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## Doing Business in Bangladesh

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**MSI's guide on Doing Business in Bangladesh provides current information about the financial, regulatory and legal considerations that could affect business dealings within Bangladesh. For further assistance, please contact our MSI member firm in Bangladesh.**

## Country overview

*Amid persistent global economic headwinds, Bangladesh continues to navigate significant macroeconomic challenges. Tight monetary policy remains in place to curb high inflation and stabilise foreign currency reserves, both of which came under pressure in 2024 due to elevated import costs and domestic political uncertainty. Although price levels remain elevated, inflation has shown some moderation in 2025, providing cautious optimism for economic recovery.*

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) projects that Bangladesh's economy will grow by 3.9% in FY2025, a slowdown from the previous year, reflecting impacts from tight financial conditions, a weakened global demand environment, and domestic policy adjustments. However, growth is expected to rebound to around 5.1% in FY2026, driven by a gradual recovery in exports, easing of inflationary pressures, and improvements in business confidence.

Bangladesh's ready-made garments (RMG) sector continues to anchor the economy, contributing significantly to export earnings. However, exporters have faced recent challenges due to subdued global demand, rising production costs, and compliance pressures from international buyers. Notably, domestic sourcing of yarn and fabric has helped mitigate some foreign exchange risks, supporting resilience in the garment sector.

Public investment remains robust, fuelled by ongoing mega infrastructure projects including the Matarbari Deep Sea Port, the Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant, and the expansion of metro rail

networks in Dhaka. These initiatives are critical to strengthening the nation's infrastructure, logistics capacity, and energy security. Simultaneously, private investment is projected to recover gradually as political stability improves and structural reforms advance.

Despite short-term pressures, Bangladesh's demographic advantages, expanding infrastructure, and emerging sectors such as pharmaceuticals, IT services, and light engineering provide a foundation for sustained economic growth. Ongoing reforms supported by multilateral partners like the IMF, World Bank, and ADB are crucial to ensuring macroeconomic stability, restoring investor confidence, and unlocking Bangladesh's long-term growth potential.

### Population

Bangladesh remains the eighth most populous country in the world, with its population reaching approximately 175.7 million as of June 2025. The nation continues to exhibit one of the highest population densities globally, now estimated at around 1,350 people per square kilometre. Urbanisation has been steadily increasing, with 42.6% of the population residing in cities and towns, reflecting the ongoing migration towards urban centres in search of economic opportunities. The demographic profile remains youthful, with a median age of 26 years, although the growth rate has moderated slightly to 1.22% per year. Fertility rates have edged down to an average of 2.11 children per woman, signalling gradual demographic transition, while life expectancy stands at approximately 73.4 years, underpinned

by improvements in healthcare and living standards.

### Government

Bangladesh is a republic with a non-executive president. Most members of parliament are elected through nationwide election held every five years. The balance is reserved for women.

Following widespread protests, the former prime minister was removed from office in August 2024, leading to the formation of an interim government headed by Nobel laureate Dr. Muhammad Yunus, tasked with overseeing constitutional reforms and preparing for fresh elections by early to 2026. Amid these political shifts, Bangladesh's governance is evolving to strengthen democratic institutions, enhance checks and balances.

### Languages

The predominant language of Bangladesh is Bengali (also known as Bangla).

English is also often used in different fields such as official communication, education.

### Currency

The national currency of Bangladesh is Bangladeshi Taka (BDT).

### Economic summary

GDP: USD 467.2 billion (2025)  
GDP per capita: USD 2,690 (2025)  
GDP growth rate: 4.0%  
Inflation: 9.05% (May 2025)

### Main sectors of the economy

The economy of Bangladesh has continued its trajectory of growth and

transformation over recent years, cementing its position as one of the most dynamic economies in South Asia.

According to the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, Bangladesh's economic structure reflects significant diversification: agriculture contributes about 12.9% of GDP, industry, including manufacturing and construction, accounts for roughly 33.9%, while the services sector dominates with a share of around 53.2%.

Dhaka and Chattogram remain the principal financial and commercial hubs of the country, hosting major banks, financial institutions, and a vibrant logistics and export industry centred on the country's main seaports. The ready-made garments (RMG) sector continues to be the backbone of the economy, contributing over 84% of total export earnings and employing millions, although global demand fluctuations have posed recent challenges.

Other sectors, including pharmaceuticals, shipbuilding, ceramics, ICT services, and agro-processing, are gaining prominence, reflecting Bangladesh's efforts to diversify its industrial base.

Bangladesh is projected to become one of the world's largest consumer markets by 2030, driven by steady income growth, urbanisation, and demographic momentum, with HSBC forecasting it among the top nine global consumer markets, surpassing economies like Germany and the United Kingdom.

### Exports

Bangladesh's merchandise exports achieved robust growth in FY 2024-25, rising by 8.58% year-on-year to reach USD 48.28 billion, up from USD 44.46 billion in FY 2023-24. This rebound occurred despite headwinds from global economic uncertainty and domestic political disruptions. The ready-made garments (RMG) sector led the expansion, with apparel exports alone growing approximately 8.84%, accounting for the lion's share of export earnings.

Other key export categories-such as leather goods, jute and jute products, home textiles, and frozen seafood-registered mixed performance, with some sectors experiencing marginal declines. Bangladesh's main export markets continue to include the European Union, the United States, Canada, Japan, India, Australia, and China, reflecting its diverse international trading relationships.

### Focus on digitalisation and new tech

Bangladesh is accelerating its transformation into a digital-first economy under initiatives like Smart Bangladesh and strategic frameworks guided by ADB's Harnessing Digital Transformation for Good report. Nationwide digital governance platforms-ranging from passport and visa services to tax, health, and education systems-have not only enhanced access but have already delivered substantial efficiency gains and time savings.

In healthcare, while over 70% of digital health projects rely on donor funding, the government aims to allocate 5-10% of its national health budget toward nurturing sustainable eHealth systems and implementing telemedicine with robust data protections.

In education, AI integration is being prioritized through new national strategies and ADB-backed pilots to elevate both quality and reach, preparing students for the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Across sectors, a growing ecosystem of AI and digital startups-powered by plans for an "AI Bangladesh Cloud," incubators, regulatory sandboxes, and blended finance through an "AI Bangladesh Fund"-is emerging to drive innovation in fintech, logistics, agriculture, and public services.

Encouragingly, Bangladesh's digital momentum is steadily gaining international recognition. The country has climbed in regional rankings for digital readiness and entrepreneurship, supported by significant investments in fibre-optic networks, mobile connectivity, and data centres. With strategic focus on

digital laws, cybersecurity, and human capital development, Bangladesh is increasingly well-positioned to transform into a knowledge-based, tech-driven economy, delivering new opportunities for businesses and citizens alike.

### Strategic position of Bangladesh

Bangladesh, previously dismissed, has now emerged as a remarkable success story in South Asia, garnering recognition as the "South Asian Miracle" due to its impressive economic performance over the past decade.

Situated at the crossroads of South Asia and Southeast Asia, with close proximity to regional powerhouses India and China, Bangladesh has experienced a significant influx of investments from both nations. In terms of geopolitics, Bangladesh holds a pivotal position in China's ambitious One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative, which aims to enhance interconnectivity in the region. Notably, Bangladesh is a key participant in the proposed Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar corridor (BCIM), one of the six corridors within the OBOR framework. As a result, Bangladesh has transformed into a crucial player in the region.

Numerous ambitious mega projects are currently underway in Bangladesh, poised to make a substantial impact on the country's economy and overall development. Among these projects are the metro rail system, Matarbari Deep Sea Port, Rupsha Rail Bridge, and the Padma Rail Link. Each of these initiatives holds immense potential for transforming key sectors and driving progress in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh's first metro rail was launched in December 2022. This metro rail has alleviated traffic congestion in Dhaka and enhanced the quality of life for its residents. Additional routes are currently under construction and will become operational soon.

The Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant, a 2.4 GW project, is being constructed in Bangladesh. As the country's first nuclear power plant, it is expected to have its first unit operational in 2024. When fully

completed, it is anticipated to fulfil 15% of the nation's electricity demand.

## Setting up a business

In accordance with the current legislation, foreign individuals or companies can engage in business activities in Bangladesh through either an incorporated or unincorporated entity or branch. Except for specific industries subject to restrictions, there are generally no limitations on foreign investment in terms of equity participation, property investment, or participation in the capital market.

Foreign entities that prefer not to establish a formal presence in Bangladesh have the option to operate through a branch office, representation office, or liaison office. These entities serve as cost centres, representing the principal companies and carrying out activities on their behalf. It's important to note that unless authorized by the Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA), these offices are not allowed to generate local revenue.

### Business vehicles

- Branch/Liaison office
- Sole proprietorship
- Partnership
- One-person limited company
- Private limited liability company
- Public limited liability company
- Cooperative
- Foundation
- Association of persons

### Incentives and Protection for foreign investment

Bangladesh presents favourable investment prospects through its liberalized Industrial Policy and export-oriented growth strategy, which includes incentives such as tax exemptions, the ability to repatriate capital, profits, and dividends, and infrastructural support. Moreover, the Foreign Private Investment (Promotion and Protection) Act of 1980 ensures protection against expropriation, providing additional reassurance to foreign investors.

### Process of how to set up a business

In Bangladesh, various legal entities are available for investors to conduct business, with the private limited liability company being the most prevalent option. Recently, there has been additional guidance issued regarding the establishment and operations of a one-person limited liability company.

The primary regulatory bodies overseeing business activities in Bangladesh include the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms, the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC), the Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA), the Bangladesh Export Processing Zone Authority (BEPZA), the Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA), the National Bureau of Revenue (NBR), and the central bank, Bangladesh Bank.

Depending on the nature of business the following registration/licenses are required:

- Trade License
- Business Identification Number
- Electronic tax identification number
- VAT registration certificate
- Import registration certificate
- Export registration certificate
- Membership of trade body
- Fire certificate
- Environmental clearance certificate

Other industry specific registrations may be required.

### Financial year of taxes and financial accounts

Businesses in Bangladesh typically follow a fiscal year from July to June, except for banks, non-banking financial institutions, and insurance companies that generally align with the calendar year from January to December.

However, the tax authorities do permit subsidiaries of parent companies based outside Bangladesh to adopt a different financial year if necessary.

### Accounting and auditing

Every company must have its annual financial statements audited. This is irrespective of size, nature, or turnover.

Only independently practicing chartered accountants can be appointed as statutory auditors.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) has implemented the Document Verification System (DVS) to improve auditing quality and transparency. Under DVS, all practicing chartered accountants in Bangladesh are required to register and generate a Document Verification Code (DVC) for each endorsed audit report. The DVC is included in the report and shared with regulatory bodies like the National Board of Revenue (NBR) for enhanced accountability and credibility. This standardized verification process facilitates regulatory oversight and access to audit-related information.

Bangladesh has adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), hence all financial statements are prepared in line with IFRS. The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) is responsible for promoting high quality financial reporting and auditing in Bangladesh.

### Corporate governance

In June 2018, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) issued a new set of directives called "Corporate Governance Code" making it mandatory for listed companies to comply with the new code.

Hence a separate audit is required for public listed companies to ensure compliance with the Corporate Governance Code. Only independently practicing chartered accountants, chartered cost and management accountants, and chartered secretaries can conduct this audit.

### Economic and fiscal incentives

Bangladeshi government offers export subsidy in the form of cash assistance aimed towards specific export-oriented industries. These industries include textile, agro products, Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES), leather, jute products, consumer electronics, electronic home and kitchen appliances, ship, frozen shrimp, furniture, halal meat, charcoal etc.

50 per cent exemption is offered on income derived from export business.

Bangladesh government has introduced the concept of "Made in Bangladesh" Under this scheme government sanctions tax exemption for 10 years for specific industries which include local manufactured three or four-wheelers automobiles, home and kitchen appliances such as washing machine, blender, microwave oven, electric swing machine, induction cooker, kitchen & kitchen knife.

Tax authorities offer extensive economic benefits and tax reliefs for selected sectors. Investment in Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and Economic Zones (EZ) attract tax exemptions ranging from 100% to 20% over time. Foreign technicians appointed in such industries are offered 50% tax exemption.

There are currently government sponsored 28 high tech parks spread all across Bangladesh and more are in development. The business parks have been earmarked for investment into the following export oriented sectors: information technology, software technology, bio-technology renewables, green technology, hardware, IT Enabled Services (ITES), and R&D related industry. Businesses setup in one of these parks attract tax exemptions ranging from 100% to 20% over a specific period of time.

ITES that enjoy full tax exemption up to June 2027 are:

- Software development
- Software or application customisation
- AI-based solution development
- Blockchain based solution development
- Data science
- Digital animation development;
- Website development;
- Web site services;
- Web listing;
- Digital graphics design;
- Digital data entry and processing;
- Digital data analytics;
- Geographic information services;
- IT support and software maintenance service;

- Software test lab services;
- Call centre service;
- Document conversion, imaging and digital archiving;
- Robotics process outsourcing; and
- Cyber security services;
- e-learning platform and e-book publications;
- Mobile application development services; and
- IT Freelancing.

Partial tax exemption is offered to qualifying physical infrastructure facilities. These facilities include deep sea port; elevated expressway; export processing zone; flyover; gas pipe line; Hi-tech park; Information and communication technology village or software technology zone; information technology park; large water treatment plant and supply through pipe line; Liquefied Natural Gas terminal and transmission line; mobile phone tower or tower sharing infrastructure; mono-rail; rapid transit; renewable energy (e.g. solar energy plant, windmill); sea or river port; toll road or bridge; underground rail and waste treatment plant. The income exceptions range from 90% in the first and second years to 10% in the tenth year of operation.

The Bangladeshi government has been promoting Public Private Partnership (PPP) in priority sectors. These priority sectors include large infrastructural projects like airports, sea ports, flyovers, tunnels, subway, monorail, bus depots and terminal, bridges etc. These PPP projects enjoys 100% tax exemption for 10 years from date of commercial operation.

Private sector power generation companies both coal and non-coal fuelled are offered various tax exemptions.

Companies are entitled to claim 10% tax rebate on their CSR expenditures on fulfilling certain conditions.

#### **Promoting start-ups**

In order to foster the growth and visibility of budding tech entrepreneurs, the government launched a "start-up sandbox" program. This initiative seeks

to establish an enabling environment where these entrepreneurs can fully realize their potential and navigate the early stages of their ventures more smoothly. The start-up sandbox offers a supportive and regulated framework that empowers new tech start-ups to experiment, innovate, and refine their ideas seamlessly.

Startups can now to invest USD 10,000 to establish legal entities abroad.

## **Taxation**

Income taxes in Bangladesh are administered under the Income Tax Act 2023 and the Income Tax Rules 2023, as well as notifications made under the Act. The Finance Ministry administers and executes tax laws and regulation through the National Bureau of Revenue.

All registered companies both local and foreign are treated as residents in Bangladesh for taxation purposes, which means tax is levied on the entity's worldwide income after allowing for deductions.

All documented business expenses including amortization, limited amount of entertainment expenses, and distribution of samples are treated as allowable deductions.

#### **Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTTA)**

Bangladesh has penned DTTAs with the following countries: Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Norway, Oman (income from airline business only), Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The Netherlands, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America and Vietnam.

#### **Corporate income tax**

##### General corporate tax rates:

Publicly traded companies with 10% shares listed through IPOs: 20%.



Non-publicly traded companies: 27.5%

Bank, insurance and financing companies (not merchant bank):

Publicly traded: 37.5%

Non-publicly traded: 40%

Merchant bank: 37.5%

Mobile phone operators:

Publicly traded companies: 40%

Non-publicly traded companies: 45%

One-person limited company: 20%

Trust, fund, association of persons and other taxable entities: 27.5%

Tobacco product manufacturers: 45%

Additional surcharge: 2.5%

Minimum tax payable:

Mobile phone operators: 1.5%

Tobacco: 1%

Others: 1%

Reduced rates:

Private universities and colleges: 15%

Cooperative society: 20%

Capital gain tax rates:

Companies, fund or trust: 15%

Others from sale of shares traded in stock exchanges: 15%

Sponsors, directors, and placement shareholders: 10%

Capital gains on the transfer of assets other than shares traded in stock exchanges, by other taxpayers (except a company, fund and trust):

- Holding for less < 5 years: regular rate
- Holding for more => 5 years: 15%

**Losses**

Losses can be carried forward for a maximum of six years. Capital losses can be set off against capital gains for a maximum period of six years. Unrealised tax depreciation can be carried forward indefinitely.

**Tax returns**

Companies have to file their tax return by the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the ninth month following the end of the income year.

Exempt from submission of audited financial statements:

- Individuals
- Hindu Undivided Families
- Funds
- Primary schools
- Entities (firms, trusts, etc.) with turnover ≤ BDT 50 million

Withholding income tax returns must be filed quarterly, by the 25<sup>th</sup> of the month following each quarter's end.

**Value Added Tax (VAT)**

VAT is applicable on goods and services at import, manufacturing, supply, and trading stages.

Options of unit registration and central registration are available – depending on nature of operations of businesses.

The standard VAT rate is 15%.

Businesses are entitled to claim input VAT credit. To qualify for input VAT credit standard rate of VAT must be followed.

VAT deducted at source is applicable for certain services as determined by the tax authority. Major part of supplies attracts VDS at 5% named as "Procurement Providers". Other truncated rates range from 2% to 10% for specific goods and services.

VAT at 0% is applicable for specific activities such as export, deemed export, temporarily imported goods etc.

VAT Return is to be submitted by 15 day of the following month for each calendar year. Further limited companies are required to submit annual financial statements to Commissioner within 6 months from the end of the financial year.

**Supplementary duty**

Supplementary duty is a single tier tariff is imposed on luxury and non-essential goods and services. Imported goods meant for export, and zero-rated goods or services does not attract supplementary duty.

**Personal Income tax**

Total taxable income is the total income earned from all sources except

exempted income. The sources are employment income, rental income, investment income, income from agricultural sources, business income, capital gain and other sources. Deductions are available for each of the category of income. Calculation of personal income tax is dependent on a person's residency status. Bangladesh-resident individuals are taxed on their worldwide income, whereas non-residents are taxed on income generated in Bangladesh.

Individuals achieve resident status if they reside in Bangladesh for a period of 182 days or above in the relevant year or 90 days or more in the relevant tax year and a period of 365 days or more during the preceding four years.

Personal tax returns are to be filed by 30<sup>th</sup> November each year. Individuals who haven't filed returns before must submit them by 30 June after the income year ends.

**Transfer pricing**

Bangladesh adopted Transfer Pricing Rules for the determination of arm's length price which is monitored by the National Board of Revenue (NBR). Every person who has entered into any international transaction exceeding BDT 30 million is required to furnish an additional report from a Chartered Accountant with the annual return.

**Registration procedures**

Individuals and companies are electronically registered with the tax authorities. Separate unique Tax Identification Number (TIN) and Business Identification numbers (BIN) are issued.

**Withholding taxes**

In order to ensure smooth tax collection certain entities have been empowered to withhold tax and VAT at source on behalf of the tax authorities.

**Customs Duty**

Bangladesh levies customs duty on imports using the Harmonised Tariff System for tariff classification.

## HR/ Labour Law

### Employment law

Employment and contractual relationship between employer and employee is primarily governed by Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 and Bangladesh Labour Rules 2015. These laws cover areas such as employment terms, welfare and benefits, minimum age, working hours, leave, remuneration, welfare, compensation for injury, trade union, dispute resolution, legal procedures, penalties and so on. The EPZ Workers Association and Industrial Relations Act 2010 applies to the companies situated within the EPZs. The International Labour Organisation Conventions are also applicable in the country.

### Visa and work permits

For any non-resident to work in Bangladesh work permit is a prerequisite. The number of expatriate employees cannot exceed 1:20 ratio for industrial enterprises and 1:5 for commercial enterprises. Moreover, foreign investors must bring in a minimum of USD 50,000/- as inward remittance in order to recruit foreign nationals.

### Social Security

Bangladesh inaugurated a universal pension scheme aimed at covering all citizens aged 18 and above. The scheme includes four different plans: Progoti for private sector employees, Surokha for self-employed individuals, Somota for low-income population, and Probash for expatriate Bangladeshis. Pensioners will receive benefits for life. In the event of a depositor's death before the age of 75, the nominee will receive the monthly pension until the original depositor would have turned 75.

Provident Fund (PF) is widely favoured as an investment option in Bangladesh, involving contributions from both employers and employees into a shared fund. This fund is then invested for the welfare of the employees. Although participation in the PF is not obligatory, if three-fourths of the workers in an organization request the establishment of a PF, the employer is required to form

the fund within six months of receiving the application. A 10% tax must be withheld when making payments to, or crediting amounts for, beneficiaries of the fund.

Gratuity payments to departing employees is obligatory, with a minimum of 30 days' salary (based on the last received salary) for each completed year of service. If an employee has served for more than 10 years, the gratuity amount increases to 45 days' salary (based on the last received salary).

Companies that meet any of the following conditions are required to implement the Workers Profit Participation Fund (WPPF):

- If the paid-up capital on the last day of the accounting year is equal to or exceeds BDT 10 million, or
- If the value of the company's permanent assets on the last day of the accounting year is equal to or exceeds BDT 20 million.

These companies must allocate 5% of their profits to a trust fund. The fund is established for the benefit of all employees who have been employed by the company for a minimum of nine months. However, owners, partners, or directors are not eligible to participate in the WPPF.

Group insurance is mandatory for entities employing a minimum of 100 permanent workers. However, there are exceptions for certain sectors where alternative welfare funds have been created.

### Maternity benefits

The Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (amended in 2013) provides for a minimum of 120 days of paid maternity leave for working mothers. The leave is to be taken in two equal parts, 8 weeks before and 8 weeks after the expected date of childbirth.

### Minimum Wage

There is no regulatory body for the regulation of wages in the private sector. However, the government through circulation may fix minimum wages in

certain sectors. In 2018 the minimum gross monthly minimum wage in the RMG industry was set at BDT 12,500.

### Working hours and leave

An adult can work for eight hours a day for forty-eight hours a week maximum. A worker can work for a maximum of ten hours a day, subject to receiving overtime for the additional hours. Overtime is twice the hourly rate. Total working hours of a worker cannot exceed 60 hours a week, and on average 56 hours per week in a year.

Special provisions have been kept for female workers. Without prior consent a female worker cannot be made to work between 10:00 PM (22:00 hours) to 06:00 AM (06:00 hours).

### Weekly holidays are stipulated as follows:

*Shop, commercial establishment or industrial establishment:* 1.5 days per week

*Factory:* 1 day per week

*Road transport service:* 24 consecutive hours each working week.

Workers working in shops, commercial establishments or industrial establishments are entitled to one day for every 18 days of work. Workers are entitled to 10 days of casual leave and 14 days of sick leave with full wages in a calendar year. 11 days are reserved as festival holidays.

## Intellectual Property Rights

### Trade Mark

Intellectual property in Bangladesh is protected through several key laws designed to encourage creativity and innovation across industries. The Trademarks Act 2009 defines a trademark as any word, letter, symbol, numeral, figurative element, device, brand, heading, label, ticket, name, signature, colour combination, or any blend of these elements used to distinguish goods or services in the market.

### Copyright

The Copyright Act 2023 safeguards the rights of creators and owners over

original works, including literary, artistic, dramatic, musical, and digital creations—ensuring they maintain control over how these works are reproduced, distributed, or adapted.

**Patent**

Meanwhile, the Patents and Designs Act 2023 provides protection for both industrial designs and inventions: a ‘design’ is recognised as the unique shape, configuration, pattern, or ornamentation applied to an article through industrial processes, while a patent grants inventors exclusive rights over their innovations, offering legal protection for new and useful inventions. Together, these laws form the foundation for Bangladesh’s growing intellectual property landscape, supporting economic development and creative industries alike.



## Contact us

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*The information provided in this guide cannot be exhaustive and we recommend anyone considering doing business in Bangladesh should seek professional advice from our member firms before making any business or investment decision.*

### Contact our member firm in Bangladesh to discuss your requirements:

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