

Bretton Woods Conference

In the industrial world, the main objective of the post-war international economic system was to preserve full employment and economic stability. The **World Bank** and the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** are referred to as sometimes the Bretton Woods twins or the **Bretton Woods institutions**.

- At Bretton Woods in **New Hampshire (USA)**, in **July 1944**, a framework was agreed upon at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference.
- As per the agreement at Bretton Woods conference, to finance postwar reconstruction, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (popularly known as the World Bank) was established.
- To deal with deficits of its member nations and external surpluses, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established at the Bretton Woods Conference.
- The Bretton Woods system is often referred to as the post-war international economic system.
- In 1947, the World Bank and the IMF commenced their financial operations.
- For making key decisions in the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), USA has the veto powers.
- The system linking the monetary system and national currencies is the international monetary system.
- The fixed exchange rates were the basis of the Bretton Woods System.
- The Bretton Woods system unleashed an era of rise in trade and incomes in Japan and Industrial nations in Western world.
- The dependency on the World Bank and IMF reduced as Japan and European countries rebuilt their economies.
- Hence developing countries started receiving more attention from the Bretton Woods Institutions from the late 1950's.
- Western industrial powers control the decision making in these institutions.

The World Bank Group

The World Bank

Headquarter	Washington, D.C. USA
Established	1944
Member Countries	189
Bangladesh joined	17 August 1972
Last Member	Nauru (6 April 2016) 189th
Motto	Working for a World Free of Poverty.
President	Ajay Banga (USA)
Chief Economist	Indermit Gill (India)

Details about World Bank Group

The World Bank Group is an extended family of five international organizations, and the parent organization of the World Bank, the collective name given to the first two listed organizations, the IBRD and the IDA:

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- International Development Association (IDA)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

International Bank for Reconstruction And Development (IBRD)

- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is the oldest World Bank Institution which was established in 1944.
- It lends money to the developing and underdeveloped countries at a very low interest rate.
- Area of focus for providing loans agriculture, irrigation, urban development, healthcare, family welfare, dairy development etc.

International Development Agency (IDA)

- It is also known as soft loan window of the World Bank. It was established in 1960.
- Its basic aim is to give infrastructural support to the member countries.
- It provides long-term interest free loans for the development of economic services.
- Its loans are known as Credits.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

- It is also known as the Private arm of the World Bank which was established in 1956.
- It lends money to private sector companies of its member nations with commercial interest (but comparatively low).
- It finances and provides advice for private-public projects in partnership with private investors.
- It invests only when it can make a special contribution that complements the role of market investors as a foreign financial investor (FFI).

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

- It was established in 1966.
- It is an investment dispute settlement body whose decisions are binding on the parties.
- It was set up under the 1966 'Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and National of other States.
- It settles the investment disputes between the foreign companies and the host countries where the investment have been done.

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

- It was established in 1988.
- It encourages foreign investment in developing countries by offering insurance to foreign private investors against loss caused by non-commercial political risks.

□ Facts On World Bank

- The president of the world bank comes from the largest shareholder which is the USA. Members are represented by a Board of Governors.
- If a country wants to be a member of world bank, it has to purchase the shares of world bank group institutions as per agreement, rules and regulations set.
- The five largest shareholders are U.S, Japan, China, Germany and the UK respectively.
- The largest shareholders nations have their own Executive Directors.

□ Membership

- Any country can become the member of world bank if 75% of the existing member countries approved the application.
- Any member nation can also resign from its membership voluntarily or if any country violates the rules of the world bank.

□ Management

- Management of world bank includes - Board of Governors, Board of Executive Directors, Loan Committee, Advisory Committee, President and other members of the staff.
- Board of Governors of the world bank includes one Governor (Finance Minister) and one alternate governor (governor of central bank) appointed by each member country for a term of 5 years. Each governor has voting power in relation to its financial contribution to the capital of the bank. Board is required to meet at least once in a year.
- Executive Directors are 21 and out of this 6 are appointed by the six largest shareholders like USA, UK, Germany, France and Japan. The remaining 15 members are elected by the rest of member countries. It meets once a month to carry on daily routine work.
- President is appointed by board of executive directors.
- World Bank perform its functions with the help of two committees - Advisory Committee and the Loan Committee. Advisory Committee includes 7 experts appointed by the Board of Governors. Loan Committee is constituted by the executive directors and loan is provided as per the economies of member countries.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Headquarter	Washington, D.C. USA
Established	27 December 1945
Members	190
Bangladesh Joined	17 August 1972
Last Member	Andorra
Official language	English
Parent Organization	United Nations
Managing Director (MD)	Kristalina Georgieva (Bulgaria)
Chief Economist	Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas (France)

Details about IMF

What is IMF?

Answer: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) founded in December 1945 is an Intergovernmental organization to-

- i. Promote cooperation on international monetary issues
- ii. To promote exchange stability
- iii. To facilitate balanced growth of international trade
- iv. To make the general resources of the fund temporarily available to members to permit them to members permit them to correct maladjustments in their balance of payments.

What is the difference between IMF and World Bank?

Answer: IMF promotes exchange stability and orderly exchange relations among its member countries. World Bank assist developing countries via long-term financing of development projects and programs. While IMF lend for Short Term.

Type of Projects:

- World Bank especially extends loan for development projects and also for health and education.
- IMF looks over the international monetary system while World Bank promotes the economic development of poor countries.
- The IMF is a small institution as compare to World Bank and unlike the World Bank has no affiliates or subsidiaries.

Organization structure:

The structure of World Bank is more complex than IMF. World Bank comprises two institutes the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Washington DC is the base for World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund.

Special Drawing Rights (SDR):

The SDR is an international reserve asset created by the IMF in 1969 to supplement the official reserves of its member countries.

The SDR is not a currency. It is a potential claim on the freely usable currencies of IMF members. As such, SDRs can provide a country with liquidity. Hence, SDR is known as 'Paper Gold'

A basket of currencies defines the SDR:

- (i) The US dollar,
- (ii) Euro
- (iii) Chinese Renminbi (RMB)
- (iv) Japanese Yen and
- (v) British Pound

Important Economic & other Organizations

European Union (EU)

Headquarter	Brussels, Belgium
Formation	1 November 1993
Headquarters	Brussels, Belgium
Currency	Euro
Official languages	24
Member states	27
President of the European Council	Charles Michel (Belgium)
President of the European Commission	Ursula Von der Leyen (Germany)

Details about of EU

List of 27 European Union Member countries:

Countries			
Austria	Italy	Finland	Romania
Belgium	Latvia	France	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Lithuania	Germany	Slovenia
Croatia	Luxembourg	Greece	Spain
Cyprus	Malta	Hungary	Sweden
Czech Republic	Netherlands	Ireland	Portugal
Denmark	Poland	Estonia	

The UK officially left the EU on 31st January 2020 following the Brexit referendum that took place on 23 June 2016.

The Commonwealth of Nations

Establishment	28 April, 1949
Member states	56
Last Members	Gabon & Togo (2022)
The Commonwealth Secretariat established	1965
Headquarters	Marlborough House, London, United Kingdom
Head of the Commonwealth	King Charles III
Secretary-General	Patricia Scotland
Working language	English
Commonwealth Day	Often held on the second Monday in March

- On 18 April 1972 Bangladesh became the 32nd member of the Commonwealth in its 29th conference.
- March 2 is observed as Commonwealth Day.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

Establishment	8 December, 1985
Headquarter	Kathmandu, Nepal
Members	8 members
Secretary-General	Golam Sarwar (Bangladesh)

Details about SAARC

- **First Secretary-General:** Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)
- The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. SAARC comprises of eight Member states: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India,

Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Srilanka Afghanistan Became a member (eighth) on April 3, 2007. The Secretariat of the Association was set up in Kathmandu on 17 January 1987.

- 3 SAARC Summits were held in Dhaka
 - i) 1st Summit 1985
 - ii) 7th Summit 1993
 - iii) 13th Summit 2005
- **SAPTA**
 - South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement
 - Signed: 1993
 - Effective: 1995
 - It is a trading agreement of SAARC.

- **SAFTA**
 - South Asian Free Trade Area
 - Signed: 2004
 - Effective: 2006
- SAARC Free Trade are was formed with this agreement.

Questions about SAARC

- ◆ Where is the SAARC Headquarters located?
Answer: Kathmandu
- ◆ What is the Official language?
Answer: English
- ◆ How many countries does SAARC have with Observer Status?
Answer: Nine. Name of Nine Observer States- 1. China 2. Australia 3. European Union 4. The Republic of Korea 5. United States 6. Myanmar 7. Japan 8. Iran 9. Mauritius
- ◆ When was SAARC Secretariat in Kathmandu established?
Answer: On 16th Jan 1987.

❖ **SAARC Apex Bodies:**

- ◆ SAARC chamber of Commerce & Industry (SCCI)
- ◆ South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation in Law (SAARC LAW)
- ◆ South Asian Federation of Accountants (SAFA)
- ◆ South Asia Foundation (SAF)
- ◆ Foundation of SAARC Writers and Literature (FOSWAL)
- ◆ South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC) SAARC also has about 18 recognize bodies

- ◆ **SAFTA is related with?**
Answer: SAARC

- ❖ **What is the full form of SAFTA?**

Answer: South Asian Free Trade Area.

- ❖ **How many landlocked countries are there in SAARC?**

Answer: 3 (Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan)

- ❖ **Who has received SAARC Literary Award twice?**

Answer: Suman Pokhrel, Nepali poet, writer and translator

- ❖ **SAARC award has been given since when?**

Answer: 2004

- ❖ **First Meeting with date and place?**

Answer: The first SAARC meet had taken place from 7th to 8th December 1985 in Bangladesh. The host leader was Ataur Rehman Khan.

Regional Centers:

Regional Centre	Location	Country
SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC)	Gujrat	India
SAARC Agricultural Centre (SAC)	Dhaka	Bangladesh
SAARC Forestry Centre (SFC)	Thimphu	Bhutan
SAARC Documentation Centre (SDC)	New Delhi	India
SAARC University	New Delhi	India
SAARC Information Centre (SIC)	Kathmandu	Nepal
SAARC Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS Centre (STAC)	Kathmandu	Nepal
SAARC Energy Centre (SEC)	Islamabad	Pakistan
SAARC Cultural Centre (SCC)	Colombo	Sril Lanka

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Establishment	8 August, 1967
Headquarter	Jakarta, Indonesia
Members	10 states
Observer	2 (Papua New Guinea and East Timor)
Founder Countries	Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines and Thailand
Motto	One Vision, One Identity, One Community
Secretary General	Kao Kim Houn (Cambodia)

Details about ASEAN

- The 10 members of ASEAN are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- ASEAN Plus Three (APT): APT is a forum that functions as a coordinator of cooperation between Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the three East Asian nations of China, Japan and South Korea. The first leaders meeting was held in 1997 and the group's significance and importance was strengthened by the Asian Financial Crisis.
- ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF): ASEAN Regional Forum is an informal multilateral dialogue of 27 members that seeks to address security issues in the Asia-Pacific region. ARF met for the first time in 1994.

Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization)

Headquarter	Lyon, France.
Established	1923
Motto	Connecting police for a safer world
Members	195
Last Member	Micronesia
President	Ahmed Naser Al-Raisi (UAE)
Language	4 (English, Arabic, French, Spanish)

Details about INTERPOL

The INTERPOL functions:

INTERPOL is the largest police organization in the world. It enables international police to work together to fight international crime in 196 member countries. It primarily uses its police expertise and capabilities for these three types of crimes. Palau is the latest country to join INTERPOL.

1. Counter Terrorism
2. Organize crime
3. Cyber Crime

Famous Intelligence Agencies of INTERPOL	
Pakistan	Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI)
United States of America	1) Central Intelligence Agencies (CIA) 2) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) 3) Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)
Russia	1) Foreign Intelligence Services (SVR) 2) Federal Security Services (FSB) 3) Interlinked System for recognizing Enemies (SOUD)
Israel	1) MOSSAD; The Institute For Intelligence and Special Operation 2) Aman: Military Intelligence 3) Shabak: Security Services
Australia	Australian Security and Intelligence Organization
Italy	Centro Intelligence Interforze (CII)
India	1) Research & Analysis Wing (RAW) 2) Intelligence Bureau (IB) 3) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
Malaysia	Royal Intelligence Corps
Egypt	Mukhharat
China	Central External Liaison Department
Germany	Military Counter intelligence Service
Iran	Sazamne Etelaat va Amniate Kechvar (SAVAK)
Japan	Naicho
South Africa	Bureau of State Security (BOSS)
Canada	Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS)
Iraq	Al Mukbharat
France	Directorate General for Security External (DGSE)
United Kingdom	1) M15 3) Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) 4) Metropolitan Police (Scotland Yard)
Turkey	National Intelligence Organization (MIT)
Saudi Arabia	General Intelligence Presidency
Singapore	Security and Intelligence Division.
Bangladesh	1) National Security Intelligence (NSI) 2) Directorate General of Forces Intelligence (DGFI) 3) Crime Investigation Department (CID)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Headquarter	Brussels, Belgium.
Formation	4 April 1949
Members	32
Last Member	Sweden
Official Language	English & French
Secretary General	Jens Stoltenberg

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Corporation (BIMSTEC)

Establishment	6 June 1997
Headquarter	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Members	Seven Countries (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal and Bhutan).
Secretary General	Tenzin Lekphell (Bhutan)

North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA)

Signed	1992
Effective	1994
Type	Free Trade Area
Member states	3 (Canada, Mexico, United States)
Official languages	English, Spanish, French

Details about North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA)

In September 2018, the United States, Mexico, and Canada reached an agreement to replace NAFTA with the **United States–Mexico–Canada Agreement (USMCA)**, and all three countries had ratified it by March 2020. NAFTA remained in force until USMCA was implemented. The USMCA took effect on July 1, 2020, replacing NAFTA.

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

Signed	15 November 2020
Effective	1 January 2022
Members	15

Details about Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

- RCEP is a free trade agreement among the Asia-Pacific nations of Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- The 15 member countries account for about 30% of the world's population (2.2 billion people) and 30% of global GDP (\$29.7 trillion), making it the **largest trade bloc** in history.

Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)

Establishment	July 6, 1979
Type	Intergovernmental organization
Member states	15
Headquarter	Dhaka, Bangladesh (Chameli House)
Director-general	Cherdask Virapat

Details about CIRDAP

- **Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific** is a Bangladesh-based intergovernmental organization involved in rural development and poverty alleviation. It was established on 6 July 1979 at the initiative of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region
- Initially it had six members, CIRDAP has now grown up as a Centre of 15 member countries. The agency is **headquartered** in **Chameli House**, a British Raj-era mansion in front of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in Dhaka.

01. Afghanistan	09. Nepal
02. Bangladesh (Host State)	10. Pakistan
03. India	11. Philippines
04. Lao PDR	12. Sri Lanka
05. Iran	13. Thailand
06. Indonesia	14. Vietnam
07. Malaysia	15. Fiji (Joined as 15th member on June 2010)
08. Myanmar	

Asian Clearing Union (ACU)

Establishment	1974
Type	intergovernmental organization
Member Countries	9
Headquarter	Tehran, Iran
Secretary-General	Farhad Morsali Parvasi

Details about Asian Clearing Union (ACU)

Asian Clearing Union (ACU) is a payment arrangement whereby the participants settle payments for intra-regional transactions among the participating central banks on a net multilateral basis. The main objectives of the clearing union are to facilitate payments among member countries for eligible transactions, thereby economizing on the use of foreign exchange reserves and transfer costs, as well as promoting trade and banking relations among the participating countries. The central banks of ACU are:

State	Central Bank	Year
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Bank	1974
Bhutan	Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan	1999
India	Reserve Bank of India	1974
Iran	Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1974
Maldives	Maldives Monetary Authority	2009
Myanmar	Central Bank of Myanmar	1977
Nepal	Nepal Rastra Bank	1974
Pakistan	State Bank of Pakistan	1974
Sri Lanka	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	1974

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Headquarter	Manila, The Philippines
Established	19 December 1966
Members	68 (Bangladesh 1973)
Last Member	Niue
Motto	Fighting Poverty in Asia the Pacific
Purpose	Social and Economic Development
President	Masatsugu Asakawa

Details about ADB

Functions of Asian Development Bank (ADB)

- To make loans and equity investments for economic and social development of its developing members countries.
- To provide for technical assistance for the preparation and implementation of development projects and advisory services.
- To respond to the request for assistance in coordinating developmental policies and plans in developing member countries.
- This bank constituted Asian Development Fund in 1974, which provides loans to Asian countries on concessional interest rates.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

Headquarters	Beijing, China
Formation	16 January 2016
Members	109
Official language	English
President	Jin Liqun

New Development Bank (NDB)

Headquarters	Shanghai, China.
Members	13
Formation	15 July 2014
Official language	English
President	Dilma Rousseff (Brazil)

Details about New Development Bank (NDB)

- The New Development Bank (NDB), formerly referred to as the BRICS Development Bank, is a multilateral development bank established by the BRICS states (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa).
- BRICS has extended its membership in 2023. It has added 6 new member states: Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Hence, these members will automatically become members of NDB.
- BRICS now has 11 members as of 2023.

Headquarter	Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Established	10 September 1964
Members	81 countries
President	Akinwumi Adesina

Group of Seven (G-7)

The Group of Seven (G7) is an informal grouping of seven of the world's advanced economies consisting of Canada, France, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and Italy. The European Union is a non-enumerated member of the G-7 but neither chairs nor hosts Summits. Russia's membership was suspended after the annexation of Crimea in 2014.

G-20

Establishment	26 September 1999
Member Countries	19 countries, the European Union and the African Union
Chairman	Narendra Modi
Last Summit	India (23 rd) 2023

Group of 77 (G-77)

Established	15 June 1964
Members	134
Headquarter	New York, USA.

Developing Eight (D-8)

Established	15 June 1997
Member countries	8
Headquarter	Istanbul, Turkiye

- D-8, also known as Developing-8, is an organization for development cooperation among the following Muslim countries: Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkiye.
- The establishment of D-8 was announced officially through the Istanbul Declaration of Summit of Heads of State/Government on June 15, 1997.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

Headquarter	Vienna, Austria.
Founded	1960; It came into effect in 1961
Member Countries	12
Last Member	Angola
Secretary General	Haitham Al Ghais

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

Establishment	1989
Headquarter	Singapore
Members	21 members

International Criminal Court (ICC)

Headquarter	The Hague, The Netherlands
Working languages	English and French
Official languages	English, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish
Member states	124
Last Member	Armenia
Establishment	2002

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Established	1957
Director General	Rafael Mariano Grossi
Headquarter	Vienna, Austria
Total Members	178
Bangladesh joined	27 September 1972
Last Membership	Guinea

World Trade Organization (WTO)

Established	1 January 1995
Headquarter	Geneva, Switzerland.
Members	164
Last Member	Afghanistan (29th July 2016)
Director-General	Ngozi Okonjo Iweala
Official Language	English, French, Spanish

Organization of Islamic Co-operation (OIC)

Headquarter	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Official Languages	Arabic, English, French
Members	57 member states
Establishment	25 September 1969
Fist Secretary General	Tunku Abdul Rahman (Malaysia): (1971- 1973)
Secretary- General	Hossein Brahim Taha

Details about OIC:

- OIC is an intergovernmental organization that works as the collective voice of the Muslim world.
- The **Islamic Development Bank (IDB)** was founded in 1975 by OIC with the support of the King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.
- The headquarter of IDB is Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
- IDB's unit of account is Islamic Dinar.
- All 57 members of OIC are member of the IDB.

Amnesty International

Established	July 1961
Founder	Peter Benenson
Headquarters	London, United Kingdom
Secretary-General	Agnes Callamard
Members	More than 7 million members and supporters. Documenting the state of human rights in 159 countries during 2017
Role	A world wide organization for the protection of the rights of conscience. Nobel Peace Prize: 1977 for its "defense of human dignity against torture".

Transparency International

Established	1993
Purpose	Combat corruption, crime prevention
Headquarters	Berlin, Germany
Founder	Peter Eigen
Managing Director	Daniel Eriksson

Human Rights Watch (HRW)

Established	1978 (as Helsinki Watch)
Headquarters	Empire State Building, New York City, New York, U.S.
Executive Director	Kenneth Roth (since 1993)
Focus	Human rights activism

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

Formation	1961 in Belgrade, Serbia
Headquarters	None
Members	121
Latest Member	South Sudan

Central Banks of the World

Country	Bank	Country	Bank
Afghanistan	Bank of Afghanistan	Korea	Republic Bank of Korea
Argentina	Central Bank of Argentina	Libya	Central Bank of Libya
Australia	Reserve Bank of Australia	Malaysia	Bank Negara Malaysia
Austria	European Central bank	Maldives	Maldives Monetary Authority
Azerbaijan	Central Bank of the Rep. of Azerbaijan	Mali	Central Bank of West African States
Bangladesh	Central Bank of Bangladesh	Mauritius	Central Bank of Mauritius
Bermuda	Bermuda Monetary Authority	Mexico	Bank of Mexico
Bhutan	Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan	Mongolia	Bank of Mongolia
Bolivia	Central Bank of Bolivia	Morocco	Bank of Morocco
Brazil	Central Bank of Brazil	Myanmar	Central Bank of Myanmar
Cambodia	National Bank of Cambodia	Netherlands	European Central Bank
Canada	Bank of Canada	New Zealand	Reserve Bank of New Zealand
Chad	Commercial Bank Chad	Pakistan	State Bank of Pakistan
Chile	Central Bank of Chile	Papua New Guinea	Bank of Papua New Guinea
China	People's Bank of China	Peru	Central Reserve Bank of Peru
Cyprus	European Central Bank	Philippines	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
Denmark	National Bank of Denmark	Qatar	Qatar Central Bank
Egypt	Central Bank of Egypt	Russia	Bank of Russia
Fiji	Reserve Bank of Fiji	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority
Finland	European Central Bank	Seychelles	Central Bank of Seychelles
France	European Central Bank	Singapore	Monetary Authority of Singapore
Georgia	National Bank of Georgia	Slovenia	European Central Bank
Germany	European central bank	South Africa	South African Reserve Bank
Ghana	Bank of Ghana	South Korea	Bank of Korea
Greece	European Central Bank	Spain	European Central Bank
Guinea	Central Bank of the Rep. of Guinea	Sri Lanka	Central Bank of Sri Lanka
Hungary	Central Bank of Hungary	Sweden	The Riksbank (Oldest Central Bank)
Iceland	Central Bank of Iceland	Switzerland	Swiss National Bank
India	Reserve Bank of India	Taiwan	Central Bank of the Rep. of China
Indonesia	Bank Indonesia	Tajikistan	National Bank of Tajikistan
Iran	Central Bank of Islamic Rep. of Iran	Thailand	Bank of Thailand
Iraq- Central Bank of Iraq	Central Bank of Iraq	Turkey	Central Bank of Republic of Turkey
Ireland	European Central Bank	UAE	Central Bank of United Arab Emirates
Italy	European Central Bank	UK	Bank of England
Japan	Bank of Japan	USA	Federal Reserve
Jordan	Central Bank of Jordan	Uzbekistan	Central Bank of the Rep. of Uzbekistan
Kazakhstan	National Bank of Kazakhstan	Vietnam	State Bank of Vietnam
Kenya	Central Bank of Kenya		

Bangladesh Economy

Basic Terms of Economics

Balance of Payment	BOP is the difference in total value between payments into and out of a country over a period.
Balance of Trade	It is the difference between a country's imports and exports for a time period. The BOT is a part of the BOP.
Capitalism	An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit rather than by the state. Example: USA, UK etc.
Communism	A theory or system of social organization in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to his/her ability and needs. Example- China, North Korea etc.
Current Account	The current account represents a country's imports and exports of goods and services, payments made to foreign investors, and transfers such as foreign aid. It can either be in deficit or surplus.
Deflation	Deflation is the general decline of the price level of goods and services.
Devaluation	Devaluation is the deliberate downward adjustment of the value of a country's money relative to another currency or standard.
Duty	A duty is a form of taxation levied on certain goods, services, or other transactions that are imported and exported.
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): It is an investment made by a company or an individual in one country in business interests in another country.
Fiscal Policy	Fiscal policy refers to the use of government spending and tax policies to influence economic conditions.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the monetary value of all finished goods and services made within a country during a specific period.
GDP-PPP	GDP Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is a popular macroeconomic analysis metric used to compare economic productivity and standards of living between countries.
GNI	Gross National Income (GNI) is the total amount of money earned by a nation's people and businesses.
GSP	The Generalized System of Preferences is a preferential tariff system which provides tariff reduction on various products.
Inflation	Inflation is a rise in prices, which can be translated as the decline of purchasing power over time.
Mixed Economy	A mixed economic system is a system that combines aspects of both capitalism and socialism. Example- Bangladesh.
Monetary Policy	Monetary policy is a set of tools used by a nation's central bank to control the overall money supply and promote economic growth.
Open Market Economy	An open market is an economic system with no barriers to free-market activity. Bangladesh entered open market economy in-1991.
Tax	Taxes are a mandatory contribution levied on corporations or individuals to finance government activities and public services.
Tariff	It is the tax imposed on imported goods and services. So, tariffs make imported goods costlier.

Economy & Finance Related Abbreviation

- BEPZA- Bangladesh Export Processing Zone Authorities
- BGMEA- Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
- BKMEA- Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association
- BSTI- Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution
- BEFTN- Bangladesh Electronic Funds Transfer Network
- EFT- Electronic Funds Transfer
- ETP- Effluent Treatment Plant
- CDRB- Centre for Development Research of Bangladesh
- ECNEC- Executive Committee of the National Economic Council
- EVA- Economic Value Added
- FDI- Foreign Direct Investment
- FBCCI- Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry
- FOB- Free on Board
- IPO- Initial Public Offering
- ISO- International Organization for Standardization
- GDP- Gross Domestic Product
- GPT- Generative Pre-trained Transformer
- GSP- Generalized System of Preference
- LDC- Least Developed Countries
- NNP- Net National Product
- NBR- National Board of Revenue
- OMS- Open Market Sale
- POS- Point of Sales
- POP- Point of Purchase
- SME- Small and Medium Enterprises
- TDS- Tax Deducted at Source
- TTE- Travelling Ticket Examiner
- VAT- Value Added Tax
- MFI- Micro Finance Institutions
- MPS- Monetary Policy Statement
- TCB- Trading Corporation of Bangladesh
- EEZ- Exclusive Economic Zone
- EPB- Export Promotion Bureau
- BBS- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
- BAPEX- Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration and Production Company Ltd
- BATEXPO- Bangladesh Apparel and Textile Exposition
- SEZ- Special Economic Zones
- Subsidy- Government of a country usually gives incentive to promote any sector of a country.

Economic System of Bangladesh

- Bangladesh has a mixed economic system.
- Free market economy in Bangladesh was introduced in 1991.
- Bangladesh became a lower-middle income country in 2015.

Budget of Bangladesh

- First budget of Bangladesh was announced by Tajuddin Ahmed.
- The budget of Bangladesh is a deficit budget.
- Article 87 of our constitution in regarding the budget.
- Budget is referred to as Annual Financial Statement in the constitution.

Types of Budgets

Revenue Budget	The revenue budget consists of revenue receipts of the government (revenues from tax and other sources), and its expenditure.
Development Budget	The development budget consists of Annual Development Program (ADP) of the government.
Deficit Budget	Budget deficit is the situation that arises when the extent of spending surpasses the extent of income in an economy. Bangladesh, India, UK, USA formulates deficit budget.
Supplementary Budget	Supplementary Budget is made after the end of the fiscal year. If the expenditure of a ministry or related sector increases over the allocated budget, the bill passed to new allocation is basically supplementary budget.

Revenue of Bangladesh Government

- The National Board of Revenue (NBR) is the central authority for Tax Administration in Bangladesh.
- The head of NBR is chairman
- Tax is of two types: Direct and Indirect tax
- Direct Taxes are income tax, corporate tax, land development tax, non-judicial stamp tax etc.

- Indirect taxes are VAT, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Supplementary Duty etc.
- Tax holiday is temporary exemption on taxes.
- Tax return is a statement of earnings and expenses
- Single biggest source of tax is Value Added Tax (VAT)
- VAT was introduced in 1 July 1991
- Maximum VAT that can be levied is 15%
- Full form of TIN: Taxpayer's Identification Number
- e-TIN was introduced in 2013 by NBR.
- Full form of e-BIN is (Electronic Business Identification Number)

Ministry of Finance

- Formation: 1971
- Ministry of Finance formulates the fiscal policy of Bangladesh.
- Mujibnagar Finance Minister: Muhammad Mansur Ali
- Finance Minister after 1973 general election: Tajuddin Ahmed
- Finance ministry has 4 divisions:
 - (i) Finance Division
 - (ii) Economic Relations Division
 - (iii) Internal Resources Division
 - (iv) Bank and Financial Institutions Division.
- Finance Division is a Bangladesh government division under the Ministry of Finance responsible for controlling government expenditure. The budget is formulated by the Finance Division.
- Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB) is a statutory corporation under Finance Division. ICB is one of the largest investors in share market of Bangladesh
- The Bank and Financial Institutions Division is a Bangladesh government division under the Ministry of Finance responsible for managing all state-owned banks, financial institutions, and stock exchanges.

BIDA

- Full form: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority
- Formation: 2016
- Location: Agargaon, Dhaka
- Chairman: Prime Minister
- Vice Chairman: Finance Minister
- BIDA provides One Stop Service (OSS)

BEZA

- Full form: Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority
- Formation: 2010
- Location: Prime Minister's Office, Tejgaon, Dhaka
- Chairman: Prime Minister
- Objective: To establish Special Economic Zones (SEZs)
- Target: Establishment of 100 SEZs by 2030

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Shilpa Nagar

- This is the biggest SEZ
- Area: 30,000 acres
- Location: Mirsarai, Sitakundo, Chattogram and Songazi Upazilas, Feni.

BEPZA

- Full form: Bangladesh Export Processing Zone Authority
- Formation: 1980
- Location: Prime Minister's Office, Tejgaon, Dhaka
- Chairman: Prime Minister
- Objective: To manage Export Processing Zones

EPZ in Bangladesh

- First EPZ in Bangladesh is- Chattogram EPZ
- Chattogram EPZ was established in- 1983
- The first non-government EPZ in Bangladesh- KEPZ (Karnaphuli EPZ)
- KEPZ (Karnaphuli EPZ) was established in- September 2006
- Karnaphuli EPZ (KEPZ) is located in- Chattogram
- Bangladesh Agricultural EPZ is Uttara EPZ, located in- Nilfamari
- Government EPZ in Bangladesh- 8
- Patuakhali EPZ will be the 9th and Jashore EPZ will be the 10th.
- Patuakhali EPZ will be the biggest EPZ in the country
- Non-government EPZ in Bangladesh- 2
- Total EPZ (Export Processing Zone) in Bangladesh- 10
- First specialized EPZ for Ship construction and maintenance- Karnaphuli Dry Dock
- Largest economic zone of Bangladesh- Mirsarai
- Mirsarai, economic zone is located in- Chattogram
- Sabrang Tourism Park will be the first exclusive tourism park.
- Sabrang Tourism Park is located in- Cox's Bazar district
- Special Economic Zone (SEZ) with China is located in- Anwara, Chittagong
- Special Economic Zone (SEZ) with Japan is located in- Sreepur, Gazipur

Name of the EPZ	Location	Started Working
Chattogram Export Processing Zone	Halisohor, Chattogram	1983
Dhaka Export Processing Zone	Savar, Dhaka	1993
Mongla Export Processing Zone	Mongla, Khulna	1998
Ishwardi Export Processing Zone	Pakshi, Pabna	2001
Uttara Export Processing Zone	Nilfamari	September 2001
Cumilla Export Processing Zone	Airport, Cumilla	15 July 2000
Adamjee Export Processing Zone	Narayongonj	6 March 2006
Karnaphuli Export Processing Zone	Potenga, Chattogram	1 September 2006

National Economic Council (NEC)

- Formation: 1982
- Chairman: Prime Minister
- Alternative Chairman: Finance Minister
- Function: Formulates various national policies

ECNEC

- Full form: Executive Committee of the National Economic Council
- Formation: 1982
- Chairman: Prime Minister
- Alternative Chairman: Finance Minister
- Function: Approves projects for implementation

Bangladesh ranking in the world economy (2023)

According to IMF: 35th

According to WEF: 34th

Least Developed Countries (LDC)

- ✓ United Nations Commission on Population and Development of ECOSOC
- ✓ Bangladesh entered in 1975
- ✓ Bangladesh met requirements to graduate in 2018
- ✓ Bangladesh recommended to graduate in 2021
- ✓ 3 indices met to graduate:
 - (i) Per Capita GNI
 - (ii) Human Assets Index
 - (iii) Economic Vulnerability Index

* World Bank enlisted Bangladesh as low Middle-income country in – 1st July 2015

❖ **Economic Sectors**
 Bangladesh economy is divided in 3 major sectors: Agriculture, Industry and Service. These three are further divided into sub-sectors totalling 19 sectors of the economy.

Sector Name	GDP contribution	Workforce
Agricultural Sector	11.20%	45.33%
Industrial Sector	37.56%	17.02%
Service Sector	51.24%	37.65%

Source: Economic Review- 2023

❖ **Bangladesh Trade and Investment**

- Our biggest trading partner in China; our trade i.e., export and import in over 26 billion USD.
- India is our second biggest trading partner (16b USD) followed by the USA (10b USD)
- Bangladesh has the biggest trade deficit with China, followed by India
- We import the most from China.
- Bangladesh earns most of its foreign currency from RMG exports.
- We export the most to the EU and as a country to the USA. 62% of our RMG export and 56% of our overall exports go to the EU.
- In EU RMG imports, Bangladesh is on top, followed by China and Turkiye respectively.
- Bangladesh is the sixth largest labour-sending country and the seventh in terms of remittance earned globally.
- In South Asia, Bangladesh is in 3rd position behind India and Pakistan.
- Bangladesh gets most of its loan from International Development Association (IDA) and the top loan provider country is Japan.
- Export growth in fiscal year 2022-23 was 6.67%
- Total investment in in fiscal year 2022-23 was 4.50 billion USD
- Biggest urea fertilizer factory: Ghorashal and Polash Fertilizer Factory, Narshingdi
- Biggest private fertlizar company is Karnaphuli Fertilizer Company Limited, Anwara, Chattogram
- Bangladesh Infrastructure Development Fund (BIDF) was formed on 15 March 2021
- US-Bangladesh Business Council was formed on 6 April 2021

❖ **Top 5 export items:**

1. Ready Made Garment
2. Leather and leather products
3. Home Textile
4. Jute and Jute products
5. Agricultural goods

❖ **Our top 3 import destination**

1. China
2. India
3. Singapore

❖ **Top 3 countries for FDI**

1. The USA
2. The UK
3. Singapore

❖ **Top 3 import products:**

1. Fuel and Energy
2. Cotton
3. Industry Machineries

❖ **Our top 3 remitting countries:**

1. KSA
2. The USA
3. UAE

❖ **Top 3 FDI sectors**

1. Textile
2. Gas and Petroleum
3. Banking

World Economy

The world's GDP was \$88 trillion (2020) and then \$94 trillion (2021), and now according to the latest projections by the IMF, the global economy is \$104 trillion in nominal value.

The Trillion-dollar club is an unofficial classification of the world's major economies with a gross domestic product (nominal GDP) of more than US\$1 trillion per year. As of 2023, it included 19 countries.

Top 5 Economies in the World

Serial	GDP (NOMINAL)	GDP (PPP)
1	USA (26.8 trillion)	China
2	China (19.3 trillion)	USA
3	Japan (4.4 trillion)	India
4	Germany (4.3 trillion)	Japan
5	India (3.7 trillion)	Germany

Top 5 Countries by GDP Per Capita according to IMF (2024)

Serial	Country	GDP (USD)
1	Luxembourg	135,605
2	Ireland	112,248
3	Switzerland	102,865
4	Norway	99,266
5	Singapore	87,884

World's Top 5 Countries with Highest GDP Growth Rate

Serial	Country	Growth Rate
1	Guyana	38.4%
2	Libya	12.5%
3	Maldives	8.1%
4	Samoa	8%
5	Fiji	7.5%

World's Top 5 Poorest Countries

SL	Country	GDP (USD)
5	Democratic Republic of Congo	1,474
4	Somalia	1,374
3	Central African Republic:	1,127
2	Burundi	891
1	South Sudan	516

Economy of South Asia

Country	Nominal GDP(in millions) (2022) (%Share)
India	\$3,468,566 (78.35%)
Bangladesh	\$460,751 (10.41%)
Pakistan	\$376,493 (8.50%)
Sri Lanka	\$73,739 (1.67%)
Nepal	\$39,028 (0.88%)
Afghanistan	\$20,136 (2020)
Maldives	\$5,900 (0.13%)
Bhutan	\$2,707 (0.06%)
South Asia	\$4,427,184 (100%)

World Trade & Investment

Top 5 Countries with The Highest Investment Inflows (2023)

Serial	Country	USD (billion)
1	USA	388.08
2	China	180.17
3	Singapore	140.84
4	Hong Kong	120.95
5	France	105.42

- ♦ Top exporting country in the world: China
- ♦ Top importing country in the world: The USA

Global RMG Export Share by Country

Serial	Country	USD (billion)
1	China	32%
2	Bangladesh	6.5%
3	Vietnam	6.3%
4	India	3.5%
5	Turkiye	3.2%

List of Top 10 Stock Exchange in the World:

SL	Stock exchange	Region	Market place
1	New York Stock Exchange	United States	New York City
2	Nasdaq	United States	New York City
3	Shanghai Stock Exchange	China	Shanghai
4	Euronext	Europe	Amsterdam, Brussels, Dublin, Lisbon, Milan, Oslo, Paris
5	Japan (Tokyo) Exchange Group	Japan	Tokyo
6	Shenzhen Stock Exchange	China	Shenzhen
7	National Stock Exchange	India	Mumbai
8	Hong Kong Stock Exchange	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
9	Bombay Stock Exchange	India	Mumbai
10	Toronto Stock Exchange	Canada	Toronto

World Climate & Environment

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are two distinct entities with different roles in the international efforts to address climate change.

- ❖ **IPCC:**
The IPCC is a scientific body established by the United Nations (UN) in 1988. Its primary role is to assess scientific information related to climate change, its impacts, and potential adaptation and mitigation strategies. These assessments serve as a scientific basis for policymaking.
- ❖ **UNFCCC:**
The UNFCCC is an international treaty adopted in 1992 during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Its primary goal is to address climate change by stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at levels that prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system. The UNFCCC provides the overall framework for international cooperation on climate change. It hosts annual Conferences of the Parties (COP) where countries negotiate and make decisions on various aspects of climate policy.
- ❖ **Conferences of the Parties (COP):**
The first UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP-1) took place from 28 March to 7 April 1995 in Berlin, Germany.
Important achievements from previous COPs:
 - ✓ COP-3 (1997): Kyoto, Japan; Kyoto protocols aim was to prevent global warming.
 - ✓ COP-16 (2010): Cancun, Mexico; the creation of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) was a significant outcome of the conference
 - ✓ COP-21 (2015): Paris, France; the main goal was to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, with an aspirational goal of limiting the increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- ❖ **COP- 28:**
 - ✓ Host Country: Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE)
 - ✓ Date: 30 November – 12 December 2023
 - ✓ Slogan: Partnership Promotes Progress
 - ✓ Participants: 198 parties (all UNFCCC members)
 - ✓ President: Sultan Al Jaber (UAE politician)
 - ✓ Objective: To implement 'Loss and Damage Fund'
 - * COP- 29 will be held in Baku, Azerbaijan
 - COP- 30 will be held in Brazil
- ❖ **V-20 Group:**
 - ✓ Full Form: Vulnerable Group of Twenty
 - ✓ Present members: 58
 - ✓ Establishment: 8 October 2015 (Lima, Peru)
 - ✓ Present Chair: Ghana (2022-24)
- ❖ **CVF:**
 - ✓ Full form: Climate Vulnerable Forum
 - ✓ Establishment: 10 November 2009 (Male, Maldives)
 - ✓ Present members: 55
 - ✓ Present Chair: Ghana (2022-24)
- ❖ **Other Environmental Organizations:**
 - ✓ UNEP stands for the United Nations Environment Programme. It is a program of the United Nations (UN) that coordinates the organization's environmental activities and assists in the development of international environmental policies. UNEP gives **Champion of the Earth** award since 2005. (Headquarters: Kenya, Nairobi; Formation: 5 June 1972).
 - ✓ **Greenpeace** is a Netherlands based environmental organization (Headquarters- Amsterdam, Netherlands).

- ✓ **Germanwatch** is a non-profit organization based in Germany that focuses on raising awareness about environmental issues. Global Climate Risk Index is published by- German watch.
- ✓ **IUCN** stands for- International Union for the Conservation of Nature. (Headquarters: Gland, Switzerland; Founded: 5 October, 1948).
- ✓ **CAN** stands for- Climate Action Network (Headquarters: Beirut, Lebanon).

❖ Environmental Issues

- ✓ Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are called- greenhouse gases.
- ✓ The greenhouse effect is the process by which Earth's atmosphere traps and retains heat from the sun, leading to an increase in surface temperatures.
- ✓ Methane (CH₄) is the most potent and dangerous greenhouse gas while carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the most prevalent greenhouse gas emitted by human activities and is a major contributor to global warming
- ✓ The greenhouse gases are- Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HFCs), Halons, Ozone (O₃), Water vapour (H₂O).
- ✓ Global warming contribution by the greenhouse gases:
 - Carbon dioxide (76%)
 - Methane (16%)
 - Nitrous Oxide (6%)
 - Other gases (2%)
- ✓ The gas that is mainly responsible for the depletion of the ozone layer- CFC (Chlorofluorocarbon)
- ✓ Carbon monoxide (CO) is called a silent killer as this gas is odorless and colorless. It is poisonous because it interferes with the body's ability to transport and use oxygen. When inhaled, carbon monoxide binds to hemoglobin, the molecule in red blood cells responsible for carrying oxygen.
- ✓ SMOG is- Fog and smoke.
- ✓ A type of intense air pollution that reduces visibility is known as- SMOG.
- ✓ The most harmful rays for the living world- Gamma Ray.
- ✓ The ecosystem that covers the largest area of the earth's surface- Marine Ecosystem.
- ✓ Ecology is related to- environment.
- ✓ La Nina and El Nino are- Spanish Word which are related to ocean warming.
- ✓ E-8 means- 8 countries that pollute the environment (India, China, South Africa, Russia, Brazil, Japan, USA and EU)

❖ Carbon and CHG Emission

- ✓ Top emitter of greenhouse gas is China
- ✓ Top emitter of per capita greenhouse gas is Qatar

Top 5 Countries According to Total Emission of

Serial	Greenhouse gas	Per capita Greenhouse gas	CO ₂ gas	Per capita CO ₂ gas
1	China	Qatar	China	Palau
2	The USA	Palau	The USA	Qatar
3	India	Bahrain	The EU	Kuwait
4	The EU	Kuwait	India	The UAE
5	Russia	Trinidad and Tobago	Russia	Bahrain

Note: The data in the following table is extracted from EDGAR - Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (2023 Report)

According to the World Bank report (latest 2020)

Top 10 per capita CO₂ emitting countries are-

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Qatar | 2. Bahrain | 3. Brunei Darussalam |
| 4. Kuwait | 5. UAE | 6. Oman |
| 7. Australia | 8. Saudi Arabia | 9. Canada |
| 10. USA | | |

Note. In the exam, if Qatar is not an option, then it is safe to answer the USA as the top per capita greenhouse gas emitter.

Important Convention, Protocol, Agreement on Climate and Environment

- ❖ **Montreal Protocol**
 - ✓ Aim: To Protect the Ozone Layer by phasing out production and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances.
 - ✓ Adopted: 16 September 1987 (Montreal, Canada)
- ❖ **Kyoto Protocol**
 - ✓ Aim: The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty aimed at addressing global climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
 - ✓ Adopted: 1997
 - ✓ Expired: 2020
- ❖ **Paris Agreement**
 - ✓ Aim: To strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre industrial levels
 - ✓ Adopted: 12 December 2015 (Paris, France)
- ❖ **Convention on Biological Diversity**
 - ✓ Aim: Conservation of Biological Diversity and sustainable use of components of Biological Diversity
 - ✓ Signed: 5 June 1992 (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).
- ❖ **Cartagena Protocol**
 - ✓ Adopted: 29 January 2000 (Montreal, Canada)
 - ✓ Aim: To protect Biological Diversity from the risks posed by Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)
- ❖ **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands**
 - ✓ Aim: Conservation of Wetlands & their Resources
 - ✓ Signed: 1971
- ❖ **The two Ramsar sites of Bangladesh are:**
 - (i) The Sundarbans (1992)
 - (ii) Tanguar Haor (2010)

World Sports

Cricket

Some Basic Information

- ✓ The International Cricket Council (ICC) is the global governing body of cricket. It was formed in 1909.
- ✓ ICC Members: 108
- ✓ ICC Headquarter: Dubai, UAE
- ✓ ICC chairman: Greg Barclay
- ✓ The first ICC Cricket World cup was organized in 1975 in England. West Indies became the champion beating Australia.

Bangladesh Cricket

- ✓ Bangladesh got ICC ODI status in 1997
- ✓ Bangladesh played its first ICC World Cup in 1999
- ✓ Bangladesh got ICC test status in 2000
- ✓ Bangladesh ICC ODI ranking: 8th
- ✓ Bangladesh ICC Test Ranking: 9th
- ✓ Bangladesh ICC T20 Ranking: 9th
- ✓ First Bangladeshi double centurian in test cricket: Mushfiqur Rahim
- ✓ Youngest Bangladeshi Centurian: Mohammad Ashraful
- ✓ Mashrafe Bin Mostoza became the first Bangladesh cricketer to get honorary membership of Marylebone Cricket Club.

Asia Cup Cricket-2022

- ✓ Host Country of the Asia Cup 2022 - Sri Lanka
- ✓ Asia Cup Cricket-2022 was held in - UAE
- ✓ Participated country of Asia Cup Cricket-2022, 6 countries
- ✓ First Match of Asia Cup Cricket-2022 was held on-

- ✓ 27 August 2022
- ✓ Final Match of Asia Cup Cricket-2022 was held on- 11 September 2022
- ✓ Final Match of Asia Cup Cricket-2022 was held at the - Dubai International Stadium
- ✓ Winner/Champion of Asia Cup Cricket 2022- Sri Lanka
- ✓ Runner-up of Asia Cup Cricket-2022 - Pakistan
- ✓ Score of Sri Lanka in the final match- 170 runs
- ✓ Score of Pakistan in the final match- 147 runs (Target 171)
- ✓ Sri Lanka defeated Pakistan, in the final match of Asia Cup Cricket 2022, by 23 runs
- ✓ Man of the match in the final - Bhanuka Rajapaksa
- ✓ Man of Series/Tournament - Wanindu Hasaranga
- ✓ Highest wicket (11 wickets) taker of the Asia Cup 2022- Bhuvneshwar Kumar (India)
- ✓ Highest runs (281 runs) scorers of the Asia Cup 2022 - Mohammad Rizwan (Pakistan)
- ✓ Asia Cup Cricket tournament has been arranged 15th times till now.
- ✓ Management of Asia Cup Cricket/Asia Cup Cricket is arranged by-Asian Cricket Council (ACC)
- ✓ Asia Cup 2023 will be hosted by - Pakistan

12th ICC Women World Cup- 2022

- ✓ 12th Women world cup held in- New Zealand.
 - ✓ **Champion:** Australia (7th times),
 - ✓ **Runner up:** England.
 - ✓ Bangladesh women team first attended this tournament. Bangladesh won 1st time Against Pakistan.
 - ✓ 8th T-20 Men World cup will be held at 16 October to 13 November in Australia.
- Next: 9th T-20 women world cup will be held in Bangladesh, 2024.

ICC Cricket World Cup 2023

- ✓ Edition: 13th
- ✓ Host country: India
- ✓ Mascot: Blaze and Tonk
- ✓ Participant team: 10
- ✓ Total Match: 48
- ✓ Total Venue: 10
- ✓ Opening Match: 5 October 2023 (England v New Zealand)
- ✓ Final Match: 19 November 2023 at Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad, Gujrat (India v Australia)
- ✓ Champion: Australia (Record 6th Time)
- ✓ Runners-up: India
- ✓ Most runs in a single world cup: Virat Kohli (765 runs)
- ✓ Most Wickets: Mohammad Shami (24 wickets)
- ✓ Man of the tournament: Virat Kohli (India)
- ✓ Man of the final: Travis Head (Australia)
- ✓ Fastest century in the wournament: Glenn Maxwell, of 40 balls
- ✓ Maxwell became the third player to score double centuries in a world cup, joining Chris Gayle and Martin Guptill
- ✓ First ever timed-out: Angelo Matthews (Sri Lanka)
- ✓ Highest run by a team: 428/5 (South Africa)
- ✓ Lowest run by a team: 55/10 (Sri Lanka)
- ✓ The **2027 ICC Cricket World Cup** will be the 14th edition of the Cricket World Cup will take place in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia.
- ✓ The **2025 ICC Champions Trophy** will be the ninth edition of the ICC Champions Trophy, a cricket tournament for the eight top-ranked One Day International (ODI) men's national teams organised by the International Cricket Council (ICC). It will be hosted by Pakistan in February and March 2025. Pakistan are the defending champions having won the previous edition in 2017.
- ✓ The **2024 ICC Men's T20 World Cup** is scheduled to be the 9th edition of the T20 World Cup which is scheduled to be hosted by the West Indies and the United States from 4 June to 30 June 2024.

Football

FIFA

- ✓ **Founded:** 21 May, 1904 (Paris, France)
- ✓ **Headquarters:** Zurich, Switzerland Official
- ✓ **Languages:** English, French, German, Spanish
- ✓ **Membership:** 211
- ✓ **Bangladesh Membership:** 1974
- ✓ **Motto:** For the world

- ✓ **President:** Gianni Infantino
- ✓ **Top 3 team in FIFA rankings:** Argentina, France and Brazil respectively.
- ✓ **First FIFA World Cup host:** Uruguay (1930)
- ✓ **Bangladesh FIFA ranking:** 183

2022 FIFA World Cup (22nd)

- ✓ **22nd World cup football tournament** was held at 21 November-18 December, 2022 in Qatar.
- ✓ **Participants:** 32 teams
- ✓ **Theme song:** Hayya Hayya
- ✓ **Mascot:** La'eeb
- ✓ **Ball:** Al Rihala
- ✓ **Champion:** Argentina (3 times)

- ✓ **Runners-up:** France
- ✓ **Final Venue:** Lusail Stadium
- ✓ **Man of the tournament:** Lionel Messi
- ✓ **Man of the final:** Lionel Messi
- ✓ **Golden Ball winner:** Lionel Messi
- ✓ **Top goal scorer:** Kylian Mbappe (8 goals)

2026 FIFA World Cup

Host countries United States, Canada and Mexico
Edition: : 23rd
Dates : June-July
Teams : 48

Matches : 104
Venue(s) : 16 (in 16 host cities)
Note: 25TH FIFA World Cup will be held in Saudi Arabia 2034.

FIFA World Cup (Women) 2023

Host Country: Australia, New Zealand
Champion: Spain
Runner up: England

SAFF Championship 2023

Host: India\
Champion: India (9th Title)
Runner-up: Kuwait
Top scorer & Best player: Sunil Chhetri

Ballon d'or 2023

The Ballon d'Or ('Golden Ball') is an annual football award presented by French news magazine France Football.

- ✓ **Ballon d'or 2023:** Lionel Messi (8)
- ✓ **Ballon d'or 2023 (female):** Aitana Bonmatí (Spain)
- ✓ **Yashin Trophy 2023:** Emiliano Martinez (Argentina)
- ✓ **2023 Club of the year:** Manchester City (England)

Tennis

- ✓ **Highest Governing Body:** ITF (Int'l Tennis Federation)
- ✓ **Major Championship in tennis** is known as Grand slam
- ✓ **There are 4 grand slams** in tennis
- ✓ **Oldest:** Wimbledon
- ✓ **Most Grand slam winner:** Novak Djokovic [24]
- ✓ **Most Grand slam winner (female):** Margaret Court [24]
- ✓ **Most Wimbledon winner:** Roger Federer [8]
- ✓ **Current world no. 1:** Novak Djokovic [Serbia]
- ✓ **Current world no. 1 (female):** Aryna Sabalenka [Belarus]

Grand Slam Name	Year	Venue	Surface	Male Champion	Female Champion
Wimbledon	2023	London	Grass	Carlos Alcaraz	Markéta Vondroušová
Australian Open	2024	Melbourne	Hard	Jannik Sinner	Aryna Sabalenka
US Open	2023	New York	Hard	Novak Djokovic	Coco Gauff
Roland Garros	2023	Paris	Clay	Novak Djokovic	Iga Swiatek

Olympic Games

- ✓ Father of Modern Olympic Games: Pierrre de Coubertin
- ✓ Olympic rings: 5 (Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Black)
- ✓ Types: 4 (Summer, Winter, Youth, Paralympic)
- ✓ 33rd Olympic games (summer) will be held in Paris, France, 2024.
- ✓ 34th Olympic games (summer) will be held in Los Angeles, USA, 2028.
- ✓ 35th Olympic games (summer) will be held in Brisbane, Australia, 2032.
- ✓ 25th Olympic games (Winter) will be held in Milan, Italy, 2026.

Asian Games 2023

- ✓ Venue: Hangzhou, China
- ✓ Edition: 19th
- ✓ Mascots: Congcong, Lianlian and Chenchen (collectively "Memories of Jiangnan")
- ✓ Motto: Heart to Heart, @Future
- ✓ Nations: 45
- ✓ Bangladesh won 2 Bronze in Cricket
- ✓ Fastest sprinter (male): Xie Zhenye (China)
- ✓ Fastest sprinter (female): GE Manqi (China)

Kabaddi

- ✓ National sport status given in 1972
- ✓ Achievement in Kabaddi: Bronze in Asian Games

Chess

- ✓ Top title : Grandmaster
- ✓ Bangladesh Grandmaster : 5
- ✓ First grandmaster : Niaz Murshed
- ✓ Current World Champion : Ding Liren (China)

Important National Sports

The Countries with Their National Sports

Country	National sport	Country	National sport
Afghanistan	Buzkashi	India	Field Hockey
Argentina	Pato	Indonesia	Badminton
Australia	Cricket	Japan	Sumo Wrestling
Bangladesh	Kabaddi	Sri Lanka	Volleyball
Bhutan	Archery	UK	Cricket
Brazil	Football	United States	Baseball
Canada	Lacrosse (summer), Ice Hockey (Winter)		

Sports Terminologies

Sports	Terminologies
Tennis	Ace, Deuce, Double Fault, Love, Forehand, Backhand
Cricket	Duck, Cover, Googly, Doosra, Thirdman
Football	Dummy, Sweeper, Nutmeg, Libero
Chess	Gambit, Stalemate, Pawn, Rook, Bishop, Rook, Queen, King, Knight, Castle, En Passant
Volleyball	Block, Ace, Approach, Doubling, Libero