

RESEARCH PAPER

***“Performance Evaluation of Foreign Trade Sector in
Bangladesh”***

Course Code: BUS 498

Course Title: Project Work

Semester: Fall-2013

Prepared for

Dr. Tanbir Ahmed Chowdhury

Professor, Department of Business Administration.

East West University.

Prepared by

Gazi Esha Islam

Id# 2010-1-10-264

Date of Submission: 20th December, 2013



EAST WEST UNIVERSITY

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TRANSMISSION LETTER

December 20 , 2012

Dr. Tanbir Ahmed Chowdhury
Professor, Department of Business Administration.
East West University.

Subject: Submission of the Research Paper on “*Performance Evaluation of Foreign Trade Sector in Bangladesh*”

Dear Sir,

I am glad to submit the Research Paper on “*Performance Evaluation of Foreign Trade Sector in Bangladesh*”. It was a pleasure for me to prepare this paper under your guidance, which really was an excellent occasion for me.

I have worked really hard and tried my level best in order to develop this paper. I believe that it is your encouragement for me which motivated me to get involved with this process and a way to improve my practical knowledge doing research. I will be very much pleased to provide further explanation on this paper whenever it is necessary.

Sincerely yours,



Gazi Esha Islam

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Performance Evaluation of Foreign Trade Sector in Bangladesh

Gazi Esha Islam

Abstract

This research paper aims to determine the trend and growth performance of commodity-wise export and import over the last two decades. At first, the trends of import, export and trade balance over 2007-2012 are shown graphically and discussed, then the major trading partners of Bangladesh in the FY 2011-2012 are shown graphically and then trends and patterns of commodity-wise exports and imports from 1990-2011 are shown graphically and discussed. After that the growth performances of commodity-wise imports and exports over the whole period 1990-2011 are found out and discussed and then the growth performances of commodity-wise imports and exports in phase I (1990 to 2000) are compared with that of phase II (2001-2011), using exponential growth model. At last, using dummy variable technique it is found out in which phase the growth performances of the commodity imported and exported were better.

1.0 Introduction

Trade is an important part of an economy and has a direct impact on the GDP of an economy. When a country exports goods, it sells them to a foreign market, that is, to consumers, businesses, or governments in another country. Those exports bring money into the country, which increases the exporting nation's GDP. When a country imports goods, it buys them from foreign producers. The money spent on imports leaves the economy, and that decreases the importing nation's GDP. Since its inception in 1971, Bangladesh was relatively a closed economy. Due to high tariff rates and quotas, export was discouraged. However, merchandise exports and imports of Bangladesh have increased greatly in quantity and variety over the years. In the early years, the country's exports were mostly comprised of raw jute and a few jute good items. The export composition changed dramatically since 1980 with gradual reduction in tariffs and quota. Ready made garments (RMG) comprising knitwear and woven apparel products emerged as the principle export items of the country while jute export slowed down. Bangladesh achieved remarkable success in export extension, mainly because of the outstanding performance of the RMG industry. Garments manufacturing is treated as the highest foreign exchange earning sector of the country (US\$4.583 billion in 2003) (Ahmed and Uddin, 2009). During the last decade, Bangladeshi exports shifted from the sale of agricultural products and raw and processed natural resources to labor-intensive

manufactured goods (including clothing, footwear and textiles), but Bangladesh unlike neighboring country India, could not grab the attention of the exporters of skill-intensive products. The country has also experienced a change in its export composition- from primary commodities to manufacturing goods (Love and Chandra, 2005). The structure of imports also changed significantly in terms of commodity and sources. Imports of capital machinery, intermediate goods and industrial raw materials have risen over the years. Bangladesh has a long history of maintaining a negative trade balance, i.e. importing more goods than its exportation. Bangladesh has abandoned fixed exchange rate regime in 2003 and now practices floating exchange rate system. After moving to floating exchange rate system, Bangladeshi currency has been weakened several times against other currencies. This was actually done to encourage export and thus to support the domestic manufacturing industries and to discourage import and thus to improve the position of trade imbalance, but it has been proved rather to be a bane than a boon. This is because due to lack of infrastructure and technological advancement, Bangladesh could not attract a large number of importers from major economies. As a result, trade deficit of Bangladesh did not improve as now Bangladesh has to pay more for the imports than before due to its weaker currency. However, since 1980s the policy regime shifted toward export-promotion from import substitution due to gradual reduction in tariff rates and abolition of quotas. Since then, industrial and trade policies were focused to promote export. Financial incentives are provided, in the form of tax exemption, on exportable commodities to encourage export. Furthermore, Exclusive Export Processing Zones (EPZs) are established to attract foreign direct investment and export promotion. Foreign firms, investing in EPZs, get special preference and tax exemption facilities.

This research paper aims to determine the commodity-wise growth performance of export and import using annual data over the period of 1990 to 2011 in Bangladesh.

2.0 Review of Literature

Many works have already been done on foreign trade sector of Bangladesh. Empirical evidences support that there exist positive correlation and strong causality between foreign trade and economic growth and development of many countries (Balassa, 1987). Reza (1981) analysed the chronic trade deficit of Bangladesh and argued that the export base and export earnings were persistently very low over a long span of time. He found out that the performance of export sub-sector was very poor because of heavy concentration on few

traditional items like raw jute, jute goods, tea, fish, leathers etc. Mahmood (1982) explained the possibilities of the export led growth in Bangladesh. He argued that a country like Bangladesh can achieve high standards of living only through industrialization and expansion of trade in manufacturing.

Ahmed & Uddin (2009) conducted a research and concluded that real GDP, real exports, real imports and real remittance are co-integrated for Bangladesh, implying a long run relationship amongst all these variables. Yunus (2001) in his working paper said that Bangladesh's trade deficit is worsened by supply constraint of major export goods together with ever increasing import demands. He also said that commodity-specific approaches, most of which are deficient or vulnerable to abuse and economically inappropriate or discriminatory and inequitable in their effects and which have so far been used extensively are unlikely to produce the desired export success. He also stated that whatever export growth that has taken place after the mid-1980s, was driven mostly by the stunning performance of ready-made garments (RMGs) and it was made possible due to a special cooperative environment as well as external factors including quota and generalized system of tariff preference (GSP) enjoyed by the product group.

Moazzem et.al (2012) said that trade policies that are implemented over the past years have stimulated export-led industrialization in Bangladesh contributing to the emergence of a number of export-oriented industries but at the same time many enterprises were also wiped out in the process as these enterprises either failed to take advantage of the removal of anti-export bias or were unable to compete with the increase in imports. He also said that lack of policy consistency, difficulties in implementation of relevant policies, lack of coordination and inter-linkage between relevant policies to address different aspects of export and import, weaknesses in the use of trade policy tools for the development of domestic market-oriented and import-substituting industries and lack of initiative towards strengthening institutional capacities in the areas of trade diplomacy and trade promoting bodies are the major weaknesses of trade-related policies which results in poor outcomes. According to Unnayan Onneshan (2012), a mix of medium to long-term policies should be taken that boosts exports, generates employment and accelerates development. They also said that the matter of concern is that export is increasing at a decreasing rate while import is increasing at an increasing rate resulting into increasing trade deficit. In their research paper, Taslim and Haque (2011) suggested that in order to accelerate its export earnings beyond the current rate, Bangladesh

will have to expand supply capacity, improve productivity and establish new markets and products. Rahman (2009) conducted a research and recommended that to reduce the dependence on imported inputs for the readymade garments and knitwear industries, Bangladesh must make massive investments in both yarn and fabric manufactures which would create forward and backward linkages and current trade deficit would improve. He also suggested that openness of Bangladesh and its trading partners, infrastructural development, adequate trade related services, appropriate macroeconomic policy and close partnership between the government and the business community are crucial to improve the country's overall trade balance.

Most of the products except RMG and jute, and most of the markets except the EU, the USA and Canada yield only a small export revenue despite the fact that Bangladesh has the skill and ability to profitably produce and export these products to many countries (Taslim and Haque, 2011).

Rahman (2009) found out that the export share of primary commodities has decreased while that of manufactured commodities has increased over the years and the import share of principal primary commodities has declined while that of principal industrial and capital goods has slightly increased over the past years. In their research paper, Moniruzzaman, Toy and Hassan (2011) said that more investment in exportable sector could significantly contribute in this sector. Rahman (2009) analyzed the composition, performance, trend and policy of foreign trade of Bangladesh using annual time series data and concluded that despite structural bottlenecks the export sector of Bangladesh performed well. He found that the growth rate of export of Bangladesh is higher compared to other SAARC countries and even higher than the world rate.

World Bank (2005) conducted a research paper on "Bangladesh Growth and Export competitiveness" and the value-chain analysis in this study revealed that all export and potential export products, without exception, suffered from the disadvantage of implicit cost-raising effect of corruption at various stages along the value chain. To improve the climate for both domestic and foreign investors, policymakers must first acknowledge the damage that flaws governance (World Bank, 2005).

Selim (2003) conducted a research paper and did a comparative analysis of Bangladesh's trade barrier indices in a global context and the findings for a much disaggregated level of commodity categories show that Bangladesh possesses high trade barrier indices.

3.0 Justification of the Study

A large number of research works have already been conducted on imported and exported goods of the foreign trade sector using time series data and econometric models in Bangladesh. However, this study concentrates on commodity-wise impact on export sector and import sector very broadly. It includes almost all the commodities that are exported from and imported by Bangladesh. This study aims to find out the contribution of each commodity exported or imported by studying their growth performances and structural changes over the last two decades. This is the area where more work needs to be done. So, the findings of this study may help policy makers and practitioners to gain better understanding of the nature of each exported and imported commodity and to take actions that can improve the contribution of the exported commodities which are currently not performing well as compared to the imported commodities.

4.0 Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of this paper is to appraise trends, patterns, structural change and growth performance of the foreign trade sector in Bangladesh. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- i. To analyze trends and patterns of the export and import in Bangladesh.
- ii. To estimate the growth performance of the foreign trade sector using time series data from 1990 to 2011 in Bangladesh.
- iii. To find out structural change of exported commodities and imported commodities between phase I (1989-1990 to 1999-2000) and phase II (2000-2001 to 2010-2011).

5.0 Methodology of the Study

5.1 Sources of Data

This study has used secondary data from the year 1990 to 2011 and the sources of secondary data include information accumulated from Bangladesh Bank (BB) website, reports of different economic survey, statistical year books of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), different research reports, journals, Bangladesh Economic review and information from World Bank's Data-bank.

5.2 Analytical Techniques

The present study used regressions regarding growth performance of export and import such as log linear model and dummy variable technique and also exponential growth model. This study is based on statistical methods because it utilizes relevant concepts, commits to only objective considerations, results into probabilistic predictions.

In this study, time series data from the year 1990 to 2011 is used to estimate the exponential growth rate by using the following model.

Exponential Growth Model:

$$Y_i = ae^{bt}$$

$$\ln Y_i = \ln a + \ln bt_i$$

Where, \ln = natural logarithm and

b = the growth rate ($b > 0$). Growth rate has been calculated in percentage (%), that is why it is expressed as, $(\text{Anti log } b - 1) \times 100$.

Practically, for the estimation of compound annual growth rate, the following log linear equation has been used;

$$\log Y = \log A + b(t_i) + u_i$$

Where (Y) is the dependent variable, (t_i) is time, b is regression coefficients and (u_i) is error term. The value of b determines acceleration or deceleration in growth rate. Significant and positive value of b indicates acceleration in the growth rate while negative but significant value implies deceleration in the growth rate. Stability takes place if value of b is insignificant.

There are two methods that can be used to find out the structural break between two periods. These are the Chow test as suggested by Chow (1960) and the dummy variable technique. But

the dummy variable technique is better fitted than the chow test to trace the structural break between phase I (1989-1990 to 2000-2001) and phase II (2000-2001 to 2010-2011). The following model is applied to compare the growth rates between the first phase and second phase:

$$\log Y = \log b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 D + b_3 (Dt) + u$$

Where,

Y= Commodity

t= Time trend

D= 1, for the period 1989-1990 to 2000-2001

= 0, for the period 2000-2001 to 2010-2011

b₀= Intercept

b₁, b₂ and b₃= Regression Coefficients

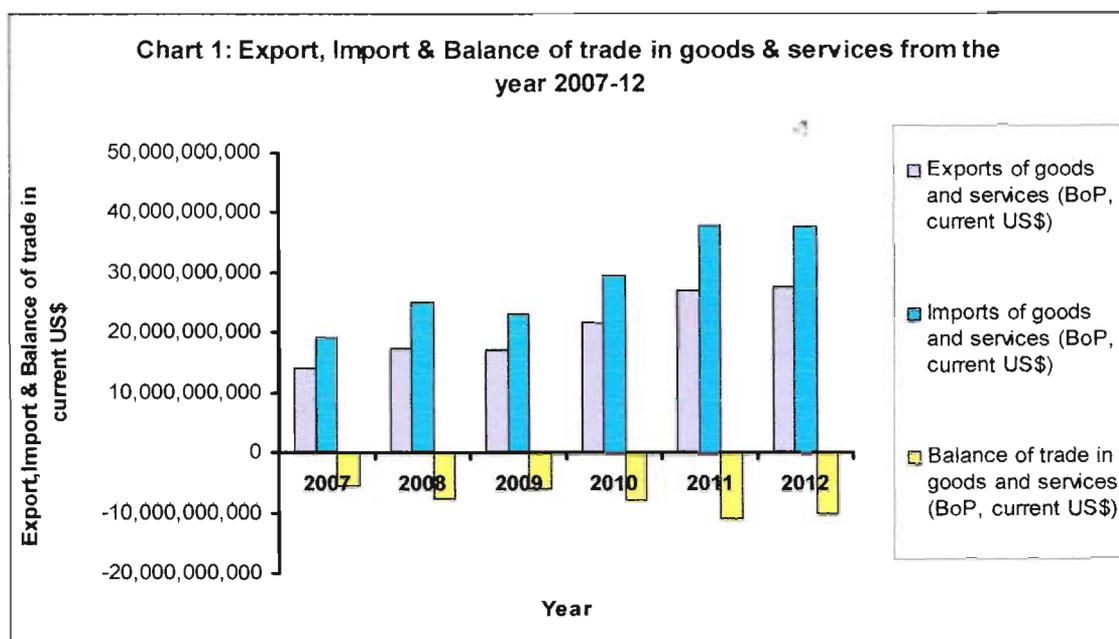
u= error term.

b₂ is also called the differential intercept . If value of b₂ is significant it means there is a structural break between two phases. Respective growth rates are estimated by using this model for the two phases . b₃ is called the slope coefficient. If value of b₃ is significant and positive then it indicates that the growth performance is better in phase I and if the value is significant and negative then it indicates that the growth performance is better in phase II.

Durbin-Watson (D-W) (Koutsoyiannis, 1977) statistic is used to detect the autocorrelation of the commodities.

6.0 Trends and Patterns of Export, Import and Trade Balance

Chart 1 shows the trend of Export, Import and Balance of trade in goods and services for Bangladesh for the last 6 years i.e. from the FY 2007-2012.



Source: World Bank's Data Bank, Bangladesh.

Chart 1 indicates that amount of export from Bangladesh to other countries has increased in the FY 2007-2008 compared to that of the FY 2006-2007, then it has decreased a little in the FY 2008-2009 compared to that of the FY 2007-2008. However, it has increased again during the FY 2009-2010 and continued to increase till the FY 2011-2012. Chart 1 also reveals that amount of import by Bangladesh from other countries has increased in the FY 2007-2008 compared to that of the FY 2006-2007, then decreased a little in the FY 2008-2009 compared to that of the FY 2007-2008. However, it has increased during the FY 2009-2010 and continued to increase till the FY 2010-2011, but again declined in the FY 2011-2012.

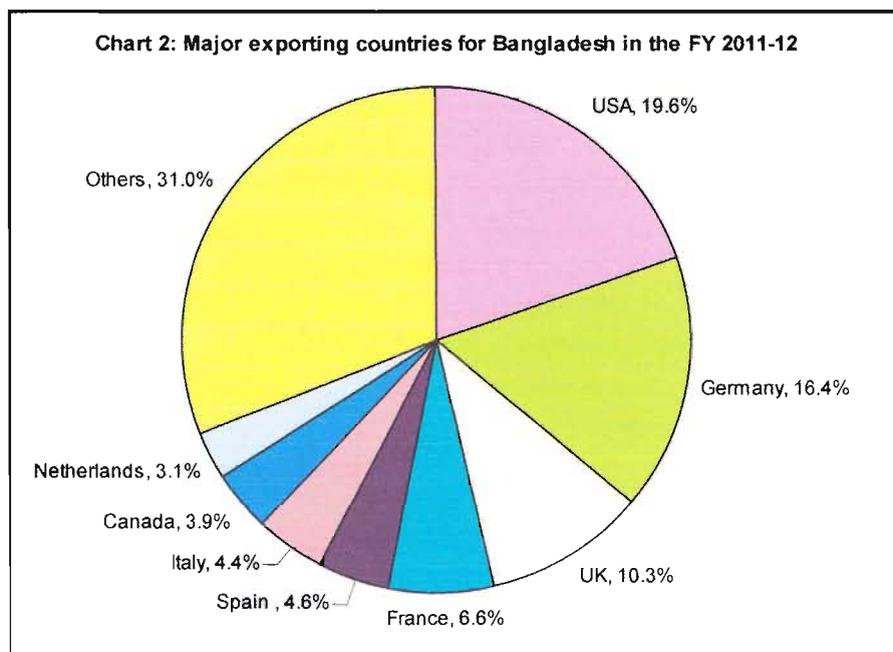
As Bangladesh is an import oriented country, its balance of trade has always remained negative since its inception i.e Bangladesh is experiencing a trade deficit for a long time. Chart 1 shows that trade deficit of Bangladesh has increased in the FY 2007-2008 compared to that of the FY 2006-2007, then declined a little in the FY 2008-2009 compared to FY 2007-2008, but again increased from the FY 2009-2010 till the FY 2010-2011 and again declined in the FY 2011-2012.

On the whole, the trend of export is improving but at the same time the trend of import is also increasing over the last five years and the trend of balance of trade has been fluctuating over the FY 2007-12. Using this chart we can also conclude that the export of Bangladesh was not

affected much by the global recession of 2008-09 with exports of most countries declining sharply. The economies of both of the major export markets of the world, the USA and the EU shrank significantly and which thus reduced their aggregate domestic expenditure, which in turn reduced their import demand for goods from the rest of the world. But, surprisingly trade deficit of Bangladesh had been reduced in the FY 2008-09. This may have happened due to two facts i.e. as the exports of Bangladesh mostly constitute consumer goods whose demand does not fall as sharply as income and as Bangladesh has already acquired a competitive edge in the world apparel market. Since most other competing countries did not do well during the recession period, the share of Bangladesh in the total ready made garments import of the EU and the USA increased significantly.

6.1 Major trading partners of Bangladesh

Chart 2 shows the major exporting partners for Bangladesh in the FY 2011-12.

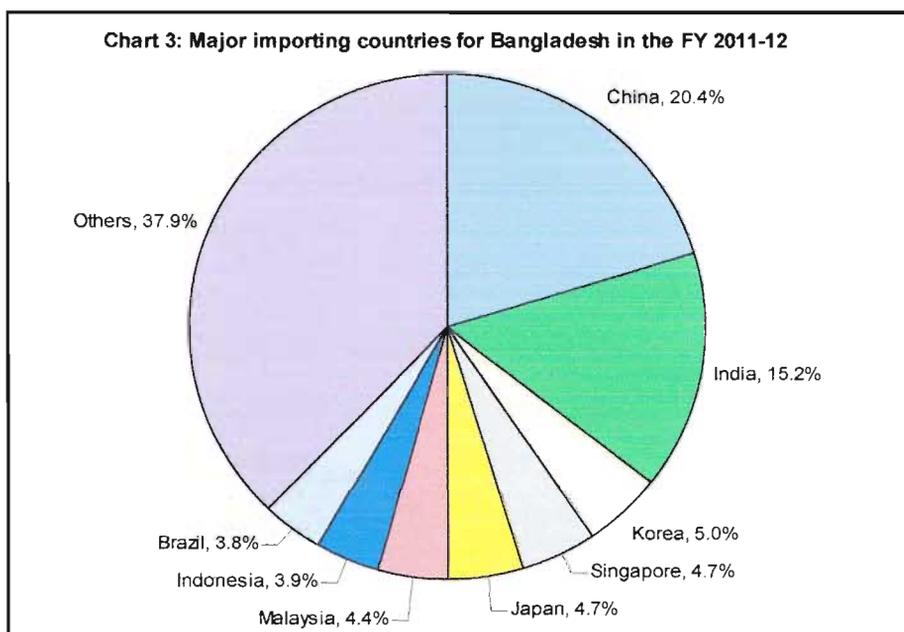


Source : Bangladesh Bank, Economic Data.

Chart 2 indicates that the three major exporting countries for Bangladesh with 19.6%, 16.4% and 10.3% share of total export are U.S.A, Germany and UK, respectively, and the amount of export to these countries constitute almost half of the total export from Bangladesh i.e 46.3%. France is the fourth major exporting partner for Bangladesh. Then there are Spain, Italy, Canada and Netherlands, who collectively comprise 16% of the total amount of export from

Bangladesh. The remaining 31% of the share of export is represented by many other countries in small amounts respectively.

Chart 3 shows the major importing partners for Bangladesh in the FY 2011-2012.



Source: Bangladesh Bank, Economic Data.

Chart 3 indicates that the two major importing countries for Bangladesh with 20.4% and 15.2% share of total import are China and India, respectively, and the amount of import from these two countries constitute almost 36% of the total import by Bangladesh. Then, Korea, Singapore, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia and Brazil collectively represent 26.5% of the total import by Bangladesh. The remaining 37.9% of the total import by Bangladesh is shared among various countries respectively.

The following charts represent the trend and pattern in Imports and Exports of different commodities from the FY 1989-1990 to 2010-2011 where:

LAAP=Live Animals & Animal products

VP= Vegetable products

AVOFC=Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, Prepared edible fats & Animal or vegetable waxes.

PFBSV=Prepared foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar & Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.

MP=Mineral products

PC=Products of the chemical or allied industries

PARA=Plastics articles & Rubber articles

RLST=Raw hides and skins, leather fur skins and articles, saddlers and harness, Travel goods, handbags and similar containers & articles of animal gut.

WWCS=Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal & cork and articles of cork.

PWP=Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material, waste and scrap of paper or paper board, Paper and Paper Board articles.

TTA=Textiles and Textile articles.

FUWS=Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof, prepared feathers and articles made therewith, artificial flowers & articles made of human hair.

ASP=Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, ceramic products, glass and glass ware.

BM=Base metals and articles of base metal

MM=Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipments & parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles.

VAA=Vehicles, aircraft vessels, and associated transport equipments.

OP=Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical & surgical instruments and apparatus, clocks and watches, musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof.

MMA=Miscellaneous manufactured articles

WCPA= Work of art, collectors, pieces and antiques.

6.2 Trend and Pattern of Commodity-Wise Imports

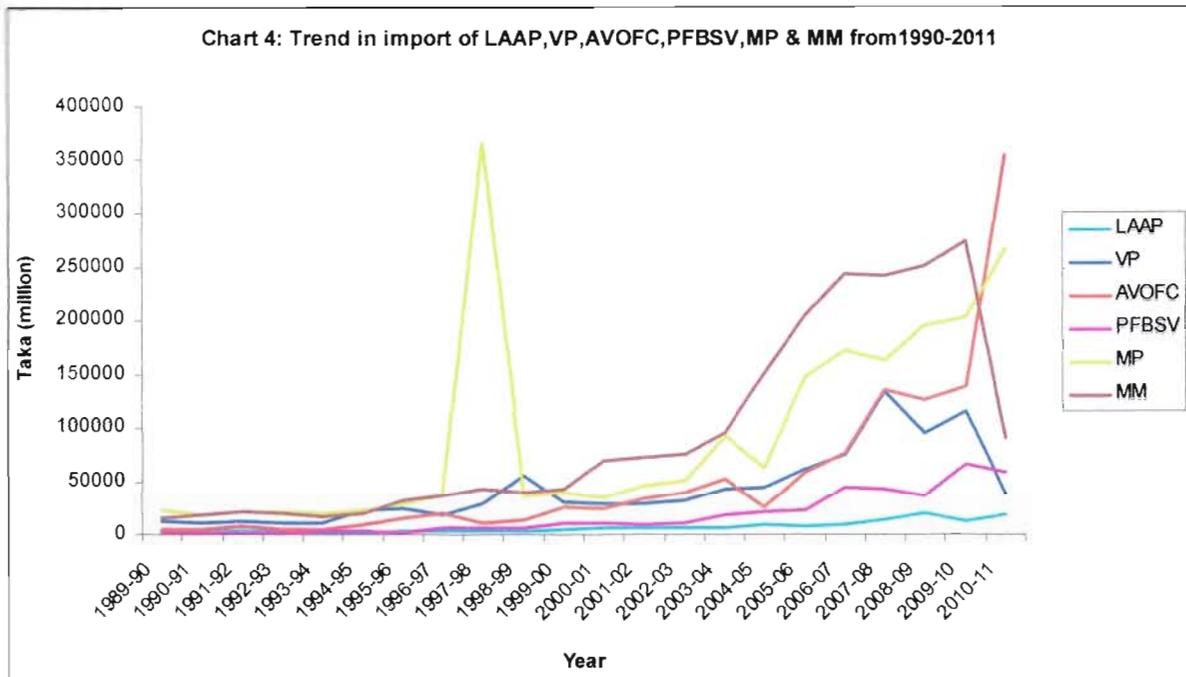


Chart 4 represents that in general the import of Live animals & Animal products (LAAP) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2011. In general, the import of Vegetable products (VP) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2008, it was at its peak in the FY 2007-2008 but fell sharply in the FY 2010-2011. In general, the import of Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, Prepared edible fats & Animal or vegetable waxes (AVOFC) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to FY 2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011. In general, the import of Prepared foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar & Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes (PFBSV) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2009-2010. In general, the import of Mineral products (MP) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2011, it was at its peak in the FY 1997-1998. In general, the import of Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipments & parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles (MM) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2010 but fell sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011.

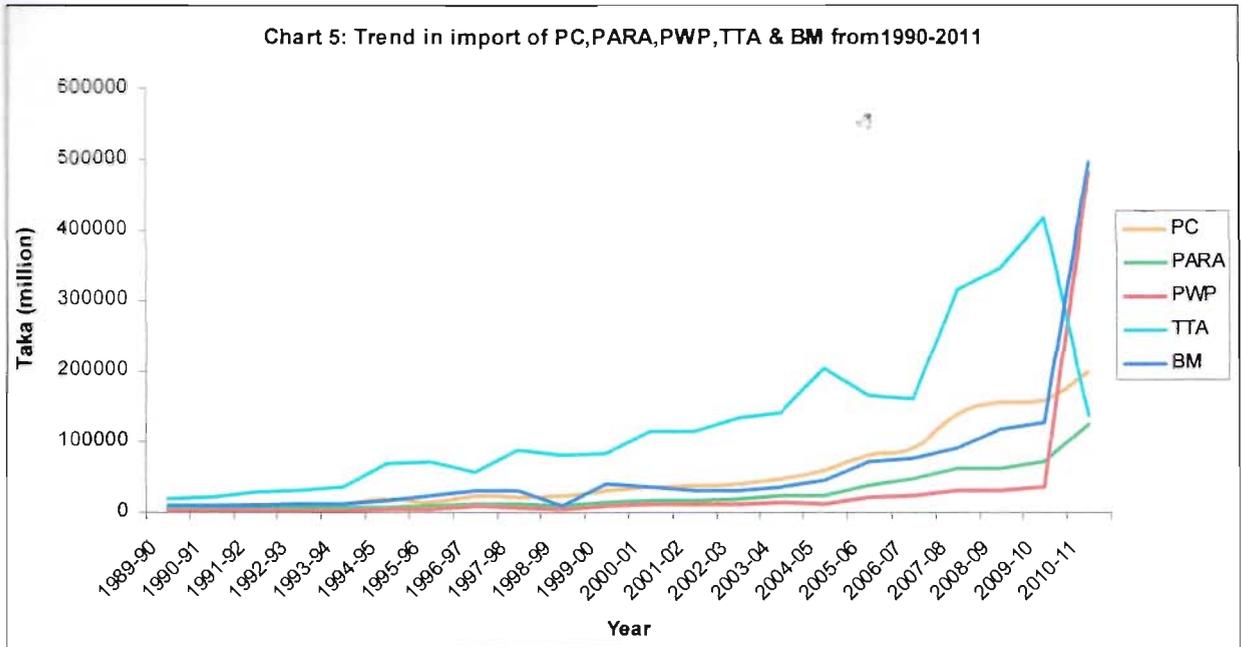


Chart 5 represents that in general the import of Products of the chemical or allied industries (PC) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2011, and it was in its peak in the FY 2010-2011. In general, the import of Plastics articles & Rubber articles (PARA) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2011, it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011. In general, the import of Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material, waste and scrap of paper or paper board, Paper and Paper Board articles (PWP) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to FY 2011 and it increased very sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011. In general, the import of Textiles and Textile articles (TTA) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2010 but fell very sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2009-2010. In general, the import of Base metals and articles of base metal (BM) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2011 and it increased very sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011.

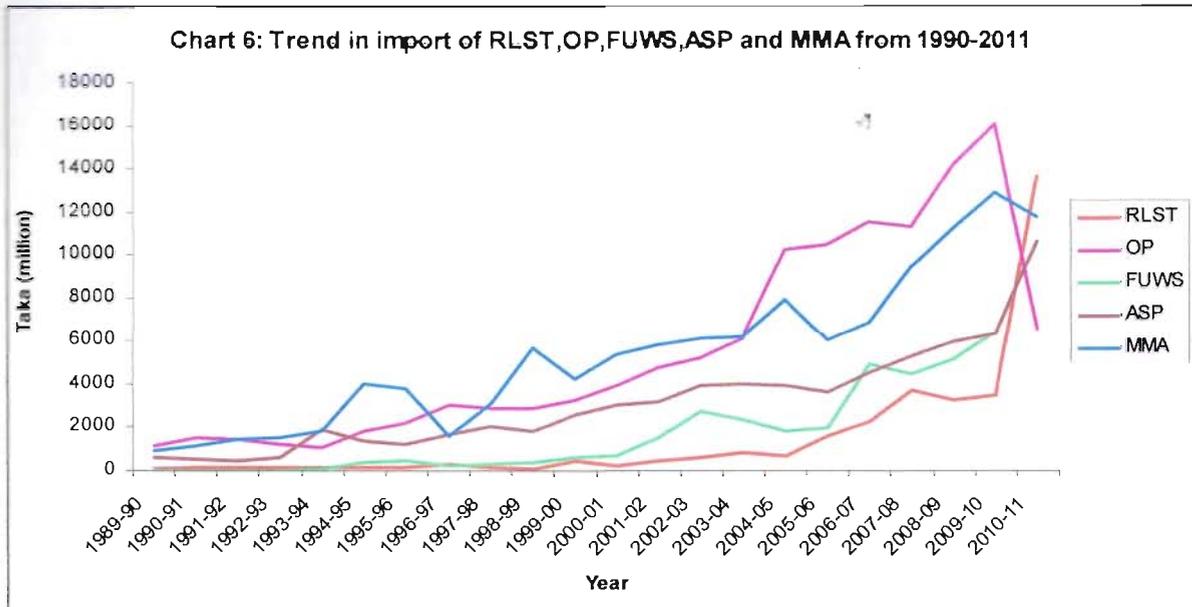


Chart 6 represents that in general the import of Raw hides and skins, leather fur skins and articles, saddlers and harness, Travel goods, handbags and similar containers & articles of animal gut (RLST) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2011 and it increased very sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011. In general, the import of Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical & surgical instruments and apparatus, clocks and watches, musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof (OP) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2010, but it fell very sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2009-2010. In general, the import of Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof, prepared feathers and articles make therewith, artificial flowers & articles made of human hair (FUWS) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to FY 2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011. In general, the import of Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, ceramic products, glass and glass ware (ASP) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011. In general, the import of Miscellaneous manufactured articles (MMA) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2009-2010.

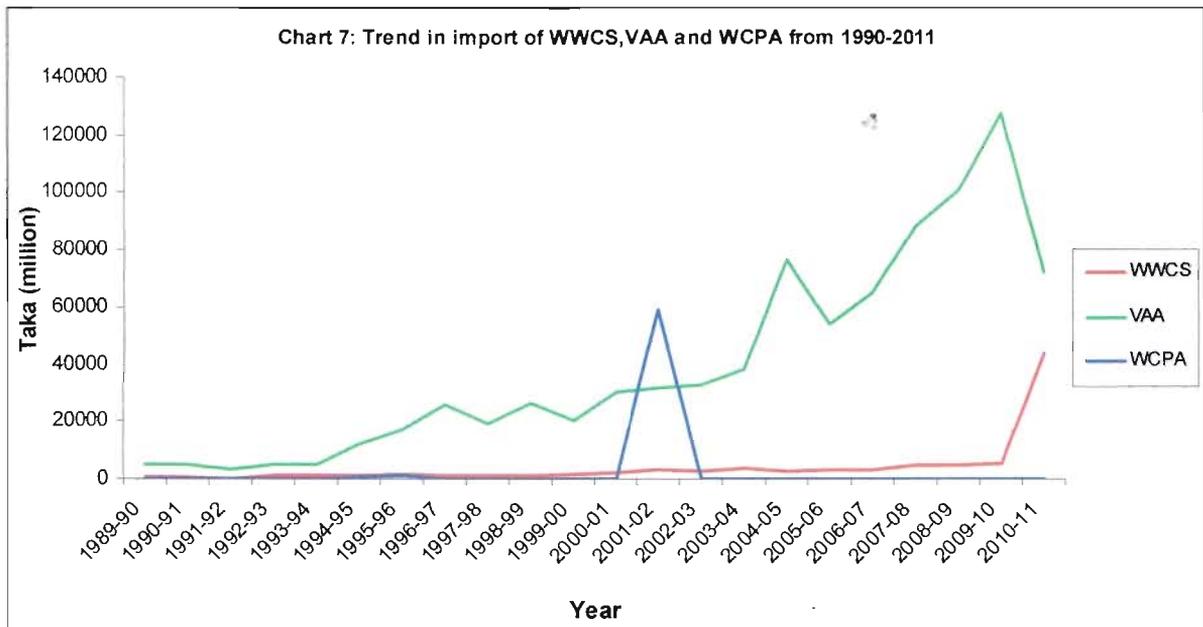


Chart 7 represents that in general the import of Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal & cork and articles of cork (WWCS) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2011 and it increased very sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011. In general, the import of Work of art, collectors, pieces and antiques (WCPA) followed a fluctuating trend from the FY 1990 to FY 2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2001-2002. In general, the import of Vehicles, aircraft vessels, and associated transport equipments (VAA) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to FY 2010 but fell sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2009-2010.

6.3 Trend and Pattern of Commodity-Wise Exports

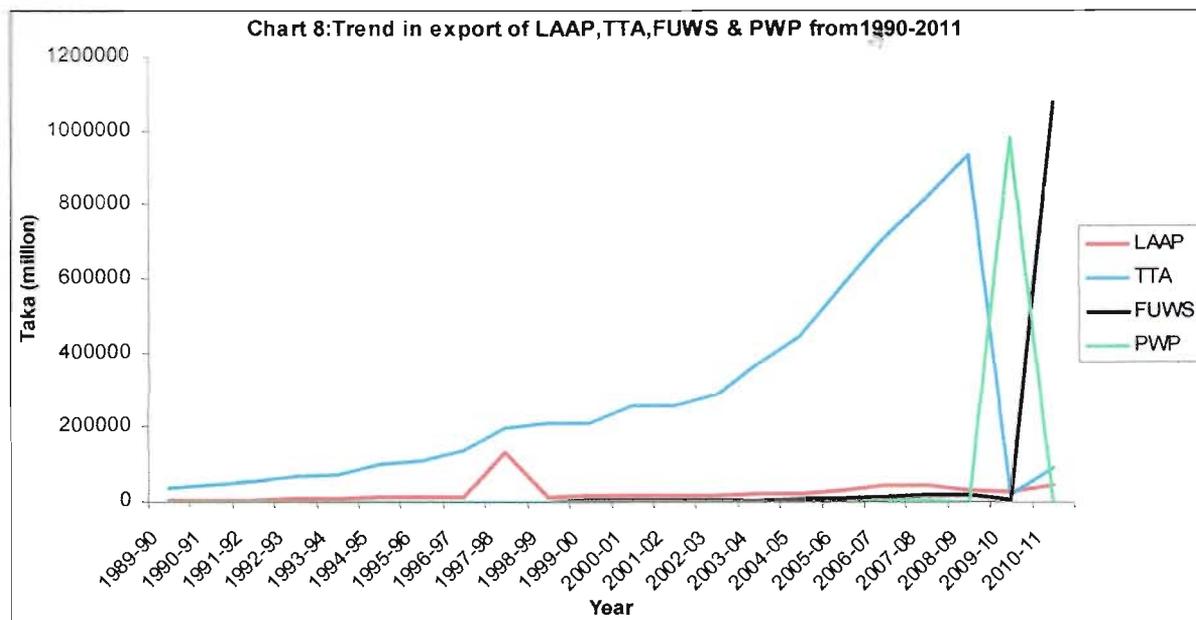


Chart 8 represents that in general the export of Live Animals & Animal products (LAAP) followed a slight increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2011 and it increased very sharply in the FY 1997-1998 and it was at its peak in the FY 1997-1998. In general, the export of Textiles and Textile articles (TTA) followed an upward increasing trend consistently from the FY 1990 to 2009, but it fell very sharply in the FY 2009-2010 and it was at its peak in the FY 2008-2009. In general, the export of Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof, prepared feathers and articles make therewith, artificial flowers & articles made of human hair (FUWS) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to FY 2009, fell sharply in the FY 2009-2010 but increased again very sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011. In general, the export of Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material, waste and scrap of paper or paper board, Paper and Paper Board articles (PWP) followed a fluctuating trend from the FY 1990 to 2011 but increased very sharply in the FY 2009-2010 and it was at its peak in the FY 2009-2010.

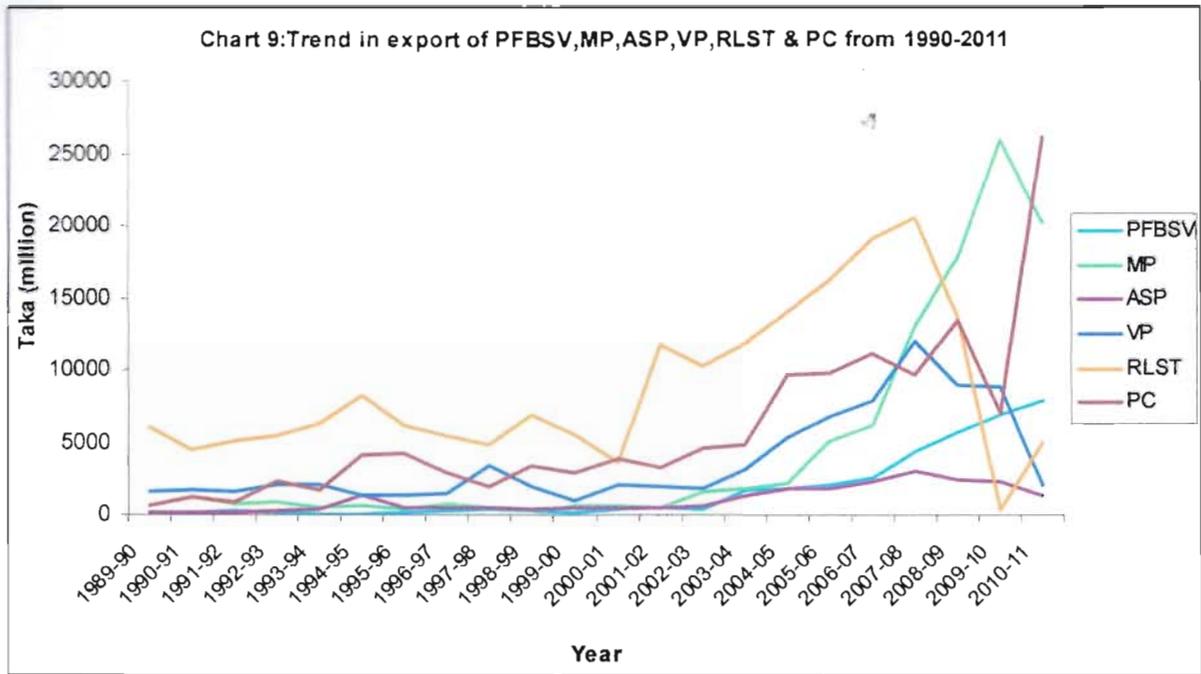


Chart 9 represents that in general the export of Prepared foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar & Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes (PFBSV) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011. In general, the export of Mineral products (MP) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2010, it increased very sharply from the FY 2006-2007 but it fell very sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2009-2010. In general, the export of Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, ceramic products, glass and glass ware (ASP) followed a moderate upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to FY 2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2007-2008. In general, the export of Vegetable products (VP) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2008 but then followed a downward decreasing trend from the FY 2009 to 2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2007-2008. In general, the export of Raw hides and skins, leather fur skins and articles, saddlers and harness, Travel goods, handbags and similar containers & articles of animal gut (RLST) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2008 but fell very sharply in the FY 2008-2009 and it was at its peak in the FY 2007-2008. In general, the export of Products of the chemical or allied industries (PC) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2009, fell sharply in the FY 2009-2010 but again increased very sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011.

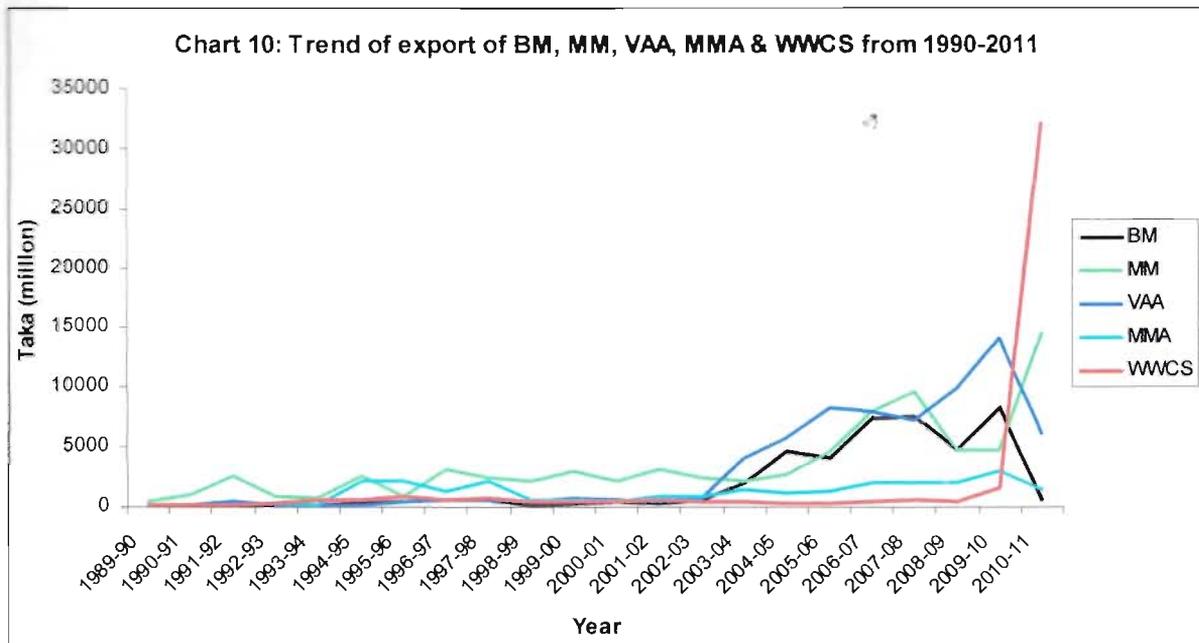


Chart 10 represents that in general the export of Base metals and articles of base metal (BM) followed an upward trend from the FY 1990 to 2010 but fell very sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2009-2010. In general, the export of Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipments & parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles (MM) followed a fluctuating trend from the FY 1990 to 2008, it fell during the FY 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 but it increased very sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011. In general, the export of Vehicles, aircraft vessels, and associated transport equipments (VAA) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to FY 2010 but fell sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2009-2010. In general, the export of Miscellaneous manufactured articles (MMA) followed a fluctuating trend from the FY 1990 to 2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2009-2010. In general, the export of Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal & cork and articles of cork (WWCS) followed a slight increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2010 but increased very sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011.

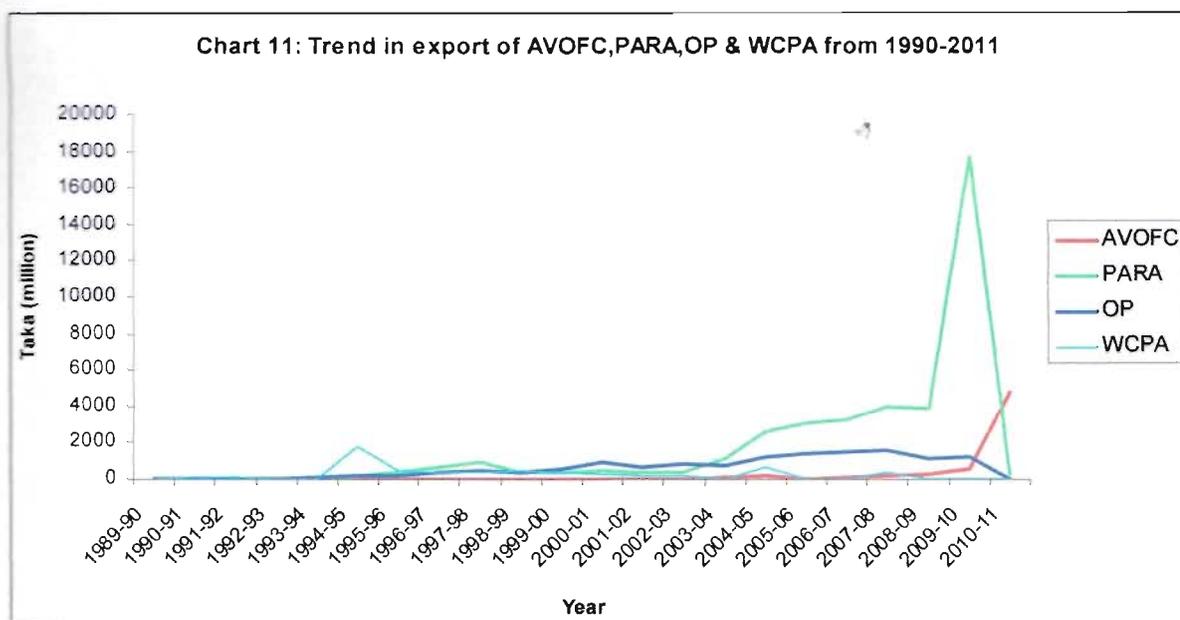


Chart 11 represents that the export of Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, Prepared edible fats & Animal or vegetable waxes (AVOFC) was very low from the FY 1990 to 2003, then followed an slight increasing trend in general from the FY 2004 to 2010 but increased sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2010-2011. In general, the export of Plastics articles & Rubber articles (PARA) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to 2010, increased very sharply in the FY 2009-2010 but it fell very sharply in the FY 2010-2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 2009-2010. In general, the export of Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical & surgical instruments and apparatus, clocks and watches, musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof (OP) followed an upward increasing trend from the FY 1990 to FY 2008 but followed a decreasing trend in the following years and it was at its peak in the FY 2007-2008. In general, the export of Work of art, collectors, pieces and antiques (WCPA) followed a fluctuating trend from the FY 1990 to 2011 and it was at its peak in the FY 1994-1995.

7.0 Results and discussions

Table 1 represents the exponential growth rates of commodities imported by Bangladesh from the FY 1989-1990 to 2010-2011.

Table 1. Exponential Growth Rate of commodities imported by Bangladesh from FY 1989-1990 to 2010-2011

Commodities	Growth Rate (%)	R ²	T-ratio	P	D-W Statistic
LAAP	25.35*** (0.008811)	86.10%	11.14	0.000	1.89
VP	27.4*** (0.0117)	80.10%	8.99	0.000	1.51
AVOFC	53.41*** (0.01121)	93.20%	16.58	0.000	1.08
PFBSV	56.09*** (0.009165)	95.70%	21.1	0.000	1.57
MP	32.73*** (0.01872)	68.30%	6.57	0.000	1.11
PC	41.30*** (0.005392)	97.50%	27.85	0.000	0.51
PARA	41.34*** (0.005982)	96.90%	25.12	0.000	0.79
RLST	65.31*** (0.01926)	86.50%	11.34	0.000	1.19
WWCS	41.85*** (0.01731)	79.40%	8.77	0.000	1.26
PWP	50.44*** (0.01754)	83.60%	10.11	0.000	1.26
TTA	33.34*** (0.00998)	88.70%	12.52	0.000	1.78
FUWS	106.05*** (0.02115)	91.70%	14.84	0.000	0.98
ASP	34.97*** (0.008825)	91.60%	14.76	0.000	1.12
BM	38.59*** (0.01446)	82.80%	9.8	0.000	1.14
MM	38.83*** (0.01137)	88.70%	12.53	0.000	1.09
VAA	45.99*** (0.01117)	91.50%	14.71	0.000	1.94
OP	34.52*** (0.009305)	90.50%	13.84	0.000	1.51
MMA	30.33*** (0.009333)	88.40%	12.33	0.000	1.53
WCPA	-12.99 (0.07368)	3.30%	-0.82	0.422	2.17

Notes:
(i) ***, ** and * indicate 1%, 5% and 10% level of significance, respectively.
(ii) The figures in parentheses indicate standard error

Table 1 reveals that the growth coefficients of imports of almost all the commodities i.e. Live Animals & Animal products (LAAP), Vegetable products (VP), Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats & animal or vegetable waxes (AVOFC), Prepared foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar & Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes (PFBSV), Mineral products (MP), Products of the chemical or allied industries (PC), Plastics articles & Rubber articles (PARA), Raw hides and skins, leather fur skins and articles, saddlers and harness, Travel goods, handbags and similar containers & articles of animal gut (RLST), Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal & cork and articles of cork (WWCS), Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material, waste and scrap of paper or paper board, Paper and Paper Board articles (PWP), Textiles and Textile articles (TTA), Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof, prepared feathers and articles made therewith, artificial flowers & articles made of human hair (FUWS), Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, ceramic products, glass and glass ware (ASP), Base metals and articles of base metal (BM), Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipments & parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles (MM), Vehicles, aircraft vessels, and associated transport equipments (VAA), Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical & surgical instruments and apparatus, clocks and watches, musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof (OP) and Miscellaneous manufactured articles (MMA) are statistically significant at 1% level which indicates that on an average the import of each of these commodities has grown significantly over the period 1989-1990 to 2010-2011. However, the growth coefficient of import of Work of art, collectors, pieces and antiques (WCPA) is negative and is insignificant which implies that on an average the import of each of these commodities has fallen insignificantly over the period 1989-1990 to 2010-2011, thus we can say that on an average the growth performance of import of each of these commodities was almost stable over the period 1989-1990 to 2010-2011.

Table 2 represents the exponential growth rates of commodities exported by Bangladesh from the FY 1989-1990 to 2010-2011.

Table 2. Exponential Growth Rate of commodities exported by Bangladesh from FY 1989-1990 to 2010-2011

Commodities	Growth Rate (%)	R ²	T-ratio	P	D-W Statistic
LAAP	22.17*** (0.01770)	54.70%	4.91	0.000	2.22
VP	20.55*** (0.01817)	49.90%	4.47	0.000	0.99
AVOFC	55.62*** (0.04212)	51.00%	4.56	0.000	1.13
PFBSV	71.90*** (0.02121)	86.00%	11.09	0.000	0.36
MP	50.10*** (0.02929)	64.50%	6.02	0.000	0.61
PC	35.40*** (0.01339)	82.90%	9.83	0.000	1.93
PARA	101.3*** (0.04669)	69.00%	6.51	0.000	2.60
RLST	3.56 (0.02786)	1.50%	0.54	0.592	0.80
WWCS	25.9*** (0.03354)	30.80%	2.98	0.007	1.21
PWP	150.9*** (0.05238)	74.40%	7.63	0.000	2.52
TTA	22.83* (0.03126)	29.00%	2.86	0.010	1.05
FUWS	89.5*** (0.03379)	77.10%	8.22	0.000	1.31
ASP	39.2*** (0.01734)	77.40%	8.28	0.000	0.99
BM	65.81*** (0.02868)	74.60%	7.66	0.000	1.46
MM	28.83*** (0.01582)	70.70%	6.95	0.000	1.63
VAA	80.52*** (0.02198)	87.20%	11.67	0.000	1.54
OP	62.66*** (0.04875)	48.40%	4.33	0.000	0.94
MMA	53.41*** (0.04085)	50.90%	4.55	0.000	1.32
WCPA	-15.06 (0.05076)	8.90%	-1.40	0.178	2.33

Notes:

(i) ***, ** and * indicate 1%, 5% and 10% level of significance, respectively.

(ii) The figures in parentheses indicate standard error

Table 2 reveals that the growth coefficients of exports of most of the commodities i.e. Live Animals & Animal products (LAAP), Vegetable products (VP), Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats & animal or vegetable waxes (AVOFC), Prepared foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar & Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes (PFBSV), Mineral products (MP), Products of the chemical or allied industries (PC), Plastics articles & Rubber articles (PARA), Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal & cork and articles of cork (WWCS), Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material, waste and scrap of paper or paper board, Paper and Paper Board articles (PWP), Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof, prepared feathers and articles made therewith, artificial flowers & articles made of human hair (FUWS), Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, ceramic products, glass and glass ware (ASP), Base metals and articles of base metal (BM), Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipments & parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles (MM), Vehicles, aircraft vessels, and associated transport equipments (VAA), Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical & surgical instruments and apparatus, clocks and watches, musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof (OP) and Miscellaneous manufactured articles (MMA) are statistically significant at 1% level which indicates that on an average the export of each of these commodities has grown significantly over the period 1989-1990 to 2010-2011. On an average, the growth coefficient of export of Textiles and Textile articles (TTA) is statistically significant at 10% level which indicates that on an average the export of each of these commodities has also grown significantly over the period 1989-1990 to 2010-2011. However, the growth coefficient of exports of Raw hides and skins, leather fur skins and articles, saddlers and harness, Travel goods, handbags and similar containers & articles of animal gut (RLST) is statistically insignificant which implies that on an average the growth performance of the export of each of these commodities was almost stable over the period 1989-1990 to 2010-2011. However, the growth coefficient of export of Work of art, collectors, pieces and antiques (WCPA) is negative and is insignificant which implies that on an average the export of each of these commodities has fallen insignificantly over the period 1989-1990 to 2010-2011, thus we can say that on an average the growth performance of export of each of these commodities was almost stable over the period 1989-1990 to 2010-2011.

Comparison of growth performance of imported commodities between two phases:

Table 3 represents the exponential growth rate of commodities imported by Bangladesh from 1989-1990 to 2000-2001 and 2000-2001 to 2010-2011.

Table 3. Exponential Growth Rate of commodities imported by Bangladesh from 1989-1990 to 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 to 2010-2011

Commodities	1989-1990 to 1999-2000					2000-2001 to 2010-2011				
	Growth Rate (%)	R ²	T-ratio	P	D-W Statistic	Growth Rate (%)	R ²	T-ratio	P	D-W Statistic
LAAP	10.46* (0.02186)	30.30%	1.980	0.080	1.130	33.97*** (0.02169)	79.20%	5.860	0.000	1.98
VP	38.59*** (0.02645)	76.10%	5.360	0.000	2.18	30.73** (0.03933)	49.30%	2.960	0.016	1.29
AVOFC	46.0*** (0.03063)	76.20%	5.360	0.000	1.87	70.05*** (0.03203)	85.20%	7.200	0.000	1.83
PFBSV	56.52*** (0.03307)	79.40%	5.880	0.000	2.1	58.95*** (0.02001)	91.80%	10.060	0.000	2.17
MP	38.62* (0.07027)	31.20%	2.020	0.074	2.22	59.17*** (0.02057)	91.50%	9.810	0.000	2.49
PC	34.44*** (0.01293)	91.70%	9.940	0.000	3.100	54.86*** (0.01091)	97.10%	17.410	0.000	1.29
PARA	34.03*** (0.01203)	92.60%	10.580	0.000	1.99	57.07*** (0.01392)	95.70%	14.080	0.000	1.51
RLST	25.14* (0.04968)	29.90%	1.960	0.082	2.14	117.92*** (0.03066)	93.10%	11.030	0.000	2.2
WWCS	28.47** (0.04283)	41.80%	2.540	0.032	2	51.64** (0.05677)	53.00%	3.180	0.011	1.34
PWP	50.13*** (0.02140)	88.30%	8.250	0.000	1.91	76.06*** (0.06668)	60.10%	3.680	0.005	1.35
TTA	44.48*** (0.01915)	88.60%	8.350	0.000	1.660	24.09** (0.03423)	45.40%	2.740	0.023	1.75
FUWS	180.10*** (0.06302)	84.80%	7.100	0.000	1.080	64.33*** (0.03102)	84.30%	6.950	0.000	1.65
ASP	47.75*** (0.02970)	78.30%	5.710	0.000	1.86	25.84*** (0.01534)	82.50%	6.510	0.000	1.16
BM	29.52** (0.03941)	47.40%	2.850	0.019	2.48	69.80*** (0.03409)	83.50%	6.740	0.000	1.36
MM	28.42*** (0.01693)	82.10%	6.420	0.000	1.09	30.5** (0.04183)	45.90%	2.760	0.022	0.96
VAA	64.36*** (0.03578)	80.20%	6.030	0.000	1.24	36.5*** (0.02354)	78.50%	5.740	0.000	2.02
OP	29.46*** (0.02045)	77.00%	5.480	0.000	1.23	28.11*** (0.03199)	55.70%	3.360	0.008	1.22
MMA	43.2*** (0.03338)	70.80%	4.670	0.000	2.06	22.35*** (0.01308)	83.30%	6.700	0.000	1.56
WCPA	-47.25 (0.1889)	19.40%	-1.470	0.176	1.700	-43.40 (0.2220)	12.10%	-1.110	0.422	0.295

Notes:

(i) ***, ** and * indicate 1%, 5% and 10% level of significance, respectively.

(ii) The figures in parentheses indicate standard error

Table 3 reveals that on an average the growth rate of import of Live Animals & Animal products (LAAP) has increased from 10.46% in phase I i.e. 1989-1990 to 2000-2001 to 33.97% in phase II i.e. 2000-2001 to 2010-2011, the growth rate of import of Mineral products (MP) has increased from 38.62% in phase I to 59.17% in phase II, the growth rate of import of Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats

& animal or vegetable waxes (AVOFC) has increased from 46% in phase I to 70.05% in phase II. the growth rate of import of Prepared foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar & Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes (PFBSV) has increased from 56.52% in phase I to 58.95% in phase II, the growth rate of import of Products of the chemical or allied industries (PC) has increased from 34.44% in phase I to 54.86% in phase II, the growth rate of import of Plastics articles & Rubber articles (PARA) has increased from 34.03% in phase I to 57.07% in phase II and the growth rate of import of Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulose material, waste and scrap of paper or paper board, Paper and Paper Board articles (PWP) has increased from 50.13% in phase I to 76.06% in phase II, the growth rate of import of Raw hides and skins, leather fur skins and articles, saddlers and harness, Travel goods, handbags and similar containers & articles of animal gut (RLST) has increased from 25.14% in phase I to 117.92% in phase II, the growth rate of import of Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal & cork and articles of cork (WWCS) has increased from 28.47% in phase I to 51.64% in phase II, the growth rate of import of Base metals and articles of base metal (BM) has increased from 29.52% in phase I to 69.80% in phase II, the growth rate of import of Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipments & parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles (MM) has increased from 28.42% in phase I to 30.5% in phase II. For all these commodities, the growth coefficients were statistically significant and growth rates have increased in the second phase which indicates that growth performance of import of each of these commodities was better in the second phase compared to the first phase.

On an average the growth rate of import of Vegetable products (VP) has decreased from 38.59% in phase I to 30.73% in phase II, the growth rate of import of Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof, prepared feathers and articles made therewith, artificial flowers & articles made of human hair (FUWS) has decreased from 180.10% in phase I to 64.33% in phase II, the growth rate of import of Vehicles, aircraft vessels, and associated transport equipments (VAA) has decreased from 64.36% in phase I to 36.5% in phase II, the growth rate of import of Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical & surgical instruments and apparatus, clocks and watches, musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof (OP) has decreased from 29.46% in phase I to 28.11% in phase II, the growth rate of import of Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, ceramic products, glass and glass ware (ASP) has decreased from 47.75% in phase I to 25.84% in

phase II and the growth rate of import of Miscellaneous manufactured articles (MMA) has decreased from 43.2% in phase I to 22.35% in phase II and the growth rate of import of Textiles and Textile articles (TTA) has decreased from 44.48% in phase I to 24.09% in phase II. For all these commodities, the growth rates were statistically significant and the growth rates have decreased in the second phase which indicates that growth performance of import of each of these commodities was better in the first phase compared to the second phase.

Comparison of growth performance of exported commodities between two phases:

Table 4 represents the exponential growth rate of commodities exported by Bangladesh from 1989-1990 to 2000-2001 and 2000-2001 to 2010-2011.

Table 4. Exponential Growth Rate of commodities exported by Bangladesh from 1989-1990 to 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 to 2010-2011

Commodities	1989-1990 to 1999-2000					2000-2001 to 2010-2011				
	Growth Rate (%)	R ²	T-ratio	P	D-W Statistic	Growth Rate (%)	R ²	T-ratio	P	D-W Statistic
LAAP	47.67** (0.06537)	42.70%	2.59	0.029	2.52	22.55** (0.02120)	65.90%	4.170	0.002	1.25
VP	-2.15 (0.03334)	0.90%	-0.28	0.783	1.67	33.68* (0.06016)	32.80%	2.100	0.066	0.92
AVOFC	-16.03 (0.09468)	6.70%	-0.80	0.443	1.77	187.03*** (0.08332)	77.00%	5.500	0.000	1.54
PFBSV	19.74 (0.05565)	19.10%	1.46	0.179	1.09	121.46*** (0.03229)	92.70%	10.690	0.000	2.09
MP	-14.74* (0.03072)	36.10%	-2.25	0.051	2.92	164.84*** (0.03069)	95.50%	13.780	0.000	2.29
PC	40.82*** (0.04478)	55.10%	3.32	0.009	1.61	43.78*** (0.03255)	72.30%	4.840	0.000	2.43
PARA	313.33*** (0.1138)	78.60%	5.42	0.000	1.20	64.4* (0.1133)	28.80%	1.910	0.089	1.72
RLST	2.60 (0.01680)	4.70%	0.66	0.524	1.75	-18.47 (0.1104)	6.70%	-0.800	0.443	1.72
WWCS	58.43*** (0.05463)	59.80%	3.66	0.005	0.59	74.46* (0.1128)	33.80%	2.140	0.061	0.84
PWP	43.24** (0.06476)	39.20%	2.41	0.039	0.86	159.24* (0.1931)	33.80%	2.140	0.061	0.84
TTA	54.44*** (0.007468)	98.60%	25.28	0.000	1.75	-19.41 (0.1117)	7.30%	-0.840	0.423	1.54
FUWS	133.69*** (0.03609)	92.10%	10.22	0.000	0.93	92.53* (0.1342)	33.30%	2.120	0.063	2.23
ASP	51.55** (0.05817)	51.70%	3.10	0.013	1.21	44.72*** (0.04194)	61.90%	3.830	0.004	0.74
BM	52.53*** (0.05498)	55.30%	3.33	0.009	1.21	70.77* (0.1073)	34.20%	2.170	0.059	0.98
MM	35.99** (0.05046)	43.70%	2.65	0.027	2.68	44.88*** (0.03844)	66.10%	4.190	0.002	1.59
VAA	65.39*** (0.05940)	60.10%	3.68	0.005	1.55	109.32*** (0.06692)	71.90%	4.790	0.000	0.9
OP	249.66*** (0.06278)	89.30%	8.66	0.000	1.14	-25.51 (0.1162)	11.90%	-1.100	0.300	1.23
MMA	209.39*** (0.1307)	61.00%	3.75	0.005	0.98	38.75*** (0.03165)	69.20%	4.490	0.000	1.71
WCPA	94.87** (0.09480)	50.90%	3.06	0.014	1.94	-49.60** (0.1289)	37.20%	-2.310	0.046	2.87

Notes:

(i) ***, ** and * indicate 1%, 5% and 10% level of significance, respectively.

(ii) The figures in parentheses indicate standard error

Table 4 reveals that on an average the growth rate of export of Live Animals & Animal products (LAAP) has decreased from 47.67% in phase I to 22.55% in phase II. the growth rate of export of Plastics articles & Rubber articles (PARA) has decreased from 313.33% in phase I to 64.4% in phase II, the growth rate of export of Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof, prepared feathers and articles made therewith, artificial flowers & articles made of human hair (FUWS) has decreased from 133.69% in phase I to 92.53% in phase II, the growth rate of export of Miscellaneous manufactured articles (MMA) has decreased from 209.39% in phase I to 38.75% in phase II, the growth rate of export of Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, ceramic products, glass and glass ware (ASP) has decreased from 51.55% in phase I to 44.72% in phase II. For all these commodities, the growth coefficients were statistically significant and the growth rates have decreased in the second phase , which indicates that growth performance of export of each of these commodities was better in first phase compared to second phase.

On an average the growth rate of export of Vegetable products (VP) has increased from -2.5% in phase I to 33.68% in phase II, the growth rate of export of Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats & animal or vegetable wages (AVOFC) has increased from -16.3% in phase I to 187.03% in phase II , the growth rate of Prepared foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar & Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes (PFBSV) has increased from 19.74% in phase I to 121.46% in phase II, the growth rate of export of Mineral products (MP) has increased from -14.74% in phase I to 164.84% in phase II, the growth rate of export of Products of the chemical or allied industries (PC) has increased from 40.82% in phase I to 43.78% in phase II and the growth rate of export of Vehicles, aircraft vessels, and associated transport equipments (VAA) has increased from 65.39% in phase I to 109.32% in phase II, the growth rate of export of Base metals and articles of base metal (BM) has increased from 52.53% in phase I to 70.77% in phase II, the growth rate of export of Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal & cork and articles of cork (WWCS) has increased from 58.43% in phase I to 74.46% phase II, the growth rate of export of Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulose material, waste and scrap of paper or paper board, Paper and Paper Board articles (PWP) has increased from 43.24% in phase I to 159.24% in phase II, the growth rate of export of Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipments & parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles (MM) has

increased from 35.99% in phase I to 44.88% in phase II . For these commodities. the growth coefficients were statistically significant and the growth rates have increased in the second phase, which indicates that growth performance of export of each of these commodities was better in the second phase compared to the first phase.

On an average the growth rate of export of Textiles and Textile articles (TTA) has decreased from 54.44% in phase I to -19.41% in phase II and growth rate of export of Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical & surgical instruments and apparatus, clocks and watches, musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof (OP) has decreased from 246.66% in phase I to -25.51% in phase II. For these commodities, the growth coefficients were statistically significant at 1% level in the first phase and that of second phase was statistically insignificant, which indicates that growth performance of export of each of these commodities was better in first phase compared to second phase.

On an average the growth rate of export of Work of art, collectors, pieces and antiques (WCPA) has decreased from 94.87% in phase I to -49.60% in phase II. For all these commodities, the growth coefficients of both the first phase and the second phase were statistically significant at 5% level, which indicates that growth performance of export of each of these commodities improved significantly in the first phase but fell significantly in the second phase which indicates that growth performance of export of each of these commodities was better in the first phase.

Stability test of growth rates of commodities imported & commodities exported:

The following tables show the stability test of growth rates of commodities exported and commodities imported between phase I (1989-1990 to 1999-2000) and phase II (2000-2001 to 2010-2011) to prove in which phase the growth performance of the commodities imported and commodities exported was better.

Table 5. Testing the stability of the growth rates of commodities imported by Bangladesh between the period 1989-1990 to 1990-2000 and the period 2000-2001 to 2010-2011

Commodities	Constant	T	D	DT	R ²	F-Value	D-W Statistic
LAAP	6.9893*** (0.3765)	0.12702*** (0.02178)	0.7734* (0.4045)	-0.08382** (0.03079)	90.50%	57.28	1.57
VP	8.9402*** (0.5795)	0.11639*** (0.03351)	0.0583 (0.6225)	0.02533 (0.0474)	81.80%	26.97	1.58
AVOFC	7.2222*** (0.5419)	0.23058*** (0.03134)	0.9319 (0.5821)	-0.06626 (0.04432)	94.10%	95.23	1.85
PFBSV	6.7227*** (0.4726)	0.20126*** (0.02733)	0.1434 (0.5076)	-0.00667 (0.03865)	95.70%	134.35	2.13
MP	8.1493*** (0.8952)	0.20187*** (0.05177)	1.406 (0.9616)	-0.06005 (0.07322)	72.90%	16.15	2.27
PC	8.0461*** (0.2068)	0.18993*** (0.01196)	0.839*** (0.2222)	-0.06141*** (0.01692)	98.60%	427.67	2.36
PARA	7.1989*** (0.2249)	0.19608*** (0.01301)	0.9584*** (0.2416)	-0.06888*** (0.0184)	98.40%	363.41	1.8
RLST	1.5633** (0.7138)	0.3383*** (0.04128)	2.7637*** (0.7667)	-0.06888*** (0.05838)	93.10%	80.72	2.36
WWCS	5.3032*** (0.8695)	0.1808*** (0.05029)	0.7252 (0.934)	-0.07199 (0.07112)	80.50%	24.82	1.58
PWP	5.9823*** (0.8562)	0.24566*** (0.04952)	1.2888 (0.9198)	-0.06918 (0.07003)	85.40%	35.16	1.44
TTA	10.5264*** (0.4796)	0.09373*** (0.02773)	-0.7331 (0.5151)	0.06606 (0.03922)	90.20%	55.41	1.76
FUWS	4.3343*** (0.8589)	0.21572*** (0.04967)	-2.4067** (0.9226)	0.2316*** (0.07024)	94.90%	110.95	1.19
ASP	6.7393*** (0.4088)	0.09981*** (0.02364)	-0.737 (0.4391)	0.06971*** (0.03343)	93.30%	82.94	1.72
BM	7.2447 (0.6371)	0.22993 (0.03685)	1.7829 (0.6844)	-0.1176 (0.05211)	87.50%	41.96	2.01
MM	9.8842*** (0.5518)	0.11558*** (0.03191)	-0.3648 (0.5927)	-0.00696 (0.04513)	90.10%	54.32	0.98
VAA	8.673*** (0.5237)	0.1351*** (0.03029)	-0.765 (0.5625)	0.0807* (0.04283)	93.00%	80.29	1.55
OP	7.189*** (0.4643)	0.10758*** (0.02685)	-0.3292 (0.4987)	0.00455 (0.03797)	91.20%	62.16	1.25
MMA	7.4663*** (0.4384)	0.08759*** (0.02535)	-0.6876 (0.4709)	0.06835* (0.03585)	90.40%	56.53	2.03
WCPA	8.536** (3.564)	-0.2471 (0.2061)	-2.603 (3.829)	-0.0307 (0.2915)	15.30%	1.09	2.52

Notes:

(i) ***, ** and * indicate 1%, 5% and 10% level of significance, respectively.

(ii) The figures in parentheses indicate standard error

Table 5 reveals that the differential intercept (b_2) and the slope coefficient (b_3) of Live Animals & Animal products (LAAP) are statistically significant at 10% and 5% level, respectively and differential intercepts and slope coefficients of Products of the chemical or allied industries (PC), Plastics articles & Rubber articles (PARA) and Raw hides and skins, leather fur skins and articles, saddlers and harness, Travel goods, handbags and similar containers & articles of animal gut (RLST) are statistically significant at 1% level. However, slope coefficients are negative and differential intercepts are positive. Thus, it may be concluded that there was significant difference in the growth performance of import of all these commodities between the two phases i.e. the growth performance of import of these commodities was better in phase II i.e. 2000-2001 to 2010-2011 than in phase I i.e. 1989-1990 to 1999-2000 and there was definitely a shift in the growth performance of import of these commodities.

Differential intercepts and slope coefficients of Vegetable products (VP), Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats & animal or vegetable waxes (AVOFC), Prepared foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar & Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes (PFBSV), Mineral products (MP), Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal & cork and articles of cork (WWCS), Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material, waste and scrap of paper or paper board, Paper and Paper Board articles (PWP), Textiles and Textile articles (TTA), Base metals and articles of base metal (BM), Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipments & parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles (MM), Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical & surgical instruments and apparatus, clocks and watches, musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof (OP), Miscellaneous manufactured articles (MMA) and Work of art, collectors, pieces and antiques (WCPA) are statistically insignificant. Thus, it may be concluded that there was no significant difference in the growth performance of import of all these commodities between the two phases.

The differential intercept and the slope coefficient of Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof, prepared feathers and articles made therewith, artificial flowers & articles made of human hair (FUWS) is statistically significant at 5% and 1% level, respectively. However, the slope coefficient is positive and the differential intercept is negative. Thus, it may be concluded that there was

significant difference in the growth performance of import of all these commodities between the two phases i.e. the growth performance of import of these commodities was better in phase I than in phase II and there was definitely a shift in the growth performance of import of these commodities.

Differential intercepts of Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, ceramic products, glass and glass ware (ASP) and Vehicles, aircraft vessels, and associated transport equipments (VAA) are statistically insignificant and slope coefficients of Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, ceramic products, glass and glass ware (ASP) and Vehicles, aircraft vessels, and associated transport equipments (VAA) are positive and statistically significant at 1% and 10% level, respectively. Thus, it may be concluded that there was significant difference in the growth performance of import of all these commodities between the two phases i.e. the growth performance of import of these commodities was better in phase I than in phase II, but there was no shift in growth performance of import of these commodities.

Table 6. Testing the stability of the growth rates of exported items by Bangladesh between the period 1989-1990 to 1990-2000 and the period 2000-2001 to 2010-2011

Commodities	Constant	T	D	DT	R ²	F-Value	D-W Statistic
L.AAP	8.7426*** (0.8402)	0.0883* (0.04859)	-0.3189 (0.9025)	0.081 (0.06872)	61.80%	9.71	2.49
VP	6.2452*** (0.8409)	0.12606** (0.04863)	1.2238 (0.9033)	-0.13551* (0.06878)	59.90%	8.96	1.13
AVOFC	(3.043)* (1.542)	0.45792*** (0.08918)	6.123*** (1.656)	-0.5338*** (0.1261)	75.40%	18.42	1.69
PFBSV	1.6552** (0.7656)	0.3453*** (0.04428)	2.7271*** (0.8224)	-0.26706*** (0.06262)	93.20%	82.09	1.36
MP	1.1296** (0.5310)	0.42298*** (0.03071)	5.6677*** (0.5704)	-0.49222*** (0.04343)	95.60%	131.35	2.63
PC	6.287*** (0.6769)	0.1577*** (0.03915)	0.4196 (0.7271)	-0.00904 (0.05536)	83.60%	30.61	1.96
PARA	3.674* (1.887)	0.2159* (0.1091)	-3.149 (2.067)	0.4004** (0.1615)	78.90%	21.25	1.56
RLST	10.527*** (1.366)	-0.08866 (0.07897)	-1.937 (1.467)	0.0998 (0.1117)	11.50%	0.78	1.82
WWCS	2.36 (1.533)	0.24172** (0.08863)	2.249 (1.646)	-0.0419 (0.1253)	46.00%	5.1	0.97
PWP	0.473 (2.491)	0.4137*** (0.1440)	1.284 (2.676)	-0.2576 (0.2037)	78.40%	21.74	2.64
TTA	14.194*** (1.369)	-0.09374 (0.07916)	-3.861** (1.470)	0.2825** (0.1120)	49.10%	5.79	1.56
FUWS	4.511** (1.699)	0.28448*** (0.09828)	-0.252 (1.826)	0.0842 (0.1390)	78.40%	21.75	2.17
ASP	4.4854*** (0.8768)	0.16053*** (0.05071)	0.1639 (0.9418)	0.02002 (0.07171)	78.40%	21.8	1.05
BM	3.672** (1.474)	0.23236** (0.08527)	0.392 (1.584)	-0.049 (0.1206)	74.90%	17.87	1.03
MM	5.6282*** (0.7756)	0.161*** (0.04485)	0.8613 (0.8331)	-0.0275 (0.06343)	73.70%	16.82	2.28
VAA	2.752** (1.094)	0.32081* (0.06327)	1.369 (1.175)	-0.10229 (0.08948)	88.10%	44.58	1.2
OP	8.781*** (1.615)	-0.12787 (0.09341)	-7.772*** (1.735)	-0.6715*** (0.1321)	78.80%	22.34	1.22
MMA	4.739*** (1.644)	0.14224 (0.09509)	-2.094 (1.766)	0.3482** (0.1345)	70.20%	14.15	1.1
WCPA	9.174*** (1.957)	-0.2976** (0.1132)	-5.773** (2.102)	0.5873*** (0.1600)	49.40%	5.85	2.56

Notes:

(i) ***, ** and * indicate 1%, 5% and 10% level of significance, respectively.

(ii) The figures in parentheses indicate standard error

Table 6 reveals that differential intercepts and slope coefficients of Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats & animal or vegetable waxes (AVOFC), Prepared foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar & Tobacco and manufactured

tobacco substitutes (PFBSV) and Mineral products (MP) are statistically significant at 1% level. However, slope coefficients are negative and differential intercepts are positive. Thus, it may be concluded that there was significant difference in the growth performance of export of all these commodities between the two phases i.e. the growth performance of import of these commodities was better in phase II i.e. 2000-2001 to 2010-2011 than in phase I i.e. 1989-1990 to 1999-2000 and there was definitely a shift in the growth performance of export of these commodities.

Differential intercepts and slope coefficients of Live Animals & Animal products (LAAP), Products of the chemical or allied industries (PC), Raw hides and skins, leather fur skins and articles, saddlers and harness, Travel goods, handbags and similar containers & articles of animal gut (RLST), Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal & cork and articles of cork (WWCS), Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material, waste and scrap of paper or paper board, Paper and Paper Board articles (PWP), Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof, prepared feathers and articles made therewith, artificial flowers & articles made of human hair (FUWS), Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, ceramic products, glass and glass ware (ASP), Base metals and articles of base metal (BM), Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipments & parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles (MM), Vehicles, aircraft vessels, and associated transport equipments (VAA) are statistically insignificant. Thus, it may be concluded that there was no significant difference in the growth performance of export of all these commodities between the two phases.

The differential intercept of Vegetable Products (VP) is statistically insignificant and the slope coefficient is negative and statistically significant at 10% level. Thus, it may be concluded that there was significant difference in the growth performance of export of these commodities between the two phases i.e. the growth performance of export of these commodities was better in phase II than in phase I, but there was no shift in growth performance of export of these commodities.

Differential intercepts of Plastics articles & Rubber articles (PARA) and Miscellaneous manufactured articles (MMA) are statistically insignificant and slope coefficients are positive

and statistically significant at 5% level. Thus, it may be concluded that there was significant difference in the growth performance of export of these commodities between the two phases i.e. the growth performance of export of these commodities was better in phase I than in phase II, but there was no shift in growth performance of export of these commodities.

The differential intercept and the slope coefficient of Textiles and Textile articles (TTA) is statistically significant at 5% level and the differential intercept of Work of art, collectors, pieces and antiques (WCPA) is significant at 5% level and the slope coefficient is significant at 1% level. However, slope coefficients are positive and differential intercepts are negative. Thus, it may be concluded that there was significant difference in the growth performance of export of all these commodities between the two phases i.e. the growth performance of export of these commodities was better in phase I than in phase II and there was definitely a shift in the growth performance of export of these commodities.

The differential intercept and slope coefficient of Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical & surgical instruments and apparatus, clocks and watches, musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof (OP) is statistically significant at 1% level. Both the slope coefficient and the differential intercept are negative. Thus, it may be concluded that there was significant difference in the growth performance of export of these commodities between the two phases i.e. the growth performance of export of these commodities was better in phase I than in phase II and there was definitely a shift in growth performance of export of these commodities.

8.0 Trade Policy Reforms in Bangladesh

Over the past three decades, Bangladesh has gone through extensive trade policy reforms. The economy has become more open and liberal particularly since 1990's with a view to become consistent with the trends in the global market economy, Uruguay Round Accord and agreement with the World Trade Organization. The government of Bangladesh formulated and adopted a five year export policy along with a more liberal five-year import policy during the fifth five-year plan period (1997-2002) to improve the foreign trade sector of Bangladesh with emphasis on product diversification and quality improvements, backward linkages, foreign investment etc on export side and import of raw materials, capital machinery on the import side. The trade regime has been rationalized and simplified through lowering the tariff

rates, reducing quantitative restrictions, streamlining import procedures and introducing tax reforms. The overall tariff structure has been changed by the following policy reforms.

8.1 Import Policy Reforms

In the new policy, industrial and import policies have been integrated in order to reduce the administrative complexities and bureaucratic levels for obtaining prior approval from different Ministries. The condition for declaration about the country of origin for import of raw materials has been lifted for export-oriented industries enjoying a bonded warehouse facility (GOB, 2002). Import licensing is no longer required for any import into Bangladesh. The role of the Trading Corporation of Bangladesh (TCB), the state trading body, in import and export has been reduced (CSB, 2003; GOB 2001). Ensuring quality control of imported goods has also been strengthened. Bangladesh has also reduced average tariff rates significantly. Import taxes, for example development surcharges, regulatory duties and sales taxes, were abolished in 1991 (Mujeri and Khondker, 2002; World Bank, 1999, 2000).

8.2 Tariff Rationalization

During the 1990s, Bangladesh not only reduced its tariff rates significantly but also rationalized the tariff structure. The country progressively moved towards obtaining the goal of simplicity and transparency of trade regime. Customs duty rates and average protective tax have been reduced significantly. It may be noted that Bangladesh's nominal import protection level is now the lowest in South Asia and tariff reduction in the country during the early 1990s is ranked as one of the fastest amongst the reforming countries (Mujeri and Khondker 2002, quoted from CPD 1997).

8.3 Export Policy Reforms

Due to underdeveloped technology, low quality and a low capital base, Bangladesh faces great challenges for its exports as the export industries have to compete with those of other countries in the expanding global market. Domestic import-substitute industries are also facing increasing competition as a result of gradual reduction of import duty rates (GOB 2002). So the export industries must survive and expand in order to accelerate growth by generating employment, savings and investment. For improving the condition, Bangladesh adopted a three-year (2003- 2006) 'Export Policy Orders' to encourage more exports. Now, the exporters can deposit a certain amount of their export earning in foreign currency under a

retention quota in their foreign currency account in the form of US dollar, pound sterling, Japanese yen or euro. The amount of the retention (in terms of percentage) will be fixed by the government/ Bangladesh Bank. This foreign currency can be used to fulfill real business needs like business trips abroad, participation in export fairs or seminars in foreign countries, import of raw materials and spare parts, and setting up of offices abroad (GOB, 2003). Moreover, it was also decided that interest free loans will be provided under duty-draw-back credit scheme for 180 days and 100 percent of the loan amount will be provided in advance; import process of raw materials and related products will be made easier under the export promotion fund (EPF); facilities will be provided to open back- to- back LCs for all exportable; and the proposals for importing capital machineries with soft term loan with lower interest rate may be considered for export promotion (GOB, 2003). Not only that, the exporters can get 90 percent of the LC amount from commercial banks under irrevocable letter of credit or confirmed contract. The commercial banks will consider such cases on priority basis; Bangladesh Bank will take steps to continue normal flow of loans in the export sector; the cash credit limit of the exporters will be fixed in view of their success in the previous year; and Bangladesh Bank will launch an export credit cell while commercial banks will set up special units to provide funds for exports (GOB, 2003).

8.4 Other facilities

Among these facilities, exemption of insurance premium, incentives for non-traditional industrial products, bond facilities for export oriented industries, facilities for duty free import of capital machineries for export-oriented industries, tax holiday, duty drawback scheme, easing VAT return on export supplementary services, permission for selling rejected products of export industries, strengthening export related training, setting up of world trade centres, country fair with international standard, relaxing restrictions on importing raw materials for export products, etc. are notable (GOB, 2003).

9.0 Conclusion

Many economists consider 'foreign trade' as the 'Engine of Growth' because it facilitates the specialization in the production of goods and services. Economic theories suggest that export earnings reduces the dependence on foreign aid, enhances the base of industrialization,

increases foreign exchange earnings, creates employment opportunities, helps in transformation of the economic structure etc.

The findings of this paper suggests that the growth performances of all the imported commodities studied in this paper except Work of art, collectors, pieces and antiques (WCPA), had improved significantly and the growth performances of all the exported commodities except Raw hides and skins, leather fur skins and articles, saddlers and harness, Travel goods, handbags and similar containers & articles of animal gut (RLST) and Work of art, collectors, pieces and antiques (WCPA), had improved significantly over the period 1989-1990 to 2010-2011. The growth performance of each and every imported commodity except Work of art, collectors, pieces and antiques (WCPA) had improved significantly in both phase I i.e. 1989-1990 to 1999-2000 and phase II 2000-2001 to 2010-2011 and the growth performances of most of the exported commodities had improved significantly in both the phases. However, the growth performances of export of Vegetable products (VP), Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats & animal or vegetable waxes (AVOFC), Prepared foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar & Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes (PFBSV) and Mineral products (MP) had improved significantly in phase II only and the growth performances of Textiles and Textile articles (TTA), Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical & surgical instruments and apparatus, clocks and watches, musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof (OP) and Work of art, collectors, pieces and antiques (WCPA) had improved significantly in phase I only. However, the growth performance of export of Raw hides and skins, leather fur skins and articles, saddlers and harness, Travel goods, handbags and similar containers & articles of animal gut (RLST) was insignificant in both the phases. Using the stability test it was found that the growth performances of import of Live Animals & Animal products (LAAP), Products of the chemical or allied industries (PC), Plastics articles & Rubber articles (PARA) and Raw hides and skins, leather fur skins and articles, saddlers and harness, Travel goods, handbags and similar containers & articles of animal gut (RLST) were better in phase II i.e. 2000-2001 to 2010-2011 than in phase I 1989-1990 to 1999-2000. Whereas, the growth performances of import of Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof, prepared feathers and articles made therewith, artificial flowers & articles made of human hair (FUWS), Vehicles, aircraft vessels, and associated transport equipments (VAA) and Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, ceramic products, glass and

glass ware, (ASP) were better in phase I than in phase II and there were no significant differences in the growth performances of import of all other commodities in the two phases. The growth performances of export of Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats & animal or vegetable waxes (AVOFC), Prepared foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar & Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes (PFBSV) and Mineral products (MP) and Vegetable Products (VP) were better in phase II than in phase I. Whereas, the growth performances of export of Plastics articles & Rubber articles (PARA) and Miscellaneous manufactured articles (MMA), Textiles and Textile articles (TTA), Work of art, collectors, pieces and antiques (WCPA) and Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical & surgical instruments and apparatus, clocks and watches, musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof (OP) were better in phase I than in phase II and there were no significant differences in the growth performances of export of all other commodities in the two phases.

Thus, it may be concluded that on an average the growth performances of import and export of most of the commodities were satisfactory in the last two decades. The improvement in growth performances of exported commodities has not improved the trade deficit due to simultaneous improvement in growth performances of imported commodities. Bangladesh's trade balance did not improve much despite undertaking several trade policies. Despite having many opportunities for the investors, some obstacles still exist which are hindering the process of investment in the country resulting into lower export. The major obstacles include underdeveloped technology, energy and power crisis, political instability, lack of required infrastructures and shortage of skilled labors. On the other hand, import demand of Bangladesh is increasing with the liberalized import policies and high aggregate import demand due to unsatisfactory quality of domestic products. Commodities such as Raw hides and skins, leather fur skins and articles, saddlers and harness, Travel goods, handbags and similar containers & articles of animal gut (RLST) and Textiles and Textile articles (TTA), which earn a significant amount of export revenue did not have any significant growth over the last decade. This is because, foreign importers of leather goods are not satisfied due to the issues such as unhygienic manufacturing process, poor working condition, environmental damage etc. Growth of export of Textile products had not grown much due to many well established close competitors such as China, Vietnam, India, Cambodia etc.

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APPENDIX I

IMPORTS																				
Commodity Value (In million TK)																				
Year	Time	LAAP	VP	AVOFC	PFBVS	MP	PC	PARA	RLST	WWCS	PWP	TTA	FUWS	ASP	BM	MM	VAA	OP	MMA	WCPA
1989-90	1	4042	11800	4643	2133	22773	7817	4136	50	744	1917	20071	9	577	10346	16142	4841	1142	890	213
1990-91	2	2874	10993	4530	1137	17946	8585	4264	120	328	1957	21809	9	497	10420	18331	5109	1514	1156	168
1991-92	3	2791	12758	7736	1113	21701	12457	4650	122	241	2077	28743	25	439	10108	21688	3054	1428	1466	132
1992-93	4	3798	11443	5364	2196	21194	12847	5956	115	1102	2704	31430	35	611	12028	20322	4731	1238	1505	149
1993-94	5	1925	10931	4929	2553	20659	12229	6296	113	829	3246	35047	56	1884	11896	16720	5114	1029	1820	165
1994-95	6	2907	23714	8633	3401	23379	17905	7820	185	898	4400	69478	381	1318	16647	19983	11828	1790	4003	319
1995-96	7	2576	24032	14778	2231	28495	14596	8896	165	1373	5227	71711	469	1186	23658	32083	16629	2161	3763	821
1996-97	8	3607	19226	20702	5677	37161	24094	12054	268	976	9002	57587	222	1631	29763	37485	25377	3037	1548	1
1997-98	9	3534	28652	10777	5928	366613	22506	11522	125	891	7747	87260	304	2020	32108	43556	18816	2832	3113	4
1998-99	10	3606	54944	14198	5488	36381	22727	9553	69	968	5340	80914	378	1789	9349	39826	26311	2853	5672	9
1999-00	11	5121	31445	26531	11274	40251	31913	14545	432	1485	10633	82620	593	2557	40498	42810	20386	3237	4192	217
2000-01	12	6095	29926	24993	11301	35728	35199	17100	239	1945	12751	114420	680	3038	34606	69003	29920	3896	5374	60
2001-02	13	6223	29029	33778	9257	46185	38801	17626	467	3284	12496	113696	1475	3151	29895	71606	31383	4741	5825	58990
2002-03	14	5902	32584	39264	11044	50134	39460	19441	639	2986	13065	132900	2738	3939	31828	75111	32795	5160	6097	13
2003-04	15	5756	43475	51840	17747	92248	46569	23211	865	3677	13532	140147	2358	3961	35881	95850	37958	6105	6151	20
2004-05	16	8789	44499	26620	21753	63136	60324	24388	695	2574	12506	202674	1771	3904	46114	150241	76259	10253	7937	121
2005-06	17	7410	61941	58028	23766	147557	80398	38662	1585	3161	21288	164818	1952	3617	70661	204953	54062	10442	6027	67
2006-07	18	8693	75099	76279	44649	172265	90678	48374	2244	3185	24457	158499	4919	4543	75831	243665	65053	11523	6837	12
2007-08	19	14471	433949	135328	43254	162583	138315	61361	3727	4750	29942	315399	4433	5258	90962	241068	88440	11298	9394	137
2008-09	20	20632	95433	126496	37128	195959	153850	61383	3273	5148	31142	345068	5104	5922	115712	230240	100602	14183	11189	20
2009-10	21	12437	114755	137879	63850	203077	156268	71742	3462	5353	36330	417001	6370	6312	123950	273739	127223	16057	12872	44
2010-11	22	18738	38871	354208	57700	266920	198641	123239	13596	43823	479976	136260	10583	10622	495676	91504	71664	6518	11740	48

APPENDIX II

EXPORTS																				
Commodity Value (In million TK)																				
Year	Time	LAAP	VP	AVOFC	PFBVS	MP	PC	PARA	RLST	WWCS	PWP	TTA	FUWS	ASP	BM	MM	VAA	OP	MMA	WCPA
1989-90	1	5777	1516	19	120	658	547	4	5970	72	10	36013	46	61	57	457	31	6	8	43
1990-91	2	5828	1721	20	102	1243	1237	—	4452	77	9	44040	133	125	70	992	130	3	7	60
1991-92	3	6140	1580	9	206	663	802	2	5027	168	5	53615	282	179	122	2538	397	11	97	53
1992-93	4	8356	2064	28	77	808	2285	19	5393	300	5	66980	340	212	85	840	156	15	217	39
1993-94	5	10858	2060	21	55	474	1703	24	6263	558	7	74464	714	307	113	759	110	90	124	35
1994-95	6	12974	1345	30	56	616	4106	202	8162	574	28	99709	916	1369	211	2477	121	147	2151	1776
1995-96	7	13249	1276	14	100	389	4251	411	6154	867	32	111768	1212	443	372	847	408	216	2094	438
1996-97	8	12831	1459	11	220	708	2878	653	5408	502	40	138988	1178	537	614	3026	523	344	1275	357
1997-98	9	130545	3331	1	343	510	1936	891	4850	690	48	195088	1893	449	559	2411	498	458	2038	371
1998-99	10	13541	1936	11	193	290	3404	368	6922	481	21	212048	2096	385	140	2091	373	370	512	438
1999-00	11	16237	907	34	173	590	2870	396	5488	431	13	211227	3292	486	265	2868	675	510	564	407
2000-01	12	19284	2069	23	303	558	3874	454	3670	480	99	256117	4466	443	403	2120	552	931	580	310
2001-02	13	17606	1981	14	456	431	3234	346	11732	527	347	254831	4773	542	243	3022	446	640	781	187
2002-03	14	18945	1756	19	336	1557	4611	336	10207	349	937	289147	3703	562	583	2310	698	834	808	160
2003-04	15	22255	3180	102	1642	1837	4876	1121	11852	351	672	370702	6768	1308	1898	2086	4014	726	1452	52
2004-05	16	23576	5556	173	1851	2204	9634	2555	13958	258	1608	444788	9132	1780	4570	2600	5773	1192	1148	609
2005-06	17	31415	6785	30	2001	5056	9743	3039	16086	272	1701	582934	9918	1763	4077	4634	8164	1377	1272	16
2006-07	18	43528	7782	92	2523	6089	11046	3228	19022	389	3775	709418	13225	2316	7357	7958	7889	1487	1886	11
2007-08	19	48052	11871	180	4522	13054	9698	3939	20504	540	4187	820823	16433	3043	7502	9574	7263	1540	2001	408
2008-09	20	50496	8945	305	5678	17660	13394	3923	13642	367	1937	935981	17027	2399	4759	4743	9968	1136	1953	23
2009-10	21	29052	8794	573	6824	25783	7021	17678	396	1490	982255	17145	2341	2341	8158	4689	14097	1191	2998	20
2010-11	22	44042	2014	4788	7821	20174	26083	298	4976	32064	403	92427	1075545	1331	599	14341	6086	20	1389	7