise) Cadre Officer recommended by the Bangladesh Public Service Commission (BPSC);

Category-B: Class Two (Gazetted) Officer recommended by the Bangladesh Public Service Commission (BPSC);

Category-C: Class Three Staff (recruited by the concerned office under NBR); and

Category-D: Class Four Staff (recruited by the concerned office under NBR).

Category wise sanctioned post, working number and vacant post are given in the table below.

Table 3: List of Category wise sanctioned post, working number and vacant post of CEVTA

Sl. No.	Category	Sanction Post	Working	Vacant	% (Vacant Post)
1.	A	588	402	186	28
2.	B	9677	3659	6018	62
3.	C	5785	2372	3413	59
4.	D	743	275	468	63
Total		12717	5153	7564	59

Source: (NRB, 2021)

Category A and B officials are recruited by Public Service Commission (apex govt. body to recruit government officials), but a portion of an entry-level post of category A and B are filled up by promotion from subordinate grade. These officials are recruits of NBR and they can be posted in any office of indirect taxation. Their placement, promotion, training and all other HRM related functions are done by the HRM wing of NBR. Category C and D manpower are recruited by the respective offices. Their HRM

is managed by the respective offices. But in special cases, NBR can transfer this category of personnel from one office to another.

4.1.2 Details of CEVTA Training Programs

4.1.2.1 Foundation Training

Foundation training is by nature, an entry-level training programme. This programme is designed to make the fresh recruit as skilled, innovative, proactive and well-groomed officials in matters related to Customs and VAT, management, planning, trade and economy. Through training, an effort is being made to groom them to be committed to the welfare and development of people in an ever-changing national and global context. CEVTA organizes separate types of foundation trainings for the different types of recruits.

4.1.2.2 Foundation Training for Assistant Commissioners

The training programme for the category A officials are for six months (180 days). Training programme for the category A type officials starts just after their appointment. The course is designed to provide updated information and train them on national goals and objectives, essential laws, basic service norms, rules, policies and procedures, Customs, VAT and Excise laws and rules, relevant allied Acts, etc. This helps them to:

- Collect the right amount of revenue at the right time;
- Recognize the role of civil servants in a changing national and global environment;
- Utilize information and communication technology in management;
- Prepare investigation reports and other documents professionally;
- Communicate in English with accuracy and reasonable fluency;
- Foster esprit de corps, empathy, common perception and understanding among diverse stakeholders; and
- Maintain physical fitness and ethical values to meet emerging challenges.

4.1.2.3 Foundation Training for Assistant Revenue Officers

The Foundation training programme for the category B officials is of shorter version (for three months) of Category A officers as mentioned above. But for the number of officials recruited at a time and capacity constraints of the academy, foundation

3.02

training of Category B type cannot be organized just after their appointment. For this reason, there is a huge backlog of foundation training for category B recruits.

4.1.2.4 Specialized Courses for Category A and B Officers

Though the core roles and responsibilities of Customs have remained essentially the same for many years; how Customs administrations discharge these roles and responsibilities have changed significantly in recent times. For this reason, Customs officials should always be in a process of continuous learning. Through proper and timely training, their knowledge and workability can be improved. For this, CEVTA organizes some specialized courses for skill development and capacity building of Customs officers. Following are the courses organized by CEVTA in the recent past.

Table 4: List of the courses organized by CEVTA in the recent past

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Duration
1.	Classification & Valuation of Customs	05 Days
2.	Post Clearance Audit Techniques	05 Days
3.	Post Audit of VAT Returns & T.R Chalan	05 Days
4.	ASYCUDA World	05 Days
5.	Money Laundering Enquiry, Investigation and Prevention	02 Days
6.	Investigation Procedure	02 Days
7.	Ethics, Etiquette & Manner; Good Governance	03 Days
8.	Integrity Strategy Plan	02 Days
9.	Public Procurement Act, 2006 & Rules, 2008	03 Days
10.	Local and Revenue Audit Objection Management	03 Days
11.	Budget (Gazette, SRO, Order, Circular) documents	03 Days
12.	Taxpayers' Awareness-building Course	03 Days
13.	Revenue Collection Management Course	03 Days
14.	ICT in revenue management	03 Days
15.	Leadership: (i) TQM, (ii) HRM (iii) GGM	03 Days

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16.	Container scanner operation & image analysis	03 Days
17.	Chemical Weapons Detection	03 Days
18.	Project Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	02 Days
19.	Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	02 Days
20.	Customs Case: type & management	03 Days
21.	Writ case: causes & management,	03 Days
22.	Preventive work, Intelligence and beyond	02 Days
23.	Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	02 Days

Source: (NRB, 2021)

4.1.2.5 Training for Category C and D staff

Academy organizes different types of training for category C and D staff to enhance their working knowledge and work efficiency. Following are the courses organized by CEVTA.

Table 5: List of the courses organized by CEVTA for Category C and D staff

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Duration	Trainees
1.	Service Rules and Office Discipline	05 Days	Category C and D staff
2.	Basic Training- Physical training, Ethics, Manner, Integrity, Office management and Computer training	20 Days	Sub-Inspector and Sepoy
3.	Special security Training	05 Days	Sub Inspector and Sepoy
4.	Basic Computer Training	02 Days	Category C staff
5.	Basic Computer Training	02 Days	Category B officer

Source: (NRB, 2021)

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4.1.3 Organogram of CVETA

Table 6: Detail organogram of CVETA

Name Of the Post	No. Of Position	Present	Vacancy
Director General	1	1	0
Additional Director General	2	2	0
Joint Director	2	0	2
Joint Director	1	0	1
Deputy Director	6	1	5
Maintenance Engineer	1	0	1
Medical officer	1	0	1
Hardware Engineer	1	0	1
Assistant Director	6	2	4
Assistant Programmer	4	1	3
Revenue Officer	12	12	0
Assistant Revenue Officer	8	8	0
Computer Operator	1	0	1
Librarian	1	0	1
Store Keeper	1	0	1
Subedar	1	0	1
Office Superintendent	4	0	4
Head Assistant	1	0	1
Upper Division Assistant	6	0	6
Cashier	2	0	2
Short Typist Cum Computer	2	0	2
Office Assistant Cum Computer Operator	6	0	6
Record Keeper	1	1	0
Sub-Inspector	7	2	5
Driver	10	7	3

Source: http://cveta.gov.bd/web_site/show_orrogram_contents

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Table 7: Government approved position for Customs Officers and Customs Inspectors

List of Government approved position for Customs Officers and Customs Inspectors
TOTAL - 162 , (37 nos – 1st class, 8 – 2nd class, 91 nos- 3rd class, 26 – 4th class)
Director GENERAL/ Commissioner - 1, Additional Director GENERAL/ Additional Commissioner - 2, Joint Director GENERAL/ Joint Commissioner - 32, System analyst -31 , Deputy Director/ Deputy Commissioner - 3 , Maintenance Engineer -1 , Medical Officer- 1 , Hardware Engineer - 1 , Assistant Director/ Assistant Commissioner - 6 , Assistant Programmer - 4 , Tax Officer - 12.
TOTAL MANPOWER = 162 Person

PRAXIS CONSULTING

4.2 Location of Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram

The academy is located on 38.68 acres of land adjoining Pahartali, Kattli and Sagarika Road. It is bounded on the east by BSIC Industrial Area, on the west by Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury Cricket Stadium, on the south by Sagarika Road and on the north by Kattli Canal. The geo-coordinates of CEVTA is 22.35580 N, 91.76950 E.

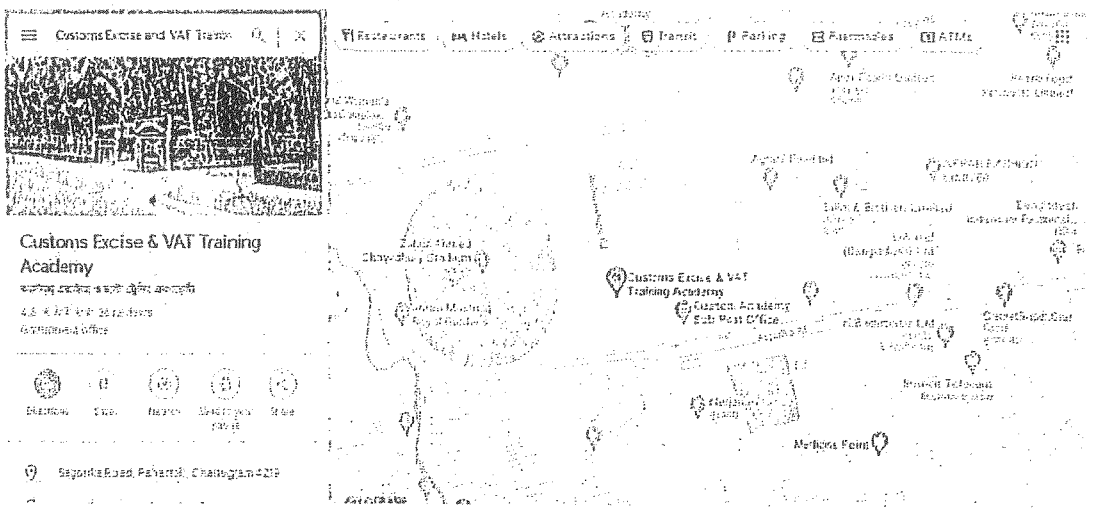


Figure 2: Google map location of CEVTA, Source: Google map

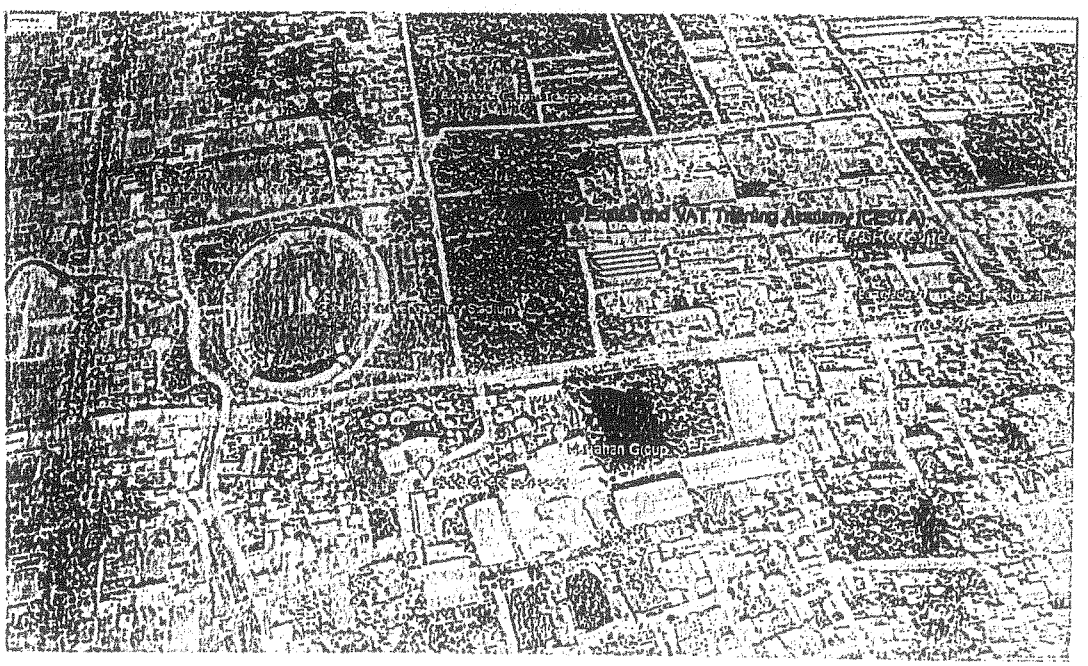


Figure 3: Google earthmap showing the project location, Source: Google earthmap

4.3 Detail about Existing and Proposed Project Area / CEVTA Area

Total Project Area: 38.68 Acre / 16, 84, 800 sq. ft.

Allowable Ground Coverage Area: 50% of the total land (8, 42, 400 sq. ft.)

Existing Ground Coverage Area: 83, 744.75 sq. ft.

Total Built Area: 7, 45, 530 sq. ft.

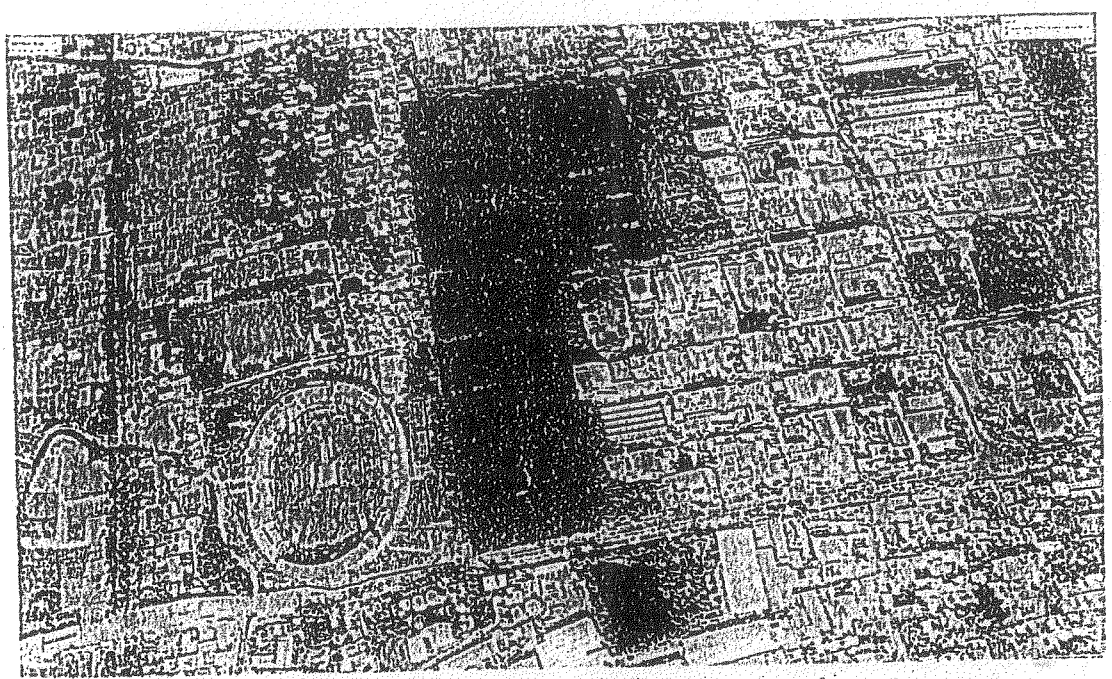


Figure 4: Demarked proposed project area for Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram

4.4 Context of the Region Surrounding Proposed Project

The proposed Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram is located in the core city area along the Bengal Sea. The proposed project is surrounded by BSIC Industrial Area in the east, Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury Cricket Stadium in the west, Sagarika Road in the south and Kattli Canal in the north. Along the Kattli Canal, there are lots of green and open spaces. There are also already built up areas along the BSCIC Industrial Area and the Sagarika Road. The project location is close to railway station, airport and the Port of Chattogram. The road network is also well connected with the surrounding areas of the proposed Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram. The following map/figure shows the details of surroundings landuses of proposed Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram.

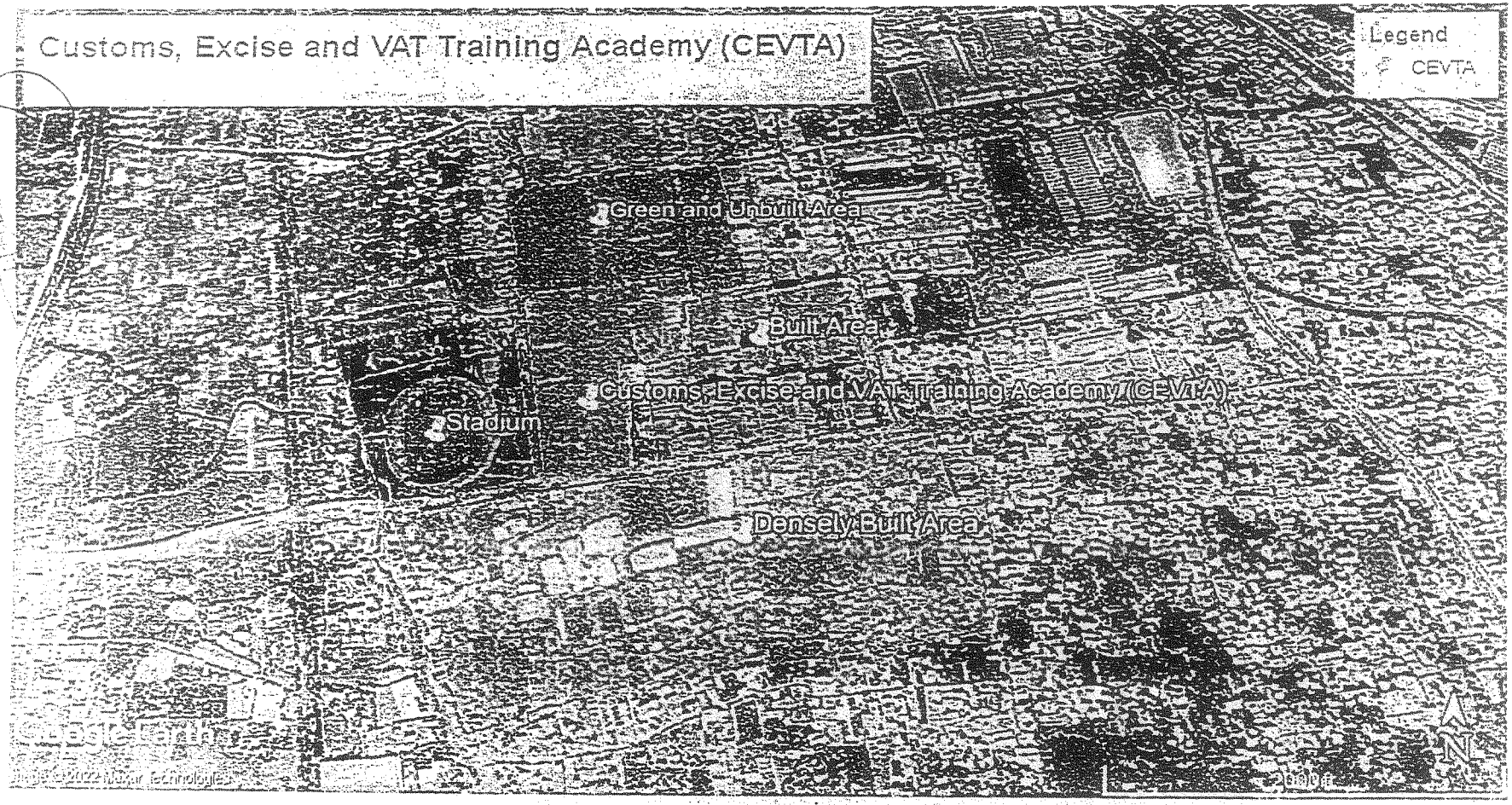


Figure 5: Google earth map showing the surrounding landuses of the proposed Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram

4.5 Access to Transport Network

The proposed project is well connected with the surroundings important services. It is not far away from the Chattogram port, Chattogram airport and Chattogram railway station. The following maps/figures show the detail proposed project connectivity with the surroundings important services.

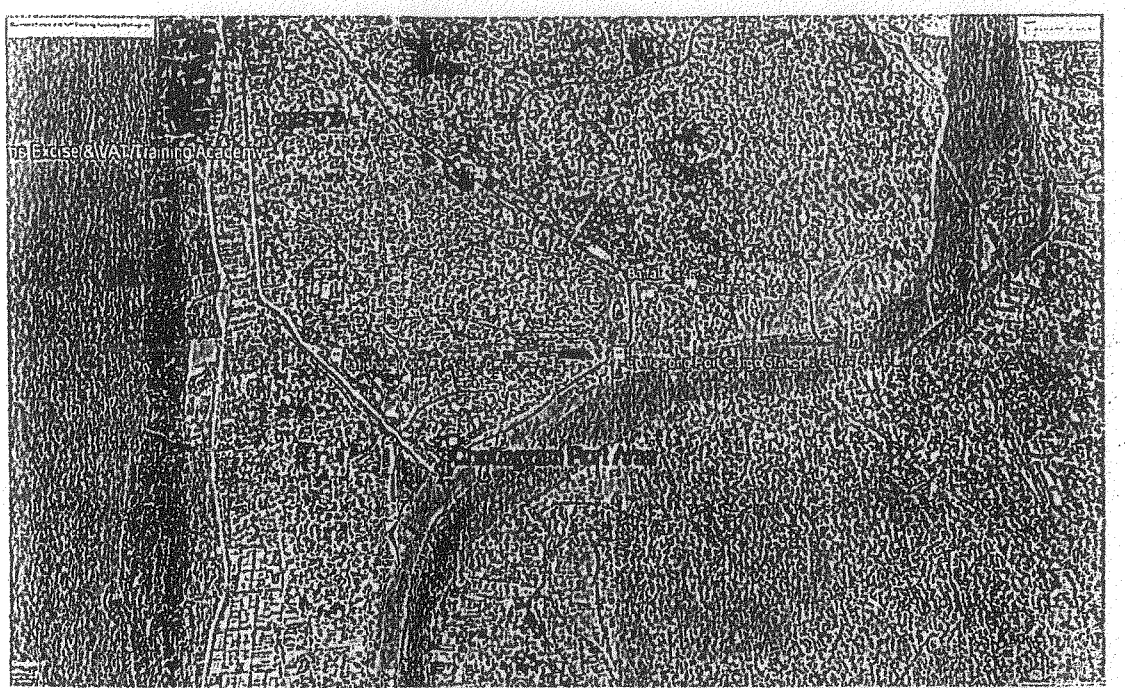


Figure 6: Map showing the road connection with the Chattogram Port area

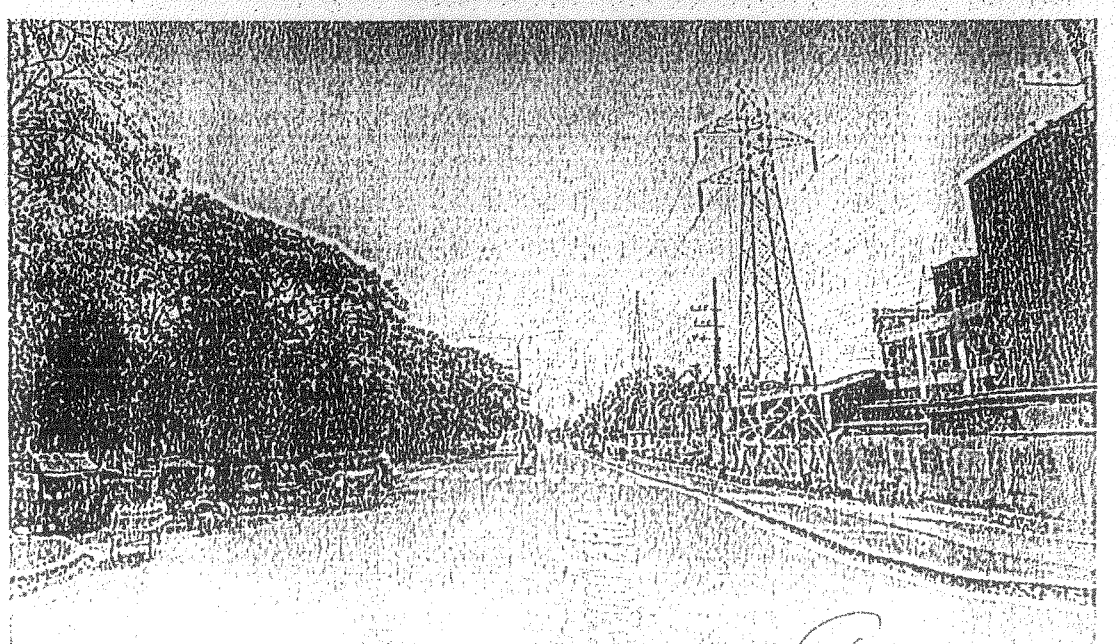


Figure 7: Picture of the front road of the proposed project

291 316

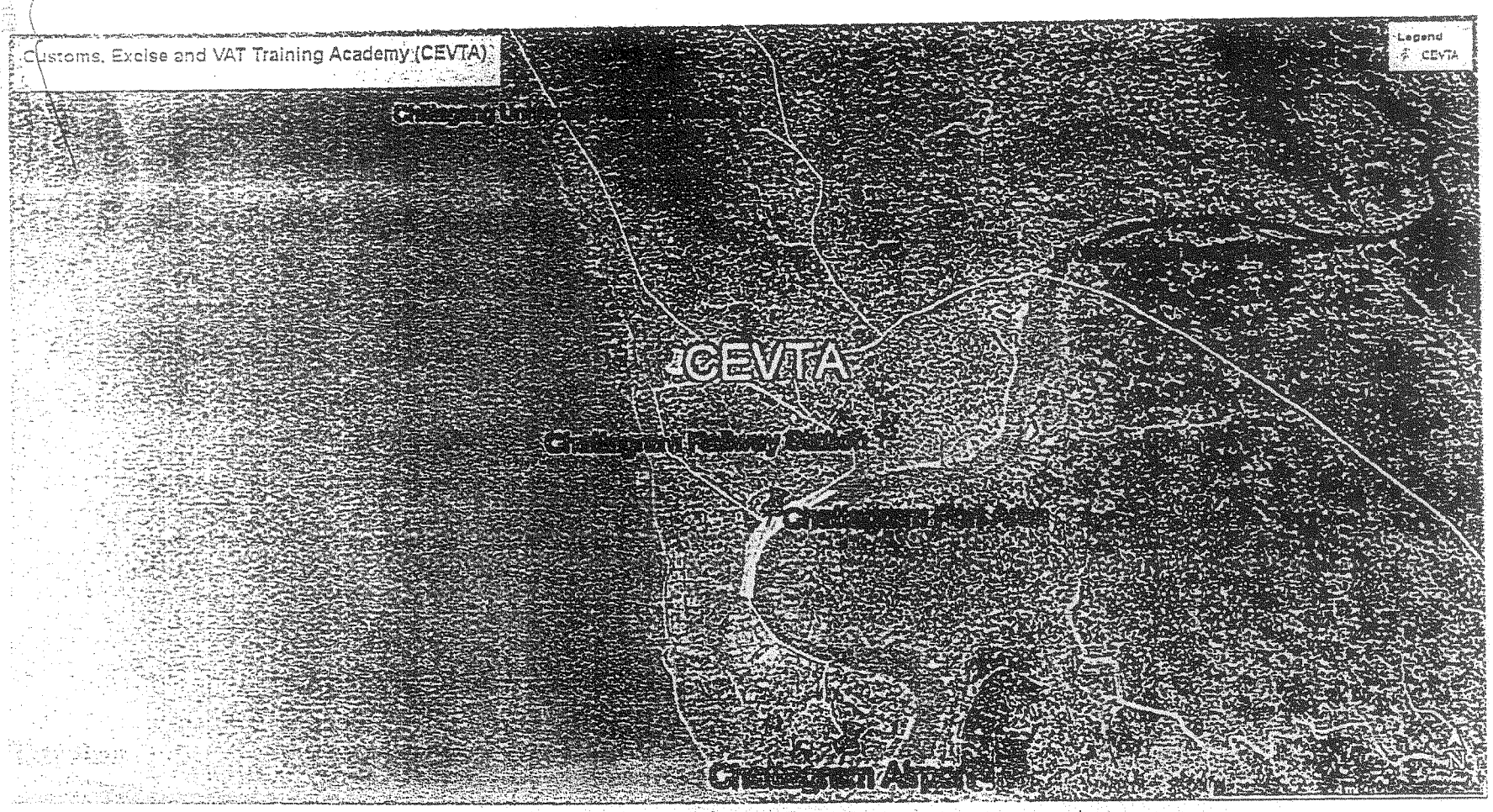
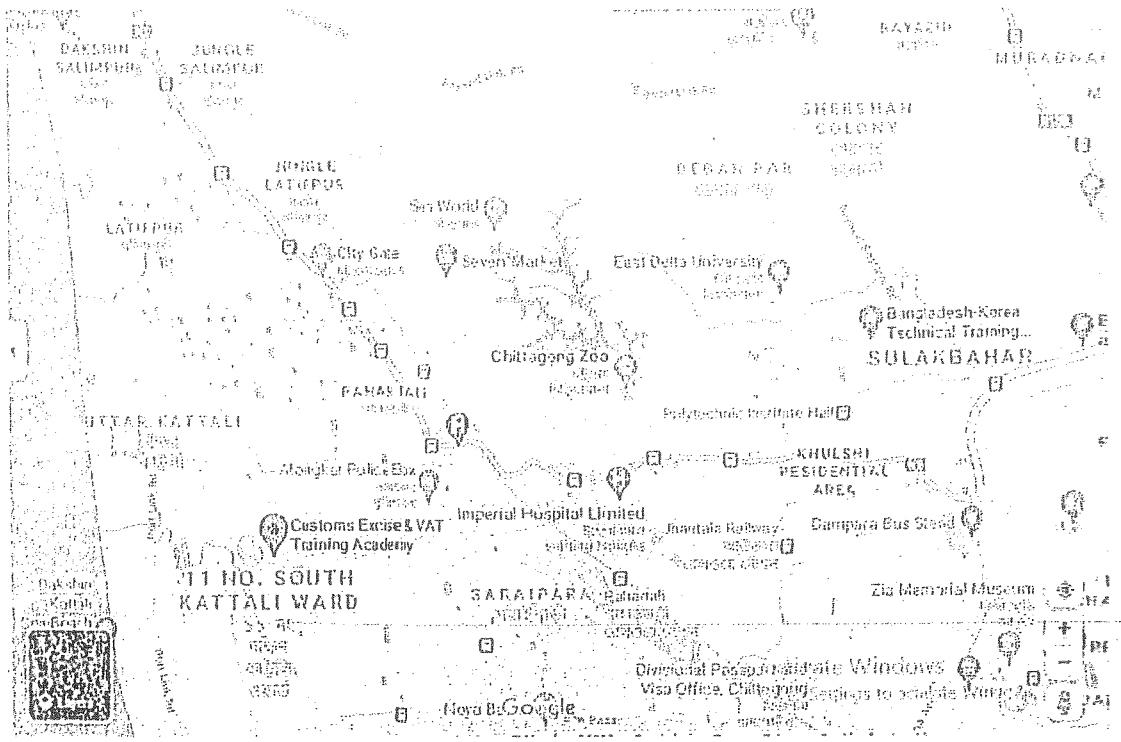


Figure 8: Detail road network of proposed project with surroundings important locations



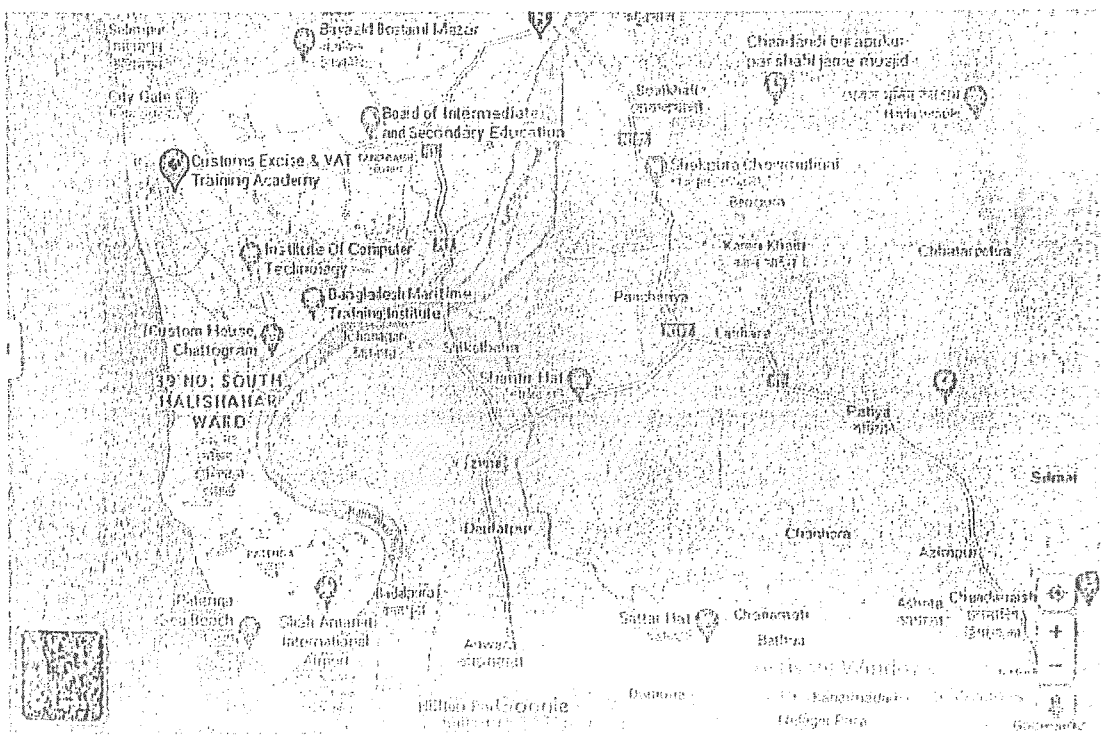


Figure 10: Google map showing surrounding social infrastructures

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4.8 Site survey and site analysis (existing & proposed)

4.8.1 Purpose and Objective

The purpose and objectives of site survey and site analysis are to explore all the features of site as well as to determine the needs and gaps of the proposed site. Topographic survey, sub soil investigation and site visit were conducted as part of site survey and site analysis. The survey and analysis could help to determine the proposed project viability.

4.8.2 Topographic Survey

To explore the existing features of the proposed project, topographic survey was conducted at project site. This topographic survey has come up with project area, existing landuses, structure size and area, road details, open spaces, water bodies, location of electric pole, physical obstacles etc. This survey shows the exact location, size and dimension of admin building, staff quarters, generator room, post office building, other building, Mosque, Laboratory School building, open shed, factory shed, open field etc. It also identify the roads and their widths. The following picture and map show us details of topographic survey of project site.

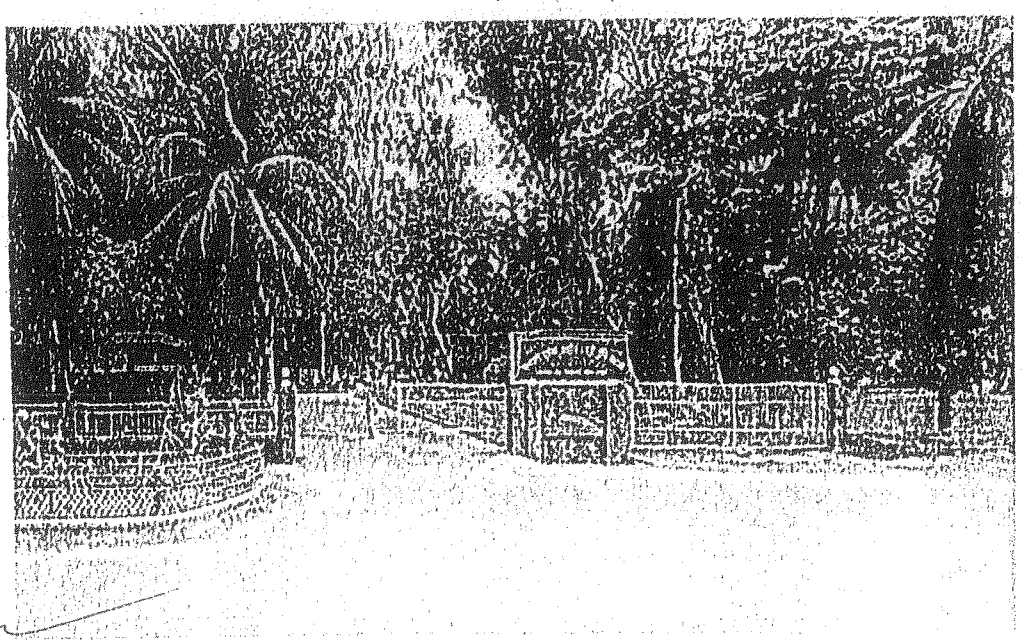

Figure 11: Pictures of main entry gate of CEVTA

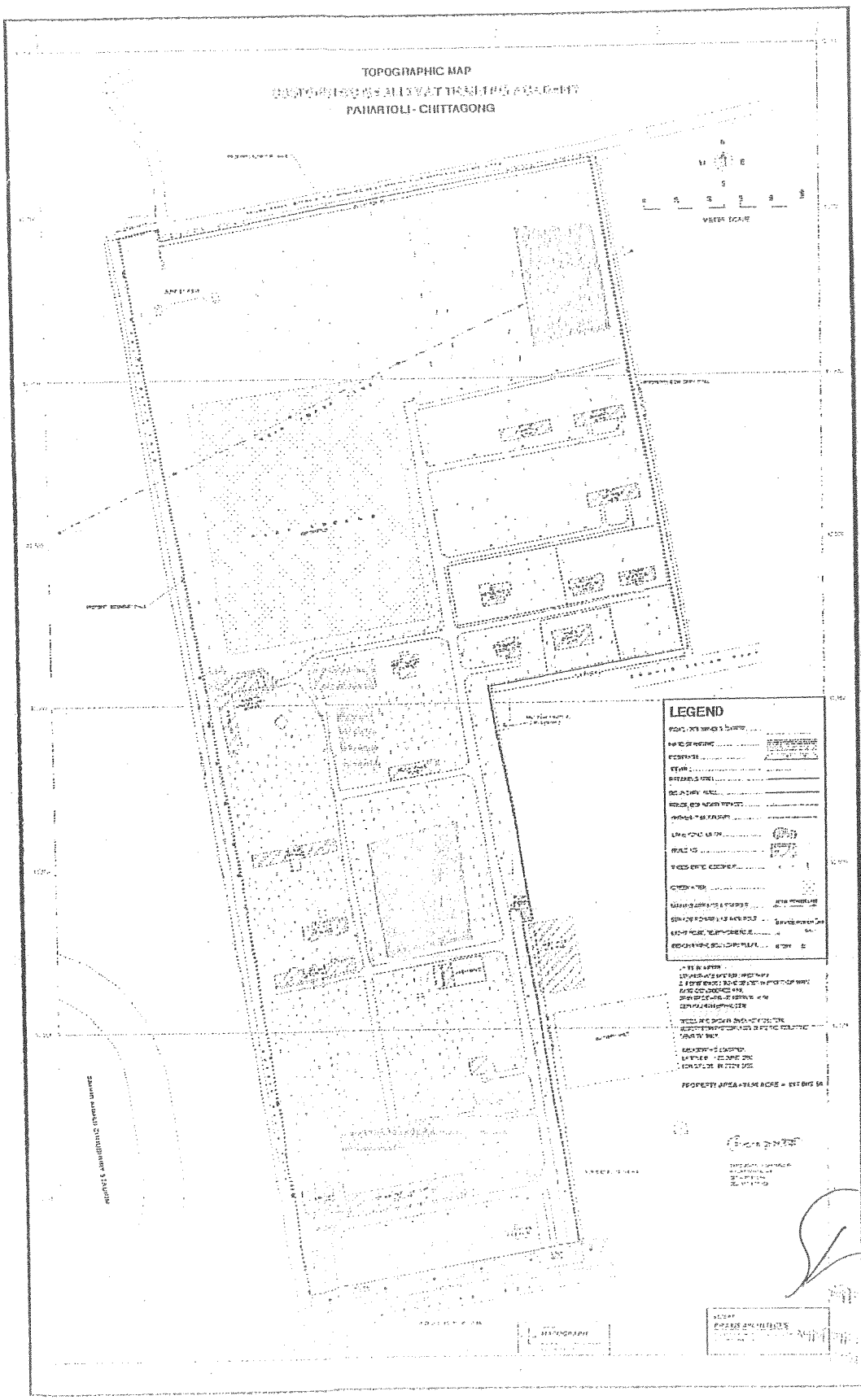

Figure 12: Details output from the topographic survey

4.8.3 Sub-Soil Investigation of Proposed Site

The purpose of the investigation was to obtained information relating to foundation condition and natural construction materials commensurate with the magnitude and type of structure involved within the project. The soil investigation both in the field and laboratory were carried out in detail to evaluate the mechanical, physical and geotechnical properties of safe and economic foundation for the with a view to recommend the safe and economic foundation for the proposed structures to be constructed within the investigation site.

4.8.3.1 Details of Sub-soil Investigation

4.8.3.2 Field Investigation

Boring: 10 nos.

Depth: 18 m - 30 m

Interval: 1.5 m

SPT Execution: 164 nos.

Disturbed Samples: 164 nos.

Undisturbed Samples: Nil

G.W.L: 10 nos.

4.8.3.3 Laboratory Investigation

Grain Size: 20 nos.

Specific Gravity: 20 nos.

Atterberg's Limits: 10 nos.

Direct Shear: 9 nos.

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4.8.3.4 Result and Discussion

Table 8: Details footing capacity of 10 Bore Holes

Depth in meter	BH 1				BH 2				BH 3				BH 4				BH 5			
	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa
1.5	0.313	5.7	0.0288	0.92	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.19	0.375	5.7	0.0303	0.98	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.19	0.500	5.7	0.0328	1.29
3.0	0.438	5.7	0.0313	1.18	0.188	5.7	0.0263	0.55	0.438	5.7	0.0313	1.18	0.313	5.7	0.0288	0.87	0.313	5.7	0.0288	0.87
4.5	0.125	5.7	0.0253	0.44	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.27	0.313	5.7	0.0288	0.92	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.27	0.250	5.7	0.0278	0.76
6.0	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.31	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.31	0.375	5.7	0.0303	1.13	0.125	5.7	0.0253	0.48	0.313	5.7	0.0288	0.96

Depth in meter	BH 6				BH 7				BH 8				BH 9				BH 10			
	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa	C or N	Nc	Y'	qa
1.5	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.19	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.19	0.313	5.7	0.0288	0.82	0.313	5.7	0.0288	0.82	0.250	5.7	0.0278	0.66
3.0	0.250	5.7	0.0278	0.71	0.375	5.7	0.0303	1.03	0.188	5.7	0.0263	0.55	0.438	5.7	0.0313	1.18	0.313	5.7	0.0288	0.87
4.5	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.27	0.125	5.7	0.0253	0.44	0.375	5.7	0.0303	1.08	0.125	5.7	0.0253	0.44	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.27
6.0	0.188	5.7	0.0263	0.61	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.31	0.438	5.7	0.0313	1.29	0.250	5.7	0.0278	0.80	0.063	5.7	0.0238	0.31

Where, C = Cohesion in tsf

N = Standard Penetration Test (N) Value for Sandy Soil

Nc = Bearing Capacity Factor for Clayey Soil

Y' = Unit Weight of Clayey Soil in tcf

4.8.3.5 Recommendation

The sub-soil formation encountered at the proposed site is almost homogeneous. The sequence of lithological composition as well as consistency of the soil at different depths has been described in the respective bore logs through BH-1 to BH-10.

4.8.4 Existing Landuses of Proposed Site

Total Project Area: 38.68 Acre / 16, 84, 800 sq. ft.

Allowable Ground Coverage Area: 50% of the total land (8, 42, 400 sq. ft.)

Existing Ground Coverage Area: 83, 744.75 sq. ft.

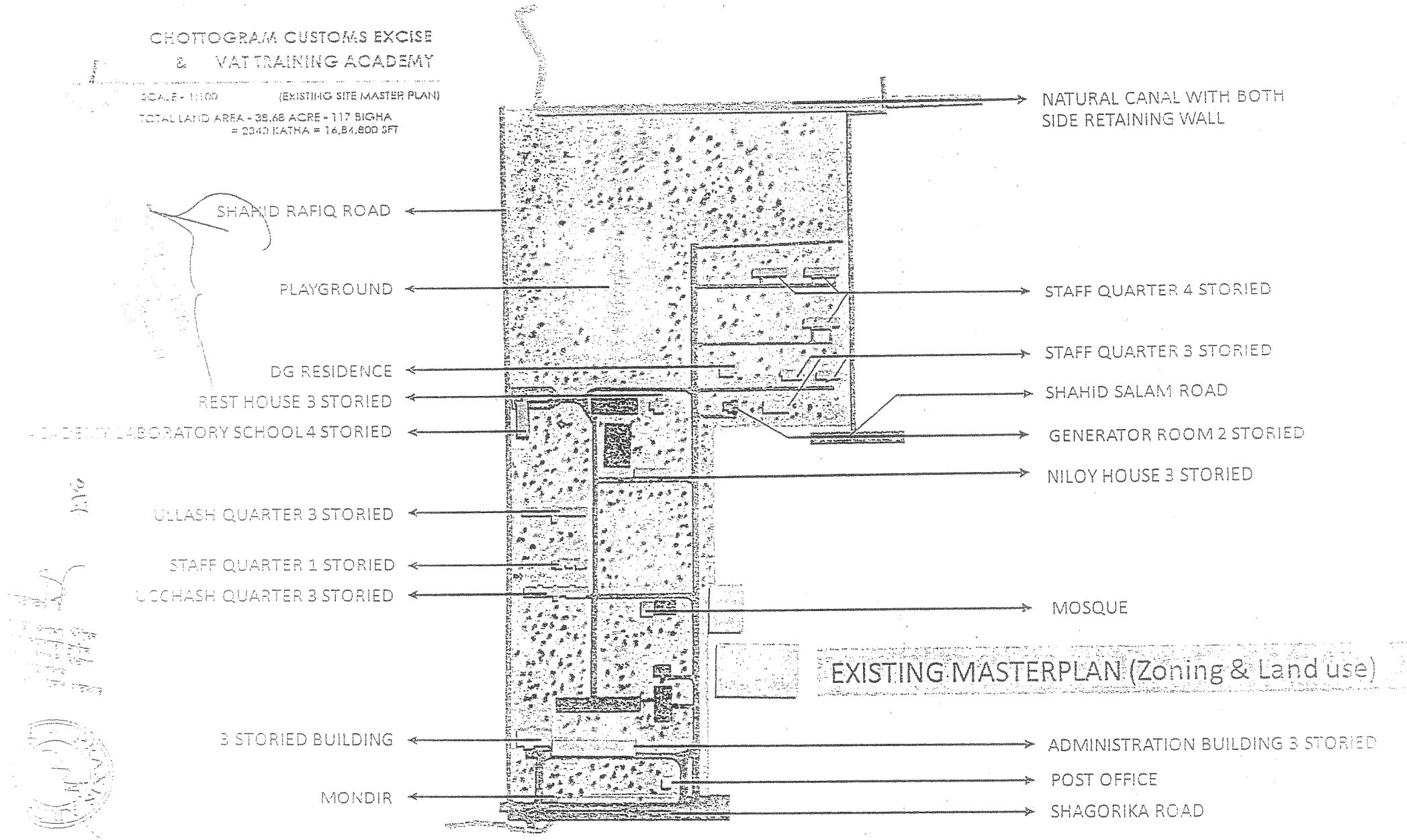
Total Built Area: 7, 45, 530 sq. ft.

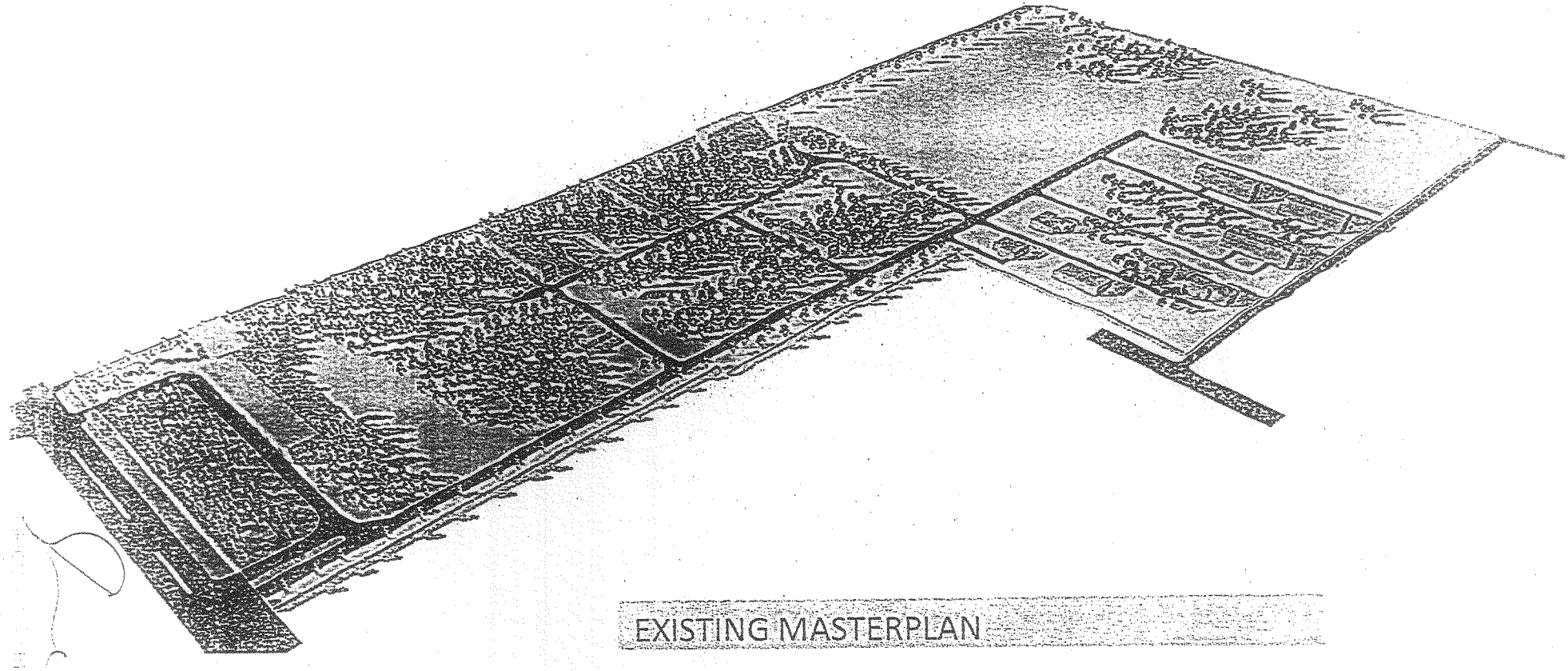
The following map, plans and figures show the details of existing landuses of the proposed site.

CHOTTOGRAM CUSTOMS EXCISE
& VAT TRAINING ACADEMY

SCALE - 1:100 (EXISTING SITE MASTER PLAN)

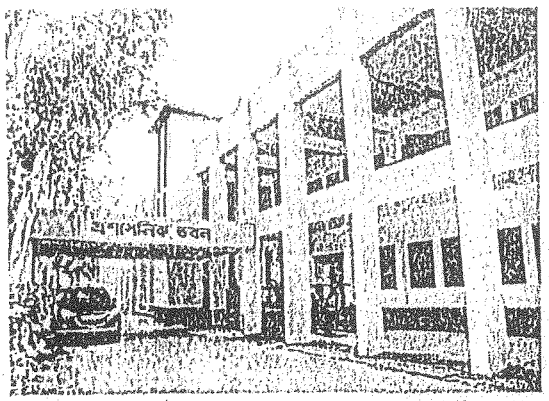
TOTAL LAND AREA - 38.68 ACRE - 117 BIGHA
= 2340 KATHA = 16,84,800 SFT



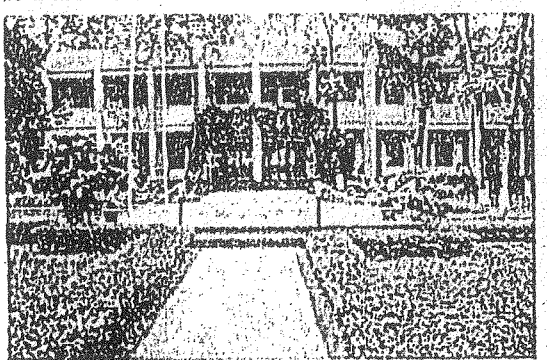


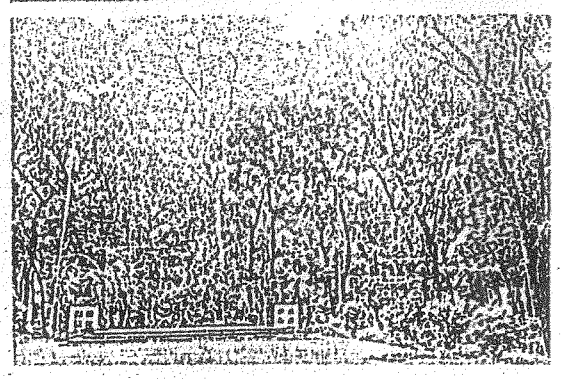
EXISTING MASTERPLAN

কানাই লাল শীল
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
মতান্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
প্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার



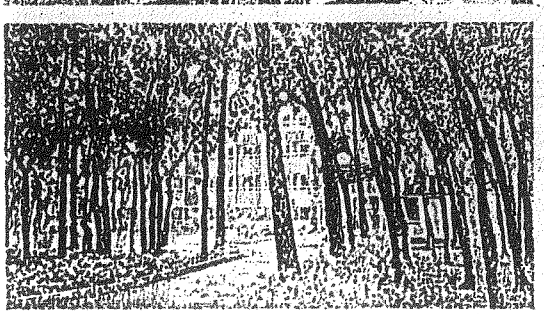






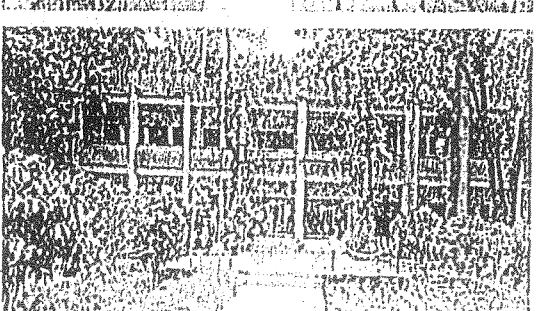












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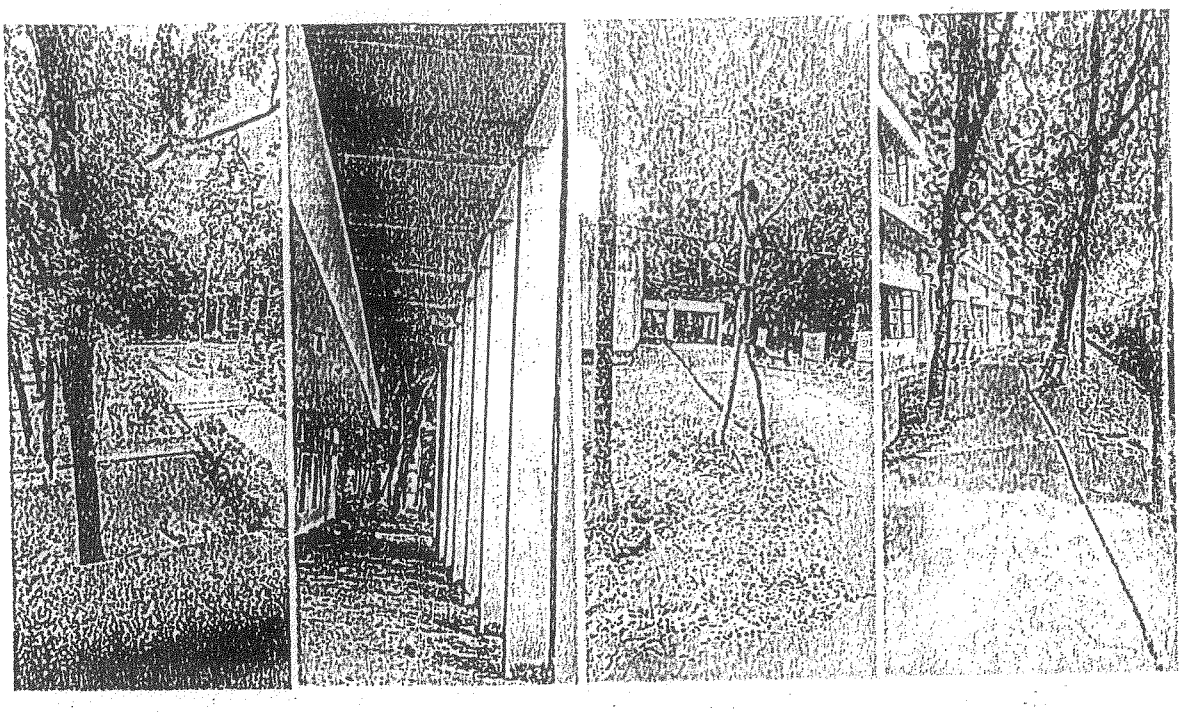


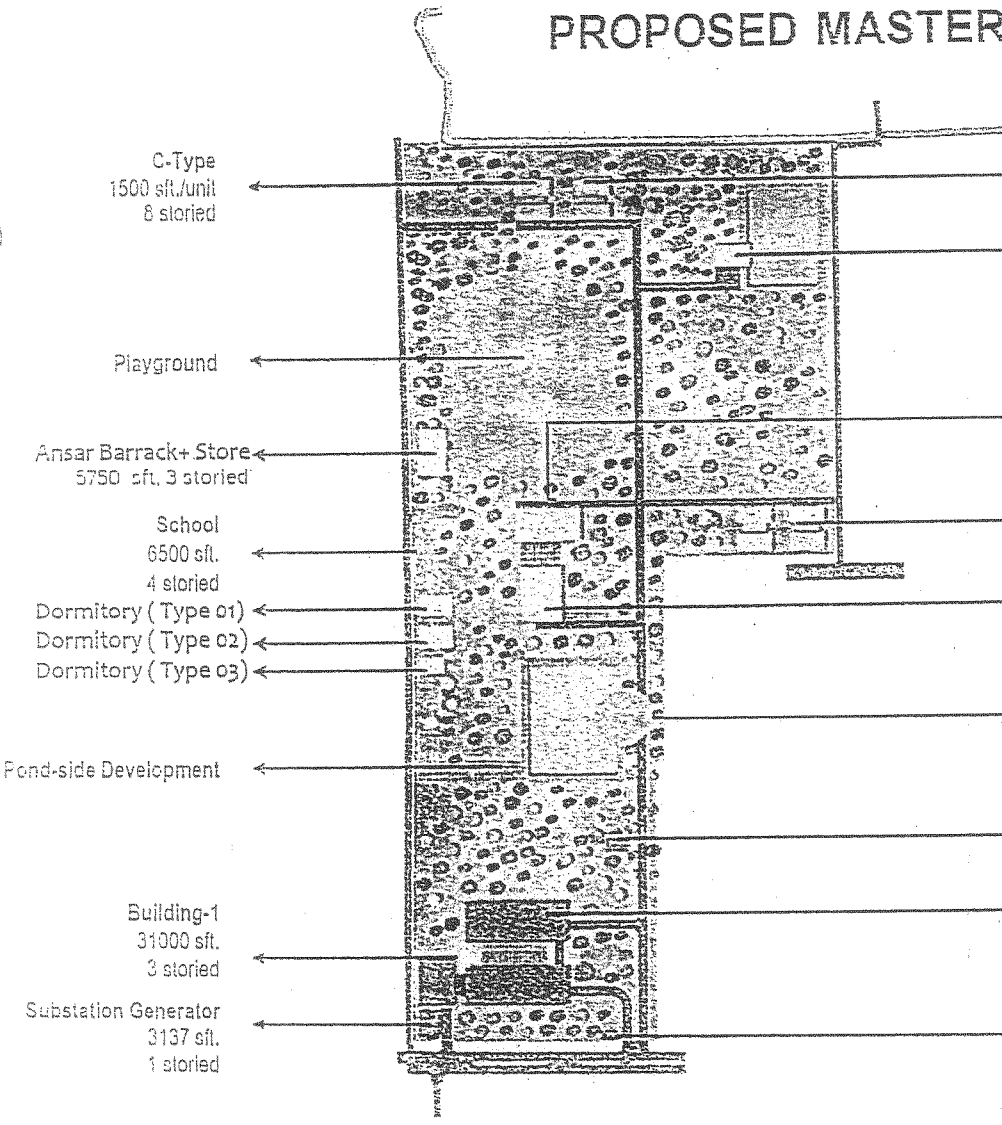
Figure 13: Pictures of existing landuses and activities of the proposed site

4.8.5 Proposed Landuses Plan for Proposed Site/CEVTA

Table 9: Proposed Landuses Plan for Proposed Site/CEVTA

Type	Proposed Building Function	Area per Floor (sqft)	No. of story	Considered Total area (sqft) in Master plan
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	Admin Office	31000	6	186000
	Conference Room			
	Computer Lab			
	Classroom			
	Video Gallery			
	Language Lab	22016	6	132096
	E-Library			
	Customs Archive			
	Multipurpose Hall			
	Prayer Space			
	Cafeteria			

PROPOSED MASTERPLAN



C-Type
1500 sft./unit
8 storied

Playground

Ansar Barrack+ Store
5750 sft. 3 storied

School
6500 sft.
4 storied

Dormitory (Type 01)

Dormitory (Type 02)

Dormitory (Type 03)

Pond-side Development

Building-1
31000 sft.
3 storied

Substation Generator
3137 sft.
1 storied

B-Type
1265 sft./unit
8 storied

DG Bungalow
4060 sft.
2 storied

Rest House
11400 sft.
6 storied

A-Type
850 sft./unit
8 storied

Dormitory
12833 sft.
6 storied

Amphitheatre

Mosque
5500 sft.
2 storied

Building-2
20000 sft.
3 storied

Security Outpost
990 sft.
1 storied

4.8.5.1 Proposed Residential Facilities in the Project Area

Table 10: Proposed residential facilities in the proposed project area

Type	Proposed Building Function	Area per Floor (sqft)	No. of story	Considered Total area (sqft) in Master plan
RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	Rest House / Suit *	10000	8	80000
	Dormitory (Type 01) *	4950	8	39600
	Dormitory (Type 02) *	4725	8	37800
	Dormitory (Type 03) *	1968	8	15744
	D Type- Director General's Residence	4060	2	8120 **
	C Type- Officer's Residence	8250	8	66000 ***
	A Type- Staff Residence	14960	8	1,19,680 ****
	Ansar Barrack (1 floor)+ Document Store (2 floor)	5750	3	17250 *****

Detail about Proposed residential facilities in the proposed project area

Dormitory: Dormitory will be 3 type

Type 01: For Cadre Officers – Per room size – 12'x15' + toilet 5'x9' – 1 Person per room ; Total User : 100 person ; 4950 sft for all service utility (Kitchen, Dining, Store, Laundry, Indoor games, Gym, Library etc.), Ground floor will be Open For parking/ Plaza.

Type 02: For Non Cadre Officers (RO/ ARO) – Per room size – 15'x18' + toilet 5'x9' – 2 Person per room; Total User: 150 person; 4725 sft for all service utility (Kitchen, Dining, Store, Laundry, Indoor games, Gym, Library etc.), Ground floor will be Open for parking/ Plaza.

Type 03: For Sepoy category; Total User: 100 person – Per room size – 15'x22' + toilet 5'x9' – 4 Person per room; Total User: 100 person; 1968 sft for all service utility (Kitchen, Dining, Store, Laundry, Indoor games, Gym, Library etc.), Ground floor will be Open for parking/ Plaza.

***Rest House / Suit** will be 500 sft per unit (including 1 bedroom, 1 toilet, A common area for Living room, Kitchen counter, Small Dining area) ; Total Unit no : 100 nos. 20000 sft for all service utility (Kitchen, Dining, Store, Laundry, Indoor games, Gym, Library etc.), Ground floor will be Open For parking/ Plaza.

**D type- Director General Residence / Banglow (4060 sqft per floor, 2 stories),

***C type - officer's residence -1500 sqft per unit, 5 unit per floor, 8250sft per floor, Ground Floor (for parking / Plaza), Total Unit: 35 nos.

****A type - staff residence-850 sqft per unit, 16 unit per floor, divided in to 4 buildings, Total No of Unit –112 nos.

***** Ansar Barrack (For 100 person): Per room 4 person accommodation, Room size – 12'x15', 4 person per room + toilet 50 sft,

4.8.5.2 Proposed Infrastructures in the Project Area

Table 11: Proposed infrastructure for the proposed project

Type	Proposed Building Function	Area per Floor (sqft)	No. of story	Considered Total area (sqft) in Master plan
SERVICES	Electrical Substation, Generator, Pump House	5250	1	5250
	Water Tank (Domestic tank, Rain water tank)			
AMENITIES	Central Mosque	5500	2	11000
	Parade Ground			
	Amphitheatre			
	Gymnasium (In Rest House & Dormitory)			
	Swimming Pool (At roof top of Rest House)			
	Playground, walkway for jogging, Pedestrian Walkways within Green			
INFRASTRUCTURE	Desalination and Grey water Treatment Plant			
	Rainwater Harvesting System			
	Sewerage Treatment Plant			
	Solar Power & Exterior Lights			
	Underground Cable Ducting			
	Guard Post	990 sft	1	990

4.8.5.3 Proposed Building, Building Functions and Landscape

- ✓ Public Building With Excellent Iconic Massing, inviting Professional to be in a Contemporary Architecture, linked with a Public plaza, encouraging the impact of a University/ Centre for Learning, which focus on teaching professionals about the subject in an innovative way.
- ✓ Sustainable Building Design – which encourage designers to design an Energy Efficient Building (by minimizing Building per floor area, which encourage using Daylight & avoid corridor connected building plans). To save at least 35% of total Energy, reflected by Electricity Bills.
- ✓ Using Solar panels (if possible , using Solar PV panel for elevation/ any other innovative design incorporating excellent architectural concept)
- ✓ Technology which saves water (using rainwater harvesting in all aspect), Building designer can also innovate the massing of the building, focusing on these aspect.
- ✓ Minimize Carbon Emission (using local materials, Encouraging Use of Cycle, E car etc. by providing preferred parking space & Charging point for E car)
- ✓ The building will be designed to focus on reuse, recycle & reduce Policy of waste. The Sustainable waste collection system, reusing maximum of it etc can be introduced to portray a Different Image of NBR, will make the trainees more intrigued about their future career, with honesty.
- ✓ Living in an Urban Forest (as the area surrounded by a densely populated cityscape, it's a rare opportunity to have such open space within the heart of a commercial city, we imagine this land will be treated like functions within Urban Forest. The designer can also involve building users to the Trees through may be gardening practice, within weekends, tree plantation, naming trees etc. which may also keep them involved with the excellent green & teach them to be a companionate professional in their career.
- ✓ Expansion Master Plan, without cutting existing older Trees, rather keeping budget for redeveloping the soil condition.

4.8.5.4 Proposed Technical Design Specification

Customs Excise and VAT Training Academy Chattogram (CEVTA) are planning to reconstruct and construct different structures like main building, admin building, training institutes, residential quarters and others necessary infrastructures. The proposed construction and reconstruction project will be done in CEVTA area. The proposed development projects will have the capacities and facilities as per the below mentioned features:

❖ **PROPOSED INTERNAL FACILITIES**

i. Earthquake proof, R.C.C. Design Plan
ii. Detail plan for building uses
iii. Tiles flooring
iv. Internal plumbing & sanitation plan
v. Internal & common electrification plan
vi. Roof with water proofing and green spaces
vii. U.G. Tank & O/H tank with Pump plan
viii. Modern communication facilities
ix. Modern cooling facilities
x. Modern lift/escalator/ elevator facilities
xi. Modern security facilities
xii. Meeting room
xiii. Canteen/Restaurant

❖ **PROPOSED PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES**

i. Surround pavement (paver blocks)
ii. Drainage Network
iii. Water supply Network
iv. Power Supply
v. Internal Entry and Exist
vi. Emergency Entry & Exist
vii. Internal and external Lighting
viii. Fire and Safety Provisions
ix. Landscaping
x. Beautification features

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❖ PROPOSED SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES

i. Open Spaces
ii. Common Spaces
iii. Prayer Spaces
iv. Meeting/Conference Spaces
v. Public/common toilet/wash room facilities
vi. Gust/visitors setting/waiting arrangements
vii. Gardening

4.8.5.5 Proposed output plan

Table 12: Proposed output plan for the proposed development projects of Customs and VAT Training Academy at Chattogram

Plan Information	Detail Plan Information
Proposed Infrastructure Development Plan	Construction, reconstruction, infrastructural development of admin building, training institution/academy building, residential buildings and other infrastructural development
Total Project Area	16, 84, 800 square ft.
Water Supply	Required amount of water for the reconstruction and construction and operation phase will be calculated and estimated for the proposed development projects in feasibility study phase
Power Supply (Electric and Gas)	Required amount of power supply for the reconstruction and construction and operation phase will be calculated and estimated for the proposed development projects in feasibility study phase
Waste Management	Proposed development projects of CEVTA will follow a modern and sustainable waste management system which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Sewerage and Sanitation System	A modern sustainable and user-friendly Sewerage and Sanitation System will develop for the proposed

	development project of CEVTA which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Drainage System	A well-connected drainage network system will be developed for a modernized drainage network system for the proposed development project of CEVTA which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Utility Line (Network/Internet line, Dish/TV Line, Land Phone Line etc.)	Utility Line (Network/Internet line, Dish/TV Line, Land Phone Line etc.) will arrange in way to make the proposed development project of CEVTA more efficient functionally and operationally which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Fire Fighting	A modern and effective firefighting system will develop to protect the proposed development project of CEVTA which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Plumbing	A modern and effective plumbing system will develop to make the proposed projects user friendly, modern and sustainable which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Lift/Elevator/Escalator	Lifts/elevators/escalators will be proposed for the proposed development project of CEVTA to accommodate more people in lifting services which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Lighting System for the proposed development project of CEVTA	A well organized, planned and modern lighting system will be proposed for the proposed development project of CEVTA which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
CCTV/Camera/Central Monitoring System for the proposed development project of CEVTA	A central monitoring system with CCTV/ Camera will be proposed for the proposed development project of CEVTA which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase

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AC/Air Conditioner/Central Cooling System for the proposed development project of CEVTA	Sufficient number of AC/Air Conditioner/Central Cooling System will propose for the for the proposed development project of CEVTA which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Conference/Meeting Spaces for the proposed development project of CEVTA	Modern equipped and technology-based conference room and meeting room will be proposed for the proposed development project of CEVTA which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Landscaping for the proposed development project of CEVTA	A landscape plan will be prepared to make the proposed development project of CEVTA more aesthetically beautiful and environment friendly which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Open Spaces for the proposed development project of CEVTA	Proposed development project of CEVTA will be with enough open spaces to make it more efficient and sustainable which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Community Hall and Common Spaces for the proposed development project of CEVTA	There will be spaces for community hall and common space in the proposed development project of CEVTA which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Canteen/Restaurant for the proposed development project of CEVTA	There will be spaces for canteen/restaurant for the users of the proposed development project of CEVTA which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Parking	On street and off street parking facilities will be available in the proposed development project of CEVTA which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Emergency Entry and Exist	There will be separate plan for emergency exist and entry which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase

Security Guard, Maintenance operator, Lift Operator, Cleaner etc.	Total required number of security guard, maintenance operator, lift operator, cleaner etc. will be calculated and estimated based on its uses which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Prayer Room/Spaces for the proposed development project of CEVTA	A well-designed prayer spaces will be prepared for the proposed development project of CEVTA which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase
Roof Top Uses (Water Pump, Network and other Tower, Seating Arrangement, Gardening etc.)	A well planned and designed roof will be proposed for the proposed development project of CEVTA which will be discussed more in detail in feasibility study phase

4.8.5.6 Details about Proposed Master Plan and Expected Outcome

Proposed Green Building Features in CEVTA:

- ✓ Mixed mode ventilation system (natural & A/C)
- ✓ Water treatment plant (WTP)
- ✓ Sewerage Treatment Plan (STP)
- ✓ Rain water Harvesting system (water collected will be reused in Toilet Flush)
- ✓ Effective Waste management system (Sorting corner for Dry waste, Wet waste, E Waste etc. & encourage reuse)
- ✓ Water Efficient WC & Basin faucets to be used to save potable water.
- ✓ Solar Panel with at least 30% of total load, at roof.
- ✓ Designed landscape with native trees.
- ✓ Effective water management system for Ground water.
- ✓ Fresh air ventilation input for A/C spaces.
- ✓ Effective VRF system A/C to save energy.
- ✓ Providing Bus / E car facility for Employees residing far from the Office.
- ✓ Preferred parking for differently able person.
- ✓ Charging point for Energy efficient Vehicle.
- ✓ BMS system to monitor efficient energy & water metering system

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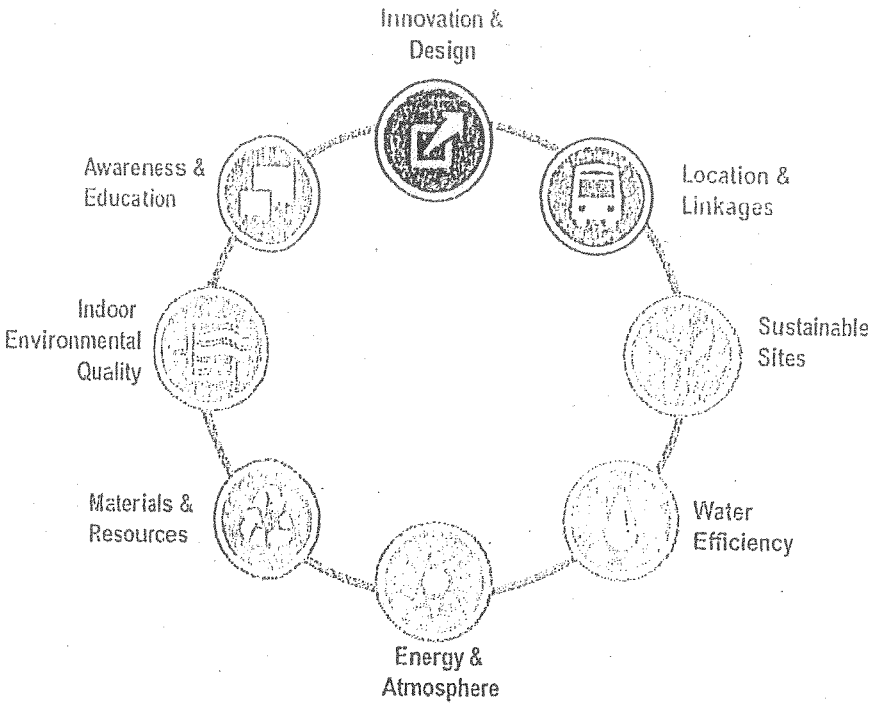

Figure 14: Flow Chart with green building features

4.8.5.7 Proposed Landscape Design in CEVTA

Existing landscaping of CEVTA is not good and well managed. A new approach will be proposed to prepare the both exterior and interior landscaping design for the proposed development projects of CEVTA. The conceptual design approach for the proposed building will be grounded in the existing context of the site itself, its proximity and connection to other buildings and the surrounding neighborhoods. The primary expression of this context is the civic nature of the architecture. However, streetscape treatments and building setbacks linking the other structure and the surrounding neighborhoods help transition and relate this site to the adjacent context.

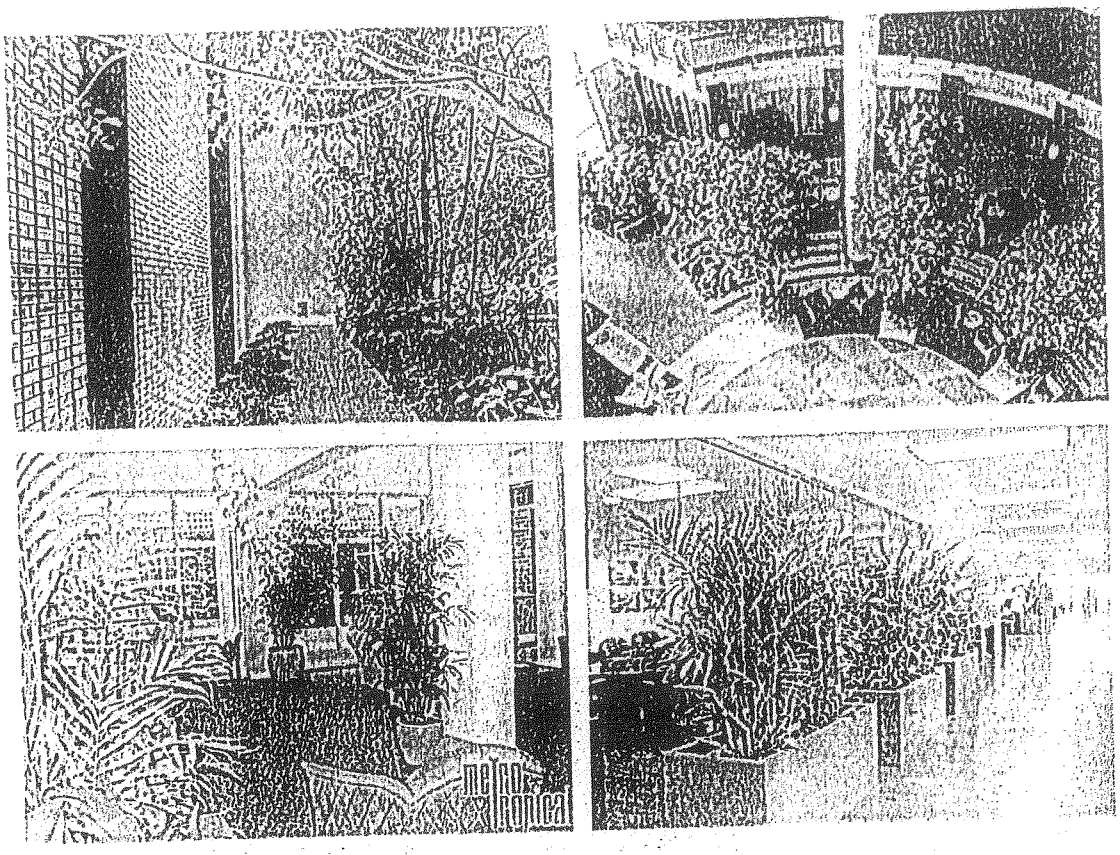

Figure 15: Picture of interior landscape design; Source: online (Metro Tropical)

4.8.5.8 Proposed Documents Storage Policy for CEVTA

- ✓ Most of the documents will be stored without paper.
- ✓ Most use of data center to be encouraged.
- ✓ Every zone will have a common store area, considering 2/3 rooms as a zone.
- ✓ The central storage for papers & furniture will be accommodated.
- ✓ The reusing of old papers should be encouraged by selling frequently to the venders.
- ✓ Paper reducing policy should be introduced immediately & enforce it.

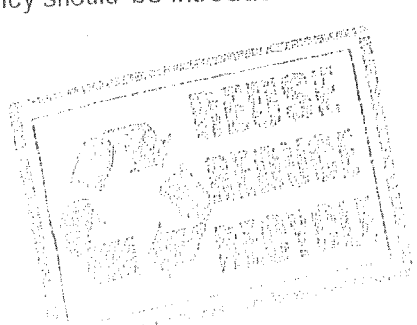

Figure 16: Proposed plan for document storage policy

4.8.6 Traffic Impact Assessment

The proposed project will have traffic impact on the adjacent roads. Each and every year, many people will come at proposed project for different purposes. The new services and activities will generate more trips to the proposed project and also will create trips from the proposed project. People who are engaged with CEVTA will come at proposed project with their vehicle will create extra pressure on the existing roads. Along with them, the official of CEVTA also can come with their vehicle. All the newly added vehicles and trips can create extra load on the existing roads. On the other hands, there are already parking spaces in CVETA. The proposed master plan also has provision for more parking spaces in the proposed project areas. There are 3 major roads along the proposed project. Initial assessment has found that the existing roads are wide enough and can neutralized the extra traffic load of the proposed project. Further detail traffic impact assessment will be done during feasibility study of this proposed project. The following pictures/figures show the details of existing roads around the proposed project.

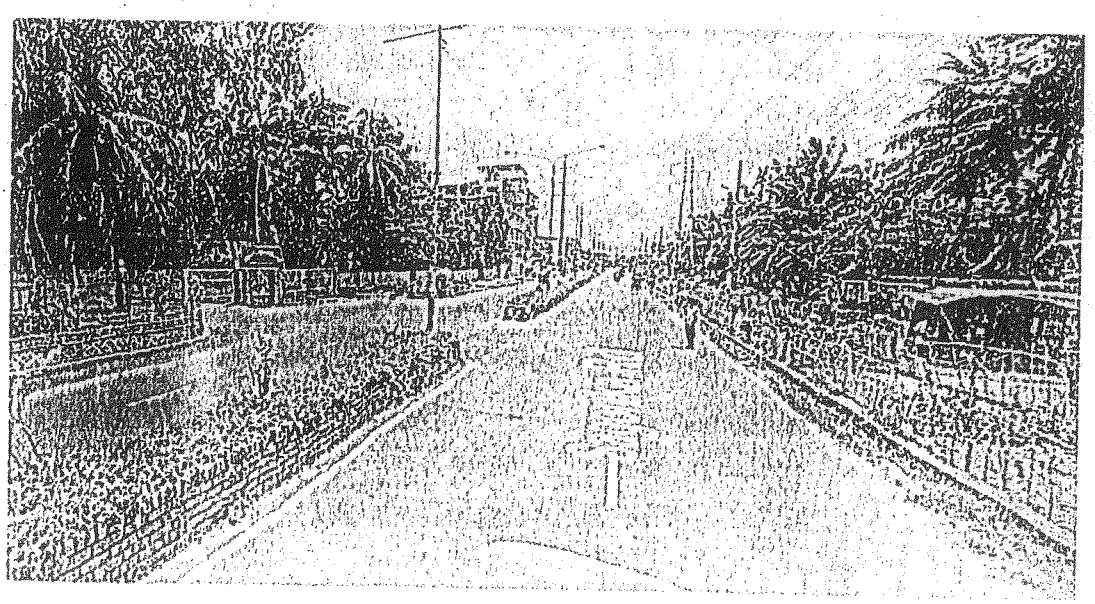

Figure 17: Picture of the front road of CEVTA which is enough wide to cover up the newly added extra traffic loads

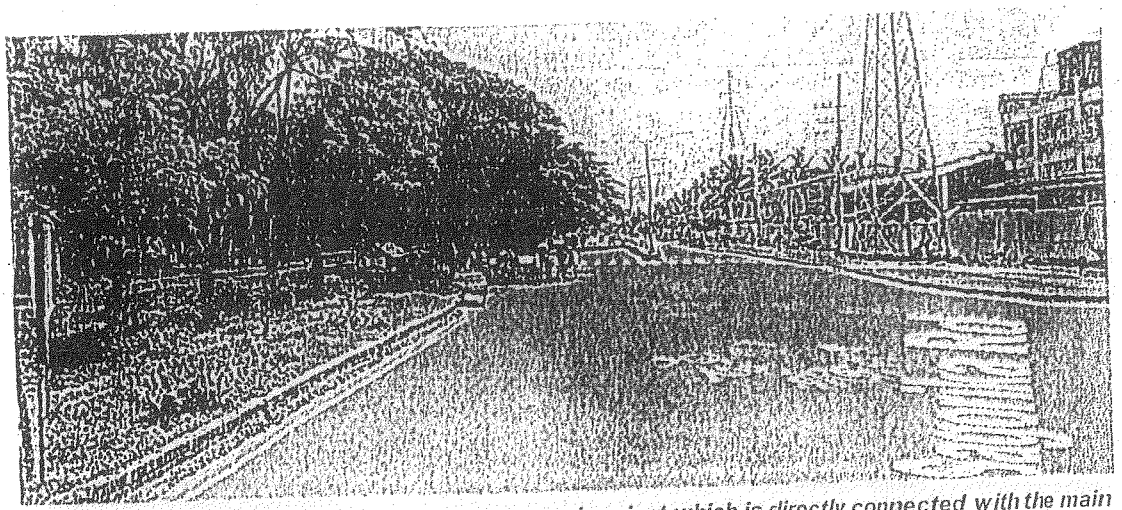

Figure 19: Picture of the Sagarika road along the proposed project which is directly connected with the main highway road

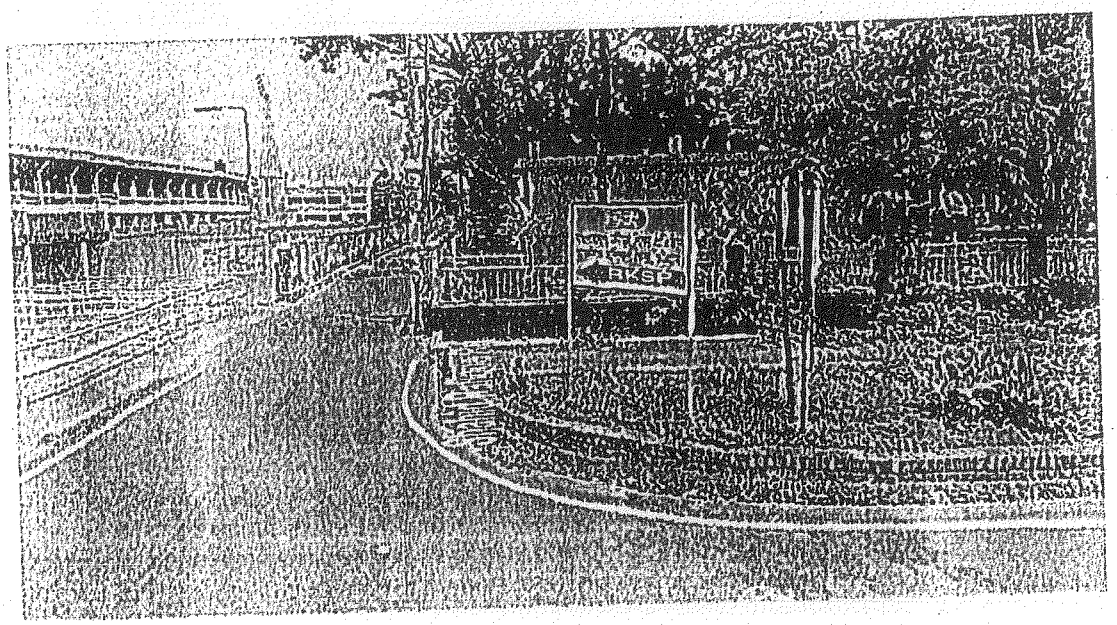

Figure 18: Picture of the road in between proposed project CEVTA and the Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury Cricket Stadium

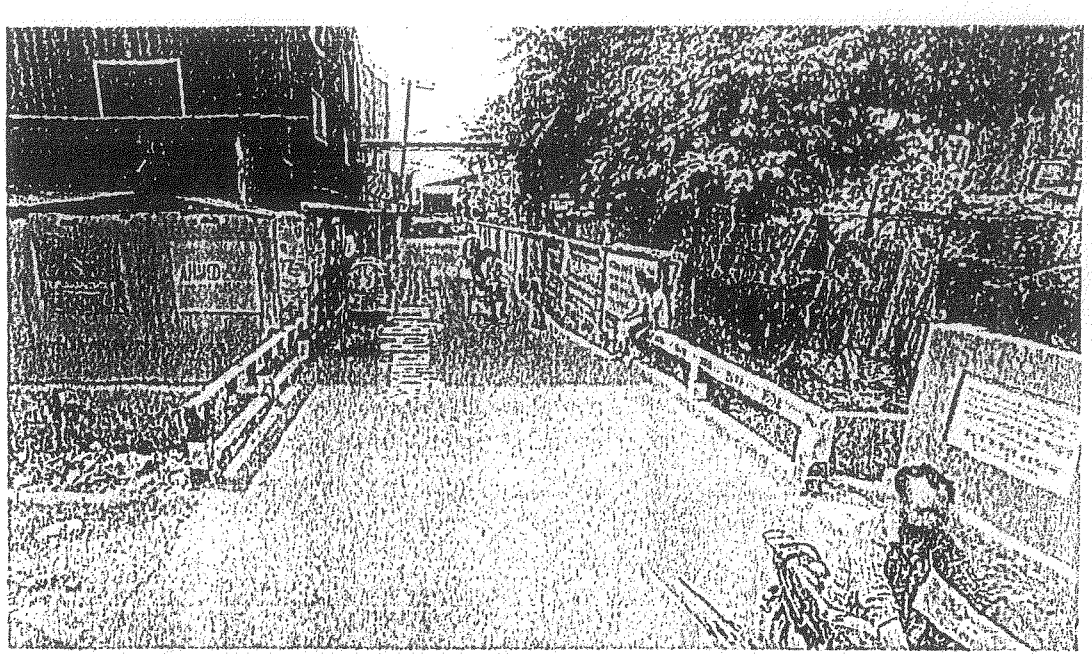

Figure 20: Picture of the roads which come from the intersection of proposed project and Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury Cricket Stadium. It is directly connected with main highway roads around the proposed project

Section 05: Environmental Sustainability, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Analysis

5.1 Initial Environmental Impact Assessment (IEE)

The geographical coordinates of Chittagong are 22.338 deg. latitude, 91.832 deg. longitude, and 49 ft. elevation. The topography within 2 miles of Chittagong contains only modest variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 194 feet and an average elevation above sea level of 42 feet. Within 10 miles also contains only modest variations in elevation (*338* feet). Within *50* miles contains only modest variations in elevation (3,005 feet*)*. The area within 2 miles of Chittagong is covered by grassland *(*34%*)*, cropland *(*34%*)*, *and* artificial surfaces *(*30%*)*, within 10 miles by cropland *(*31%*)* *and* water *(*31%*)*, and within 50 miles by water *(*40%*)* and trees (37%).

5.2 Detail of climate and average weather year round in Chittagong

In Chittagong, the wet season is hot, oppressive, and overcast and the dry season is warm, humid, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 58°F to 90°F and is rarely below 53°F or above 93°F[1].

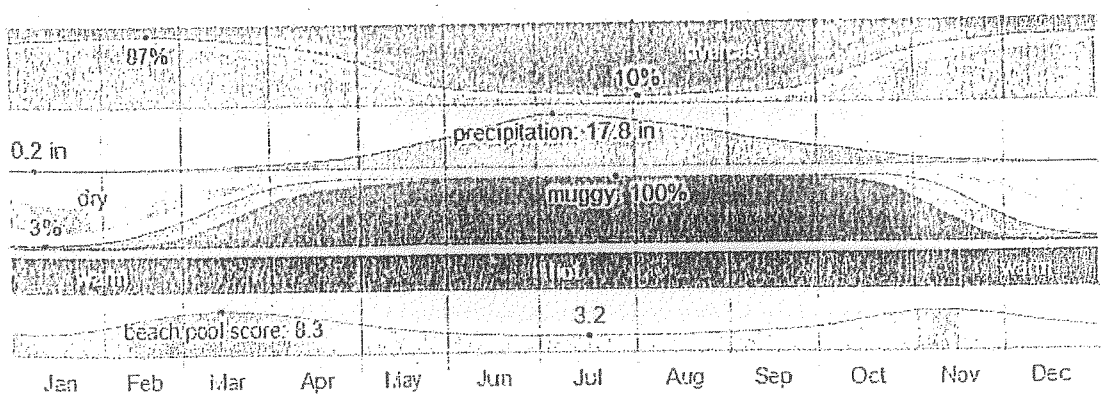

Figure 21: Average Chittagong weather by month; Source: Weather Spark, 2021

[1] Weather Spark, Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Chittagong Bangladesh Web Ind. https://weatherspark.com/y/111960/Average-Weather-in-Chittagong-Bangladesh-Year-Round

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5.3 Average Temperature in Chittagong

The hot season lasts for 3.2 months, from March 21 to June 27, with an average daily high temperature above 87°F. The hottest month of the year 2021 in Chittagong was May, with an average high of 90°F and low of 78°F. The cool season lasts for 1.6 months, from December 14 to February 1, with an average daily high temperature below 80°F. The coldest month of the year in Chittagong was January, with an average low of 59°F and high of 78°F.

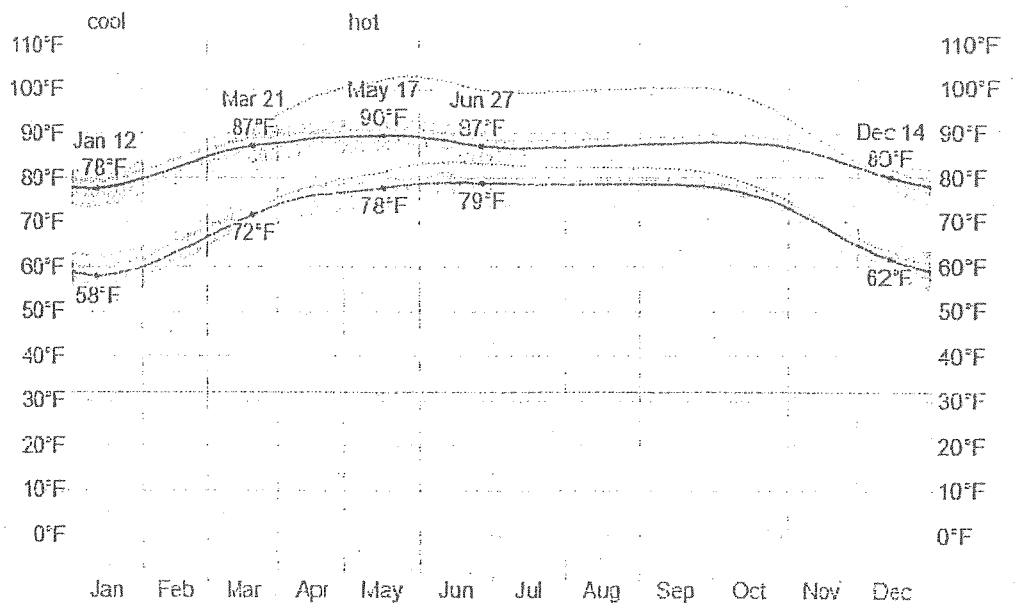

Figure 22: Average high and low temperature in Chittagong; Source: WeatherSpark, 2021

5.4 Precipitation

A wet day is one with at least 0.04 inches of liquid or liquid-equivalent precipitation. The chance of wet days in Chittagong varies very significantly throughout the year. The wetter season lasts 5.1 months, from May 4 to October 9, with a greater than 36% chance of a given day being a wet day. The month with the most wet days in Chittagong was July, with an average of 21.3 days with at least 0.04 inches of precipitation. The drier season lasts 6.9 months, from October 9 to May 4. The month with the fewest wet days in Chittagong was January, with an average of 0.8 days with at least 0.04 inches of precipitation. Among wet days, they distinguish between those that experienced rain alone, snow alone, or a mixture of the two. The month with the most days of rain alone in Chittagong was July, with an average of 21.3 days. Based on this categorization, the most common form of precipitation throughout the year 2021 was rain alone, with a peak probability of 70% on July 8.

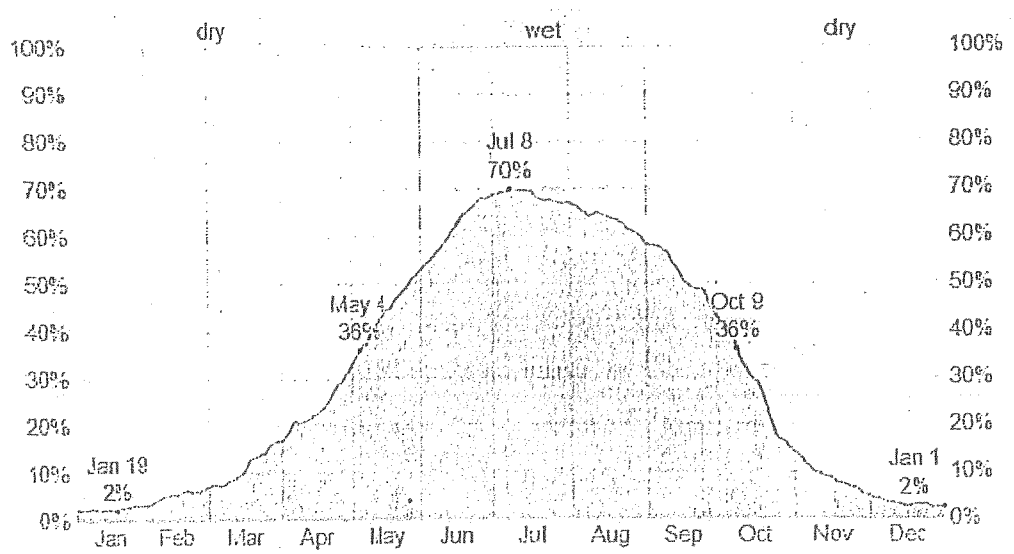

Figure 23: Daily Chance of Precipitation in Chittagong, Source: Weather Spark, 2021

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5.5 Clouds

In Chittagong, the average percentage of the sky covered by clouds experiences extreme seasonal variation over the course of the year. The clearer part of the year in Chittagong begins around October 19 and lasts for 6.6 months, ending around May 5. The clearest month of the year in Chittagong is February, during which on average the sky is clear, mostly clear, *or* partly cloudy 86% of the time. The cloudier part of the year begins around May 5 and lasts for 5.4 months, ending around October 19. The cloudiest month of the year in Chittagong is August, during which on average the sky is overcast *or* mostly cloudy 89% *of* the time.

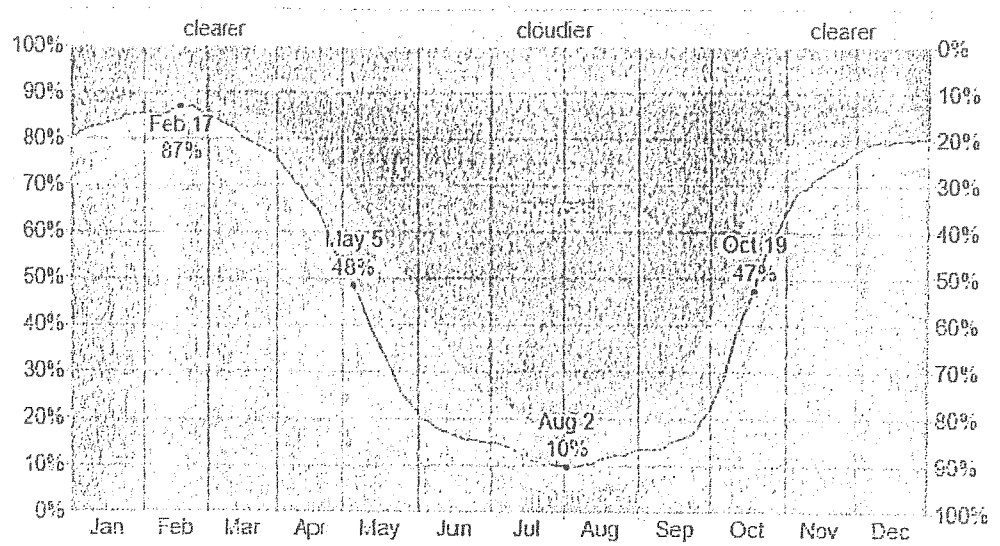

Figure 24: The percentage of time spent in each cloud cover band, categorized by the percentage of the sky covered by clouds.

5.6 Rainfall

To show variation within the months and not just the monthly totals, it shows the rainfall accumulated over a sliding 31-day period centered on each day of the year. Chittagong experiences extreme seasonal variation in monthly rainfall. The rainy period of the year lasts for 9.8 months, from February 16 to December 9, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 0.5 inches. The month with the most rain in Chittagong was July, with an average rainfall of 17.5 inches. The rainless period of the year 2021 lasted for 2.2 months, from December 9 to February 16. The month with the least rain in Chittagong was January, with an average rainfall of 0.2 inches.

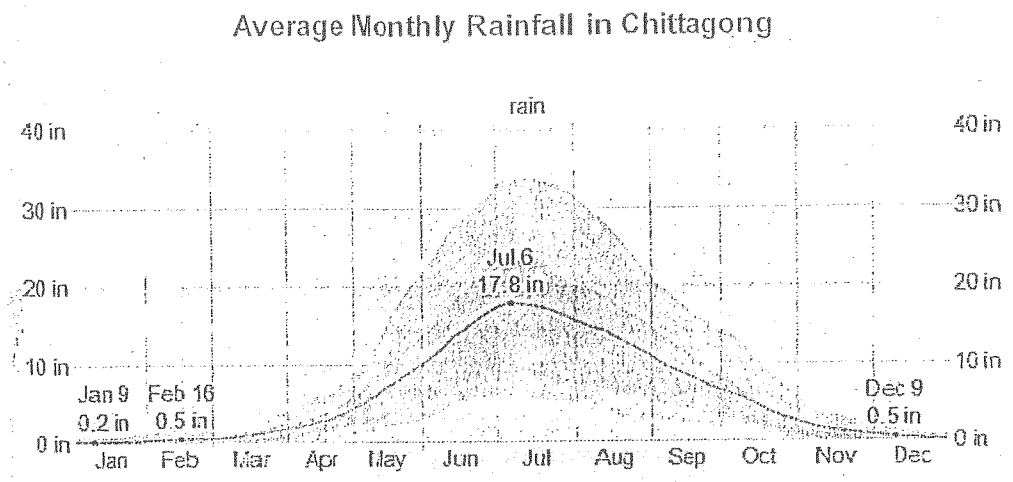

Figure 25: Average Monthly Rainfall in Chittagong; Source: Weather Spark, 2021

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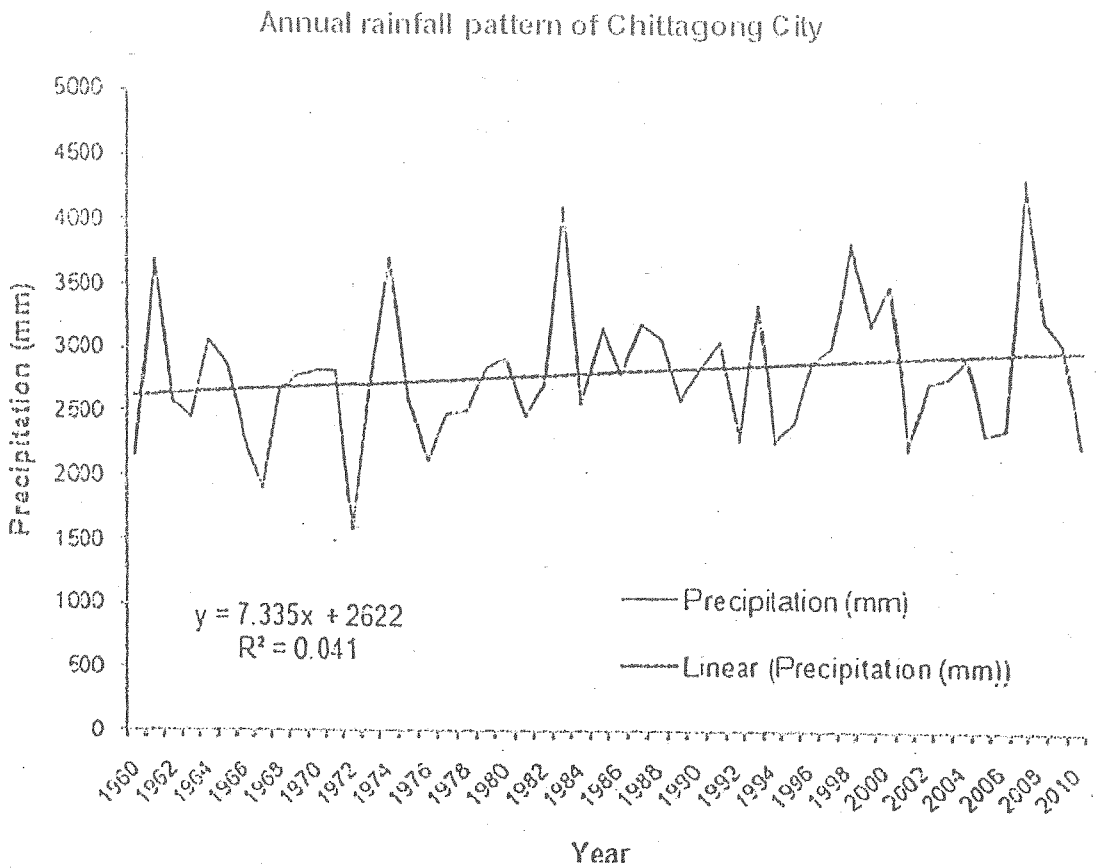

Figure 26: Annual rainfall pattern of Chittagong City from 1960 to 2010.(Data source: Bangladesh Meteorological Department, 2013)

5.7 Sun

The length of the day in Chittagong varies over the course of the year. In 2022, the shortest day is December 22, with 10 hours, 46 minutes of daylight; the longest day is June 21, with 13 hours, 30 minutes of daylight.

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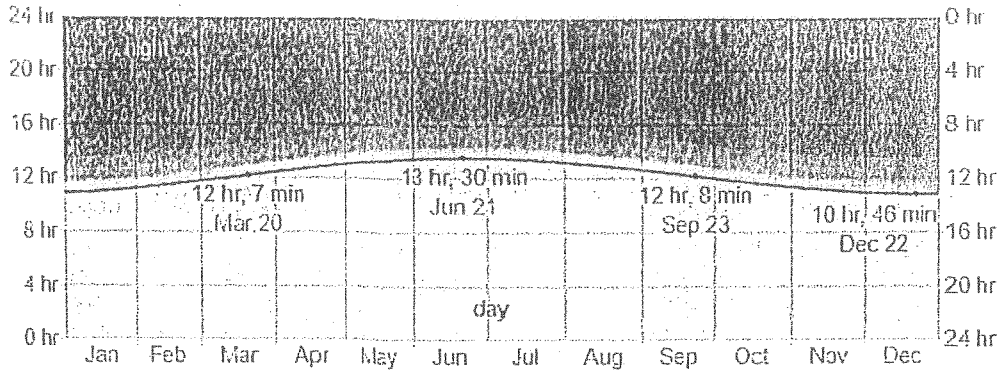

Figure 27: The number of hours during which the Sun is visible (black line). From bottom (most yellow) to top (most gray), the color bands indicate: full daylight, twilight (civil, nautical, and astronomical), and full night.

5.8 Humidity

We base the humidity comfort level on the dew point, as it determines whether perspiration will evaporate from the skin, thereby cooling the body. Lower dew points feel drier and higher dew points feel more humid. Unlike temperature, which typically varies significantly between night and day, dew point tends to change more slowly, so while the temperature may drop at night, a muggy day is typically followed by a muggy night. Chittagong experiences extreme seasonal variation in the perceived humidity. The muggier period of the year lasts for 9.5 months, from February 21 to *December 5*, during which time the comfort level is muggy, oppressive, or miserable at least 28% of the time. The month with the fewest muggy *days* in Chittagong is January, with 1.5 days that are muggy or worse.

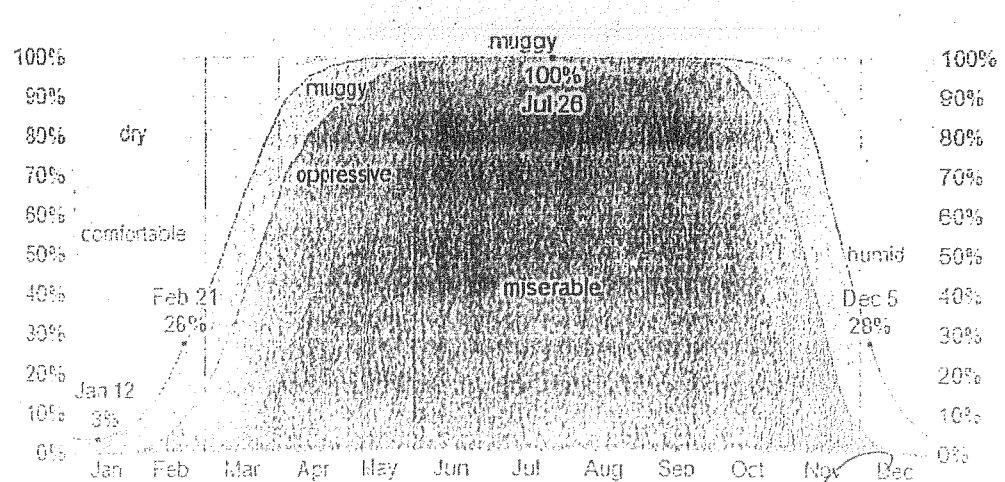

Figure 28: The percentage of time spent at various humidity comfort levels, categorized by dew point.

5.9 Wind

This section discusses the wide-area hourly average wind vector (speed and direction) at 10 meters above the ground. The wind experienced at any given location is highly dependent on local topography and other factors and instantaneous wind speed and direction vary more widely than hourly averages. The average hourly wind speed in Chittagong experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 3.7 months, from May 13 to September 2, with average wind speeds of more than 8.7 miles per hour. The windiest month of the year in Chittagong is July, with an average hourly wind speed of 11.0 miles per hour. The calmer time of year lasts for 8.3 months, from September 2 to May 13. The calmest month of the year in Chittagong is November, with an average hourly wind speed of 5.7 miles per hour.

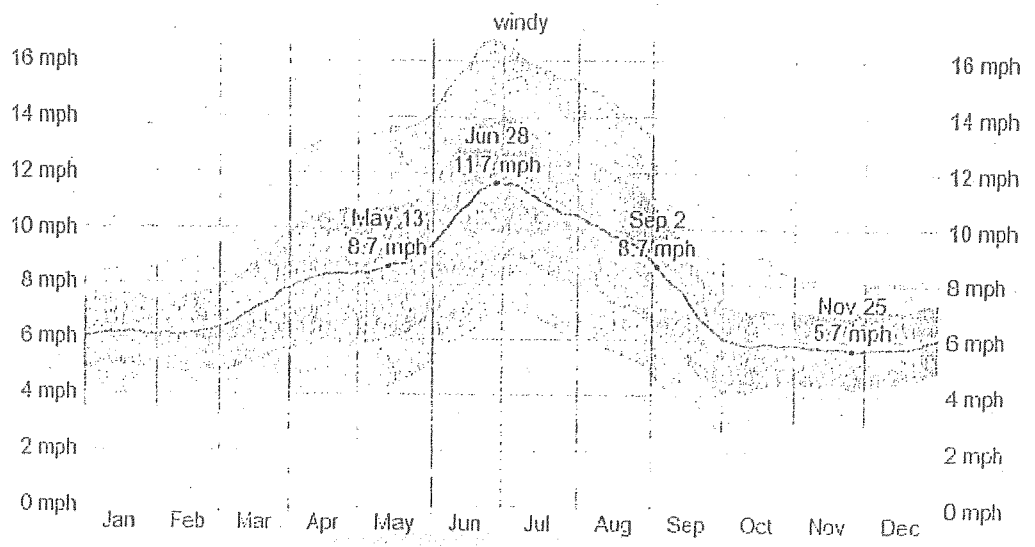

Figure 29: The average of mean hourly wind speeds (dark gray line), with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands

5.10 Water Temperature

Chittagong is located near a large body of water (e.g., ocean, sea, or large lake). This section reports on the wide-area average surface temperature of that water. The average water temperature experiences some seasonal variation over the course of the year. The time of year with warmer water lasts for 6.8 months, from April 15 to November 9, with an average temperature above 82°F. The month of the year in Chittagong with the warmest water is October, with an average temperature of 84°F. The time of year with cooler water lasts for 1.9 months, from December 25 to February 21, with an average temperature below 74°F. The month of the year in Chittagong with the coolest water is January, with an average temperature of 72°F.

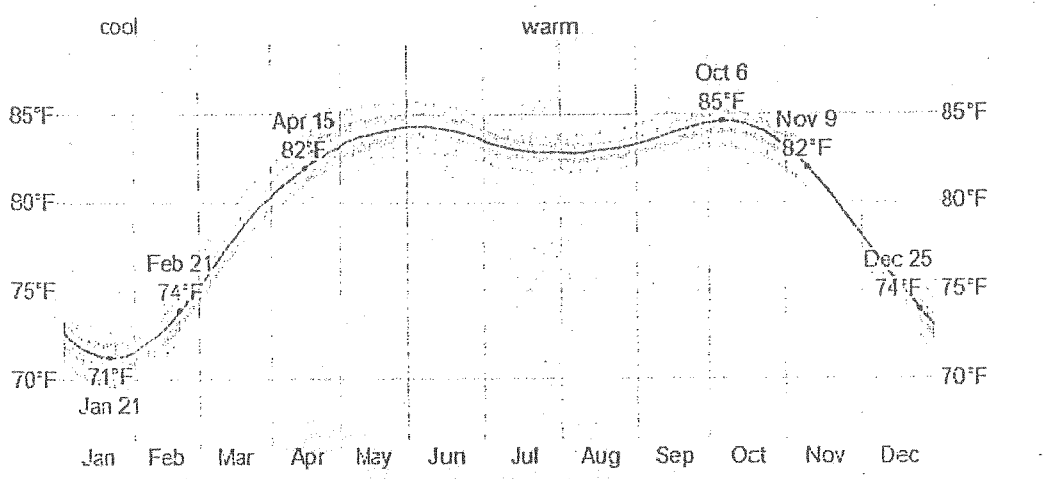

Figure 30: The daily average water temperature (purple line), with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

5.11 Solar Energy

This section discusses the total daily incident shortwave solar energy reaching the surface of the ground over a wide area, taking full account of seasonal variations in the length of the day, the elevation of the Sun above the horizon, and absorption by clouds and other atmospheric constituents. Shortwave radiation includes visible light and ultraviolet radiation. The average daily incident shortwave solar energy experiences some seasonal variation over the course of the year. The brighter period of the year lasts for 2.0 months, from February 21 to April 22, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 5.8 kWh. The brightest month of the year in Chittagong is March, with an average of 6.1 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 1.2 months, from September 11 to October 18, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 4.6 kWh. The darkest month of the year in Chittagong is September, with an average of 4.4 kWh.

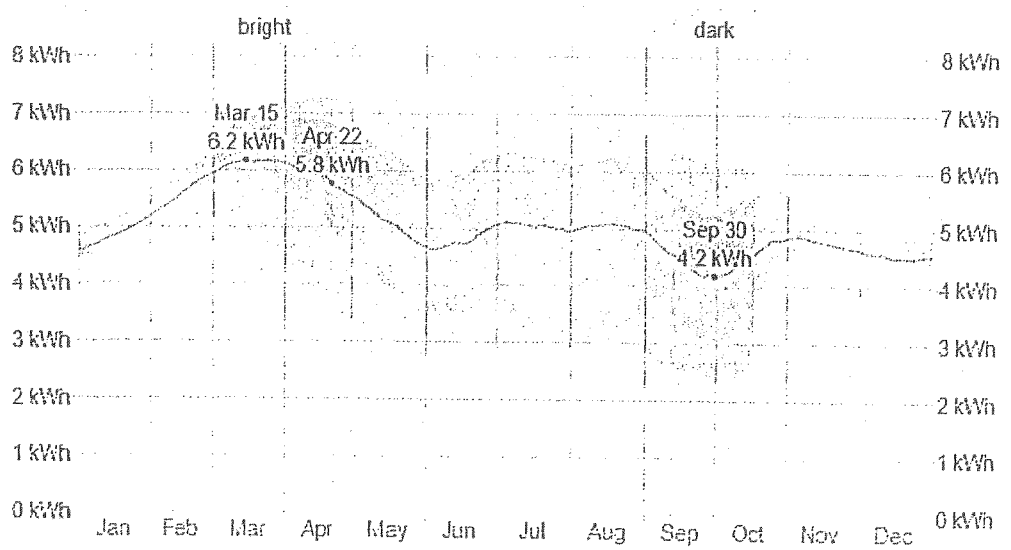

Figure 31: The average daily shortwave solar energy reaching the ground per square meter (orange line), with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

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5.12 Environmental sustainability, climate resilience and disaster risk analysis

Project location and surrounding landuse will support the environmental sustainability, climate resilience and disaster risk reduction. In this case, further detail study will apply the methodology and environmental evaluation tool in greater depth during feasibility study. In compliance with the mandatory Energy Certification and by using calculations of energetic performance in simulations that will be tested during the development of environmental evaluation.

4.13 Environmental, climate change and disaster risk analysis

This is a planned project where environmental, disaster and climate change issues will be considered with priority and highest consideration. There is less possibility to face environmental, disaster and climate change effects/impacts because of different strategies during construction and operation period. There will be separate plan for existing building demolition, waste management plan for construction debris, electrical/power supply, plumbing, fire safety, drainage/water supply, security as well as landscaping which will help to reduce environmental, disaster and climate change effects/impacts. BNBC building code will be strictly followed which help to reduce the earthquake hazard. As this proposed building is located in the urban area, it is less vulnerable for flooding and cyclone. There is possibility to face flash flood and for flash flood there are planned drainage system. Only climate change can be an issue for this proposed project. To solve this issue, there will be planned landscaping and other initiatives. IEE and SIA report with DIA will be required in the next phase of decision making to evaluate the environmental, disaster and climate change effects/impacts.

5.14 Assessment of disaster resilience of the project

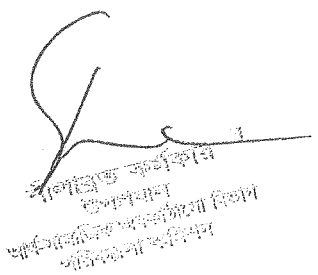
There are separate plans for fire hazard and earthquake hazard which will make this project as natural and manmade disaster resilient. This section will assess the resilience and address about uncertainties. Key indicators are following:

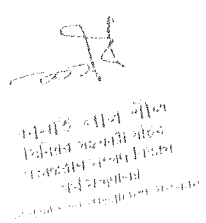
4.14.1 Contingency Plan for Emergency Disaster Management

There will be an evacuation plan with institutional arrangement for shutting down of utility services and general procedures to be followed by individuals during disasters (Fire, Earthquake, etc.).

5.14.2 Business Continuity Plan

There will be a business continuity plan with outlining the key response and recovery priorities. This plan will be with detail outing how different utility services will be rendered to support the overall Emergency Management Plan.







Section 06: Cost-Benefit Analysis

6.1 Proposed cost estimates

Estimating at this stage of the project can therefore be highly variable. The cost specifics are less reliable at this stage of the project and many significant decisions are not yet made which will affect these costs. Nonetheless, for the scope and quality expressed, this study considers the cost estimates appropriate for planning purposes. Whereas additional costs may be determined which increase costs, the CEVTA will drive to seek efficient, cost effective solutions to meet the needs of the proposed development projects in terms of space, quality and serviceability. The quality of the project can be adjusted through further design work to better tune expected construction and reconstruction costs to budgetary needs.

6.2 Details of all level of estimated expenses, income and revenue

Table 13: Details of estimated expenses, income and revenue of CEVTA

Expenses and Income Details		For Fiscal Year 2019-2020 (BDT)
1	Office expenses	
a	Monthly salary	313509000
b	Tiffin allowance	517000
c	Electricity bill	11234000
d	Water bill	1032000
e	Internet bill	362000
f	Communication and publication bill	2238000
g	house rent	2230000
h	master roll staff salary	803000
i	in-house training	337000
j	petrol, oil & lubricant, gas & fuel	4451000
k	travel allowance	9102000
l	Security bill	18460000
m	printing & stationary	4669000
n	uniform	986000

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o	remuneration	1715000
p	Maintenance bill	200479000
q	others (tax, insurance)	10722000
r	capital expenditure (computer, furniture, lab equipment & others)	26964000
	Total Office Expenses	609810000
2	Annual Income	724225000
3	Annual Revenue	114415000
4	Total Project Cost	4569271488.00

Detail Revenue of CEVTA and CCH

1. **Average volume of import and export through the port per year in the last 5 years**

90.23 million MT (quantity and unit) in 2020,

86.29 Million MT (quantity and unit) in 2019,

77.85 Million MT (quantity and unit) in 2018,

68.25 Million MT (quantity and unit) in 2017,

62.49 Million MT (quantity and unit) in 2016

2. Value of consignment and customs revenue collected in the last 5 years

Year 2020:

Consignment value BDT. 5358085491126.65

Customs revenue BDT. 434437308614.62

Year 2019:

Consignment value BDT. 5810559091531.36

Customs revenue BDT. 435057877832.55

Year 2018:

Consignment value BDT. 5730350053602.03,

Customs revenue BDT. 431383164454.59

Year 2017:

Consignment value BDT. 4976992060598.31,

Customs revenue BDT .398571825473.50

Year 2016:

Consignment value BDT. 4432352717648.04

Customs revenue BDT. 337229284493.70

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3. Percentage of total consignments to be physically checked as per the Customs Act

10% (quantity and unit)

4. Percentage of consignments physically checked at present

Less than 10% (quantity and unit)

5. Registered Customs Agents using the port

CNF agent 3016 nos, shipping agent 639 nos, Trade forwarder 1009 nos (license section)

6. Average delve period for non-perishable import and export consignments

4 days (70% of the consignments are notified for payment within the 4th day)

6.3 Proposed Implementation Time Line

Implementation of Project within a pre-determined time frame is an important factor for the success of a project. Timely implementation saves on various costs like interest, administrative overheads and helps to realize the goals as per pre-determined objectives. Implementation of Project involves co-ordination of different activities at various levels of the firm and amongst different outside agencies. We are giving here under the details of the Project Implementation Schedule.

Time required for construction and reconstruction of the proposed development projects of CEVTA:

1st Phase: 20 months

Final Phase: 20 months

Total: 40 months

6.4 Cost-Benefit Analysis

Project economic analysis and financial evaluation both involve the identification of project benefits and costs during the years in which they occur and converting all future cash flows to their present value using the technique of discounting. Both analyses generate net present value (NPV) and internal rate of return (IRR) indicators, termed economic NPV (ENPV) and economic IRR (EIRR) in the case of economic analysis and financial NPV (FNPV) and financial IRR (FIRR) in the case of financial evaluation. However, the perspectives and objectives of the two analyses differ. Financial evaluation will be carried out from the perspective of the project and considers

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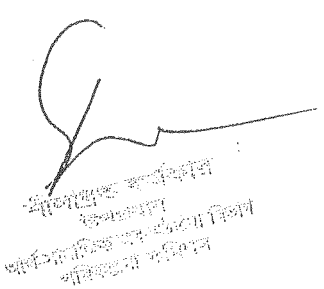
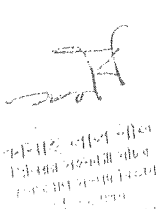
incremental cash flows (both revenues and costs) generated by the project. The purpose of financial evaluation will assess the ability of the project to generate adequate incremental cash flows to recover its financial costs (capital and recurrent costs) without external support. On the other hand, economic analysis will be carried out from the perspective of the entire economy and it assesses overall impact of a project on the welfare of all the citizens of the country concerned. The purpose of project economic analysis is to assess whether a project is economically viable for the CEVTA.







5.4.1 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Table 14: Details of Financial analysis

Assumptions:

Cost: It is assumed that the Operation Cost of CCH and CEVTA in 2022 is about 61 crore which will be about 78 Corer in 2027 @5% increment

Benefit: It is assumed that the efficiency benefit of CCH and CEVTA in 2022 is about 269 corer which will be about 375 Corer in 2027 @4% increment in custom clearance efficiency & @4% increment in time efficiency

Cash Flows: Cash Flows for total 20 years have been considered including terminal value based on perpetuity growth rate to reflect 20 years operating cash flows after completion of the construction though the estimated economic life of the Building under Construction is 50-60 years.

Discount Rate: The Discount Rate is based on the government bond yields as at 28 February 2021. (Source: www.bangladeshbank.org). We have taken an assumption of 12% due to current volatality in bond market.

Annual Growth Rate: Annual Growth Rate for Electricity bills has been assumed to be @3%, for Plumbing & Utility Bills it has been assumed to be @5% and for Security & Cleaning Charges it has been assumed to be 5%.

Perpetuity Growth Rate: Perpetuity Growth Rate for Electricity bills has been assumed to be @2%, for Plumbing & Utility Bills it has been assumed to be @3% and for Security & Cleaning Charges it has been assumed to be 4% while for income from Rental of Parking & Spaces/Floors it has been assumed to be @3% in the consideration of price hike/inflation.

Tax & VAT Rates: Tax Rate has been considered as 5% being the rate for deduction of tax from Rental Income While Standard VAT Rate of 15% has been applied here.

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অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

8.4.2 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Table 15: Details of Financial analysis

in Crore TK

Construction Cost	Crore TK	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operation Expenses	Crore TK	-	-	-	-	-	(70.7)	(74.3)	(78.0)	(81.9)	(86.0)	(90.3)	(94.8)	(99.5)	(104.5)	(109.7)	(115.2)	(121.0)	(127.0)	(133.4)	(140.1)
Incomes (Clearing Efficiency (4%), Time Saving Value (4%))	Crore TK	-	-	-	-	-	375.4	405.5	437.9	472.9	510.8	551.6	595.7	643.4	694.9	750.5	810.5	875.3	945.4	1,021.0	1,102.7
Financial Free Cash Flow to Project (FCFP) without Tax	Crore TK	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	(372.9)	304.7	331.2	359.9	391.0	424.8	461.3	501.0	543.9	590.4	640.7	695.3	754.4	818.3	887.6	962.6
Adjustment of Transfer Payment to derive Economic Value:																					
Economic Free Cash Flow to Project (ECFP) (Conversion Factor: 0.8)	Crore TK	(298.3)	(298.3)	(298.3)	(298.3)	(298.3)	243.7	264.9	287.9	312.8	339.8	369.1	400.8	435.1	472.3	512.5	556.2	603.5	654.7	710.1	770.1
PV Factor @ 12%	[%]	0.893	0.797	0.712	0.636	0.567	0.507	0.452	0.404	0.361	0.322	0.287	0.257	0.229	0.205	0.183	0.163	0.146	0.130	0.116	0.104
PV	Crore TK	-266.3	-237.8	-212.3	-237.0	-211.6	154.4	149.3	145.4	141.0	136.8	132.6	128.6	124.5	120.9	117.1	113.4	109.9	105.4	103.1	99.8
Projection of Yearly Custom Clearance Number in million @ 4% growth (Assumed)	Number	1.92	2.00	2.08	2.16	2.25	2.34	2.43	2.53	2.63	2.73	2.84	2.96	3.08	3.20	3.33	3.46	3.60	3.74	3.89	4.05
Economic Net Present Value (ENPV)	Crore TK					301.18															
Economic Benefit Cost Ratio (EBCR)	[times]					1.62															
Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR)	[%]					16.12%															

Assumptions:

Cost: It is assumed that the Operation Cost of CCH and CEVTA in 2022

is about 61 crore which will be about 71 Corer in 2027 @4% increment

Benefit: It is assumed that the efficiency benefit of CCH and CEVTA in 2022 is about 269 corer which will be about 375 Corer in 2027 @4% increment in custom clearance efficiency & @4% increment in time efficiency. Per unit/percentage assumed benefit is 1550 BDT.

Cash Flows: Cash Flows for total 20 years have been considered including terminal value based on perpetuity growth rate to reflect 20 years operating cash flows after completion of the construction though the estimated economic life of the Building under Construction is 50-60 years.

Discount Rate: The Discount Rate is based on the government bond yields as at 28 February 2021. (Source: www.bangladeshbank.org). We have taken an assumption of 12% due to current volatility in bond markets.

Annual Growth Rate: Annual Growth Rate for Electricity bills has been assumed to be @3%, for Plumbing & Utility Bills it has been assumed to be @5% and for Security & Cleaning Charges it has been assumed to be 5%.

Perpetuity Growth Rate: Perpetuity Growth Rate for Electricity bills has been assumed to be @2%, for Plumbing & Utility Bills it has been assumed to be @3% and for Security & Cleaning Charges it has been assumed to be 4%.

Tax & VAT Rates: Tax Rate has been considered as 5% being the rate for deduction of tax from Rental Income While Standard VAT Rate of 15% has been applied here.

Standard Conversion Factor: In addition to using above mentioned assumptions for estimating costs and benefits in financial data, we have used the Standard Conversion Factor as 0.8 used for infrastructure projects in Bangladesh sourced from Updated Economic and Financial Analysis of ADB for converting financial data into economic value for conducting economic analysis (Link: https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/181810/32234-063-appendix-5-efa.pdf).

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Section 7: Human Resources and Administrative Support Analysis (During Implementation and Post Implementation of the project)

7.1 Proposed human resources and administrative support analysis (during implementation and post implementation of the project)

Core Human Resources (HR) activities are Recruitment, Development part, Training Part, Developing Future Potential, Performance Management, Performance Appraisal etc. as well as administrative assistance, security, office works management, employee welfare etc. The Human Resources (HR) and Administrative Assistants of proposed development projects will support management-level staff and will perform a variety of tasks. The primary duty of the project's HR Administrative Assistant will be to collect and manage all data pertaining to all employees but they will be also involved in the recruiting, hiring, and training of new employees. Human Resources will deal with Human Being (Employees), whereas Administration deals with the support functions related to those Employees. The Administration will be in charge of managing the company/agency, making the decisions and overseeing the service details of the company. CEVTA has already pointed out the functional structure and institutional capacity of the CEVTA (in terms of both Technical & Financial) required for implementation and operational stages of the project, sources of the workforce & financing. On the other hand, manpower planning involves reviewing current manpower resources, forecasting future requirements and availability and taking steps to ensure that the supply of people and skills meets demand. The objective of manpower planning is to forecast staffing level needs and work with company managers to make sure each department is properly staffed.

Section 8: Institutional and Legal Analysis

8.1 Proposed Institutional and Legal Analysis

An organizational structure is a system that outlines how certain activities are directed in order to achieve the goals of an organization. These activities can include rules, roles, and responsibilities. The organizational structure also determines how information flows between levels within the agency. CEVTA also has picked up a centralized organizational structure for this proposed project where decisions will flow from the top down, while in a decentralized structure, decision-making power will be

distributed among various levels of the CEVTA. On the other hand, institutional analysis and development framework has been described as 'one of the most developed and sophisticated attempts to use institutional and stakeholder assessment. It is important to realize that the word 'institution' is quite differently than the word 'organization'.

Proposed Institutional Analysis Framework:

The proposed institutional analysis framework incorporates attention for four main functions of institutions, namely:

1. Institutions as ways of making meaning of our lives and the social and natural world we inhabit.
2. Institutions as the associations we make to work together to achieve social, economic and political objectives.
3. Institutions as the basis for control over what individuals and organizations should or can do.
4. Institutions as reoccurring action carried out by individuals or organizations in social, economic and political life.

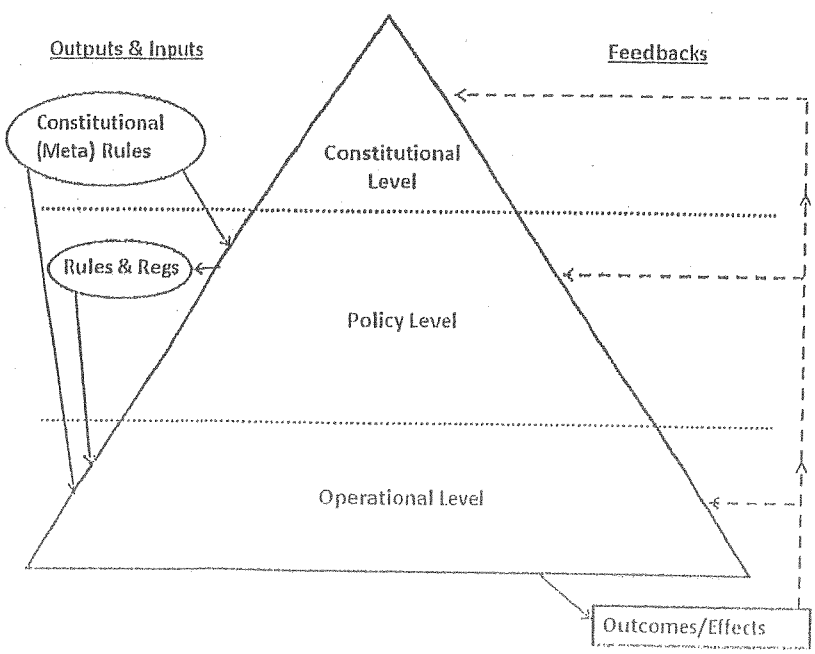

Figure 32: Flow Chart of institutional Analysis

On the other hand, legal analysis is the application of law the rules, standards and enforceable expectations to fact. There is a specific structure to legal analysis the

application of the law to facts. The object of legal analysis and legal research is to analyze the factual event. It is used to determine what legal issue or issues are raised by the factual event, what law governs the legal issue, how the law that governs the legal issue applies to the factual event, including what, if any, legal remedy is available.

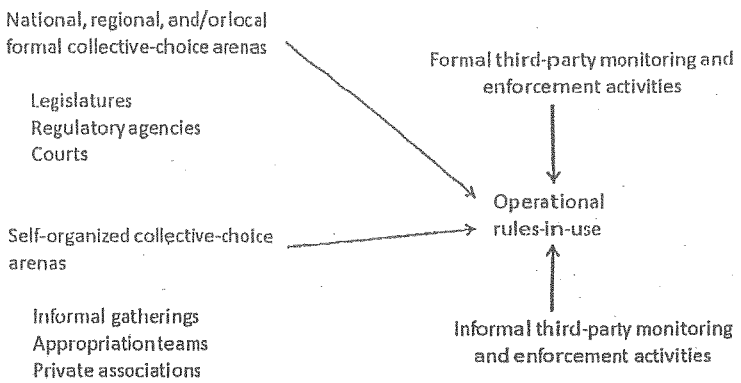

Figure 33: Flow chart of Legal Analysis

There are no legal restrictions that may obstruct or impede the proposed project during its implementation and functional stage of the project outputs. The proposed project will follow all-legal boundary of the project entity. All the capabilities and facilities will be properly utilized during implementation and functional stage. If there need any adjustment (reforms) in the policy and/or institutional setup, CEVTA will take initiative to come up with way forward. CEVTA has suitable skills and capacity in line with the project requirements. CEVTA will take incentives or penalties in place to ensure the project delivery on time and within the budget before and during implementation and functional stage. There are no critical governance issues that may affect this proposed project implementation. There are now no challenges related to cross-cutting issues. If any issues arise, mitigation strategy would be suggested based on institutional and legal structure.

Section 9: Risk (Uncertainty) and Sensitivity Analysis

9.1 Probable Risk (uncertainty) and Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity Analysis (also known as a "what if" analysis) is an analytical technique that tries to determine the outcome of changes to the parameters of or the activities in a process. This is a measure of the sensitivity of something to a given change. Uncertainty analysis will be a key component of model-based risk analysis because it

provides risk assessors and decision makers with information. A sensitivity test will be followed to recalculation of net social benefits with different data, together with the reinterpretation of the relative desirability of the alternatives. The followed sensitivity analysis will be a quantitative risk assessment of how changes in a specific model variable impacts the output of the model. The sensitivity analysis will show which task variables (Cost, Start and Finish Times, Duration, etc.) which will have the greatest impact on project parameters.

Section 10: Alternative/Options Analysis

10.1 Proposed Alternative/Options Analysis

Alternatives/options analysis for constructing the buildings will be conducted before starting construction. Now a days the construction professionals are adept at developing plans and schedules for delivery of projects within contractual constraints. Decisions will be made either quantitatively or qualitatively to improve the potential for success in terms of cost and time measures for a prescribed level of quality. Proactive sustainability considerations are often secondary concerns on projects. Options for development of a construction-specific decision support tool will be therefore investigated for constructing the buildings. Qualitative, quantitative and algorithmic approaches will also be examined, discussed and evaluated for the development of proposed projects of CEVTA. The feasibility and practicability of implementation in traditional and turn-key contexts will be evaluated and suggestions for the proposed implementation.

Section 11: Recommendation and Conclusion

11.1 Recommendation

- ✓ There should be a modern and technology-based plan for demolishing the existing CEVTA buildings and infrastructures;
- ✓ There should be a plan for demolish and debris waste management (Collection, transportation and disposal management);
- ✓ There should be a plan for required water and power supply during construction phase as well as operation phase;

- ✓ There should be plans for firefighting, emergency exist, fire hydrant, evacuation and access for physically challenged people;
- ✓ There should be modern facilities like lifting/elevator, lighting, CCTV and camera, ramp way, technology-based security system, sound proof conference/meeting room etc.;
- ✓ There should be Solid Waste and Fecal Sludge Management Plan (Collection, transportation and disposal);
- ✓ There should be community space for social gathering or other purposes;
- ✓ There should be multi-storied parking facilities;
- ✓ There should be landscaping plans for internal spaces of the proposed CEVTA building; and
- ✓ There should be integrated water supply plan, electric plan, power supply plan, plumbing plan, firefighting plan, evacuation plan, emergency exist plan and security plan.

11.2 Conclusion

This Feasibility Study is prepared based on various project document review and analysis to determine the possibility and viability of the proposed construction. This study has collected all necessary documents about the proposed project and reviewed those documents based on environmental, social, locational, topographical, hydrological, geological, financial, institutional as well as architectural and engineering perspective, drawing and design. After performing the various analysis, it was observed and found out that it is very much possible to develop the proposed construction projects in the CEVTA area. This study also found that this proposed construction project is possible without compromising the aesthetical beauty and soundness. Further study, research and analysis will be carried out during the detail design, drawing, estimation and supervision phase of the proposed projects of CEVTA.

Annexure-XXIII

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
প্যামস্টেক উইং

নং- ২০.০২.০০০০.০২২.১৪.০৩২.২২-৩১৫

তারিখঃ ২০ ডিসেম্বর ২০২২

বিষয়ঃ "কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের উপর অনুষ্ঠিত প্রকল্প মূল্যায়ন কমিটি (পিইসি)-এর সভার কার্যবিবরণী প্রেরণ।

অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ সম্পর্ক বিভাগ এর আওতায় জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত "কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রকল্পের ওপর বিগত ০৫/১২/২০২২ তারিখে পরিকল্পনা কমিশনে অনুষ্ঠিত বিশেষ প্রকল্প মূল্যায়ন কমিটি (এসপিইসি)-এর সভার কার্যবিবরণী সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য এতদ্সংগে প্রেরণ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি: বর্ণনামতে।

২০.১২.২০২২.
(শীলাব্রত কর্মকার)
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ফোন: ৪৮১১৫৮৪৪
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সিনিয়র সচিব
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

বিতরণ (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ভিত্তিতে নয়):
০১। সিনিয়র সচিব, জনপ্রশাসন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
০২। সিনিয়র সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
০৩। সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা।
০৪। চেয়ারম্যান, জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড, সেগুনবাগিচা, ঢাকা।
০৫। সচিব, বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা (দৃ:আ: মহাপরিচালক, পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন সেক্টর-০৮)
০৬। প্রধান, আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
০৭। প্রধান, কার্যক্রম বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা, ঢাকা। (দৃ:আ: উইং প্রধান, আর্থ-সামাজিক উইং)
০৮। প্রধান, সাধারণ অর্থনীতি বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
০৯। যুগ্ম-প্রধান, প্যামস্টেক উইং, আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
১০। যুগ্ম-প্রধান, এনইসি-একনেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
১১। উপ-প্রধান, আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ, প্যামস্টেক উইং, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।

অনুলিপি: সদয় অবগতির জন্য
১। সদস্য মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, ঢাকা (সদস্য মহোদয়ের সদয় অবগতির জন্য)।
২। সংশ্লিষ্ট নথি।

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গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
প্যামস্টেক উইং

বিষয়: "কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক বিনিয়োগ প্রকল্পের ওপর অনুষ্ঠিত ২য় প্রকল্প মূল্যায়ন কমিটি (পিইসি) এর সভার কার্যবিবরণী।

সভাপতি	: মোসাম্মৎ নাসিমা বেগম সদস্য, আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন।
তারিখ ও সময়	: ০৫ ডিসেম্বর ২০২২, সকাল ১০:০০ টা।
সভার স্থান	: ভার্চুয়াল (জুম প্লাটফর্ম)
উপস্থিতি	: পরিশিষ্ট-'ক'

২.০। উপস্থাপনা:

২.১। সভাপতি জুম প্লাটফর্মে সংযুক্ত সকলকে স্বাগত জানিয়ে সভার কার্যক্রম শুরু করেন। সভাপতির অনুমতিক্রমে যুগ্মপ্রধান, প্যামস্টেক উইং প্রকল্পটি উপস্থাপনপূর্বক জানান অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগের আওতাধীন জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড কর্তৃক "কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পটি ১৮৬২.৭০ কোটি (জিওবি ৪০০.৭০৬৫ কোটি এবং বিশ্বব্যাংকের প্রকল্প ঋণ ১৪৬১.৯৯৩৫ কোটি) টাকা প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ে জুলাই ২০২২ হতে জুন ২০২৭ মেয়াদে বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রস্তাব করা হয়েছে। প্রকল্পের মূল কার্যক্রম হলো- চট্টগ্রাম কাষ্টম হাউজ এবং কাষ্টমস্, এক্সাসাইজ এন্ড ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রাম নির্মাণ।

২.২। যুগ্মপ্রধান, প্যামস্টেক উইং আরও উল্লেখ করেন যে, এ প্রকল্পের আওতায় ঢাকা কাস্টম হাউজ, বেনাপোল কাস্টম হাউজ এবং ঢাকায় কাষ্টমস্ রিস্ক ম্যানেজমেন্ট কমিশনারেট/ন্যাশনাল রিস্ক টার্গেটিং সেন্টার স্থাপনের সম্ভাব্যতা যাচাই, ডিটেইল্ড ডিজাইন করা এবং দেশব্যাপী কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়নের জন্য কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রদান করা। প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পটি অনুমোদনের সুপারিশ গ্রহণের নিমিত্ত প্রকল্প মূল্যায়ন কমিটির সভা আহ্বান করা হয়েছে। তিনি আরো জানান যে, ১৮/০৫/২০২২ তারিখে প্রথম পিইসি তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। উক্ত সভায় প্রকল্পের ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণের জন্য অর্থ বিভাগের অতিরিক্ত সচিবকে আহবায়ক করে এনবিআর, আইআরডি, ইআরডি, আইএমইডি এবং পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগের সমন্বয়ে একটি কমিটি গঠন করা হয়। উক্ত কমিটি কর্তৃক ৩০/০৬/২০২২ তারিখে ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণের সভা করে এবং প্রকল্পের মোট প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয় ১৭৮০.৮৬ কোটি (জিওবি: ৩৯৮..৬৬ কোটি+বিশ্বব্যাংকের ঋণ ১৩৮২.৪৯ কোটি) টাকা নির্ধারণের সুপারিশ করা হয়।

৩.০। আলোচনা:

৩.১। সভাপতি প্রকল্পটি গ্রহণের যৌক্তিকতা জানতে চাইলে জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডের (এনবিআর) প্রতিনিধি জানান যে, বাংলাদেশের আমদানি-রপ্তানি বাণিজ্যের ক্ষেত্রে সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হচ্ছে চট্টগ্রাম কাস্টম হাউজ। দেশের শতকরা ৯০ ভাগ আমদানি-রপ্তানির কার্যক্রম এ বন্দরের মাধ্যমে সম্পন্ন হয়ে থাকে। কিন্তু এখানকার বিদ্যমান সুযোগ সুবিধা ক্রমবর্ধমান সেবা গ্রহণের চাহিদার সাথে তাল মেলাতে পারছে না। প্রতিদিন এ বন্দরে ১৩,০০০টি ডিক্লারেশন সম্পন্ন হয়, প্রতিদিন এখানে ৭,০০০ জন সেবা গ্রহণের জন্য আসেন। পার্শ্ববর্তী দেশসমূহের সাথে বাণিজ্য বৃদ্ধি, দেশে গভীর সমুদ্র বন্দর নির্মাণ, স্বল্পোন্নত দেশ থেকে মধ্যম আয়ের দেশে উত্তরণ পরবর্তী বহি:বাণিজ্যের ক্ষেত্রে সমস্যাসমূহ উত্তরণ ইত্যাদি বিষয় বিবেচনা করে চট্টগ্রাম বন্দরের সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধিসহ চট্টগ্রাম কাস্টম হাউজের অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন ও আধুনিকায়ন অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

৩.২। এনবিআর এর প্রতিনিধি আরও বলেন যে, কাস্টম কর্মকর্তাদের দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য কাস্টমস্, এক্সাইজ এন্ড ভ্যাট প্রশিক্ষণ একাডেমি ১৯৮১ সালে চট্টগ্রামে প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হয়। ৪০ বছরের অধিক সময়ের পুরানো এই একাডেমিতে শুধু ১০০ জন কর্মকর্তাকে বিভাগীয় প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করা সম্ভব, যা বর্তমান চাহিদার তুলনায় খুবই অপ্রতুল। একাডেমিক, আবাসিক এবং আধুনিক ল্যাব সুবিধা না থাকায় এখানে অন্য কোনো প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করা সম্ভব হচ্ছে না। বৈশ্বিক বাণিজ্যের চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবিলায় কাস্টমসের মানবসম্পদ উন্নয়নে বহুরূপী প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণের লক্ষ্যে বিভিন্ন অংশীজন যেমন ব্যবসায়ী, CHA, Agents, Freight Forwarders Shipping Agent এবং নতুন ব্যবসায়ীদের সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির লক্ষ্যে প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করা

প্রয়োজন। এ কারণে প্রশিক্ষণ একাডেমিটির সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির নিমিত্ত অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন একান্ত জরুরি। বর্ণিত প্রেক্ষাপটে আলোচ্য প্রকল্পটি প্রস্তাব করা হয়েছে। প্রকল্পটি বাস্তবায়িত হলে চট্টগ্রাম কাস্টম হাউজসহ সকল কাস্টম হাউজের সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি পাবে এবং এতে সরকারের রাজস্ব আদায়ও বৃদ্ধি পাবে। বিস্তারিত আলোচনার পর প্রকল্পটির মেয়াদ বাস্তবতার নিরিখে জানুয়ারি ২০২৩ হতে ডিসেম্বর ২০২৬ করার বিষয়ে সকলে একমত প্রকাশ করেন।

৩.৩। এনবিআর-এর প্রতিনিধি আরও জানান, প্রকল্পটির প্রাথমিক পিডিপিপি Regional Trade and Investment Project: Customs Modernization শিরোনামে বৈদেশিক অর্থায়নের জন্য এনবিআর কর্তৃক প্রস্তাব করা হয়। প্রকল্পটি বিশ্বব্যাংকের 'Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal (BBIN) Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program Bangladesh Phase-I' শীর্ষক কার্যক্রমের আওতায় অর্থায়নের লক্ষ্যে ডিপিপি প্রণীত হয়েছে। প্রণীত ডিপিপি Custom Modernization and Infrastructure Development Project (under Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program Bangladesh Phase-I) শিরোনামে অনুমোদনের প্রক্রিয়াকরণের জন্য পরিকল্পনা কমিশন প্রেরণ করা হয়েছে। প্রকল্পের ফলাফল সুদূরপ্রসারি করার জন্য ঢাকা ও বেনাপোল এর জন্য পরবর্তীতে গৃহিতব্য প্রকল্পের ফিজিবিলিটি স্টাডি জিওবির অর্থায়নে করার বিষয়ে সকলে মত প্রকাশ করেন।

৩.৪। জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডের প্রতিনিধি প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের ফিজিবিলিটি স্টাডি সম্পর্কে জানান, মূল প্রকল্প প্রস্তাবে ঢাকা ও বেনাপোল কাস্টমস্ হাউজের জন্য একটি স্টাডি করার নিমিত্ত প্রকল্প ঋণের সাধ্যমে ১২.৯০ কোটি টাকা প্রস্তাব করা হয়েছিল। কিন্তু, ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটি কর্তৃক উক্ত প্রস্তাব ও ব্যয় বাদ দেয়ার পক্ষে সুপারিশ করা হয়। তিনি আরও বলেন প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের আওতায় ফিজিবিলিটি স্টাডি করা হলে পরবর্তীতে প্রকল্প গ্রহণে সহায়ক হবে এবং সময় সাশ্রয় হবে। সভায় প্রকল্পের ঋণের অর্থে ফিজিবিলিটি স্টাডি না করে জিওবি অর্থের সংস্থান রাখা এবং এ খাতে সর্বোচ্চ ৩.০০ কোটি টাকা প্রস্তাব করার বিষয়ে একমত প্রকাশ করা হয়।

৩.৫। সভায় প্রকল্পের অঙ্গভিত্তিক ব্যয় বিভাজনের উপর বিস্তারিত আলোচনা হয়। আলোচনায় বলা হয় প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের উপর ১৮/০৫/২০২২ তারিখে পরিকল্পনা কমিশনে পিইসি সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। অর্থ বিভাগের অতিরিক্ত সচিবকে আহবায়ক করে ৭ সদস্য বিশিষ্ট একটি ব্যয় যুক্তযুক্তকরণ কমিটি গঠন করা হয়। উক্ত কমিটি ৩০/০৬/২০২২ তারিখে প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ করত: ৩০/০৬/২০২২ তারিখে প্রতিবেদন প্রেরণ করেন। কমিটি প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয় ৮৯.৮৪ কোটি টাকা (জিওবি: ২.৩৪ কোটি টাকা এবং প্রকল্প ঋণ ৭৯.৫০ কোটি) টাকা হ্রাস করার সুপারিশ করে। সুপারিশকৃত অঙ্গভিত্তিক ব্যয় যথাযথ প্রতিফলনপূর্বক প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয় নির্ধারণের বিষয়ে একমত প্রকাশ করা হয়।

৩.৬। সভায় প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের জনবল ও গাড়ি ক্রয় নিয়ে আলোচনাকালে অর্থ বিভাগের জনবল সংক্রান্ত কমিটি সুপারিশের আলোকে জনবলের সংখ্যা ও ব্যয় নির্ধারণ করা এবং অর্থ বিভাগের ১৩/১২/২০২২ তারিখের পরিপত্রের আলোকে প্রকল্পের আওতায় কোনো গাড়ি ক্রয় না করার বিষয়ে মত প্রকাশ করা হয়।

৩.৭। নির্মাণ কাজের ব্যয় প্রাক্কলন নিয়ে আলোচনাকালে বলা হয় যে, কোন রেট সিডিউল অনুসারে ব্যয় প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছে তা ডিপিপিতে উল্লেখ থাকা প্রয়োজন। নির্মাণ কাজের ক্ষেত্রে চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশনের মাস্টার প্লান যথাযথভাবে অনুসরণ করা প্রয়োজন। তাছাড়া বহুতল ভবনের নির্মাণের ক্ষেত্রে পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরের ছাড়পত্র গ্রহণপূর্বক ডিপিপিতে সংযোজন করা যেতে পারে।

৩.৮। সভায় প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়নকাল জানুয়ারি ২০২৩ হতে ডিসেম্বর ২০২৬ পর্যন্ত নির্ধারণ, পূর্ণকালীন প্রকল্প পরিচালক নিয়োগ, বৈদেশিক ভ্রমণ বাদসহ স্থানীয় প্রশিক্ষণ যৌক্তিকভাবে নির্ধারণ, যৌক্তিকভাবে পরামর্শক এর সংখ্যা ও ব্যয় নির্ধারণ, অর্থ বিভাগের সুপারিশের আলোকে ভাড়ায় ৪টি গাড়ি সংগ্রহ, থোক বরাদ্দ পরিহার, বাজার দর যাচাই কমিটি গঠনপূর্বক অফিস সরঞ্জামাদি ও আসবাবপত্রের মূল্য নির্ধারণ, ক্রয় পদ্ধতি যথাযথভাবে প্রণয়ন ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে একমত প্রকাশ করা হয়।

৩.৯। অর্থ বিভাগের প্রতিনিধি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প সংক্রান্ত পরিপত্র যথাযথভাবে অনুসরণপূর্বক ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠনের বিষয়ে পরামর্শ প্রদান করেন।

৩.১০। আইএমইডির প্রতিনিধি বলেন ক্রয় পরিকল্পনায় শুধুমাত্র একটি পদ্ধতি অনুসরণপূর্বক ক্রয় পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন করা যেতে পারে। এছাড়া প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের একটি Exit Plan ডিপিপিতে সংযোজন করা যেতে পারে।

৪.০। সিদ্ধান্তঃ বিস্তারিত আলোচনা শেষে নিম্নবর্ণিত শর্তে প্রকল্পটি অনুমোদনের সুপারিশ গৃহীত হয়ঃ

৪.১। প্রকল্পটি গ্রহণের প্রয়োজনীয়তা ও যৌক্তিকতা সুস্পষ্টভাবে ডিপিপিতে সংযোজন করতে হবে।

৪.২। প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়নকাল জানুয়ারি ২০২৩ হতে ডিসেম্বর ২০২৬ পর্যন্ত নির্ধারণ করতে হবে এবং সে আলোকে ক্রয় পরিকল্পনা ও কর্মপরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন করে ডিপিপিতে সংযোজন করতে হবে।

৪.৩। প্রকল্পের অধীনে ফিজিবিলিটি স্টাডি করা হলে তা জিওবি খাতে সংস্থান রাখা যেতে পারে।

৪.৪। ব্যয় যুক্তিযুক্তকরণ কমিটির সুপারিশের আলোকে প্রকল্পের ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করতে হবে।

৪.৫। অর্থ বিভাগের জনবল কমিটির সুপারিশের আলোকে জনবলের সংখ্যা ও ব্যয় নির্ধারণ করতে হবে এবং কোন গাড়ি ক্রয় করার প্রস্তাব করা যাবে না। পরিবহণ সেবা হিসেবে সুপারিশকৃত ৪টি গাড়ি ভাড়ায় সংগ্রহ করা যেতে পারে।

৪.৬। কোন রেট সিডিউল অনুসারে নির্মাণ কাজের ব্যয় প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছে তা ডিপিপিতে উল্লেখ করতে হবে এবং চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশনের মাস্টার প্ল্যান অনুসরণপূর্বক পরিবেশের ছাড়পত্র গ্রহণপূর্বক নির্মাণ কাজ করতে হবে।

৪.৭। পূর্ণকালীন প্রকল্প পরিচালক নিয়োগ দিতে হবে এবং পরামর্শকের সংখ্যা ও ব্যয় যৌক্তিকভাবে নির্ধারণ করতে হবে।

৪.৮। অর্থ বিভাগের পরিপত্র অনুসারে বৈদেশিক ভ্রমণ পরিহার করতে হবে। এছাড়া স্থানীয় প্রশিক্ষণ যৌক্তিকভাবে নির্ধারণ করতে হবে।

৪.৯। বাজারদর যাচাই কমিটির সুপারিশের আলোকে অফিস সরঞ্জামাদি ও আসবাবপত্রের সংখ্যা ও ব্যয় নির্ধারণ করা যেতে পারে।

৪.১০। উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের জন্য অর্থ বিভাগ কর্তৃক জারিকৃত পরিপত্রের নির্দেশনা অনুযায়ী ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করতে হবে।

৪.১১। অঙ্গ/উপঅঙ্গসমূহের বরাদ্দ থোক হিসেবে উল্লেখ করা যাবে না।

৪.১২। ক্রয় পরিকল্পনা ও কর্ম পরিকল্পনা যথাযথভাবে প্রণয়নপূর্বক ডিপিপিতে সংযোজন এবং একাধিক ক্রয় পদ্ধতি উল্লেখ না করে একটি মাত্র ক্রয় পদ্ধতি উল্লেখ করতে হবে।

৪.১৩। প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পের সময়ভিত্তিক কর্ম পরিকল্পনা ও বাস্তবভিত্তিক পূর্ণাঙ্গ Exit Plan ডিপিপিতে সংযোজন করতে হবে।

৪.১৪। উপরোক্ত সিদ্ধান্তের আলোকে ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করতে হবে।

৫.০। আলোচনা শেষে সভাপতি উপস্থিত সকলকে ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে সভার সমাপ্তি ঘোষণা করেন।

20/12/2022

(মোসাম্মৎ নাসিমা বেগম)
সদস্য
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
ও
সভাপতি, প্রকল্প মূল্যায়ন কমিটি।

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Annex- XXIV

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়
পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ
একনেক-২ শাখা

স্মারক নং: ২০.০০.০০০০.৪১২.০৬.০৩৯.২৩.১৪

তারিখ: ০৯ চৈত্র ১৪২৯ / ২৩ মার্চ ২০২৩

বিষয়: জাতীয় অর্থনৈতিক পরিষদের নির্বাহী কমিটি (একনেক) সভার অনুমোদিত কার্যবিবরণী প্রেরণ।

২৭ ফাল্গুন ১৪২৯/১২ মার্চ ২০২৩ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত জাতীয় অর্থনৈতিক পরিষদের নির্বাহী কমিটি (একনেক) সভার অনুমোদিত কার্যবিবরণী সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে এতদ্‌সঙ্গে প্রেরণ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি: বর্ণনামতে।

২৬/৩/২০২৩
মোহাম্মদ নাজমুল হাসান খান
সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রধান
ফোন: ৪৮১১৪০১২

বিতরণ (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ক্রমানুসারে নয়):

১. মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
২. প্রধানমন্ত্রীর মুখ্য সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
৩. মুখ্য সমন্বয়ক (এসডিজি), প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
৪. সিনিয়র সচিব, অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৫. সিনিয়র সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৬. সিনিয়র সচিব, কারিগরি ও মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষা বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৭. সদস্য, আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৮. সচিব, বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৯. সচিব, স্বাস্থ্য সেবা বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
১০. সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
১১. সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
১২. সদস্য, কার্যক্রম বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
১৩. সচিব, শ্রম ও কর্মসংস্থান মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
১৪. সচিব, পরিসংখ্যান ও তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ, পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা।
১৫. সচিব, মাধ্যমিক ও উচ্চ শিক্ষা বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
১৬. সদস্য, সাধারণ অর্থনীতি বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
১৭. সচিব, রেলপথ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
১৮. সদস্য, কৃষি, পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
১৯. সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
২০. সদস্য, ভৌত অবকাঠামো বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
২১. সদস্য, শিল্প ও শক্তি বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
২২. সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
২৩. সচিব, পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
২৪. সচিব, বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
২৫. মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীর [illegible]

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২৬. মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব-১, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
২৭. মহাপরিচালক-২, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
২৮. প্রধান, ভৌত অবকাঠামো বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
২৯. প্রধান, কৃষি, পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৩০. প্রধান, আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৩১. প্রধান, সাধারণ অর্থনীতি বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৩২. প্রধান, শিল্প ও শক্তি বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৩৩. অতিরিক্ত সচিব (মন্ত্রিসভা ও রিপোর্ট), মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৩৪. যুগ্মপ্রধান, এনইসি-একনেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৩৫. যুগ্মসচিব (একনেক), এনইসি-একনেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৩৬. পরিচালক-৬, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
৩৭. উপসচিব (এনইসি ও সমন্বয়), এনইসি-একনেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৩৮. মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীর অ্যাসাইনমেন্ট অফিসার, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
৩৯. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৪০. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, সড়ক পরিবহন ও সেতু মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৪১. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৪২. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, তথ্য ও সম্প্রচার মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৪৩. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৪৪. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, শিক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৪৫. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৪৬. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, শিল্প মন্ত্রণালয়, শিল্প ভবন, মতিঝিল, বা/এ, ঢাকা।
৪৭. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়,বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৪৮. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৪৯. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, মৎস্য ও প্রাণিসম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৫০. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, পরিবেশ, বন ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৫১. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৫২. মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, রেলপথ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৫৩. মাননীয় প্রতিমন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৫৪. মাননীয় প্রতিমন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, বিদ্যুৎ, জ্বালানি ও খনিজ সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৫৫. মাননীয় প্রতিমন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, শ্রম ও কর্মসংস্থান মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৫৬. মাননীয় প্রতিমন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
৫৭. সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রধান (একনেক-১),এনইসি-একনেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগ,পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ,শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৫৮. সহকারী সচিব, সমন্বয়-২, এনইসি-একনেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৫৯. প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা, এনইসি-একনেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শেরেবাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
(কার্যবিবরণী বাঁধাই ও মুদ্রণের জন্য ২ কপি)।

Kanai Lal Shil
Senior Assistant Secretary
Human Resources Division
Ministry of Finance
Government of Bangladesh

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়
পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ
শের-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা

১২ মার্চ ২০২৩ (২৭ ফাল্গুন ১৪২৯) রবিবার অনুষ্ঠিত জাতীয় অর্থনৈতিক পরিষদের নির্বাহী কমিটির (একনেক) সভার কার্যবিবরণী

সভাপতি	:	শেখ হাসিনা মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী ও চেয়ারপারসন, একনেক
স্থান	:	এনইসি সম্মেলন কক্ষ
তারিখ ও সময়	:	১২ মার্চ ২০২৩; সকাল ১১.০০ ঘটিকা

সভায় উপস্থিতি:

সভায় একনেক-এর সদস্যগণের মধ্যে উপস্থিত ছিলেন জনাব মোঃ আব্দুর রাজ্জাক, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়; জনাব মোঃ তাজুল ইসলাম, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী, স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়; ডা. দীপু মনি, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী, শিক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়; জনাব নূরুল মজিদ মাহমুদ হুমায়ূন, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী, শিল্প মন্ত্রণালয়; জনাব জাহিদ মালেক, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী, স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়; জনাব শ ম রেজাউল করিম, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী, মৎস্য ও প্রাণিসম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়; জনাব মোঃ শাহাব উদ্দিন, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী, পরিবেশ, বন ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন মন্ত্রণালয়; জনাব সাইফুজ্জামান চৌধুরী, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয় এবং ড. শামসুল আলম, মাননীয় প্রতিমন্ত্রী, পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়। সভায় অনুমোদনের জন্য উপস্থাপিত প্রকল্প সংশ্লিষ্ট হিসেবে জনাব নসরুল হামিদ, মাননীয় প্রতিমন্ত্রী, বিদ্যুৎ, জ্বালানী ও খনিজ সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়; জনাব বেগম মন্নুজান সুফিয়ান, মাননীয় প্রতিমন্ত্রী, শ্রম ও কর্মসংস্থান মন্ত্রণালয় এবং জনাব জাহিদ ফারুক, মাননীয় প্রতিমন্ত্রী, পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয় উপস্থিত ছিলেন। জাতীয় অর্থনৈতিক পরিষদের নির্বাহী কমিটিকে সহায়তা প্রদানকারী কর্মকর্তা হিসেবে মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব; প্রধানমন্ত্রীর মুখ্য সচিব; মুখ্য সমন্বয়ক (এসডিজি), প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়; সিনিয়র সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ; সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ; সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ; পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের সদস্যগণ; সচিব, পরিসংখ্যান ও তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ; সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয় এবং সচিব, বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ (আইএমইডি) সভায় উপস্থিত ছিলেন। সভায় উপস্থাপিত প্রকল্প সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগের সিনিয়র সচিব/সচিবগণ উপস্থিত ছিলেন। প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয় এবং পরিকল্পনা বিভাগের সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মকর্তাগণ সভায় সাচিবিক সহায়তা প্রদান করেন।

২.১ সভার প্রারম্ভে মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী উপস্থিত সকলকে স্বাগত জানান। মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীর অনুমতিক্রমে মাননীয় প্রতিমন্ত্রী, পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয় উপস্থিত সকলকে শুভেচ্ছা জানিয়ে সভার কার্যক্রম শুরু করেন। তিনি ৭৫ এর ১৫ই আগস্ট নির্মম হত্যাযজ্ঞের শিকার সর্বকালের সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ বাঙালি ও বাঙালি জাতির অবিসংবাদিত নেতা জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান, বঙ্গমাতা শেখ ফজিলাতুন্নেছা মুজিবসহ সকল শহিদদের, জাতীয় চার নেতা, ভাষা আন্দোলন এবং মহান মুক্তিযুদ্ধে যারা জীবন উৎসর্গ করেছেন তাদের শ্রদ্ধাভরে স্মরণ করেন।

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২.২ মাননীয় প্রতিমন্ত্রী, পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয় স্বল্পোন্নত দেশগুলোর বিষয়ে ৫ম জাতিসংঘ সম্মেলন উপলক্ষে ফলপ্রসূ কাতার সফরের জন্য মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীকে অভিনন্দন জানান এবং এ সফরে বন্ধুপ্রতিম কাতারের সঙ্গে বাংলাদেশের পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক বৃদ্ধি পাবে বলে আশাবাদ ব্যক্ত করেন। তিনি বলেন, সাম্প্রতিক সময়ে মূল্যস্ফীতি বেড়ে গেলেও যথোপযুক্ত ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের ফলে গত সেপ্টেম্বর থেকে জানুয়ারি পর্যন্ত ক্রমান্বয়ে মূল্যস্ফীতি কমেছে।

২.৩ সরকারের প্রণোদনামূলক বিভিন্ন পদক্ষেপ ও সময়োপযোগী নীতি-কৌশলের ফলে রেমিটেন্সের প্রবাহ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে; বিলাস পণ্যের রাস টেনে ধরায় আমদানি ব্যয় কমেছে এবং রপ্তানি আয় বেড়েছে যা বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্ভ বৃদ্ধিতে সহায়তা করছে। আমদানি ব্যয় নিয়ন্ত্রণের ফলে চলতি একাউন্টে ঘাটতি কমে আসছে। তিনি আরো বলেন, মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীর গভীর দেশপ্রেম ও পরিকল্পিত নেতৃত্বে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি আজ শক্ত ভিত্তির ওপর দাঁড়িয়ে গেছে।

২.৪ মাননীয় প্রতিমন্ত্রী, পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয় বলেন, 'একনেক' সভাটি ২০২২-২৩ অর্থবছরের ৯ম সভা এবং বর্তমান সরকারের সময়ে ৮৭তম সভা। অতঃপর তিনি জনাব সত্যজিত কর্মকার, সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগকে সভার কার্যক্রম পরিচালনার জন্য অনুরোধ করেন।

৩.১ সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ বলেন, একনেক সভায় নিম্নবর্ণিত ৮টি প্রকল্প অনুমোদনের জন্য এবং ৪টি প্রকল্প মেয়াদ বৃদ্ধির জন্য উপস্থাপন করা হবে:

(ক) অনুমোদনের জন্য

ক্রমিক	পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের বিভাগ/প্রকল্পের নাম	উদ্যোগী মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ
শিল্প ও শক্তি বিভাগ		
১	দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিমাঞ্চলীয় ট্রান্সমিশন গ্রীড সম্প্রসারণ (১ম সংশোধন)	বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগ
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ		
২	Promoting Gender Responsive Enterprise Development and TVET Systems (ProGRESS)	কারিগরি ও মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষা বিভাগ
৩	কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন	অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
ভৌত অবকাঠামো বিভাগ		
৪	আরবান রেজিলিয়েন্স প্রজেক্ট (ইউআরপি): প্রজেক্ট কো অর্ডিনেশন এন্ড মনিটরিং ইউনিট (পিসিএমইউ) (৩য় সংশোধিত)	পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ
৫	দক্ষিণ চট্টগ্রাম আঞ্চলিক উন্নয়ন (এসসিআরডি)	স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ
কৃষি, পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ		
৬	ময়মনসিংহ জেলার গ্রামীণ অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন	স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ
৭	Resilient Infrastructure for Adaptation and Vulnerability Reduction Project (RIVER)	স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ
৮	মেঘনা-খনাগোদা মেঘ প্রকল্পের পুনর্বাসন ও নদী তীর সংরক্ষণ	পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়

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(খ) মেয়াদ বৃদ্ধির জন্য

শিল্প ও শক্তি বিভাগ		
১	জাতীয় পেশাগত স্বাস্থ্য ও নিরাপত্তা বিষয়ক গবেষণা ও প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট স্থাপন (১ম সংশোধিত) [২য় বার মেয়াদ বৃদ্ধি]	শ্রম ও কর্মসংস্থান মন্ত্রণালয়
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ		
২	বাংলাদেশ প্রকৌশল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে শিপ মডেল টেস্টিং সেন্টার স্থাপন (টোয়িং ট্যাংক) (১ম সংশোধিত) [৪র্থ বার মেয়াদ বৃদ্ধি]	মাধ্যমিক ও উচ্চ শিক্ষা বিভাগ
৩	গোপালগঞ্জে এসেনসিয়াল ড্রাগস কোম্পানী লিমিটেড এর তৃতীয় শাখা কারখানা স্থাপন (২য় সংশোধিত) [৫ম বার মেয়াদ বৃদ্ধি]	স্বাস্থ্য সেবা বিভাগ
ভৌত অবকাঠামো বিভাগ		
৪	খুলনা হতে মোংলা পোর্ট পর্যন্ত রেলপথ নির্মাণ (২য় সংশোধিত) [৫ম বার মেয়াদ বৃদ্ধি]	রেলপথ মন্ত্রণালয়

৩.২ অতঃপর পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগের সদস্যগণ সভার আলোচ্য বিষয় অনুযায়ী নিজ নিজ বিভাগের আওতাধীন প্রকল্প প্রস্তাবসমূহ উপস্থাপন করেন।

৪. আলোচ্য বিষয় ১ : দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিমাঞ্চলীয় ট্রান্সমিশন গ্রিড সম্প্রসারণ (১ম সংশোধন)

৪.১ উপস্থাপনা ও আলোচনা

৪.১.১ পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের শিল্প ও শক্তি বিভাগের সদস্য জনাব আবদুল বাকী বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগের আওতায় পাওয়ার গ্রিড কোম্পানি অব বাংলাদেশ (পিজিসিবি) লিমিটেড কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন প্রকল্পটির উদ্দেশ্য, প্রধান কার্যক্রম, প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়, প্রকল্পের মেয়াদ, প্রকল্প গ্রহণের পটভূমি/যৌক্তিকতা, বাস্তবায়ন অগ্রগতি, সংশোধনের কারণ ইত্যাদি উপস্থাপন করেন। তিনি বলেন, দেশের দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিমাঞ্চল ও উত্তর অঞ্চলের মানুষের ক্রমবর্ধমান আবাসিক ও বাণিজ্যিক বিদ্যুৎ চাহিদা পূরণ করা, বরিশাল অঞ্চলে নির্মিতব্য অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চল এবং বাংলাদেশের বৃহত্তম কৃষি উৎপাদন এলাকা হিসেবে পরিচিত রাজশাহী এলাকার কৃষি কাজের সুবিধার্থে নির্ভরযোগ্য ও নিরবচ্ছিন্ন বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ নিশ্চিত করার উদ্দেশ্যে প্রকল্পটি গ্রহণ করা হয়। প্রকল্পের আওতায় বিদ্যুৎ সঞ্চালন লাইন নির্মাণ; রিকন্ডাক্টরিং; নতুন গ্রিড উপকেন্দ্র নির্মাণ/বিদ্যমান উপকেন্দ্রের ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধিকরণ এবং বিদ্যমান গ্রিড উপকেন্দ্রে নতুন বে-সম্প্রসারণ ইত্যাদি কাজ করা হবে।

৪.১.২ সদস্য, শিল্প ও শক্তি বিভাগ বলেন, মূল প্রকল্পটি ৩২৭৩.৮৭৬৮ কোটি (জিওবি ৬৮৩.৫০৫৯ কোটি, এডিবি'র ঋণ ২২৭৫.৫৩৬১ কোটি এবং পিজিসিবি'র নিজস্ব তহবিল ৩১৪.৮৩৪৮ কোটি) টাকা প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ে পাঁচ বছর (জুলাই ২০১৮ হতে জুন ২০২৩) মেয়াদে বাস্তবায়নের জন্য ২১ জুন ২০২৮ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত একনেক সভায় অনুমোদিত হয়। এডিবি'র উদ্বৃত্ত তহবিল হতে প্রাপ্য অতিরিক্ত অর্থে ১টি সাবস্টেশন, ৪১ কিলোমিটার সঞ্চালন লাইন ও ৩২৩.৫০ কিলোমিটার রিকন্ডাক্টিং লাইন নির্মাণ; প্রকল্প এলাকা সম্প্রসারণ; বিভিন্ন অঙ্গের ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি ইত্যাদি কারণে প্রকল্পটি সংশোধনের প্রয়োজন দেখা দেয়। এছাড়া, প্রকল্পের আর্থিক ও

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বাস্তব অগ্রগতি বিবেচনায় প্রকল্পের মেয়াদ বৃদ্ধি করা প্রয়োজন। এ পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে প্রকল্পের মেয়াদ ১ বছর ৬ মাস বাড়িয়ে ডিসেম্বর ২০২৪ পর্যন্ত নির্ধারণ করে প্রকল্পটি সংশোধনের প্রস্তাব করা হয়।

৪.১.৩ সংশোধিত প্রস্তাবের ওপর ১৫ জুন ২০২২ তারিখে পরিকল্পনা কমিশনে পিইসি সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হয় এবং উক্ত সভায় প্রকল্পটি অনুমোদনের সুপারিশ করা হয়। পিইসি সভায় গৃহীত সিদ্ধান্তের আলোকে আরডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করা হয়। পুনর্গঠিত আরডিপিপি'র ওপর পরিকল্পনা কমিশনে ১০ অক্টোবর ২০২২ তারিখে একটি পর্যালোচনা সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হয় এবং উক্ত সভার সুপারিশ অনুযায়ী পুনরায় আরডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করা হয়েছে। সর্বশেষ পুনর্গঠিত আরডিপিপি অনুযায়ী প্রস্তাবিত সংশোধিত প্রকল্পটির প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয় দাঁড়িয়েছে ৪৩২২.৩৪৭৩ কোটি (জিওবি ১০২৭.০২৬৮ কোটি, এডিবি'র ঋণ ২৮২৪.০১৬৫ কোটি এবং পিজিসিবি'র নিজস্ব তহবিল ৪৭১.৩০৪০ কোটি) টাকা, যা অনুমোদিত প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয় অপেক্ষা ১০৪৮.৪৭০৫ কোটি টাকা অর্থাৎ ৩২.০৩% বেশি। তিনি বলেন, সেপ্টেম্বর ২০২২ পর্যন্ত ক্রমপুঞ্জিত ব্যয় ১৫৬৮.৪৪৭২ কোটি টাকা, যা অনুমোদিত প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ের প্রায় ৪৮% এবং একই সময়ে প্রকল্পের বাস্তব অগ্রগতি ৭৭.৫%। ২০২২-২৩ অর্থবছরের এডিপিতে প্রকল্পটির অনুকূলে মোট ৫৮৫.০০ কোটি (জিওবি ১৮৫.০০ কোটি টাকা এবং প্রকল্প সাহায্য ৪০০.০০ কোটি) টাকা বরাদ্দ রয়েছে।

৪.১.৪ সচিব, বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগ বলেন, প্রকল্পটি বাস্তবায়িত হলে ভারত থেকে আমদানিকৃত বিদ্যুৎ দেশের উত্তর অঞ্চল হয়ে জাতীয় গ্রিডে যুক্ত করা সম্ভব হবে। পায়রা তাপবিদ্যুৎ কেন্দ্রসহ দক্ষিণাঞ্চলে নির্মিত বিদ্যুৎ কেন্দ্রসমূহের পাওয়ার ইভাকুয়েশনের জন্য এই প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন সঞ্চালন লাইনসমূহ ব্যবহার করা যাবে। এছাড়া দেশের দক্ষিণ ও পশ্চিম অঞ্চলের বিদ্যুৎ সঞ্চালন ব্যবস্থার সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি পাবে এবং উক্ত এলাকার ক্রমবর্ধমান বিদ্যুৎ চাহিদা পূরণে নির্ভরযোগ্য ও মানসম্মত বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ করা সম্ভব হবে।

৪.১.৫ সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ বলেন, আলোচ্য প্রকল্পে অর্থায়নের বিষয়ে এডিবি'র সাথে সম্পাদিত ঋণ চুক্তি অনুযায়ী ডিসেম্বর ২০২৪ পর্যন্ত এডিবি'র ঋণ প্রবাহ অব্যাহত থাকবে। কাজেই এডিবি কর্তৃক প্রদেয় ঋণ ব্যবহার করতে হলে ম্যাচিং ফান্ড হিসেবে জিওবি কর্তৃক প্রদেয় অর্থও যথাসময়ে প্রাপ্তির বিষয়টি নিশ্চিত করা প্রয়োজন।

৪.১.৬ মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব বলেন, মাত্র দেড় বছর মেয়াদ বৃদ্ধিসহ প্রকল্পটি সংশোধনের প্রস্তাব করা হয়েছে। প্রকল্পের আর্থিক ও ভৌত অগ্রগতি বিবেচনায় বাস্তবতার নিরিখে ডিসেম্বর ২০২৪ এর মধ্যে প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়ন সম্ভব হবে কি না তা নিশ্চিত হওয়া প্রয়োজন। এ প্রসংগে সচিব, বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগ বলেন, প্রকল্পের আর্থিক ও বাস্তব অগ্রগতি পর্যালোচনান্তে ডিসেম্বর ২০২৪ এর মধ্যে প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়ন সম্পন্ন করার জন্য কর্মপরিকল্পনা তৈরি করে প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা হবে। তিনি আরো বলেন, এডিবি'র সাথে সম্পাদিত ঋণ চুক্তি অনুযায়ী নির্ধারিত সময়ের মধ্যেই প্রকল্পটির বাস্তবায়ন সম্পন্ন করা হবে।

৪.১.৭ মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী বলেন, প্রকল্পটি বাস্তবায়িত হলে দেশের দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম ও উত্তরাঞ্চলীয় এলাকার বিদ্যুৎ সঞ্চালন ব্যবস্থার সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি পাবে এবং উক্ত এলাকার ক্রমবর্ধমান বিদ্যুৎ চাহিদা পূরণসহ নির্ভরযোগ্য বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ করা সম্ভব হবে। তিনি নির্ধারিত সময়ের মধ্যে প্রকল্পটির বাস্তবায়ন সম্পন্ন করার জন্য নির্দেশ প্রদান করেন।

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৪.২ সিদ্ধান্ত

বিস্তারিত আলোচনান্তে নিম্নোক্ত সিদ্ধান্ত গৃহীত হয়:

৪.২(১) "দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিমাঞ্চলীয় ট্রান্সমিশন গ্রিড সম্প্রসারণ (১ম সংশোধন)" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পটি মোট ৪৩২২.৩৪৭৩ কোটি (চার হাজার তিনশত বাইশ কোটি চৌত্রিশ লক্ষ তেহাত্তর হাজার) [জিওবি ১০২৭.০২৬৮ কোটি, এডিবি'র ঋণ ২৮২৪.০১৬৫ কোটি এবং পিজিসিবি'র নিজস্ব তহবিল ৪৭১.৩০৪০ কোটি] টাকা প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ে জুলাই ২০১৮ হতে ডিসেম্বর ২০২৪ মেয়াদে বাস্তবায়নের জন্য অনুমোদন করা হল।

৪.২(২) নির্ধারিত সময়ের মধ্যে প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়ন সম্পন্ন করতে হবে।

৫. আলোচ্য বিষয় ২ : Promoting Gender Responsive Enterprise Development and TVET Systems (ProGRESS)

৫.১ উপস্থাপনা ও আলোচনা

৫.১.১ পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগের সদস্য (সিনিয়র সচিব) মোসাম্মৎ নাসিমা বেগম কারিগরি ও মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষা বিভাগের আওতায় কারিগরি শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক সম্পূর্ণ বৈদেশিক অর্থায়নে (Global Affairs Canada-GAC'র অনুদান) বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রকল্পটির উদ্দেশ্য, প্রধান কার্যক্রম, প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়, প্রকল্পের মেয়াদ, প্রকল্প গ্রহণের পটভূমি/যৌক্তিকতা ইত্যাদি উপস্থাপন করেন।

৫.১.২ তিনি বলেন, বাংলাদেশের নারী শ্রমশক্তির অর্থনৈতিক ক্ষমতায়ন প্রক্রিয়াকে শক্তিশালী করার মাধ্যমে নারীদের অর্থনৈতিক সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি ও জাতীয় অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধিতে তাদের সর্বোচ্চ অবদান নিশ্চিত করা এবং নারীদের দক্ষতা উন্নয়নের দ্বারা বিভিন্ন পেশার শোভন কাজে বাংলাদেশে নারীর কর্মসংস্থানের সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি করার উদ্দেশ্যে প্রকল্পটি গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে। প্রকল্পের আওতায় গবেষণা, ওয়ার্কশপ/সেমিনার, প্রশিক্ষণ (স্থানীয় ও বৈদেশিক), সাধারণ থোক বরাদ্দ (কারিগরি প্রশিক্ষণ প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহকে কারিগরি সহায়তা), ২০টি প্রকল্প অনুদান (এন্টারপ্রাইজ ও ভ্যালু চেইন সংস্থাকে কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রদান), ২৫০টি প্রকল্প অনুদান (নারী উদ্যোক্তাদের ব্যবসা শুরু এবং সম্প্রসারণের জন্য আর্থিক ও কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রদান), পণ্য ও সেবা বাবদ সহায়তা (কারিগরি সেবা সহায়তা) ইত্যাদি কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন করা হবে। এ সকল কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় পরামর্শক সেবা, অফিস ভাড়া ও যন্ত্রপাতি ক্রয় করা হবে। তিনি বলেন, ১২ অক্টোবর ২০২২ তারিখে পরিকল্পনা কমিশনে অনুষ্ঠিত এসপিইসি সভায় প্রকল্পটি অনুমোদনের সুপারিশ করা হয়। এসপিইসি সভায় গৃহীত সিদ্ধান্তের আলোকে টিএপিপি পুনর্গঠন করা হয়েছে। পুনর্গঠিত টিএপিপি অনুযায়ী অক্টোবর ২০২২ হতে সেপ্টেম্বর ২০২৭ মেয়াদে বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রকল্পটির প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয় ১২৮.৬১ কোটি টাকা, যার সমুদয় অংশই Global Affairs Canada-GAC'র অনুদান।

৫.১.৩ মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী বলেন, প্রকল্পটি নারী, যুবক ও অন্যান্য সুবিধাবঞ্চিত জনগোষ্ঠীর অর্থনৈতিক সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির লক্ষ্যে কারিগরি প্রশিক্ষণ প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহকে সহায়তা প্রদান করবে। নারী উদ্যোক্তাদের ব্যবসা শুরুর জন্য আর্থিক সহায়তা প্রদান করবে এবং এর মাধ্যমে শিল্পোদ্যোগও বৃদ্ধি পাবে। এছাড়া, প্রকল্পটি

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এন্টারপ্রাইজ ও ভ্যালু চেইন সংস্থাকে সহায়তা করবে এবং এর ফলে বাংলাদেশের আর্থ-সামাজিক উন্নয়নে ভূমিকা রাখবে।

৫.২ সিদ্ধান্ত

বিস্তারিত আলোচনান্তে নিম্নোক্ত সিদ্ধান্ত গৃহীত হয়:

৫.২(১) "Promoting Gender Responsive Enterprise Development and TVET Systems (ProGRESS)" শীর্ষক কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রকল্পটি সম্পূর্ণ বৈদেশিক অর্থায়নে (Global Affairs Canada-GAC'র অনুদান) মোট ১২৮.৬১ কোটি (একশত আটাশ কোটি একষট্টি লক্ষ) টাকা প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ে অক্টোবর ২০২২ হতে সেপ্টেম্বর ২০২৭ মেয়াদে বাস্তবায়নের জন্য অনুমোদন করা হল।

৬. আলোচ্য বিষয় ৩ : কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন

৬.১ উপস্থাপনা ও আলোচনা

৬.১.১ পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগের সদস্য (সিনিয়র সচিব) অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগের উদ্যোগে জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড (এনবিআর) কর্তৃক জিওবি এবং বিশ্বব্যাংকের (আইডিএ) যৌথ অর্থায়নে বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রকল্পটির উদ্দেশ্য, প্রধান কার্যক্রম, প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়, প্রকল্পের মেয়াদ, প্রকল্প গ্রহণের পটভূমি/যৌক্তিকতা ইত্যাদি উপস্থাপন করেন।

৬.১.২ তিনি বলেন, ঢাকা, চট্টগ্রাম ও বেনাপোল স্থল বন্দরসমূহের ব্যয়-সাশ্রয়ী, অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক, টেকসই এবং সহনশীল বাণিজ্যিক অবকাঠামোর উন্নয়ন; আন্তর্জাতিক মানদন্ড ও সর্বোত্তম ব্যবহারবিধি মোতাবেক আধুনিক শুল্ক পদ্ধতি গ্রহণ করার উদ্দেশ্যে প্রকল্পটি বাস্তবায়নের উদ্যোগ নেয়া হয়েছে। প্রকল্পের আওতায় চট্টগ্রামস্থ কাস্টমস হাউজ ভবন, কাস্টমস ও ভ্যাট প্রশিক্ষণ একাডেমি ভবন, কাস্টমস হাউজের আবাসিক ভবনাদি, কাস্টমস ও ভ্যাট প্রশিক্ষণ একাডেমির আবাসিক ভবনাদি নির্মাণ; প্রশিক্ষণ, পরামর্শ সেবা, ল্যাবরেটরি ইক্যুইপমেন্ট (ভ্যাট ও কাস্টমস) ক্রয় ও যানবাহন ভাড়া ইত্যাদি কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন করা হবে।

৬.১.৩ তিনি বলেন, ০৫ ডিসেম্বর ২০২২ তারিখে পরিকল্পনা কমিশনে অনুষ্ঠিত পিইসি সভায় প্রকল্পটি অনুমোদনের সুপারিশ করা হয়। পিইসি সভায় গৃহীত সিদ্ধান্তের আলোকে ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করা হয়েছে। পুনর্গঠিত ডিপিপি অনুযায়ী জানুয়ারি ২০২৩ হতে ডিসেম্বর ২০২৬ মেয়াদে বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত প্রকল্পটির প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয় ১৬৮৬.৪৬৬৮ কোটি টাকা, যার মধ্যে জিওবি ২১০.৯৮৯২ কোটি এবং আইডিএ'র ঋণ ১৪৭৫.৪৭৭৬ কোটি টাকা। তিনি বলেন, প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের প্রস্তাবিত মেয়াদের শুরুর সময় প্রায় তিন মাস অতিক্রান্ত হয়েছে। কাজেই বাস্তবতার নিরিখে প্রকল্পটির বাস্তবায়নকাল 'জানুয়ারি ২০২৩ হতে ডিসেম্বর ২০২৬' এর পরিবর্তে 'এপ্রিল ২০২৩ হতে মার্চ ২০২৭' নির্ধারণ করা যেতে পারে।

৬.১.৪ সিনিয়র সচিব, অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ বলেন, প্রকল্পটি বাস্তবায়িত হলে প্রকল্পের আওতায় চট্টগ্রাম কাস্টম হাউজ এবং কাস্টমস, এক্সাইজ ও ভ্যাট ট্রেনিং একাডেমি, চট্টগ্রাম-এর অবকাঠামোগত উন্নয়ন করা হবে। বাংলাদেশ, ভুটান, ভারত এবং নেপালের মধ্যে আঞ্চলিক ও দ্বিপক্ষীয় বাণিজ্য এগিয়ে নেওয়ার জন্য

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Bangladesh Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program-এর আওতায় চট্টগ্রাম কাস্টম হাউজের প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে এদেশগুলোর মধ্যে বাণিজ্যের পরিমাণ ক্রমান্বয়ে বৃদ্ধি পাবে। দেশের আমদানী-রপ্তানী বাণিজ্য বৃদ্ধির জন্য চট্টগ্রাম কাস্টম হাউজের বিদ্যমান সুযোগ-সুবিধা ও সেবার মান বৃদ্ধি করা হবে। সকল অংশীজন যেমন: ব্যবসায়ী, C&F agents, Freight Forwarders এবং Shipping Agents এর পাশাপাশি নারী ব্যবসায়ীদের প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করা হবে। প্রশিক্ষণ একাডেমিটির সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি করা হলে সকল কাস্টমস কর্মকর্তার দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধিতে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবদান রাখতে পারবে। সর্বোপরি চট্টগ্রাম কাস্টম হাউজের রাজস্ব আদায়ের লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জনে প্রকল্পটি সহায়ক ভূমিকা পালন করবে বিধায় এটি জাতীয় ও অর্থনৈতিকভাবে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

৬.১.৫ প্রকল্পের আওতায় প্রস্তাবিত অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন, প্রশিক্ষণ, যন্ত্রপাতি ক্রয়, গাড়ি ভাড়া ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে যৌক্তিকতা সম্পর্কে সভায় বিস্তারিত আলোচনা হয়। মাননীয় মন্ত্রী, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয় বলেন, ৪টি গাড়ি ভাড়া বাবদ যে অর্থের সংস্থান রাখা হয়েছে সেই একই অর্থে ৪টি গাড়ী ক্রয়, জ্বালানি ও ড্রাইভারের খরচসহ ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করা সমীচীন হবে।

৬.১.৬ মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী বলেন, তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার কাস্টম পরিষেবার কার্যকারিতা ও স্বচ্ছতা বৃদ্ধির ক্ষেত্রে আলোচ্য প্রকল্পটি একটি সময়োপযোগী উদ্যোগ। তিনি যথাসম্ভব দ্রুততার সাথে প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের কাজ আরম্ভ করার জন্য নির্দেশনা প্রদান করেন। আলোচ্য প্রকল্পের আওতায় গাড়ি ভাড়ায় ব্যবহারের পরিবর্তে গাড়ি ক্রয়ের সংস্থান রাখতে হবে। এছাড়া, বাস্তবতার নিরিখে প্রকল্পটির মেয়াদ 'এপ্রিল ২০২৩ হতে মার্চ ২০২৭' নির্ধারণের প্রস্তাবে একমত পোষণ করে তিনি বলেন, বাস্তবায়নকাল সংশোধন করে ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করতে হবে।

৬.২ সিদ্ধান্ত

বিস্তারিত আলোচনান্তে নিম্নোক্ত সিদ্ধান্ত গৃহীত হয়:

৬.২ (১) "কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পটি মোট ১৬৮৬.৪৬৬৮ কোটি (এক হাজার ছয়শত ছিয়াশি কোটি ছেচল্লিশ লক্ষ আটষট্টি হাজার) টাকা [জিওবি ২১০.৯৮৯২ কোটি এবং আইডিএ'র ঋণ ১৪৭৫.৪৭৭৬ কোটি] প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ে এপ্রিল ২০২৩ হতে মার্চ ২০২৭ মেয়াদে বাস্তবায়নের জন্য অনুমোদন করা হলো।

৬.২(২) প্রকল্পের আওতায় গাড়ি ভাড়ায় ব্যবহারের পরিবর্তে একই প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ে ৪(চার)টি গাড়ি ক্রয় ও জ্বালানি ব্যয়ের সংস্থান রাখতে হবে।

৬.২(৩) গাড়ি ভাড়ার পরিবর্তে গাড়ি ক্রয় ও জ্বালানির সংস্থান অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে এবং প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়নকাল সংশোধন করে ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করতে হবে।

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Internal Resources Division
Ministry of Finance
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

৭: আলোচ্য বিষয় ঃ : আরবান রেজিলিয়েন্স প্রজেক্ট (ইউআরপি): প্রজেক্ট কো অর্ডিনেশন এন্ড মনিটরিং ইউনিট (পিসিএমইউ) (৩য় সংশোধিত)

৭.১ উপস্থাপনা ও আলোচনা

৭.১.১ পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের ভৌত অবকাঠামো বিভাগের সদস্য ড. মোহাম্মদ এমদাদ উল্লাহ মিয়ান পরিকল্পনা বিভাগের আওতায় কার্যক্রম বিভাগ কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন প্রকল্পটির উদ্দেশ্য, প্রধান কার্যক্রম, প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়, প্রকল্পের মেয়াদ, প্রকল্প গ্রহণের পটভূমি/যৌক্তিকতা, বাস্তবায়ন অগ্রগতি, সংশোধনের কারণ ইত্যাদি উপস্থাপন করেন। তিনি বলেন, Urban Resilience Project (URP) শীর্ষক গুচ্ছ প্রকল্পের আওতায় নির্বাচিত শহর এলাকায় বৃহদাকারের দুর্যোগ/জরুরী অবস্থা মোকাবিলা ও আপদকালীন উদ্ধার কার্যক্রম সফল ও কার্যকরভাবে পরিচালনার লক্ষ্যে সরকারি সংস্থাসমূহের দক্ষতা ও সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি, ঢাকা ও সিলেট শহরে দুর্যোগ মোকাবিলায় বিভিন্ন সংস্থা কর্তৃক গৃহীত কার্যক্রম সুষ্ঠু ও কার্যকরভাবে বাস্তবায়নের লক্ষ্যে সার্বিক সমন্বয়, তদারকী, পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন কার্যক্রম সম্পাদনের উদ্দেশ্যে প্রকল্পটি গ্রহণ করা হয়। এ উদ্দেশ্যে আলোচ্য প্রকল্পের আওতায় পরামর্শক নিয়োগ, জনবল নিয়োগ, যানবাহন ও যন্ত্রপাতি ক্রয়, ওয়ার্কশপ/সেমিনার আয়োজন, স্থানীয় ও বৈদেশিক প্রশিক্ষণ ইত্যাদি কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন করা হবে।

৭.১.২ ভৌত অবকাঠামো বিভাগের সদস্য বলেন, মূল প্রকল্পটি জুলাই ২০১৫ হতে জুন ২০২০ মেয়াদে ৮০.০০ কোটি টাকা প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ে (জিওবি ৩.০০ কোটি এবং বিশ্বব্যাংকের ঋণ ৭৭.০০ কোটি) বাস্তবায়নের জন্য ২৫ জুন ২০১৬ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত একনেক সভায় অনুমোদিত হয়। পরবর্তীতে প্রকল্পের জনবল সরাসরি নিয়োগের পরিবর্তে আউটসোর্সিং এর মাধ্যমে নিয়োগ, প্রকিউরমেন্ট কনসালটেন্টের মেয়াদ বৃদ্ধিসহ কিছু অঙ্গে ব্যয় সমন্বয়ের কারণে প্রকল্পটি সংশোধনের প্রয়োজন দেখা দেয়। এ পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে প্রকল্পের ব্যয় ও মেয়াদ অপরিবর্তিত রেখে প্রকল্পটি সংশোধন করা হয় এবং সংশোধিত প্রকল্পটি ০৫ মার্চ ২০১৮ তারিখে মাননীয় পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রী কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত হয়। অতঃপর প্রকল্পের ব্যয় হ্রাস করে এবং মেয়াদ ১ বছর ১০ মাস বাড়িয়ে এপ্রিল ২০২২ পর্যন্ত নির্ধারণ করে প্রকল্পটি ২য় বার সংশোধন করা হয়। দ্বিতীয় সংশোধিত প্রকল্পটি মোট ৪৫.৩০ কোটি (জিওবি ৩.০০ কোটি এবং বিশ্বব্যাংকের ঋণ ৪২.৩০ কোটি) টাকা প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ে ২৬ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২০ তারিখে মাননীয় পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রী কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত হয়।

৭.১.৩ বর্তমানে প্রকল্পের PCMU কম্পোনেন্ট হতে ১.১০২৫ মিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার কমানো, পরামর্শক ও পরামর্শ সেবার চুক্তির মেয়াদ বৃদ্ধিসহ প্রকল্পের মেয়াদ বৃদ্ধির কারণে প্রকল্পটি সংশোধনের প্রয়োজন দেখা দেয়। এ পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে প্রকল্পের মেয়াদ আরো ১ বছর ৬ মাস বাড়িয়ে অক্টোবর ২০২৩ পর্যন্ত নির্ধারণ করে প্রকল্পটি তৃতীয় বারের মত সংশোধনের প্রস্তাব করা হয়। ৩য় সংশোধিত প্রস্তাবের ওপর ১১ সেপ্টেম্বর ২০২২ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত পিইসি সভায় প্রকল্পটি অনুমোদনের সুপারিশ করা হয়। পিইসি সভার সিদ্ধান্তের আলোকে আরডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করা হয়েছে। পুনর্গঠিত আরডিপিপি অনুযায়ী প্রস্তাবিত ৩য় সংশোধিত প্রকল্পটির মোট প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয় ৩২.৮৬৩৭ কোটি (জিওবি ২.৪১৫৮ কোটি এবং প্রকল্প সাহায্য ৩০.৪৪৭৯ কোটি) টাকা, যা অনুমোদিত প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয় অপেক্ষা ১২.৪৩৬৩ কোটি টাকা অর্থাৎ প্রায় ২৭.৫% কম। তিনি বলেন, এপ্রিল ২০২২ পর্যন্ত প্রকল্পটির ক্রমপুঞ্জিভূত ব্যয় ২৭.৩৪৮৩ কোটি (জিওবি ১৭২.৪১ লক্ষ ও বিশ্ব ব্যাংকের ঋণ ২৫৬৭.৩৪ লক্ষ) টাকা অর্থাৎ অনুমোদিত প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ের ৬০.৫% এবং বাস্তব অগ্রগতি ৬৩%। তিনি আরো বলেন, ২০২২-২০২৩ অর্থবছরের এডিপিতে মোট ৬.৪৭ কোটি টাকা ব্যয়সহ চলমান প্রকল্প হিসেবে অন্তর্ভুক্ত রয়েছে।

Kanai Lal Shil
Senior Assistant Secretary
Internal Resources Division
Ministry of Finance
Govt of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

2/14

২৮/০৩/২০২৩

২২৮
ডাইরী নং
তারিখ ২৮.০৩.২৩
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ
এনইসি-একনেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগ
একনেক শাখা-১
শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা
www.plandiv.gov.bd

সদস্য (আসাআবি) এর দপ্তর
ডাইরি নম্বর: ৭৪৮
তারিখ: ২৮/৩/২৩
অতি জরুরী/জরুরী
বিভাগ প্রধান
মূল্য প্রধান (স্বাস্থ্য/কাই/শিক্ষা/পরিসংখ্যান/জনসংখ্যা)
প্রকাশ্য সচিব/ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা

অতি জরুরি
বিশেষ বাহক মারফত

স্মারক নং: ২০.০০.০০০০.৪১১.১৪.০১৪.২৩.৪৪

তারিখ: ১৩ চৈত্র ১৪২৯ বঙ্গাব্দ
২৭ মার্চ ২০২৩ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

বিষয় : "কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক প্রকল্প পুনর্গঠন

সূত্র : *একনেক সভার কার্যবিবরণী নম্বর- ২০.০০.০০০০.৪১২.০৬.০৩৯.২৩.১৪, তারিখ: ২৩.০৩.২০২৩ খ্রি.*

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগের উদ্যোগে জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড (এনবিআর) কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত "কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পটি ১২.০৩.২০২৩ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত একনেক সভায় উপস্থাপিত হলে নিম্নোক্ত সিদ্ধান্ত গৃহীত হয় :

সিদ্ধান্ত- ৬.২:

৬.২(১) "কাস্টমস আধুনিকায়ন ও অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পটি মোট ১৬৮৬.৪৬৬৮ কোটি (এক হাজার ছয়শত ছিয়াশি কোটি ছেচল্লিশ লক্ষ আটষট্টি হাজার) টাকা [জিওবি ২১০.৯৮৯২ কোটি এবং আইডিএ'র ঋণ ১৪৭৫.৪৭৭৬ কোটি] প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ে এপ্রিল ২০২৩ হতে মার্চ ২০২৭ মেয়াদে বাস্তবায়নের জন্য অনুমোদন করা হলো।

৬.২(২) প্রকল্পের আওতায় গাড়ি ভাড়ায় ব্যবহারের পরিবর্তে একই প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ে ৪(চার)টি গাড়ি ক্রয় ও জ্বালানি ব্যয়ের সংস্থান রাখতে হবে।

৬.২(৩) গাড়ি ভাড়ার পরিবর্তে গাড়ি ক্রয় ও জ্বালানির সংস্থান অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে এবং প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়নকাল সংশোধন করে ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করতে হবে।

০২। এমতাবস্থায়, একনেক সভার উপর্যুক্ত সিদ্ধান্তের আলোকে পৃষ্ঠা উল্লেখপূর্বক গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা, MTBF সংক্রান্ত তথ্য, প্রত্যয়নপত্র ও যথাস্থানে স্বাক্ষর/অনুস্বাক্ষরসহ প্রকল্পের ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করতে হবে। পুনর্গঠিত ডিপিপি'র পরিচ্ছন্ন ১৪ (চৌদ্দ) কপি (প্রতি পৃষ্ঠায় এবং নির্ধারিত স্থানে স্বাক্ষরকৃত ডিপিপির মূল কপি ও সিডিসহ) পরিকল্পনা বিভাগের এনইসি-একনেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগে প্রেরণের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে অনুরোধ করা হল।

২৭/৩/২০২৩
(মোহাম্মদ নাজমুল হাসান খান)
সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রধান
ফোন : ৯১৮০৮৮৩

সদস্য (সিনিয়র সচিব)
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
বাংলাদেশ পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
শের-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।

সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য অনুলিপি :
সিনিয়র সচিব
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

শীলাব্রত কর্মকার
উপপ্রধান
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন

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সদয় অবগতির জন্য অনুলিপি :
১। মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়, শের-ই- বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
২। মাননীয় প্রতিমন্ত্রীর একান্ত সচিব, পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়, শের-ই- বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৩। সচিব মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শের-ই- বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
৪। যুগ্মপ্রধান মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, এনইসি-একনেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ, শের-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।

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গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ
প্যামস্টেক উইং

স্মারক নং ২০.০২.০০০০.০২২.১৪.০৩২.২২-৮১

তারিখ: ১৫ চৈত্র ১৪২৯ / ২৯ মার্চ ২০২৩

বিষয়: 'Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development' শীর্ষক বিনিয়োগ প্রকল্পের পুনর্গঠিত ডিপিপি প্রেরণ সংক্রান্ত।

সূত্র: এনইসি-একনেক ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগের স্মারক নং ২০.০০.০০০০.৪১১.১৪.০১৪.২৩.৪৪; তারিখ: ২৪/০৩/২০২৩

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রোক্ত স্মারকের প্রেক্ষিতে নির্দেশক্রমে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ এর আওতায় জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড (এনবিআর) কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত 'Customs Modernization and Infrastructure Development' শীর্ষক বিনিয়োগ প্রকল্পটি ১২/০৩/২০২৩ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত একনেক সভায় কতিপয় পর্যবেক্ষণসহ অনুমোদিত হয়েছে (কপি সংযুক্ত)।

এমতাবস্থায়, একনেক সভার গৃহিত সিদ্ধান্তের আলোকে ডিপিপি পুনর্গঠন করে (পরিচ্ছন্ন ১৪ কপি প্রতি পৃষ্ঠায় এবং নির্ধারিত স্থানে স্বাক্ষরকৃত) এ বিভাগের প্রেরণের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে অনুরোধ করা হলো।

২৯.০৩.২০২৩.

(শীলাব্রত কর্মকার)
উপপ্রধান
ফোন: ৪৮১১৫৮৪৪
ই-মেইল: shila16208@gmail.com

সিনিয়র সচিব
অভ্যন্তরীণ সম্পদ বিভাগ
বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

সদয় অবগতির জন্য অনুলিপিঃ

১। সদস্য (সিনিয়র সচিব) মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, ঢাকা।
২। প্রধান মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, ঢাকা।
৩। যুগ্ম-প্রধান মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, প্যামস্টেক উইং,আর্থ-সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ,পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, ঢাকা।
৪। সংশ্লিষ্ট নথি।

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Annexure- XXV

EXIT PLAN

The output of the project will be transferred to the revenue budget for the smooth operation of the system and the Chattogram Custom House (CCH) and Customs, Excise and VAT Training Academy (CEVTA). Approximately 2.00 Crore taka will be needed per year for the operation and maintenance of CCH, CEVTA and other facilities/equipments. The maintenance work of CCH and CEVTA will be needed after three years of completion of the projects. It may be mentioned here that at present regular maintenance work of existing CCH and CEVTA is done by PWD. In this project Green Building features will be considered to construct the CCH and CEVTA, to keep the maintenance cost low. For this, one consulting firm will be hired for detailed design and supervision. An Operations and Maintenance Manual will be prepared. In addition to that training on future operations and maintenance of green and climate resilient building will be provided to relevant government agencies. Initiatives will be taken to update the TO&E of CCH and CEVTA. After completion of the project, the vehicles will be shifted to Department of Government Transport.

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