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**Report Highlights:**

Despite the economic slowdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, Post Dhaka has increased its cotton import forecast for marketing year (MY) 2021/22 to 7.6 million bales as a result of higher demand for locally spun yarn. The domestic consumption of cotton in MY 2021/22 is forecasted at 7.9 million bales, which is approximately the same consumption levels as MY 2020/21, due to sustained demand for yarn, fabric, apparel, and garments as the world economies slowly recover from the pandemic. In MY 2021/22, Bangladesh's raw cotton production is forecast to slightly increase over MY 2020/21 to 149,000 bales.

## Bangladesh - Cotton Production:

In MY 2021/22 (August-July), Bangladesh is forecast to increase cotton production area 2.2 percent to 46,000 hectares (HA) as cotton farmers report slightly greater returns with new hybrid cotton variety seeds. Similarly, production is expected to increase to 149,000 bales, a 2.7 percent increase relative to MY 2020/21. Farmers are gradually moving towards producing more hybrid cotton varieties as the newly imported varieties offer higher yields than locally produced cotton seeds. Farmer's interest in cotton production is increasing amid demand and favorable prices.

Cotton production area accounts for only 1-2 percent of Bangladesh's total crop land. The major constraint to increasing cotton production in Bangladesh is cotton's long growing season (i.e., six months) relative to shorter growing seasons of rice and other grains. Bangladesh's Cotton Development Board (CDB), which falls under purview of the Ministry of Agriculture, provides support to farmers to increase domestic production. Despite the support, farmers have been slow to shift production patterns.

Post's estimate for MY 2020/21 cotton planted area remains unchanged from the previous forecast at 45,000 HA. The MY 2020/21 production estimate is raised by 2.1 percent to 145,000 bales as Post Dhaka has received reports of good production yields due to increased hybrid variety cultivation, favorable weather, and beneficial support programs from the Government of Bangladesh's (GoB's) 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. Cotton seeds produced in Bangladesh are largely supplied by the CDB. Though, recently imported hybrid cotton varieties are growing in popularity. As a result, the CDB has adjusted and recently announced in its annual [report](#), the CDB will reduce production of local cotton variety seeds.

The CDB is conducting field based research on two bacillus thuringiensis (*Bt*) cotton hybrid varieties having X-GENE, Cry1Ac Truncated (Event- 1), both of which 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. In this regard, CDB received successful results in contained greenhouse trials in growing season 2019-2020 and confined field trials in 2020-21. CDB will start multi-location field trials in the coming 2021-22 season.

## **Value Added Cotton:**

MY 2021/22 (August-July) yarn and fabric production levels are projected to increase to 740,000 MT and 4.3 billion meters, which represents a 1.4 and 2.4 percent increase over MY 2020/21 figures, respectively. The increase in Post's forecast for domestic yarn and fabric production is the result of concerns from major clothing brands about sourcing yarn and fabric from certain suppliers (e.g., two major international brands in Bangladesh have reported concerns of sourcing yarn and fabrics made of Xinjiang cotton in China. As such, the brands have asked their manufacturers to find alternative yarn and fabric suppliers either domestically or from an alternative third-country). Post Dhaka is optimistic apparel demand will recover globally in MY 2021/22 as countries rebound from the economic slowdowns caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

MY 2020/21 (August-July) yarn and fabric production forecasts have been revised up to 730,000 MT and 4.2 billion meters, which represents a 1.39 percent and 5 percent increase of yarn and fabric production from 2019/20 figures. The upward revision is the result of high international prices and supply chain disruptions for imported yarn and fabric. Fabric imported into Bangladesh during the first seven months of MY 2020/21 (August-February) is 21 percent lower than same period in MY 2019/20, but yarn imported during the same period is 8 percent higher. The marginal increase in yarn imports, which are largely from India and China, indicates domestic yarn production is not sufficient to meet the rapidly increasing demand.

According to the Bangladesh Export Promotion Bureau, in the first eight months (July-March) of FY 2020/21, the value of total apparel exports (\$23.5 billion USD) declined 2.5 percent compared to same period of FY 2019/20 (\$24 billion USD), which was a pre-pandemic time period. Assuming a normal RMG export trend over the next three months (April-June, 2021), Post Dhaka forecasts an 8-9 percent higher value of total apparel exports (\$30 billion USD) compared to FY 2019/20 (\$27.9 billion USD).

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. The RMG sector contributes 82-85 percent of Bangladesh's total export value.

A new COVID-19 related lockdown started on April 14, 2021, and was recently extended to April 28, 2021. The GoB has allowed RMG manufacturers to stay open during the lockdown.

## **Consumption:**

MY 2021/22 (August-July) raw cotton domestic consumption is forecast to rebound to 7.9 million bales. The forecast is based on the assumption demand for yarn, fabric and garments will start to return to pre-COVID-19 levels. MY 2020/21 raw cotton consumption levels are also estimated at 7.9 million bales, which is 14.5 percent higher than MY 2019/20 consumption. Consumption during the MY 2019/20 was drastically impacted during the months of April and May, 2020, as the GoB instituted strict lockdown measures to slow the spread of COVID-19.

In MY 2021/22, Post Dhaka expects textile manufacturers to minimize cotton stocks as a result of high international prices for yarn. MY 2020/21 yarn and fabric consumption estimates have been raised to 0.93 MMT and 6.1 billion meters, respectively, due to gradual opening of apparel markets, increased consumer demand, and slow but steady improvements in supply chain operations. Similarly, MY 2021/22 yarn and fabric consumption are expected to increase by approximately 1.1 percent to 0.94 Million MT (MMT) and 1.6 percent to 6.2 billion meters, respectively.

Nearly 80 percent of garments made in Bangladesh are produced from cotton; other garments 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:**

The volume of U.S. cotton exports to Bangladesh in calendar year (CY) 2020 rose 4.5 percent compared to 2019 levels, according to Bangladeshi NBR data which tracks importers' letters of credit (LC). Bangladesh's total cotton imports increased 1.67 percent in CY2020 to 7.6 million bales [or 1.5 million metric tons (MMT)] because of strong demand before COVID-19 (Jan-Mar) and strong demand after the first wave during the summer of 2020 (Jun-Jul).

Despite the NBR's reported increase in volume, U.S. Census Bureau trade data show the value of U.S. cotton exports to Bangladesh in CY2020 fell 15 percent compared to record CY2019 levels, a result which is partially explained by a decline in global cotton prices. On average, over the past three years cotton has accounted for 36 percent of the total value of U.S. agricultural exports to Bangladesh. Total U.S. agricultural exports to Bangladesh in CY2020 were \$1.03 billion.

Post Dhaka forecasts MY 2021/22 cotton imports to rebound 1.3 percent to 7.6 million bales based on the assumption of slow but strong recovery of global economies. Post Dhaka has also increased the MY 2020/21 forecast by 4.17 percent, relative to Post's last estimate, to 7.5 million bales amid higher yarn and fabric demand in the domestic market and the quicker-than-expected recovery of the RMG sector.

Cotton imports have been strong in the first seven months of MY 2020/21 but are approximately 4 percent lower than the same time period (August-February) from 2019/20, which was just before the COVID-19 lockdown took place. Post Dhaka forecasts MY2020/21 imports to surpass MY2019/2020 as strong imports continue through the remainder of the marketing year.

Bangladesh imported cotton from 43 countries in MY 2019/20. The largest exporting countries and regions include West Africa (27 percent), India (26 percent), United States (13 percent), and Brazil (13 percent) (See Figure 2).

### **Policy:**

Bangladesh's Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) continued to require fumigation of imported U.S. cotton at the port of entry in CY2020. The GoB's fumigation requirement was first put in place in Pakistan's *Plant Quarantine Rules of 1967*. Bangladesh's amended Plant Quarantine Rules of 2018 retained the requirement to fumigate all U.S. cotton until the "competent authority" had declared cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) successfully eradicated from the United States. The law also required the fumigation of cotton from any country which is imported in the same vessel as "American" cotton.

U.S. cotton exporters and Bangladeshi cotton importers have told Post Dhaka the fumigation requirement is antiquated and unnecessary because of mitigation measures taken in the United States prior to export. The fumigation requirement is costing Bangladesh's importers approximately \$565,000 per year. While the service charge is minimal when compared to the total value of U.S. cotton exports—approximately \$330 million in CY2020 – importers and end-users have told Post Dhaka a greater concern is the delay caused by fumigation; the cotton is held at the port for a period of no less than 72 hours while fumigation is completed.

### **Marketing:**

Bangladesh is heavily dependent on raw cotton imports. More than 40 percent of yarn demand for woven RMG and 90 percent of yarn demand for knit RMG are supplied by imported raw cotton, polyester, and viscose. Makers of woven garments can add value ranging from 35 to 40 percent; value added in knitwear is even higher.

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.

According to U.S. Cotton Council's local representation, many brands increasingly ask manufacturers to reduce production lead times. The demand for "just-in-time" yarn and fabric options made it difficult for U.S. cotton to further expand market share because of relatively long transit times for shipments from the United States, which can be as high as 50 days.

In October 2020 the U.S. Cotton Council commissioned the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) to study the importance of sustainability in fashion. The study found "costs are a major barrier to improving sustainability practices, especially given downturns in consumer demand resulting from the COVID-19 economic slowdown. However, brands insist that their sustainability agendas are resilient and that

they will continue to advance sustainability agendas. A majority of surveyed executives identified sustainability as a key strategic priority.” The report from EIU is supported by anecdotes from the Bangladeshi market. Major local manufacturers told Post Dhaka in various meetings from December to February U.S. retailers were increasingly focused on sustainable sourcing because consumers demand it.

In addition to U.S. retailers’ growing emphasis on ensuring quality and sustainable growing practices in their cotton supply chains, three Bangladeshi apparel firms have told Post Dhaka since January their U.S. buyers were also increasingly focused on ensuring responsible labor practices in their supply chains. Post’s industry contacts attributed the increased awareness of the issue to U.S. government efforts to address human rights abuses in Xinjiang, in particular U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP’s) Withhold Release Orders (WRO) on certain products originating in Xinjiang, China. While Bangladesh’s spinners and garment manufacturers did not import significant amounts of raw cotton from China in CY2020, Bangladesh was China’s largest market for yarn and fabrics made of cotton (HST codes 5205-5212).

Post Dhaka is partnering with the U.S. Cotton Council to promote greater local acceptance of the U.S.-based Cotton Trust Protocol (CTP) in Bangladesh. The CTP is a new industry-led sustainability program (similar to the Better Cotton Initiative) designed to document best management practices already being used by U.S. cotton producers. The program focuses on continual improvement, greater traceability, and the promotion of sustainable best management practices in the cotton production system.

**Table 1. Bangladesh: Commodity, Cotton, PSD**

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

<i>Cotton</i>	<b>2019/2020</b>		<b>2020/21</b>		<b>2021/22</b>	
<i>Market Begin Year</i>	<b>Aug-2019</b>		<b>Aug-2020</b>		<b>Aug-2021</b>	
<i>Cotton Bangladesh</i>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>
Area Planted	0	44	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	45	45	45	45	0	46
Beginning Stocks	1783	1783	2515	2515	0	2250
Production	142	142	145	145	0	149
Imports	7500	7500	7200	7500	0	7600
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	9425	9425	9860	10160	0	9999
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use	6900	6900	7500	7900	0	7900
Loss	10	10	10	10	0	10
Total Dom. Cons.	6910	6910	7510	7910	0	7910
Ending Stocks	2515	2515	2350	2250	0	2089
Total Distribution	9425	9425	9860	10160	0	9999
Stock to Use %	36.45	36.45	31.33	28.48	0	26.44
Yield	687	687	702	702	0	705

Note: Marketing Year (MY) – August - July

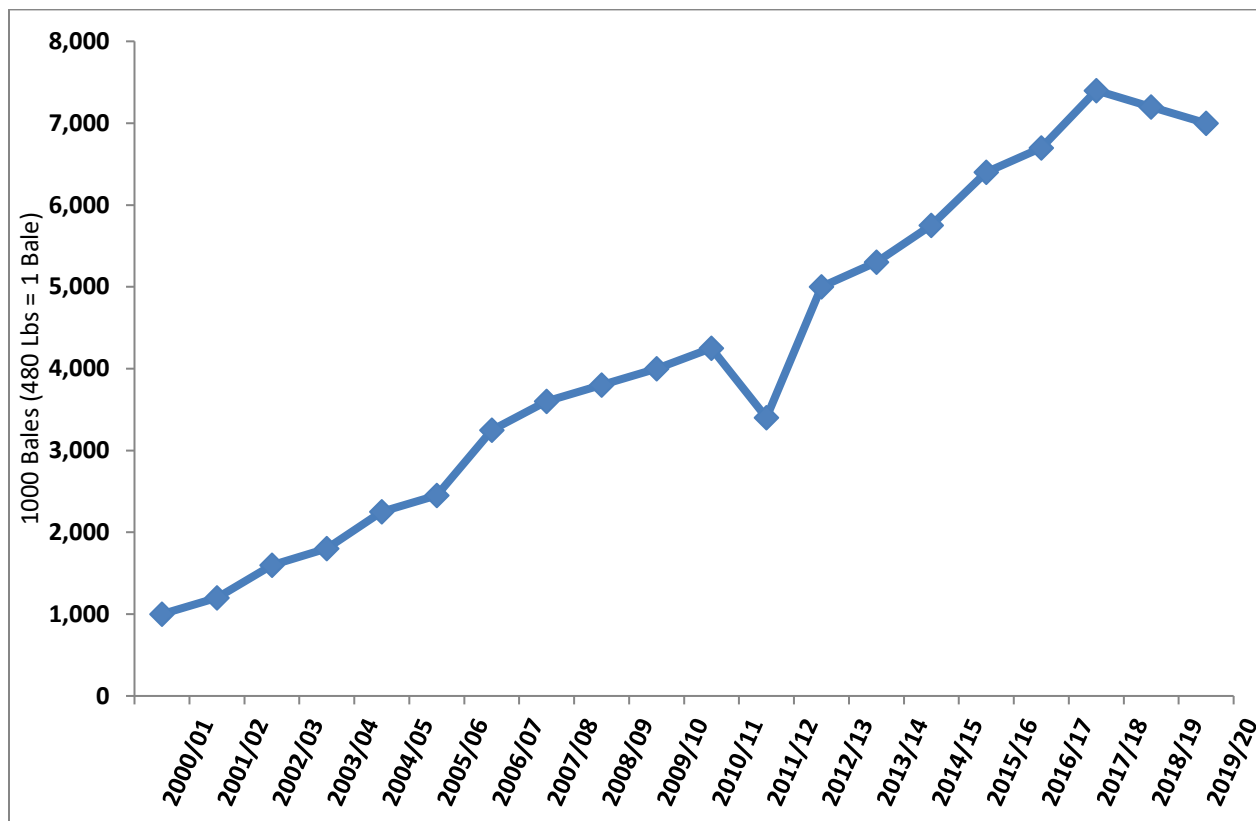
**Table 2: Bangladesh: stimulus packages and other financial support scheme**

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 subsidized by Govt.
Bank	Banks	Working capital facilities	Small and medium enterprises	200 billion	2.35 billion	9%	5% interest is subsidized 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 NBFT	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)

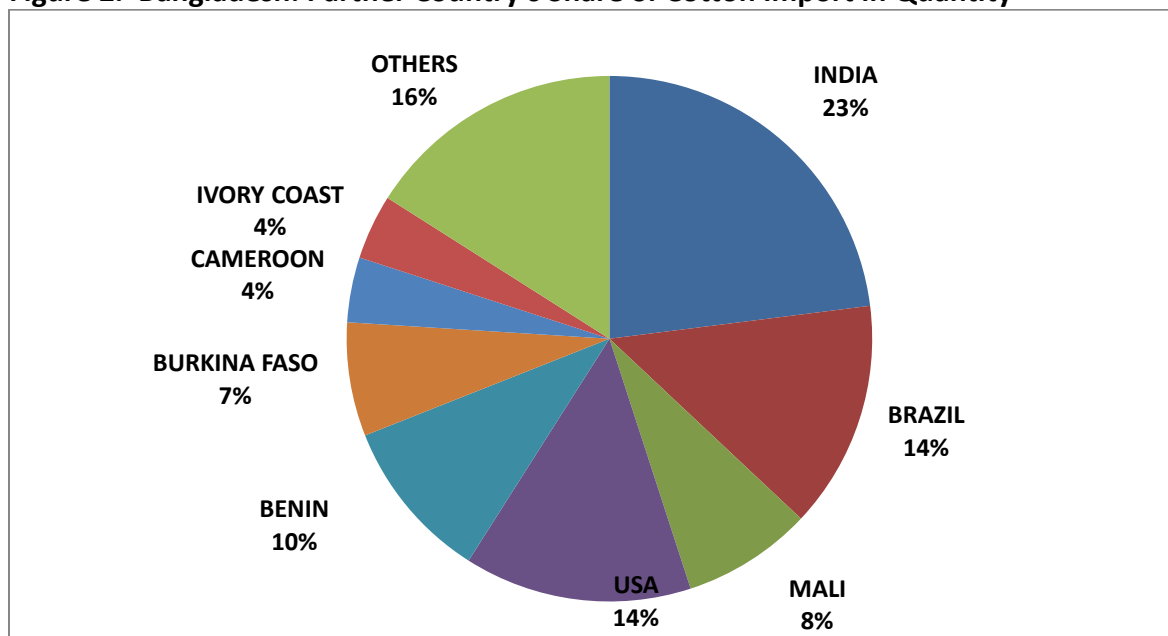


**Figure 1. Bangladesh: Increasing Trend of Cotton Import**



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	171,470	31,208
2019/20	44430	177,887	32,375

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**

<b>Number of Mills that are BTMA Members</b>		1,488
<b>A. Textile Spinning Mills/Yarn Manufacturing Mills</b>	433	
Synthetic Spinning Mills	19	
Acrylic Spinning Mills	8	
<b>Installed Capacity</b>		
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>B. Number of Textile Weaving Mills/Fabric Manufacturing Mills</b>	809	
Denim Mills	32	
Home Textile Mills	22	
<b>Installed Capacity (Shuttle-less Loom &amp; Shuttle Loom)</b>		52993 kg
Annual Woven Fabric Manufacturing Capacity		3.761 billion meters
<b>D. Number of Dyeing-Printing-Finishing Mills (Textile Product Processors)</b>	246	
<b>Installed capacity</b>		
Annual Fabric Processing Capacity		3.448 billion meters
Woven Dyeing		2.503 billion meters
Yarn Dyeing		360 million kg
Knit Dyeing		585 million kg
<b>Raw Material Requirements</b>		
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"> <li>• Polyester, Viscose and Acrylic Staple Fiber, and Chips and Pet-Chips,</li> <li>• Cotton Waste</li> <li>• Yarn 5-100 counts (both for knit and woven)</li> <li>• Synthetic and Filament Yarn</li> <li>• All kinds of Cotton &amp; Mixed (Woven and Knit) and Denim Fabrics</li> </ul>	

Source: Bangladesh Textile Mills Association (BTMA)

**Table 7. Bangladesh: RMG Export Sales**

Fiscal Year	Knitwear	Woven	RMG	Home Textiles	Specialized Textiles	Tol. Home Textile	Total	Earning Growth (%)
	US\$ Mil	US\$ Mil	US\$ Mil	US\$ Mil	US\$ Mil	US\$ Mil	US\$ Mil	
2008/09	\$6,429	\$5,919	\$12,348	\$418	\$146	\$564	\$12,912	15.7
2009/10	\$6,483	\$6,013	\$12,496	\$403	\$186	\$589	\$13,085	1.34
2010/11	\$9,482	\$8,432	\$17,914	\$789	\$165	\$954	\$18,868	44.2
2011/12	\$9,486	\$9,603	\$19,089	\$906	\$139	\$1,045	\$20,134	6.71
2012/13	\$10,476	\$11,040	\$21,516	\$729	\$140	\$869	\$22,385	11.18
2013/14	\$12,050	\$12,442	\$24,492	\$793	\$109	\$902	\$25,394	13.44
2014/15	\$12,427	\$13,065	\$25,492	\$804	\$107	\$911	\$26,403	3.97
2015/16	\$13,355	\$14,739	\$28,094	\$753	\$109	\$862	\$28,956	9.67
2016/17	\$13,757	\$14,393	\$28,150	\$799	\$106	\$905	\$29,055	0.34
2017/18	\$15,189	\$15,426	\$30,615	\$879	\$110	\$989	\$31,604	8.77
2018/19	\$16,888	\$17,244	\$34,132	\$851	\$143	\$994	\$35,126	11.14
2019/20	\$13,908	\$14,041	\$27,949	\$406	\$353	\$759	\$28,708	-18.27
2019/20 (July-March)	\$11,955	\$12,149	\$24,104	\$332	\$266	\$598	\$24,702	
2020/21 (July-March)	\$12,654	\$10,834	\$23,488	\$392	\$454	\$846	\$24,334	-1.49

Source: Export Promotion Bureau, Bangladesh.

\*Fiscal Year (July-June)

**Table 8. Bangladesh: Raw Cotton and Other Textile Duty Structure FY 2020-21**

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**

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		
2009-10	6013.43	6483.29	12496.72	16204.65	77.12
2010-11	8432.4	9482.06	17914.46	22924.38	78.15
2011-12	9603.34	9486.39	19089.73	24301.9	78.55
2012-13	11039.85	10475.88	21515.73	27027.36	79.61
2013-14	12442.07	12049.81	24491.88	30186.62	81.13
2014-15	13064.61	12426.79	25491.4	31208.94	81.68
2015-16	14738.74	13355.42	28094.16	34257.18	82.01
2016-17	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	14041.19	13908.00	27949.19	33674.09	83.00

**Table 11. Bangladesh: RMG Exports (US\$ Million) to the World FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20**

Months	Woven	Woven	Growth	Knit	Knit	Growth	Total	Total	Growth
(USD mil)	2018-19	2019-20	Rate	2018-19	2019-20	Rate	2018-19	2019-20	Rate
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	-18.00	3141.42	2519.82	-19.79
November	1422.31	1240.03	-12.82	1430.8	1271.28	-11.15	2853.11	2511.31	-11.98
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
March	1517.24	1200.37	-20.88	1307.83	1055.83	-19.27	2825.07	2256.2	-20.14
April	1255.21	194.55	-84.50	1284.07	180.12	-85.97	2539.28	374.67	-85.25
May	1645.67	622.16	-62.19	1597.51	608.38	-61.92	3243.18	1230.54	-62.06
June	1193.3	1075.31	-9.89	1206.09	1164.95	-3.41	2399.39	2240.26	-6.63
Total:	17244.73	14041.19	-18.58	16888.54	13908	-17.65	34133.27	27949.19	-18.12

**Table 12. Bangladesh: RMG Exports (US\$ Million) to the World FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21**

Months	Woven	Woven	Yr2Yr	Knit	Knit	Yr2Yr	Total	Total	Yr2Yr
(USD mil)	2019-20	2020-21	Change (%)	2019-20	2020-21	Change (%)	2019-20	2020-21	Change (%)
July	1632.32	1494.66	-8.43	1678.16	1750.28	4.30	3310.48	3244.94	-1.98
August	1163.32	1103.52	-5.14	1242.69	1364.5	9.80	2406.01	2468.02	2.58
September	1091.7	1064.54	-2.49	1249.37	1348.88	7.96	2341.07	2413.42	3.09
October	1151.69	985.5	-14.43	1368.13	1338.22	-2.19	2519.82	2323.72	-7.78
November	1240.03	1110.12	-10.48	1271.28	1334.47	4.97	2511.31	2444.59	-2.66
December	1539.16	1261.05	-18.07	1396.17	1389.82	-0.45	2935.33	2650.87	-9.69
January	1625	1399.22	-13.89	1414.22	1462.94	3.45	3039.22	2862.16	-5.83
February	1505.58	1272.65	-15.47	1278.7	1352.64	5.78	2784.28	2625.29	-5.71
March	1200.37	1142.48	-4.82	1055.83	1312.43	24.30	2256.2	2454.91	8.81
April									
May									
June									
Total:	12149.17	10833.74	-10.83	11954.55	12654.18	5.85	24103.72	23487.92	-2.55

**Table 13. 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
2019-20	9	27	18	28	18

Source: BGMEA



**Attachments:**

No Attachments