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The 2020 Bangladesh Development Forum (BDF) is due to take place in Dhaka next January, focusing on issues related to the government's 8th five-year plan and election manifesto. According to sources in the Economic Relations Division (ERD), they will also discuss increasing climate vulnerability, the speed of urbanization in the country, the localization of the SDGs, the elimination of inequality, export diversification and development financing. The two-day biennial conference, organized by ERD, will be held at the Sonargaon Hotel on January 29-30 next year. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina will open the conference. At least 700 delegates representing the Government of Bangladesh and various development partners will take part in the event. Speaking to The Independent, a senior ERD official said the theme of BDF 2020 is an effective partnership for sustainable development and discussions on implementing the 8th Five-Year Plan to Achieve the SDGs. BDF 2020 will be crucial for several important reasons. This will be the first BDF since the UN Development Policy Committee (UNC) recognized that Bangladesh's right to the status of the least developed country (LDCs) in its three-year review in 2018, he said. This BDF 2020 will be the first year of the 8th Five-Year Plan, he added. The official said that even the BDFs that followed would help identify the most important areas of intervention in certain thematic areas. Sources said nine working sessions would be held during the two-day BDF conference. Sessions: Creating an enabling environment for private sector participation; climate change and funding to address these challenges; Innovative financing to address the investment gap; simplification of trade procedures and export diversification; Fourth Industrial Revolution: Youth and Demographic Dividends; Primary health care for all; transforming rural areas and addressing inequality; Smart urbanization and better service for citizens; and quality education for all. According to a conceptual document prepared for the upcoming meeting, Bangladesh will require between 2,000 billion and 3,000 billion U.S. dollars by 2030 to meet the SDGs. The last BDF meeting was held in Dhaka on January 17-18, 2018. The first five-year plan was launched in July 1973 and was followed by a two-year plan (1978-80) due to global economic uncertainty. In 1980, a five-year plan was reinstated: on 26 July 2020, 5:11 The Government is going to change the basic macroeconomic structure of the 8th Five-Year Plan to Protect the Population. Commission on conducts a study to assess the impact of the pandemic on the economy and the findings will be reflected in the 8th Five-Year Plan, according to a government document. The study will also assess the impact of the pandemic (COVID-19) on poverty reduction programs and GDP growth activities, the document says. Work on the 8th Five-Year Plan began with the expiration of the 7th Five-Year Plan on 30 June this year. Bangladesh has already achieved middle-income status and has established a base for pre-graduation from the list of least developed countries (LDCs) for the post. The government will focus on three issues - job creation and GDP growth, equal opportunities for all and combating the negative effects of COVID-19 and climate change, said a spokesman for the Planning Commission, saying in the document that the 8th Five-Year Plan will be useful for the country to get off the list of LDCs by 2024 and implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 8th Five-Year Plan will focus on two main issues: accelerating prosperity and inclusive growth, and focusing on extending growth outcomes equally among all. By supporting the slogan No one will be left behind, the 8th Five-Year Plan will adopt targeted programmes for left behind people and districts in terms of various economic and social indicators. According to the document, the 8th Five-Year Plan in the process of its development will follow the Forward-Looking Plan for 2021-2041 and the government's election manifesto for 2018. Sources at the Planning Commission said Bangladesh targeted 8.37 per cent economic growth on average for the 8th five-year plan. The government has also requested funds from development partners to ensure that existing growth is supported in the plan. It will form committees to regularly monitor the progress of the next plan. Between 2002 and 2003 to 2003 to 2009-2010, the five-year plan was moved from a five-year plan to the development of a short-term Strategic Poverty Reduction Policy Document (PRP). The current government returned to a five-year plan to return to power in 2009. The first five-year plan was launched in July 1973 and was followed by a two-year plan (1978-80) due to global economic uncertainty. The five-year plan was reinstated in 1980. Between 2002 and 2003 to 2003 to 2009-2010, the five-year plan was moved from a five-year plan to the development of a short-term Strategic Poverty Reduction Policy Document (PRP). The current government has returned to the five-year plan of returning to power in 2009. The COVID-19 Government has taken various steps to deal with its consequences. A comprehensive plan was adopted to address the possible negative impact of the pandemic on And people. Under the plan, the Government had taken the measures that were necessary in the short term and was implementing some of them in the medium term. It has also launched many long-term initiatives aimed at achieving a full economic recovery. The comprehensive plan is based on four main strategies: curbing spending on luxury and prioritizing public spending, creating jobs, creating credit institutions through commercial banks at a subsidized interest rate for affected industries and businesses, expanding coverage of government social protection programs. In light of the comprehensive plan and strategies, the government has announced a number of stimulus packages to support emergency health services to protect jobs and achieve a smooth economic recovery. The economic recovery packages announced so far amounted to 103,117 kronor. CoronavirusBusinessEconomy The potentials for GDP growth, investment, savings and revenue collection to be reflected in the government's eighth five-year plan are being trimmed as the Covid-19 pandemic continues its round-up without any signs of abating. Significant changes are under way in all the tracks of the plan set last January, which is due to be reached by 2025. Against the backdrop of the pandemic, almost all targets for the current and next fiscal year have been lowered. However, according to some estimates, the 2022-23 financial year will have a higher growth rate than in previous estimates. In January last year, the Government drafted the eighth five-year plan for the Bangladesh Development Forum. The Planning Commission decided on 8 March to adjust the targets, followed by the first detection of coronavirus cases in Bangladesh. Of the 105 sensors, the targets for most indicators were re-established. Meanwhile, although final, the coverage of several indicators has been adjusted for 2021 and 2025, but the three-year figures have yet to be adjusted. By 25 July, the General Economic Division of the Planning Commission had requested written information on the three-year figures. The goal in many respects has not yet been defined; but they can be settled by the end of this week, General Economic Division member Dr Shamsul Alam told the Business Standard. However, the World Bank's former lead economist, Dr. Sahid Hussain, believes that the long-term plan can wait and the government should focus on fighting the pandemic. Against the background of the virus pandemic, no one can predict where the international or local economy might go in the future. In particular, no country can imagine what the next two years will look like. Reducing or raising targets is pointless. Because it is still unclear whether economic activity needed to achieve the goals at the local or international level, added Dr. Sahid. He noted that fixing the fixation for the period from 2021 to 2025, against the background of such uncertainty, there is nothing but some mere economic fiction. This year's budget is projected to grow at 8.2 per cent, which was 8.23 on the draft eighth five-year plan developed before the outbreak. That was down to 7.69 per cent. Similarly, growth in the next financial year is estimated at 0.18 percentage points less than expected in January last year. Meanwhile, growth from 2022-23 fiscal to 2024-25 fiscal was raised by the previous estimate. Growth in 2025 was raised to 9.39 percent, up from 8.51 percent in the previous project. Due to the spread of the virus, for the first time revenue growth posted negative growth in the last financial year. Despite this, this year's budget estimated the high growth in revenue collection this year. In the previous draft five-year plan, the GDP-to-income ratio for 2021 was 11.85 per cent, now trimmed to 11.19 per cent. In 2025, the main target was 16.35 per cent, but was later lowered to 14.06 per cent. At the same time, the poverty reduction target in the plan remains unchanged for 2021 and 2025, although a large proportion of the population has fallen into poverty due to the pandemic. The Planning Commission set

the poverty reduction target for 2021 and 2025 at 17.27 per cent and 12.17 per cent respectively. The Commission hopes that per capita income will be \$2,250 in 2021 and \$3,271 in 2025. The per capita income for the end of the 2018-19 financial year was \$1,909. Year. 8th five year plan bangladesh pdf. 8th five-year plan bangladesh draft

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