

CEO's Message



Welcome to Green Delta Insurance Company Limited.

Our company has undergone major changes in structure recently bringing some young talents in the higher management positions. We strongly believe that we will be on a path of rapid growth in the coming days with their deepest sincerity and continued support from our clients and stakeholders.

GDIC is a public limited company that always tries to do more for the clients. We serve to ensure that they or their properties are adequately secured and protected. Prompt payment of genuine claims has become the trademark of our company's position in the industry.

We strive to deliver with passion and excellence. This is how we continued delivering high performance to our clients and all stakeholders during the last 23 years.

The National Budget 2009-10 was presented in the parliament on June 11 last. We congratulate the finance minister for presenting the budget with so many new ideas. But at the same time we are little disappointed that the insurance industry did not get due attention from the finance minister as the corporate tax this time also remained at 45 per cent. The highest rate of income tax is badly affecting the industry's profitability.

We hope the government will consider this as the ongoing economic slowdown has caused a sharp decline in corporate profits

Once again, I would like to thank you for your support. GDIC is ready to remain the top insurance company by continuing to establish a globally-focused approach to management. We promise you that GDIC will always take bold and confident steps for our customers - locally and globally.

Thank you.

Nasir A. Choudhury
Managing Director & CEO

GDIC Highest Premium Earner in 2008

Green Delta Insurance Company Limited earned the highest premium worth Tk 140 crore in the year 2008 among private general insurance companies. It was estimated that general insurance companies' gross premium income grew by 16 percent in 2008 despite a reduction in business activities in the last quarter on the global recession coupled with a drastic fall in commodity prices.

There are 43 private players and one government-owned player in the general insurance sector that earned around Tk 1,245 crore last year, an increase of 15.96 percent from Tk 1,073 crore in 2007.

According to the sector insiders, fire insurance generated the highest premium followed by marine last year. Gross premium in a general insurance company means net premium, plus operating and miscellaneous expenses and agent's commissions.

Industry insider say two key features governed the growth in the sector in 2008 -- a huge increase in commodity prices and import of large number of reconditioned motor vehicles. The insurance sector is also growing with a rise in industrial activities.

Currently Bangladesh's insurance sector is being governed by the age-old 1938 Act. Recently the government approved new laws in a cabinet meeting to replace the old one. Industry people said the new laws, if passed, would help the sector grow further. There are 17 life insurance companies operating in Bangladesh.

TOP THREE PREMIUM EARNERS

Pragati	90.77	In Crores of Taka
Reliance	104	
Green Delta	140	

GDIC wins B.I.D. International Star for Leadership in Quality



BID Business Initiative Directions held the International Star for Leadership in Quality Convention in Paris on March 23, this year. The Palais de Congrès of the French capital was the chosen site for the celebration of an international meeting in which company representatives from over 50 countries received their recognition to Quality, Leadership, Technology, and, on the whole, business success. Among these global corporate houses, Green



Delta Insurance Company Limited was there from Bangladesh.

During this fruitful meeting, all the companies present were given a chance to present themselves to the audience and later on, introduce themselves in a more informal manner and exchange business cards with the rest of the attendees.

Nasir A Choudhury, Managing Director & CEO Green Delta Insurance Company Limited was one of these outstanding awardees.

A. S.A. Muiz in 6th World Chambers Congress

The challenges surrounding the sustainability and delivery of the world's food, energy and water resources were the focus of debate among business leaders at the 6th World Chambers Congress, which had brought some 1,000 delegates to Kuala Lumpur from over 100 countries.

Organised by the World Chambers Federation, which is part of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), and hosted by the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers, the 6th World Chambers Congress brought together the global community of over 14,000 chambers of commerce. The fundamental mission of ICC is to promote global trade and investment. The Congress opened on 3 June, 2009 and concludes 5 June, 2009. A. S.A. Muiz, Advisor of GDIC, took part in this three-day Congress.



Farzana and Mohammodi join Asian Conference on Bancassurance & Alternative Distribution Channels

Farzana Chowdhury, Additional Managing Director and Mohammodi Khanam, Executive Director of Green Delta Insurance Co. Ltd., participated in the 10th Asian Conference on Bancassurance & Alternative Distribution Channels held in Singapore on 14th and 15th May, 2009.



The 10th Conference with the theme "Distribution as the Driver to Maximizing Returns in the Crisis" discussed the basics of Bancassurance. It highlighted risk management issues as well as the operational and practical aspects of Bancassurance from actual case studies and experiences across the region, relationship management, integration process, efficient distribution means, innovative product portfolios, creative ways of reaching out to different market segments and improving distribution channels.

BIA signs MOU with Malaysian Insurance Institute (MII)

A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between Bangladesh Insurance Association (BIA) and Malaysian Insurance Institute (MII) was signed at the conference hall of BIA in the city on April 29, this year.

Mollah Md. Nurul Islam, secretary general, BIA and Khadija Abdullah, chief executive officer of MII, signed the MOU on behalf of their respective organisations. Acting High Commissioner of Malaysia in Dhaka Hamizan Bin Hashim was present.

MII provides students from fast developing markets with the opportunity to obtain internationally recognized insurance qualifications from MII and the Chartered Insurance Institute (CII), UK.

Through this institute already 1000 MII graduates have enrolled themselves, 50 per cent of whom have already passed through UK's ACII Exam.

MII conducts courses in the field of takaful insurance, loss adjustment and risk management in association with other renowned institutes from Australia.

Under the programme, 20 students from Bangladesh sat for the MII's professional examination in Dhaka on April 30 under direct supervision of the MII's faculty.

Among others AKM Rafiqul Islam FCA, chairman of BIA. Nasir A. Choudhury, managing director & CEO Green Delta Insurance Co. Ltd. AK Azizul Huq Chaudhury, managing director of Bangladesh General Insurance Co. Ltd. and Kazi Md. Mortuza Ali, managing director Prime Islami Life Insurance Ltd. were also spoke.



Crop insurance experiences in Bangladesh

Agriculture, the major sector in Bangladesh, is frequently devastated by natural disasters like flood, cyclone and droughts, which will be further aggravated under future climatic changes. Government attempt to reduce vulnerabilities through structural measures or ad-hoc measures like relief and agri-credit disbursement are found to be ineffective or resulting in a huge economic burden. Crop Insurance introduced in Bangladesh last time was postponed with huge losses of around 500%, so that re-introduction of it was seriously questioned. The rationale of introducing crop insurance in Bangladesh by reviewing experiences worldwide, addressing some major policy issues and analyzing the causes of failure last time. It concluded that if introduced properly, crop insurance should not be a great loss, rather ensure confidence among the agri-credit organizations, and also Bangladesh can get compensation through it from international communities because of the losses it incurred due to climatic changes.

Around three crore flood and cyclone affected people of country's coastal belts will become refugees by 2050 if proper and pragmatic rehabilitation plan and sustainable infrastructures at the areas are not ensured.

natural calamities like Sidr, Aila and different sorts of disasters have affected lakhs of people of country's south-east areas frequently. Crops, cattle, educational and health service institutes, sanitation and communication infrastructures of these areas have also been destroyed. According to the observation of World Bank if sustainable rehabilitation and infrastructures are not ensured, lakhs of the people of these areas will become refugees and they will be the worst vulnerable group in the country by 2050.

Scientists over the world have agreed that human-induced climate

disasters account for several percentage points of their GDP. Per capita loss in relation to GDP is at least 20 times higher in developing countries than in the industrial world. Agriculture sector is likely to be affected most due to extreme weather events like cyclone, flood or drought. So, the farmers are hit hardest. For floodplain countries like Bangladesh, structural measures for management of disaster risk and its consequences often were found less effective. So non-structural measures like micro-insurance or crop insurance are being suggested as a risk management strategy. The rationale is that poverty and vulnerability to climate change feed each other, and this nexus warrants that climate change policies work in concert with poverty reduction policies. However, traditional micro-credits and savings are inadequate when poor farmers with no safety or security nets are exposed to risks beyond their means to cope with. Therefore, micro or crop insurance (CI), customized to specific needs of the poor, may be an effective instrument for the purpose. As it is known, insurance is a financial instrument of buying potential risks. But the size of insurance market can be viewed not only as an indicator of development, but also as an indicator of social & cultural fabric of any society. The question of premium cost apart, there is the general expectation that the Government or NGOs will come forward to rescue in the aftermath of any disaster. The question of the hard-core poor is different. But the non-payment of bank loans or indemnifying them has become a culture in Bangladesh. What is being referred to is a culture of moral hazard. Against this trend, the Government spends huge money for ex-post disaster management, which again has political overtones. On the other hand, private sector to a large extent in Bangladesh continues to live with the idea that any kind of public welfare program is a government business. The concept of corporate social responsibility.

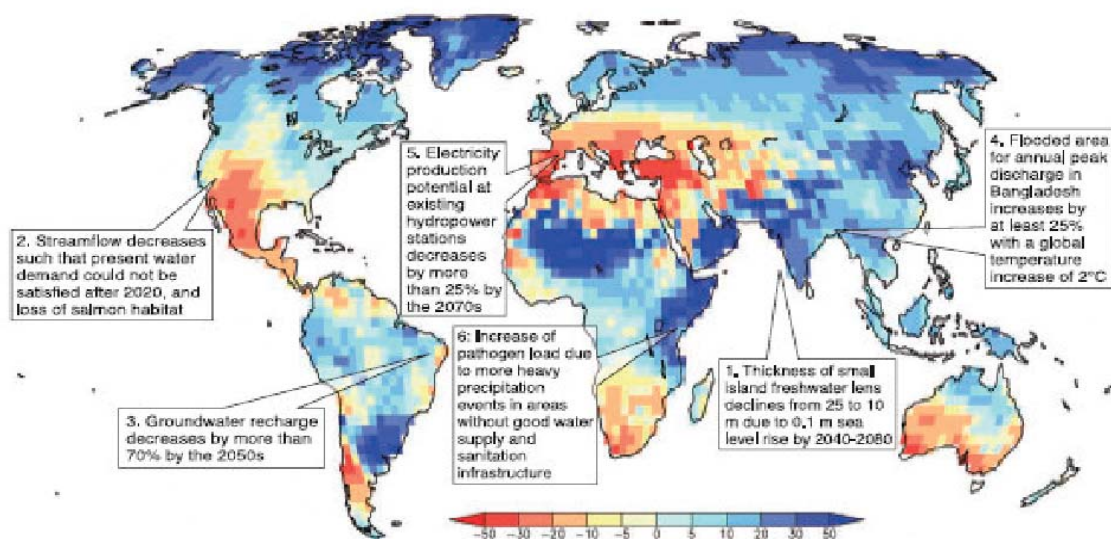


Figure 1: Climate change and probable impact on flooding in Bangladesh. (Source: IPCC 4th Assessment, 2007)

change is exacerbating this impact. Findings show that economic losses from disasters are rising. Another factor behind this increase in losses is viewed to be increasing concentration of people and capital in vulnerable areas. The poor and the marginalized of the developing countries are the worst victims to these disasters. On the other hand, they have the least capacity to adapt. For some low-income countries, losses due to climate

Crop Insurance Experience

Bangladesh introduced Crop Insurance through the state owned insurance company Sadharan Bima Corporation (SBC) in 1977 as a pilot project. A Crop and Cattle Insurance Department has been established at the head office of the SBC in Dhaka which has been entrusted with the responsibility and authority to execute the programme. Crop Insurance

policies could be taken by two groups of farmers - those belonging to agricultural cooperative societies under BRDB and individual farmers taking loans from commercial banks and BKB. The SBC official reported that the majority of policy holders were from cooperative societies.

Insurance premium was determined on the basis of information on area of crop, expected production, expected price, and rate of premium. The assessment of loss is made by a consensus of opinions of the representatives of the Insurer, the insured, loan giving agency and the agriculture department after an in situ view of the affected crop land. The difference between the actual and the expected yield forms the basis of the claim. The scheme started with 2 (two) selected Thanas of 2 (two) districts, and later expanded up to 56 Thanas in 1981. After a continuous operation of around 19 yrs. the scheme came to a temporary stop in 1996 registering an adverse loss experience of about 500% on average.

Causes of failure of the CI project in Bangladesh (1977 - 96): Critical analysis

The program was introduced hastily without adequate preparation like a clear policy and well defined structure and proper training of the SBC staffs and other relevant people. Including SBC officials, the other people involved in the processes were seriously lacking adequate understanding on CI process. - The CI project was not integrated with the mainstream agriculture development policy, rather a discrete effort by SBC simply as an insurance scheme. It could be integrated with the other agrifin systems like those of Krishi Bank and BRDB as a package program. Later it could be integrated with micro-credit programs as well. There was no appreciation and support from Central Bank regarding as well. Actually, instead of a simple insurance scheme, it should be introduced as a means of supporting farmers to recover from disaster, which required integrating

different agencies involved together. - Later the program was also expanded abruptly without evolving any workable models and fine-tuning of the programme packages and delivery mechanism. At the beginning two Thanas were selected as pilot project sites to experiment, and later its expansion should be based on the experience gathered at two sites with proper research and evaluation. However, the expansion was made as usual with the same structure adopted from the very beginning. - There was no grassroots level monitoring of the programme at all, which is a must for either microfinance or microinsurance. Rather, the SBC head office controlled the programme, which was totally irrational. - The program was made voluntary and based on individual approach. This leads to adverse selection, i.e. only the more risky lands were preferred for insurance. Uniform premium rate for all types of land further aggravated the problem. The approach was totally contrary to the principle of risk pooling, where the farmers should be selected from diverse agro-ecological zones so that not all the insured suffer from disaster at once. It became a culture in Bangladesh to exempt Agri-loan to farmers, especially after a disaster. Political parties take it as a cheap means of popularity and sometimes use it for their own vested interest like giving loan to own people, etc. However, if Crop Insurance was made mandatory for those who are taking Agri-loan, there should not be any scope for such irregularities. Loss of crop due to disaster could be compensated by indemnity gain and there could be a provision of automatically repaying the Agri-loan from it. In that case, the loss in indemnity payment by SBC could at least be compensated by loan repayment to Bangladesh Krishi Bank. Even though the farmers having

credit from Bangladesh Krishi Bank (BKB) and BRDB were allowed to participate in the program, but only a few of this type took policy. At least government could make it mandatory that those who are taking Agri-credit must take a CI policy as well. Peril covered for the programme was too many. At the initial stage of introducing crop insurance in Bangladesh, the peril covered should be limited to one or two. The sum insured as 80% of the average yield was too high. A common figure in individual based programmes in the region during 1980s was of around 50% (De Mel, 1980). Weak and unscientific ocular or eye estimation method of damage calculation made ample scope of moral hazards, inaccuracies and anomalies among different assessors.

Crop Insurance: Plan to Re-introduce by Government

In a bid to facilitate most vulnerable populace of the country the government has initiated a move to introduce crop insurance policy in the most calamity prone areas of Bangladesh. The proposal has been made under a project titled 'Multi-dimensional and integrated plan for creating job opportunity for the poor and vulnerable'. Nearly 1.3 million people in 12 districts under greater Rangpur Rajshahi, Jamalpur, Sherpur and Faridpur are expected to be benefited if the project gets nod from the authorities concerned. The project pro-forma found that people of these areas are underdeveloped due to lack of industrialisation and hostile weather condition including Monga (near famine situation), drought, flood and river erosion.

Cyclone Sidr in 2007 caused damage worth \$1.7 billion, mostly to the agriculture sector. Good news is that BB Governor Dr Atiur Rahman, who promotes developing the agriculture sector, has given special emphasis to the issue. Rahman has already disclosed that the BB would announce an agriculture credit policy in July this year to boost farm credit. In papers, agricultural credit is rising. According to BB data, a total of Tk 7,729 crore was disbursed during July-April period of fiscal 2008-09, an increase of nearly Tk 1,000 crore from that of the same period in previous fiscal year.

Finance Minister AMA Muhith also said that Bangladesh government will hopefully introduce crop insurance and expand credit programme for crop stocks for the welfare of farmers. In the upcoming budget, the government will also provide special allocation for agricultural research. Referring to irregularities in various agricultural-related departments, AMA Muhith said once upon a time Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation (BADCO) provided to farmers a number of services, which may not be possible in that spirit now. "But there is no doubt that we have to give special attention towards agriculture," the minister said, agreeing to most of the recommendations.

There is nothing to despair from the initial failings in the first attempt in crop insurance. This exercise has unfolded various useful and hard lessons on which to build the next programme successfully. Crop insurance cannot thrive in a vacuum. It is an organic process. It needs congenial atmosphere to grow and develop. People for whom it is meant must understand it; government must provide necessary resources to run and sustain it; business approaches must be there to manage it efficiently to contain losses at sustainable level. The ongoing poverty reduction strategies must encompass some basic guidelines and funding for initiating any next programme on agricultural insurance. Our future success in modernising agriculture and stabilising farm income will greatly hinge on how well we succeed in handling our agricultural insurance needs.

Counting the Cost of Catastrophe

How will the climate change affect us? What damage will be caused by future storms? What will be the impact of rising levels of obesity? Experts at Munich Re, one of the world's largest reinsurers, recently spend their days calculating what the future will hold.

As is so often the case, Munich is once again better positioned than Hamburg - should one be concerned about catastrophes. Neither city, of course, is particularly at risk. There are no volcanoes in either city, neither metropolis lies in an earthquake zone and the danger of lightning strikes is comparable - roughly four strikes per year per square kilometer. For insurance analysts, the two cities are largely unproblematic.

Yet Munich is a tiny bit less problematic. Professor Peter Hoppe, a climate researcher and a geological risk specialist, says that Munich has the advantage when it comes to possible dangers stemming from global warming. "It's further from the sea," he says of the Bavarian capital. "That means, fewer intense winter storms and less flooding."

Hoppe works for Munich Re, one of the largest reinsurance companies in the world. Munich Re insures insurance companies - a fact that may sound paradoxical but makes perfect sense. Life insurance companies, automobile insurers and home insurers are likewise concerned that something bad might happen. A storm could rip thousands of roofs off of houses. Cellars could be flooded. Cars might be pulverized by hail storms. It's the kind of damage they must pay for, and if they are hit by a gigantic wave of claims, they'll need a reinsurance company to back them up - like Munich Re.

The question remains, though, how high the premiums paid by the direct insurance companies should be and how great the damage must be before it becomes Munich Re's problem. That depends on Hoppe, and his estimation of the size of the risk posed by climate change.

Hoppe's division collects data from around the world, examines studies and writes its own. Munich Re has catalogued more than 26,000 "natural incidents" since 1970, from flooding in Bangladesh to hail showers in the foothills of the Alps. The company has little interest in dramatizing the dangers of climate change, nor would it be profitable to underestimate the phenomenon. Hoppe's employer simply wants to know what it will cost, both today and in the future.

Hoppe, whose office is located in the trendy central-Munich district of Schwabing, is a friendly 50-something who tends to dress a bit more casually than his colleagues. His shirt doesn't quite match up with what one might expect to see in the hallways of an insurance giant. He started his career as a physicist, after all.

The hallways leading to his office are plastered with maps of potential dangers. Our world is full of volcanoes, earthquake zones and areas endangered by hurricanes. River valleys and coastal areas subject to flooding are highlighted as are drought-prone regions. The map of natural catastrophes is published anew each year, and each year the forecasts look a little bit grimmer. By the time one reaches Hoppe's office, one has the feeling of being a bit under-insured.

It's not an effect that Hoppe is trying to produce. He analyzes risk and doesn't sell insurance policies, but the maps do provide an excellent foundation for a discussion with Hoppe.

Storms, Droughts, Weather

"Look here," Hoppe says as he prints out a graphic. "Here you see the frequency of earthquakes in the last hundred years." A thin line ticks up and down as it runs across the page, but in general the tremor rate remains constant. It's the same story with volcano eruptions; the frequency has changed little in the last century. "These are events upon which humanity has no influence," Hoppe explains. The risk that a power plant will be damaged or destroyed by an earthquake can be calculated. In 50 years, statistically speaking, the danger will be exactly the same.

Hoppe now grabs a different graphic: changes in weather, storms and droughts. "Here, it is possible that humans play a role," he says. In recent decades, the curve shoots upwards as climate change begins to take hold. It is impossible to ignore, and it is Hoppe's job to figure out what it will cost. He, of course, is most interested in the damage that might have to be covered by insurance policies. In Germany, for example, researchers expect that, by 2040, the country will see more intense precipitation, with more rain than snow in the winter. An increase in flooding will be the likely result as drainage systems are not designed for the onslaught. Building insurance will likely become more expensive too, with more thunder storms producing more lightning strikes and, in the Alps, more boulders rolling down mountain slopes as the permafrost melts. Hoppe is not the man to go to for good news.

Indeed, three of his employees are charged with scanning input from around the world each day looking for bad news. Earthquakes are reported by a seismology center in Switzerland, tsunamis come from a facility in Hawaii, Germany's National Meteorological Service keeps track of thunderstorms in Germany. Munich Re has access to a total of 200 catastrophe trackers.

On this day, the dose of daily doom comes in the form of an earthquake on the Indonesian island of Sumatra. Hoppe's colleagues feed the data into a computer before sending a mail to the Munich Re office in Beijing. The branch there already has more information: the depth of the epicenter, the first damage estimates and the fact that no deaths have been reported.

Still, even if the damage is light, Höppe and his colleagues include the temblor in the danger atlas. Even if it has little to do with Munich Re's bottom line, every additional event makes the statistics that much more reliable.

Not long ago, Höppe says, Munich Re was approached by an insurance company specializing in providing coverage to the gigantic new car lots where auto manufacturers park their wares prior to delivery. The value of such a parking lot, full of shiny new sedans and SUVs, is huge - a dream for an insurance provider. Yet the dangers are large, too. A dent in a single car wouldn't be much of a problem, but a large fire damaging several would be. The insurer was interested in sharing this risk with Munich Re.

Source: <http://freeinternetpress.com> (Posted By: *Intellpuke*)

To be continued.....

Milad Mahfil for Anwar Husein



A Milad Mahfil for Anwar Husein, Deputy Senior Vice President, HR & Admin, was held at the head office of Green Delta on Sunday 24 May, 2009. He died of heart failure in the evening at his residence on Saturday, the 16th May, 2009 (InnalillahiRajeun). He was 61.

Anwar joined GDIC in 2003 as the Administrative Officer. He became Deputy Senior Vice President in 2007 and worked in that capacity till his death.

Gazi Shafiqur Rahman, Internal Auditor and Jalal Ahmed, Senior Vice President, HR & Admin, delivered condolence speeches at the Milad Mahfil. All Staff of Head Office and top ranking officials of the company were present.



GDIC in SME Fair 2009

A four-day 'Small and Medium Enterprise Fair 2009' held at the city's Bangladesh China Friendship Conference Centre with a view to introducing SME products to local and foreign buyers from 24-27 May this year. Commerce Minister Lt. Col (retd) Muhammad Faruk Khan inaugurated the fourth SME fair as chief guest. President Zillur Rahman was the chief guest at the closing ceremony and handed over the SME awards in seven categories.

The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI) organised the fair. There were 94 stalls, 12 pavilions and a media partner center in the fair.



Green Delta Insurance Co. Ltd. was one of the participants. Thousands of visitors crowded Bangladesh China Friendship Conference to know about SME products by local and foreign companies.

GDFSLS in Share-Bazaar Mela



Green Delta Financial Services Ltd.(GDFSLS), the brokerage firm owned by the GDIC, took part in a three-day "Share-Bazaar Mela-2009" held at Dhaka Sheraton Hotel from 19th March. The fair on capital market was organised to provide people with first-hand knowledge on capital market fundamentals, financial analysis, brokers' advice and share price information. GDFSLS took part in the fair to apprise people of its unique services for the capital market investors.

Ferhat Sharmin Khan, DSVP of GDFSLS, addressed people who thronged the fair. She highlighted the strength of GDFSLS, its involvement with the capital market through the Dhaka and Chittagong Bourses. Many Clients and other capital market investors visited the GDFSLS stall. GDFSLS staff answered their questions on the capital market and the quality of GDFSLS services.

Branch Addresses of Green Delta Insurance Company Limited

Principal Branch, Dhaka

Hadi Mansion (8th Floor)
2, Dilkusha C/A Dhaka-1000
Tel: 955-0697, 956-0005
01713-036522

Gulshan Branch, Dhaka

Sheba House, Northern Side
House No. 34, Road No. 46
Gulshan-2, Dhaka-1212
Tel: 885-4257, 01714-094154

Imamgonj Branch, Dhaka

77/3 Moulvi Bazar (2nd Floor),
Lalbagh Dhaka, Tel: 731-1681
01711-679-041

Elephant Road Branch, Dhaka

299 Elephant Road
Pearsons Tower Dhaka.
Tel: 862-7237, 01714-071-301
01711-679-039

Nawabpur Branch, Dhaka

Nawabpur Machinery Market (2nd
Floor), 90-90/A Nawabpur, Dhaka,
Tel: 712-6095, 01711-541-670

Kawran Bazar Branch, Dhaka

39 Kawran Bazar C/A Dhaka
Tel: 912-4450, 01911-344-706

Mohakhali Branch, Dhaka

Red Crescent Concord Tower (2nd
Floor), 17 Mohakhali C/A Dhaka,
Tel: 881-3634
01711-819-481

Narayangonj Branch

S.T.S. Tower (2nd Floor)
55/21 S.M Maleh Road
Tanbazar, Narayangonj
Tel: 763-3945, 01714-088-487

Dhaka EPZ Branch, Savar

Hasan Apartment, Ganak Bari Savar,
Dhaka, Tel: 770-1198
01714-037-860

Uttara Branch

House No. 2-A, Road No. 2-B
Sonargaon Janapath
Sector-11, Uttara, Dhaka-1230
Tel: 893-3826 (Phone & Fax)
01715-424-434

Narsingdi Branch

Kamal Building. Suta patty Narsingdi,
Tel: (0628) 62014
01711-676-000

Principal Branch, Chittagong

Faruk Chamber, 1403 Sk. Mujib
Road, Pathantooly, Chittagong,
Tel: (031) 716-233, 723-491
01711-819-474

Khatungonj Branch

Golsen Park (3rd Floor), 3/A, Ramjay
Mohajan Lane, Khatungonj,
Chittagong
Tel: (031) 615-601
Fax: (031) 622-360, 01819-317-664

Sylhet Branch

Madhuban Super Market
Bandar Bazar Sylhet
Tel: (0821) 714-255, 4011411,
01711-356-447

Moulvi Bazar Branch, Sylhet

Lake View Building, 36, Srimongal
Road, Moulvi Bazar Sylhet
Tel: 01716-441-222

Barisal Branch

58 Munnu Super Market
Katpatty Road, Barisal
Tel: (0431) 63367, 01714-094-320

Pirojpur Branch

Post Office Road, Pirojpur
Tel: (0631) 62837, 01711-819-482

Faridpur Branch

91 Thana Road, Faridpur
Tel: (0631) 64313, 01714-039-124

Jessore Branch

17 Netaji Subash Chandra Road
Gari Khana Jessore
Tel: (0421) 68737, 01711-819-470

Noapara Branch

Rahman Medical Building
Noapara Bazar, Jessore
Tel: 01714-094-152

Khulna Branch

I.P.C Roy Road, Khulna
Tel (041) 720063, 01711-814-066

Kustia Branch

Lovely Tower (7th Floor)
Room No.-7F-4, 55/1, Serajuddowla
Road, Kustia, Tel: 01716-495607

Madaripur Branch

Amin Super Market, Puran Bazar,
Madaripur, Tel: 01714-094-165

Bogra Branch

Hafiz Bhaban, Kabir Market
Boro Gola Road, Bogra
Tel: (051) 66677, 01714-094-151

Dinajpur Branch

Ganestola, Dinajpur
Tel: (0531) 63373, 01714-090-481

Pabna Branch

Salgaria Thana Road, Pabna
Tel: (0731) 64709, 01711-819-472

Rajshahi Branch

Holding No. 381 (2nd Floor)
Shaheb Bazar, Monichattar
Sonadighir Mor, Ghoramara
Boalia, Rajshahi, Tel: (0721) 776176
01714-022-151

Rangpur Branch

Station Road, Rangpur
Tel: (0521) 65997, 01714-094-150

Bhairab Branch

Cinema Hall Road, Bhairab,
Kishorgonj, 01714-039-123

Mymensingh Branch

12, Shaheb Ali Road, Mymensingh
Tel: (091) 67308, 01711-623-964

Tangail Branch

Mobarak Complex (1st Floor)
Mymensingh Road, Old Bus Stand
Tangail-1900, Tel: (0921) 53436
01713-060-014

Chandpur Branch

Mir Shopping Complex
J.M. Sen Gupta Road
Chandpur, Tel: (0841) 65663
01714-103-698

Chaumuhani Branch

Huq Mansion (2nd Floor)
Feni Road Chaumuhani
Tel: (0321) 51538, 01711-819-480

Comilla Branch

Chatti Patti, Rajgonj, Comilla
Tel: (081) 65223, 01711-835-513

Habigonj Branch, Sylhet

Dewan Manjil, Post Office Road
Habigonj, Tel: 01711-861-135

The team members of GDIC Newsletter

Syed Forhad Abbas

Member

Mahbub Ara

Member

Nusrat Jahan

Editor

Suggestion!

We believe readers' comments about our newsletters will help GDIC to new stature.

We welcome your suggestions at the following address:

GREEN DELTA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Hadi Mansion, 2 Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000, Phone: 9560005, 9563691, Fax : 880-2 9562345

Email: gdic@bol-online.com, Web: www.green-delta.com