



Bangladesh Development
Updates on

Commitment to Peace and Security



Five Years of Effective Counter Terrorism

Bangladesh received glowing reviews regarding its anti terrorism measures in the recent US State Department's Country Report on Terrorism (2013). It noted with recognition the "remarkable successes" Bangladesh has achieved in the task of combating national and transnational terrorism.

The Report states that Bangladesh has made significant strides in the following aspects of counter terrorism: legislation, law enforcement, border security, terror financing, regional and international cooperation for combating terrorism, and social measures to address and fight the root causes of terrorism.

The Report commented: "The Government of Bangladesh has demonstrated political will and firm commitment to combat domestic and transnational terrorist groups, and its counter terrorism efforts made it harder for...terrorists to operate or establish safe havens in Bangladesh".

Government's Commitment:

Keys to Success

These successes have been a long time in the making. In particular, since the current Awami League (AL) led government came to power in 2009 Bangladesh ceased being a safe haven for national and transnational terrorists.

After assuming responsibility, the AL led government placed highest priority to the task of combating terrorism. In line with that policy, they formed a 17-member "National Committee on Militancy Resistance and Prevention" in 2009, headed by the State Minister for Home Affairs and comprising of representation from relevant ministries and security agencies, to tackle extremism and mobilize public opinion against such activities.

The government banned four extremist outfits Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB), Jagrata Muslim Janata Bangladesh (JMJB), Harkat-ul-Jihad al-Islami (HUJI-B), Hizb-ut-Tahrir (HT) and Shahadat-e-Al Hikma. Apart from these known groups, all terrorist groups designated as such by the UN Security Council Committee have also been banned.

In July 2009, the government formed an eight-member "National Committee for Intelligence Coordination," with the Prime Minister as the Chairperson, to co-ordinate the intelligence activities of different agencies. The committee was also charged with improving the campaign against extremism through exchanges between law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

Tough Legislations to Combat Terrorism

In the same year, Bangladesh enacted for the first time, specific legislation designed to combat terrorism: the Anti Terrorism Act 2009. To bring this anti terror legislation in

line with the UN's Action Plan on Counter Terrorism Strategy and other resolutions, it has been amended twice subsequently. In the latest such amendment, the Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2013, provisions were made for the courts to accept videos, still photographs and audio clips used in social media as evidence. The amended law also provides for capital punishment and stiff financial penalties for terrorism and subversive activities, depending upon the gravity of the crimes.

Social Measures to Combat Root Causes of Militancy

In 2010, the government formulated a strong anti militancy National Education Policy, which highlights the need for reforming the Madrassa curriculum. The government also introduced anti extremism chapters in academic text books. Additionally, the Ministry of Education has been organizing awareness programs against terrorism in different schools and colleges. In 2011, the government formulated a "National Counter Terrorism Strategy". In August of that year, Bangladesh acceded to the Palermo Convention against Transnational Organised Crimes.

Measures to Address Terrorist Financing

Reforms have also been undertaken in the area of terrorism financing. In 2012, the government enacted the Money Laundering Prevention Act 2012, which is the first legislation in Bangladesh making specific provisions for money laundering and terrorism financing. The Financial Intelligence Unit of the Bangladesh Bank has taken effective steps to curb terrorism financing. They have already issued a circular to all state owned and private commercial banks regarding the procedure for handling money laundering and terrorism financing matters.

Regional and International Cooperation

In 2012, Bangladesh also enacted the Mutual Legal Assistance Act 2012 which provides a legal framework for inter-country cooperation in carrying out enquiries, prosecutions and trial of criminal activities. This law empowers the government of Bangladesh to freeze properties of criminals and terrorists and their equipment used in criminal activities in line with the request of a foreign country.

On January 28, 2013, Bangladesh and India signed an extradition treaty for disrupting the regional connections and networks among terrorist outfits in South Asia. Additionally, Bangladesh and India has agreed to implement a Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP) and has agreed to increase the number of joint patrolling with a view to curbing criminal activities, including terrorism, along the long and porous border.

In July 2013, Bangladesh secured membership of Egmont group, a global body of 131 member nations to combat money laundering, financing of terrorism and other financial crimes. Bangladesh also became a member of the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering, which is an autonomous and collaborative international organization consisting of 41 members and a number of international and regional observers.

On 22 October 2013, Bangladesh signed an agreement with the USA which aims to enhance counterterrorism cooperation between the two countries in terms of capacity building, information sharing, and ensuring

increased exchanges between law enforcement agencies.

In February 2014, owing to Bangladesh's successful reforms to anti-money laundering and anti terrorist financing measures, the Financial Action Task Force (an inter-state organization comprising 34 developed countries and two regional organizations) removed Bangladesh's name from their "grey list".

Apart from the legal and institutional arrangements, the government has also integrated the civil society, NGOs and media in strengthening the campaign against terrorism and militancy.



A Case Study

Habiganj Arms Haul: Crackdown On Terrorism Continues

From 2002-2008, Bangladesh had been the easiest target of militants and extremists as the border security and the law and order situation of the country were vulnerable. After taking office in 2009, Bangladesh Awami League has given enormous effort to change the scenario and make the country as peaceful as its countrymen desires. The recent successes in seizing the activities of the militants and recovering the arms and ammunitions show that the party is keeping its promise to restore peace.

Habiganj Ammo Haul

On 2nd September, Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) recovered a huge cache of arms and ammunitions from the Satchhari forest in Habiganj. Two light machine guns (LMG), one sub-machine gun (SMG), six self loading rifles (SLR), one automatic rifle, one sniper telescope-5 rifle and 2,400 bullets of bore 7.62mm were recovered from the Satchhari national reserve forest in Chunarughat upazila bordering the Tripura state of neighboring India with a distance of two (2) kilometers. This zone has reportedly been labeled as a smuggling route by Indian separatist groups by the law enforcement agencies. Previously on 3rd

June 2014, in a special operation, the RAB recovered huge arms and ammunitions from the same zone. Then the arsenal was heavier. There were 200 rocket launchers and 200 mortar shells, in addition to machine guns, and huge quantity of ammunition from nine bunkers, some 50 feet deep, that were located inside the remote Satchari forest.

The very next day 4th June, 2014, in their continued operations in Satchhari jungles, RAB apprehended another cache of arms and ammunitions. On that date, RAB recovered 56 anti-artillery shells, 633 bullets for SMGs and a machine gun barrel. In total, the extended operations saw security forces recovering a rocket launcher, 4 machineguns, a rifle, 5 machinegun barrels, 222 anti-tank weapons with 248 charges, 19 machinegun drum chains, 19 magazines, 12987 bullets of various kinds and large amounts of weapons lubricant.

Experts from India have opined that there is a very high likelihood that All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTA) and United Liberation Front for Assam (ULFA) are involved in the illicit possession, trafficking and use of such arms and ammunitions in that particular geographical region.



Another reason for making the connection with these regional terrorists from India and the ammunitions haul in Habiganj is the similarity between the contents of the current haul and the sensational ten trucks arms haul of 2004 from Chittagong. According to the Spokesperson of RAB, TM Habibur Rahman the recovered ammunitions are similar to the truck-full of bullets recovered in Bogra in 2003, and the Chittagong ten-truck arms haul in 2004.

Chittagong Ten Trucks Arms Haul



In the early hours of April 2, 2004, huge quantities of American, Israeli and Chinese made arms and ammunitions were seized by local law enforcers from two vessels at the Chittagong Urea Fertiliser Ltd (“CUFL”) jetty in Chittagong. The cache of weapons consisted of 4,930 sophisticated firearms of different types, 840 rocket launchers, 300 rockets, 27,020 grenades, 2,000 grenade-launching tubes, 6,392 magazines and 11.41 million bullets.

According to Jane’s Intelligence Review, a leading global defence magazine, the weapons had been shipped from Hong Kong initially; then more weapons were added to the consignment in Singapore before being brought to Bangladesh, which was to serve as a stopover on their way to the final destination, India’s restive northeast, for use by separatists United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) and the Isak-Muivah faction of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN-IM).

On 30 January 2014, after a trial following five separate rounds of investigation (with four of the investigating officers being replaced for flawed investigations), and close to ten years since the incident, Chittagong Metropolitan Special Tribunal pronounced verdict and sentence in the two cases filed in connection with the arms haul. 14 of the accused were awarded the capital punishment for smuggling of arms, including former Minister and Jamaat Ameer, Motiur Rahman Nizami, former BNP State Minister for Home Affairs, Lutfuzzaman Babor, ULFA’s military wing chief Paresh Barua and a number of high ranking bureaucrats and intelligence officials of the erstwhile BNP Jamaat government. Each of the 14 also received life imprisonment and 7 years imprisonment, for charges relating to illegal possession of firearms and ammunitions respectively.

Other Major Arms And Ammo Hauls

During the BNP-Jamaat administration of 2001-2006, various regions of Bangladesh were used by local, regional and international terrorist and separatist outfits for transiting arms and ammunitions and breaching the peace of Bangladesh and its neighbouring countries. Bangladesh saw at least a dozen high-profile seizures of arms, ammunition and explosives during this period.

A cache of 99,999 rounds of bullets and 174 kilograms of RDX explosives were recovered in Kahalu and Dupchachia areas of Bogra district in June 2003. 4 AK-47 rifles, 20 grenades and two kilograms of plastic explosives were recovered at Kuril Badda of Dhaka in November of the same year. More than 100 firearms, including M-16 and AK-47 rifles, rocket launchers and submachine guns and a few hundred grenades and several thousand bullets were seized in raids in the dense forests of Bandarban and Rangamati from July 2002 to March 2004. In a drive in Naikkhongchhari of Bandarban in November 2004, security forces recovered 14 firearms, including seven AK-47 rifles and two M-16 rifles, and around 3,000 rounds of ammunition. They also recovered 16 firearms, including eight AK-47 rifles and eight light machineguns and 4,000 rounds of bullets at Jaruliachhari of the same district in December of 2004.

Since 2009 however, after the Awami League led grand coalition government took office, terrorists, whether local, regional or international, are finding it extremely difficult to, consider Bangladesh a safe haven (whether for hiding or smuggling arms or launching attacks here or elsewhere). This recent haul is just another example of the current government’s continued efforts in cracking down on subversion and terrorism of all kinds using its lands.

It is now widely accepted that as far as Indian separatists of Tripura and Assam are concerned, they can no longer use the Bangladeshi territories to carry out destructive activities in India, bringing relative peace and stability in the east and north eastern states. Given the Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina’s personal and the current government’s collective resolve in this regard, it can safely be concluded that terrorists and agents of anarchy will continue to find it impossible to use the territories of Bangladesh for subversive purposes.

Bangladesh's Contribution To UN Peacekeeping Missions

Bangladesh as a top Troop Contributing Countries (TCC) in the UNPKO, has been consistently taking part to the cause of peace and security across the globe over the last two decades, especially in Africa. Though Bangladesh entered in UNPKO from the Second Generation of UN peacekeeping (1988), it has proved to be an invaluable partner in UN's commitment to global peace and security. Bangladesh troops have gone through many critical situations in number of peacekeeping missions in Africa and elsewhere, where they have held the UN flag high and steadfast.

Bangladesh in UN Peacekeeping Mission: the Statistics

Bangladesh Army started its journey in the UN peacekeeping mission in 1988 with 15 observers in UNIMOG (Iraq-Iran). Since then it is maintaining its dominance as a leading troop contributor country in UN peacekeeping. Bangladesh Armed Forces has so far participated in 54 peacekeeping missions in 39 countries. A total of 1,13,358 members from Bangladesh Armed Forces have participated in the noble task of peacekeeping. A consolidated list is appended below:



Country	Name of the Misson	Army	Navy	Air	Total
Afganistan	UNAMA	3	4	1	8
Afganistan -Pakistan	UNSM/UNGOMAP	2	0	0	2
Angola	UNAVEM	0	0	9	9
	UNAVEM III	470	9	0	479
Burundi	BINUB	1	5	0	6
Cambodia	UNAMIC / UNTAC	1002	0	0	1002
	UNMLT	1	0	0	1
Congo	MONUC, MONUSCO	15208	315	2802	18325
East Slovenia	UNTAES	17	0	0	17
East Timor	UNAMET / UNTAET / UNMISSET	1311	3	71	1385
Ethiopia/ Eritrea	UNMEE	1093	6	9	1108
Georgia	UNOMIG	94	19	18	131
Haiti	UNMIH / MNF	2023	50	52	2125
Iraq	UNGCI	90	18	13	121
Iran/Iraq	UNIIMOG	31	0	0	31
Iraq	UNMOVIC	0	2	1	3
Ivory Coast	MINUCI/ONUCI/UNOCI	24269	388	513	25170
Kosovo	UNMIK	12	0	0	12
Kuwait	UNIKOM	7911	46	281	8238
Liberia	UNOMIL	129	19	0	148
	UNMIL	22392	162	50	22604
Macedonia	UNPREDEP	4	0	3	7
Mozambique	ONUMOZ	2468	15	39	2522
Namibia	UNTAG	25	0	0	25
Rawanda	UNAMIR	990	7	15	1012
Sierra Leone	UNAMSIL	11908	22	14	11944
Somalia	UNOSOM-I	5	0	2	7
	UNOSOM II	1967	0	0	1967
	AMISOM	1	0	0	1
Sudan	UNMIS	8004	689	78	8771
South Sudan	UNMISS	1211	0	0	1211
Tajiskistan	UNMOT	34	3	3	40
Uganda/ Rawanda	UNOMUR	20	0	0	20
Westen Sahara	MINURSO	172	23	8	203
Yugoslavia(Former)	UNPROFOR / UNMOP	1381	18	24	1423
Sierra Leone	UNIOSIL	3	0	0	3

CAR & Chad	MINURCAT	9	1	43	53
Darfur	UNAMID	2035	34	46	2115
Lebanon	UNIFIL	1	974	3	978
West Africa	UNOWA	2	0	0	2
(North Sudan)	UNISFA	0	0	0	0
UNSOA(Nairobi)	UNSOA	0	0	1	1
Syria	UNSMIS	16	1	1	18
G/Total		106326	2833	4099	113258

Source: AFD (Foreign Affairs Section) Archive

Ongoing Peacekeeping Missions Participated by Bangladesh

Presently 7,083 UN peacekeepers from Bangladesh Army, Navy and Air Force are deployed in 11 ongoing UNPKOs in 10 countries and UNHQ. Within that 6,100 personnel from Bangladesh Army are now deployed in various contingents or as Staff Officers/Military Observers in 11 peacekeeping missions. Bangladesh Navy has its ships and water crafts

deployed in UNIFIL (Lebanon) and UNMIS (Sudan). The Air Force has its helicopters and fixed wing aircraft in MONUSCO (Congo) and UNOCI (Cote d' Ivoire). Total 8 officers from Bangladesh Armed Forces are also working in UNDPKO as well. Summary of total deployment is appended below:

Ser	Country	Name Of Msn	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
1.	DR Congo	MONUSCO	2177	23	376	2576
2.	Cote d' Ivory	UNOCI	1560	28	113	1701
3.	Liberia	UNMIL	525	4	1	530
4.	Lebanon	UNIFIL	1	323	2	326
5.	South Sudan	UNMISS	280	1	-	281
6.	Sudan (Darfur)	UNAMID	198	6	7	211
7.	Western Sahara	MINURSO	24	2	2	28
8.	Mali	MINUSMA	1313	106	1	1420
9.	African Union	UNOAU	1	0	0	1
10.	Somalia	UNSOM	1	0	0	1
11.	USA(New York)	UNHQ	6	2	-	8
	G/Total		6086	495	502	7083

Source: AFD (Foreign Affairs Section) Archive

Bangladesh's Supreme Sacrifices

From Army

Ser	No	Rank	Name	Arms	Msn	Dt of Death
1.	BA- 952	LtCol	Faizul Karim	EB	UNTAG	4-Apr-89
2.	4000702	Private	Md Yousuf Ali	EB	UNTAC	28-Mar-93
3.	3980039	L Cpl	Sanuar Hossain	EB	UNOMOZ	15-Aug-93
4.	4000617	Private	Md Akbar Hossain	EB	UNOSOM	29-Dec-93
5.	CS110366	Mess Waiter	Md Abdullah Haulader	Civ	UNIKOM	3-Apr-94
6.	BJO 10045	WO	M A Haroon Ur Rashid	AC	UNIKOM	12-Aug-94
7.	1410496	Private	Md Abdul Hai Mondol	Engrs	UNPROFOR	3-Dec-94
8.	3986951	Private	Md Ismail Hossain	EB	UNPROFOR	13-Dec-94
9.	1210603	L Cpl	Md Abdur Rahman	Arty	UNMIH	24-Jan-96
10.	BA-1482	LtCol	Md Hossain	Sigs	UNOMIG	9-Mar-96
11.	3990395	L Cpl	Md Foyez Ahmed	EB	UNIKOM	1-Feb-97
12.	BA-2755	Major	AlamgirMdSarwar Hossain	AC	UNGCI	9-May-98
13.	1431446	Cpl	Md Abdul Aziz	Engrs	UNTAET	3-Aug-00
14.	4001779	Private	Md Delwar Hossain	EB	UNAMSIL	17-Apr-01
15.	2004349	L Cpl	Bellal Hossain	AMC	UNIKOM	10-Oct-01
16.	1210554	Cpl	Md Zafar Ullah	Arty	UNAMSIL	4-Jan-02
17.	1803952	Cpl	Md Abdul Mannaf	ASC	UNAMSIL	5-Feb-02

Ser	No	Rank	Name	Arms	Msn	Dt of Death
18.	BA-4444	Captain	Md Quamruzzaman	Arty	UNAMSIL	21-Mar-02
19.	1213444	Cpl	Md Mizanur Rahman	Arty	UNAMSIL	21-Mar-02
20.	1213935	L Cpl	Md Mokaddes Hossin	Arty	UNAMSIL	21-Mar-02
21.	1213160	Private	Md Aminur Islam	Arty	UNAMSIL	21-Mar-02
22.	BJO 20956	WO	Md Nurul Islam	AMC	UNAMSIL	21-Aug-02
23.	BA 4042	Major	Abdul Sattar	EB	UNAMSIL	16-Jun-03
24.	BJO-42501	WO	Md Lutfar Rahman	EB	UNAMSIL	10-Sep-03
25.	BA-1450	LtCol	SyedMdShamsul Arefin	EB	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
26.	BSP-2990	Major	Md Abdur Rahim Miah	EB	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
27.	BA-3632	Major	MirzaMdAbdul Baten	AEC	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
28.	BA-4352	Major	Mustafizur Rahman Chow	Ord	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
29.	BA-4624	Major	Md Mosharref Hossain, psc	EME	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
30.	BA-4648	Captain	Arifur Rahman Talukder, G+	Arty	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
31.	BA-4663	Captain	Md Farid Uddin Ahmed	EB	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
32.	BA-4703	Captain	Md Rafiqul Islam	EB	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
33.	BA-4701	Captain	Md Zahidul Islam	EB	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
34.	BA-5337	Captain	Md Abdul Mabud	EB	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
35.	BJO-32044	SWO	Shafiqul Islam	AEC	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
36.	BA-3664	Major	Raunak Akhter, psc	EME	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
37.	BA-4485	Major	Imtiaz Uddin Ahmed	EB	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
38.	BA-4698	Captain	Md Alauddin Sarder	EB	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
39.	BA-4700	Captain	Md Rakibul Hassan	EB	UNAMSIL	25-Dec-03
40.	3985161	Sgt	Md Abdul Malek Gazi	BIR	UNMIL	15-Mar-04
41.	4012427	L Cpl	Md Abdul Kader Siddiki	EB	UNMIL	23-Mar-04
42.	4001555	Cpl	Md Zahidul Islam	EB	UNMIL	26-Mar-04
43.	BJO-18306	SWO	Farid Uddin Ahmed	ASC	MONUC	1-Apr-04
44.	4010912	L Cpl	Md Jamal Uddin	BIR	UNMIL	20-Jun-04
45.	BA-2625	Major	Md Shahjahan, psc	Engrs	UNAMSIL	29-Jun-04
46.	4015749	Private	Md Aminul Islam	EB	UNAMSIL	6-Jul-04
47.	3996529	Cpl	Mahmudun Nabi	EB	UNMIL	29-Jul-04
48.	4006890	Cpl	Shahidul Islam	EB	UNMIL	12-Sep-04
49.	1804966	Cpl	Md Wahedur Rahman	ASC	UNMIL	13-Nov-04
50.	4008198	Private	Md Milton Miah	EB	UNMIL	12-Jan-05
51.	1213420	Cpl	Md Joynal Abedin	Arty	UNOCI	30-Jan-05
52.	BA-4066	Captain	Md Shahid Ashraf Khan	EB	MONUC	25-Feb-05
53.	BJO42658	WO	Md Sohrab Hossain Talukder	BIR	MONUC	25-Feb-05
54.	4009339	Private	Md Zahirul Islam	BIR	MONUC	25-Feb-05
55.	1209356	Sgt	Md Sirajul Hoque	Arty	MONUC	25-Feb-05
56.	4008094	Cpl	Md Ataur Rahman Sarker	EB	MONUC	25-Feb-05
57.	4009645	Private	Md Abdus Salam	BIR	MONUC	25-Feb-05
58.	4026986	Private	Md Belal Hossain	BIR	MONUC	25-Feb-05
59.	4009837	Private	Md Abdus Salam	BIR	MONUC	25-Feb-05
60.	1215878	Private	Noor Mohammed	Arty	MONUC	13-May-05
61.	4012937	Private	Mohammad Zulfikur Hossain	EB	UNMIL	2-Oct-05
62.	3977992	Sgt	Md Alamgir Khan	EB	UNMIL	20-Nov-05
63.	4010892	Private	Abdul Momin Sarker	BIR	UNOCI	11-Dec-05
64.	CS 522826	Mess Waiter	Washerman Amir Hossain	ORD	MONUC	16-Apr-06
65.	4011279	LCpl	Md Faruk Miah	BIR	UNMIS	13-Aug-06
66.	1218035	LCpl	SM Miraz Ahmed	Arty	UNOCI	25-Aug-06
67.	1218519	LCpl	Md Abdus Satter	Arty	UNOCI	25-Aug-06
68.	1219610	Snk	Md Mizanur Rahman	Arty	UNOCI	25-Aug-06
69.	12193474	Snk	Abdul Halim	Arty	UNOCI	25-Aug-06
70.	1219429	Snk	Md Kamrozzaman Khan	Arty	UNOCI	25-Aug-06

Ser	No	Rank	Name	Arms	Msn	Dt of Death
71.	1219497	Snk	Mohammad Shohid Miah	Arty	UNOCI	25-Aug-06
72.	4029541	Snk	Md Sahab Uddin	BIR	UNOCI	8-Apr-07
73.	BA-5735	Captain	Md Razibul Kabir	Arty	UNMIL	30-Dec-07
74.	1220906	Snk	Nur Alam Talukder	Arty	UNOCI	17-Apr-08
75.	4034153	Snk	Md Khurshed Alam	BIR	UNOCI	17-Jun-08
76.	BJO-45552	WO	Mohammad Alimuzzaman	EB	UNMIS	29 Aug 08
77.	4500147	Snk	Md Nuramin Nurullah	EB	UNOCI	19 Sep 08
78.	4025056	Lcpl	Md Jahangir Alam	EB	UNOCI	19 Sep 08
79.	4035757	Snk	Md Abdul Khalek	EB	UNOCI	19 Sep 08
80.	4034500	Snk	Md Didaruzzaman	BIR	UNMIL	05 Oct 08
81.	4024874	Lcpl	Md Mahbubur Rahman	EB	ONUCI	28 Oct 08
82.	BA-5752	Maj	Moshiur Rahman	Engrs	MONUC	27 Nov 08
83.	80422	WO	Md Abul Kashem	Engrs	UNMIL	29 Jan 09
84.	1216098	CPL	Md Mahamudul Hassan	Arty	UNMIL	03 Feb 09
85.	1806700	LCpl (SMS)	Md Abdul Khaleque	ASC	UNOCI	24 Apr 2009
86.	-	NC (E)	Muzaffar Hossain	-	UNMIL	22 Jul 2009
87.	RT 12192	SWO (RT)	Md Emdadul Haque	RT	UNMIL	05 Mar 2010
88.	BA-6579	Capt	Mohammad Iftekhar Alam	Inf	UNMIS	30 Jan 2011
89.	BA-4263	Maj	K M Ziaul Haque	Inf	MONUC	04 Apr 2011
90.	3001072	Cpl (Clk)	Md Yunus Meah	CMP	MONUC	04 Apr 2011
91.	RT-12175	RT	Md Abdus Salam	RT	UNOCI	10 Apr 2011
92.	1222311	Cpl	Mohammad Rafiqul Islam	Arty	MONUSCO	11-12-2013
93.	2411982	Snk	Md Sanwar Hossain	EME	MONUSCO	14-12-2013
94.	BA-100805	Lt Col	Md Tauhid-ul-Mulk, FCpsc,	AMC	UNOCI	08-01-2014
95.	4502005	Snk	Md Amir Hossain	EB	MONUSCO	08-03-2014
96.	4031808	Snk	Mohammad Abdul Matin	BIR	MONUSCO	02-04-2014

From Navy

Ser	No	Rank	Name	Arms	Msn	Dt of Death
1.	890192	LS	Md Nurul Islam	BN	MONUC	25-Feb-05
2	5095	Leading	Anowarul Islam Khan	BN	UNIFIL	14-04-2014

From Air Force

Ser	No	Rank	Name	Arms	Msn	Dt of Death
1.	Ms/5090	Private	A K M Shamsul Alam	BAF	MONUC	13-Sep-03
2.	8963	Flt Lt	A K M Nazmul Huda GD (P)	BAF	MONUC	24-Feb-08
3.	BD/458510	Sgt	Md Azmal Hossain	BAF	MONUC	08 Jan 04
4.	BD/8343	Wg Cdr	Md Abdul Haris, Log	BAF	MONUC	03 Apr 2012

Source: AFD (Foreign Affairs Section) Archive

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