



Bangladesh Civil Society in Europe (Est. 2002)
Website: <http://bcsineu.org/>
Email: info@bcsineu.org &
bangladeshcivileu@gmail.com

23 June 2023

Prof. Dr. Josep Borrell Fontelles
High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy
Vice-President of the European Commission

Re: Rebuttal against the letter of six EU parliament members about Bangladesh's internal politics.

Dear Prof. Dr. Borrell Fontelles,

With this letter, we would like to express our great concern regarding the contents of a letter sent to you on 12 June 2023 by six EU parliamentary members namely Mr. Ivan Štefanec (EPP, Slovak Republic), Ms. Michaela Šojdrová (EPP, Czech Republic), Dr. Andrey Kovatchev (EPP, Bulgaria), Ms. Karen Melchior (Renew, Denmark), Mr. Javier Nart Peñalver (Renew, Spain), and Ms. Heidi Hautala (Greens/EFA, Finland).

In the letter, they have clearly stated their concerns against the incumbent government of Bangladesh led by honorable Prime minister Sheikh Hasina and advocated in the favor of one of many opposition parties namely Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) and asked the release of its chief Begum Khaleda Zia. They have cited various aspects of human rights issues, extra-judicial killings, good governance, and democratic practice of Bangladesh, and requested to put economic, diplomatic, and political pressure on Bangladesh. By this way, it has created a negative image of Bangladesh to outside world. After very careful analysis of the contents of the letter, we state that all the incidents that they have mentioned are based on false and fabricated information. **We provide the facts in a separate attached document categorically rebutting all the mentioned issues which was signed by more than 300 prominent expatriate Bangladeshis/European citizens living in various European countries.**

We highly appreciate the **long-time partnership and cooperation** between Bangladesh and EU countries for trade and commerce, education and research, and all other development sectors. With the active participation of all EU member states and other development partner countries, Bangladesh has done a tremendous achievement on the economic and social fronts. According to the World Bank's definition of prosperity, Bangladesh has shifted from being a "low-income" to a "middle-income" country (United Nations Committee for Development Policy announced in March, 2018). The incumbent government has been doing extra-ordinarily well to maintain the 'middle income' status. The honorable prime minister Sheikh Hasina has been working tirelessly for achieving the official deadline for graduation from the LDC category by 2026, fulfilling the UN's SDG goals by 2030 and transforming Bangladesh into a 'developed and smart' nation by 2041. This nation is recognized now all over the world as a 'Role Model of Development'. The so-called 'Bottomless Basket' turns into "Over Flowing Bowl".

Proposing VISA restrictions or cutting the GSP+ incentive etc are not good diplomatic solutions. These will only harm a country and a harmless and peace-loving nation. Politicians all over the world should avoid these kinds of thoughts. We strongly believe that the cooperation of Bangladesh with all European countries will last longer.

We humbly request you to help withdraw the letter and thereby keep our trust on you.

Sincerely,

On Behalf of Bangladesh Civil Society in Europe,

Mohammad Mazharul Islam

Dr. Mazharul Islam Rana
Department of Chemistry
University of Cardiff, UK



Bangladesh Civil Society in Europe (Est. 2002)
Website: <http://bcsineu.org/>
Email: info@bcsineu.org &
bangladeshcivileu@gmail.com

23 June 2023

A rebuttal against the letter of six EU parliament members about Bangladesh's internal politics from 315 prominent expatriate Bangladeshis/European citizens living in various European countries

With great concern, we would like to draw your kind attention to a recent letter sent by six EU parliamentary members namely Mr. Ivan Štefanec (EPP, Slovak Republic), Ms. Michaela Šojdová (EPP, Czech Republic), Dr. Andrey Kovatchev (EPP, Bulgaria), Ms. Karen Melchior (Renew, Denmark), Mr. Javier Nart Peñalver (Renew, Spain), and Ms. Heidi Hautala (Greens/EFA, Finland) to the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission, Prof. Dr. Josep Borrell Fontelles. We highly appreciate their apprehension and awareness regarding the human rights issues, good governance, and democratic practice of Bangladesh. We however state with great care that all the incidents that they have mentioned are based on false and untrue information.

1. **Rapid Action Battalion (RAB)**, an elite law enforcement body was formed during the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) and Jamaat E Islami (Jamaat)'s rule by amending the Armed Forces Battalion Ordinance, which has been operational since July 12, 2004. Under the amended ordinance, RAB was given two responsibilities -- to gather all crime and crime-related information from the state intelligence agencies and conduct inquiries into any crime on government orders. However, the then BNP-Jamaat government have used RAB to curb the opposition parties especially the then main opposition party Awami League (AL). In the first three months, RAB has arrested thousands of AL activists and killed 79 persons in the alleged crossfires. There is a pattern in the incidents of death in RAB crossfire which appeared to be repetitive, and the explanations were so transparent as to lead one to believe that the incidents were stage-managed and planned. This created huge criticism among every walk of people in the community and people from different sectors started to raise their voices. Then RAB started to pick and torture some journalists who wrote against their activities. A writ petition was filed in the High Court on October 25, 2004 in the wake of criticism against the RAB activities. But the then BNP-Jamaat government did not pay heed to those rather kept using RAB to act heavily against AL and other opposition parties.¹ Finally, it has come out that within a period between July 2004 and October 2006, thousands of AL leaders and activists were arrested and tortured and a total of 1500 of them were killed in the name of crossfire.

Since coming into power in 2009, the present AL government has taken the initiative to utilize RAB for curbing terrorism, fighting drugs, maintaining law and order, and providing security to the citizens rather than abusing it to curb political opposition. Within a short time, RAB has developed itself with an upward trajectory and emerged as one of the vital law enforcement agencies for Bangladesh. RAB and its members were known for their commitment to their service and to the country. In the last 19 years, 27 RAB officials were killed in the line of duty while upholding national security. Countless were also injured during the operations. RAB's intelligence chief, Lieutenant Colonel Azad Abul Kalam also sacrificed his life during the infamous counter-terrorism operation at Atia Mahal. It has arrested top Jamatul Mujahidin (JMB) (a home-grown ISIS-affiliated Islamist terrorist group outlawed in the country) leaders including, Shaikh Abdur

¹ For more details, please go through the detail memorandum of Bangladesh Civil Society in Europe sent to EU Parliament in 2005(https://bcsineu.org/pdf/Memo-EU-Parliament-2005.06.09_Repression-violation-Human-Rights.pdf)

Rahman and Bangla Bhai. One of the most successful operations of RAB was foiling the terrorist activities of JMB at the Holey Artisan Café in Baridhara, Dhaka on 1 July 2016, when five gunmen sieged control of the Café and killed 22 people, including 13 foreign nationals (9 Italians, 3 Japanese, and 1 Indian nationals). Currently, it is playing a praiseworthy role in Bangladesh's drive against Kuki-Chin National Front (KNF) – a militant separatist entity active in Chittagong Hill Tract. RAB is also curbing terrorism and arrested several of the top brass of the newly formed terrorist organization, Jamatul Shaqia.

Despite success stories, RAB has been heavily criticized by national and international bodies due to their heavy-handed operations and extra-judicial killings at different times. However, there were hardly any such allegations against the force since 2021 when the United States of America imposed financial sanctions on RAB and six of its current and former officers on 10/12/2021. After that Bangladesh government with the support of US government and other European countries, made a huge improvement in the activities of RAB. The top US diplomat's recent statement on the issue of the country's human rights situation has boosted Bangladesh's morale to a great extent.

2. The **extra-judicial killing and enforced disappearances** have been started by Major General Ziaur Rahman, the founder of BNP, after the assassination of the father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and most of his family members on 15th August 1975 which culminated in the extra-ordinary murder of four national leaders on 3rd Nov 1975. An indemnity ordinance was introduced on September 26, 1975, paving the path for Khondaker Mostaq Ahmad to take over with the help of Bangabandhu's killers. Later on, when the first military dictator Major Zia occupied the state power, he kidnapped and killed numerous numbers of army officers and dumped the dead bodies in unknown locations in order to consolidate his illegal power². According to the reports of Amnesty International, during Zia's five-and-half years in power, more than 2,000 military personnel were reported to have been executed. The highest profile was the hanging of Colonel Abu Taher. According to one report, General Mir Shawkat Ali was believed to have confirmed that 1,130 military personnel were killed during 1977-1978 period alone by Major Zia. His BNP government made changes to the Constitution of Bangladesh (the 'Fifth Amendment') which legalized all measures taken by the government between 15 August 1975 (the date of the killing of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family members) and 9 April 1979 (the date martial law was lifted). According to the indemnity ordinance, no one involved in Bangabandhu's murder, or its conspiracy could be tried in the lower court, Supreme court, or court martial³. Thus, Ziaur Rahman turned the ordinance into an act, denying people's basic rights to get justice, and established a culture of impunity.

During the power of BNP-Jamaat under prime minister Begum Khaleda Zia in 1991-1996 and 2001-2006, they have kept continuing the same fashion of torture, kidnapping, abduction and killing of opposition leaders and activists, journalists, minor community leaders including Hindu, Buddhist, Christian, Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, and the Indigenous community. The most infamous incidents were the army-led "operation clean heart" in 2002 when 60 people died in custody allegedly by torture, and more than 10,000 people were arrested mostly from the opposition parties. The government has never clarified the legal base and goal of this action. Moreover, it indemnified all persons for all their acts during the countrywide joint drive by making an ordinance namely 'The Joint Drive Indemnity Ordinance 2003' on the 9th January 2003. They did it without placing it before the Parliament for debate. The ordinance precludes 'any move to seek justice in the court of law for custodial deaths and human rights violations during the countrywide clampdown on crime'.

Another painful and horrifying act was the grenade attack at the Awami League (AL) rally on the 21st August,

² a. <http://www.londoni.co/index.php/27-history-of-bangladesh/1981-assassination-of-ziaur-rahman/298-assassination-of-ziaur-rahman-1981-mass-execution-of-officers-history-of-bangladesh>

b. <https://www.tbsnews.net/bangladesh/45-years-families-army-and-air-force-officers-executed-gen-zia-still-await-justice-550170>

c. <https://en.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/d60zy4x307>

³ <https://www.observerbd.com/news.php?id=332773>

2004 when several grenades were hurled targeting the top leadership of the main opposition, Awami League and the prime target was the Leader of the Opposition in Parliament and Bangladesh Awami League (AL) President Sheikh Hasina while she was addressing a rally on Bangabandhu Avenue. Sheikh Hasina escaped as activists formed a human shield to protect their leader aboard a truck. Assailants fired seven bullets at the bulletproof vehicle that Sheikh Hasina boarded immediately after the blasts. Bullets also punctured the wheels of the vehicle and there was a large hole on the rear left side of its window. At least 12 bullets hit the windows of her car. At least 23 people were killed including Ivy Rahman, the top leader of the women's affairs organization of Bangladesh Awami League and more than 400 people were injured in this grisly incident. The way the attack was carried out points to a very well-organized, well-planned, and professionally executed operation. It would not be wrong to suggest that the timing, the mechanism used, and the targets were selected in a manner, which would cause the maximum death and destruction. The attack was orchestrated by the Taliban-affiliated local terrorist organization Harkat-ul-Jihad al Islami (known as Huji in the media). The testimony of the leader of the organization clearly mentioned cooperation and support from the ministerial level as well as the then Prime Minister's son Tarique Rahman.

3. It is absolutely right that “**it is the choice of the people to decide their representatives through acceptable elections**”. But what is the determining factor of an acceptable election? During the 10th parliamentary election held in 2014, the BNP-Jamaat alliance let loose a reign of terror to resist the election. They vandalized and torched hundreds of vehicles. As many as 200 people, including 20 law enforcers, were killed by their petrol bombs, handmade bombs and other sorts of violence. This was the only series of events in Bangladesh, where violent political activities targeted mass people systematically. They felled thousands of roadside trees. They torched small shops, government and private establishments, and power plants. The goons of BNP-Jamaat vandalized mosques, temples, pagodas and churches, and torched hundreds of copies of the holy Quran. On the day of the election, they killed 26 people, including a presiding officer, and torched 582 schools across the country, that were serving as voting centers. Braving all obstacles, people exercised their voting rights and helped continue the democratic process. More information can be obtained from the human rights watch report on the pre- and post-2014 election of Bangladesh⁴. During the 11th parliamentary election of 2018, BNP-Jamaat led coalition took part in the election and won in few seats. All other political parties have taken part in the election. BNP-Jamaat led coalition was in the parliament until very recently when some of BNP members resigned but one of them known as Abdus Sattar of Brahman Baria has got re-elected again. All others from their coalition are still active in the parliament. The allegation of the ‘Midnight Election’ was an act of rumor and disinformation which was never proved. A recent Deutsche Welle and Ekattur TV’s investigating reports have suggested that this claim was completely baseless.⁵

4. The call to contribute to ensuring a free, fair, and impartial general election is a good call, but relating two points namely ‘**poll-time neutral caretaker government**’ and ‘**release of Begum Khaleda Zia**’ are illogical or not in the hands of the present AL government.

In May 2011, the Supreme Court declared illegal a 15-year-old constitutional provision that mandates an elected government to transfer power to an **unelected non-partisan caretaker administration** to oversee a new parliamentary election on completion of its term⁶. Later in June 2011, the 345-member legislature passed the 15th amendment of the constitution with its majority in Parliament by 291 to one⁷.

⁴ <https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/04/29/democracy-crossfire/opposition-violence-and-government-abuses-2014-pre-and-post>

⁵ a. <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=550957913883926>

b. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7OSnqtsfuFs>

⁶ <https://www.thedailystar.net/news-detail-185142>

⁷ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-south-asia-13973576>

The cases of **Begum Khaleda Zia** in which she was sentenced to jail were filed by army-led caretaker Govt in 2008. For example, the 'Zia Orphanage Graft Case' for which she was sentenced to seven years in jail on charges of abusing power during her second term (2001-2006) to collect and spend Tk 6.52 crore for different purposes, including purchase of 42 kathas of land in the capital to set up a Charitable Trust after her late husband's name⁸. The five other accused in the case, including her son Tarique Rahman who is now BNP's acting chairman, were awarded 10 years' imprisonment for misappropriating over Tk 2.1 crore that had come from a foreign bank in grants for orphans. Another case known as 'Zia Charitable Trust Graft Case' for which she along with her three other associates was sentenced to seven years in prison for abusing power and collecting USD 375,000 from unknown sources⁹. Begum Khaleda Zia was sentenced in the trial due to irrefutable evidence unearthed by the army intelligence agency during the caretaker Govt in the period of 2007-2008. The prime minister Sheikh Hasina has shown exceptional kindness to provide special order for providing a maid with convicted begum Zia while she was in prison. Later in 2020, she was freed from jail on humanitarian grounds as per the instructions of the prime minister in response to appeals from her family¹⁰. Apart from these, many other corruption cases are pending¹¹.

5. We highly appreciate the EU leadership in **promoting diplomacy, the rule of law and human rights** across the world. It will be advisable to carefully check how was the rule of laws or state of human rights during the BNP-Jamaat regimes. Especially, if we consider some incidents during the period of 2001-2006, we can get a clear picture. According to the "Corruption Perception Index (CPI)" of the Berlin-based Transparency International (TI), Bangladesh became the world champion in corruption five times in a row from 2001 to 2006 thanks to the unbridled corruption and money laundering by the BNP-Jamaat alliance and the then Prime Minister Khaleda Zia's family members¹². Both sons of Begum Khaleda Zia, Arafat Rahman Koko and Tarique Rahman, were engaged in wide-ranging bribe collection in connection with public works projects awarded by the government of Bangladesh. In 2009, the U.S department of justice seeks to recover approximately \$3 million in illegal proceeds from foreign bribe payments to Arafat Rahman Koko, in connection with projects awarded to Siemens AG and China Harbor Engineering Company¹³. Later a Singapore court ordered the return of the money from Singapore to Bangladesh where the money was deposited¹⁴. Several senior BNP politicians, Dhaka's US embassy officials, the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) and the media during 2001-08 revealed that Tarique Rahman and his notorious associates had made "Hawa Bhaban" (the political secretariat of Begum Khaleda Zia in a building named "Hawa Bhaban" on Banani Road 13) an alternative powerhouse that took many crucial decisions bypassing the laws of the land¹⁵. In November 2008, US envoy James F Moriarty sought a security advisory opinion under Section 212(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Presidential Proclamation 7750, suspending the entry of Tarique Rahman into the US. "Notorious for flagrantly and frequently demanding bribes in connection with government procurement actions and appointments to political office, Tarique is a symbol of kleptocratic government and violent politics in Bangladesh," said former ambassador James F Moriarty. His involvement in corruption, patronization of bribery, financial irregularities and graft charges are well documented.^{16,17}

⁸ <https://www.thedailystar.net/politics/zia-orphanage-trust-corruption-case-verdict-high-court-enhances-khaleda-zia-punishment-10-years-1653796>

⁹ <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/international/world-news/former-bangladesh-pm-khaleda-zia-sentenced-to-seven-years-in-jail-in-graft-case/articleshow/66411757.cms?from=mdr>

¹⁰ <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-bangladesh-politics-idUSKBN21B1GV>

¹¹

¹² <https://bdnews24.com/business/bangladesh-billed-as-most-corrupt-country-for-5th-time-1st-lead>

¹³ <https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/washingtondc/press-releases/2009/wfo010909.htm>

¹⁴ <https://www.thedailystar.net/news-detail-258537>

¹⁵ <https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2023/05/22/the-dark-prince-and-his-hawa-bhaban>

¹⁶ <https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2023/05/24/the-dark-prince-and-his-hawa-bhaban-mountains-of-cash>

¹⁷ <https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2023/05/21/deposition-in-graft-case-against-tarique-zubaida-starts>

Tarique Rahman was notoriously involved in violating the regional harmony of the South-East Asia as he kept very close ties with the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) and a few other rebel groups in India's northeast. He was supporting the arms supply for them by using the territory of Bangladesh, however in 2004 a huge contingent of 10-truck arms and ammunition was hauled in Chattogram. Later Anup Chetia, one of the founding leaders of ULFA, in a recent interview, said the weapons were intended for other rebel groups in addition to his group¹⁸. He was the mastermind of the 21st August 2004 grenade attacks on the opposition rally (aforementioned) for which a Dhaka court delivered the verdict on October 10, 2018. A total 19 people, including former state minister Lutfozzaman Babar and former deputy minister Abdus Salam Pintu, were sentenced to death. A further 19 people, including BNP acting chairman Tarique Rahman, were sentenced to life imprisonment, while 11 others were given various jail terms¹⁹.

6. Bangladesh has seen the rise of deadly **Islamic militancy** during BNP-Jamaat regime in 2001-2006, with the direct patronization of the ruling parties. There have been a number of attacks on various institutions/individuals perceived un-Islamic²⁰. Some examples of terrorist attacks are bomb blast at a Communist Party of Bangladesh rally in Dhaka in 2001; at a function to celebrate Bangali New Year at Ramna in 2001; serial bomb blast in four cinema halls of Mymensing in 2002; bomb blast at Shah Jalal dargah in Sylhet in January 2004; grenade thrown at British High Commissioner during his visit to Shah Jalal shrine in Sylhet in May 2004; bomb blast at a community centre in Sylhet in July 2004 to disrupt a meeting organised by AL; grenade attack at an AL organised rally in Dhaka led by party President Sheikh Hasina in August 2004; synchronized bomb blasts in 63 out of 64 districts on 17th August 2005 etc. As a political party, Jamaat has acted against the liberation of Bangladesh during 1971, and the leaders of this party was involved in crimes against humanity including murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, mass systematic rape and sexual enslavement during the time of war, persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in execution etc. Most of the top leaders of this party were convicted and few of them have already got punishment already. On 1 August 2013, the Bangladesh Supreme Court cancelled the registration of the Jamaat-e-Islami.

7. We highly appreciate the **long-time partnership and cooperation** between Bangladesh and EU countries for trade and commerce, education and research, and all other development sectors. With the active participation of all EU member states and other development partner countries, Bangladesh has done a tremendous achievement on the economic and social fronts. According to the World Bank's definition of prosperity, Bangladesh has shifted from being a "low-income" to a "middle-income" country (United Nations Committee for Development Policy announced in March, 2018). The incumbent government has been doing extra-ordinarily well to maintain the 'middle income' status. The honorable prime minister Sheikh Hasina has been working tirelessly for achieving the official deadline for graduation from the LDC category by 2026, fulfilling the UN's SDG goals by 2030 and transforming Bangladesh into a 'developed and smart' nation by 2041. This nation is recognized now all over the world as a 'Role Model of Development'. The so-called 'Bottomless Basket' turns into "Over Flowing Bowl".

Proposing VISA restrictions or cutting the GSP+ incentive etc. are not good diplomatic solutions. These will only harm a country and a harmless and peace-loving nation. Politicians all over the world should avoid these

¹⁸ <https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/crime-justice/news/tarique-associates-had-ties-ulfa-chief-3255531>

¹⁹ <https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2022/08/20/august-21-grenade-attack-cases-close-to-conclusion-after-18-years>

²⁰ <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmselect/cmfaif/memo/miscmatt/m8102.htm>

kinds of thoughts. We strongly believe that the cooperation of Bangladesh with all European countries will last longer.

Signatories

1. Dr. Mazharul Islam Rana, UK
2. Sharaf Ahmed, Germany
3. M. Ahmed, Germany
4. G. H. Mahmud, Germany
5. Barrister Fowjia Akhter Popy, UK
6. Shohela Purvin Shova, France
7. Dr Golam Rahat Khan (Babu), UK
8. Iqbal Moni, UK
9. Mohammad Abul basher Liton, Czech Republic
10. David Rahman, The Netherlands
11. Sohel Parvez, Belgium
12. Saleh Mustafa Jamil, Sweden
13. Mohammed Sohel Alam Mozumder, Italy
14. Mr. Hadi Abdul Syed, Germany
15. Nadia Haque, UK
16. Mr. Khan Saifulla, Germany
17. Mr. Chowdhury Lablu, Germany
18. Mr. Zaman Fahim, Germany
19. Dr. Shaheed Hossain, Austria
20. Eng. Abu Kamruzzaman, UK
21. Sheilna Zaman, Sweden
22. Taapsee Bhattacharya, Sweden
23. Rahat Nawajesh, Sweden
24. Freedom Fighter Enamul Haque, France
25. Israt Jahan Anni, Sweden
26. Partha Pratim Majumder, France
27. Jamir Uddin, Sweden
28. Shafikur Rahman Jwel, Sweden
29. Dr. Supriyo Roy, UK
30. Aktar M Zaman, Sweden
31. Dr Shahnewas Biplob, Sweden
32. Monjurul Hassan, Sweden
33. Dr Ashfaq M Khan, UK
34. M A Rahim, UK
35. Tawhida Aktar Nazneen, Germany
36. Kazi Miraz, Sweden
37. Murad Khan, The Netherlands
38. Ismail Hossain, The Netherlands
39. Dalilur Rahman, Sweden
40. MD. Emdad Hossain, The Netherlands
41. Tuku Khan, The Netherlands
42. Sheikh Emtiaz, The Netherlands
43. Nasim Khan Ovi, The Netherlands
44. Ekramul Haque Palash, The Netherlands
45. Komred Khondokar, Italy

46. Mamun Hwoladar, Italy
47. Khaled Ghulam Kibria, France
48. Mohammad Shahdath Hossain, The Netherlands
49. Delwoar Hossain Mazumder, Italy
50. Rehan Uddin Dulal, Italy
51. Aminur Rahman Khosru, Germany
52. Freedom Fighter Mohsin Haider (Moni), Germany
53. Mohammad Salehin Reza, UK
54. Abir Mahmud, UK
55. Rabina Rephi Sara, UK
56. Rezwanul Islam Shawon, UK
57. MD Rizvi Alam, Spain
58. Akramuzzaman Kiron, Spain
59. S R I S Robin, Spain
60. Badol Ahammed, Germany
61. Farid Ahmed, Germany
62. Moffazal Hossain, Germany
63. Alamgeer Mohammed, Germany
64. Khandaker M Gani, Germany
65. Kayum Chowdhury, Germany
66. Hafizur Rahman Alam, Germany
67. Mahfuzur Rahman, Germany
68. Zahid Kabir Himon, Germany
69. Mizanur Khan, Germany
70. Awal Khan, Germany
71. Nur Zahan Khan (Nuri Khan), Germany
72. Nasim Azad, France
73. Anis Talukdar, Germany
74. Shiva Shankar Paul, Germany
75. Dr. Ahmed Ziauddin, Belgium
76. Mahbubur Rahman, Denmark
77. Nurul Islam Titu, Denmark
78. Nasir Uddin Sarkar, Denmark
79. Sardar Saidur Rahman, Denmark
80. Golam Kibria Shamim, Denmark
81. Yusuf Chapal, Denmark
82. Kazi Anwar, Denmark
83. Nayem Uddin Khan, Denmark
84. Borhan Uddin, Denmark
85. Md. Rasel, Denmark
86. Sadekul Islam, Denmark
87. Shamim Khalashi, Denmark
88. Mohammad Mamun, Denmark
89. Romel Mia, Denmark
90. Mizanur Rahman Khan, Denmark
91. Selim Ahmed, Denmark
92. Shoriful Islam, Denmark
93. Md. Meraj Hossain, UK
94. Dr. Kazi M Rahman, UK
95. Dr. Jinnat Afsana, UK
96. Dr. Sudam Ghosh, UK

97. Md Numan Chowdhury, Ireland
98. Mahbub Talukder, UK
99. Prof. Shoriful Islam, Germany
100. Dr Farhad Ali Khan MBBS, Sweden
101. Dr Samme Das MBBS, Sweden
102. Sha Afanur, France
103. Sha Monwara, France
104. Junayed Kabir, France
105. Jobayer Hassan, France
106. Abir Siddique, France
107. Shojeeb Rahman, France
108. Rohel Md, France
109. Dilwar Hussain Koyes, France
110. Monjur Hasan Selim, France
111. Salim Wada Silu, France
112. Sahidur Rahman Sahid, France
113. S M Kamrul Hasan Salim, France
114. Salim All Din, France
115. Mujibur Rahman, France
116. Ajmol Hussain, France
117. Ali Ahmed Juber, France
118. Faisal Uddin, France
119. Abdullah Al Tayef, France
120. Razib Ahmed Khandker, France
121. Farhana Khan, France
122. Shamim Mollah, France
123. Mamun Khan, France
124. Ishtiaque Siddiqui Abir, France
125. Junaed Ahmed, France
126. Md Abul Kashem, France
127. Saidur Rahman, France
128. Shakwat Zaman Tipu, France
129. Mazharul Islam Zaki, France
130. Chowdhury Muhammad Riad, Ireland
131. Rofik Khan, Ireland
132. Salauddin Bhuiyan, Ireland
133. Foyjullah Sikdar, Ireland
134. Sanowar hossen, Ireland
135. Azman Bacchu, Ireland
136. Salauddin Ahmed, Ireland
137. Sajib Ahmed, Ireland
138. Motin Bepari, Ireland
139. Papri Sikder, Ireland
140. Sadia Siddique, Ireland
141. Radin Khan, Ireland
142. Eashita Haque chowdhury, Ireland
143. Md. Tota kazi, Spain
144. Md. Kabir Hossain, Spain
145. Md. Sakhawat Hossain Bablu, Spain
146. Abdul Kayum Selim, Spain
147. Tamin Chaudhury, Spain

148. Md. Aktaruz Zaman, Spain
149. Jahidur Rahman Didar, Spain
150. Harun Al Rashid, Spain
151. Md. Belal Ahmed, Spain
152. Md . Hasan Ahmed, Spain
153. Md. Alamgir Hossain, Spain
154. Taposh Devnath, Spain
155. Md. Nizam Uddin, Spain
156. Faruk Ahmed Pavel, Spain
157. Anisur Rahman Bijoy, Spain
158. Adv. Tarique Hossain, Spain
159. Md Kamrul Islam., Spain
160. Khadiza Aktar Monica, Spain
161. Kazi Amir Hossain, Spain
162. Barrister Zakir Hossain, UK
163. Md Hemayet Uddin Khan Himu, UK
164. Alamgir Ali Alam, Germany
165. Belal Hosen, Germany
166. Emonur Rahman Müsa, Germany
167. Gold Farid, Germany
168. Kazal Das, Germany
169. Khaleque Zama, Germany
170. Khan Mohin, Germany
171. Mahmudul Haque, Germany
172. Razu, Germany
173. Awal Khan, Germany
174. Belal Hossain, Germany
175. Iqbal Uzir, Germany
176. Nurul Hoque, Germany
177. Shah Alam, Germany
178. Rasedul Islam, Germany
179. Sazal Borua, Germany
180. Sibam, Germany
181. Sheikh Redowan, Germany
182. Likhan Khan, Germany
183. Niranjan, Germany
184. Wadud Miah, Germany
185. Arifur Rahman, Germany
186. Shariful Islam, Germany
187. Plabon Bhuiyan, Germany
188. Raza Shyan, Germany
189. Nazrul Islam Khaled, Germany
190. Masudur Rahman, Germany
191. Mizanur Haque Khan, Germany
192. Khalilur Rahman, Germany
193. Nur E Alam Siddique, Germany
194. Nazmul Hasan Khan, Sweden
195. Delwara Hassan Khan, Sweden
196. Niki Hassan Khan, Sweden
197. Mahbob Alam, Sweden
198. Sharmin Alam, Sweden

199. Zannatul Farhad, Austria
200. Moznu Azad, Austria
201. Rana Boktiyar, Austria
202. Mahmud Hassan, Austria
203. Arif Rashid, Austria
204. Mohammad Alamgir, Austria
205. Shamima Mondol, Austria
206. Aflag Ara Khanam, Austria
207. Mabu Zafar, Germany
208. Mobarck Ali Bhuyin , Germany
209. Kamruzzaman, Germany
210. Sheik Shahid, Germany
211. Kamal Bepary, Germany
212. Salim Bhuyian, Germany
213. Enamul Haque Chowdhary, Germany
214. Md. Mamun Hossain Rassel, Germany
215. Molla Faruk, Germany
216. Firoz Ahamed Bepary, Germany
217. Mahamudul Haque, Germany
218. Surjo kanto Gosh, Germany
219. Sheik Redwon, Germany
220. Motaleb, Germany
221. Mohamed Kuddus Ali, Germany
222. Rana Bhuiyan, Germany
223. Mainul Alom plabon, Germany
224. Rubel Sahrif, Germany
225. Nadim khan, Germany
226. Eng. Hasnat Mia, Germany
227. Shabnam Mia, Germany
228. Eng. Lamin Mia, Germany
229. Lamisa Mia, Germany
230. Ishme Azam, Germany
231. Sharfuddin Ahmed Jewel, Germany
232. Syeda Jesmin Ahmed, Germany
233. Sabra Khan, Germany
234. Sagir Khan, Germany
235. Fabian Khan, Germany
236. Md Sumon Kazi, Germany
237. Mohammad Shahab Uddin, Germany
238. Md Mynul Islam, Finland
239. Saleh Ahmed, Finland
240. Zahid Hasan Roky, Finland
241. Shaymol Aryan, Austria
242. Ahmed Feroz, Austria
243. Miran Rahman, UK
244. Md Hasan Al Bakar, UK
245. Gulay Rowson, UK
246. Firoz Hossain, Ireland
247. Alak Sorker, Ireland
248. Khondokar Reaz, Ireland
249. Munna Saikot, Ireland

250. Jashim Uddin Ahmed, Ireland
251. Dilder Hossain Ali, Ireland
252. Nasir Ahmed, Ireland
253. Billal Hossain, UK
254. Fahria Haq, UK
255. Eng. Anil Das Gupta, Germany
256. Farzana Farhad, Austria
257. Pia Ahmed, Germany
258. Mohamed Rahashan Habib, Germany
259. Md. Shawkat Ali Talukder, UK
260. Monaem Khondoker Rana, Ireland
261. K M Lokman Hussein, Italy
262. Abdullah AL Baki, France
263. G M Kibria, Italy
264. M A Linkon Mollah, Denmark
265. Hosne Ara Begum, Italy
266. Shafiullah, Belgium
267. Mahfuz Rahman, Belgium
268. Monir Hossain Polin, Belgium
269. Abdus Salam, Belgium
270. Md. Shahim Ahmed, Belgium
271. Nasrin Akther MUKUL, Denmark
272. Mohammad Shahid, Denmark
273. Zahid Chowdhury Babu, Denmark
274. Debashis Sarkar, Denmark
275. Sabbir Ahamed, Denmark
276. Sami Das, Denmark
277. A N M Arif, Denmark
278. Sk. Mohammad Ali, France
279. S A Shahid Taher, France
280. Ziaul Hoaque, France
281. Sunam Uddin Khalek, France
282. Mohammed Nurul Abedin, France
283. Iqbal Mohammad Jafor, France
284. Al Amin Khan, France
285. Hmayun Kabir, Finland
286. Mostofa Azad Bappi, Finland
287. Polash Kamali, Finland
288. Sakhawat Hossain, Finland
289. Abira Sultana Zaman, Finland
290. Hafizur Rahman Alam, Germany
291. Md Abul Kashem, Greece
292. Rakib Mridha, Greece
293. Md Alim Khalasi, Greece
294. Md Kamruzzaman, Greece
295. Rubel Ahmed, Greece
296. Mahtab Hossain, Italy
297. Henry De Costa, Italy
298. Md Musa, Italy
299. Aftab Bepari, Italy
300. Abdur Rob Mintu, Italy

301. Habibur Rahman Shahid, Italy
302. Mayed Faruque, The Netherlands
303. Emran Hossain, The Netherlands
304. Md Alauddin Mollah, The Netherlands
305. Shyamal Sheel, The Netherlands
306. Rafiq Ullah, Portugal
307. Mizanur Rahman Mollah, Portugal
308. Rony Hossain, Portugal
309. Zahid Hasan Sohag, Portugal
310. Shaheen Darji, Portugal
311. Akter Hossain Ata, Spain
312. Shakil Khan Panna, Spain
313. Zahirul Islam Nayan, Spain
314. Md Iftekhar Alam, Spain
315. Russell Dayan, Spain