

Triple Threats and Triple Tech:

A literature review of Container Shortage, Digital Logistics Barriers, and Tariff Wars in Modern Supply Chains and the Untapped Synergy of IOT, AI, and Block chain for Resilience.

Khan Abbrar Jaheen Islam, Husen Aklakus Sami, Himel Datta Choudhury,
Adnan Abdullah Snigdh, Md. Eyaman Islam

Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology

Abstract: This paper explains the container shipping supply chain (CSSC), which includes a list of all the major logistics service parts as well as an explanation of the CSSC, which comprises logistics for freight, containers, ports/terminals, and inland transport. The specifics that are required for the CSSC are laid out in this article. In this section, we have outlined all of the problems and spoken about how the issue actually came to life. In addition to that, the most contentious issues in the logistics industry are decarbonization and digitization. As a result of the stress that is being placed on the current supply chain by factors such as container shortages, delays in digital logistics, and tariff disputes, the supply chain is becoming less efficient and less resilient. One of the major difficulties that has been brought up is the increasing demand for containers as a result of the pandemic, which is a factor that has greatly contributed to the worsening of the situation. Digital systems are contributing by offering a solution to the issues that have been occurring. We can apply artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things, and block chain technology for these kinds of jobs; however, the cost and the capability to carry them out still need to be investigated. We will be able to make the supply chain more resilient if we use this technique.

1. Introduction: Bangladesh faces a significant traffic congestion issue due to its large population. The rationale for this is the swift industrialization and the designation of Dhaka as a central hub in the supply chain.

The supply chain is impacted not just by the triple threats but also by more conventional difficulties that impede logistical efficiency. To address the increasing issues in its supply chain, Bangladesh can utilize digital systems

and advanced technologies like AI and blockchain to create more resilient and efficient logistical frameworks. Accelerated industrialization and heightened dependence on global supply chains have intensified problems such as traffic congestion and systemic disruptions. To resolve these issues, the establishment of consolidation centers, which are facilities that consolidate goods from different suppliers for distribution, improved transportation management, and horizontal collaboration models—such as third-party logistics and multi-stakeholder coordination—are needed. These initiatives not only aim to diminish operational expenses and decrease carbon emissions but also enhance the supply chain's enduring sustainability and responsiveness.

Still, the same old issues are a hindrance to logistical efficiency:

- Operating expenses rise due to fuel, freight, labor, and regulatory hurdles.
- Logistical efficiency is reduced by ineffective transportation management.
- Fragmented logistical networks are the outcome of coalitions that have failed to work.

- Long-distance delivery is inefficient due to poor coordination.
- Today's demands for responsiveness and flexibility cannot be met by vertical collaboration due to its limits.

To overcome:

- Employing block chains.
- Establishing Intelligent Manufacturing Facilities.
- Utilized a shared warehousing system and collaborated to reduce traffic by utilizing limited transportation capital and extensively using routes.
- Association officials are present in all industrial zones, EPZs, ports, and other locations to ensure the availability of vehicles, transport completed products, and, if necessary, return with raw materials from another location.
- Transporting goods through various industrial zones via collaborative industry vehicles and then to ports via industrial railway stations.

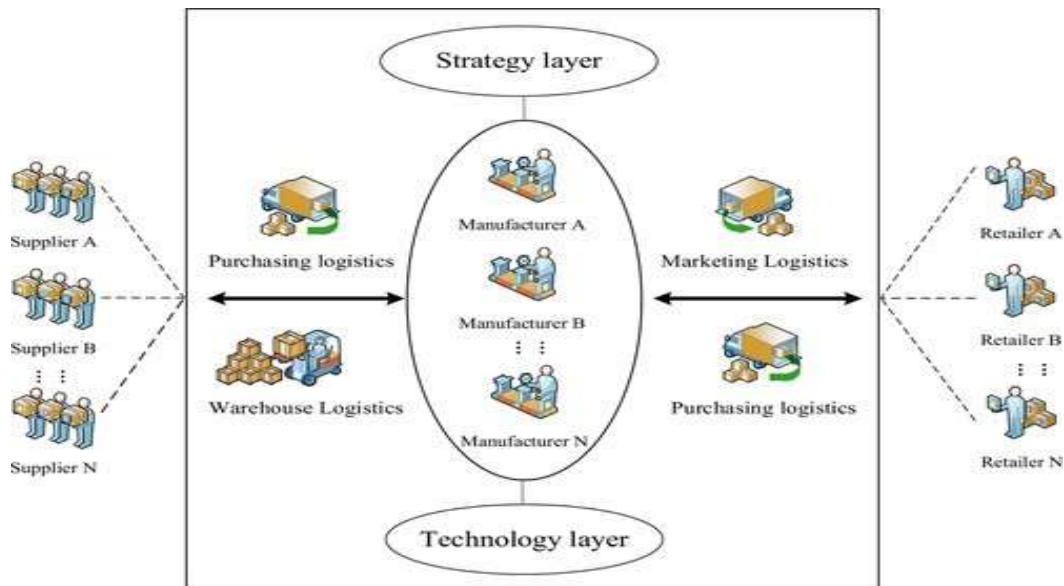


Figure: collaborative (left) vs. collaborative scenarios (right) for freight consolidation.

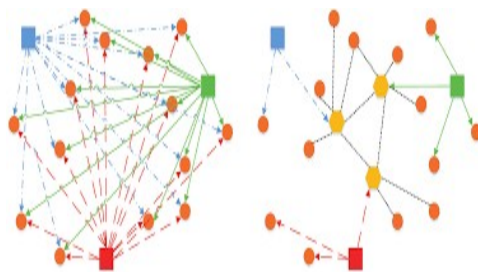


Figure: Non-collaborative (left) vs. collaborative (right) scenarios for conjoint routes.



Supply Chain Insider

Volume 16, Issue 01, 1-21. 10-10-25 ISSN: 2617-7420 (Print), 2617-7420 (Online)

supplychaininsider.org | 3 | Page

Figure: Intermodal Transport System



Figure: Warehouse Layout for Bulk Storage and Distribution

- Reorganize and reroute offshore goods to ensure that the most urgent items are transported first and can be readily cross-docked to the desired location.

subsequent shipment. This leads to the delivery of basic materials at the precise moment they are needed.

- Transparent Liquidation Plan.

- Implementation of Industry 4.0.

- Utilizing mobile applications, software, or websites to store raw material data and display the quantity of raw material consumed and remaining to predict the amount of raw material required for the

PORT- The Biggest Strength

Chittagong port is the hub for all foreign trade. But to reduce the pressure developing **Mongla port** & other **Deep Sea Ports** is essential.



What to Do for Utilizing Mongla Port?



Advantages of New Mongla EZ



Mongla EPZ will be the supply base of Mongla EZ 's proposed industries



Mongla EPZ draws investors as investment destinations



The preferred destination compared to Chittagong or Dhaka



Mongla EZ serves as additional industrial base for well-established industries

Payra and Matarbari Deep Sea Ports

Why we need DSPs?

- Current ports are too shallow for large container ships, resulting in expensive and time-consuming transfers of cargo.

What Advantages we'll gain?

- Initiate BRI plan, generate enormous employment opportunities, increase export-import and boost country's capacity in handling ocean-going cargoes.

How will the GoB accelerate?

- GoB needs to take charge and form a deal with all it's investors (Inda,China,Japan,US) to solve the Geopolitical problem, accelerating the project.

DEVELOPING THE PORTS

CRITERIA	DETAILS
Infrastructure	1. Increase limited cargo handling vehicles (only 2 private cargo handling companies in Chattagram port) providing on-time services. 2. Construct overflow yards and various yards to increase container storage and port handling capacity. 3. Procure tugboats and pilot vessels to support maritime logistics. 4. Construction of new jetty, Karnaphuli Container Terminal, Bay Container Terminal, Laldia Multipurpose Terminal and Potenga Container Terminal to increase Chattagram port capacity. 5. Establish Deep Sea Ports as deep draft vessels cannot enter our existing ports. Due to Sonadia's cancellation DSP program, accelerating Matarbari's DSP project is necessary as soon as possible
Operational Capacity	1. Training to recruit skilled human resources. 2. Full-time operations. 3. Launch Vessel Traffic Control and Information Network (VTMIS). Digitizing documents for importing and exporting goods.
Regulatory Considerations	1. Competitive port pricing. 2. Environmental streamlining. 3. Management decisions. 4. Boost performance by transparency in port operation resulting greater inter-port competition.
Financial Considerations	1. Port privatization. 2. Public-private partnership. 3. Leasing to international terminal operators.

Its Padma Bridge connection could enable port transportation or maritime access to Dhaka at a lower cost and faster than the Chattogram port. Major steps in the National BRI plan:

- Create an inland transport network with the capital city by acquiring a road from the port to the Padma Bridge and road-rail links to cross-border areas.
- Establish at least four freight corridors from Mongla to Padma Bridge.

Using a single terminal operator to oversee all activities and marketing will reduce

equipment expenses for infrastructure development.

- Pashur dredging for ocean vessel navigation to the port jetty.

The dry port near Dhaka and Padma Bridge offers containerized cargo capabilities for multimodal freight.

- Dedicated river container terminal at Khulna City for transit freight to Banglabandha and Rohanpur by road and rail.
- Creating a new Mongla EZ.

Sustainable Supply Chain in RE-BRANDING Bangladesh using Untapped Synergy of IOT, AI, and Block chain:

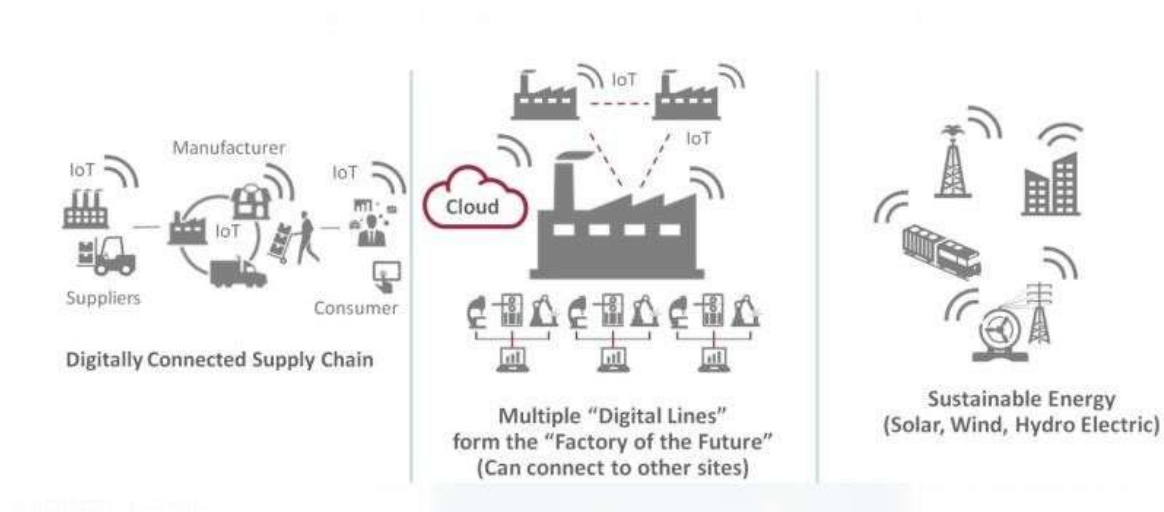


Figure: Digitally Connected Supply Chain Supported Industry

Sustainable supply chain management is the foundation of our plan. According to Industry 4.0, the digital chain link is the future. Following COVID-19, international investors are incentivized to manufacture

eco-friendly items using renewable energy, create a closed-loop supply chain, and salvage things at the end of their useful lives to lessen their impact on the environment and boost their financial performance.

Developing Scope for IT Industries:

Freelancers in the information technology industry number 600,000 in Bangladesh, making it one of the largest IT communities in the world. The information technology business is well positioned to emerge as the most promising alternative to the RMG industry, despite the new conditions brought forth by COVID 2019. Up to this point, the measures that have been implemented for

'Digital Bangladesh' have not been sufficient. Bangladesh is only responsible for providing 700 million dollars to the worldwide outsourcing business, which is estimated to be worth 500 billion dollars. These inputs need to be supplemented.

Our Plan:

Work with other international IT trade offices to build a global network.
- Choose Asian countries with superior information technology capabilities as

Supply Chain Insider

Volume 16, Issue 01, 1-21. 10-10-25 ISSN: 2617-7420 (Print), 2617-7420 (Online)

supplychaininsider.org | 9 | Page

subcontractors.

- Facilitate the admission of Indian and Chinese small businesses into Bangladesh.

- Encourage young people to pursue IT careers and create their own enterprises by providing help and tools.

- The ICT division provides early investment or bank loans to fledgling information technology enterprises. It also runs a foundation dedicated to public-private collaboration.

- Bangladesh's mobile phone business has matured, which bodes well for the country's ICT service sector, notably the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) industry.

- We can cut costs, enhance efficiency,

and generate income by integrating BPO into new enterprises and sectors.

- Providing English and information technology (IT) education beginning in elementary school, with a concentration on robotics and 3D printing, will help to strengthen this sector.

- These measures would attract international corporations by providing job possibilities for Bangladeshis who have received training overseas, so addressing the problem of "brain drain."

- By establishing well-paying IT jobs, small IT firms in Bangladesh can hire more young people and expand their operations.



Figure: Digital Cyber Network Integration Across Manufacturing and Supply Chain

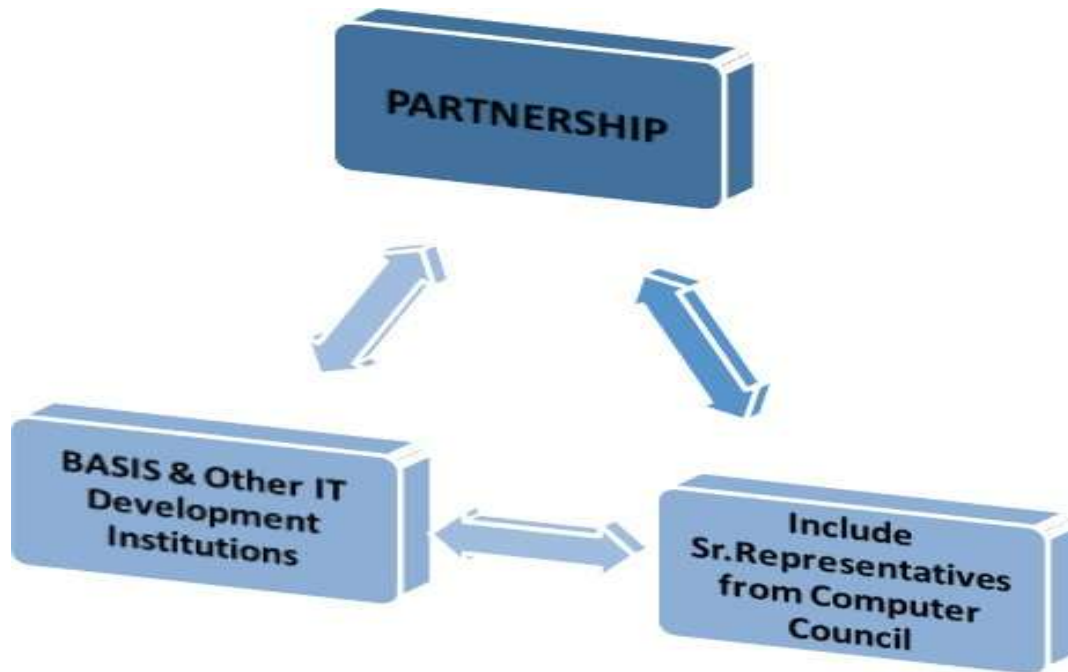


Figure: Triangular Collaboration Framework for IT Sector Development

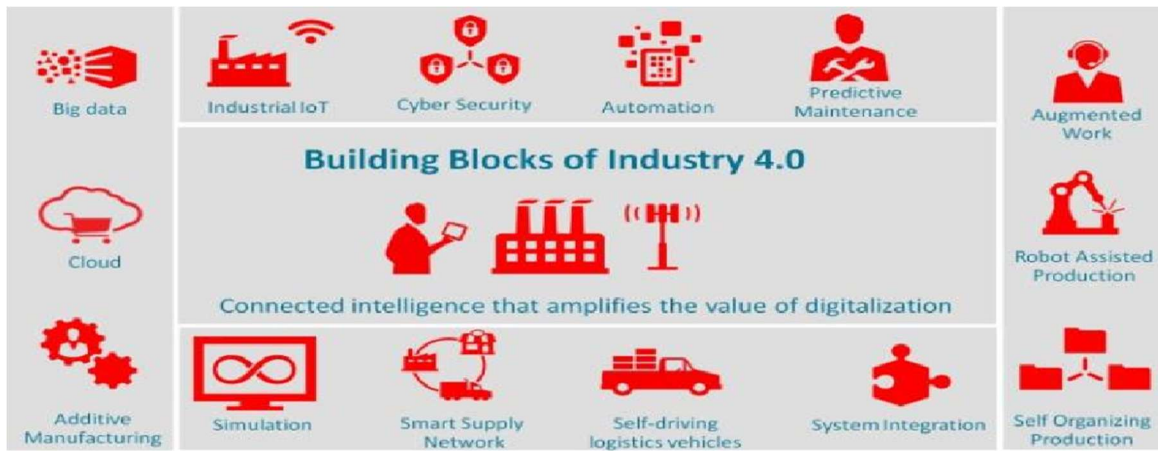
Investing **USD 1.0 billion over 5 years** will drive development in this field. This is a plan to assist Bangladesh's IT industry to grow quickly by allocating funds from a planned budget.

The plan has three primary goals:

Better Training: Accelerate training programs to provide workers with the necessary skills for modern IT employment. This leads to a stronger, more professional workforce.

Attract big corporations: Make an active effort to persuade well-known international corporations such as Microsoft and Google to set up offices and research centers in Bangladesh. This generates investment, jobs, and knowledge.

Help Local Startups: Assist Bangladeshi entrepreneurs who want to create their own IT businesses. This assistance includes finance, business advice, and marketing support.



Modern technology & Industry 4.0

The Government of Bangladesh, in partnership with the ICT Division, will provide these facilities. Systems utilizing IoT for traffic monitoring, emergency response, and infrastructure optimization. Real-time monitoring of shipments

- Optimization of RFID and AIDC technologies, smart vehicles, automated loading and unloading processes, and virus

detection methods.

- Machine-to-Machine Communication denotes the direct data exchange between devices, occurring without human involvement.
- Algorithm employing artificial intelligence for the prediction of market fluctuations.
- Cyber-physical system: Developing a digital framework.

Supply Chain Insider

Volume 16, Issue 01, 1-21. 10-10-25 ISSN: 2617-7420 (Print), 2617-7420 (Online)

supplychaininsider.org | 12 | Page

Bangladesh Strategic Turnaround: Tariffs to Gain a Competitive Edge Overview

Bangladesh's supply system is currently grappling with local inefficiencies and global trade disputes, necessitating immediate attention. Infrastructure constraints, such as traffic congestion in Dhaka, are hindering transportation and inflating logistics costs. Inefficient freight management and outdated methods are causing product flow delays through ports and roadways, leading to increased lead times and prices. Bangladesh is facing the 'Triple Threats' of modern supply chains on a global scale: digital logistics hurdles, trade tariff disputes, and container scarcity. These factors have significantly reduced the efficiency and robustness of supply operations, which are already coping with deteriorating infrastructure and fragmented networks.

Operating expenses have risen due to regulatory barriers, high fuel prices, freight charges, and labor costs, resulting in cost-push inflation throughout the supply chain. Frequent delays are caused by poor transportation management and a lack of coordination among logistics actors. Disjointed supply networks lose time and capacity, resulting in inefficient long-distance delivery. Bangladesh's industries rely largely on foreign suppliers, particularly

China, which can immediately raise input costs and disrupt production schedules.

As a result of the current trade war between the United States and China, global manufacturing and supply chain strategies have been disrupted, which has resulted in greater tariffs and higher operational expenses for large firms. Companies are pursuing diversity for resilience as a response to the situation, with the goals of reducing costs and increasing supply chain agility along the way. This move away from China has generated a big economic opportunity for Bangladesh, which is seeing growth in its manufacturing and export sectors. Bangladesh is also experiencing growth in its trading sector. A firm known as "Triple-Tech" is proposing a one-of-a-kind solution that capitalizes on this trend. The company is delivering a solution that is beneficial to both huge international organizations and the Garment Manufacturing and Production (GMP) in Bangladesh. These worldwide developments have a direct impact on Bangladesh's supply chain.

The ability of businesses to protect themselves against trade restrictions and levies is made possible by diversifying their suppliers, which is a vital component in the current global trade climate. In an effort to

Supply Chain Insider

Volume 16, Issue 01, 1-21. 10-10-25 ISSN: 2617-7420 (Print), 2617-7420 (Online)

supplychaininsider.org | 13 | Page

save costs and eliminate delays, businesses are looking for alternative suppliers located in other locations. On the other hand, when supply networks are adjusted, momentary disruptions could likely take place, which would result in logistics limitations and delays.

Because of the trade war, Bangladesh is now under increased pressure to comply with and respond to the expectations that have been made of it. The United States has asked Bangladesh to lessen its reliance on Chinese goods, and the United States has even imposed duties on Bangladeshi shipments that include a significant amount of Chinese components. Bangladesh has the potential to address these difficulties by implementing the promising 'Triple Tech', which consists of blockchain technology, artificial intelligence (AI), and the Internet of Things (IoT). For more effective procurement and operations, artificial intelligence (AI) offers predictive analytics. Internet of Things (IoT) delivers real-time information, which helps eliminate delays. Blockchain technology encourages openness and confidence in international commerce.

The application of artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to greatly enhance supply chain management in Bangladesh. This is because AI will enable businesses to make data-driven decisions, which will allow them to anticipate and address supply chain difficulties. The use of artificial intelligence enables firms to more correctly forecast demand, supply constraints, and pricing fluctuations than traditional methods, which in turn enables them to make proactive

adjustments to their procurement strategy. Artificial intelligence optimization approaches have the potential to enhance routing and scheduling on the operations side, which will ultimately lead to fewer delays in logistics and faster turnaround times. Cloud-based services are making artificial intelligence solutions more accessible to smaller businesses. Small and medium-sized firms (SMEs) in Bangladesh can use tools provided by industry associations or subscribe to analytics systems that provide relevant sector data for forecasting and planning.

IoT makes the supply system more productive and international trade more efficient. When gadgets are connected to the internet of things (IoT), it is easier to keep track of them as they cross countries, which helps with shipping on time and safely. This technology makes it easier for shipping providers and sellers to talk to each other, which cuts down on the many problems that happen all the time. IoT makes it easier to handle supply chain networks, which makes it easier to reach more markets and deal with various sourcing options. [Wilson, A. 2024]

21.3 Compliance with trade In global supply lines, making sure that trade rules are followed is very important, and IoT is a key part of this. IoT helps businesses comply with various foreign trade laws and regulations by tracking and collecting data in real time. This skill is especially important in fields like food and medicine, where safety and quality are very important. IoT technologies can handle compliance checks, which lowers the chance of non-compliance and the fines that come with it. [Miller, S. 2024]

Supply Chain Insider

Volume 16, Issue 01, 1-21. 10-10-25 ISSN: 2617-7420 (Print), 2617-7420 (Online)

supplychaininsider.org | 14 | Page

Blockchain platforms could be used as prototype projects in areas such as agriculture exports and ready-made garments to improve Bangladesh's supply chain. A blockchain network can be operated by a coalition of manufacturers, logistics providers, banks, and government agencies to record all export transactions, including those involving small and medium-sized firms (SMEs). Smart contracts can help speed up financial flows by automating payments to suppliers or logistics providers under certain conditions, hence improving cash flow for SMEs.

Table 7: Supply Chain Reconfiguration Metrics **Source: Kim & O'Connor (2023).**

Metric		Average Value
Percentage Change in Sourcing		28%
Average Lead Time Increase		14%
Reduction in Single-Country Reliance		22%
Increase in Multi-Regional Sourcing		35%

Table 8: Adoption of Digital Technologies in Supply Chain Management **Source: Nguyen et al, (2023)**

Technology	Adoption Rate (%)
AI-Driven Analytics	40
Blockchain Tracking	30
IoT Integration	20
Cloud-Based Platforms	10

Table 9: Relationship between Trade War Duration and Supplier Changes **Source: Brown (2023)**

Trade War Duration (Years)	Average Supplier Changes per Year
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	6

IoT and Blockchain are enhancing traceability, trust, and working procedures in different sectors, challenging and transforming them. The integration improves data flow, secures transactions, and holds supply chain members accountable.

The largest benefit of combining IoT with Blockchain is establishing a system that can go through all chain phases. Smart sensors are IoT devices that can monitor an item in transit. Temperature, humidity, and location are important for the quality of perishable food. Blockchain is a secure digital platform that creates a public record of product-

specific data and transactions. When integrated, these technologies allow stakeholders to identify product origins to avoid counterfeit and unsafe items. Super stores like Walmart leverage integration in the food chain to monitor product cycles and resolve contamination quickly, boosting customer confidence in food safety (Lee, S. (2024)).

Several sectors are using IoT and Blockchain to innovate and improve efficiency. Examples of those cases: 1. Supply Chain Management: Shipments now include IoT sensors, and Blockchain is used to document the supply chain. This allows product tracking for accountability. 2. Healthcare: IoT devices can monitor patient data, and Blockchain protects it. These two elements prevent tampering with patient records, limiting access to authorized people and improving data security and health facility rules. 3. Smart Cities: Smart instruments in smart cities gather traffic, disposal, and energy data. When this data is stored on a blockchain, city planners may negotiate for more effective resource allocation to enhance city design and management. 4. Energy Management: Smart gadgets manage energy consumption, and Blockchain lets individuals exchange electricity. This lets users share electricity with neighbors, promotes solar power, and discourages huge power stations.

Industrial Regulations: Best Practices for Ethical Internet of Things Implementation:

To negotiate the regulatory landscape and solve ethical concerns, industry stakeholders can embrace the following ethical IoT implementation best practices: To negotiate the regulatory landscape and solve ethical concerns, industry stakeholders can embrace the following ethical IoT implementation best practices: 1. Security by Design: Security should be incorporated into every IoT device, thus it must be considered from the beginning. These include end-to-end encryption and safeguards to ensure that the device can only be booted up under secure conditions. 2. Regular upgrades and Patching: Because of this condition, manufacturers must provide ways for consistent firmware upgrades in order to counteract vulnerabilities and achieve greater control.

Oversee security throughout the device's lifespan. This is critical in order to ensure the dependable integrity of IoT systems. 3. Transparency and Accountability: Businesses should be transparent about how they use consumer and individual data and hold themselves accountable for data leaks. This involves communicating with people about how their data will be handled and secured. 4. Engagement with Regulatory Experts: It is advised that businesses work with professional regulatory authorities to solve the current complicated standards and rules. In this manner, we can avoid the

Supply Chain Insider

Volume 16, Issue 01, 1-21. 10-10-25 ISSN: 2617-7420 (Print), 2617-7420 (Online)

supplychaininsider.org | 16 | Page

dangers associated with non-compliance and boost consumer confidence.

Implementation Of Digital Technologies In container Handling

The container handling industry is focusing on developing sustainability. For example, the introduction of electric vehicles aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and decrease dependence on traditional fuels. Additionally, autonomous vehicles can operate 24/7, enhancing delivery speed, reducing emergency response expenses, and increasing overall efficiency. Numerous logistics firms are also allocating resources toward carbon offset projects to mitigate their emissions and demonstrate their commitment to environmental stewardship. Furthermore, cleaner energy alternatives such as biofuels and hydrogen are being utilized in fleets to enhance air quality [8].

Comparison of Conventional Container Handling and Digital Technology (AI/IoT/Blockchain)

Metric	Convention al system	Digital System
Time spent on Manual Task [9]	~50% of workday	Saves ~8hrs/week (4 days/month)
Documentati on Errors [10]	High	Reduce 40%
Shipment Delays	Frequent	Reduce 20%
Transport Costs	High	Reduce 20% in some corridors
Fuel Costs / Emissions	High	Reduce \$100k per vessel and 47M ton of CO2 annually
Port Efficiency	Manual & Congested	Increase 79% punctuality & \$7.3M/year
Security & Fraud Risks	High (Paper-based)	Significant ly reduced

Conclusion:

The supply chain of Bangladesh is currently at a critical juncture. The "Triple Threats" of tariff conflicts, digital logistics barriers, and container shortages have exacerbated uncertainty, increased costs, and weakened efficiency in various industries. Simultaneously, the "Triple Tech" of blockchain, the Internet of Things (IoT), and artificial intelligence (AI) offers practical, potent solutions. In conjunction, these technologies have the potential to construct sustainable supply chain systems, enhance transparency, strengthen resilience, and reduce delays.

vulnerabilities by strengthening its IT industries, diversifying its suppliers, and integrating digital tools into freight and port management.

Stated, the path forward is evident: the adoption of "Triple Tech" is no longer optional; it is indispensable. Bangladesh can secure its position in the global economy, assure long-term growth, sustainability, and resilience, and transform inefficiencies into strengths by taking decisive action.

The opportunity for Bangladesh is to convert challenges into advantages by implementing contemporary logistics practices, investing in Industry 4.0 infrastructure, and cultivating robust public-private partnerships. Not only will Bangladesh be positioned as a competitive and reliable player in global commerce, but it will also be able to reduce

References:

1. Shikder, R., Siddique, Z., Ratul, E. F., and Tabassum, N. (2022). A blueprint for implementing blockchain technology throughout Bangladesh's rice supply chain. *Supply Chain Insider*, 8(1), 12–36.
2. Noha, B. J., A. Ali, P. K. Shah, P. Tamang, and N. J. Khan (2023). Bangladesh's supply chains follow circular economy practices. *Supply Chain Insider*, 11(1): 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10030811>
3. Das S., Biswas A., Titli S. R., Siam A. S. M., & Islam T. (2022). Renew the inventory management systems of Bangladeshi pharmaceutical industries. *Supply Chain Insider*, 8(1), 62–70.
4. Hai, S.B.A., Uddin, M.J., Rahim, A.R., Haq, N., and Israaq, F. (2024). Bangladeshi SMEs are adopting digital solutions for supply chain management. *Supply Chain Insider*, 12(1),

Supply Chain Insider

Volume 16, Issue 01, 1-21. 10-10-25 ISSN: 2617-7420 (Print), 2617-7420 (Online)

supplychaininsider.org | 18 | Page

5. Chowdhury, N. I., Ebnul, R. N., Mahmood, S. O., Bari, A. A., and Akib, M. M. (2024). Understanding the impact of IoT (Internet of Things) on Bangladesh's supply chain during the 4IR (Fourth Industrialisation) period. *Supply Chain Insider*, 12(1), 153–193. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13865231>

[Amadeo, K.\(2022, July 18\). What is vertical integration? Examples, advantages, disadvantages, and types. The Balance. https://www.thebalance.com/what-is-vertical-integration-3305807](https://www.thebalance.com/what-is-vertical-integration-3305807)

[DataBD \(2020\). Profile: Bangladesh's megaprojects. DataBD. https://databd.co/profiles/economy/profile-of-megaprojects-in-bangladesh](https://databd.co/profiles/economy/profile-of-megaprojects-in-bangladesh)

[Deloitte \(n.d.\). The supply chain perspective: Trends and Transformation. Deloitte Canada. https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/ca/Documents/finance/Supply-Chain_POV_EN_FINAL-AODA.pdf](https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/ca/Documents/finance/Supply-Chain_POV_EN_FINAL-AODA.pdf)

[Dhaka Tribune. \(2017, October 3\). Wind energy fails to take off in Bangladesh. Dhaka Tribune. https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/power-energy/2017/10/03/wind-power-fails-take-off-bangladesh](https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/power-energy/2017/10/03/wind-power-fails-take-off-bangladesh)

[ICCESD \(2016\). Challenges in supply chain management in Bangladesh. In the Proceedings of ICCESD 2016. http://www.iccesd.com/proc_2016/Papers/ICCESD-2016-131.pdf](http://www.iccesd.com/proc_2016/Papers/ICCESD-2016-131.pdf)

[In Touch Quality. \(2019, September 24\). Three important considerations for sourcing in Vietnam. Intouch quality. https://www.intouch-](https://www.intouch-quality.com)

Supply Chain Insider

Volume 16, Issue 01, 1-21. 10-10-25 ISSN: 2617-7420 (Print), 2617-7420 (Online)

supplychaininsider.org | 19 | Page

[quality.com/blog/3-key-factors-for-sourcing-in-vietnam](https://www.logmore.com/blog/3-key-factors-for-sourcing-in-vietnam)

[Logmore \(2020, March 30\). COVID-19: How logistics businesses can manage supply chains during an epidemic. Logmore: https://www.logmore.com/post/covid-19-how-logistics-companies-can-manage-supply-chains-during-epidemics](https://www.logmore.com/post/covid-19-how-logistics-companies-can-manage-supply-chains-during-epidemics)

[Rahman, M. M., and J. Alam \(2019\). Port development prospects in Bangladesh. Port Development Opportunities in Bangladesh. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330684057.](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330684057)

[Slide Model \(2020\). How to begin digitising your supply chain management. SlideModel: https://slidemodel.com/how-to-start-digitizing-your-supply-chain-management](https://slidemodel.com/how-to-start-digitizing-your-supply-chain-management)

[The Business Standard. \(2020, April 13\). Can Bangladesh take the chance as factories leave China? The Business Standard. https://tbsnews.net/economy/factories-leaving-china-can-bangladesh-seize-opportunity-81154](https://tbsnews.net/economy/factories-leaving-china-can-bangladesh-seize-opportunity-81154)

[The Daily Star. \(2019, July 5\). Five of the ten megaprojects are finally picking up pace. The Daily Star. https://www.thedailystar.net/supplements/news/10-mega-projects-five-pick-pace-finally-1774909](https://www.thedailystar.net/supplements/news/10-mega-projects-five-pick-pace-finally-1774909)

[The Financial Express. \(2019, March 23\). Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100: Implementation issues and the way forward. The Financial Express. https://thefinancialexpress.com.bd/views/reviews/bangladesh-delta-plan-2100-implementation-challenges-and-way-forward-1553354695](https://thefinancialexpress.com.bd/views/reviews/bangladesh-delta-plan-2100-implementation-challenges-and-way-forward-1553354695)

Supply Chain Insider

Volume 16, Issue 01, 1-21. 10-10-25 ISSN: 2617-7420 (Print), 2617-7420 (Online)
supplychaininsider.org | 20 | Page

Supply Chain Insider

Volume 16, Issue 01, 1-21. 10-10-25 ISSN: 2617-7420 (Print), 2617-7420 (Online)

supplychaininsider.org | 21 | Page