

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: May 05,2020

Report Number: BG2020-0005

Report Name: Cotton and Products Annual

Country: Bangladesh

Post: Dhaka

Report Category: Cotton and Products

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Report Highlights:

The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted Bangladesh's marketing year (MY) 2019/2020 cotton imports and consumption. As a result of COVID-19 mitigation efforts, Bangladesh's ready-made-garment (RMG) facilities halted production for nearly a month during the Government-ordered lockdown. Additionally, some global retail brands have cancelled or delayed contracts for garments as a result of a decline in global garment demand. In MY 2020/21, Bangladesh's raw cotton production is forecast to slightly increase over MY 2019/2020 to 146,000 bales and imports are forecast to rebound to 7 million bales.

Commodities:

Cotton

Production:

In MY 2020/21 (August-July), Bangladeshi farmers are forecast to plant cotton on 46,000 hectares (HA) and production is expected to increase over MY 2019/20 by 2.8 percent to 146,000 bales. Farmers in Bangladesh's cotton producing areas (e.g., Rangamati, and Jhenaidah) are slowly adopting new cotton varieties and expanding operations. Local production is expected to moderately increase in the years to come if current Government of Bangladesh (GoB) support programs continue.

A major constraint of local cotton cultivation is the long growing seasons required for cotton (i.e., six months). Bangladeshi farmers, as a result of favorable growing conditions, are accustomed to rotating three crops in a year. Cotton cultivation is not widely popular in Bangladesh because it limits the farmers' ability to rotate multiple crops and take advantage of certain weather patterns.

Post's estimates for MY 2019/20 cotton planted area remains unchanged from the previous forecast at 45,000 HA. The MY 2019/20 local production estimate has been slightly increased to 142,000 bales as the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Dhaka office has received reports of good production yields due to favorable weather and beneficial support programs from the GoB's Cotton Development Board (CDB). The support programs include monitoring, seed distribution, technology, and research.

Bangladeshi cotton farmers largely produce American Upland (*Gossypium hirsutum*) and Tree (*Gossypium arboreum*) cotton, which represent 95 and 5 percent of total production, respectively. Upland cotton is cultivated in northern, central, and southwestern regions of Bangladesh. Tree cotton is grown in three southeastern hill districts. The average length of locally produced Upland cotton is greater than 28 millimeters (mm) and Tree cotton is less than 10 mm. With the help of CDB, farmers are slowly shifting from tobacco production to cotton production in some areas.

The CDB received approval from the National Committee on Biosafety to begin confined trials of four bacillus thuringiensis (*Bt*) cotton hybrid varieties. The four hybrid *Bt* cotton varieties having X-GENE, Cry1Ac Truncated (Event- 1) were supplied by JK Agri-genetics Ltd (JKAL) of India. The CDB's goal is to develop an efficient genetically engineered (GE) cotton variety which is resistant to Bollworm and Spodoptera/Army worm. CDB was originally planning to start confined field trials during the next cotton season, which begins in July 2020.

According to local reports, the CDB also started a project in cooperation with the Turkish Cotton Research Institute. The project is titled "Bangladesh-Turkey Islamic Development Bank reverse linkage" and is funded by Islamic Development Bank with the support of five development and private organizations. The project aims to increase local cotton yields and production by planting imported cotton seed varieties from Turkey. Local reports state the Turkish Cotton Research Institute supplied 12 high yielding cotton varieties to the CDB.

Value Added Cotton:

MY 2020/21 (August-July) yarn and fabric production levels are both projected to increase to 730,000 MT and 4.1 billion meters, which represents a 1.39 and 2.5 percent increase over MY 2019/20 figures, respectively. The forecasted increase is based on an expected marginal increase in yarn and fabric demand in the new year as the local RMG sector recovers from the negative economic impact of COVID-19.

MY 2019/20 (August-July) yarn and fabric production forecasts have been revised down to 720,000 MT and 4.0 billion meters, which represent an 11 and 17 percent decrease from 2018/19 figures, respectively. The decrease in production is the result of COVID-19 mitigation efforts (e.g., country lockdown) and depressed demand as the global economy slows. Select RMG factories have also started to shift production to medical personal protective equipment (PPE), which does not require cotton yarn or fabric. According to the Bangladesh Export Promotion Bureau, March 2020 apparel exports declined by over 19 percent compared to February, 2020. Bangladesh Garment Manufacturing and Exporter Association (BGMEA) estimated the RMG export revenue to be a mere \$366.5 million USD in April 2020, or approximately 84 percent lower than the same period last year.

The textile industry was greatly impacted by some international retailers cancelling and suspending orders as a result of COVID-19. According to BGMEA, the estimated cost of cancelled orders was \$3.17 billion USD thus far. The cancelled orders impacted local producers ability to pay 2.3 million workers and has resulted in an increase in stocks of yarn and fabric. According to industry reports, stocks of locally spun yarn reached nearly \$100 million USD in September 2019 (i.e., pre-COVID-19).

A representative of the BGMEA estimated export earnings to decrease further in May and stated the total loss could be as high as \$6 billion USD. Over the MY 2018/19 time period, RMG export earnings were approximately \$34.4 billion USD. RMG exports during the first seven months of MY 2019/20 reached \$18 billion USD as of February 2020 (i.e., before COVID-19 was confirmed to be in Bangladesh).

Bangladesh currently has 433 spinning mills, 796 textile weaving mills, 246 dyeing and finishing mills (Table - 6), and around a total 6,502 registered and 527 un-registered garment and textile factories. Approximately 4,621 Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporter's Association (BGMEA) members employ 4.5 million workers at their garment factories, of which 80 percent are women (Table -8).

Consumption:

MY 2020/21 (August-July) raw cotton consumption is expected to rebound to 7.2 million bales, assuming that demand for garments will start to return to pre-COVID-19 levels. MY 2019/20 raw cotton consumption levels are estimated lower at 6.9 million bales due to reduced RMG consumption in the world market as an impact of COVID-19.

Similarly, MY 2020/21 yarn and fabric consumption is expected to increase by approximately 5.5 percent to 0.95 Million MT (MMT) and 3.33 percent to 6.2 billion meters based on an increase in demand as retail stores and shopping outlets reopen.

MY 2019/20 yarn and fabric consumption estimates have been reduced to 0.9 MMT and 6 billion meters, respectively, due to depressed demand for garments. Prior to the economic slowdown, the garment industry was already facing several challenges. Challenges include higher wages, added costs associated with new quality and compliance standards, and intense local competition.

Nearly 80 percent of garments made in Bangladesh are sourced from cotton; the rest are made from viscose, polyester and other materials. Local spinners supply 90 percent of raw materials for knitwear and 40 percent for the woven garments sector.

Trade:

MY 2020/21 cotton imports are forecast to rebound to 7 million bales based on the assumption of global markets recovering from COVID-19. The industry is expected to implement new social-distancing processes following COVID-19. However, at the time of publication of this report, the GoB and RMG industry have not released details of the new safety procedures, making it difficult to assess the impact on operations.

MY 2019/20 imports estimates are lowered to 6.7 million bales as a result of a month-long lockdown and depressed demand caused by the COVID-19 outbreak. At the time of this report, the GoB's lockdown was extended to May 16, 2020 but most of the RMG factories were starting to partially reopen as early as the first week of May and all factories are developing procedures to fully reopen later in May.

Bangladesh imported cotton from 42 countries in MY 2018/19. Among them, India (18.6%) and Mali (12.9%) exporters captured the largest market share, followed by the United States (11.9%), Benin (9.8%), Burkina Faso (6.3%), Australia (5.1%), Cameroon (5.1%), and others (Figure 2).

In April, 2020, most of the spinning millers are not buying raw cotton due to not having immediate new order for yarn production. The mills are currently operation at the 25-30 percent capacity levels. Millers are starting to again secure future contracts of cotton, taking advantage of current low global prices on the expectation of the market recovering soon.

Policy:

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the GoB has announced various initiatives ranging from financial support to support to help supply chain remain open in an effort to reduce the economic hardship on the garment industry. Additionally, the GoB is working with the garment industry to reopen facilities in a safe and measured manner in the near future.

Regarding financial support, the GoB announced a stimulus package of BDT 50 billion (\$588 million USD) for the purpose of paying employee salaries. The stimulus package, which will allow companies to take out no-interest loans, is designed for businesses engaged in export-oriented industries. Top export oriented sectors include the manufacturing, garment, and pharmaceutical industries. Bangladesh Bank's Export Development Fund (EDF) will also be increased by \$1.5 billion to \$5 billion USD in order to encourage import of raw materials, including cotton. The tenure of EDF loans has been extended to 180 days from the current 90 day tenure.

Regarding supply chain support, GoB Ministries, the National Board of Revenue, and Bangladesh Customs have all publicly announced the importance of maintaining open supply chains. Despite reports of heavy port congestion during the month of April, recent industry reports indicate Chattogram Port congestion has started to clear and the port is now operating efficiently. In an effort to support Bangladesh's export-oriented RMG sector, the Bangladesh Bank is introducing a new credit facility of BDT 50 billion (\$588 million USD) to support a pre-shipment credit refinance scheme. According to local importers, securing letters of credit has been difficult because financial institutions are attempting to reduce their exposure during the COVID-19 outbreak.

After remaining closed for 32 days (25 March – 25 April) the textile and garment associations are requesting members to open on a zone and category basis (i.e., select areas and/or producers will be asked to open first). While the textile and garment industries are attempting to reopen, the country remains on holiday through May 16th.

Production diversification is a key challenge for the development of Bangladesh RMG sector. The sector largely depends on five major products (e.g., t-shirts, sweaters, jeans, and linens). BGMEA has emphasized the importance of the industry diversifying production lines. As such, BGMEA identified 31 garments that are currently not being produced in Bangladesh on a large scale but are products that the RMG sector could easily adapt production lines for in the next 5 years. BGMEA also identified a second group of another 20 garments that could be produced in Bangladesh within the next 10 years. The global market for these two groups of products would be worth US\$ 132 billion and US\$54 billion, respectively. The selected first group of products is comprised of 17 items made from cotton and 14 from non-cotton. The second group of products are all made of non-cotton fibre like manmade fibre (MMF), vegetable and other artificial fibres. The new strategies for market expansion are designed with the goal of moving Bangladeshi producers from the low to high end market.

Marketing:

Bangladesh is almost entirely dependent on raw cotton imports. More than 40 percent of imported raw cotton and 80 percent of imported yarn and fabrics are used by spinning mills and the RMG sector to meet export demand. Makers of woven garments can add value ranging from 35 to 40 percent; value added in knitwear is even higher, but exports of woven garments earn a higher amount of foreign currency.

Bangladesh has no import duties for polyester, viscose, acrylic, synthetic, and modacrylic staple fibers. The duty for textile chemical dyes is 5 percent. Export-oriented RMG factories can import yarn and fabric under a duty-free incentive, which reimburses all customs duties paid on imported yarn and fabric (but not taxes such as the VAT and Advanced Income tax). Imports of all textile raw materials, including fabrics, have no quotas.

Table 1. Bangladesh: Commodity, Cotton, PSD

(Area in Thousand Hectares, Quantity in 1,000 480 lb. bales)

<i>Cotton</i>	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
<i>Market Begin Year</i>	Aug 2018		Aug 2019		Aug 2020	
<i>Cotton Bangladesh</i>	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	44	0	45	0	46
Area Harvested	44	44	45	45	0	46
Beginning Stocks	1855	1855	1783	1459	0	1391
Production	138	138	140	142	0	146
Imports	7200	7200	7300	6700	0	7000
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	9193	9193	9223	8301	0	8537
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use	7400	7400	7400	6900	0	7200
Loss	10	10	10	10	0	10
Total Dom. Cons.	7410	7410	7410	6910	0	7210
Ending Stocks	1783	1783	1813	1391	0	1327
Total Distribution	9193	9193	9223	8301	0	8537
Stock to Use %	24.09	24.09	24.5	20.16	0	18.43
Yield	683	683	677	687	0	691

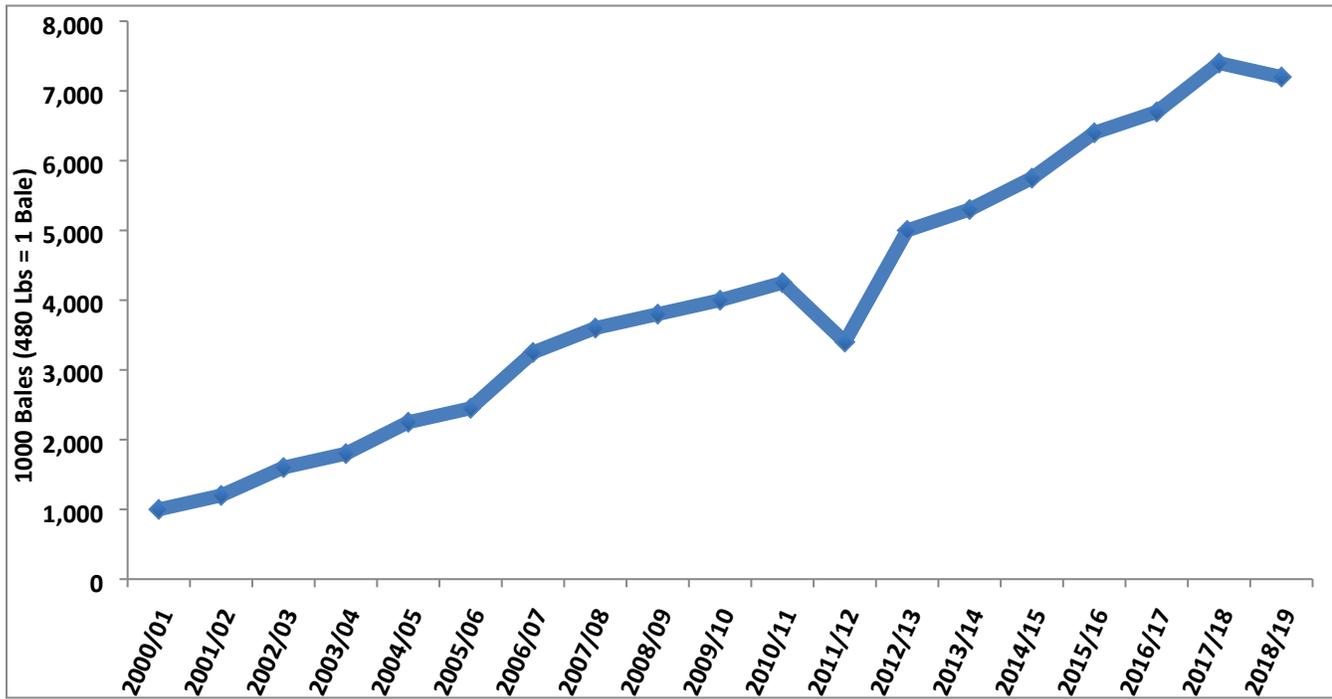
Note: Marketing Year (MY) – August - July

Table 2: Bangladesh: stimulus packages and other financial support scheme

Source	Distributed by	Packages	For whom	BDT	US\$	Interest Rate	Condition
Govt. and BB	Banks	Stimulus	Employees of export oriented industries	50 billion	588 billion	2% one time service charge	
Bank	Bank and NBFI's	Working capital facilities	Affected industries and service institutions	300 billion	3.5 billion	9%	4.5% interest is subsidised by Govt.
Bank	Banks	Working capital facilities	Small and medium enterprises	200 billion	2.35 billion	9%	5% interest is subsidised by Govt.
Govt.	BB	Export Development Fund (EDF)	Importers	127 billion	1.49 billion	2%	
BB	Bank	Pre-shipment credit refinance scheme	Exporters	50 billion	588 million	6%	3% is charged by BB
BB	Bank and NBFI	Revolving refinance scheme	Farmers with no access to banks	30 billion	352 million	9%	1% charged by BB, 2% charged by Bank
BB	Bank	Working capital for Special Incentive Re-financing Scheme for Agriculture	Small non-crop agri-businesses	50 billion	588 million	4%	

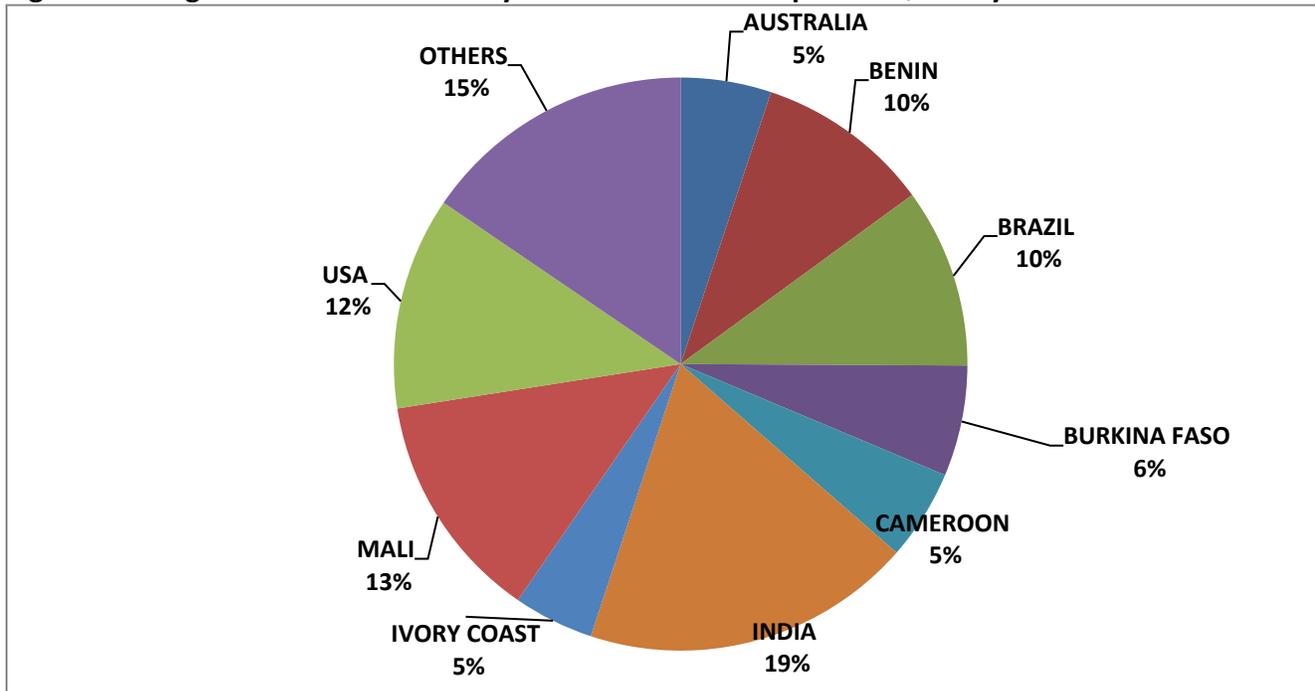
Note: BB - Bangladesh Bank; NBFI – Non-Bank Financial Institute (Micro credit entities or NGOs)

Figure 1. Bangladesh: Increasing Trend of Cotton Import



Source: GTA, USDA Official

Figure 2. Bangladesh: Partner Country's Share of Cotton Import in Quantity



Source: Bangladesh Bank

Table 3. Bangladesh: Area and Production of Raw Cotton

Fiscal Year*	Area Harvested (Hectare)	Production	
		Bales**	Tons
2005/06	49,770	77,000	14,014
2006/07	42,100	70,530	12,836
2007/08	28,707	42,380	7,713
2008/09	32,600	50,600	9,209
2009/10	31,500	66,000	12,012
2010/11	33,500	80,000	14,560
2011/12	36,000	103,000	18,746
2012/13	39,000	129,000	23,478
2013/14	42,000	144,000	26,208
2014/15	42,700	152,534	27,761
2015/16	42,800	153,280	27,897
2016/17	42,850	156,509	28,485
2017/18	43,050	165,269	30,079
2018/19	44185	171470	31208

Source: Cotton Development Board (CDB), Government of Bangladesh

*Fiscal Year (July-June), **1 bale = 400 lb

Table 4. Bangladesh: RMG Sector Growth and Consolidation

Year	Number of garment factories*	Employment in million workers**
2000-01	3480	1.8
2001-02	3618	1.8
2002-03	3760	2
2003-04	3957	2
2004-05	4107	2
2005-06	4220	2.2
2006-07	4490	2.4
2007-08	4743	2.8
2008-09	4925	3.5
2009-10	5063	3.6
2010-11	5150	3.6
2011-12	5400	4
2012-13	5876	4
2013-14	4222	4
2014-15	4296	4
2015-16	4328	4
2016-17	4482	4
2017-18	4560	4
2018-19	4621	4.5

Note: Sign * Including membership; **Estimated, not based on survey or census. Source: BGMEA and Ministry of Commerce

Table 5. Bangladesh: Primary Textile Sector (Spinning) Capacity and Growth

Calendar Year	No. of Mills	Spindle Capacity (kg)	Growth in No. of Mills (%)	Growth in Spindle Capacity (%)
2006	260	5,500,000		
2007	283	6,000,000	8.85	9.09
2008	341	7,200,000	20.49	20.00
2009	350	7,600,000	2.64	5.56
2010	373	8,700,000	6.57	14.47
2011	392	9,600,000	5.09	10.34
2012	392	9,800,000	0.00	2.08
2013	394	9,800,000	0.51	0.00
2014	407	10,300,000	3.30	5.10
2015	413	11,050,000	1.47	7.28
2016	424	11,650,000	2.66	5.43
2017	425	12,410,000	0.24	6.52
2018	430	13,170,000	1.18	6.12
2019	433	13,430,000	0.70	1.97

Source: Bangladesh Textile Mills Association (BTMA)

Table 6. Bangladesh: Textile Industry Overview, Year 2019

Number of Mills that are BTMA Members		1,488
A. Textile Spinning Mills/Yarn Manufacturing Mills		433
Synthetic Spinning Mills		19
Acrylic Spinning Mills		8
Installed Capacity		
Spindle Capacity		13.43 million
Rotor / Open-end		0.231 million
Annual Yarn Spinning Capacity (Subject to 100% Capacity Utilization)		2.964 billion kg
B. Number of Textile Weaving Mills/Fabric Manufacturing Mills		809
Denim Mills		32
Home Textile Mills		22
Installed Capacity (Shuttle-less Loom & Shuttle Loom)		52993 kg
Annual Woven Fabric Manufacturing Capacity		3.761 billion meters
D. Number of Dyeing-Printing-Finishing Mills (Textile Product Processors)		246
Installed capacity		
Annual Fabric Processing Capacity		3.448 billion meters
Woven Dyeing		2.503 billion meters
Yarn Dyeing		360 million kg
Knit Dyeing		585 million kg
Raw Material Requirements		
Raw Cotton	11.5 million bales (maximum processing capacity) (480 lb bales)	
Raw-Cotton Import 2019 / Consumed	8.2 million bales (App)	
Polyester Staple Fiber	96,077 MT	
Viscose Staple Fiber	53,289 MT	
Raw Cotton Source	USA, Australia, CIS, India, Pakistan, China, Central America, and East and West Africa.	
Type of Raw Cotton Imports	1-1/8", 1-1/16", 1-32", 1-5/32", other	
Other Raw Material Used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyester, Viscose and Acrylic Staple Fiber, and Chips and Pet-Chips, • Cotton Waste • Yarn 5-100 counts (both for knit and woven) • Synthetic and Filament Yarn • All kinds of Cotton & Mixed (Woven and Knit) and Denim Fabrics 	

Source: Bangladesh Textile Mills Association (BTMA)

Table 7. Bangladesh: RMG Export Sales

Fiscal Year	Knitwear	Woven	Home Textiles	Specialized Textiles	Total	Earning Growth (%)
	US\$ Million	US\$ Million	US\$ Million	US\$ Million	US\$ Million	
2008/09	\$6,429	\$5,919	\$418	\$146	\$12,912	15.70
2009/10	\$6,483	\$6,013	\$403	\$186	\$13,085	1.34
2010/11	\$9,482	\$8,432	\$789	\$165	\$18,868	44.20
2011/12	\$9,486	\$9,603	\$906	\$139	\$20,134	6.71
2012/13	\$10,476	\$11,040	\$729	\$140	\$22,385	11.18
2013/14	\$12,050	\$12,442	\$793	\$109	\$25,394	13.44
2014/15	\$12,427	\$13,065	\$804	\$107	\$26,403	3.97
2015/16	\$13,355	\$14,739	\$753	\$109	\$28,956	9.67
2016/17	\$13,757	\$14,393	\$799	\$106	\$29,055	0.34
2017/18	\$15,189	\$15,426	\$879	\$110	\$31,604	8.77
2018/19	\$16,888	\$17,244	\$851	\$143	\$35,126	11.14
2018/19 (July-March)	\$12,800	\$13,150	\$647	\$112	\$26,709	
2019/20 (July-March)	\$11,954	\$12,149	\$598	\$99	\$24,800	-7.15
2019/20 (July-March) (Target)	\$14,041	\$14,414	\$663	\$138	\$29,256	-15.23

Source: Export Promotion Bureau, Bangladesh.

*Fiscal Year (July-June)

Table 8. Bangladesh: Raw Cotton and Other Textile Duty Structure

Products	Custom Duty	SD	VAT	Adv. Income Tax	Regulatory Duty	Advance Trade VAT
Raw Cotton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man-made Fibres	5%	0%	15%	5%	0	4%
Yarn	10%	0	15%	5%	0	4%
Fabric	25%	20%	15%	5%	3%	4%
Textile dyes-chemicals	5%	0	15%	5%	0	4%

Source: National Board of Revenue (NBR), Government of Bangladesh

Table 9. Bangladesh: RMG Sector Growth and Consolidation 8

Year	Industry (No)	Employment (No.)
2000-01	3480	1.8
2001-02	3618	1.8
2002-03	3760	2
2003-04	3957	2
2004-05	4107	2
2005-06	4220	2.2
2006-07	4490	2.4
2007-08	4743	2.8
2008-09	4925	3.5
2009-10	5063	3.6
2010-11	5150	3.6
2011-12	5400	4
2012-13	5876	4
2013-14	4222	4
2014-15	4296	4
2015-16	4328	4
2016-17	4482	4
2017-18	4560	4
2018-19	4621	4.5

Table 10. Bangladesh: Apparel Sector Export Growth

Fiscal Year	Total Apparel Export (US\$ Million)			Total Export (US\$ Million)	% of RMG's Total Export
	Woven	Knit	Total		
2009-2010	6013.43	6483.29	12496.72	16204.65	77.12
2010-2011	8432.4	9482.06	17914.46	22924.38	78.15
2011-2012	9603.34	9486.39	19089.73	24301.9	78.55
2012-2013	11039.85	10475.88	21515.73	27027.36	79.61
2013-2014	12442.07	12049.81	24491.88	30186.62	81.13
2014-2015	13064.61	12426.79	25491.4	31208.94	81.68
2015-2016	14738.74	13355.42	28094.16	34257.18	82.01
2016-2017	14392.59	13757.25	28149.84	34655.92	81.23
2017-18	15426.25	15188.51	30614.76	36668.17	83.49
2018-19	17244.73	16888.54	34133.27	40535.04	84.21
2019-20 (Jul-Mar)	11954.55	12149.17	24103.72	28973.83	83.19

Table 11. Bangladesh: Value Addition from RMG Export in context of Raw Materials Import (Million USD)

Fiscal Year (FY)	Total Export	RMG Export	Raw Materials Import B/	Raw Materials Import as percentage of total RMG Export	Value Addition (Percentage Share)
	Million USD	Million USD	Million USD	%	%
FY 13	27027.36	21515.73	8226.97	38.24	61.76
FY 14	30176.8	24471.88	9663.53	39.49	60.51
FY 15	31208.94	25491.4	9591.72	37.63	62.37
FY 16	34241.82	28094.16	10210.63	36.34	63.66
FY 17	34655.92	28149.89	10760.12	38.22	61.78
FY 18	36668.17	30614.76	11957.80	39.06	60.94
FY 19	40535.04	34133.27	12178.31	35.68	64.32
FY 20 (Jul-Dec)	19302.16	16024.01	6343.52	39.59	60.41

Source: Quarterly review on RMG: October-December FY 2019, Bangladesh Bank

Note: A /Export Promotion Bureau. B/Amount of L/C Settlement Foreign Exchange Operation Department, Bangladesh **From July- September 2018, the main head value of the components (raw cotton, synthetic/viscose fiber, synthetic/mixed yarn, cotton yarn and textile fabrics and accessories for garments) instead of Back to Back L/Cs Raw materials

Table 12. Bangladesh: RMG Exports (US\$ Million) to the World

Months	Woven	Woven	Growth Rate	Knit	Knit	Growth Rate	Total Export	Total Export	Growth Rate
	2018-19	2019-20		2018-19	2019-20		2018-19	2019-20	
July	1490.62	1632.32	9.51	1527.12	1678.16	9.89	3017.74	3310.48	9.70
August	1331.67	1163.32	-12.64	1385.75	1242.69	-10.32	2717.42	2406.01	-11.46
September	1162.53	1091.7	-6.09	1293.98	1249.37	-3.45	2456.51	2341.07	-4.70
October	1473.01	1151.69	-21.81	1668.41	1368.13	-18	3141.42	2519.82	-19.79
November	1422.31	1240.03	-12.82	1430.8	1271.28	-11.15	2853.11	2511.31	-11.9
December	1552.17	1539.16	-0.84	1346.54	1396.17	3.69	2898.71	2935.33	1.26
January	1644.59	1625	-1.19	1487.98	1414.22	-4.96	3132.57	3039.22	-2.98
February	1556.41	1505.58	-3.27	1352.46	1278.7	-5.45	2908.87	2784.28	-4.28
Total:	11633.31	10948.8	-5.88	11493.04	10898.72	-5.17	23126.35	21847.52	-5.53

Table 13: Bangladesh: Top ten RMG Products of Bangladesh export to world Market

HS- Code	Product Name	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	Change FY 18 - FY19 (%)
		Million USD	Million USD	Million USD	
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton	5486.67	5866.9	6552.84	11.69
620342	Men's or boys' trousers, breeches	4797.43	5208.96	5555.87	6.66
620462	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches	2506.94	2877.51	3062.47	6.43
611020	Jerseys, pullovers, etc, of cotton	1677.22	1926.73	2209.26	14.66
620520	Men's or boys' shirts of cotton	1664.41	1668.04	1954.25	17.16
611030	Jerseys, pullovers, etc, of man-made fibres	860.22	1070.05	1384.11	29.35
610462	Women's or girls' trousers, etc, of cotton	698.74	819.87	933.29	13.83
620343	Men's or boys' trousers	690.78	645.89	815.65	26.28
610510	Men's or boys' shirts of cotton	707.76	788.33	805.94	2.23
611090	Jerseys, pullovers, etc, of other textiles, nes	726.57	549.73	516.26	-6.09
	Other RMG products	8333.15	9192.75	10343.33	12.52
	Total RMG	28149.89	30614.76	34133.27	11.49

Source: Export Promotion Bureau, and BKMEA Apparel Export Statistics of Bangladesh

Table 14. Bangladesh: Share (%) of Five Basic Products Produced by RMG sector

Fiscal Year	Shirts (%)	Trousers (%)	Jackets (%)	T-Shirt (%)	Sweater (%)
2009-10	8	24	11	25	14
2010-11	9	23	11	26	14
2011-12	9	25	12	25	12
2012-13	9	24	12	24	12
2013-14	9	23	12	24	12
2014-15	9	22	12	24	11
2015-16	8	22	13	22	11
2016-17	10	29	17	28	16
2017-18	9	29	18	28	16
2018-19	9	28	18	28	17

Source: BGMEA

Table 15: Bangladesh: USA is the top destination of RMG products

Destination	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
	Million USD				
USA	5288.12	5624.92	5204	5352.07	6133.72
Germany	4338.76	4653.13	5135.01	5579.51	5840.91
U.K	2903.57	3523.78	3306.49	3724.26	3859.15
Spain	1625.8	1864.04	1878.73	2277.77	2407.13
France	1617.51	1714.31	1764.62	1851.93	2066.59
Italy	1243.33	1278.07	1348.57	1454.04	1535.91
Poland	548.24	616.27	720.09	864.85	1180.88
Canada	928.76	998.44	946.3	963.15	1179.3
Japan	652.55	612.35	744.47	846.74	1091.43
Netherlands	626.58	659.55	814.34	935.38	1024.46
Australia	533.63	636.27	582.01	634.01	719.78
Denmark	631.73	642.66	671.84	667.95	704.41
China	304.94	341.22	391.6	391.64	506.51
India	104.25	136.42	129.81	278.68	499.09
Russia	214.39	249.16	379.39	427.93	488.58
UAE	186.85	184.01	172.38	188.81	194.32
Turkey	488.08	460.29	381.37	260.16	189.86
Brazil	186.44	120.2	99.8	158.38	160.51
South Africa	66.54	66.87	57.97	73.27	102.58
Others	3001.33	3712.2	3421.1	3684.22	4248.14
Total	25491.4	28094.16	28149.89	30614.76	34133.27

Table 16. Bangladesh: Growth Rate of Industrial Sector's Contribution to GDP

FY	GDP Growth (%)	Manufacturing (%)	Large and Medium scale (%)	Small scale (%)
2005-06	6.67	10.81	11.24	9.14
2006-07	7.06	10.54	10.8	9.48
2007-08	6.01	7.33	7.38	7.15
2008-09	5.05	6.69	6.54	7.3
2009-10	5.57	6.65	6.27	8.17
2010-11	6.46	10.01	11.11	5.67
2011-12	6.52	9.96	10.76	6.58
2012-13	6.01	10.31	10.65	8.81
2013-14	6.06	8.77	9.32	6.33
2014-15	6.55	10.31	10.7	8.54
2015-16	7.11	11.69	12.26	9.06
2016-17	7.28	10.97	11.2	9.82
2017-18	7.86	13.4	14.26	9.25
2018-19	8.13	14.73	15.61	10.26

Source: Different national statistics publication

Table 17. Bangladesh: Development Indicator's Progress

FY	Investment (% GDP)			Per Capita Income (US\$)	Power Generation Capacity (Megawatt)
	Public	Private	Total		
2005-06	5.56	20.58	26.14	543	5245
2006-07	5.09	21.08	26.17	598	5202
2007-08	4.5	21.7	26.2	686	5305
2008-09	4.32	21.89	26.21	759	5719
2009-10	4.67	21.57	26.24	843	5823
2010-11	5.26	22.16	27.42	928	7264
2011-12	5.76	22.5	28.26	955	8716
2012-13	6.64	21.75	28.39	1054	9151
2013-14	6.55	22.03	28.58	1184	10416
2014-15	6.82	22.07	28.89	1317	11534
2015-16	6.66	22.99	29.65	1465	14429
2016-17	7.26	23.01	30.27	1602	15379
2017-18	7.97	23.26	31.56	1751	15953
2018-19	8.17	23.4	31.56	1823	18079

Attachments:

No Attachments