

CHAPTER 8

INDUSTRY

The contribution of Industry Sector to GDP is progressively increasing in Bangladesh. According to BBS, the contribution of the broad industry sector to GDP has been estimated at 32.42 percent in FY2016-17 which was 31.54 percent in FY2015-16. Among the fifteen sectors identified for computing national income the broad industry sector includes four sectors such as mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity gas and water supply and construction. Among these sectors the contribution of the manufacturing sector is the highest. According to the GDP of FY2016-17 the contribution of the manufacturing sector in real GDP is 21.74 percent which was 21.01 percent in FY2015-16. In fact the Government is persistently taking comprehensive measures for developing and flourishing of all industrial sectors of the country such as manufacturing industry and fuel industry for energy security, agriculture and forestry, industry, mineral extraction and processing industry, tourism and service industry, construction industry and ICT based industry. In order to accelerate the pace of industrialisation of the country the government announced the 'National Industrial Policy-2016'. The important and underlying objectives of the Industrial Policy 2016 include sustainable and inclusive industrial growth through generation of productive employment to create new entrepreneurs, mainstreaming women in the industrialisation process and international market linkage. The Government is continuing its efforts to achieve this goal by providing loans and other ancillary supports through banks and other financial institutions. As a result the volume of both distribution and recovery of industrial loan are on the increase. The EPZs are playing special role in the process of promoting rapid industrialisation and attracting foreign direct investment.

According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) estimates, the contribution of the broad industry sector to GDP stood at 31.54 percent in FY2015-16 which increased to 32.42 percent in FY2016-17. Among the fifteen sectors of GDP, the broad industry sector includes four sectors namely construction mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity gas and water supply and

construction. The contribution of the manufacturing sector is the highest in GDP. In FY2015-16 the contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP was 21.01 percent which increased to 21.74 percent in FY2016-17. The volume and growth performance of the manufacturing sector from FY2008-09 to FY2016-17 is shown in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Volume and Growth Rate of Manufacturing Sector

(At constant prices of 2005-06)

(In Crore Tk.)

Type of Industry	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Small and Cottage	18525.3 (7.30)	20039.5 (8.17)	21176.0 (5.67)	22569.1 (6.58)	24557.9 (8.81)	26113.1 (6.33)	28342.6 (8.54)	30909.4 (9.06)	33945.8 (9.82)
Medium-Large	74933.6 (6.54)	79631.4 (6.27)	88475.3 (11.11)	97998.3 (10.76)	108436.2 (10.65)	118540.3 (9.32)	131225.4 (10.70)	147313.5 (12.26)	163819.5 (11.20)
Total	93458.9 (6.69)	99670.9 (6.65)	109651.4 (10.01)	120567.4 (9.96)	132994.1 (10.31)	144653.4 (8.77)	159568.0 (10.31)	178222.8 (11.69)	197765.3 (10.97)

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Note: Figures in parentheses indicate rate of growth.

Industrial Policy

Industrialisation is a prerequisite for sustainable economic development and achievement of social progress in a developing country like Bangladesh. Therefore the Government pledges to take initiatives to accelerate the environment-friendly sustainable industrial growth in the country. In order to accelerate the pace of industrialisation National Industrial Policy 2016 was formulated by Ministry of Industries. The important and underlying objectives of the Industrial Policy 2016 include sustainable and inclusive industrial growth through generation of productive employment to create new entrepreneurs, mainstreaming women in the industrialisation process and international market linkage creation. To this end, special emphasis is being laid on Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) development.

The key determinants of National Industrial Policy 2016 are infrastructural transformation, diversification of the economic base, accelerated economic growth, employment generation, increasing income

level and development of livelihood of the people. The important and underlying objective of the policy is to contribute to Bangladesh's transition to mid income country by 2021. Proper strategies have been set out in the industrial policy to implement this objective. Combined efforts are being taken to implement the policy. A time bound Action Plan has been framed in consultation with concerned ministries and other stakeholders to achieve the desired industrial growth.

Box 8.1: Special Feature of National Industrial Policy 2016

'The Seventh Five Year Plan (SFYP): 2016-2021' and 'Outline Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (2010-2021): Making Vision 2021 A Reality' pledge as basic document for the National Industrial Policy 2016 to build a potential industrial sector with the aim of reducing unemployment hunger and poverty. Indications of these documents have been followed to undertake short, medium and long term programmes to accelerate sustainable and inclusive economic growth of the country.

Quantum Index of Production of Manufacturing Industries

The Quantum Index of Industrial Production (QIIP) is an important tool for measuring the production performance of manufacturing industries. Data released by BBS shows that

QIIP (2005-06=100) representing medium to large-scale industries rose to 287.08 up to April FY2016-17 from 127.47 in FY2008-09. In FY2015-16 the QIIP average index stood at 269.85. Table 8.2 shows the index during FY2008-09 to FY2016-17.

Table 8.2: Quantum Index of Production for Medium to Large Scale Manufacturing Industries (Base:2005-06)

Fiscal Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
Medium to Large Scale Industries	127.47	135.01	157.89	174.92	195.19	213.22	239.11	269.85	287.08

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, * Up to April 2017

A. Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (CMSMEs) are considered as a potential sector for resolving unemployment problem. This sector has been playing a significant role for achieving economic growth and earning foreign currency by encouraging and expanding the business activities. With a view to enhancing the living standard of the mass people, to ensure women empowerment along with reducing gender discrimination for the development of this sector. Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs) have come forward for financing and development of SMEs sector under close monitoring and supervision of Bangladesh Bank. All banks and NBFIs had disbursed a total amount of Tk.1,41,935.39 crore in 2016 which was 22.49 percent higher than that of the year 2015. In 2016, an amount of Tk.5,345.66 crore has been disbursed as

SME loans against 41,675 women entrepreneurs.

Disbursement of SME Credit

A self-determined year wise lending target in SMEs sector was first introduced in 2010 for banks and NBFIs. The success in SME loan disbursement is now considered as benchmark for approval of opening new branches and a criterion for determining CAMELS ratings of banks. In 2016, all banks and NBFIs altogether had disbursed Tk.1,41,935.39 crore against 634,574 SMEs which was 25.05 percent higher than the self-determined target of Tk.1,13,503.43 crore set for the year. During the first quarter of 2017, an amount of Tk.40,620.54 crore has been disbursed by all banks and NBFIs as SME loans which is 30 percent of annual target of Tk.1,33,853.59 crore. Table-8.3 reveals the disbursement of SME credit and its sub-categories: Trading, Manufacturing and Services.

Table 8.3: SME Financing by Banks and NBFIs

Year	Target	Subsectors			Total	Women Entrepreneur	Achievement against target (As %)
		Trading	Manufacturing	Service			
2010	38858.12	35040.53	15147.72	3355.68	53543.93	1804.98	138
2011	56940.13	34382.64	15805.95	3530.85	53719.44	2048.45	94
2012	59012.78	44225.19	21897.33	3630.90	69753.42	2244.01	118
2013	74186.87	56703.72	24016.64	4602.89	85323.25	3346.55	115
2014	89030.94	62767.18	30246.20	7896.77	100910.15	3938.75	113
2015	104586.49	73551.78	30462.02	11856.68	115870.48	4226.99	111
2016	113503.00	90547.57	35168.63	16219.19	141935.39	5345.66	125
2017*	133853.59	26580.45	9626.84	4413.25	40620.54	1116.57	30

Source: Bangladesh Bank *=Up to March 2017

Refinancing Scheme

In addition to regular financing by banks and NBFIs to SMEs, Bangladesh Banks' refinance schemes for medium to long term finances to enterprises through banks and NBFIs against their disbursed SME credit are going on. Presently, Bangladesh Bank with the help of government and different development partners is operating five refinance schemes

in the SME sectors; those are refinance scheme for Agro Product-Processing Industries in Rural Areas, Bangladesh Bank Fund, Bangladesh Bank Women Entrepreneurs Fund, New Entrepreneurs Fund and Islamic Shariah Based Fund. The overall status of these funds as on 30 June, 2017 has been presented in Table 8.4:

Table 8.4: Overall Status of Refinance Schemes in SME Sectors
(Up to June 2017)

	Name of Fund	Amount Refinance (Tk. in Crore)				No. of Beneficiary (sector wise)			
		Working Capital	Mid Term Loan	Long Term Loan	Total Loan	Industry	Trade	Service	Total
1	Refinance Fund for Agro-based Industries in Rural Areas	380.42	176.35	566.47	1123.24	2584	-	-	2584
2	Bangladesh Bank Fund	385.11	598.24	242.95	1226.30	5024	5926	1767	12717
3	Bangladesh Bank Women Ent. Fund	339.29	968.93	403.05	1711.27	5258	8836	2424	16518
4	Bangladesh Bank Extension-Women Ent. Fund	55.70	111.09	57.32	224.11	493	1060	197	1750
5	IDA Fund (EGBMP)	80.34	132.47	99.80	312.61	1368	1306	486	3160
6	SMESDP (ADB-1)	144.48	132.27	58.19	334.94	800	2096	368	3264
7	SMEDP (ADB-2)	0.00	568.39	178.56	746.95	3765	7435	2445	13645
8	JICA FSPDSME	38.52	113.44	420.30	572.26	513	11	174	698
9	New Ent. Fund	0.30	16.26	1.58	18.14	177	-	163	340
10	Islamic Shariah Fund	264.87	23.35	70.91	359.13	100	438	15	553
	Total	1689.03	2840.79	2099.13	6628.95	20082	27108	8039	55229

Source: Bangladesh Bank

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Detail information on BB's refinance schemes to Banks and Financial Institutions for promoting SMEs is presented in Table 8.4.1 to Table 8.4.7.

8.4.1 Summary Information of Refinancing to SMEs under Bangladesh Bank Fund (June 2017)

Sl. No.	Name of Fund	Amount Refinance (Tk. in Crore)				No. of Beneficiary (sector wise)			
		Working Capital	Mid Term Loan	Long Term Loan	Total Loan	Industry	Trade	Service	Total Loan
A. BB Fund-General									
1	Bank (20)	348.61	291.44	70.48	710.53	3112	3956	818	7886
2	Non-Bank(23)	36.40	306.80	172.47	515.77	1912	1970	949	4831
	Sub-Total	385.01	598.24	242.95	1226.30	5024	5926	1767	12717
B. BB-Women									
1	Bank (33)	291.44	442.78	211.56	945.79	3221	6273	1674	11168
2	Non-Bank(22)	47.85	526.14	191.49	765.48	2037	2563	750	5350
	Sub-Total	339.29	968.93	403.05	1711.27	5258	8836	2424	16518
C. BB Extension-2014									
1	Bank (27)	50.71	37.21	23.49	111.40	242	719	109	1070
2	Non-Bank(15)	4.99	73.88	33.84	112.71	251	341	88	680
		55.70	111.09	57.32	224.11	493	1060	197	1750
	Total	780.00	1678.26	703.32	3161.68	10775	15822	4388	30985

Source: Bangladesh Bank

8.4.2 Summary Information on SME Refinancing from IDA (EGBMP) Fund

Sl. No.	Banks/FIS	Amount Refinance (Tk. in Crore)				No. of Beneficiary (sector wise)			
		Working Capital	Mid Term Loan	Long Term Loan	Total Loan	Industry	Trade	Service	Total Loan
1	Bank (17)	73.07	75.73	28.51	177.31	973	1167	79	2219
2	Non-Bank(15)	7.26	56.74	71.30	135.30	395	139	407	941
	Total	80.34	132.47	99.80	312.61	1368	1306	486	3160

Source: Bangladesh Bank

8.4.3 Summary Information on CMSME Refinancing from SMESDP Fund (ADB Fund-1)

Sl. No.	Banks/FIS	Amount Refinance (Tk. in Crore)				No. of Beneficiary (sector wise)			
		Working Capital	Mid Term Loan	Long Term Loan	Total Loan	Industry	Trade	Service	Total Loan
1	Bank (9)	144.32	90.95	34.17	269.44	657	1893	155	2705
2	Non-Bank(7)	0.16	41.32	24.02	65.50	143	203	213	559
	Total	144.48	132.27	58.19	334.94	800	2096	368	3264

Source: Bangladesh Bank

8.4.4 Summary Information on SME Refinancing from SMEDP Fund (ADB Fund-2)

Sl. No.	Banks/FIS	Amount Refinance (Tk. in Crore)				No. of Beneficiary (sector wise)			
		Working Capital	Mid Term Loan	Long Term Loan	Total Loan	Industry	Trade	Service	Total Loan
1	Bank (19)	-	300.88	86.83	387.70	2246	5319	1230	8795
2	Non-Bank(13)	-	267.51	91.73	359.25	1519	2116	1215	4850
	Total	-	568.39	178.56	746.95	3765	7435	2445	13645

Source: Bangladesh Bank

8.4.5 Summary Information on SME refinancing from JICA Fund

Sl. No.	Name of Fund	Amount Refinance (Tk. in Crore)				No. of Beneficiary (sector wise)			
		Working Capital	Mid Term Loan	Long Term Loan	Total Loan	Industry	Trade	Service	Total Loan
1	Bank (25)+ Non-Bank(21)	38.52	113.44	420.30	572.26	513	11	174	698

Source: Bangladesh Bank

8.4.6 Summary Information on SME Refinancing from New Entrepreneurs Fund

Sl. No.	Banks/FIS	Amount Refinance (Tk. in Crore)				No. of Beneficiary (sector wise)			
		Working Capital	Mid Term Loan	Long Term Loan	Total Loan	Industry	Trade	Service	Total Loan
1	Banks (6)	0.10	0.69	1.13	1.92	41	-	86	127
2	FIs (3)	0.20	15.57	0.45	16.22	136	-	77	213
	Total	0.30	16.26	1.58	18.14	177	-	163	340

Source: Bangladesh Bank

8.4.7 Summary Information on SME Refinancing from Islamic Shariah based Refinance Fund

Sl. No.	Banks/FIS	Amount Refinance (Tk. in Crore)				No. of Beneficiary (sector wise)			
		Working Capital	Mid Term Loan	Long Term Loan	Total Loan	Industry	Trade	Service	Total Loan
1	Banks	243.53	3.95	0.28	247.76	64	411	12	487
2	FIs	21.34	19.40	70.63	111.37	36	27	3	66
	Total	264.87	23.35	70.91	359.13	100	438	15	553

Source: Bangladesh Bank

The following measures/steps have been taken for the development of SMEs:

- The limit of the refinance amount for cottage and micro industries have been re-fixed at Tk.10,000 to Tk.5 lakh and Tk.20,000 to Tk.10 lakh respectively;
- The lower limit of SME credit under the refinance facilities has been reduced to Tk.50,000;
- Cluster based financing to SMEs has been accelerated. Banks and NBFIs are advised to formulate a cluster development policy for strengthening existing clusters and developing new clusters;
- Banks and NBFIs are advised to consider reasonable grace period on SME sector while formulating their SME credit policies;
- In addition to SME and Special Programmes Department, an SME monitoring cell has been established in every branch of Bangladesh Bank. 3 Stage SME monitoring cell is working in each Bank and FI as well;

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- For the inclusion of publication and marketing of knowledge based books and creative writings as an eligible sector for financing, the relevant policies of the small enterprise sector re-finance scheme 'Bangladesh Bank Fund' were amended;
- For the inclusion of visually impaired persons and other disabled entrepreneurs as eligible for financing, the relevant policies of the small enterprise sector re-finance scheme 'Bangladesh Bank Fund' were amended;
- Expanding finance to women entrepreneurs in Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium sector by extending credit facility amounting to Tk.25 lakh (maximum) against personal guarantee and new entrepreneurs in cottage, micro and small sector by relaxing collateral free financing up to Tk.10 lakh for new entrepreneurs;
- Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (CMSME) have been redefined in line with the National Industrial Policy-2016 and turnover for trading concern has been added as an additional criteria for sector determination;
- Maximum credit limits for different CMSMEs have been determined and Trading Industry has been removed from medium category for availing SME financing;
- A programme has been undertaken named 'Skill for Employment Investment Programme' by the Government with the financial support of ADB. At the first phase of this programme 2,30,000 persons will be provided market based training in

next three years. Among them Bangladesh Bank will arrange job oriented training for 10,200 people. As of June 2017, 5,164 trainees have enrolled in different courses, 3,503 trainee received certificate after successful completion of training and 2,114 trained personnel have already been employed in different sectors.

- Banks and NBFIs have been instructed to provide credit to new women entrepreneurs under cottage, micro and small sectors. Each branch of all banks and NBFIs are advised to find out at least three prospective women entrepreneurs who have not taken any formal loans yet. Banks and NBFIs will provide required trainings to the selected women entrepreneurs and at least one women entrepreneur should be brought under the financial services of the bank each year.

Industrial Credit

Rapid industrialisation is required to achieve a desired level of economic growth of an agro-based developing country like Bangladesh. In this context, the role of industrial sector is very crucial. To promote SMEs along with the large-scale industries, the Government of Bangladesh has been providing industrial loans and other additional supports through banks and financial institutions in the last couple of years. As a result, the volume of industrial loan disbursement and recovery has been increasing gradually. Year-wise disbursement and recovery of industrial loans from FY2005-06 to FY2016-17 is presented in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5: Disbursement and Recovery of Industrial Loan (From FY2005-06 to FY2016-17)

(Tk in crore)

Fiscal Year	Disbursement			Recovery		
	Working Capital	Term Loan	Total	Working Capital	Term Loan	Total
2005-06	28448.53	9650.02	38098.55	22975.95	6759.52	29735.47
2006-07	31651.32	12394.78	44046.10	23790.54	9068.45	32858.99
2007-08	39963.49	20150.82	60114.31	28849.60	13624.20	42473.80
2008-09	45028.28	19972.69	65000.97	36597.89	16302.48	52900.37
2009-10	59171.95	25875.66	85047.61	45231.75	18982.70	64214.45
2010-11	71300.35	32163.20	103463.55	56694.99	25015.89	81710.88
2011-12	76674.98	35278.10	111953.08	64400.27	30236.74	94637.01
2012-13	103165.56	42528.31	145693.87	85496.14	36549.41	122045.55
2013-14	126102.59	42311.32	168413.91	113291.25	41806.69	155097.94
2014-15	155476.72	59783.70	215260.42	117959.78	47540.81	165500.59
2015-16	199349.21	65538.69	264887.90	149762.72	48225.29	197988.01
2016-17*	173919.92	48403.23	222323.15	140458.42	40649.36	181107.78

Source: Bangladesh Bank * March 2017.

Table 8.5 shows that the disbursement and recovery of loan to industrial sector increased gradually over time. In FY2016-17, the amount of credit disbursement and recovery for the first nine months (until March, 17) stood at Tk.2,22,323.15 crore and Tk.1,81,107.78 crore respectively. This may contribute significantly towards maintaining the growth of the industrial sector of the country and ensure a sustainable economic development as well.

B. State Owned Enterprises (SOEs)

Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC)

Small and cottage industries are basically spread to private sector. It is also an important sector for investment production and employment in non-agriculture sector. BSCIC is responsible for the expansion and development of small and cottage industries in the private sector. For these reasons BSCIC has been expanded security and incentives to the entrepreneurs. During FY2016-17, the

number of small and cottage industrial units established with direct and indirect assistance from BSCIC is 2,189 and 4,781 respectively. Total investment in these industrial units is Tk.1,334.70 crore. Among these investments Tk.829.09 crore was provided from commercial banks as loan and Tk.2.22 crore from BSCIC's own programme. Entrepreneurs' equity against loan was Tk.505.61 crore. Among these Tk.675.14 crore was invested from entrepreneurs own fund. As an outcome of the above investments, an employment opportunity for 52,979 persons was created.

Contribution of BSCIC Industrial Estates

Up to June 2017, 10,053 industrial plots had been allotted in favour of 5,822 industrial units in 74 Industrial Estates of BSCIC throughout the country. Among them 4,547 units are presently under the stage of production. Total investment in these 74 industrial estates up to June 2017 is Tk. 20,178.17 crore. These units had produced goods worth of Tk.55,262.26 crore in the

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FY2016-17, out of which product worth of Tk.25,528.46 crore had been exported. Most of the exported items were hosiery products. Export and employment in these industrial estates had increased in FY2016-17 compared to the previous fiscal year. Besides, Tk.3,584.85 crore had been paid to the Government as excise duty, income tax, customs and VAT.

Table 8.6: Investment and Employment Generation in Small and Cottage Industries Sector (June 2017)

1.	Industrial Estates	74
2.	Industrial plots	10,389
3.	plots allotted	10,053
4.	Industrial units allotted	5,822
5.	A) Total units under production	4,547
	B) export oriented units	946
6.	Total Investment	Tk.20,178.17 crore
7.	Employment	5,64,319 Persons
8.	Total production	Tk. 55,262.26 crore
9.	Export	Tk. 25,528.46 crore
10.	Revenue paid to the Government	Tk. 3,584.85 crore

Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC)

Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC) is the largest public sector corporation of the country. BCIC has now 12 large and medium size enterprises under its management including 6 urea fertiliser factories, 1 DAP fertiliser factory, 1 TSP fertiliser factory, 1 paper mill, 1 cement factory, 1 sheet glass factory and 1 insulator and sanitary ware factory. Fertiliser factories constitute about 80 percent of the total volume of production of BCIC.

During FY2016-17 BCIC produced 9,22,717.05 MT Urea, 1,07,190 MT TSP, 54,758 MT DAP, 6,775.25 MT Paper, 47,635 MT Cement, 13.35 l akhsq mSheet Glass,

615.80 MT Sanitary ware and 1,035.49 MT Insulator and Refractory.

In FY2016-17, the real production of the running factories of BCIC was Tk.1,772.62 core against the production target Tk.1,737.05 crore which is 102 percent of its target. At the same time, the amount of sales of these factories was Tk.2,123.22 crore, which is 120 percent of its target. During the period Tk.116.63 crore has been paid to national treasury as duty and tax.

Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation (BSFIC)

Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation (BSFIC) controls 15 sugar mills, 1 distillery, 1 engineering factory and 3 commercial institutions. The annual sugar production capacity of these sugar mills is 2.10 lakh MT. The deficit in sugar supply of the country is met by the production in six private refinery institutions as well as imported sugar. In FY2016-17, BSFIC has produced 59.98 thousand MT sugar against its target of 1.16 lakh MT. During FY2016-17 the distillery unit produced 47.33 lakh proof litre distillery goods against its target of 50.00 lakh proof litre. During the same period 1,183.44 MT of engineering goods have been produced against the target of 1,200.00 MT. Sugar production target and achievement from FY2009-10 to FY2016-17 are shown in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7: Target and Achievement of Sugar Production

FY	Target (MT)	Achievement (MT)	Target Achievement (%)
2009-10	101525	62203	61
2010-11	118925	100962	85
2011-12	135376	69226	51

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FY	Target (MT)	Achievement (MT)	Target Achievement (%)
2012-13	129075	107123	83
2013-14	138150	128268	93
2014-15	127055	77450	61
2015-16	80000	58220	73
2016-17	116000	59980	52

Source: BSFIC Ministry of Industries

Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corporation (BSEC)

Enterprises under Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corporation produce electric cables, transformers, tube light and super enameled copper wire etc. Presently BSEC has only 8 industrial enterprises in operation. Among which 49 percent shares of 3

enterprises, Atlas Bangladesh Ltd., National Tubes Ltd. and Eastern Cables Ltd. have been off-loaded to the general public and employees of concerned companies. BSEC has also a share in the road transport sector since it has been assembling Bus, Truck, Jeep, Motor Cycle etc. Enterprises of BSEC also produce MS/GI/API Pipe and Safety Razor Blade. Actual productions for the FY2016-17 were Tk.594.17 crore and actual sales were Tk.724.82 crore. Moreover BSEC's Enterprises earned net profit of Tk.76.99 crore and pay to national exchequer as VAT and taxes Tk.190.14 crore in FY2016-17.

Table 8.8: Net Profit/(Loss) of BSEC Enterprises

(Crore TK)

Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17*
Profit	86.51	91.40	105.59	98.88	84.54	95.41	96.59	101.39
Loss	4.61	13.68	10.62	9.30	12.96	9.19	19.60	0.00
Net Profit /(Loss)	81.90	77.72	94.97	89.57	71.57	86.22	76.99	101.39

Source: BSEC * Estimated budget

Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation (BFIDC)

Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation (BFIDC) was established in 1959. The activities of BFIDC are divided into two sectors namely industrial sector and agricultural (rubber) sector. BFIDC has 7 industrial units under its industrial sector. Besides, BFIDC has 17 rubber gardens and expanded plantation to 32,635 acre of land for commercial production of rubber. It is noted that 1,055 acre of new rubber plantation is being done on a self-financed project at *Rangunia*, Chittagong. Up to December 2016, BFIDC earned Tk.51.37 crore by selling rubber sheet and other

product in home during the FY2016-17. They also stock product cost Tk.53.07 crore.

C. Textile Industry

The textile industry is the largest labour intensive manufacturing sector of the country which employs about 5 million people. Textiles and Apparel sectors are the fastest growing sectors of Bangladesh economy as well. Private textiles and garment sectors are the largest foreign exchange earning sectors of Bangladesh. The contribution of this sector is shown below:

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- Textiles and Apparel together employ about 5 million people of which about 80 percent are female.
- More than 80 percent of the total export of the country comes from textiles and garments sector. In FY2016-17, Bangladesh earned US\$28.15 billion from Ready Made Garment (RMG) sector.
- Almost 100 percent of domestic yarn and fabrics requirements are met by Primary Textile Sector (PTS). About 85-90 percent of knit yarn and 35-40 percent of woven fabrics requirements for RMG export are met by PTS.

Bangladesh Textiles Mills Corporation (BTMC)

BTMC started functioning from 1 July 1972 with 74 mills. Later on, the Government established another 12 mills. The total number of sold, transferred, disposed-off and liquidated mills stands at 68. At the end of FY2016-17, 23 mills (running, closed/laid-off) are under BTMC. At present 6 mills are in operation under the service charge system, 2 mills are on rent and production activities have been suspended of 5 mills due to non-availability of service charge parties. From FY1972-73 to FY2016-17 BTMC produced about 8,260.52 lakh Kg yarn of which BTMC's own production are about 7,282.92 lakh Kg and 977.60 lakh Kg are produced under service charge system. BTMC produced about 8,149.98 lakh MT of fabrics. Table 8.9 shows a comparative picture of installed capacity and production of BTMC from FY2009-10 to FY2016-17.

Table 8.9: Year-wise Installed Capacity and Production of BTMC

FY	Spindles (Installed Capacity)		Yarn Production (Million kg)
	Number	Usage (%)	
2009-10	176512	11	1.14
2010-11	176512	43	2.40
2011-12	176512	20	0.93
2012-13	168968	18	1.67
2013-14	186264	20	1.98
2014-15	196608	20	2.04
2015-16	198792	23	2.24
2016-17	169472	29	2.05

Source: Bangladesh Textile Mills Corporation.

Handloom Sector

According to the latest information from Bangladesh Handloom Board (BHB), about 68.70 crore metre of cloth are produced in the handloom sector per annum which shares more than 40 percent of the total domestic production of cloth in the country. Approximately 15 lakh people are directly and another 12.50 million are indirectly engaged in this sector over the years. There are 5.06 lakh handlooms in the country. Out of the total looms about 3.13 lakh looms are operational and the rest 1.92 lakh looms are idle due to lack of working capital. The total annual value addition of the sector is about Tk.1,227 crore.

BHB has been performing various activities in order to promote and develop handloom sector and provide welfare and services for the people concerned. An amount of Tk.6,927.82 (cumulative credit) lakh has been disbursed till June, 2017 as working capital among the weavers under the 'Micro Credit Programme for the weavers' of Bangladesh Handloom Board. In FY2016-17, an amount

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of Tk.41 million loans has been distributed. The recovery rate is 103.41 percent. Presently, BHB is establishing training institutes and fabric processing center and

also implemented a number of development projects. Estimate of distribution of credit target of recovery, actual recovery and recovery rate are given Table 8.10.

Table 8.10: Distribution of Loan, Recovery and Recovery Percentage by Bangladesh Handloom Board

(In Million Taka)

FY	Distribution	Target of recovery	Recovery	Rate of Recovery (%)
Cumulative (up to June 2005)	388.1	275.4	137.50	49.93
2008-09	7.0	30.2	24.66	81.65
2009-10	15.9	20.4	20.83	54.93
2010-11	13.6	31.9	19.70	56.08
2011-12	21.4	10.5	19.70	58.22
2012-13	18.4	14.2	28.90	123.43
2013-14	26.6	18.7	23.90	128.00
2014-15	40.4	21.9	31.66	144.75
2015-16	34.2	23.0	34.30	149.13
2016-17	41.00	24.00	42.40	103.41

Source: Bangladesh Handloom Board Ministry of Textiles and Jute.

Sericulture and Silk Industry

Bangladesh Sericulture Board, Bangladesh Silk Foundation and Bangladesh Sericulture Research and Training Institute have been unified into single body named 'Bangladesh Sericulture Development Board' under the provision of Bangladesh Sericulture Development Board Act, 2013 with a view to achieving overall development of sericulture

and silk industries in Bangladesh. A wide range of activities, such as production of disease free layings, silk cocoon, silk yarn, silk fabrics and establishment of mulberry garden and model sericulture villages are carrying out under the projects. The Table 8.11 presents data on production of disease free layings, silk cocoon, silk yarn and microcredit disbursement from FY2005-06 to FY2016-17.

Table 8.11: Production of Disease Free Laying (DFLs) Cocoon Silk, Yarn Training and Microcredit Disbursement

FY	DFLs (No. in Lakh)	Cocoon (Lakh Kg.)	Silk Yarn (Thousand Kg.)	Training (Persons.)	Microcredit Disbursement (In Lakh)	
					Farmers	Wivers
2005-06	3.66	1.60	1.30	-	-	-
2006-07	3.73	1.63	1.05	-	-	-
2007-08	3.46	1.44	0.36	-	-	-
2008-09	4.03	1.56	0.75	1280	-	-
2009-10	5.50	1.47	1.29	2360	-	-
2010-11	4.67	1.76	2.16	1536	-	-
2011-12	4.43	1.80	2.67	857	-	-
2012-13	4.45	1.22	1.64	641	-	-
2013-14	4.17	0.98	0.66	522	Disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 205.40	Disburse: 272.58 Recovery: 241.58
2014-15	3.79	1.30	1.29	610	Disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 208.63	Disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 36.48
2015-16	3.80	1.46	1.15	1155	Disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 210.20	Disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 36.82
2016-17	4.338	1.302	0.7705	1235	Disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 212.20	Disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 37.09

Source: Bangladesh Sericulture Development Board

D. Jute Industry

Due to introduction of artificial and synthetic fiber and their easy availability the demand and price of jute products has declined. However, the demand and interest for jute and jute products in the international market are gradually increasing because of environment friendly nature of jute and jute products. In recent years diversified commodities produced by jute are also increasing along with the traditional jute products. In order to make the jute sector of Bangladesh competitive in the global market the Government declared jute goods as the ‘Thrust Sector’ in the ‘Industrial Policy Order 2010’ and for integrated development of this sector ‘Jute Policy 2013’ has been approved. The share of foreign exchange earnings from jute and jute products is 3 percent of the total export earnings.

The production of jute and jute goods mainly depends on internal and international demand and price. For this reason production of jute and jute goods, export and prices fluctuate widely. A statement showing jute and jute goods production, export and export earnings from FY2009-10 to FY2016-17 are shown in Table 8.12 and Table 8.13 respectively.

Table 8.12: Raw Jute Production Consumption and Export

FY	Production (In lakh bale)	Export (In lakh bale)	Export Value (In Million Taka)
2009-10	59.45	15.99	11308.40
2010-11	78.02	21.12	19067.60
2011-12	78.05	22.85	15406.60
2012-13	75.72	20.55	14364.60
2013-14	67.85	9.84	7060.40
2014-15	75.01	10.01	8167.40
2015-16	75.00	11.37	10544.00
2016-17	88.89	12.18	11875.30

Source: Department of Jute.

Table 8.13: Production, Local Consumption Export and Export Earning of Jute Goods

FY	Production (In lakh MT)	Export (In lakh MT)	Export earning (In million Taka.)
2009-10	6.95	5.77	39635.4
2010-11	6.88	4.79	45694.2
2011-12	7.14	6.69	51740.0
2012-13	9.77	8.68	61626.2
2013-14	9.83	8.08	52242.1
2014-15	8.65	8.18	56021.6
2015-16	9.63	7.42	50614.6
2016-17	9.83	8.04	64306.0

Source: Department of Jute.

Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation (BJMC)

The jute mills under BJMC generally produce hessian sacking and carpet backing cloth etc. Some of the jute mills produce high quality jute, twine/yarn, geo-jute, cotton bagging, nursery pot, file cover etc. BJMC at present has 26 different categories of mills (including 1 jute mill closed and 3 non jute mills). In FY2016-17 the actual production of these mills was 1.41 lakh MT which was 1.11 lakh MT in FY2015-16. BJMC plays a vital role in export of jute goods to many countries. In FY2016-17 all the jute mills under BJMC exported jute products of 0.89 lakh MT and received export earnings of Tk.735.25 crore. In FY2015-16 the export of jute products and export earnings were 0.85 lakh MT and Tk.653.51 crore respectively. Besides, during FY2016-17, BJMC sold 0.24 lakh MT of jute goods as local sales worth of Tk.336.21 crore which was 0.47 lakh MT and Tk.532.49 crore in FY2015-16.

Jute Diversification Promotion Centre (JDPC)

To support the private sector through extending financial and technical support to set up industries for the diversification of jute products and their extensive usage the government has established Jute Diversification Promotion Center (JDPC). JDPC has continued to organise workshops and seminars to increase awareness and skills, market expansion through market research, feasibility study, demonstration programmes and fair design workshop, buyer-seller interaction counseling etc. With the support of JDPC 25 medium scale industries, 100 small scale jute and 400 cottage industries were established.

E. Investment Status in the Export Processing Zones

To boost up industrialisation, export, FDI and local investment the Government established Export Processing Zones (EPZs) in the different parts of the country.

As on June 2017, 464 enterprises in operation and 127 industries are in their different stages of implementation in the 8 EPZs of Bangladesh. By this time, the total investment in EPZs stands at US\$4.34 billion. Products worth of about US\$59.37 billion exported from the EPZs of Bangladesh, which contributed about 18 to 20 percent of the country's total export in the last couple of years. EPZs of Bangladesh have created employment opportunities for 4,79,181 Bangladeshi nationals, among them 64 percent are female. The investment target in the last FY2016-17 was US\$300 million whereas US\$343.71 million was invested in the EPZs of Bangladesh. At the same time, employment opportunities for 26,638 Bangladeshi nationals have been created in the enterprises of EPZs whereas the target was 25,000. The export target was US\$6,200 million in the FY2016-17. Against this target goods worth of US\$6,549.33 million were exported from the enterprises of EPZs which is about 19 percent of the total export of the country.

Table 8.14: Zone wise Statistics of Industries Investment Export and Employment of EPZs (June 2016)

Name of EPZs	Industry		Industry in Operation (No.)	Investment (Million Dollar)	Export (Million Dollar)	Employment (No.)
	Establishment year	Area (Acre)				
Chittagong EPZ	1983	453	170	1556.83	26476.97	199757
Dhaka EPZ	1993	361	102	1292.12	22575.33	92340
Adamjee EPZ	2006	245	51	421.54	2895.21	53122
Comilla EPZ	2000	267	41	284.00	2019.00	27019
Karnaphuli EPZ	2006	209	46	484.36	3781.58	67629
Ishwardi EPZ	2001	309	17	116.60	551.31	9058
Mongla EPZ	1999	255	22	47.23	484.86	2104
Uttara EPZ	2001	212	15	138.58	582.58	28152
Total		2311	464	4,341.25	59,366.85	479181

Source: BEPZA.

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Up to February 2017, Product wise enterprises investment and employment in EPZs are shown in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15: Product wise Enterprises Investment and Employment in EPZs

SI	Product	Enterprise (Nos.)	Investment (Million Dollar)	Employment (Nos.)
1	Garments	114	1535.39	269940
2	Garment Accessories	89	547.22	25684
3	Textile	40	628.78	26487
4	Knitting and other Textile pdt.	35	322.36	34466
5	Footwear and Leather goods	33	252.41	36693
6	Terry towel	18	87.71	7976
7	Electronics and Electrical goods	18	150.60	4366
8	Plastic goods	14	61.44	5171
9	Metal Products	13	52.68	2837
10	Tent	10	80.93	11799
11	Service Oriented Industries	9	45.32	922
12	Agro Products	8	4.09	157
13	Caps	6	60.32	8426
14	Chemical and Fertiliser	6	22.00	551
15	Furniture	3	49.20	1702
16	Paper Products	3	2.20	146
17	Power Industry	2	100.30	129
18	Ropes	2	11.24	507
19	Sports goods	2	9.09	535
20	Fishing Reel and Golf Equipment	1	40.69	994
21	Toys	1	28.74	3129
22	Miscellaneous	32	123.11	20931
Grand Total :		459	4215.73	463548

Source: BEPZA.

Table 8.16 shows EPZ wise investment and exports during the period from FY2009-10 to FY2016-17.

Table 8.16: EPZ wise Investment and Export

(In Million Dollar)

Name of EPZ	Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Chittagong EPZ	Investment	57.52	85.84	101.74	133.84	109.46	152.02	110.71	90.57
	Export	1333.53	1666.88	1883.81	2095.12	2261.61	2383.76	2419.71	2254.16
Dhaka EPZ	Investment	64.38	72.38	77.17	68.45	125.79	84.02	80.63	70.12
	Export	1216.49	1521.78	1614.45	1780.73	1937.52	1997.50	2,183.90	2091.30
Mongla EPZ	Investment	0.01	0.77	0.08	3.52	5.10	8.27	18.98	6.15
	Export	7.29	27.93	54.24	74.10	77.28	84.26	74.65	45.79
Comilla EPZ	Investment	20.44	36.26	20.07	21.06	23.39	23.41	30.18	29.32
	Export	95.34	145.46	148.36	176.93	209.41	274.63	308.33	337.39
Uttara EPZ	Investment	1.69	11.98	5.97	20.62	17.27	19.89	33.53	24.56
	Export	1.90	6.77	16.03	20.38	33.22	87.99	188.80	227.07
Ishwardi EPZ	Investment	12.21	21.40	17.85	5.12	3.15	5.42	15.11	20.07
	Export	7.54	25.96	41.53	55.71	93.16	108.26	114.74	96.55
Adamjee EPZ	Investment	26.17	37.05	34.55	29.99	73.75	48.51	54.70	50.36
	Export	103.65	164.68	207.32	274.10	386.23	467.40	562.91	644.00
Karnaphuli EPZ	Investment	39.58	47.56	81.83	45.93	44.67	64.81	60.51	51.32
	Export	56.81	138.16	245.05	379.61	526.85	709.74	823.28	853.08

Source: BEPZA

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As on June 2017 investors from 38 countries including Japan, South Korea, U.S.A, U.K, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Chinese-Taiwan, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Thailand, Spain, Panama, Germany, France, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Australia, Ireland, Netherlands, Canada, Italy, Switzerland, Ukraine, U.A.E, India, Qatar, Pakistan, Nepal and host Bangladesh have already invested in the EPZs of Bangladesh.

In addition to promotion of FDI, exports and employment generation EPZs have been making special contribution to the development of backward linkage and supportive industries of the country. For this raw materials are being procured from the industries located outside the EPZs and also 100 percent export oriented enterprises. EPZs have been making significant contribution to the gradual empowerment of women which supports the objective of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The financial and social empowerment of women has far reaching effect on the country's poverty reduction initiatives as the increasing number of young girls and women are joining the

productive workforce of EPZs. This workforce mostly from poverty prone remote rural areas of Bangladesh aids in linking the rural economy with industrialisation process.

F. Other Industries

Pharmaceutical Industry

Bangladesh in spite of being a least developed country of Asia has achieved commendable success in the pharmaceutical sector. About 98 percent of total domestic requirement of medicine is fulfilled by the local production. At present, only a few hi-tech products (blood products, bio-similar products, anti-cancer drug and vaccine) are imported. Meanwhile, Bangladesh has been transformed into an exporting country for pharmaceutical product. In addition, different brands of medicine and raw materials are exported to 127 countries of the world including UK and USA. Currently 267 pharmaceutical manufacturing units are producing 26,910 brands of medicine of worth Tk.2,247.05 crore annually. Table 8.17 shows the statistics of export of drugs and raw materials.

Table 8.17: Export of Drugs and Raw Materials

(In Crore Taka)

Year	Finished Products	Raw materials	Total Export	No of countries
2009	335.21	11.96	347.17	73
2010	327.43	5.12	332.55	83
2011	421.23	4.93	426.15	87
2012	539.62	11.60	551.22	87
2013	603.87	16.06	629.93	87
2014	714.20	19.07	733.27	92
2015	812.50	195.58	1008.08	113
2016	2245.60	1.40	2247.05	127

Source: Directorate General of Drug Administration.

G. Industry Related Activities

Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI)

Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) is the lone national standards body of the country. The main responsibilities of BSTI are to develop the national standards of products testing and certification for quality of products as per Bangladesh standards and to provide metrology and calibration services throughout the country. BSTI is also issuing the Management System Certificates (MSC).

For strengthening the organisation 201 personnel have been recruited under the revenue budget in recent years. In FY2016-17, 781 mobile courts and 974 surveillance teams were conducted and 1,434 cases were filed against the offenders by BSTI to stop the sales and distribution of illegal and sub-standard products. During this time 530 mobile courts and 325 surveillance teams were conducted and 1,324 cases were filed against the user of the illegal weights measures and deceive. Tk.5.50 crore was released from the offenders as fine and the amount was deposited to the Government exchequer.

Different laboratories of BSTI have already been awarded accreditation from National Accreditation Board for Testing Laboratories (NABL), India. The duration of accreditation has been extended to 14 June 2017 based on the satisfactory performance of the laboratories. Furthermore, 20 new parameters have also been accredited. As a result a total sum of 178 parameters have got accreditation by NABL. On October 2014 BSTI has got accreditation for 33 products from National

Accreditation Board for Certification Body (NABCB), India. Besides, BSTI has been awarded accreditation jointly by Norwegian Accreditation and Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB) on 26 November 2013.

Management System Certification (MSC) is an important addition to BSTI. Besides, BSTI has issued 43 different system certificates. A good number of applications for different system certificates now are in the process.

Government has taken steps to expand the activities of BSTI throughout the country. At the first phase in 5 districts i.e. *Faridpur Camilla Mymensingh Cox's Bazar and Rangpur* full-fledged BSTI office-cum-laboratory would be set up under a GoB project titled 'Expansion and Strengthening of Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (at 5 districts)'. A modern Energy Efficient Testing laboratory has been established in the BSTI Head Office under the technical and financial assistance of GIZ, Germany.

Department of Patents Designs and Trademarks (DPDT)

The Department of Patents Designs and Trademarks (DPDT) is a specialised government organisation solely dealing with the intellectual property related matters in Bangladesh. The department is entrusted to grant the new and novel inventions and innovations, registration of new and original industrial designs registration of trademarks and service marks and registration of goods of geographical indications (GI). Granting of patents for new and novel inventions and innovations as well as registration of new and original industrial designs is accomplished by

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the Patents and Designs Act, 1911 and the Patents and Designs Rules, 1933. Registration of trademarks and service marks are carried out by the Trademarks Act, 2009 (Trademarks Amended Act, 2015) and the Trademarks Rules, 2015. Registration of geographical indications (GI) of goods is done through the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protections) Act, 2013 and Rules there under in 2015 respectively. The department also enjoys the responsibility to have encouraged the inventions and innovations i.e. industrial property as a whole. From July 2016 to June 2017 total applications of Patents Designs, Trademarks, Service Marks and GI received are 334, 1,505, 12,460 and 26 disposed of are 117, 802, 13,048 and 02 respectively. New enactment of Patents Law and Designs Law are in final stage. Total amount of non-tax revenue collected in FY 2016-17 is about Tk.16.55 crore, which was Tk.16.17 crore and Tk.16.17 crore in FY2015-16 and FY2014-15 respectively.

Office of the Chief Inspector of Boilers Bangladesh

Boilers are used in almost all types of industries such as power generating plant, chemical and fertiliser factory, paper and sugar mills, food and beverage industries, pharmaceuticals, jute and textile mills, garments factories and rice mills etc. Office of the Chief Inspector of Boilers is a technical department under the Ministry of Industries. The main responsibilities of this Inspectorate are to inspect each and every boiler installed in different mills and factories all over the country and to issue certificates and also to give necessary instructions to ensure safety of

the persons and properties associated with the boilers. During FY2016-17 the department inspected and issued operating of 5,039 boilers and provided registration of 697 new boilers inspected and certification of 323 local made boilers holding of 447 boilers attendant examination. It is mentioned that during FY2016-17, Tk.4.72 crore has been collected as revenue under this office.

Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB)

Bangladesh Accreditation Board has been established to make provisions for issuance accreditation certificate to different laboratories, certification bodies, inspection bodies, and training institutions or persons. BAB is working for the improvement of country's economy through quality development of products and services, consumer rights and trade facilitation. It promotes the quality infrastructure development and conformity assessment system of the country.

BAB already accredited different types of testing and calibration laboratories system certifications of national and multinational organisations/companies. Accreditation is awarded through adequacy, doc reviews, and assessments, Technical Review Panel, Technical Committee passing with complying international, national standards, regulations and guidelines. BAB organises workshops, seminars, symposium and training to create efficient manpower for quality infrastructure development of the country.

BAB is the signatory to Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC) and International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). As

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becoming the signatory the test result of BAB's accredited labs will be accepted among the member countries. BAB is full member of ILAC and APLAC. BAB is affiliated member of Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC) and applied membership for International Accreditation Forum (IAF). It also works closely with Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMIIC), SAARC Expert Group on Accreditation (SEGA), HALAL scheme etc.

Bangladesh Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (BITAC)

Bangladesh Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (BITAC) plays an important role in the field of industrialisation of the country by creating skilled manpower through technical training, acquiring and disseminating modern industrial technologies and designing manufacturing and repairing import substitute machinery and machinery parts used in local industries.

BITAC is engaged in designing and manufacturing world class machine components and import substitute machinery parts of local industries to continue their operation and at the same time saves substantial amount of foreign currency. BITAC generated revenue income amounting to Tk.19.40 crore in the FY2016-17. BITAC has been providing technical training to the underprivileged youth of our society to help them self-sufficient through its project, 'Extension of BITAC for self-employment and poverty alleviation through hands on technical training highlighting women'. The project has been under implementation since FY2009-10. In realm of this project, within

2009 to 2019, a total of 24840 trainees 14,400 male and 10,440 female, will be provided with technical training. By the year 2017, already 19,620 trainees have finished their training programme. Among them, a total of 6,364 trainees 3,151 male and 3,213 female has been appointed in various industrial plants and some of them became self-sufficient through small entrepreneurship and cottage industry.

National Productivity Organisation (NPO)

National Productivity Organisation (NPO) is a national level specialised organisation under the Ministry of Industries aim to promote productivity and thereby accelerates pace of economic development through its multidimensional activities like creation of productivity awareness, development of productivity infrastructure and implementation of productivity improvement programme. NPO is the only organisation responsible for formulation and implementation of productivity policy of the government. NPO also implements the plans and programmes of the Tokyo based Asian Productivity Organisation (APO) which is an inter-governmental body for productivity promotion in the Asia and the Pacific region. During FY2016-17, NPO arranged 53 training courses where 2,205 participants were trained. Besides, 4 workshops were organised with 384 participants and 8 research reports has been published. 5 committees and QC circle has been formed in 32 enterprises. 17 enterprises formed productivity improvement cell and data has been collected from 114 enterprises to prepare research report. Around 25,200 awareness materials have been distributed.

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Moreover, 23 awareness campaigns were conducted.

Bangladesh Institute of Management (BIM)

Bangladesh Institute of Management (BIM) is engaged in developing managers increasing productivity and improving management system through training research and consultancy. It is regarded as one of the main specialist training institutes at the national level which caters the need of human resource development of industrial and commercial fields at both public and private sectors.

BIM conducts short training programmes of various types: 1-year long post-graduate, diploma courses and 6 month long diploma programmes along with its specialised training and consultancy projects. In the FY2016-17, BIM has imparted training to 2,066 people in 113 short training programmes. In addition, 756 trainees were graduated in 2016 academic session and 883 participants enrolled in the current academic session in 5 diploma courses of one year duration.