

League of Nations

What was the League of Nations?

The League of Nations was an intergovernmental organization founded in 1920 as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that ended World War I. It was the first international organization whose principal mission was to maintain world peace.

*** Formation of League of Nations**

- ✓ The League of Nations was formed after the end of World War I in 1919 by signing the Treaty of Versailles.
- ✓ League of nations was formed to prevent WW2. It tried to settle disputes through negotiations, ensure disarmament or reduce the manufacturing of arms.
- ✓ The main idea was to maintain world peace and avoid future wars. This is achieved through international cooperation and collective security.
- ✓ U.S. President Woodrow Wilson proposed the formation of the League in his Fourteen Points peace plan in 1918.
- ✓ The League was set up as part of the Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I. It was signed by the Allied powers and Germany in 1919.
- ✓ The League's first session was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1920.
- ✓ However, some major countries did not join the League. This included the United States, which did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles. The Soviet Union was excluded due to its communist policies.

*** Structure of the League of Nations**

The League of Nations had three main organs:

- ✓ Secretariat- It handled administrative work for the League. This included setting agendas, publishing reports, and acting as civil service.
- ✓ Council- It dealt with issues threatening world peace. It had 4 permanent members and 4 non-permanent members.
- ✓ Assembly- It had representatives from all member states, and each had one vote. It convenes once a year.

*** Members of the League of Nations**

- ✓ The League of Nations was established in 1920 by 32 nations. The League had 60 member countries at its peak in 1934 and 1935.
- ✓ The United States never joined the League of Nations.

UN History

Brief History of UN with present details

Charter Signed	26 th June, 1945
Foundation Date (UN Day)	24 th October, 1945
Founding Member	51
Headquarter/ Secretariat	New York, USA
Current Secretary-General of the United Nations	Antonio Guterres
Member Countries	193 (Bangladesh 136 th member joined in 1974)
Veto Power	The power to Veto any decision by a negative vote in the Security Council. It is enjoyed by five permanent members of the security Council- China, Franch, Russia, UK and USA
Official Language	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish
Flag	White UN Emblem (two bent olive branches open at the top and in between them in world map) on a light blue background.
Motto	It's Your World.

- a. To keep peace throughout the world.
- b. To develop spirit of co-operation and friendly relations among the nations.
- c. To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease and illiteracy and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms.
- d. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve these goals

Six Principal Organs

1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Economic and Social Council
4. The United Nations Trusteeship Council
5. International Court of Justice
6. The Secretariat

➤ UN General Assembly (UNGA)

- ◆ It is called mother organ.
- ◆ UNGA has total 193 members; all member of the UN are members of UNGA.
- ◆ Each member country has one vote.
- ◆ The Assembly meets in regular session intensively from September to December each year and there after as required.
- ◆ The sessions of the General Assembly are presented over by the President who is elected annually by its members.
- ◆ The Assembly selects its own President and Vice-Presidents every year.

➤ United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

- ◆ The UNSC is the only UN body with the authority to issue binding resolutions on member states.
- ◆ The Security Council has 15 members and each member has one vote. 5 Permanent Members (P5) and 10 Non-permanent Members (NP10).
- ◆ Permanent Members of UN Security Council: USA, UK, China, France and Russia.
- ◆ Non-permanent members are selected for a two-year term.
- ◆ The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.
- ◆ In some cases the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.
- ◆ The Security Council also recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary General and the admission of new Members to the United Nations.
- ◆ Together with the General Assembly, The Security Council elects the judge of the International Court of Justice.
- ◆ A single negative vote (Veto) from its P5 members can prevent the proposal from being accepted.

➤ United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Member Countries: 54

It is responsible for coordinating the economic, social and related work of 14 UN specialized agencies, their functional commissions and five regional commissions.

➤ United Nations (UN) Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council suspended operation of 1 November 1994 with the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations trust territory, on 1 October 1994.

➤ International Court of Justice (ICJ)

Foundation: 1945

Headquarter: Peace Palace, The Hague, Netherlands

Number of Judges: 15.

Each judge can serve upto 9 years

ICJ president is elected for a term of 3 years.

Official Language: English and French.

➤ United Nations Secretariat

Headquarter: New York.

The Secretariat- At its head is the Secretary General who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five years renewable term. Secretary General can serve two terms at max. All the administrative work of the UN is done by this body.

- ◆ Current secretary general of the UN is Antonio Guterres of Portugal. He is the 9th Secy. Gen.

Important information on other Secretary Generals

1. Mr. Trygve Lie (Norway): First Secy. Gen.
2. Mr. Dag Hammarskipold (Sweden): Died in office in a plane crash in 1961
3. Mr. U. Thant (Myanmar): Secy. Gen. during Bangladesh liberation war. First Asian Secy. Gen.
4. Mr. Kurt Waldheim (Austria): First Secy. Gen. to visit Bangladesh.
5. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru): First Latin American Secy. Gen.
6. Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt): First African Secy. General.
7. Mr. Kofi Annan (Ghana): He contained the spread of HIV virus in Africa.
8. Ban Ki-moon (South Korea): He was the 8th Secy. General.

UN System

The United Nations System consists of the United Nations' six principal bodies (the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice (ICJ), and the UN Secretariat), the Specialized Agencies and related organizations. It is also known as 'UN Family'

UN Specialized Agencies

At present, the UN has 15 specialized agencies that carries out various functions of the UN. The following agencies are under the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

SL	Name	Full Form	Headquarters
1.	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	Rome
2.	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	Montreal, Quebec
3.	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	Rome
4.	ILO	International Labor Organization	Geneva
5.	IMO	International Maritime Organization	London
6.	IMF	International Monetary Fund	Washington D.C
7.	ITU	International Telecommunication Union	Geneva
8.	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization	Paris
9.	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Vienna, Austria
10.	UPU	Universal Postal Union	Berne, Switzerland
11.	WBG	World Bank Group	Washington D.C.
12.	WHO	World Health Organization	Geneva
13.	WMO	World Meteorological Organization	Geneva
14.	UNWTO	World Tourism Organization	Madrid
15.	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization	Geneva

Programs & Funds

The programs and funds are under the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

SL	Name	Full Form	Headquarters
1.	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	New York
2.	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	New York
3.	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	New York
4.	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade & Development	Geneva
5.	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	Nairobi
6.	WFP	World Food Programme	Rome

SL	Name	Full Form	Headquarters
1.	WTO	World Trade Organization	Geneva
2.	UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Council	Geneva
3.	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Geneva
4.	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	Geneva
5.	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime	Vienna
6.	UNRWA	United Nations Relief & Work Agency for Palestine Refugees	Divided between Gaza & Amman
7.	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	New York

❖ **Important information from these associate bodies:**

- The first specialized agency of the UN is International Labor Organization (ILO), which was established in 1919.
 - Various ICT awards are given by International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
 - The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was founded on 16 November 1945. UNESCO has 194 Members. UNESCO recognized 21st February as International Mother Language Day in its 31st conference on 17 November 1999.
- Unesco-Bangladesh Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman International Prize for the 'Creative Economy' rewards exceptional initiatives that support young entrepreneurs in the field of the creative economy. It was created in 2020.
- UNESCO recently recognized in its intangible cultural heritage list.
- UNICEF was founded in 1946; its activities include providing immunizations and disease prevention
 - The World Health Organization (WHO) was founded on 7 April 1948. This is why 7th April is World Health Day.
 - World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) gives Geographical Indications (GI) recognition.
 - United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) declared 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' on 10 December 1948. This is why 10th December is Human Rights Day.
 - Nansen Refugee Award is awarded annually by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 - UN's top body for climate change is IPCC.
 - The UNFCCC is the United Nations entity tasked with supporting the global response to the threat of climate change. UNFCCC stands for United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The parties of UNFCCC meet annually which is known as Conference of the Parties (COP). COP 28 in 2023 held in Dubai, UAE.

UN and Nobel Prize

The Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded Eleven times to the UN and its organizations:

- 2020 - WFP
- 2013 - OPCW
- 2007 - IPCC and Al Gore Jr.
- 2005 - IAEA and Mohamed ElBaradei
- 2001 - UN and Kofi Annan (UN Secretary General)
- 1988 - UN Peacekeeping Forces
- 1981 - UNHCR
- 1969 - ILO
- 1965 - UNICEF
- 1961 - Dag Hammarskjöld (UN Secretary General)
- 1954 - UNHCR
- 1950 - Ralph Bunche (UN Under-Secretary General)

United Nations and Bangladesh

- ◆ Bangladesh became the 136th member of the UN in the 29th UN assembly on 17 September 1974.
- ◆ Bangabandhu delivered the first Bangla speech in the UN on 25th September 1974.
- ◆ Former Bangladeshi speaker Humayun Rashid Choudhury became the president of UNGA in the 41st general assembly in 1986.
- ◆ Bangladesh assumed the membership of UNSC as non-permanent member for two separate terms: 1978 and 1999.
- ◆ Bangladesh Army joined the UN peacekeeping mission in 1988 as part of The United Nations Iran–Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG).
- ◆ Bangladesh Police joined the UN peacekeeping mission in 1989 as part of The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) which was deployed in Namibia.
- ◆ Bangladesh is the top contributor of peacekeeping mission in the UN.
- ◆ United Nations recognized 21st February as the International Mother Language Day on 5 December 2008.
- ◆ The permanent representative of Bangladesh in the UN is Muhammad Abdul Muhith.
- ◆ Dhaka's 'Rickshaw and rickshaw paintings' are the fifth cultural heritage recognized by UNESCO, alongside Jamdani and Shital Pati weaving industries, Baul songs, and Mongol Shobhajatra.

MDGs and SDGs

Millennium Development Goals

In September 2000, leaders of 189 countries gathered at the United Nations headquarters and signed the historic Millennium Declaration, in which they committed to achieving a set of eight measurable goals that range from halving extreme poverty and hunger to promoting gender equality and reducing child mortality, by the target date of 2015.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Goal 1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Goal 2	Achieve universal primary education
Goal 3	Promote gender equality and empower women
Goal 4	Reduce child mortality
Goal 5	Improve maternal health
Goal 6	Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
Goal 7	Ensure environmental sustainability
Goal 8	Develop a global partnership for development

❖ The Global Consultation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The Rio+20 conference (the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development) in Rio de Janeiro, June 2012, galvanized a process to develop a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which will carry on the momentum generated by the MDGs and fit into a global development framework beyond 2015.

In this conference 17 global goals were selected alongside 169 targets to be fulfilled by 2030. These global goals came to be known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which were adopted in 2015.

SDGs officially replaced the MDGs in 2016. The 17 goals have to be achieved by 2030.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal- 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal- 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal- 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal- 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
Goal- 5	Achieve gender equality
Goal- 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Goal- 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal- 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all
Goal- 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation
Goal- 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal- 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal- 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Goal- 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Goal- 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development
Goal- 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss
Goal- 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Goal- 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Bangladesh in SDG Index- 2023

- SDG index rank: 101
- SDG index score: 65.9
- SDGs achieved: 2 (SDG-12 and SDG-13)

Some Questions on the UN

- ◆ **Where is the Headquarters of UN and since when?**
Answer: New York, USA, since 1952
- ◆ **On which date UN charter was signed?**
Answer: 26th June, 1945
- ◆ **United Nations came into existence from which date?**
Answer: 24th October, 1946
- ◆ **How many countries are member to United Nations?**
Answer: 193 countries
- ◆ **What are the aims of United Nations?**
Answer: International Security, World Peace, Economic Development, Cooperation in International Law, Human Rights, Social Progress.
- ◆ **What was replaced by United Nations Organization?**
Answer: League of Nations
- ◆ **How many languages has been named official by United Nations?**
Answer: Six languages (English, Chinese, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian)
- ◆ **Who is the designer of UN flag?**
Answer: The emblem designed by Donald McLaughlin.
- ◆ **Who is the first United Nations Messenger of Peace?**
Answer: Michael Douglas
- ◆ **How many Principal Organs does United Nations have?**
Answer: Six
- ◆ **Which is the top post in United Nations?**
Answer: Secretary General
- ◆ **Where did the first General Assembly meeting held?**
Answer: Westminster Central Hall, London.
- ◆ **Who gave the name as United Nations for the organization?**
Answer: Franklin D Roosevelt
- ◆ **Who is the current UN Secretary General?**
Answer: Antonio Guterres (9th)

- ◆ **What is the current status of the Secretary General of the UN?**
Answer: Secretary General: Portuguese politician and diplomat Antonio Guterres is the current and 9th Secretary General of the UN. He assumed office on 1 January 2017 replaced by Ban Ki-Moon. Guterres served as Prime Minister of Portugal from 1995-2002.
- ◆ **Where is United Nations University (UNU) located?**
Answer: Tokyo, Japan. It was established in 1973.
- ◆ **Who was the first UN Secretary-General and when was he elected?**
Answer: Mr. Trygve Lie of Norway (Foreign Minister), elected on February 1, 1946.
- ◆ **How many countries signed the Charter at the San Francisco Conference in 1945?**
Answer: Fifty.
- ◆ **Name the country which did not sign the Charter at San Francisco but is still considered an original member.**
Answer: Poland which was not able to send a representative.
- ◆ **How many members are there in the UN?**
Answer: Currently, 193 (August 2018)
- ◆ **Name the principal Organs of the UN.**
Answer:
 - i. General Assembly
 - ii. Security Council
 - iii. Economic and Social Council
 - iv. The United Nations Trusteeship Council
 - v. International Court of Justice
 - vi. Secretariat
- ◆ **What is the 'Veto' power?**
Answer: The power to Veto any decision by a negative vote in the Security Council. It is enjoyed by five permanent members of the security Council-China, France, Russia, UK and USA.
- ◆ **Name the UN Secretary-General who died in an air-crash?**
Answer : Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden, who died on September 18, 1961 during a Congo Mission.
- ◆ **How many Secretary-Generals have so far served the UN?**
Answer : 9
- ◆ **There is only one UN Secretary-General who resigned before completing his term. Who is he?**
Answer: Mr. Trygve Lie of Norway, who was re-elected on December 13, 1951 for a three year mandate, but resigned in November 1952.
- ◆ **Name the UN Secretary-General who later on became the President of his country?**
Answer: Mr. Kurt Waldheim of Austria.
- ◆ **What is the significance of the Inter-Allied Declaration?**
Answer: Signed in London on June 12, 1941 the Inter-Allied Declaration "to work together, with other free peoples, both in war and peace" was the first of a series of steps which led to the establishment of the UN.
- ◆ **Who got the Nobel Peace Prize for his leadership in establishing the UN?**
Answer: Mr. Cordell Hull, US Secretary of State in 1945 for his role in establishing the United Nations, and was referred to by President Roosevelt as the "Father of the United Nations".
- ◆ **Who can make the UN a more effective body?**
Answer : The Member States and the people of the World by providing the requisite support and political will.
- ◆ **In which yearly book, UNO publishes its census report?**
Answer : Demographic yearbook.
- ◆ **When United Nations gave membership to Japan?**
Answer : In 1956
- ◆ **When did Bangladesh achieve membership of United Nation?**
Answer : 17 September 1974 (136th) member
- ◆ **Which country joined as the UN's 193rd member in 2011?**
Answer : South Sudan.

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-

- Promote cooperation on international monetary issues
- To promote exchange stability
- To facilitate balanced growth of international trade
- To make the general resources of the fund temporarily available to members to permit them to members to 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 the 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:

- The US dollar,
- Euro
- Chinese Renminbi (RMB)
- Japanese Yen and
- 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 Sri Lanka 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 Area 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 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.

African Development Bank (AFDB)

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	Lonon, 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 Constitution

Constitution

- The constitution of Bangladesh was upheld on- 12 October 1972
- The constitution was first present in constituent assembly on- 12 October 1972
- The constitution of Bangladesh was adopted on- 4 November 1972
- The constituent assembly approved the constitution on- 14 November 1972
- The constitution of Bangladesh was effective on- 16 December 1972
- First Speaker in the constituent assembly was- Shah Abdul Hamid
- First Deputy Speaker in the constituent assembly was- Mohammadullah
- Total Members of Constitution Drafting Committee formed in 1972- 34 Members
- Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee- Dr. Kamal Hossain
- Female Member of Constitution Drafting Committee- Begum Razia Bano
- Handwriting of Constitution Drafting- AKM Abdur Rauf
- Total principles in the Constitution of Bangladesh- 4 principles
- The four fundamental principles of the Constitution are nationalism, socialism, democracy and Secularism
- Total Schedules in the Constitution of Bangladesh- 7 Schedules
- Total parts in the constitution of Bangladesh are- 11
- Total Articles are there in the of Bangladesh are- 153
- Election Commission is an organization of Bangladesh- Constitutional
- Authority to issue an ordinance in Bangladesh is- President
- Authority to issue a law in Bangladesh is- Parliament
- Calls National Assembly of Parliament- President (Sec-72)
- First amendment of Bangladesh constitution was passed on- 15 July 1973
- Judicial Service Commission of Bangladesh established in- 2007
- Ensures the Separation of Judiciary from the Executive- 1 November 2007
- Constitution of Bangladesh has given the responsibility about the fulfillment of basic rights of people- High Court
- Total amendment has been made in the Constitution of Bangladesh- 17 times
- Last amendment made in the Constitution of Bangladesh- 8 July 2018
- Transitional and Temporary Provisions Schedules No- 4
- 7th March Historic Speech of Bangabandhu Schedules No- 5
- Declaration of Independence On 26th March By Bangabandhu Schedules No- 6
- Independence By Mujib Nagar Government Schedules No- 7

Particular Articles

- The Article of constitution in which 50 seats have reserved exclusively for women in the parliament of Bangladesh 65(3) [for 25 year]
- Bangladesh is known as the People's re-public of Bangladesh in Article-1
- The state language of the Republic is Bangla- 3
- The national anthem of the Republic is the first ten lines of- Amar Sonar Bangla
- Portrait of the Father of the Nation shall be preserved and displayed- 4(A)
- The capital of the Republic is Dhaka- 5
- The citizens of Bangladesh are referred as Bangladeshi- 6(2)
- All powers of the republic belong to the people- 7(1)
- Offence of abrogation, suspension etc. of the constitution- 7(a)
- Basic provision of the constitution are not amendable- 7(b)
- Participation of women in national life- 10
- Democracy and human rights- 11
- Secularism and freedom of religion- 12
- Free and compulsory education- 17

- Protection and improvement of the environment and biodiversity- 18(1)
- Equality of opportunity Separation of judiciary from the executive- 22
- The culture of tribes, minor race, ethnic sects and communities- 23(a)
- All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law- 27
- Women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of the state and public life- 28(2)
- Powers of High Court Division to issue certain orders and directions in- 102
- Article Suspension of provisions of certain articles during emergencies- 141(b)
- Articles of the constitution remain under suspension during emergency are- 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42
- Power to amend of any provision of the constitution- 142
- Prohibition of forced labour- 34
- Freedom of movement- 36
- Freedom of assembly- 37
- Freedom of association- 38
- Freedom of thought and conscience- 39(1)
- Freedom of speech and expression- 39-2(a)
- Freedom of press- 39-2(b)
- Freedom of religion- 41
- Prerogative of mercy→ 49
- Impeachment of the president- 52
- The cabinet- 55
- Local government- 59
- Power of local government bodies- 60
- Establishment of parliament- 65(1)
- Speaker and deputy speaker- 74
- Standing committee of parliament- 76
- Ombudsman- 77
- Money bills- 81
- Annual financial statement- 87
- Establishment of Supreme Court- 94
- Administrative tribunals- 117
- Establishment of elections commissions- 118
- Establishment of office of auditor-general- 127
- Establishment of Public Service commission- 137
- Oaths of the offices- 148
- Commencement- 153

Constitutional Institutions

Head of all the below 4 Institutions are appointed by the President

Constitutional Institutions	Article	Year	Head of Institutions
• Office of the Attorney General	64	19 February 1765	Attorney General
• Bangladesh Election Commission	118	7 July 1972	Chief Election Commissioner
• Office of Auditor General	127	1973	Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
• Bangladesh Public Service Commission (PSC)	137	8 April 1972	Chairman

Act and Ordinance

- The 1st promulgation of martial law in Pakistan was instituted- 7th October 1958
- The Negotiable Instruments Act- 1881
- Permanent Settlement was introduced by- Lord Cornwallis
- Permanent Settlement was introduced in- 1793
- Permanent Settlement was abolished in- 1793
- Zamindari System was abolished in- 1950
- The Zamindari Abolition Act was passed in- 1956
- Tariff Commission was formed in- 1973
- Income Tax Ordinance- 1984
- Value added Tax introduced in Bangladesh in- 1 July 1991

- The Bank Company Act was in- 1991
- Banks are termed as Scheduled Banks under the Banking Company Act- 1991
- National Environment Policy- 1992
- By repealing the Companies Act 1913
- The Companies Act 1994 came into force in- 1 January 1995
- The Security and Exchange commission Act- 1993
- Financial Institution Act- 1993
- Financial Reporting Act- 2015
- Company Act- 1994
- Banking Company Act- 1991
- National Environment Policy- 1992
- Environment Protection Law- 1995
- Law Commission of Bangladesh was established in- 1996
- The Bankruptcy Act- 1997
- Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon (BPA)- 2000
- Anti-Money Laundering act in BD was enacted in June- 2002
- Anti-money laundering act amended in- 2012
- BFIU (Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit) started in- 2012
- Micro Credit Regulatory Authority Act- 2006
- The Public Demand Recovery Act 1913 and amended in- 2004
- The Public Procurement Act- 2006
- The Public Procurement Rules- 2008
- A statute for the protection of the rights of consumers in Bangladesh was first enacted in the year- 2009
- Bangladesh Insurance Act- 2010
- Bangladesh Tourism Act- 2010
- Ethnic Minority Cultural Institute Act- 2010
- Anti-Terrorism Act 2009 and amended in- 2012
- The Registration Act 1908 and amendment in- 2012
- The Wage Earners Welfare Board law was passed in- 2018

Bangladesh Government System

The Government of Bangladesh has three branches; the Executive branch, the Legislative branch and the Judicial branch. The Legislature of Bangladesh is unicameral known as Sangsad. The Speaker presides over meetings of the Sangsad and conducts its business in an orderly fashion. The current Sangsad contains 350 seats, including 50 seats reserved for women and 300 seats for men, which are apportioned on elected party position in the parliament.

01. Executive branch

(i) Prime Minister -

The prime minister is ceremonially appointed by the president, commanding the confidence of the majority of the MPs. The cabinet is composed of ministers selected

(ii) Cabinet

Cabinet of Bangladesh is the chief executive body of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The Cabinet is the collective decision-making body of the entire government under the Office of the Prime Minister, composed of the Prime Minister and some Cabinet Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers.

(iii) Agencies

The executive calculates the income and expenditure of the government. It also performs various public welfare services such as; education, agriculture, establishment of industry, trade & commerce, land reform, tax and revenue collection. Beside this, it also accepts and implements various development projects.

(iv) Local Government

At the local government level, the country is divided into divisions, districts, subdistricts (Upazila), unions, and villages. The lowest level of local government representative are Local officials of union council those who are elected at the union level election. All larger administrative units are run by members of the civil service.

02. Legislative Branch

The legislature of Bangladesh is unicameral. The 300 members are elected by universal suffrage at least every 5 years. It consists of 350 members at present. There is universal suffrage for all citizens at the age of 18.

03. Judicial Branch

Supreme Court

The highest judiciary body is the Supreme Court. Until recently, Chief Justice and judges were recommended by the Prime Minister and formally appointed by the President. Since 1991, political parties during their tenure in government have initiated the separation of the judiciary from control by the executive branch brought about by amendment of the Constitution of Bangladesh in 1975.

Initiatives (Policy/ Plan/ Program/ Project/ Service)

10 Mega projects in Bangladesh at a Glance

No.	Name	Budget	Info
1	Padma Multipurpose Bridge	30,000 crores	<u>Length:</u> 6.15 km (18.10 m) <u>Width:</u> 18.18 m (59.4 ft) <u>Connect:</u> Louhajong, Munshiganj to Shariatpur and Madaripur.
2	Padma Bridge Rail Link	39,500	Biggest project under Bangladesh Railway Length: 169 km Contractor: China Railway Group Ltd China is lending money in this project
3	Dohazari-Cox's Bazar-Gundum rail line Dohazari (Ctg) to Ramu (Cox) Ramu to Cox's Bazar Sadar Ramu to Gundum (Bandarban)	18,000	AKA Chittagong-Cox's Bazar line is under Bangladesh Railway. Length: 128 km This project will connect Dhaka to Cox's Bazar on rail.
4	Mass Rapid Transit (Metro Rail) [It has both elevated and underground parts; MRT Line 1,2,4,5,6 will be built]	22,000	Length: 21 km (MRT Line-6/ MRT-6) Uttara to Motijheel via Mirpur, DU in 40 min It is elevated all the way; electrically powered. 60,000 passengers will be commuted per hour Italian and Chinese Company working; JICA lender (75%)
5	Payra seaport	4,500 cr.	Location: Kola Para, Patuakhali
6	Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant	1,13,000 (\$ 13 b)	Biggest and most expensive megaproject Power generation: 2400 megawatt (2 units: 2*1200) BD will join the elite group of 33 nuclear power generating countries. ROSATOM is constructing it under BD Atomic Energy Commission (বাংলাদেশ পরমাণু শক্তি কমিশন) Russian govt funded 90% of it by giving loans.
7	Matarbari Powerplant	51,000 (\$ 5.9 b)	Location: Maheshkhali, Cox's Bazar, Chattogram 1200 Megawatt by 2 units (90% fund by JICA) Will help provide power to EPZ and SEZ
8	Rampal Power Station (By BD-IND Friendship Power Company Limited, BIFPCL)	43,000 (\$ 5 b)	Location: Sapmari, Rampal, Bagerhat It is joint venture by India and Bangladesh (PDB) 1320-megawatt power generation using coal
9	Matarbari Deep Seaport	17,777	Will provide 13-metres depth for deep-draft ship whereas Ctg and Mongla provide depth of below 9 meters. Will be used for coal import for plant and for import-export.
10	LNG floating terminal at Maheshkhali	USD 180m	There are 2 Floating Storage & Regasification Unit (FSRU) Capacity: 500 million cubic foot gas/day Govt pays a huge sum for this capacity charge every day

Government Fast Track Projects

- ✓ The biggest coal-fired power plant of Bangladesh- Payra Power Plant
- ✓ Projected power is to be produced in Payra Power Plant yearly- 1320 Megawatts
- ✓ Bangladesh become the ultra supercritical technology country in producing power- 13th

- Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board -----
- ✓ Latest upazila is going to be brought under electricity coverage by the Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board- Rangabali upazila, Patuakhali district
 - ✓ Bangladesh infrastructure Development Fund (BIDF) is formed with finance of the projects- Payra port projects
 - ✓ The first Hydrogen Energy Laboratory is situated in- Chattogram
 - ✓ The largest solar power station of Bangladesh is situated in- Sandwip
 - ✓ The first Solar energy project of Bangladesh is situated in- Narshingdi
 - ✓ The first wind base power plant of Bangladesh- Matamuhury, Feni

❖ Companies Related to Projects

- ✓ Padma Bridge- China Major Bridge Engineering Co. Ltd
- ✓ Maitree Thermal Power Project Bangladesh-India Friendship Power Company (BIFPCL)
- ✓ Dhaka Elevated Express- Dhaka Elevated Expressway Company Limited
- ✓ Dhaka Metrorail- Dhaka Mass Transit Company Limited (DMTCL)
- ✓ Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant- Russian Rosatom State Atomic Energy Corporation
- ✓ Payra Power Plant- Bangladesh-China Power Company Limited (BCPCL)
- ✓ Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman tunnel Constructs- China Communication and Construction Company Limited (CCCC)

❖ Padma Bridge

- ✓ The main construction works of Padma Bridge inaugurated in- December 2015
- ✓ The inauguration of the bridge is done on- 25 June 2022
- ✓ Total expenses for constructing the Padma Bridge is- Tk 30,193.39 crore
- ✓ The bridge looks like English alphabet The bridge's longevity is- 100 years
- ✓ The length of Padma Bridge Approach Roads is- 12km
- ✓ Through Padma Bridge, direct road connections between Dhaka and- 21 districts
- ✓ Padma Bridge has Spans and Pillars- 41 Spans, 42 Pillars
- ✓ Padma Bridge have the total lamp posts of- 415
- ✓ The length of each span is- 150 meter
- ✓ Name of the bank in charge of managing the toll of- Padma Bridge Jamuna Bank Ltd
- ✓ The position of Padma Bridge in the world in terms of length- 122nd
- ✓ The Earthquake tolerance level of Padma Bridge on Richter scale- Level 9
- ✓ Padma bridge contribution to GDP: 1.23% per year

❖ Padma Rail Link

- ✓ Inauguration: 10 October 2023
- ✓ Dhaka to Bhanga
- ✓ Length: 82 km (Total 172 km; Dhaka to Jashore)
- ✓ Funded by: China

❖ Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Tunnel

- ✓ Project of Karnaphuli Tunnel is related to the concept of- 'One city two towns' of Shanghai city
- ✓ Official name of the Karnaphuli Tunnel is- Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Tunnel
- ✓ Length: 3.32 km
- ✓ Constructing work of Bangabandhu Tunnel started on- 24 February 2019
- ✓ Inauguration: October 28, 2023
- ✓ It connects port city Patenga to Anwara Upazila

❖ Dhaka Metrorail (MRT-6)

- ✓ Length: 21.26 km
- ✓ Total number of stations- 17
- ✓ Per hour Passengers carrying capacity- 60,000
- ✓ Portion of Financing the project by Japan- 85%
- ✓ Opened: 29 December 2022 (Phase 1)
5 November 2023 (Phase 2)
- ✓ Operator: Dhaka Mass Transit Company Limited (DMTCL)

❖ MRT 5

- ✓ Construction started on 4 Nov 2023
- ✓ Length: 20km
- ✓ Vajara to Gabtoli

❖ Terminal 3

- ✓ Area: 542,000 square metres
- ✓ Slogan: Connecting dreams to reality
- ✓ Designer: Rohani Baharin (Singapore)
- ✓ Designed based on the six seasons of Bangladesh
- ✓ Terminal 3 is built on Changi airport model.
- ✓ Fund: JICA + Govt

❖ Payra Power Plant

- ✓ Payra Power Plant is located in- Kalapara, Patuakhali
- ✓ Inauguration of the Power Plant is done on- 21 March 2022
- ✓ The Power Plant has two-part, second part will start in- 2024
- ✓ Power producing capacity of the plant- 1320 MW
- ✓ Payra Power Plant is coal-fired power station
- ✓ It is the biggest thermal power station in the country
- ✓ With this plant, Bangladesh became the 13th country to have Ultra-super Critical Technology

❖ Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant

- ✓ Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant is located in- Ishwardi, Pabna
- ✓ The project is assisted by Russia as a loan of- 90%
- ✓ Power producing capacity of the plant- 2400 Megawatt
- ✓ The first part power production will be started in- 2023
- ✓ The second part power production will be started in- 2024
- ✓ The longevity of the Power Plant is- 50 years

❖ Matarbari Deep Sea Port

- ✓ Location: Maheshkhali, Cox's Bazar
- ✓ This project is under Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth-Belt (BBIG-B)
- ✓ Depth: 14 metres
- ✓ Length: 128 km
- ✓ Matarbari Power Plant power capacity: 1200 megawatt

❖ Dhaka Expressway

- ✓ Inauguration: 2 Sept 2023
- ✓ HSIA to Chattagram Highway
- ✓ 19.73km; 47km with 31 ramps
- ✓ First expressway of the country is Mawa-Bhanga expressway. The length is 55 km

❖ Sheikh Hasina Avenue

- ✓ It is also known as Purbachal Expressway
- ✓ Length: 12.5 km (7.8 mi)
- ✓ It is the first 14 lane expressway in the country.
- ✓ This expressway connects Purbachal to eastern Dhaka.

❖ Information on other projects

- ✓ Biggest wind power project is in Cox's Bazar with a 60 MW capacity.
- ✓ Biggest solar power plant is in Sundarganj, Gaibandha with a 200 MW capacity.
- ✓ Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Rail Bridge will be the single longest dedicated railway in the country with a length of 4.8 km over the Jamuna river.
- ✓ Second proposed underwater tunnel will be built under Jamuna river.

❖ Length of Different Projects

- ✓ Padma Bridge- 6.15 km
- ✓ Payra Bridge - 1.47 km
- ✓ Jamuna Bridge- 4.8 km
- ✓ Mayor Hanif Flyover- 11.7 km
- ✓ Bangabandhu Bridge- 4.8 km
- ✓ Dhaka Metro rail (MRT)- 20.10 km
- ✓ Bangabandhu Tunnel/Karnaphuli Tunnel- 3.32 km
- ✓ Dhaka Elevated Expressway- 46.73 km
- ✓ First express highway- 54.7
- ✓ Cox's Bazar-Tekhnaf marine drive (World's longest)- 80km
- ✓ Cox's Bazar seashore (World's longest seashore)- 155km/120 km
- ✓ Length of National Memorial- 46.5 meter or 150 feet
- ✓ Length of Central Shaheed Minar of Dhaka- 14 metres (46 feet)
- ✓ Length/Distance of economic sea-line from the coast- 200 nautical miles
- ✓ Length/Distance of political sea-line from the coast- 12 nautical miles

❖ Width of Different Projects

- ✓ Padma Bridge is- 22.5m (74 ft)
- ✓ Payra Bridge, Kuakata- 19.76 metres
- ✓ Jamuna Bridge is- 18.50 metres
- ✓ Khilgaon Flyover- 14 metres
- ✓ Karnaphuli Tunnel- 10.80 metres
- ✓ Mayor Hanif Flyover- 18 metres

Various National and International Initiatives

❖ Universal Pension Scheme

- ✓ Introduced on 7 Aug, 2023
- ✓ 18+ can register
- ✓ Age limit: 18-50
- ✓ Pensions will be provided after the age 60
- ✓ Total schemes 4
 - i) Prabasi: For expats
 - ii) Pragati: For private service holders
 - iii) Surokkha: Self-employed
 - iv) Samata: Poor people

❖ Delta Plan 2100

- ✓ Adopted: 4 Sept 2018
- ✓ Total projects: 80
- ✓ BD signed an MoU with Netherlands in 2015
- ✓ 6 regions:
 - i) Coastal zone
 - ii) Barind and drought prone areas
 - iii) Haor and flash flood areas
 - iv) Chattogram Hill Tracts areas
 - v) River systems and estuaries
 - vi) Urban areas

❖ Smart Bangladesh

- ✓ PM announced: 12 Dec 2022 (Smart Bangladesh Day)
- ✓ 4 pillars
- ✓ End date: 16 Dec 2041
- ✓ GDP will be 12,500 USD

- ✓ Society will be cashless
- ✓ Smart Bangladesh: Taskforce chairman _____
- ✓ Hi-tech parks: 39
- ✓ Tools: AI, IoT, Robotics, 3D printing, Big Data, Drone etc.
- ✓ Smart Leadership Academy: ICT Tower, Agargaon
- ✓ E-commerce platform: ekshop
- ✓ Smart lab: iLab

Industrial Revolutions

The Industrial Revolution refers to a period of significant economic, technological, and social change. There has been four such industrial revolution:

1. Steam Engine (1780)
2. Mass production, electricity (1900)
3. Electronics, Computer (1970)
4. Cyber Physical Systems (2016)

Klaus Schwab, executive chairman of the World Economic Forum (WEF), coined the term 4IR (Fourth Industrial Revolution).

IMEC

- ✓ India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor
- ✓ Economic integration between Asia, the Persian Gulf and Europe.
- ✓ MoU signed in G20 summit 2023

Global Biofuel Alliance (GBA)

- ✓ Announced on 9 Sept 2023
- ✓ Members: 8
- ✓ Members: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Italy, Mauritius, United Arab Emirates, United States

Global Gateway Initiative

- ✓ Date: 1 Dec 2021
- ✓ By EU
- ✓ Budget: 300b USD
- ✓ Oct 25-26 forum in Brussels
- ✓ BD to get 350m euro loan under it

European Green Deal

- ✓ European Green Deal, approved 2020, is a set of policy initiatives by the European Commission with the overarching aim of making the European Union (EU) climate neutral in 2050.
- ✓ An impact assessed plan will also be presented to increase the EU's greenhouse gas emission reductions target for 2030 to at least 50% and towards 55% compared with 1990 levels.
- ✓ The plan is to review each existing law on its climate merits, and also introduce new legislation on the circular economy, building renovation, biodiversity, farming and innovation.
- ✓ On 13 December 2019, the European Council decided to press ahead with the plan, with an opt-out for Poland.
- ✓ On 15 January 2020, the European Parliament voted to support the deal as well, with requests for higher ambition.

Comprehensive Economic Partnership (CEPA)

- ✓ A comprehensive economic partnership agreement is a free trade agreement between Bangladesh and India that is still under negotiation.

Trade and Investment Cooperation Forum Agreement (TICFA)

- ✓ Ticfa is a trade facilitation agreement between Bangladesh and the USA that was signed in 2013
- ✓ Both countries meet annually to ease trade restrictions