

## Manufacturing Sector of Bangladesh-Growth, Structure and Strategies for Future Development

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**Abstract** *The paper analyses the role of manufacturing in the future development of Bangladesh and suggests that the country has to accelerate manufacturing growth to achieve the target of economic growth and reduction of poverty. The paper argues that in order to achieve required growth of manufacturing, manufactured export must grow at a high rate as in the past, and there is the need for uplifting the sector from low technology-driven narrow production base to technologically upgraded, high productive and diversified production base. Manufacturing employment must grow at double digit in order to attain projected employment growth under the current five year plan. Manufacturing employment growth at such a high rate seems to be a challenging task before the country. The paper analyses the structural change of manufacturing and sources of manufacturing growth, and hinted on the contribution of size of enterprise, market orientation, factor intensities and subsectoral contribution to manufacturing growth. It identifies some specific sectors enjoying comparative advantage or having growth potentials for future. The paper analyses the constraints in the way of and desirable strategic options for future manufacturing development of Bangladesh. The paper argues for parallel strategies of export expansion, domestic demand expansion and import substitution. Though labour intensiveness need to be emphasised given the factor proportions in the economy, the paper argues that labour productivity enhancement needs to be adequately fostered for long term manufacturing development in the country.*

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## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1. Motivation of the Study**

Given the ambitious growth targets of the Vision 2021, it is considered very important to give serious attention to manufacturing for employment expansion, productivity enhancement and increasing per capita income in the country. The main aim of the paper is to review the role of manufacturing in the transformation of the Bangladesh economy, analyse the pattern of its growth and structural change in the economy as well as within itself and identify critical areas of growth and sort out strategic options for its future development of Bangladesh economy. The research task here is to highlight sources of growth and growth potentials of manufacturing by size, market orientation, factor intensities and subsectoral contribution. The study will examine the structure of manufacturing in terms of value added, employment and export earnings. It will review the constraints and challenges of manufacturing sector and sort out the desirable strategies for its development.

### **1.2. Concrete Objectives of the Study**

Main Objectives of the Paper are basically five:

- i. To analyse the role of manufacturing sector in economic transformation and economic growth of Bangladesh;
- ii. To analyse the structural change of manufacturing and sources of its growth;
- iii. To analyse pattern of manufacturing employment and manufactured exports;
- iv. To analyse the status of competitive performance of manufacturing and identify the important products enjoying comparative advantage for future growth;
- v. To review the challenges and strategic options for development of manufacturing in Bangladesh.

### **1.3. Methodology of the Study**

We shall analyse the data for forty years by phases during 1972-2012, each of the phases being of five years, and examine the planned targets and policies for manufacturing growth, which is necessary for economic growth and employment creation in the country. Manufacturing is a part and subset of industry, which includes extractive industries and mining, power and energy and construction besides manufacturing.

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### **1.3.1. Data Source**

The main data source would be secondary data base of BBS, Bangladesh Planning Commission, SME Foundation, Bangladesh Bank, EPB, UN, World Bank and IMF. In spite of the limitations of data of BBS on manufacturing, we have relied heavily on BBS. We have used BBS data of CMI and Economic Census to cover entire manufacturing sector. We have used data of Small and Medium Enterprise Foundation (SMEF) in the groupings of micro, small, medium and large subsectors of manufacturing in six subsectors. There is no uniformity of definition of different size of manufacturing in between the regulatory agencies. We have taken the definition of BBS for analysis.

### **1.3.2. Tools of Analysis**

Our tools of analysis would be estimation of indicators and seeing them longitudinally and as compared to other countries of similar setting. We have resorted to Tabular Analysis, Graphical Analysis and Regression Analysis to arrive at conclusion.

## **1.4. Structure of the Paper**

The paper is structured into nine parts:

- i. Introduction,
- ii. Importance of Manufacturing for growth and in Structural Transformation in the Economy, iii. Sources of Manufacturing Growth in Bangladesh,
- iv. Manufacturing Employment as New conduit of Job creation and Rebalancing of employment,
- v. Factor Intensities and Productivities of Sub-sectors
- vi. Analysis of Status of Competitive Performance of Manufacturing Sector of Bangladesh, vii. Constraints and Challenges in the way of Development of manufacturing,
- viii. Strategic Options for Industrial development, and
- ix. Conclusion.

## **2. Importance of Manufacturing for Growth and Structural Transformation of the Economy**

### **2.1. Importance of Manufacturing for Economic Growth in Bangladesh**

It is widely acknowledged that accelerated economic growth and poverty alleviation, which are the vital goals before the country, require ensuring radical

structural shift in the economy favouring the manufacturing sector. In the context of the limited resource base of Bangladesh, low technology and productivity, narrow product mix, the constraints of the domestic market, the pressure for gainful employment of a growing labour force and increasing scope to use the emerging global opportunities, the task of designing a strategy of manufacturing development capable of addressing the emerging challenges, both domestic and global, has become important for future development of Bangladesh.

Manufacturing sector is unique in enjoying benefits of increasing return to scale. The importance of manufacturing is also reinforced by the development of agriculture and service sectors for their reliance on backward and forward linkages with the manufacturing. Manufacturing produces most of the capital goods, all intermediate goods and most of the consumer goods. Manufacturing sector is the most vibrant force of development, and as Weiss (1988)<sup>i</sup> reported, manufacturing “retains the characteristics of an engine of growth-rapid productivity growth, dynamic increasing returns to scale, rapid technological change, and various dynamic externalities”.

The case for development of manufacturing as a key feature of development strategy of Bangladesh to accelerate growth and reduce poverty has got established firmly immediately after country's liberation in the very First Five Year Plan<sup>ii</sup>. This was consistent with the need of the country at that time for its dynamic development and in line with the stand of economists like Prebisch (1950 and 1984)<sup>iii</sup> and Singer (1950) who were the pioneers<sup>iv</sup> for manufacturing development to deal with the problems of backward nations in income generation and employment creation. For a country like Bangladesh from its very inception, the question has been thus not whether but how to develop manufacturing in order to satisfy basic needs of vast population in food and non-food goods, make savings for increased investment, earn foreign exchange and create employment of growing labour force not absorbed in agriculture or in service sector.

As evidence shows, manufacturing growth in Bangladesh was very slow to compensate for the decline of the share of agriculture to increase GDP of the country, which ranks low among the comparable nations in terms of contribution of manufacturing to GDP and its growth. The Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021<sup>v</sup> has emphasized the need for gearing industrialization to achieve the 8% growth target by 2015 and 10% growth by 2021. The overarching goal for the country's industrialization, as the document of Perspective plan notes, is to enhance the industrial contribution to GDP to 40% over the next decade, with a share of 30% for the manufacturing sector. Bangladesh Industrial policy of 2010<sup>vi</sup>

has recognized the importance of manufacturing for economy-wide productivity enhancement and diversification of economic base of the country. Likewise, manufacturing sector received serious attention under the sixth five year plan and the perspective plan in consonance with Vision 2021 for country's future development and achievement of high growth rate.

Main concern here is that Bangladesh manufacturing is narrowly concentrated in low technology based sub-sectors, and has to face challenges in the way of diversification and productivity enhancement. Sixth Five year plan has recognized the importance of manufacturing as a vehicle for accelerating growth of the economy. It is projected that during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan, the manufacturing sector will have to outface both the agricultural and service sectors and follow a smooth upward trajectory. The manufacturing sector is planned to follow an upward trend from annual growth of 6.5% in FY 2010 to 11.7% in FY 2015 with average annual growth of 10% during the plan period. This five year development plan will upgrade the industrial employment to 25 per cent of the population from the current 17 per cent by June 2015, its final implementation time.

## **2.2 Strategic Structural Transformation and role of Manufacturing**

### **2.2.1 Past experiences of Transformation of Bangladesh Economy**

In strategic transformation of Bangladesh economy, past experiences of Bangladesh indicate that while the share of agriculture was on a sharp decline from 44% in 1972-80 to 20% in 2006-10, the share of manufacturing to GDP increased from 10% in 70s to only 17% in 2006-10 (Figure-1).

Transforming Bangladesh's agrarian economy into a modern manufacturing and organized service based economy is needed to enhance productivity and faster growth. The focus on manufacturing is based on two important points. Firstly, expansion of agriculture is limited by fixity of land and secondly, the increase in labour productivity will require switch over from low productive agriculture to high productive industry and modern service sector.

Following the slow growth of manufacturing in the 70s and 80s, which was below the average economic growth, the manufacturing sector growth performance improved during the 1990s. The faster pace of expansion of manufacturing relative to total GDP since FY91 caused its share to increase gradually, rising from its low level 12 percent in FY91 to 17.2 percent in FY10 (Fig.1). In the 1970s and 1980s, manufacturing sector performance was constrained by the dominance of poor performing nationalized enterprises and inadequate private

investment and reckless divesture of public enterprises leading to their virtual closure and severe sickness in many cases. In Bangladesh, the pace of industrialization has been gradual and slow, and over the years there has been a moderate structural shift from a predominantly agrarian economy to a more organized manufacturing sector. Though share of manufacturing increased, it was lower than all East and South East Asian Countries (Table-2.1). Compared to Bangladesh's share of manufacturing, Vietnam increased its share of manufacturing from 12.3% in 1990 to 21% in 2008 and Malaysia from 24% to 28% over the same period. On the other hand, China's share of manufacturing has been steady at 32-33% over that period. Even Thailand's manufacturing grew so rapidly since 1990 that its share rose from 27% to 35 percent.

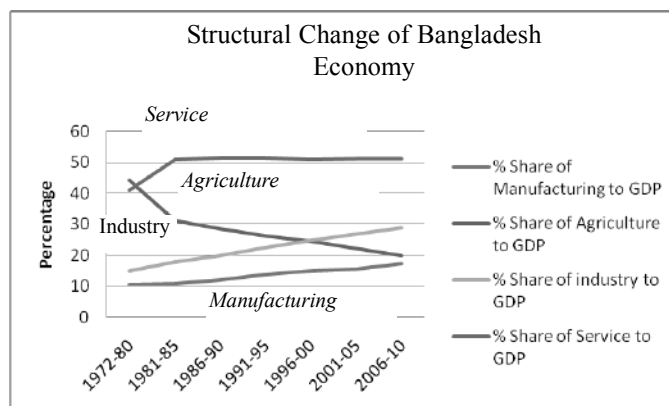
**Table 2.1: Comparison of Bangladesh with countries in Asia during 1980-2010 in respect of % manufacturing to GDP**

Countries	1980	1990	2000	2008
Malayasia	21.5	24.2	30.9	28.0
Thailand	21	27	34	35.0
Vietnam	10.5	12.3	18.6	21.1
S. Korea	25	27	28	28.0
China	30.2	32.7	32.1	32.9
Bangladesh	10.8	12.7	14.7	17.2

*Source: World Development Indicators, 2011, World Bank*

The common thread in the policies of those economies is claimed to be emphasis on private sector driven growth and trade openness. Since 1990, Bangladesh has also changed economic policy stance in these general directions though in a more

Fig.1: Structural Change of Bangladesh Economy



gradual way. Progress is most advanced in regards to emphasizing the role of the private sector, but attracting direct foreign private investment is less advanced. One notable development in the economy is the predominance of manufacturing goods in exports (90-95%) as the latter progressively becomes the driver of high growth.

### **2.2.2 Strategic Goal of Structural Transformation**

Promotion of structural transformation in the economy has been cited as one of the important strategic goals of Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-21. In the structural transformation process, within the time of Perspective plan-2011-21, agriculture's share will decline from 22% in 2009 to 16% at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan and 15% by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan and share of industry will increase from 29% to 35% by the end of Sixth FY Plan and 40% by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. Share of manufacturing will grow from 17% in 2010 to 26% in 2015 and 30% in 2021<sup>vii</sup> (Table-2.1). Taking past experiences into consideration, achieving 26% share of manufacturing by 2015 and 30% by 2021 as projected by perspective plan seems to have been highly challenging task. Hence, Sixth Five Year Plan has revised share of manufacturing downward to 22% by 2015. However, For Bangladesh to reach middle income threshold by 2021, manufacturing expansion is obligated to accompany hand-in-hand with highly productive farm and non-farm agriculture.

As a strategic option, Sixth Five Year Plan explicitly has chosen the path of boosting manufacturing for creating productive high income jobs and development. It is found that decline in share of agriculture is projected to be compensated by increased share of industry and manufacturing while share of services remains steady (Table-2.2). The Plan tried to make a balance, thereby creating more employment opportunities in the manufacturing and allowing a shifting of large number of workers engaged in low productive employment in agriculture and informal services to these higher productivity sectors of the economy. In the future transformation of Bangladesh from low productive to high productivity level, manufacturing has to assume a crucial role to play. Accordingly, manufacturing is projected to constitute 21.1% by 2015 increased from 18% in 2010, and its dynamic growth contribution is projected to be around 30% increased from 18.5% in 2010 i.e. by 11% (Table-2.2).

### **2.3. Manufacturing Growth Performance of Bangladesh in Different economic Phases**

Bangladesh witnessed decades of slow economic growth until 1990. Growth rate started to rise since early 1990s and during the first decade of the 21st century, the

**Table 2.2: Strategic Goal of Structural Change (Sectoral Share of GDP, per cent)**

Sectors	Average (FY04-FY09)	Target 2015 as per Perspective Plan	FY Target 2015 as per SFYP	FY Target FYFY2021
Agriculture	21.70	16.0	15.5	15.0
Industry	29.00	35.0	32.0	40.0
Manufacturing	17.10	26.0	21.1	30.0
Service	49.30	49.0	52.5	45.0

Source: Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021 and Sixth Five Year Plan of Bangladesh 2011-15

**Table 2.2: Planned Projection of role of Manufacturing in the Transformation of future Bangladesh**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Share as % of GDP</b>						
Agriculture	18.6	18.4	17.7	16.9	16.2	15.5
Industry	28.5	28.7	28.9	30.4	31.3	32
of which						
Manufacturing	17.9	18.2	18.7	19.6	20.4	21.1
Services	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.7	52.5	52.5
<b>% Contribution to GDP Growth</b>						
Agriculture	15.38	13.05	11.11	9.92	8.91	7.90
Industry	29.92	37.44	38.70	40.16	42.05	43.59

Source: Adapted from Data of SFYP, 2011.

average economic growth rate approached 6 percent per annum (Table-2.3). Even though the Bangladesh growth path is rising, the average growth rate for Bangladesh during the 2000s was much lower than that of the rates in China, India and Vietnam<sup>viii</sup>. Manufacturing growth during the seventies lagged behind economic growth. In the later period since eighties, manufacturing growth outstripped GDP growth (Table-2.3). Double digit growth in manufacturing is a long cherished goal for the country though it did not yet reach the goal (Fig.2). Though manufacturing has small share of GDP, its growth over the years has been steady (7% a.m. in the last 10 years). Double digit growth is though challenging is not unachievable if power and infrastructure problems are resolved and political stability is maintained. Growth of manufacturing has expectedly exceeded GDP growth though not by high margin (Fig.3). Elasticity results show that for 8% GDP growth, manufacturing growth need to be around 11.0-12.0% p.a which will not be unreachable, though a bit difficult given its past growth experiences and prevailing problems of infrastructure and political instability.

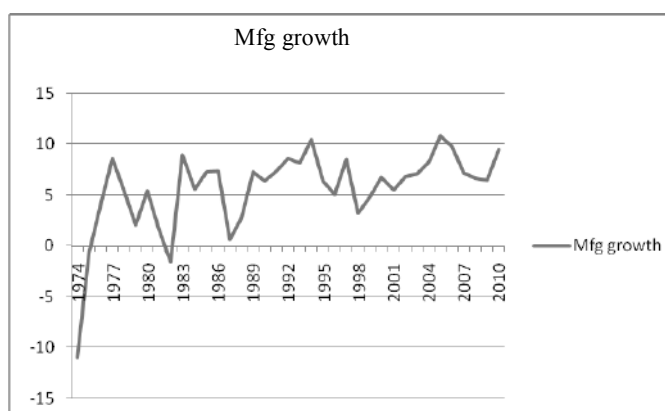


**Table 2.3: Growth performance of the economy and Manufacturing in Different Plan Periods 1973-2010**

Plan period	Annual average growth (%)		
	Target	Actual GDP Growth	Mfg Growth
First five year plan (FY73-FY78)	5.5	4	2.5
Two year plan (FY78-FY80)	5.6	3.5	6.3
Second five year plan (FY80-FY85)	5.4	3.8	4.7
Third five year plan (FY85-FY90)	5.4	3.8	5.1
Fourth five year plan (FY90-FY95)	5	4.2	6.9
Fifth five year plan (FY97-FY02)	7	5.1	5.78
FY02-FY06		5.5	8.95
FY06-FY10		6.3	7.48
Weighted Average		4.53	5.81

*Source: Adapted and calculated from the data of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

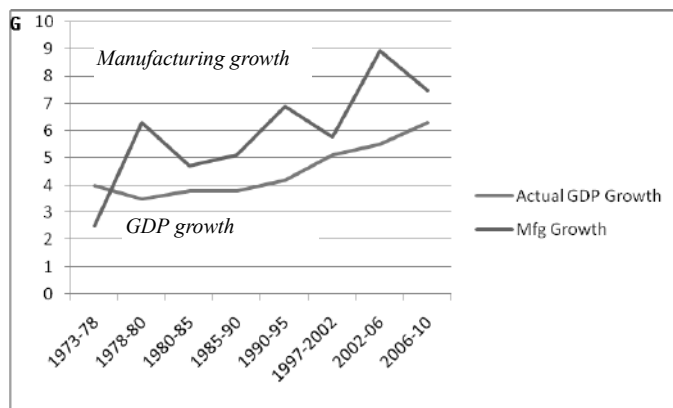
**Fig.2. Growth of Manufacturing of Bangladesh during 1976-2010**



## 2.4 Dynamics of Sources of Economic Growth and role of Manufacturing

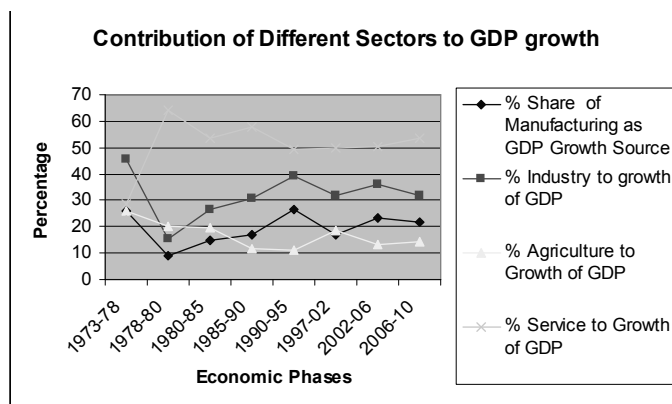
Drivers of structural change of economic growth are the industry and service sectors in all the plan phases of Bangladesh economy. After drastic reduction of its contribution to growth of the economy during 1980-95, agriculture revived its contribution during Fifth Five Year Plan period. Again, it fell during 2002-2010. In the First Five Year Plan Period, contribution of service sector to economic growth was only 29%. In this period, contribution of industrial and manufacturing sector was spectacularly high (46% and 26%, respectively) which was not repeated in the subsequent period. This might be associated with reckless divestiture of public sector manufacturing plants to the hands of inexperienced investors and rental interests. During 2006-10, contribution of manufacturing to economic growth was

**Fig.3: Relation between GDP Growth and Manufacturing Growth in different planned phases**



only 21.6% which is much lower than that of First Five Year Plan Period (Fig.4). Though the share of contribution of agriculture to economic growth has declined sharply, manufacturing sector could not fill up the vacuum and consequently service sector of low value added activities came to absorb labour unleashed from agriculture to increase income of the population. With declined share of low productive agriculture to economic growth, it was expected that the share of high productive manufacturing could have developed creating a dynamic path of development of a backward economy. The contribution of service sector to economic growth during 2006-10 increased to 54% which is the highest after 1990. This might be due to anomalies during Caretaker Government, food and energy crisis, global financial crisis and environmental hazards making great havoc on the economy.

**Fig.4. Contribution of Manufacturing along with other sectors to GDP Growth**



## 2.5. Growth Projections of Manufacturing under Sixth Five Year Plan

Manufacturing growth has been planned to increase from 6.5% in 2010 to 11.7% in 2015 (Table-2.5). This growth is necessary to sustain the growth momentum of the economy. Thus double digit growth in manufacturing and industrial sector is important for realization of the target goal of economic growth envisaged in the plan. In the eventual development, share of manufacturing has been planned to increase from 17.8% in 2010 to 21% by 2015, which is not very high.

## 3. Sources of Manufacturing Growth

We shall analyse here sources of manufacturing growth by scale of operation, market orientation and subsectoral performance.

**Table 2.5: Growth projections and Projections of share of the sectors and of Manufacturing and their Contribution to GDP Growth**

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
<b>Growth Rate (%)</b>						
Agriculture	5.2	5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3
Industry	6.6	9.2	9.6	9.9	10.5	11.5
of which						
Manufacturing	6.5	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.7	11.7
Services	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.8
GDP	6.1	6.7	7	7.2	7.6	8
<b>Share as % of GDP</b>						
Agriculture	18.6	18.4	17.7	16.9	16.2	15.5
Industry	28.5	28.7	28.9	30.4	31.3	32
of which						
Manufacturing	17.9	18.2	18.7	19.6	20.4	21.1
Services	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.7	52.5	52.5

*Source: Calculated from BBS and SFYP Projections*

## 3.1. Dynamics of Sources of Manufacturing Growth by scale of manufacturing

### 3.1.1. Static Analysis of Level of Scale of Operation

Regarding scale of manufacturing operation, as per Economic Census (2002), around 93.3% of manufacturing enterprises belong to small and micro manufacturing enterprises (1-9 persons) and provide 47% of manufacturing employment, and the large manufacturing enterprises (10 & above as per definition of Economic Census) constitute 6.7% and provide 53% of manufacturing employment<sup>ix</sup>. Both micro and small enterprises (1-49 as per CMI definition) constitute 98.7% of total manufacturing enterprises. Large and

medium enterprises constitute 1.3% of total manufacturing enterprises. Second important observation is that share of manufacturing in non-farm establishment and employment increases with the size of enterprise from 12.6% and 26.4% respectively in micro and small enterprise to 32.7% and 52.4% respectively in large size manufacturing. From this, it is evident that Bangladesh manufacturing is characterized by dualistic pattern implying need for dualistic approach in making decisions for financing, technology choice and for technology upgradation as well as marketing the products.

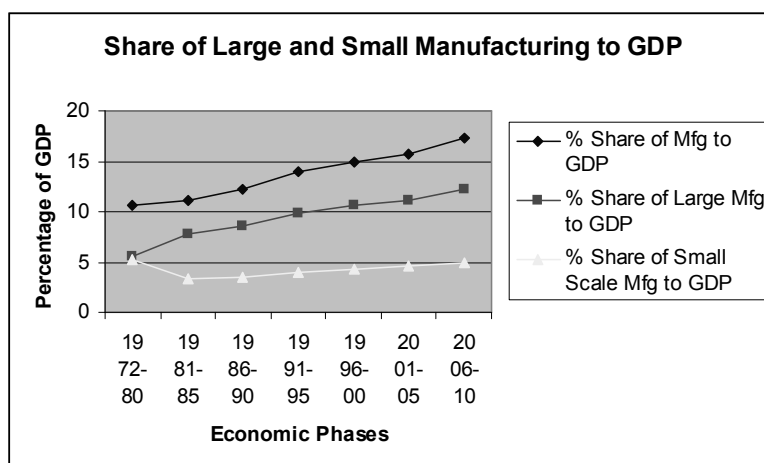
### 3.1.2 Dynamics of Share of manufacturing to GDP by Sizes

Results of data analysis suggest that though in the seventies, the proportion of both large and small sizes of manufacturing industry was near to each other, divergence grew in course of time to such an extent that now only 30% of manufacturing is from small sized manufacturing (Fig.5). Though the share of large scale manufacturing has grown from 5.55% to 12.3% GDP, the share of small manufacturing to GDP has remained at 5% in 2006-10 as was in the seventies.

### 3.1.3 Manufacturing Growth by size and Contribution by Each Size.

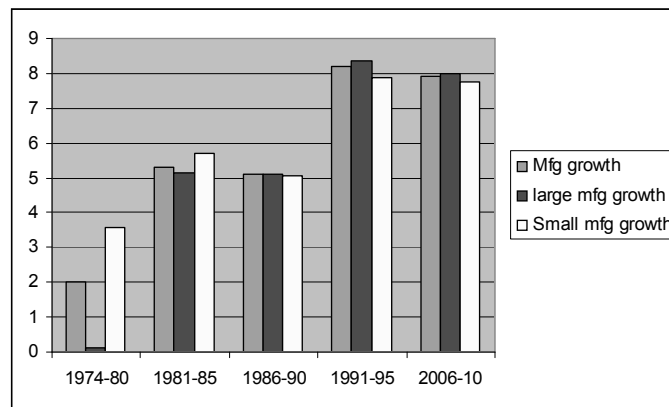
Growth remains steady at around 8% in both sizes after the 90s and contribution of large and small size to growth of manufacturing remains at 70% and 30% respectively (Fig.7). Again, labour productivity, capital productivity and

*Fig.5: Share of Large and Small Scale Manufacturing to GDP*



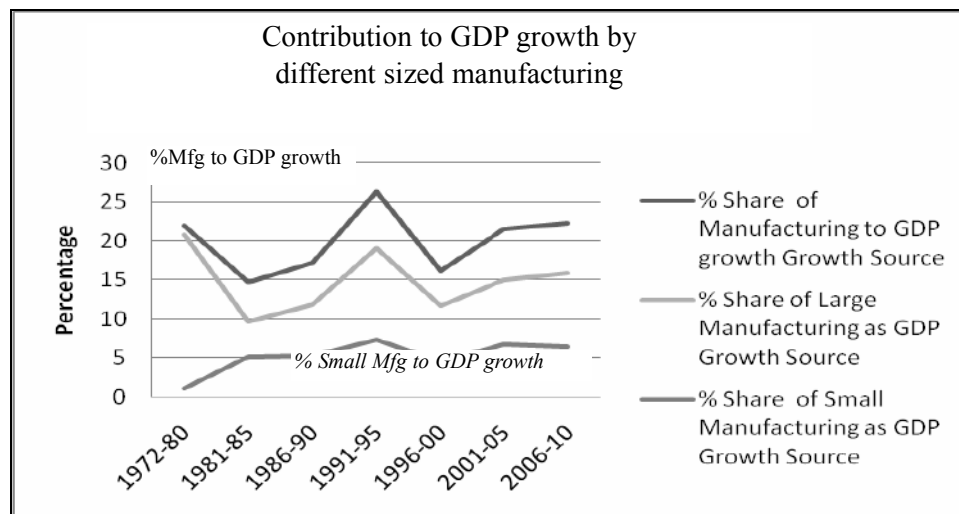
profitability are higher in small and medium enterprises. Thus both size categories deserve attention for accelerating manufacturing growth in the economy. Small manufacturing units need special attention because of more flexibility and labour absorptive capacity.

**Fig.6: Growth of Overall Manufacturing and Large and Small Scale Manufacturing**



Growth of manufacturing was as high as 26% in 1970s because of high growth in large and medium enterprises. During 1981-1990, manufacturing growth did not increase more than 5%. During 1990-95, there was steady manufacturing growth of 8% per annum. Again, it slowed down in 1996-2000. During 2001-2010,

**Fig.7: Share of Contribution to GDP Growth of Different Sizes of Manufacturing**



manufacturing growth was on average 7.8% per annum (Fig.6). Under the Sixth Five year Plan, this growth figure of manufacturing needs to be increased to around 10% p.a. on average to attain average economic growth of 7.3% p.a.

Manufacturing growth during the period of SFYP is expected to come from small, medium and large sizes. The role of small enterprises is particularly important to provide the employment base. The promotion of small enterprises in rural areas needs to be a major strategic element for creating higher income and employment in the rural economy, which is critical for sustained poverty reduction.

### **3.2. Sources of Manufacturing Growth by Market Orientation: Export Expansion, Import Substitution and Domestic Demand Expansion**

Historically there has been strategic shift from import substitution to export orientation strategy for manufacturing development in Bangladesh. The dynamism in manufacturing sector is thought to benefit from greater outward orientation. Bangladesh has witnessed this benefit from the highly positive experience of the ready-made garments (RMG) sector. Following experiences from Korea, China, India, Thailand and Vietnam, Bangladesh has started strengthening the role of exports in manufacturing development.

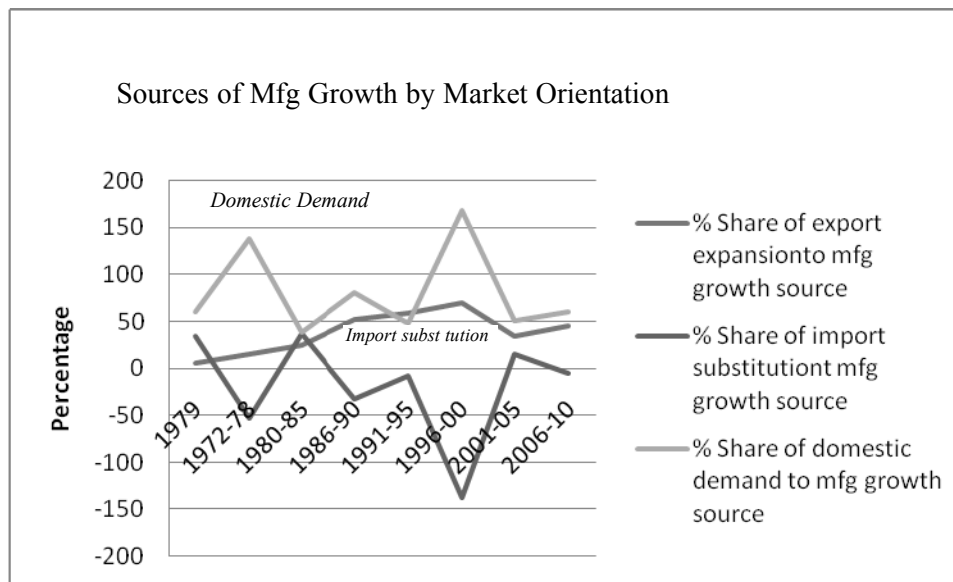
In the seventies as estimated by the author following Chenery's methodology of decomposition of sources of growth<sup>x</sup>, export orientation strategy could contribute only 15% manufacturing growth. In the early eighties its contribution rose to 24%. During the period 1986-2000, export expansion as source of manufacturing growth contributed more than fifty percent. After 2001, its share of contribution again declined from 69% in 1996-00 to 34% in 2001-05 and 45% in 2006-2010. Import substitution and domestic demand expansion together as sources of growth worked well upto 1985. But import substitution independently did not work well even in the seventies. Thus except in the two periods-period of early 1980s and early 2000s, import substitution could not show positive contribution to manufacturing growth. This is a reflection of weak base of manufacturing and import dependence for manufactured consumption and for long term industrial development of the economy. Domestic demand expansion was found to have a crucial role in the growth of manufacturing in all the periods. Export expansion steadily and increasingly contributed as well to the growth of manufacturing (Fig.8). Manufacturing sector is expected to be thrust upon for effectively addressing not only external market but also vast domestic demand of more than 150 Million people of the country. Experiences of East Asia suggest that strengthening domestic production base for addressing domestic consumers and competing imports is the precedence for gaining

export competitiveness. Import substitution efforts are in the long run preparations for strengthening edge for export competitiveness. Thus export expansion and import substitution are not exclusive for industrial development of Bangladesh. Medium and long term plans are needed to look into using its abundant labour resources through constant development of their skill and education under a long term manpower planning. Industry should have been planned for economy-wide productivity enhancement and for strengthening competitiveness and sustained import substitution and export orientation.

### 3.3. Subsectoral Sources of Manufacturing Growth and Identification of Potential products for future growth

We have identified 30 products having high growth potentials for manufacturing development of Bangladesh. Three products like garments, pharmaceuticals and

**Fig.8: Sources of Manufacturing Growth by Market Orientation**



textiles constitute 65% of manufacturing growth (Table-3.1) Other important contributors to manufacturing growth are cement, food products, books and periodicals, re-rolling steel mills, leather footwear, perfumes and cosmetics, paints and varnishes, batteries, ceramics, glass products, wires and cables, wooden furniture, motor cycle and plumbing equipment. The important products with low positive contribution are machinery equipment, machinery parts and electrical appliances. The potential products with negative contribution to growth are jute textiles, tanning and finishing leather, fertilizer, rubber footwear and

shipbuilding. Negative growth contribution of 17% of two big sectors - jute textiles and fertilizers carrying 25% weight has much affected the growth of manufacturing in the economy (Table-3.2). Negative growth of sugar and paper (5% Weight) is also another headache for the manufacturing development of the country. Out of top ten products, around 95% of growth of value added belongs to five products-ready made garments, pharmaceuticals, food products, cotton textiles and non-metallic mineral products. Around 23 products constituting 45% product categories at 4 digit level showed positively high growth potentials (Table-3.3). Important high growth products are garments, pharmaceuticals, and ceramic. Cement, electric machinery, plumbing equipment, wooden furniture, leather footwear, paints and varnishes, soaps & detergents, bricks & tiles, batteries, particle board, silk and synthetic textiles, motor cycles and printing. Another 7 Products constituting 14% of product categories experienced shift to positive growth from negative growth. Here important products are re-rolling steel, Textile Machinery, Spirit & Alcohols, vegetable oil and soft drinks. Though we can pick up products with high positive contribution to manufacturing growth, there are potential products having lower and even negative contribution in the past as evidenced in the Tabular data. Thus not only past performance but also future prospects need to be reckoned with for assessing potential products.

In the growth projections of subsectors, textiles, leather products, fertilizer and machinery sectors have been given topmost importance. Textiles and clothing have the capability to increase its share with higher growth because of growth of knitted and woven garments. Among other manufacturing, jute textiles tend to rebound to respond to demand for environment friendly products. Food processing also has high prospect for growth in the plan period. As the tabular analysis (Table-3.4) shows, four products have more than 80% share of manufacturing growth during sixth five year plan period and there is no much breakthrough for diversification of manufacturing growth base of the country. It is important to note that four important sectors of the economy jute textiles, fertilizer, paper and sugar having weight of 31% contributed negatively during the 1988-2010 affecting the manufacturing growth constituting 85% of negative growth contribution of all subsectors. These subsectors require urgent restructuring to foster manufacturing growth on a sound footing.

### **3.4 Manufactured Exports to accelerate manufacturing growth**

For acceleration of manufacturing and economic growth, it is deemed necessary to ensure buoyant growth in export earnings and imports of capital goods and raw materials. Manufacture astoundingly constitutes 95% of Bangladesh exports. Plan



**Table 3.1: Subsectoral (4-digit) Sources of manufacturing growth during 1988-2010**

	Compound Growth Rate						Sources of Growth 1988-2010 in %
	Weight	1988/89- 2000/01	1988/9- 94/5	1994/5- 2000/01	1999/00- 2009/10	1988/9- 2009/10	
General mfg Readymade	100	7.13	8.52	5.75	7.51	7.33	100
Garments	9.13	19.06	23.51	14.77	7.93	14.26	33.15
Pharmaceuticals	7.01	10.74	16.82	4.98	12.97	11.98	21.39
Cotton Textiles	7.83	-0.11	-2.77	2.63	12.14	5.51	10.98
Bidies Manufacturing	3.85	12.52	19.35	6.08	8.61	11.04	10.82
Books & Periodicals	1.88	16.38	27.99	5.83	7.02	12.38	5.93
Silk & Synthetic Textiles	1.59	11.80	4.26	19.89	19.88	13.91	5.63
Black Tea and Blending Tea	7.87	2.08	2.05	2.11	1.63	1.71	3.43
Mfg of Cement products	1.17	11.74	-1.38	26.61	7.67	10.64	3.17
Leather Footwear	1.6	5.39	8.35	2.51	9.78	7.70	3.14
Process of Fish & Sea Food	1.81	5.57	9.36	1.90	6.58	6.15	2.84
Dyeing, Bleaching & Finishing	1.19	5.64	6.86	4.44	9.98	6.89	2.09
Iron & Steel Re-rolling Mills	1.91	6.12	11.85	0.70	1.96	3.91	1.90
Mfg of Bakery Products	0.96	7.49	7.63	7.36	7.36	7.09	1.73
Flour Milling (Grain Milling exc. Rice Mill)	1.18	3.23	4.81	1.69	7.91	5.37	1.61
Total of 14 Products	49						107.81
Other 26 Low Positive Contributor Products	14.55						13.39
Other 13 Negative Contributor Products	36.45						-21.2
Total 52 Products	100						100

*Source: Calculated from the data of BBS of Several Years*

**Table 3.2: Distribution of Four Digit Industries by Weight and Growth Rate (1988/9-2009/10) contributing to overall Mfg growth**

Weight	Annual Compound Growth Rate				
	10% & Above	5 to below 10%	2% to Below 5%	0 to below 2%	Negative
5+	Garments Pharmaceuticals Cotton Textiles			Tea	Jute Textiles Fertilizer
2 to below 5	Bidies Mfg		Cigarettes		Leather Tanning Sugar Paper
1 to below 2	Cement Books & Periodicals Silk and Synthetics textiles	Fish and Sea Food Dyeing & Bleaching (Printing) Leather Footwear Flour Milling Bakery Products	Re-Rolling Steel Soap & Detergents	Liquified Gas	
0.5 to below 1			Bricks & Tiles Electric Lamps Batteries Ceramic Products News Paper	Sprits and Alcohols Petroleum Products	Ship Building Rubber Footwear Motor Vehicles
0.25 to below 0.5	Edible Salt	Perfumes and Cosmetics Cable Wires Particle Board	Television Utensils Electrical Appliances	Vegetables and Soya oil	Insecticides Matches Carpets and Rugs
Below 0.25	Paints and Varnishes Glass Products	Motor Cycles Plumbing Equipment Soft Drinks Wooden Furniture Electrical Machinery			Fabricated Metal Products Engines and Turbines

*Source: Estimated from the Data of BBS*

**Table 3.3: Distribution of Four Digit Industries by Weight and Annual Compound Growth Rate (1981/2-1988/9 and 1988/9-2009/10-comparison)**

Weight, 1988/9	High Growth All the time (5 % & Above)	Low to Higher Growth	High growth to Lower Growth	Negative to Positive	Positive to Negative Growth	Always Negative
5+	Garments	Pharmaceuticals		Re-Rolling Steel	Fertilizer Cotton Textiles Sugar	Jute Textiles
2 to below 5		Bidies Making Tea	Fish & Sea Food			Paper
1 to below 2	Flour Milling	Cement Books & Periodicals Silk and Synthetics textiles Dyeing & Bleaching (Printing) Leather Footwear	News Paper	Cigarettes	Leather Tanning Liquified Gas	
0.5 to below 1	Ceramic	Soaps & Detergents Bricks & Tiles	Cable Wire Electric Lamp		Rubber Footwear Motor Vehicles	Insecticide Petroleum Products
0.25 to below 0.5		Edible Salt Batteries Particle Board Television	Utensils	Textile Machinery Spirit & Alcohols Vegetable Oil Soft Drink	Matches	Shipbuilding Carpets & Rugs
Below 0.25	Electrical Machinery Plumbing Equipment Wooden Furniture	Motor Cycles Paints and Varnishes Glass Products			Fabricated Metal Products Engines and Turbines	
Total=51	6	17	5	7	10	6
%Total	11.76	33.33	9.80	13.73	19.61	11.76

**Source:** Estimated from the Data of BBS

**Table 3.4: Manufacturing Growth Projection for SFYP by subsectors of manufacturing**

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
<b>Annual growth rates %</b>						
Manufacturing	6.5	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.7	11.7
Food Processing	6.1	7.2	8.4	8.7	10.5	12.5
Leather Products	7.7	8.5	9.4	10.5	11.2	12.2
Textile & Clothing	7.6	14.4	13.5	13.8	14.2	15.1
Chemical Fertilizer	5.3	6.1	6.7	6.8	7	7.4
Machinery	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.7	7.2	7.9
Petroleum Products	4.3	4.7	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.1
Other manufacturing	8.2	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.3
Share as % of Total GDP						
Manufacturing	17.9	18.4	19	19.7	20.5	21
Food Processing	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Leather Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Textile & Clothing	7.1	7.2	7.5	8	8.4	8.7
Chemical Fertilizer	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Machinery	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5
Petroleum products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other Manufacturing	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
<b>Sources of Growth in %Manufacturing</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0
Food Manufacturing	13.15	10.3	11.73	11.9	13.42	14.7
Leather Products	5.29	3.89	4.04	4.75	4.60	4.47
Textile & Clothing	46.38	59.31	54.38	55.49	54.38	53.47
Chemical Fertilizer	8.65	6.28	6.84	6.49	6.06	5.72
Machinery	24.34	18.44	19.14	17.85	18.05	17.68
Total of 5 Products	97.82	98.2	96.12	96.48	96.51	96.03
Other Manufacturing	2.18	1.8	3.88	3.52	3.49	3.97

*Source: Adapted and Calculated from the data of BBS and SFYP Projections*

document emphasized that main driver of manufacturing growth will be the export markets, although growing domestic demand from higher income generation will also provide impetus to it. Import substitution also needs serious attention in view of uncertainty of global market and scope of savings of foreign exchange for the goods which are possible to produce inside the country rather than to import. High manufacturing growth during the plan will hinge upon continuation and improvement on the superb export performance of the past two decades. The key is to produce competitive products in which Bangladesh has comparative advantage and formulate strategies to expand export markets. Export sector is planned to grow by 16% over the plan period which is the same rate as it was in the pre-global crisis period and is projected to grow to the level of 22% of GDP at the end of the period (Table-3.5).

Data show that value of exports has been growing at the rate of 14% over the last five years. Much of the export growth was driven by the knitwear and woven garments sectors, which gained further momentum in the post MFA era. Exports from Bangladesh suffered during the global economic crisis although Bangladesh fared better than many global competitors. Exports have strongly rebounded in

**Table 3.5: Export, Import and Balance of Payment Projections in the Sixth Five Year Plan Period**

Components:	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	Average
Exports in Billion Dollars	16.2	22.4	25.7	29.4	33.8	38.8	30
(annual Percent Change)	4.2	38	14.5	14.5	14.5	15	19.4
Export as %GDP	16.2	20.3	21.2	22.1	23	23.9	22.1
Import in Billion Dollars	21.4	31	35.4	40.3	46.1	52.8	41.1
(annual Percent Change)	5.4	45	14	14	14.5	14.5	20.4
Import as % GDP	21.3	28.2	29.2	30.3	31.4	32.5	30.3
Current Account Balance in Billion Dollars	3.7	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4
(percent of GDP)	3.7	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3

*Source: BBS, Bangladesh Bank, Ministry of Finance and SFYP*

2011 due to stronger demand from both traditional markets (EU and USA) and non-traditional market for Bangladesh textile products. There has been surge in demand for jute and jute goods following years of steep decline. Manufactured exports growth has significantly positive impact on overall manufacturing growth, elasticity of manufacturing growth being 0.55 with respect to exports.

Based on the recent performance, export sector under the Plan is projected to grow by 19.4%

Per annum in US dollar terms, which is higher than usual because of the sharp increase in exports recorded in FY11 and need for acceleration of manufacturing growth induced by exports. The projection entails an increase in the share of exports in relation to GDP to rise by 7.7 percentage points to 23.9% of GDP by the end of the SFYP reflecting a leading role that export sector is envisaged to play in increasing domestic activity (Table-3.5). While clothing exports would continue to dominate the export outlook, some important non-traditional exports like footwear, other leather products and light engineering products (bicycle and electronic products), pharmaceuticals, and ship building are likely to grow at a much faster rate. Import payments are also likely to grow at a buoyant pace of 20.4% on average during the Plan period on account of an unusually strong growth in the first year of the Plan. The projected high import growth will address

critical capacity constraints in the power and other infrastructure sectors along with capital machineries and raw materials for the industrial sector expansion. It is notable that exports growth should not be allowed to remain below imports growth for a long time to avoid balance of payment constraints to equilibrium growth.

High proportion of manufactured exports to total exports to the extent of around 95%<sup>X1</sup> implies the increased quality of exports (Fig.9). In absolute terms, both manufactured exports and imports were found to increase with resultant impact on manufactured trade balance to increase because of increased outstripping of exports by imports (Fig.10). Quality of total trade is on increase as evidenced by increased and high proportion of manufactured trade to total trade (fig.11). Again, proportion of manufactured exports to manufactured imports has been increasingly high over the years. As a result, proportion of manufactured trade balance to total trade has been on decline. Though proportion of primary products decreased during 2005-10, proportion of intermediate products or capital equipment or high tech products did not increase. Share of high tech products and capital equipment are stagnated at 0.2% and 0.3% respectively while share of intermediate products along with primary products has fallen considerably (Table-3.6). The result is that around 88% of export is composed of consumer goods in 2009 increased from 78% just five years back. This may not be inconsistent with the technological background of the entrepreneurs and structure of the economy biased against technology oriented production. But the positive aspect of structure of exports of Bangladesh is that the share of manufacture is 95% of total exports, and this has been steadily increasing.

One important structural change in manufacturing exports that has happened in Bangladesh is the emergence of a dynamic export-oriented readymade garments (RMG) sector (Table-3.7). The emergence and expansion of the RMG sector is the direct outcome of the global Multifibre Arrangement (MFA) regime, as well as conducive policies undertaken by the government to ensure global competitiveness of the industry. It was extremely good policy foresight that allowed the RMG industry not to be subjected to high tariffs, in terms of intermediate inputs and raw materials that have to be imported on upfront payment of duties. The RMG sector operates within a “free trade” enclave in that all imported inputs come in under a bonded system duty free. Had this not been the case, RMG exports would not have reached the heights they have reached, given the economy’s import regime which is riddled with complex tariffs and other import restrictions. For the rest of exports and potential exports, getting world-priced imported inputs is a challenge. As a consequence, export

**Table 3.6: Structure of Exports by Stages of Processing**

Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Exports in value in 000 Dollars	9331406	11696539	13142843	16773287	17074095
A. Share of Manufacture in %	92.5	92.7	90.6	94.9	95.2
Share of consumer goods (%)	78.1	75.3	75.8	86.4	88.8
Share of intermediates (%)	13.4	17.1	13	7.8	5.9
Share of capital (equipment) (%)	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.3
Share of high-tech products (%)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
B. Share of Primary Goods	7.5	7.3	9.4	5.1	4.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

*Source: Adapted and Calculated from the Data of UNCTAD*

diversification has not made much headway. It is notable that only five products including woven and knit garments constitute 87% of the total exports (Table-3.8). Manufacturing industries such as jute goods, leather and frozen foods, engineering products and pharmaceuticals have strong export potentials for driving the industry towards higher growth. But, unlike RMG, these industries are yet to become major contributors to the economy as can be seen from their export performance (Table 3.8). Thus export concentration in a single product group – RMG infuses an element of vulnerability to our export performance.

For many decades prior to the emergence of RMG exports, jute and jute goods dominated the Export sector making upto 70 percent of exports until 1981. By 1990, however, RMG exports had overtaken Bangladesh's traditional exports and, by the close of the 1990s, *export concentration* emerged afresh, with RMG exports reaching a share of 77 percent. While Bangladesh's export growth for the last decade and a half could be characterized as robust, a sudden decline in demand for Bangladeshi garments would send shock waves throughout the economy. Such a prospect can be avoided through the creation of a diversified export basket. To promote export diversification, the Plan document mentioned that Government's export policy has adopted a strategy of giving the highest priority to several emerging exports that demonstrate high potential (as follows).

- 1) Agro-products and agro-processing products;
- 2) Light engineering products (including auto-parts and bicycles);
- 3) Footwear and leather products;
- 4) Pharmaceutical products;
- 5) Software and ICT products;
- 6) Home textile;
- 7) Ocean-going Ship Building Industries; and
- 8) Toiletry Products.

In order to increase the export potential as well as to diversify the export base, the Sixth Five Year Plan is set to seek further reduction of trade barriers within the context of the World Trade Organization (WTO) framework as well as seek more active cooperation with neighbours. Bangladesh will actively participate in concerned international and regional/sub-regional forums aimed at increasing Bangladesh's access to international export markets, easing and eventually eliminating any non-trade barriers to Bangladeshi exports, encourage investments, increase trade in services including energy, promote regional connectivity, and establish best possible economic relations with all strategic countries.

#### **4. Manufacturing Employment as New conduit of Job creation and rebalancing of employment**

With labour force growing by 3.2% per year and the very high level of underemployment (around 24%) in the farm and informal services sectors, creation of new jobs in the productive formal sectors of the economy, particularly

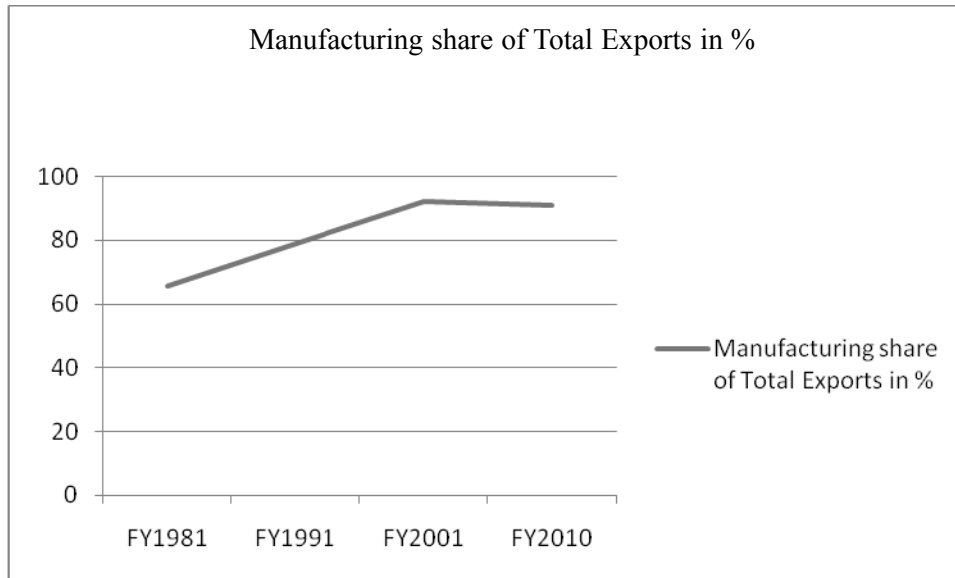
**Table 3.7: Dynamics of the Structure of Bangladesh Exports and structure of Manufactured exports, FY1981-FY2010**

	FY1981	FY1991	FY2001	FY2010
Exports as % GDP	4.1	6.8	10.6	17.2
Manufacturing share of Total Exports in %	65.5	78.9	92.1	90.9
Manufactured Exports as % of GDP	2.69	5.36	9.76	15.63
RMG (% of Total Exports)	0.1	38.9	56.1	77.1
RMG as % to Manufactured exports	0.07	30.7	51.67	70.1
Non-RMG as %Manufactured Exports	99.93	69.3	48.33	29.9

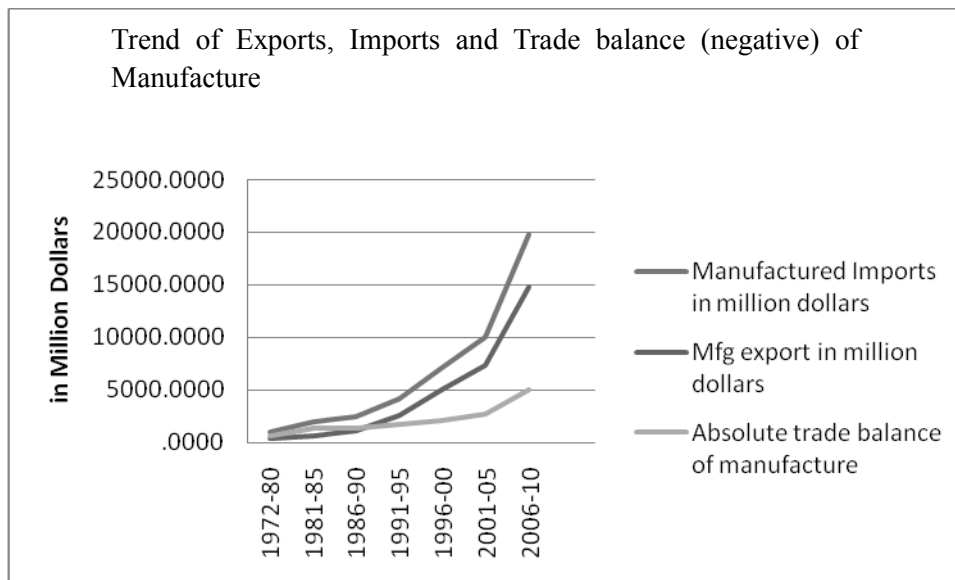
*Source: Adapted from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and BPC,*



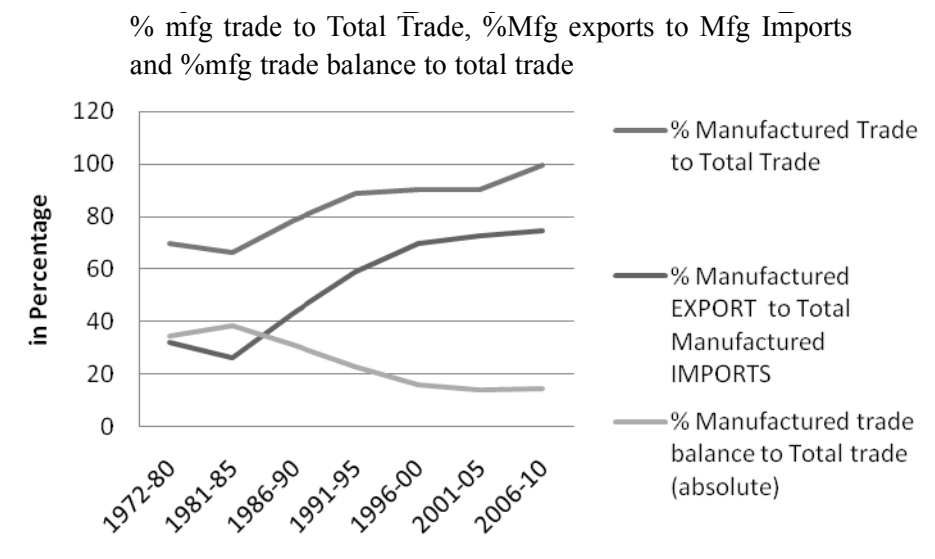
**Fig. 9: Change of Manufacturing Share of Exports during 1981-2010**



**Fig.10: Trend of Manufactured Exports, Imports and Trade balance**



**Fig.11: % Mfg trade to total trade, % mfg exports to mfg imports and mfg trade balance to Total Trade**



manufacturing will be a major challenge for Bangladesh. Historically, over the period 1974-2010, there has been structural shift of employment from agriculture to service activities with industry slowly trading to absorb some surplus labour force. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) survey of farm and nonfarm employment shows that in the four year period through 2010, the share of the agricultural sector in the labor force dropped by 4.6 percentage points during the 4-year period to 43.7% by 2010. There has been reduction of employment share of agriculture by 4.6%, employment in services increased by 3% and the rest 1.6% increased in industry: manufacturing employment by 0.7% and construction by 0.9% during 2006-10 (Table 4.1). Major absorbers of manufacturing employment are textile, garments, agro-processing, food and beverage and light engineering. These five products constitute 97.3% of total manufacturing employment in Bangladesh (Table-4.2).

Accelerated growth in manufacturing, construction and services sectors projected under the Plan should help the creation of 10.4 million new jobs in these sectors of the economy, which should be sufficient to absorb all new entrants in the job market (about 9.2 million) and also enable a sizable numbers of workers to find jobs away from the agriculture sector (about 1.2 million). The changing pattern of projected employment is shown in Table 4.3. Manufacturing employment growth rate has been projected at 9.73% on average which is near to reality (Table-4.3).

**Table 3.8: Recent Export Performance During 2006-10**

Categories	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	Average of 2006-10
<b>As% of Total</b>						
Woven Garments	38.8	38.2	36.6	38.1	37	37.77
Knit Wear	36.3	37.4	39.2	41.4	40	38.86
Raw Jute	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.16
Jute Goods	3.4	2.6	2.3	1.7	3.3	2.66
Leather	2.4	2.2	2	1.1	1.4	1.82
Frozen Food	4.4	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.7	3.6
Others	13.3	14.2	14.9	14	14.4	14.16
Total Exports	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Annual Growth</b>						
Woven Garments	13.3	14.1	10.9	14.5	1.6	10.88
Knitwear	35.3	19.3	21.5	16.2	0.8	18.62
Raw Jute	54.2	-0.7	12.3	-21.9	52.3	19.24
Jute Goods	17.6	-11	-0.8	-15.3	100	18.10
Leather	16.3	3.5	6.9	-37.8	27.8	3.34
Frozen	9	12.2	3.7	-15	-2	1.58
Total	21.6	15.7	15.8	10.1	4.2	13.48

*Source: Calculated from the Data of EPB*

Manufacturing elasticity of employment is around 0.32 which need to be increased considerably with increased employment intensive and higher productive manufacturing in the country. It is understandable that investment and capacity utilization of manufacturing sector need to be geared upwards to maintain the manufacturing employment growth target under the plan.

Employment expansion is going to be a major challenge, but with the accelerated growth in the nonfarm sectors projected under the Plan, the economy should be able to create the targeted level of new jobs in the nonfarm sector. With the continued migration of labor force away from the agriculture sector and into more productive sectors of the economy, the problem of underemployment will diminish significantly. The recent migration of workers from the agriculture sector has already started to push up agricultural wages leading to higher income levels for the rural workers. If the Plan succeeds in its employment strategy and achievement of the projections as envisaged, there will be a visible reduction in the level of underemployment and a steady increase in real wages of the workers,

which are essential for successful poverty reduction strategy in the country. Productivity enhancement, employment expansion and raising real wages are the three intertwined critical elements of employment strategy that will act simultaneously for addressing the growth acceleration and poverty reduction.

The employment challenge in Bangladesh is not just to create any job but to create high income jobs in the formal sectors. At present, as the plan document recognized, some 78 percent of the labor force is engaged in low-income, low productivity jobs in the informal sectors. The employment target for the Sixth Plan is to create adequate number of high productivity, high income jobs not only for new entrants but also to allow a substantial transfer of labor from the informal sector to the formal sector of manufacturing and services.

Much of the high productivity, high income jobs will need to come from a labour intensive manufacturing sector based on domestic and export markets and from organized services. Both large and small enterprises need to contribute to this growth.

## 5. Factor Intensities, Scale of Operation and Productivities in Manufacturing

### 5.1 Factor Intensities and Productivities in organized manufacturing

As observed from historical data of Bangladesh economy, capital intensiveness has increased considerably from 0.012 to 0.273 Million constant Taka during

**Table 4.1: Shift in the Structure of Employment, 2005/6-10**

	FY06	FY10
<b>Sectors (In Millions)</b>		
Agriculture	22.9	22.3
Manufacturing	5.3	6.0
Construction	1.5	2.0
Service	17.8	19.7
Total	47.4	51.0
<b>Employment by Sector (In Percent)</b>		
Agriculture	48.3	43.7
Manufacturing	11.2	11.9
Construction	3.0	3.9
Services	37.5	40.5

*Source: Adapted and Calculated from the data of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Labor Force Surveys*

**Table 4.2: Employment Status of major nine Manufacturing Sectors (95% of Total Mfg Value Added)**

Industries	<i>Manufacturing Employment in 2010 (Thousand)</i>	<i>% Employment</i>
Leather Footwear Industry	16.6	0.13
Food and Beverage	1340.1	10.27
Light Engineering	718.4	5.51
Pharmaceuticals	69	0.53
RMG	3100	23.76
Jute Textiles	18.2	0.14
Shipbuilding	250	1.92
Textile Industry	6007.7	46.04
Agro-processing	1529.1	11.72
Total Nine Products	13049.1	100.00

*Source: Adapted from BBS and BPC*

1972-2005. Size of capital and value added per enterprise also increased by nearly 10 times from 1970s to 2000s. Similarly, labour productivity has also increased manifold. Capital productivity has not increased, rather decreased. Interestingly, value added to output ratio remained steady at near about 25% with slight increase in 2006-10 (Table-5.1). Manufacturing sector of Bangladesh experienced increased capital labour ratio, increased scale of operation in terms of capital, value added and gross output per enterprise, increased factor productivities (labour productivity and Capital Productivity) and value added output ratio. There has been increased profitability from 36.3% to 45.6% during 1998-2006 (Table-5.2). Productivity with respect to wage level was 338.5% in 2006, increased from 239.7% in 1998. Output capital ratio was 2.07 in 2006 which declined from 2.62 in 2000. Growth of fixed assets and value added was spectacularly high of 175% and 202% in 2006 as compared to 14% and 17% respectively in 2000. Growth of total productivity was 2.39% in 2006 increased from 1.73 % in 2000. Thus growth of factors-capital and labour and value added and positive total productivity growth and stable profitability have contributed to manufacturing growth of manufacturing in Bangladesh.

## **5.2 State of subsectoral factor intensities and Productivities and their Link in manufacturing**

One of the critical observations on link between capital intensiveness and labour productivity is that (as revealed from the data analysis of SMEF Survey of Six Sectors)<sup>XII</sup>, different sectors show different pattern of capital intensiveness and labour

**Table 4.3: Projected Pattern of Employment in the SFYP (Millions)**

Sector	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY 13	FY14	FY15	Average SFYP
Agriculture	23.2	23	22.8	22.6	22.3	22	22.54
Manufacturing	6.1	6.7	7.4	8	8.7	9.7	8.1
Construction	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.5
Services	21.2	22.3	23.2	24.6	25.8	27	24.58
Total Employment	52.4	54.1	55.8	57.7	59.5	61.6	57.74
% Agricultural Employment	44.27	42.51	40.86	39.17	37.48	35.71	39.04
% Manufacturing Employment to total Employment	11.64	12.79	14.12	15.27	16.6	18.51	15.46
% Construction Employment	3.63	4.01	4.39	4.77	5.15	5.53	4.77
% Service Employment	40.46	42.56	44.27	46.95	49.24	51.53	46.91
Employment Growth (%)	4	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Agri employment growth		-0.86	-0.87	-0.88	-1.33	-1.35	-1.06
Mfg employment Growth		9.84	10.45	8.11	8.75	11.49	9.73
Construction Employment Growth		10.53	9.52	8.70	8.00	7.41	8.83
Service Employment Growth		5.19	4.04	6.03	4.88	4.65	4.96
% Agri Contribution		35.73	35.73	-8.29	-13.20	10.53	-10.67
% Mfg Contribution		35.73	44.38	29.89	38.54	47.76	39.26
% Construction		11.98	12.57	10.01	10.94	9.21	10.94
% Service Contribution		62.70	53.74	68.39	63.72	53.82	60.47
% Total Growth		100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00
Additional Employment in Million			1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.78
Unemployment Rate	4	4.1	4	4	4	3.7	3.96
Labor Force	54.5	56.2	58	59.9	61.8	63.7	59.92
Growth of Labour		3.12	3.2	3.28	3.17	3.07	3.17

*Source: Adapted and calculated from the data of SFYP Projections, BPC, GOB*

productivity by size of manufacturing (Table-5.2). Highest capital labour ratio belongs to small enterprise followed by large enterprise. Lowest capital labour ratio is in micro enterprise followed by medium enterprise. In general, relatively more labour intensive subsectors are agro-processing, light engineering and electrical & electronics. Capital labour ratio is the lowest in electrical and electronics sub-sector followed by light

**Table 5.1: Capital Labour Ratio and Productivities**

Economic Phases	Percent of Value added to output	Average value added constant million taka per enterprise	Capital labour ratio in Million Taka per person	Capital Productivity	Average Fixed Assets per enterprise	Output in Constant Million Taka per enterprise 1996	Labour Productivity in Million Taka per Person
1972-80	25.349	1.696	0.012	0.824	1.879	6.145	0.012
1981-85	25.360	3.033	0.035	0.741	4.185	11.953	0.025
1986-90	25.289	2.463	0.064	0.590	4.058	9.522	0.037
1991-95	25.417	2.734	0.089	0.618	4.405	10.703	0.056
1996-00	23.780	5.916	0.114	0.631	9.353	24.762	0.072
2001-05	26.680	16.173	0.273	0.619	25.592	57.247	0.172

*Source: Estimated from the data of BBS*

**Table 5.2: Longitudinal Status of Indicators of Profitability and Total Productivity growth of Organised Mfg sector of Bangladesh during 1998-2006**

Indicators of Performance	1997-98	1999-2000	2001-2002	2005-06
Profitability in %	36.28	39.83	35.85	45.63
Productivity wage ratio in %	239.63	265.42	254.18	338.53
Output capital Ratio		2.62	2.68	2.07
Growth of Fixed Assets		13.55	37.87	175.24
Growth of Labour		7.39	9.12	35.26
Growth of Value Added		16.56	27.49	201.58
Growth of Total Productivity		1.73	1.43	2.39

*Source: Calculated from the data of CMI Statistics of several years.*

engineering and agro-processing. Highest capital labour ratio is found in plastics followed by designer goods and leather and footwear. In light engineering, lowest capital labour ratio is in medium size followed by micro enterprise. In electrical and electronics, lowest capital labour ratio is in large enterprise followed by small enterprise. In agro-processing, lowest capital labour ratio is in micro enterprise followed by small enterprise. In plastics, lowest capital labour ratio is in micro

enterprise followed by medium enterprise. In leather and footwear, smallest capital labour ratio is in large enterprise followed by small enterprise.

### 5.3 Status of Nine Major Manufacturing Subsectors

As visible from the data analysis, only nine products constitute 95% of Gross Value Added. Among them, four products- textile, RMG, food processing and agro processing absorb 91% of employment and constitute 92% Gross value added and 94% exports (Table-5.4). All these belong to low technology products. Thus manufacturing sector is narrowly concentrated in low technology based products. Jute textiles, garments, light engineering, leather and footwear and food and beverage have relatively higher export intensiveness. Emerging export industries are pharmaceuticals and textiles. Among the labour intensive industries, light engineering, textiles, food and beverage stand prominent. Labour

**Table 5.3: Capital Labour Ratio and Labour Productivity in Different sizes of Selected Manufacturing enterprises (000 Taka)**

Firm Sizes	Agro & Food Processing	Leather & Footwear	Designer Goods	Electrical & Electronics	Plastics	Light Engineering	All
<b>Capital labour Ratio</b>							
Micro	53.5	283.5	63.5	38.58	229	69.97	123.0
Small	80.12	248.8	93.7	27.99	2543	75.99	511.6
Medium	160.5	289.1	284.6	30.37	458	63.12	214.3
Large	217.3	52.7	988.5	22.31	542	77.36	316.7
All	127.8	218.53	357.58	29.81	943.00	71.61	291.4
<b>Labour Productivity</b>							
Micro	830	3081.89	78.6	1635	6812	2000	2406.3
Small	967.6	3543.86	138	1076	7853	4110	2948.1
Medium	396	6045.96	164.8	457	10636	2490	3364.9
Large	784.7	3502.24	57.6	587	8501	2350	2630.4
All	744.6	4043.49	109.75	938.75	8450.50	2737.50	2837.4
<b>Value Added to Output in %</b>							
Micro	40.4	47.3	74.1	38.8	32	58.4	48.5
Small	44.3	22.6	59.4	36.8	32.4	34.8	38.4
Medium	52.2	45.3	46.8	29.6	30.4	36.7	40.2
Large	51	57	60	34.6	35	31	44.8
All	46.98	43.05	60.08	34.95	32.45	40.23	43.0

*Source: Adapted and calculated from the SMEF Survey of Six Sectors, 2006.07*

Note: Micro, small, medium and large enterprises are those employing 1-9, 10-49 workers, 50-99 workers and 100 and more workers respectively as per BBS Definition.



productivity is relatively higher in leather and footwear, pharmaceuticals, jute textiles, RMG and agro-processing.

#### **5.4. Regression Results regarding link between factor intensities and productivities**

We have made two types regression exercises; one for time series and another for cross sectional relations taking 225 samples. Time series regression exercise shows significant positive impact of capital labour ratio and capital productivity on labour productivity which is consistent with theoretical expectation (Table-5.3). Second exercise with cross sectional data shows that while capital productivity has significant positive impact, capital labour ratio has insignificant positive impact on labour productivity (Table-5.4). Similarly, regression of profitability using cross sectional data (Table-5.5) shows that while size and capital productivity have significant positive impact on profitability, capital intensiveness in terms of capital labour ratio showed insignificant impact implying that more capital intensive firms are not necessarily more profitable ones. This means that capital intensive technology may not increase productivity always in all sectors. Thus appropriate technology choice of the sectors depending upon its characteristics would become major strategic concern for the enterprises.

### **6. Status of Competitive Industrial Performance of Bangladesh**

#### **6.1 Longitudinal Status of Indicators of Industrial Performance of Bangladesh (at Country Level)**

Industrial capacity and manufactured export capacity (as shown in fig.12) have increased tremendously (19.3 times and 29.9 times respectively in 2006-10 as compared to 1973-78). Astoundingly, export quality in terms of percentage of manufacture as % exports has increased considerably (from 61% in 1973-78 to 95% in 2006-10). However, industrialization intensity in Bangladesh remains at a low level (18%) and has increased at a very snail pace ((1.6 times in 2006-10 as compared to 1973-78).

#### **Dynamics of Industrial Performance of Bangladesh during 1974-2010**

#### **6.2 Status of Country's Competitive Industrial Performance by its components with respect to global level**

Though over the years, industrial capacity and export capacity have increased, both the indicators remained at a very low level of 6.12% and 4.53%, respectively, as compared to global standard. The share of manufactured value added to GDP of Bangladesh remains at 88% of global level (Table-6.1). It does show that

**Table 5.4: Employment, Value Added and Exports of Key Manufacturing Subsectors**

Industries	Employment in 2010 (000)	% Employment	Gross Value Added in % total	Exports in Million Dollars in 2010	% Exports total	Labour intensive ness	Relative Productivity level	Export intensiveness	Relative Export per Labour
Leather and Footwear	16.6	0.13	0.8	204.1	1.3	0.16	6.15	1.63	12295.
Food and Beverage	1340.1	10.27	4.1	687.5	4.38	2.50	0.40	1.07	513.0
Light Engineering	718.4	5.51	0.5	190	1.21	11.02	0.09	2.42	264.5
Pharmaceuticals	69	0.53	1	40.97	0.26	0.53	1.89	0.26	593.8
RMG	3100	23.76	36.7	12497	79.65	0.65	1.54	2.17	4031.3
Jute Textiles	18.2	0.14	0.8	540	3.44	0.18	5.71	4.30	29670.
Shipbuilding	250	1.92		9.34	0.06				37.4
Textile Industry	6007.7	46.04	13.1	598.1	3.81	3.51	0.28	0.29	99.6
Agro-processing	1529.1	11.72	38.2	921.9	5.88	0.31	3.26	0.15	602.9
Total Nine Products	13049.1	100	95.2	15688.9	100	1.05	0.95	1.05	1202.3

*Source: Adapted and Calculated from the Data of BPC*

**Table 5.5: Regression of First Difference of Labour Productivity in Manufacturing sector of Bangladesh**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-279.560	1403.862		-.199	.845
DIFF(capital productivity)	47441.997	8199.397	.649	5.786	.000
DIFF(Capital labour ratio)	.875	.152	.647	5.766	.000

Adjusted R Squared=0.774, F=31.4, DW=2.16

**Table 5.6: Regression of First Difference of Capital Productivity**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-0.030	0.030		-.997	.333
Difference of Lab Productivity,1	0.0000085	0.000	0.618	3.242	0.005

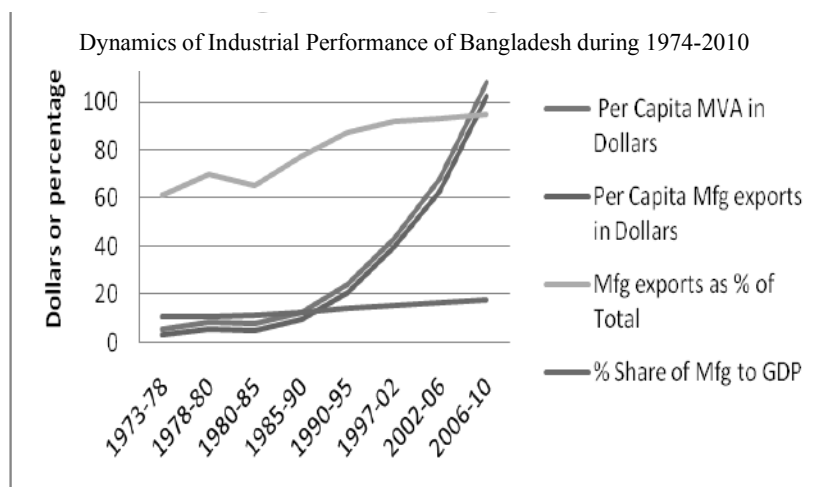
Adjusted R Squared=0.35,F=10.5,DW=2.9.

**Table 5.7: Regression of Profitability on Size of enterprises, Capital Labour Ratio and Capital Productivity: Subsectoral**

Model	Coefficients <sup>a</sup>				
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1.000000 (Constant)	-97.429217	24.284918		-4.011923	
Enterprise Size in Output	0.000124	0.000044	0.032580	2.836473	
Capital Labour Ratio	0.006646	0.012733	0.004258	0.521967	
Capital Productivity in %	0.961327	0.011373	0.970256	84.525686	

Adjusted R Squared=0.987, F=5005 (0)

volumes of both GDP and MVA are at low level as compared to the size of population. The share of Bangladesh manufacturing to World GDP increased to 0.16 in 2005 from 0.12 in 2000. The growth of manufacturing was 7.6% p.a. over the period of 2000-05, as compared to global growth of manufacturing at 2.5% p.a. Major portion of manufacturing sector belongs to low technology products

**Fig.12: Dynamics of Industrial Performance of Bangladesh during 1974-2010**

(79%). The level of high and medium technology manufacturing is at the level of 28.5% as compared to global level. Share of manufactured export to exports in Bangladesh should have reflected quality of exports. But Bangladesh manufactured exports are composed of low value additive and products of low technology. Share of high/medium technology exports constitutes only 3.4% of its exports and at 5.45% of global level. This may be the byproduct of low level technology- based manufacturing in the country. Bangladesh is one of the poorest performers among the countries in respect of components of competitive industrial performance index like manufactured value added per capita, manufactured exports per capita, share of manufacturing to GDP and share of high/medium technology products in manufacturing and exports reflecting the narrow base of manufacturing sector and manufactured exports of the country<sup>xiii</sup>

## 7. The Constraints and Challenges of Industrialisation

The basic challenge of industrialization in Bangladesh as remarked in the Perspective Plan document comes from narrowly-based industrial sector with locational concentration and low technological level. Constraints to development of manufacturing industries are usually related to structural and policy induced barriers<sup>xv</sup>. The important structural constraints emanate from the small size and poor growth of the domestic economy, declining world demand, credit constraints, low entrepreneurial base, poor infrastructural facilities, low level of

**Table 6.1: Global Level Components of Competitive Industrial Performance Index<sup>xiv</sup> and Status of Bangladesh**

World Level Indicators of Performance	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Bangladesh in 2005	Level of Bangladesh to global in %
MVA per Capita (\$)	967.5	939	943	966	1005	1031	63.1	6.12
Manufactured Exports Per Capita (\$)	824	784	818	935	1120	1235	56	4.53
Share of MVA in GDP in %	18.2	17.7	17.6	17.6	18	18	16	88.89
% Mfg Exports to Total	82.2	82.4	83	82	82.3	81	94	116.05
Share of Medium/high Technology MVA(%)	54.8	53.3	55.4	61.4	70.4	75	21.3	28.48
Share of Medium/high technology Mfg in Export(%)	64.3	64	64	63.4	63.2	62	3.4	5.45

*Source: Adapted and calculated from UNIDO Data Base, 2009*

technology and low productivity and poor quality of labour. Among the policy-induced constraints, regulatory barriers stand prominent. We have investigated the main reasons of the failure of privatized units<sup>xvi</sup>. The enterprises identified the main factor of failure as technological problem and problem of not having access to necessary bank credit. Thus here technological problem and fund problem are intertwined. Independent of technological problem, fund problem has been the second most important cause of enterprise failure. Capital is the main strength to move. The enterprises can't do BMRE, nor they can set up new machinery or replace scrapped machinery without capital. They require working capital for stocking raw materials for smooth running of the enterprise throughout the year. In the competitive market, they have to make credit sale, keep inventory for good price in future. All these could be done if they could manage good amount of capital. Lack of capital in many cases throws the enterprise into critical crisis including its failure. Next serious reason of enterprise failure is the problem of electricity supply. Because of frequent power failure, the capacity remains heavily underutilized and the production becomes unpredictable frustrating both the workers and the entrepreneur. Next important cause of failure is related to marketing problem which arises because of high cost of production not commensurate with sale price, tough competition from imports and domestic manufacturers, high cost of raw materials and mismatch between increased cost of imported raw materials and government determined price of the product. All these contribute to lowering profit margin and eventually failure of the enterprise. Negative trade unionism has been a reason for failure not only of public enterprises but also private enterprises. Another important reason for failure is

long term closure of factory affecting the productive capacity of the machines and raising the cost of BMRE and maintenance cost. Among the other reasons, looting and extortion by miscreants, high interest on loan, natural disaster, high cost of transport, low level of management, lack of policy support from the government stood prominent causing failure of the privatized units. Mozammel Huq (1996)<sup>xvii</sup> in a survey on Leather manufacturing has identified several constraints. In his study, all the respondents complained about adverse effects of load shedding on cost of production. They talked of other poor infrastructural facilities including shortages of gas supplies, badly maintained and congested roads, and the poor communication systems. Of the various non-physical infrastructural facilities,, absence of adequate and properly trained technical personnel was found to have affected the development of manufacturing activities. Along with infrastructural bottlenecks and poor governance he has mentioned about the market failure and government failure for technology capacity building involving technology learning through human capital development and R&D. Besides, there is a weakness in making investment so as to maximize linkage effects. Bhattacharya(1996)<sup>xviii</sup> in his study found that in 48.5% cases, unsatisfactory shipment facilities acted as major constraint for development of export oriented apparel sector. Sixth Five Year Plan document pinpointed such constraints as weak investment climate, power shortages, anti-export bias of the trade regime, difficulty having access to suitable land for manufacturing, inadequate credit access, low labour productivity and low level of technology, gender bias against the female workers, weak research and development. Among the constraint of government regulations and enforcements, problems of complex taxation rules, red tape, delay in getting verdict of the court are considered important. The Plan document also pinpoints the problem of slow privatization process due to incomplete and complicated procedures<sup>xix</sup>. In the SMEF survey of six sectors,2006/07, some general constraints and sector specific constraints were revealed. The major general constraints are related to inability to market products, inability to maintain product quality, poor fixed and working capital, lack of skilled technicians and workers, poor management skill of entrepreneurs, lack of information, non-tariff barriers in world trade, poor enabling environment, insufficient infrastructure support, widespread tariff anomalies, low level of technology, low productivity, lack of Research and Development and low level of education of entrepreneurs.

We have identified similar problems of manufacturing and consider the emerging challenges of the sector as follows:

- i. Problem of protecting domestic industries from import pressure;
- ii. Facing tougher competition in the global market amidst more protected trade regimes and greater stimulus package in the buying countries and competing exporting countries;
- iii. Coping with the crisis in power and energy sectors
- iv. Coping with hazards of climate change
- v. Strengthening competitiveness by increasing productivity and reducing cost of production including trade transaction costs and reducing time of delivery and increasing quality of the products
- vi. Ensuring easier market access in buying countries;
- vii. Increasing quality of public spending and implementation of Annual
- viii. Liquidity problem in money market and capital market;
- ix. Productive use of remittance money to translate them into productive investment;
- x. Diversification of markets and products for exports; and
- xi. Compliance with WTO rules .

In addition, the SFYP document identified many constraints faced by ten selected medium and large industries (RMG, non-RMG textiles, Jute industry, footwear and leather, light engineering, agro-processing, ship building, pharmaceuticals, steel and engineering, electronics and chemical industries), which are considered of great importance for the economy in terms of their contribution to industrial value added, export promotion, creation of employment and growth of national income.

The challenges faced by RMG, as Plan document pointed out, are related to linkage industries expansion for speedy supply, ensuring social compliance and bettering working conditions, shift to quality improvement and product upgradation and product and market diversification and improvement of infrastructure and logistic support services and development of skilled manpower. Besides, improving labour management relation arising out of low wages of the workers, political instability, unreliability of energy supply and low unit export price for the products amidst increased cost of production are important challenges.

Challenges faced by jute industry are related to inadequate quality seeds and rotting facilities, high cost of production due to excess labour in public enterprises, power shortage, lack of aggressive marketing drive for entering into overseas market and lack of legal compulsion to use jute in the domestic economy.

The key challenge faced by footwear industry is lack of comprehensive policy. Problems that beset the industry include: shortage of adequately trained and skilled human resources, lack of training institute and inadequate facilities for skill development, absence of supportive linkage industries, low awareness of international buyers about the capability to produce quality shoes in this country, inadequate facilities for design and product development, low awareness of international quality standards such as eco-labeling and packaging, inadequate working capital finance, lack of access to local market making the enterprises vulnerable to the perils of stock lot or order cancellations and political instability.

The challenges faced by light engineering are among others, occasional price hike of raw-materials, high duties on quality raw-materials needed for specialized products, lack of education and training of the entrepreneurs for high quality products, low level R&D works, inadequate access to working capital, limited financial support for technological upgradation, lack of metal and heat testing facility, lack of skilled manpower for quality products, power cuts, poor marketing techniques and poor designing ability.

The key challenges of pharmaceutical industry are related to poor image of the country affecting the image of enterprises, lack of promotion capacity of Bangladesh Missions abroad, negligence of new drug policy to deal with export of medicine, poor quality of government documents. limit of samples for sending to the imports, lack of local testing facilities, cumbersome documentation procedure for certain export destinations, limitation in foreign currency transactions to maintain marketing offices abroad.

The key challenges of agro-processing industry are related to improving the quality of inputs, products, technology, business services and environment, increasing production efficiency and product quality to better meet consumer and export demands, limited number of products, lack of information about compliance requirements for export items at various destinations, lack of adequate information on food safety and agricultural food standards, weak supply chains and lack of information about Bangladeshi agro-processing produce in countries where Bangladesh is not currently exporting to.

The ship building industry is reported to face challenges of import dependence of almost all raw materials, ranging from engines to steel, electronics, furnishings, cabling and piping, low standard of local component and service suppliers and low volume of local produce of components (10%), facing higher interest and service charges from local banks, poor quality public utilities, problem of red tape, especially in exporting and importing, shortage of qualified mid



management professionals and skilled workers and high cost of doing business. Main factors to act as barriers to ship building industry are related to non-availability of large tracts of land adjacent to deep water, lack of significant funding, lack of skilled manpower and requirement of certification of meeting international standard.

## **8. Strategic Options for Manufacturing Development of Bangladesh**

### **8.1 Review of Broad Strategies and key areas of intervention needed for development of Manufacturing sector**

On strategic front of manufacturing development, our views may be expressed as follows.

#### **i. Strategy on Market Orientation**

In the context of uncertainty, instability and complexity of global market and in the situation of large emerging domestic market, strategy of import substitution and addressing domestic market need more attention. Such approach is important also for domestic capability building as a precedence for effective global integration and export expansion. One can't ignore the fact that one dollar saved is one dollar earned. There is a need for emphasis on complementarity and balance between export expansion, domestic demand expansion and import substitution for broad based and sustainable development of manufacturing. The country need to revisit strategies to pursue parallel growth mechanism of giving due weights to both import substitution and domestic demand expansion along with export expansion for accelerating growth of manufacturing in the framework of a broad based industrial development as done by East Asia in their earlier stage of development.

#### **ii. Strategy on Size of Manufacturing**

There is a concern regarding which size need to be emphasized for development of manufacturing. Since there is a huge number of micro and small enterprises and large number of people engaged there in, the country can not by pass the problems of micro and small enterprises for their productivity enhancement oriented to poverty alleviation at least in the short and medium term. In the efforts making, micro, small, medium and large enterprises need to be well demarcated for separate treatment to each considering their individual characteristics and problems across the sectors. There has been concern for choice between large and small size of enterprising for investment strategy by the government. Results of

data analysis suggest that though in the seventies, proportion of both sizes was near to each other, divergence grew in course of time to such an extent that now only thirty percent of manufacturing is from small sized manufacturing. Contribution of large and small size to growth of manufacturing remains 70% and 30% respectively. Both large and small size categories deserve attention for accelerating manufacturing growth in the economy. Small manufacturing units need special attention because of more flexibility and labour absorptive capacity. Initiatives will be needed to strengthen small and medium scale enterprises as well as to identify large scale manufacturing industries that can compete in global market and compete with imports in the domestic market.

### **iii. Strategy on Factor Intensity for Manufacturing Development**

There is a need to work out appropriate factor intensities and technology for each individual sector to strengthen its competitiveness and to duly participate in the value chain of international production networks. Though labour intensiveness as a strategy need to be emphasized in Bangladesh because of abundance of cheap labour in the economy, capital and skill intensiveness may be needed in specific sectors to improve competitiveness in the global market. Appropriateness of factor intensity depends upon the characteristics of individual sector and demand of the competitive market at a given market situation and in consideration of perspectives of development, particularly of manufacturing. Manufacturing sector in Bangladesh need to pursue dynamic shift of path from lower technology to higher technology level in raising productivity and competitive edge of the sector and its enterprises. Simultaneously, an appropriate mix of labour intensive and capital intensive technology need to be worked out in consonance with quality requirements of demand of different markets-domestic and exports.

### **iv. Price and Non-Price Competitiveness with gradual shift to the latter**

While price competitiveness was the main focus of Bangladesh over the years, time has come to emphasise non-price competitiveness along with price competitiveness to consolidate the global market and to increase credibility of the country for quality supply at a relatively lower price. Lowering price is possible through lowering cost of production by means of enhancement of productivity. Besides, reduction of trade transaction cost and cost of doing business help in strengthening price competitiveness.

Non-price competitiveness requires improved quality and design of products and ensuring timely delivery, required volume and quality of the delivery and ensuring safety and health. The problem of competitiveness arises from two

related weaknesses specific to Bangladesh, first is the lack of a competitive supply capability of the country in industrial goods traded and the second is related to the serious technological and quality problems faced in having access to international markets. Products have to comply with a mix of technical standards and health, safety and environmental requirements set by importing countries. Bangladesh as exporting country need to comply with the requirements of the technical barriers to trade (TBT) and sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures (SPS) agreements under WTO, and must have the ability both to produce according to the standards and technical regulations set by the client countries, and prove conformity. Standards and conformity procedures often effectively restrict market entry, even in the absence of tariffs and quota restrictions.

Here the country need to make three broad categories of interventions: (i) capacity building in the area of standards, metrology, testing and accreditation to overcome TBT/SPS constraints, (ii) developing measures for enhancing the competitiveness of the enterprises through quality and productivity improvements, and (iii) development of supportive mechanisms to assist the enterprises in accessing global subcontracting and supply chains and networks in appropriate product categories.

#### **v. Shift from Low Wage to Productivity Enhancement**

There is a crucial need for shift from low wage strategy to productivity enhancement and higher value additive strategy for long term approach in increasing global competitiveness of manufacturing and for industrial development of Bangladesh.

#### **vi. Shift from low technology to higher technology level and thrust on R&D efforts**

There is a need to shift from low technology and low value added product to higher technology and higher value added product; technology for industrial development need to be a core component of strategy of industrial development. Strategies for sub-sectoral development are yet to be streamlined and to be linked with technology upgradation. Human resource development, and there is a crying need for greater investment on Research and Development to use opportunities of globalization.

#### **vii. Diversification of industrial Structure by Products and Locations**

Trajectory of diversification of industrial structure for long term growth to achieve the visionary goal of perspective plan and Industrial Policy 2010 need to be translated

into detailed action plan and realized with proactive government support and intervention. There should be parallel encouragement of diversification among existing product categories and exploring and developing new products and markets with emphasis on aggressive marketing and branding. Product development and diversification initiatives should be continuous process with appropriate policies, institutional arrangement and development of skilled manpower.

#### **viii. Accessing Global Trade Opportunities**

There are enough opportunities for using the country's surplus to increase its competitiveness in the global trade. Strong efforts will be needed to find out areas where Bangladesh has relative competitive advantage and can make a successful entry into the global market. This will call for trade policy reforms to reduce the bias against exports by lowering trade protection arising from quantitative restrictions, tariff rates and supplementary duties and streamlining legal and regulatory framework and simplification of procedures and laws.

#### **ix. Addressing the Problems of Sick and Privatized units**

There should be more proactive measures to deal with the problems of privatized units and sick units which require to be addressed case by case to salvage huge productive resources through proactive government intervention.

#### **x. Facilitating role of government and Public-Private Partnership**

Government should duly play its facilitating role in making enabling environment for increased private investment in areas of dynamic comparative advantage. Stronger positive Government action is necessary for facilitating private investment and streamlining public private partnership. There should be clear cut modus operandi for strengthening private-public partnership in the development of manufacturing in the country.

#### **xi. Thrust Sectors**

Number of thrust sectors need to be smaller and more focused. There is a need for putting in place policy support and promotional initiatives to realize emerging opportunities in new sectors identified as thrust and potential sectors.

#### **xii. FDI related Strategy**

FDI need to be encouraged to have access to technology, global capital and frontier know how and to have access to global market opportunities.

**xiii. Industrial Finance**

There is a need for revisiting long term industrial finance through DFIs or commercial banks and deepening the capital market for raising equity for industrial development.

**8.2. Key areas of Desirable Intervention****Key areas of desirable interventions relate to**

- i. Access to reliable power and energy supply,
- ii. Raising technology level and Productivity and Product Development through increased Investment and efforts in Research and Development
- iii. Assistance in aggressive marketing in the global arena ;
- iv. Improved Infrastructural facilities and Appropriate Institutional Development;
- v. Cluster development and economic zoning and at the same time initiatives for geographical diversification of manufacturing;
- vi. Appropriate package of fiscal and monetary incentives for manufacturing sector development;
- viii. Skill Development training facilities;
- ix. Healthy Labour Management Relations;
- x. Trade Facilitation Measures and reduction of trade transaction costs;
- xi. Diversification of industrial structure for domestic and for export markets;
- xii. Exploring market potentials in different;
- xiii. Economic Cooperation with regional powers and multinationals for domestic manufacturing capacity building; and
- xiv. Trade related diagnostic study and formulation of Policy matrix and its effective execution for manufacturing development at subsectoral level.

**IX. Conclusion**

Manufacturing sector has a critical role in the economic transformation of Bangladesh for making break-through into backwardness of the economy by enhancing economy wide productivity and diversifying the economic activities and increasing scale economies. The share of manufacturing in the growth process

has increased from 15% in the early eighties to 22.5% in 2006-10. Achieving the macroeconomic performance target of 8% growth target by 2015 and 10% growth by 2021 for achievement of Vision 2021 requires enhancement of contribution of manufacturing to GDP to 30% over the next decade.

In course of strategic structural transformation in the economy, share of manufacturing is projected to grow from 18.5% in 2010 to 22% in 2015 and 30% in 2021 as against the past experiences of manufacturing share from 10% in 70s to 17% 2006-10. Thus five year plan target of manufacturing share of 21% is though challenging, not unachievable. In order to achieve the planned target, the manufacturing sector needs to be set to perform consistently and follow an upward trend from annual growth of 6.5% in FY 2010 to 11.5% in FY 2015 with average annual growth of 10% during the plan period. Calculation shows that elasticity of manufacturing to GDP growth is around 0.78 which means that 10% manufacturing growth is a must for achieving economic growth of 7.5% p.a. during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan. Projected manufacturing employment to 25 per cent of the population by 2015 from the current 17 per cent, is a bit challenging. Export elasticity of manufacturing is around 0.55 implying that for achieving targeted average manufacturing growth of 10.0 % export must grow by 18.0% p.a. on average during 2011-15, which is also challenging though not unachievable.

Size wise, share of large scale manufacturing is 12.3% and while share of small ones is only 5% of GDP. Manufacturing growth has been 7.8% p.a. during 2001-2010. Growth remains steady at nearly 8% in both the sizes. However, contribution of large size is around 70% though 93.3% manufacturing enterprises belong to micro and small enterprises providing 47% manufacturing employment. Thus size wise, Bangladesh manufacturing is characterized by dualistic pattern though concentration of fixed assets remains in the large size enterprises.

From the point of view of market orientation, main contributory factors are export expansion and domestic demand expansion with increasing contribution of the former with increased trade liberalization. Import substitution has remained negative in all the economic phases. Import substitution needs to be addressed adequately in situations of uncertainty and instability of global market. At subsectoral level, garments, pharmaceuticals, textiles, cement, food products, leather footwear, wooden furniture, re-rolling steel, wooden furniture and ceramics have high growth potentials contributing significantly to manufacturing growth.

Double digit growth in manufacturing is a long cherished goal for the country but it has not yet reached the goal and the dynamic role of manufacturing is yet to be seen in the growth process. The basic problem of manufacturing is related to narrow product base, whereby only five products, namely garments and textiles, fish and sea food, leather, cement and pharmaceuticals account for over 80% manufacturing growth. Other major problems are related to locational concentration and low level of technology. These three factors should be addressed seriously.

Accelerated growth of manufacturing will be necessary in the coming years to absorb the incremental labour force, strengthen backward and forward linkages with agriculture and services sectors, cater to the growing domestic demand for industrial goods, and take advantage of emerging opportunities in the global market. Rationalisation and restructuring of SOEs may need to be continued and privatized units require to be monitored prudently and necessary support be given to the privatized units for effective use of their resources.

Emphasis need to be given on technological sophistication and quality improvement across the subsectors of manufacturing. The Government must create enabling environment and facilitate private investment. There is a need for investment on research to explore and use opportunities of globalisation. Import substitution and domestic market orientation need to be more seriously addressed, and the export orientation strategy as a prime mover of industrial development need to be cautiously reformulated. Subsectoral strategies need to be clearer cut in consonance with the problems they face and the potentials they possess, and with care to more potential subsectors. There should be massive drive for solving the power problem for encouraging investment in the manufacturing sector. Clear cut modus operandi is yet to be developed for private-public partnership in manufacturing. There is a felt need for more investment in research and development, infrastructure, technological capacity building, trade related diagnostic study, detailed policy matrix for industrial development and appropriate institutional development for implementing policies and strategies.

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