

## Title: The Trade Performance of Bangladesh in Clothing

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## **Title: The Trade Performance of Bangladesh in Clothing**

### **Abstract**

We examine the impact of the trade liberalization on the textiles and clothing industry in different regions based on an applied general equilibrium model using the Trade Analysis System (TAS), the COMTRADE database of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). We also examine the competitive positions of Bangladesh and selected developing countries which are competitors of Bangladesh in textiles and clothing. We found that the USA market is more competitive and volatile, compared to the European market and the major exporting countries are China, Mexico, Philippines, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Thailand, Malaysia, India, Indonesia, Taiwan, Korea Republic, and Bangladesh also. These are the main competitor country for Bangladesh.

***Keywords:** Kendall coefficient of Concordance (KCC); Herfindahl-Hirshman Index (HHI); Export Similarity Index (ESI); Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA); Textile and Clothing*

## **1. Introduction**

The WTO *Agreement on Textiles and Clothing* (ATC) succeeds the *Multi-Fibre Arrangement* (MFA) with the ultimate objective of putting in place a market driven global trading regime in textiles and clothing. The ATC calls for the gradual elimination of restrictive trade practices, such as the MFA and the complete integration of the textiles and clothing sector into GATT 1994 by January 1, 2005. The integration process is based on three principal elements: (1) product integration (2) quota integration and (3) tariff cuts.

However, two important provisions under the GATT Uruguay Round Accord with major implications for Bangladesh exports are: (i) the gradual phasing out of the MFA and (ii) the gradual phasing out of GSP. The phasing out of the MFA provides significant opportunities as well as great challenges for Bangladesh. Gradual reduction of tariff and quotas imposed by importing countries would provide a free trade environment in the textiles and garments trade and will lead to a significant increase in world trade resulting in increased benefits to exporting countries like Bangladesh. However, the phasing out of the protected market provided by MFA by January 1, 2005 would expose Bangladesh to a much more competitive export regime.

Liberalization of trade following the Uruguay Round agreement presents opportunities as well as challenges for a developing country such as Bangladesh. In the Post-Uruguay Round period, traditional instruments of trade policy such as tariffs, quotas, and subsidies will become less feasible and less relevant. In a liberalized trade regime, competition among textiles and clothing exporting countries is likely to become intense. For a developing country such as Bangladesh, low relative labor costs may not be sufficient for improving the competitive position of the clothing industry.

Bangladesh, being a labor-abundant country, started the process of industrialization by concentrating on labor-intensive products such as textiles and clothing. Since clothing is more labor intensive than textiles, it is logical for Bangladesh to demonstrate its comparative advantage in clothing. Over the last decade or so Bangladesh has

substantially liberalized its trade regime, moving away from costly protectionist policy toward a more export-friendly trade regime. The Uruguay Round presents opportunities for Bangladesh by liberalizing trade in textiles and clothing over a ten-year transition period. Several factors however, generate uncertainty and present challenges for Bangladesh: trade diversion induced by regional trade blocs, special trade relationships between trade blocs and some non-member countries, safeguard mechanisms and stringent “rules of origin” introduced by developed countries, China’s accession to the World Trade Organization would be greater competition from major developing countries such as China and India which have a well-integrated textiles and clothing industry.

Textiles and clothing is the largest exporting sector of Bangladesh. Bangladesh's apparel sector has been able to sustain a momentum of robust growth for over a decade and half (1985-2001). Textiles and clothing account for about 85% of total export earnings of Bangladesh and the share of clothing has increased dramatically from 0.2% of total exports in 1980 to about 74.8% in 1997-98 (Islam, 2001).

Real growth rate of exports of the readymade garments (RMG), at 12%, was about three times higher than that of the GDP over the matched period. By any reckoning, this should be recognized as quite a remarkable record. The emergence and growth of the Bangladesh RMG took place, largely, within the ambit of the MFA which imbued trade in textile and clothing (T&C) with regulated discipline and gave it a certain degree of predictability.

The apparel sector at present accounts for about a fourth of value addition, a third of employment in the manufacturing sector and about a fifth of annual investment in the country. About 1.8 million workers are presently employed in the 2800 RMG factories, with attendant positive externalities in the form of increased economic activities in such areas as banking, insurance, transportation, real estate, hotels and tourism, packaging and recycling, consumer goods and utility services. A rough estimate shows the sector, through linkage effects, currently generates about \$ 2.0 billion worth of domestic economic activities. For example, 80 per cent of garment accessories, accounting for about \$ 0.5 billion, are now locally produced (Bhattacharya and Rahman, 1999).

Exports of clothing from Bangladesh are characterized by (1) high concentration on low value-added products; (2) heavy dependence on imported intermediate inputs; and (3) high regional concentration of exports.

It is widely believed that the future of Bangladesh's apparel sector currently stands at a crossroads. With the negotiation of the *Agreement on Textiles and Clothing* (ATC) during the *Uruguay Round* (UR) multilateral trade negotiation and the subsequent integrations of the ATC into the WTO system, both the context and the critical features of trade in T&C are set to undergo important changes. The early signals transmitted by the emerging global trading regime already indicate that important structural shifts, both in terms of markets and sourcing are to be expected in the near future as well as in the medium to long term. These signals need to be treated as *wake up calls and warning bells* for the country's RMG industry.

This paper analyzes textiles and clothing exports from Bangladesh in the context of globalization of the world economy and liberalization of world trade. The main objectives of the paper are:

1. To present an overview of international trade in textiles and clothing.
2. To examine the impact of the Uruguay Round period on the textiles and clothing industry in different regions based on an applied general equilibrium model, the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) model.
3. To examine the competitive positions of Bangladesh and selected developing countries which are competitors of Bangladesh in textiles and clothing.

## **2. Applied General Equilibrium Analysis**

Access to trade information is an important key to the competitiveness in international trade. In particular, there is a great demand for comprehensive and up-to-date global trade statistics. Trade Analysis System (TAS) holds data for five years, i. e. last five years

(1995-99) available in the COMTRADE database of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). TAS is comprehensive in that it covers trade data from reporting countries – countries that have provided the most up-to-date export and import data disaggregated by product and partner countries. And it also provides data on products, ranking from vegetables to umbrellas. Product classification is based on the international standards adopted for grouping products, such as the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) and the Harmonized System (HS).

The empirical analysis is based on the Trade Analysis System (TAS) for Personal Computer (PC-TAS) database, all exporting and importing countries and contains the data for the year 1995 to 1999.

### **3. The Trade Performance of Bangladesh in Clothing**

#### ***3.1 Distribution and Composition of Exports***

Bangladesh relies heavily on the United States and European Union for exporting clothing. The two regions/countries account for over 95% of exports in 1999. The shares of the United States and European Union fluctuated a great deal. In recent years, since 1993, the share of the United States declined while the share of the European Union increased. The increased share of the European Union can be attributed to the fact that Bangladesh does not face any quota while it faces quota in the United States. In contrast, major competitors of Bangladesh face quantitative restrictions in the United States as well as the European Union. Bangladesh occupied 10 percent world market share of shirts and Jackets and blazers in 1999 (table 7).

A relevant question is whether the European Union is a more competitive market than the United States. One way to explore this is to ascertain volatility of ranks of leading clothing exporters in the two markets, with the help of the Kendall Coefficient of Concordance (KCC) defined below.

$$KCC = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (\bar{R}_i - \bar{R})^2}{[N(N^2 - 1)/12]} \quad (1)$$

Where  $\bar{R}_i$  = average of the ranks assigned to the *i*th exporting country. The number of sets of rankings associated with this average in this context is the number of years for which data are available.

$\bar{R}$  = the average (or grand mean) of the ranks assigned across all exporting countries

N = Number of exporting countries being ranked

The concordance coefficient lies between zero and unity. If the ranks of leading exporters change little over time, the coefficient will be close to unity. On the other hand, if ranks of leading exporters change substantially, the coefficient will be close to zero, suggesting the existence of volatile comparative advantage or what Bhagwati and Dehejia (1994) called, "kaleidoscope comparative advantage" in clothing. The KCC is computed for 5 years, covering the 1995-99 periods. The number of leading clothing exporting countries in the US, European Union, and the world market was considered.

Table 1 reports the values of KCC for various clothing categories are at the 4-digit level. The figures reveal a mixed picture. The European Union has higher KCC for almost all categories, lower for only 2 categories, compared to the United States. It is striking to note that for the two SITC categories (8425 and 8437,) which are dominant in clothing exports from Bangladesh, the European Union has lower KCC. This suggests that for categories of clothing in which Bangladesh now specialize. The USA market is more competitive and volatile, compared to the European market. Greater competition in the USA market can be attributed to the facts that this market is relatively less restricted by MFA quantitative measures, compared to the European market. Note that the KCC values are almost lower for the total world market than for either the US or European market. This implies that rankings of leading exporting countries of clothing are more volatile in the world market but more stable in the two regional markets.

Among the 4 digit level SITC coded commodities; China is the ranking one of most of the exporting commodities. China is the ranking one of exporting for the commodities of 8422, 8423, 8424, 8425, 8481 and 8484. Mexico is ranking one for the export of 8426,

8432, 8452, 8454 and 8462 coded commodities. Taiwan is for one for the 8431 and 8442, Pakistan is for the 8437, Hong Kong is for the 8441, 8453 and 8459 coded exporting commodities. Philippines is the ranking one for exporting the commodities of 8451, Italy is for the 8461, Malaysia is for the 8482 and Canada is for the 8483 coded commodities exporting the world market (Table 2).

Form the table 2 we see that the major exporting countries are China, Mexico, Philippines, Hong Kong, Canada, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Thailand, Malaysia, India, Indonesia, Taiwan, Korea Republic, Italy and Bangladesh also. These are the main competitor country for Bangladesh.

The study explores the degree of concentration of clothing exports from Bangladesh based on the Herfindahl-Hirshman Index among different countries rather than broad regions. The Herfindahl-Hirshman Index lies between zero and unity. If the HHI is zero, that means the respective country exports only single country. That is the country's export depends on only one country. So if the index is close to zero the export dependency is to be lower and if the index is to close one the dependency is to be higher. The index is defined as follows.

$$HHI = [(\sum S_i^2)^{1/2} - (1/n)^{1/2}] / [1 - (1/n)^{1/2}] \quad (2)$$

Where  $S_i$  is the share of the  $i$ th country in total clothing exports from Bangladesh and  $n$  is the total number of importing countries.

Table 3 provides the values of the HHI for Bangladesh, China, and India for the 1990-99 periods. It is apparent that the concentration index for Bangladesh has declined since 1990. The concentration index has increased however, for all the three countries in 1997. So we can say that the dependency ratio has increased of clothing export in the recent year of Bangladesh. However, the index for Bangladesh is still higher compared to India and China. That is in clothing export Bangladesh is more depended than that of China and India.



### ***3.2 Compositions of Clothing Exports from Bangladesh***

The study also examines the composition of clothing exports from Bangladesh at a disaggregate level. It is apparent that five categories (8411, 8413, 8415 8426 and 8427) of clothing account for about 53% of total clothing exports in 1998. And the highest exported commodity was shirts (8415 coded) of Bangladesh. The shares of categories 8431, 8442, 8448, and 8481 in total world trade, however, have declined in recent years. Accordingly, Bangladesh needs to shift toward high-value-added categories whose demand is increasing (Table 4).

### ***3.3 Export Similarity Index***

To identify competitors of Bangladesh in clothing, we compute the Export Similarity Index (ESI) involving Bangladesh and selected developing countries. The ESI is defined as follows:

$$ESI = \sum \text{Min}\{S_J(AC), S_J(BC)\} \quad (3)$$

Where A is Bangladesh, B is the selected comparator country, and C is the specific market (for example, the European Union) and  $S_J$  is the share of industry J's exports in the exporting country's total exports. The ESI can range from zero to unity. When the competitor country's ESI is close to one that means the country is highly competitive and while ESI is close to zero the country is less competitive. The paper provides values of the ESI for selected countries for 1995 and 1998 based on 4-digit level data on clothing exports. For the US market, the ESI values are higher for Sri Lanka, Indonesia, China, Hong Kong, and Mexico, compared to for instance, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, and India (table 5). Accordingly, the leading competitors of Bangladesh in the US market are Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Mexico, Hong Kong, and China.

### *3.4 Dynamics of Comparative Advantage in Clothing: Revealed Comparative Advantage*

The patterns of comparative advantage and hence the structure of exports and imports depend on stage of economic development. A country's comparative advantage is expected to change as a result of changes in factor endowments, accumulation of human capital and technological innovations. Countries move along a ladder of comparative advantage as development proceeds: relatively advanced countries will lose competitive advantages in product groups intensive in unskilled labor and will shift to products and processes intensive in capital, skilled labor, and innovations.

Clothing includes a variety of products which differ substantially in terms of quality, unit prices, degree of standardization, and type of major inputs embodied. The comparative advantage of a country in clothing changes as factor endowments, technology, factor prices, and levels of income change. Accordingly, it is necessary to pay attention to changes in comparative advantages of countries in various categories of clothing. In this sub-section, this is done by examining the "Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA)" in clothing at 4-digit levels for Bangladesh and selected comparator countries for selected years. The RCA is defined as follows.

$$RCA = (X_{ib}/X_b)/(X_{iw}/X_w) \quad (4)$$

Where  $X_{ib}$  = Export of  $i$ th category of clothing from Bangladesh

$X_b$  = Total exports from Bangladesh

$X_{iw}$  = Export of  $i$ th category from all countries

$X_w$  = Total exports from all countries

If the RCA is greater than 1, the relevant country is considered to have a comparative advantage in the product concerned, while an RCA of less than 1 implies a comparative disadvantage in the product. Table 6 presents data on the RCA for clothing at the 4-digit level during 1995-99 for selected countries: Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, China, Indonesia, and Hong Kong. For Bangladesh the top eight categories, in 1999, in terms of values of RCA are men's shirts (8415), jackets and blazers (8413), overcoats,

outer garments (8411), trousers, breeches (8414) underwear, nightwear etc. (8416), overcoats, oat, coats etc. (8421), jackets (8423), and blouses, shirt-blouse, etc. (8427). Therefore these commodities are considered to comparative advantage for Bangladesh. Among the eight categories shirts (8415) and jacket and blazers (8413) are considered the most comparative advantage.

For Sri Lanka, the top eight categories in 1999, in terms of values of RCA are Trousers, breeches, etc. (8414), shirts and divided skirts (8425), Trousers, breeches etc. (8426), underwear, nightwear etc (8428), overcoats, outerwear etc. (8431), underwear, nightwear etc. (8438), garment, felt, textile fabrics (8452) and leather apparel, accessories (8481). The most comparative advantage commodity for Sri Lanka is overcoats, outerwear (8428).

For Pakistan the four leading items in 1999 are underwear, nightwear etc. (8416), shirts, mens boys, knit (8437), other garments knitted (8459) and leather apparel, accessories (8481). For Indonesia the six leading items in 1999 are overcoats, outwear, etc. (8411), overcoats, others. coats etc. (8421), dresses (8424) , blouse, shirt- blouse etc. (8427) and shirts, mens boys, knit,. (8437. For India the top nine categories are shirts (8415), dresses (8424), skirts and divided skirts (8425), blouse, shirt-blouse etc. (8427), shirts, men, boys, knit (8437), leather apparel, accessories etc (8481), underwear, underwear, nightwear etc. (8428), blouse, shirt-blouse, etc (8447) and T-shirts, other vests knit (8454) (table6). That is, India has a comparative advantage of above categories which RCA is greater than one.

We find from the table 6 that China is at a higher level with comparative advantages in all categories of clothing such as overcoats, outwear, etc. (8411), jackets and blazers (8412), shirts (8415), underwear, nightwear, etc. (8416), overcoats, others coats etc. (8421), suits and ensembles (8422), jackets (8423), shirts and divided shirts (8425), underwear, nightwear, etc. (8428), suits, jackets, trousers, etc (8432), suits, dress, skirts (8442), garments, felt, textile fabric (8452), jerseys, pullovers, etc, (8455), other garments, not knitted (8458), leather apparel, accessories, etc. (8451), articles, accessories, fur. (8483), and headgear, fittings, ness (8484). The data on the RCA for the selected

countries reveal the pattern that as a country becomes more advanced economically, its comparative advantage in clothing changes. However, the comparative advantages of these countries are still concentrated on low-value added categories.

#### **4. Conclusion and Policy Recommendation**

It argues that after 2005, when the MFA is completely eliminated, there may be shortages of fabrics, because countries which currently export fabrics will instead use their fabrics to produce and export clothing to North-America and Europe. The findings from the applied general equilibrium analysis suggest that output and exports of textiles will increase in South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, China, South Asia, and Japan. So some developing countries like Bangladesh which will be face severe problem because of lack of backward linkage and highly depended of import for fabrics as well as other clothing's inputs.

Trade and industrial policy toward textiles and clothing sectors must be based on a long-term perspective. As the level of industrial development increases in Bangladesh, it will have to diversify its exports away from textiles and clothing toward high value added and high technology products for which demand is more income-elastic. Accumulation of human capital and technological innovations will facilitate diversification of exports. A relevant question is whether Bangladesh should follow the path of such countries as Singapore and Malaysia which have experienced a relatively short "textile cycle" and diversified their exports quickly or the path of those countries such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Italy which have maintained a strong textile and clothing industry for longer periods. Given the current factor endowments in Bangladesh, it would be optimal for Bangladesh to maintain an efficient textiles and clothing sector for a long period of time. As the technological sophistication of textiles and clothing industries improves in Bangladesh, it will be essential to develop other components of the "textile cluster" such as chemicals and textile machinery. Trade and industrial policy instruments need to be redesigned accordingly.

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## **Appendix**

**Table 1. Coefficient of Concordance (KCC) of Ranks  
of Leading Clothing Exporters**

SITC CODE	USA	EU	WORLD
8411	0.820	0.931	0.883
8412	0.841	0.916	0.885
8413	0.608	0.934	0.872
8414	0.855	0.895	0.903
8415	0.857	0.906	0.862
8416	0.812	0.878	0.840
8421	0.850	0.864	0.872
8422	0.815	0.921	0.885
8423	0.913	0.936	0.873
8424	0.885	0.930	0.877
8425	0.919	0.912	0.896
8426	0.896	0.917	0.907
8427	0.898	0.920	0.870
8428	0.789	0.927	0.856
8431	0.731	0.781	0.824
8432	0.819	0.930	0.860
8437	0.896	0.863	0.860
8438	0.855	0.878	0.873
8441	0.772	0.855	0.849
8442	0.882	0.912	0.891
8447	0.868	0.928	0.896
8448	0.823	0.932	0.895
8451	0.886	-	0.891
8452	0.881	-	0.874
8453	0.868	-	0.907
8454	0.884	-	0.900
8455	0.861	-	0.889
8456	0.607	-	0.917
8458	0.887	-	0.869
8459	0.817	-	0.865
8461	0.896	-	0.867
8462	0.874	-	0.905
8469	0.904	-	0.845
8481	0.871	-	0.899
8482	0.720	-	0.905
8483	0.874	-	0.888
8484	0.906	-	0.895

**Table 2. Rank of the different categories Clothing (on the average between 1995 to 1999)**

Country	8422	Country	8423	Country	8424	Country	8425	Country	8426
CHINA	1	CHINA	1	CHINA	1	CHINA	1	MEXICO	1.4
ITALY	2.2	ITALY	3.6	INDIA	2	HONG KONG	2.2	HONG KONG	2
PHILIPPINES	3.4	GUATEMALA	4	PHILIPPINES	3	INDIA	2.8	CHINA	2.6
KOREA REP.	4.2	HONG KONG	4.6	MEXICO	4.4	PHILIPPINES	4.8	DOMINICAN RP	4
TAIWAN (POC)	5.4	KOREA REP.	4.8	INDONESIA	5	GUATEMALA	6	INDONESIA	5
FRANCE	5.6	DOMINICAN RP	5.2	HONG KONG	6	KOREA REP.	6.8	BANGLADESH	7.6
THAILAND	7	PHILIPPINES	7.2	KOREA REP.	7.2	SRI LANKA	7.6	GUATEMALA	7.6
INDONESIA	9.2	MEXICO	7.8	SRI LANKA	7.8	TAIWAN (POC)	7.8	PHILIPPINES	7.8
INDIA	11	THAILAND	9	GUATEMALA	8.8	MEXICO	8.8	TAIWAN (POC)	8.4
MEXICO	11.4	EL SALVADOR	10.4	ITALY	10	THAILAND	9.6	SRI LANKA	10
GERMANY	13.2	CANADA	11.6	EL SALVADOR	11.8	ITALY	9.8	CANADA	11
CANADA	14.2	FRANCE	11.6	THAILAND	13.4	INDONESIA	11.2	THAILAND	13
ROMANIA	15.2	TAIWAN (POC)	13	CANADA	13.6	DOMINICAN RP	13.6	KOREA REP.	13.8
HONG KONG	15.4	INDIA	14.4	TAIWAN (POC)	14.4	CANADA	14.2	ITALY	14.6
DOMINICAN RP	15.6	GERMANY	14.6	BANGLADESH	15	EL SALVADOR	14.8	HONDURAS	15.2
GUATEMALA	16.4	INDONESIA	15.2	MACAU	17.2	BANGLADESH	16.6	TURKEY	15.4
BANGLADESH	17	COLOMBIA	17.4	MALAYSIA	17.4	MALAYSIA	17	INDIA	18.6
COLOMBIA	17.4	ROMANIA	20	UNTD ARAB EM	17.8	TURKEY	18.4	COSTA RICA	19
PAKISTAN	20.2	UKRAINE	21.4	FRANCE	18	MACAU	19.2	MACAU	19
SRI LANKA	20.2	MACEDONIA, REP.	21.6	OMAN	18.4	UNTD ARAB EM	19.2	EL SALVADOR	20.2
EL SALVADOR	21.8	HUNGARY	22.8	NEPAL	20.4	COLOMBIA	20.6	COLOMBIA	21.4
SLOVENIA	22.8	BULGARIA	23	PAKISTAN	22.2	FRANCE	21.8	EGYPT	23
MYANMAR	24.2	JAPAN	23	TURKEY	23.8	HONDURAS	25.8	NICARAGUA	23.4
BULGARIA	25.4	RUSSIAN FED	23.8	UNTD KINGDOM	25.2	GERMANY	26.2	UNTD ARAB EM	24.2
UKRAINE	27.2	TURKEY	24.4	COLOMBIA	25.4	MAURITIUS	26.6	MALAYSIA	25.6
RUSSIAN FED	27.4	SRI LANKA	27	QATAR	27	KINGDOM	27.8	MAURITIUS	25.8
MACEDONIA, REP.	27.6	BANGLADESH	27.2	ROMANIA	27.4	OMAN	28.2	OMAN	26.6
EGYPT	27.8	UNTD KINGDOM	30	DOMINICAN RP	27.6	MACEDONIA, REP.	29.2	MOROCCO	29.6
TURKEY	29.2	HONDURAS	30.2	HONDURAS	27.8	ROMANIA	29.6	BAHRAIN	30

BELARUS	32.4	SLOVENIA	31	GERMANY	28.2	JAPAN	29.8	QATAR	30.6
SWITZ.LIECHT	32.4	COSTA RICA	31.2	MYANMAR	35	PAKISTAN	30	FRANCE	31.6
MALAYSIA	33	MACAU	34	LITHUANIA	35.2	COSTA RICA	33.8	PAKISTAN	32.6
HUNGARY UNTD KINGDOM	34	POLAND	34.2	COSTA RICA	35.4	QATAR	34	SINGAPORE	32.8
JAPAN	36	BELARUS	34.4	MOROCCO	38.6	EGYPT	35.6	JAMAICA	34.8
POLAND	37.6	MOLDOVA REP.	34.6	EGYPT	39	HUNGARY	37	ISRAEL	36.4
CROATIA	39.8	EGYPT	36.8	SWITZ.LIECHT	40	BULGARIA	37.4	S.AFR.CUS.UN MACEDONIA, REP.	36.4
VIET NAM	40	CYPRUS	37.8	HUNGARY	41.2	UKRAINE	38.6	ROMANIA	37.8
MACAU	40.6	SWITZ.LIECHT	39.2	MAURITIUS	41.2	TUNISIA	40	JAPAN	38.8
COSTA RICA	41.8	MALAYSIA	39.4	SPAIN	41.8	NEPAL	40.4	NEPAL	39.4
GREECE	42.6	CHILE	40	MACEDONIA, REP.	43	SINGAPORE	42	UKRAINE	41.6
		SPAIN	40.2	POLAND	43.4	CZECH REP	44.4		42.4
	8431		8432		8437		8441		8442
TAIWAN (POC)	2	MEXICO	1	PAKISTAN	1	HONG KONG	1.2	TAIWAN (POC)	1.4
PHILIPPINES	4.8	HONDURAS	3	INDIA	3	TAIWAN (POC)	2.6	MEXICO	1.8
MALAYSIA	5.4	DOMINICAN RP	3.2	THAILAND	4	MACAU	4.4	HONG KONG	3
PAKISTAN	7	TAIWAN (POC)	5	HONDURAS	4.2	CANADA	4.6	KOREA REP.	4.4
CHINA	7.2	PHILIPPINES	7.4	PHILIPPINES	4.2	KOREA REP.	5.6	MACAU	5.8
MEXICO	7.8	CHINA	7.8	HONG KONG	8	CHINA	7.2	CANADA	6.6
HONG KONG	8.6	THAILAND	8	INDONESIA	8.4	MEXICO	7.2	TURKEY	6.6
EGYPT	9.8	EL SALVADOR	8.6	GUATEMALA	9.6	MALAYSIA	7.4	PHILIPPINES	8.6
KOREA REP.	11	HONG KONG	8.6	CHINA	9.8	PHILIPPINES	9.4	HONDURAS	9
COLOMBIA UNTD ARAB EM	11.6	INDONESIA	10.2	TURKEY	10	DOMINICAN RP	12.4	MALAYSIA	10.4
DOMINICAN RP	12.4	MALAYSIA	11.4	MEXICO	10.4	ITALY	12.6	EL SALVADOR	11.2
MACAU	13	TURKEY	12.2	SRI LANKA	13	THAILAND	12.6	SINGAPORE	11.6
COSTA RICA	13.2	SINGAPORE	12.8	PERU	13.8	SINGAPORE	14.6	CHINA	11.8
THAILAND	13.4	BANGLADESH	15.8	BANGLADESH	14.6	SRI LANKA	15	DOMINICAN RP	13.2
CANADA	14.8	KOREA REP.	16.2	MALAYSIA	14.6	TURKEY	15.2	ISRAEL	15.8
ROMANIA	14.8	ITALY	16.8	KOREA REP.	14.8	EL SALVADOR	17	ITALY	15.8
SRI LANKA	16.8	EGYPT	17.2	TAIWAN (POC)	15.4	GUATEMALA	17	THAILAND	16.6
	17.6	GUATEMALA	17.8	EL SALVADOR	18.4	MYANMAR	18.4	INDIA	18.8



INDONESIA	19.2	CANADA	18	COSTA RICA	18.8	AUSTRIA	18.8	GUATEMALA	19.4
MYANMAR	20.8	MACAU	19.2	MACAU	19.6	UNT D ARAB EM	20.6	INDONESIA	20.2
ITALY	21.6	JAMAICA	22.2	DOMINICAN RP	20.2	FRANCE	24	PAKISTAN	20.4
BANGLADESH	22.8	SRI LANKA	22.6	ITALY	22.8	ISRAEL	24.2	EGYPT	22.8
HONDURAS	24.8	PAKISTAN	22.8	SINGAPORE	22.8	INDONESIA	24.6	FRANCE	23.2
SINGAPORE	24.8	PERU	23.4	EGYPT	23.8	INDIA	26	BANGLADESH	24.2
INDIA	27.6	HAITI	25.4	CANADA	25.4	HONDURAS UNTD	26.4	SRI LANKA	25.6
GUATEMALA	28.8	COSTA RICA	27	MYANMAR	26	KINGDOM	27.2	PERU	27.4
JAMAICA	28.8	ROMANIA	27.8	UNT D ARAB EM	29	BANGLADESH	28	COLOMBIA	28.2
AUSTRALIA	30.8	COLOMBIA	30.2	BRUNEI DAR.	31	COLOMBIA	28	HAITI	29.8
EL SALVADOR	30.8	ISRAEL	30.4	S.AFR.CUS.UN	31.2	MAURITIUS	30	S.AFR.CUS.UN	30
MAURITIUS	33.6	UNT D ARAB EM	31.4	OMAN	32.2	RUSSIAN FED	30.4	COSTA RICA	33
TURKEY	33.8	INDIA	31.6	COLOMBIA	33.2	PAKISTAN	30.6	MAURITIUS UNTD	34
MONGOLIA UNTD	34.8	S.AFR.CUS.UN	35.6	MAURITIUS	33.4	COSTA RICA	32.2	KINGDOM	34.4
KINGDOM	36	OMAN	39.4	NICARAGUA	33.8	PERU	32.2	JAMAICA	35
QATAR	37.6	FIJI	40	JAMAICA	34	AUSTRALIA	33.8	UNT D ARAB EM	35.6
CAMBODIA	38.4	BRUNEI DAR.	40.2	QATAR	34.2	GERMANY	36.2	MYANMAR	36.2
OMAN	38.8	NEPAL	40.8	HAITI	35.4	IRELAND	36.8	AUSTRALIA	36.8
PORTUGAL	39.2	QATAR	40.8	ISRAEL	37.2	EGYPT	38.4	FIJI	37.2
AUSTRIA	39.8	MAURITIUS	41	BOLIVIA	39.4	PORTUGAL	40.8	BRUNEI DAR.	37.8
MICRON, F.ST	40.2	BULGARIA	41.6	FIJI	39.4	CAMBODIA	41	PORTUGAL	38.4
PERU	40.2	RUSSIAN FED	41.8	PALAU	39.6	OMAN	43	ST.LUCIA	41.8
SPAIN	41.6	MICRON, F.ST	42	BAHRAIN	41.6	SWEDEN	43.4	BULGARIA	44.8
	8451		8452		8453		8454		8459
PHILIPPINES	1.4	MEXICO	1.2	HONG KONG	1	MEXICO	1	HONG KONG	2
THAILAND	2	CHINA	1.8	CHINA	2	HONDURAS	2.2	MEXICO	2.4
HONG KONG	2.6	TAIWAN (POC)	3.2	MEXICO	3.6	EL SALVADOR	3.6	TAIWAN (POC)	2.8
CHINA	4.2	HONDURAS	4.8	TAIWAN (POC)	4	JAMAICA	4	CHINA	3
TAIWAN (POC)	5.2	THAILAND	5.8	KOREA REP.	4.4	DOMINICAN RP	4.6	MALAYSIA	5.4
MEXICO	7.4	KOREA REP.	6.6	MACAU	6.8	CANADA	6.8	PHILIPPINES	6.6
MACAU	8.2	BANGLADESH	7	ITALY	7.6	TURKEY	7.4	KOREA REP.	6.8

BANGLADESH	9.2	CANADA	7.6	INDONESIA	8.4	HONG KONG	8	THAILAND	7.6
COSTA RICA	9.2	HONG KONG	7.8	THAILAND	8.8	CHINA	10.8	MACAU	10.2
INDONESIA	9.8	DOMINICAN RP	9.8	PHILIPPINES	9.6	INDIA	10.8	ISRAEL	10.4
DOMINICAN RP	10.2	SRI LANKA	11.8	HONDURAS	9.8	ISRAEL	12.4	INDONESIA	12.2
SRI LANKA	11.2	INDONESIA	12.4	CANADA	13	GUATEMALA	13.6	TURKEY	12.6
KOREA REP.	12.4	PHILIPPINES	13.4	INDIA	13.8	HAITI	14.4	DOMINICAN RP	13.6
MALAYSIA	13.2	MALAYSIA UNTD	15.2	PAKISTAN	13.8	PAKISTAN	15.2	CANADA	14.4
HONDURAS	15.4	KINGDOM	17.4	SINGAPORE	16.4	KOREA REP.	15.6	ITALY	15.8
COLOMBIA	16.4	HAITI	18.4	TURKEY	16.4	ITALY	17	BANGLADESH	16.2
GUATEMALA	16.4	PORTUGAL	18.4	EL SALVADOR	17.8	MACAU	17	SRI LANKA	17.2
EL SALVADOR	17.4	ITALY	18.6	MALAYSIA	18.8	PERU	17.6	EL SALVADOR	18.2
INDIA	21.4	MONGOLIA	19.4	BANGLADESH	20	EGYPT	17.8	JAMAICA	19.8
SINGAPORE	21.6	INDIA	19.6	DOMINICAN RP	20.4	TAIWAN (POC)	19.8	SINGAPORE	21
CANADA	21.8	AUSTRALIA	21.2	SRI LANKA	21.6	COSTA RICA	20	FRANCE	21.4
HAITI	23.6	RUSSIAN FED	22	GUATEMALA	21.8	SRI LANKA	22.4	PAKISTAN	22.2
ISRAEL	24.2	COLOMBIA	23.4	ISRAEL	22.4	BANGLADESH	23.2	COSTA RICA	23.6
ESTONIA	25.6	COSTA RICA	23.8	UNTD KINGDOM	22.4	THAILAND	24.6	GUATEMALA	24.4
FRANCE	25.6	EGYPT	25.2	PERU	23.4	PHILIPPINES	25	INDIA	25
TURKEY	25.8	MYANMAR	27.4	AUSTRALIA	26.6	S.AFR.CUS.UN	25.4	EGYPT	25.6
PAKISTAN	26.2	MACAU	28.2	S.AFR.CUS.UN	27.6	SINGAPORE	25.4	COLOMBIA	27.4
ITALY	28	BELARUS	29.6	EGYPT	28.4	COLOMBIA	31	HONDURAS	28.4
CHILE	28.8	ISRAEL	31.2	BRUNEI DAR.	29.8	FRANCE	31.6	S.AFR.CUS.UN	32.2
UNTD ARAB EM	29.2	SWEDEN	31.2	FIJI	31.4	INDONESIA	32.2	GERMANY UNTD KINGDOM	33
EGYPT	30	PAKISTAN	31.6	MAURITIUS	32.4	MAURITIUS	34.4	PERU	35.6
PERU	32.8	GERMANY	33.6	COSTA RICA	34	MYANMAR	35.4	HAITI	37.4
SYRIA A. R.	34.4	JAPAN	34	MYANMAR	34.2	MALAYSIA	36.2	PORTUGAL	38.2
PORTUGAL	34.6	BELGIUM-LUX	34.2	JAMAICA	34.4	BRAZIL	37.8	AUSTRIA	39.2
MAURITIUS	35.6	FRANCE	35.8	NICARAGUA	36.2	FIJI	38.6	MYANMAR UNTD ARAB EM	39.8
S.AFR.CUS.UN	36.4	FINLAND	37.4	PORTUGAL	37.2	HUNGARY	39	ROMANIA	39
SWEDEN	39.8	POLAND	38.4	UNTD ARAB EM	38.6	ROMANIA	39	UNTD ARAB EM	39.2
MYANMAR	41.2	TURKEY	38.4	BULGARIA	38.8	UNTD ARAB EM	39.2	POLAND	40.6
RUSSIAN FED	41.8	CAMBODIA	38.6	FRANCE	39.8	PANAMA	39.4	AUSTRALIA	42.8

JAMAICA	42.2	GUATEMALA	38.6	BAHRAIN	40.2	UNTD KINGDOM	39.4	MAURITIUS	44.8
MOROCCO	43.8	SWITZ.LIECHT	43.2	HAITI	41.2	PORTUGAL	40.6	GREECE	45.4
	8461		8462		8469		8481		8482
ITALY	1	MEXICO	2	CHINA	1	CHINA	1	MALAYSIA	1
CHINA	2	JAMAICA	2.2	TAIWAN (POC)	2.2	ITALY	2.4	CHINA	2
KOREA REP.	3	EL SALVADOR	3.4	PHILIPPINES	2.8	INDIA	3.4	THAILAND	3
FRANCE	4.2	CANADA	4.6	SRI LANKA	5.2	PAKISTAN	4	TAIWAN (POC)	4.4
UNTD KINGDOM	6.2	TAIWAN (POC)	4.6	THAILAND	5.2	KOREA REP.	4.8	INDONESIA	4.6
CANADA	7.4	KOREA REP.	5	KOREA REP.	5.6	INDONESIA	5.4	MEXICO	6.4
INDIA	8.2	COSTA RICA	7.8	HONG KONG	7.4	MEXICO	7.8	SRI LANKA	6.6
MEXICO	8.2	ITALY	9	CANADA	9.2	HONG KONG	8	CANADA	8.6
JAPAN	8.4	COLOMBIA	9.4	PAKISTAN	9.2	CANADA	10	INDIA	8.6
TAIWAN (POC)	10.4	TURKEY	10.8	MALAYSIA	9.6	PHILIPPINES	10.2	HONG KONG	10.2
COSTA RICA	11	UNTD KINGDOM	11.2	MEXICO	10.4	ARGENTINA	11	UNTD KINGDOM	12.2
GERMANY	11.6	JAPAN	11.8	INDONESIA	11.2	TAIWAN (POC)	11.4	FRANCE	13.4
INDONESIA	11.8	PHILIPPINES	14.6	HAITI	13	TURKEY	12	BELGIUM-LUX	14.2
HONG KONG	14.6	ISRAEL	15.4	ITALY	14	FRANCE	14	KOREA REP.	14.4
SRI LANKA	15	GERMANY	15.6	GUATEMALA	15.4	UNTD KINGDOM	15.4	GUATEMALA	14.6
PAKISTAN	16.4	SWITZ.LIECHT	16.6	UNTD ARAB EM	16.2	GUATEMALA	16.4	ITALY	16.6
DOMINICAN RP	16.8	CHINA	17.4	EGYPT	17	SPAIN	17.4	PHILIPPINES	17
VIET NAM	18	AUSTRIA	18.8	BANGLADESH	17.2	GERMANY	18.8	DOMINICAN RP	18.8
PHILIPPINES	19	THAILAND	18.8	JAPAN	18.6	THAILAND	20.8	JAPAN	19.4
THAILAND	20	FRANCE	21.4	INDIA	22.4	COSTA RICA	21.4	GERMANY	19.6
SPAIN	21.8	INDONESIA	22.8	UNTD KINGDOM	22.8	HAITI	22.6	PAKISTAN	20.2
GUATEMALA	22.6	DENMARK	23.2	MACAU	24	URUGUAY	24	SPAIN	21.4
CAMBODIA	25.8	HONG KONG	25.2	SINGAPORE	24.6	DOMINICAN RP	24.8	PANAMA	23.2
CZECH REP	26	AUSTRALIA	25.6	SWEDEN	24.8	HUNGARY	26.2	SWEDEN	23.6
MALAYSIA	26.4	DOMINICAN RP	26	DOMINICAN RP	25.2	SWITZ.LIECHT	26.8	SINGAPORE	23.8
SWITZ.LIECHT	27	SPAIN	28	HONDURAS	25.6	S.AFR.CUS.UN	27.6	BRAZIL	27
JAMAICA	27.8	SWEDEN	28.8	GERMANY	26.8	AUSTRALIA	29.8	AUSTRIA	31.6
IRELAND	29.6	PANAMA	29	EL SALVADOR	27	PORTUGAL	30.8	HUNGARY	31.6

HONDURAS	31.2	POLAND	31	FRANCE	27.8	SRI LANKA	30.8	NETHERLANDS	31.6
ISRAEL	32.6	NETHERLANDS	31.2	CAMBODIA	33.2	BELGIUM-LUX	31.6	BANGLADESH	32.4
TURKEY	33.2	HONDURAS	32	ISRAEL	35.6	ISRAEL	32.2	SWITZ.LIECHT	33.6
ST.LUCIA	33.6	PAKISTAN	33	AUSTRALIA	36.2	BANGLADESH	32.8	AUSTRALIA	35.2
PORTUGAL	34	VENEZUELA	33	SWITZ.LIECHT	36.4	FINLAND	33	PORTUGAL	35.6
URUGUAY	34.2	BRAZIL	36.2	MYANMAR	37	SLOVENIA	33.6	DENMARK	38.8
MYANMAR	34.4	INDIA	36.2	S.AFR.CUS.UN	37	NETHERLANDS	34	HONDURAS	40
NEPAL	38.6	LEBANON	36.4	VIET NAM	37.6	COLOMBIA	34.8	NEW ZEALAND	41.6
MACAU	39.4	S.AFR.CUS.UN	36.6	MAURITIUS	39.8	JAPAN	35.8	S.AFR.CUS.UN	41.6
ARGENTINA	39.8	SRI LANKA	36.6	PORTUGAL	40.4	POLAND	37.8	COTE DIVOIRE	41.8
AUSTRIA	40.2	IRELAND	37	IRELAND	40.6	ROMANIA	38.6	MACAU	42
SINGAPORE	40.8	SYRIA A. R.	38.8	JAMAICA	40.8	MOROCCO	41.6	COLOMBIA	42.4
BANGLADESH	41.2	URUGUAY	39.8	NEPAL	41.6	NEW ZEALAND	42.6	QATAR	42.6
	8483		8484						
CANADA	1	CHINA	1						
CHINA	2	TAIWAN (POC)	2.2						
HONG KONG	3.4	BANGLADESH	2.8						
ITALY	4	KOREA REP.	4.8						
GREECE	4.6	MEXICO	5.6						
AUSTRALIA	8.2	DOMINICAN RP	5.8						
URUGUAY	8.2	ITALY	7.6						
ARGENTINA	8.8	PHILIPPINES	7.8						
NEW ZEALAND	10.6	CANADA	8.2						
TURKEY	11.2	SRI LANKA	10.6						
GERMANY	12.2	JAPAN	10.8						
FINLAND	12.4	HONG KONG	11.6						
UNTD									
KINGDOM	12.6	MACAU	12.4						
BRAZIL	12.8	THAILAND	14.4						
		UNTD							
KOREA REP.	13	KINGDOM	15.4						
PERU	14.6	INDONESIA	15.6						

FRANCE	15.2	SWEDEN	16.8
MEXICO	16.4	BELGIUM-LUX	19.2
SPAIN	19.8	MALAYSIA	19.2
TAIWAN (POC)	21.2	AUSTRALIA	19.6
CHILE	22.6	GERMANY	21
POLAND	23.8	CZECH REP	23.6
DENMARK	25.6	FRANCE	24.2
INDIA	27.2	HONDURAS	25.2
PHILIPPINES	27.2	INDIA	27.4
ISRAEL	27.4	COLOMBIA	27.6
DOMINICAN RP	28.2	JAMAICA	28.6
BELGIUM-LUX	29.4	SWITZ.LIECHT	29.2
S.AFR.CUS.UN	30	COSTA RICA	30.4
HUNGARY	30.4	IRELAND	31.8
PORTUGAL	31	SPAIN	32.6
ROMANIA	32.8	GUATEMALA	33.2
RUSSIAN FED	32.8	ISRAEL	33.4
AUSTRIA	33.2	S.AFR.CUS.UN	34.6
SWITZ.LIECHT	33.4	ECUADOR	35.8
NETHERLANDS	33.6	PAKISTAN	35.8
TOKELAU	33.8	HAITI	36.2
SLOVENIA	34.4	TRINIDAD TBG	38.8
UKRAINE	34.8	NEW ZEALAND	40.2
MALAYSIA	35.2	NEPAL	41.6
BULGARIA	36.6	MADAGASCAR	44

**Table3. Herfindahl -Hirshman Concentration Index for Geographical Distribution of Clothing Exports from Bangladesh, China and India**

Year	Bangladesh	China	India
1990	0.560	0.470	0.360
1991	0.460	0.490	0.300
1992	0.470	0.470	0.300
1993	0.480	0.370	0.310
1994	0.460	0.400	0.300
1995	0.420	0.400	0.330
1996	0.410	0.400	0.310
1997	0.570	0.508	0.350
1998	0.579	0.465	0.417
1999	-	0.447	-

**Table4. Composition of Clothing Exports from Bangladesh, 1995-1998**

SITC Code	Description	95	As % of Total	96	As % of Total	97	As % of Total	98	As % of Total
TOTAL	Sum products	1969207	100	2218369	100	2688461	100	3785890	100
8411	Overcoats,outerwear,etc.	154978	7.87007156	170789	7.698854	204785	7.617183	332282	8.776853
8412	Suits and ensembles	21505	1.09206396	25248	1.138133	23197	0.862836	28481	0.752293
8413	Jackets and blazers	117504	5.96707202	146036	6.583035	237156	8.821255	376194	9.936739
8414	Trousers,breeches,etc.	206520	10.4874703	226423	10.20673	309147	11.49903	411904	10.87998
8415	Shirts	643887	32.6977814	695262	31.34113	648816	24.13336	899212	23.75167
8416	Underwear,nightwear etc.	20700	1.05118456	28210	1.271655	28620	1.06455	35437	0.936028
8421	Overcoats,oth.coats etc.	95658	4.85769145	55540	2.503641	47017	1.748844	105758	2.793478
8422	Suits and ensembles	7718	0.39193442	9348	0.421391	11568	0.430283	14567	0.384771
8423	Jackets	42063	2.1360375	45611	2.05606	69895	2.599815	110973	2.931226
8424	Dresses	12004	0.60958548	16023	0.722287	20448	0.760584	27063	0.714839
8425	Skirts & divided skirts	7107	0.3609067	9061	0.408453	11628	0.432515	14694	0.388125
8426	Trousers, breeches etc.	46224	2.34734083	59728	2.692429	112771	4.19463	148928	3.933765
8427	Blouses,shirt-blouse,etc	123697	6.2815641	95215	4.292117	108596	4.039337	172641	4.560117
8428	Underwear,nightwear etc.	25295	1.28452722	32656	1.472073	33766	1.25596	46164	1.21937
8431	Overcoats,outerwear etc.	19574	0.99400419	10017	0.451548	16138	0.600269	8975	0.237064
8432	Suits,jacks,trousrs.etc	7140	0.3625825	25355	1.142957	42788	1.591543	45566	1.203574
8437	Shirts,mens boys,knit	23126	1.17438136	25757	1.161078	30019	1.116587	41771	1.103334
8438	Underwear,nightwear etc.	3755	0.1906859	8352	0.376493	10754	0.400006	7174	0.189493
8441	Overcoats,oth.coats etc.	782	0.03971142	1841	0.082989	3590	0.133534	1802	0.047598
8442	Suits,dresses skirts etc	35954	1.8258111	28399	1.280175	36040	1.340544	42488	1.122272
8447	Blouses,shirt-blouse,etc	4728	0.24009665	7242	0.326456	10864	0.404097	14024	0.370428
8448	Underwear, nightwear etc	16224	0.82388494	15103	0.680816	14331	0.533056	23425	0.618745
8451	Babies'garmnts,clths acc	15675	0.7960057	12907	0.581824	16527	0.614738	38744	1.023379
8452	Garment,felt,txtl fabric	145	0.00736337	552	0.024883	29	0.001079	2271	0.059986
8453	Jersys,pullovr,etc.knit	103174	5.23936793	154563	6.967416	257352	9.572465	394212	10.41266
8454	T-shirts,othr.vests knit	191021	9.70040224	278636	12.5604	336190	12.50492	377759	9.978076

8455	Brassieres,corsets,etc.	559	0.02838706	1411	0.063605	2102	0.078186	3425	0.090467
8456	Swimwear	14396	0.7310557	19078	0.860001	18431	0.68556	28901	0.763387
8458	Oth.garments,not knitted	3953	0.2007407	8271	0.372841	20236	0.752698	20427	0.539556
8459	Other garments knitted	513	0.0260511	1269	0.057204	2040	0.07588	1861	0.049156
8461	Accessories,notknitted	2912	0.14787678	3216	0.144971	2161	0.080381	4587	0.12116
8462	Hosiery,etc.knitted	11	0.0005586	887	0.039984	1030	0.038312	590	0.015584
8469	Oth.made-up cloth.access	180	0.00914074	178	0.008024	195	0.007253	1646	0.043477
8481	Leather apparel,accessrs	525	0.02666048	160	0.007213	234	0.008704	42	0.001109
8484	Headgear,fittings,nes	0	0	25	0.001127	0	0	1902	0.050239



**Table5. Export Similarity Index for Bangladesh in Clothing Exports to USA Market**

	1997	1998	1999
Srilanka	-	0.58143832	-
India	-	0.48	-
China	-	0.52812776	-
Indonesia	-	0.66655242	0
Hongkong	-	0.53260207	-
Malaysia	-	0.47291523	-
Phillipines	-	0.50199194	-
Thailand	-	0.49016868	-
Mexico	-	0.56692074	-

**Table 6. Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) of Bangladesh and Selected Countries in Clothing (selected year)**

Bangladesh		95	96	97	98	99
8411	Overcoats,outerwear,etc.	2.4830461	2.3593337	2.474939	2.807898	-
8412	Suits and ensembles	0.5138467	0.5441063	0.4509908	0.383613	-
8413	Jackets and blazers	2.1456986	2.4252397	3.4821791	4.112103	-
8414	Trousers,breeches,etc.	1.2832296	1.192885	1.4103713	1.262614	-
8415	Shirts	5.5137461	5.7613712	5.0084778	4.639749	-
8416	Underwear,nightwear etc.	1.5479296	1.9490924	1.6528539	1.457841	-
8421	Overcoats,oth.coats etc.	2.0341088	1.0726497	0.789493	1.279427	-
8422	Suits and ensembles	0.1633381	0.1838515	0.2342243	0.216048	-
8423	Jackets	0.7414194	0.7189989	0.9673901	1.084603	-
8424	Dresses	0.2457685	0.2937014	0.3685064	0.350192	-
8425	Skirts & divided skirts	0.1709838	0.2098503	0.2724976	0.220344	-
8426	Trousers, breeches etc.	0.4981527	0.5292592	0.797159	0.664117	-
8427	Blouses,shirt-blouse,etc	1.4233874	1.0867941	1.0768194	1.207174	-
8428	Underwear,nightwear etc.	0.9440184	1.1708757	0.9640681	0.966535	-
8431	Overcoats,outerwear etc.	5.4888711	2.6039	1.9041192	0.93297	-
8432	Suits,jackts,trousrs.etc	0.3089346	0.8907085	0.8126097	0.801464	-
8437	Shirts,mens boys,knit	0.4994719	0.4978153	0.48613	0.455029	-
8438	Underwear,nightwear etc.	0.1831633	0.3529037	0.2646069	0.16457	-
8441	Overcoats,oth.coats etc.	0.2941885	0.5777135	0.4747658	0.196321	-
8442	Suits,dresses skirts etc	0.5140419	0.3884047	0.324911	0.305199	-
8447	Blouses,shirt-blouse,etc	0.1162024	0.161199	0.1876312	0.166926	-
8448	Underwear, nightwear etc	0.3362679	0.2508577	0.1419763	0.196347	-
8451	Babies'garmnts,clths acc	0.442455	0.3178975	0.3423027	0.511543	-
8452	Garment,felt,txtl fabric	0.0063383	0.0186081	0.0007199	0.042939	-
8453	Jersys,pullovr,etc.knit	0.4974432	0.6473673	0.8946927	0.946499	-
8454	T-shirts,othr.vests knit	1.5196078	1.9305075	1.9672356	1.435243	-
8455	Brassieres,corsets,etc.	0.0125612	0.0286354	0.0350831	0.038654	-
8456	Swimwear	1.0714673	1.2450455	0.8109351	1.164778	-
8458	Oth.garments,not knitted	0.0697371	0.1266515	0.2454484	0.204243	-
8459	Other garments knitted	0.0171567	0.0377939	0.0482517	0.033369	-
8461	Accessories,notknitted	0.0493939	0.0471709	0.0250894	0.036574	-
8462	Hosiery,etc.knitted	0.000206	0.0140158	0.0141539	0.005866	-
8469	Oth.made-up cloth.access	0.0101842	0.0084472	0.0072613	0.038091	-
8481	Leather apparel,accessrs	0.0074962	0.0021503	0.0028257	0.000388	-
8482	Plastc,rubbr,apparel,etc	0	0.0006061	0	0.027274	-
8483	Articles,accessories.fur	0	0	0	0	-
8484	Headgear,fittings,nes	0	0	0	0	-

**Table7. World Market Share of Bangladeshis Export in the different Years**

		World Market Share (%)			
Code	Description	95	96	97	98
TOTAL	Sum products	1.447	1.552	1.691	2.389
8411	Overcoats,outerwear,etc.	3.491	3.561	4.078	6.540
8412	Suits and ensembles	0.722	0.821	0.743	0.894
8413	Jackets and blazers	3.016	3.660	5.737	9.578
8414	Trousers,breeches,etc.	1.804	1.800	2.324	2.941
8415	Shirts	7.751	8.696	8.252	10.807
8416	Underwear,nightwear etc.	2.176	2.942	2.723	3.396
8421	Overcoats,oth.coats etc.	2.860	1.619	1.301	2.980
8422	Suits and ensembles	0.230	0.277	0.386	0.503
8423	Jackets	1.042	1.085	1.594	2.526
8424	Dresses	0.346	0.443	0.607	0.816
8425	Skirts & divided skirts	0.240	0.317	0.449	0.513
8426	Trousers, breeches etc.	0.700	0.799	1.313	1.547
8427	Blouses,shirt-blouse,etc	2.001	1.640	1.774	2.812
8428	Underwear,nightwear etc.	1.327	1.767	1.588	2.251
8431	Overcoats,outerwear etc.	7.716	3.930	3.137	2.173
8432	Suits,jackts,trousrs.etc	0.434	1.344	1.339	1.867
8437	Shirts,mens boys,knit	0.702	0.751	0.801	1.060
8438	Underwear,nightwear etc.	0.257	0.533	0.436	0.383
8441	Overcoats,oth.coats etc.	0.414	0.872	0.782	0.457
8442	Suits,dresses skirts etc	0.723	0.586	0.535	0.711
8447	Blouses,shirt-blouse,etc	0.163	0.243	0.309	0.389
8448	Underwear, nightwear etc	0.473	0.379	0.234	0.457
8451	Babies'garmnts,clths acc	0.622	0.480	0.564	1.192
8452	Garment,felt,txtl fabric	0.009	0.028	0.001	0.100
8453	Jersys,pullovr,etc.knit	0.699	0.977	1.474	2.205
8454	T-shirts,othr.vests knit	2.136	2.914	3.241	3.343
8455	Brassieres,corsets,etc.	0.018	0.043	0.058	0.090
8456	Swimwear	1.506	1.879	1.336	2.713
8458	Oth.garments,not knitted	0.098	0.191	0.404	0.476
8459	Other garments knitted	0.024	0.057	0.079	0.078
8461	Accessories,notknitted	0.069	0.071	0.041	0.085
8462	Hosiery,etc.knitted	0.000	0.021	0.023	0.014
8469	Oth.made-up cloth.access	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.089
8481	Leather apparel,accessrs	0.011	0.003	0.005	0.001
8484	Headgear,fittings,nes	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.103