

**BANGLADESH GRADUATES FROM LDC STATUS: AN
ACHIEVEMENT
OR CHALLENGE FOR THE RMG SECTOR?**

by

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Table of Contents

Abstract.....	3
1. Introduction.....	4
2. Literature Review.....	5
3. Methodology and Data Collection.....	6
4. Graduation from the LDC.....	7
4.1 Human Assets:.....	7
4.2 Economic Vulnerability:.....	8
5. Benefits of LDC from various trade partners.....	10
5.1 PTA with Canada.....	10
5.2 PTA with EU-EBA Scheme.....	12
5.3 PTA with USA.....	14
5.4 PTA with other countries.....	15
10. Challenges for Bangladesh after Graduation from LDC status.....	15
11. Conclusion.....	16
List of Acronyms.....	17
Bibliography.....	18
Appendix:.....	19

Abstract

In 1971 the United Nation comes for a concept known as LDC. In this concept they enlisted non-developed countries. Bangladesh is one of this enlisted country. Because of Bangladesh's LDC status, it gets many benefits from developed country in international trade. Many developed country offered duty-free, quota-free (DFQF) tariff in trade for Bangladesh. Recently, Bangladesh is trying to graduate from LDC status.

In this study, it is tried to find out what kind of PTA Bangladesh enjoy with its trading partner countries and what kind of PTA it will get after graduation from LDC status.

1. Introduction

Bangladesh is one of the rising developing country among all the least developed countries (LDCs). After the independence war in 1971, many countries thought that it will remain below the poverty line¹. But Bangladesh has come a long way from that line. It has created a vital evolution from the primarily aid-dependent county into a trading nation. The two- fifth of the economy of this country is now connected with the global economy². Now Bangladesh is the second biggest attire exporter in the world. It is possible only because of Bangladesh get amenities to form other developed countries. Many developed countries create opportunities for LDCs. So they can overcome their situation. Canada, USA, European Union (EU) offer duty-free, quota-free (DFQF) trade opportunity to the LDCs. Now a day's Bangladesh has the benefit of preferences trade access (PTA) under 29 generalized scheme of preferences (GSP) scheme made by developed countries. While Rules of Origin (RoO) of varying degrees of inflexibility, these GSP schemes presented 2 main benefits: 1) PTA in the figure of decreased/ 0 tariff for some goods, and 2) To enter the domestic market of developed country better market access in the form of improved quota or quota-free entrance of some goods. These PTA schemes are necessarily subject to various rules of origin (RoO) which are specific to individual GSP schemes, and vary between goods within a single GSP Scheme. Since Bangladesh's independence, it is enjoying the GSP scheme run by the European Union.

The objective of the present study to understand that if Bangladesh graduates from LDC to the developed country what kind of beneficiary Bangladesh get from major trading partners such as- USA, EU, Canada etc. during the trade. Will it favor to the country or creates more challenge to the country by increasing costs of exports and reducing competitive edge.

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1. Daily income of a person \$1.90

2. Cite Source: "Contribution of the RMG sector to the Bangladesh Economy" by CPD

2. Literature Review

This section provides some theoretical implication on Bangladesh's export as LDC and after graduation from LDC status.

Debapriyo Bhattacharya et. al(2004) in their paper they found that- The EU market is very much important for Bangladesh and the EU-EBA provides access opportunity to Bangladesh's rising trade driven economy and it creates opportunity to export more products in this market. May Yeung et. al(2005) in his paper he found that- The particular quota or tariff that Bangladesh enjoy under Market Access Initiative (MAI) has increase its exports and reduce competitors in Canadian Market. Kazi Mahmudur Rahman et. al(2008) in their research they found that- it is expected to give special consideration towards increasing the productive capacity of developing countries, especially the least developed countries, and develop their capability so that they compete in the international economy. Moazzem, Naznin et. al(2012) in their research they found that- By enhancing good governance, productivity and efficiency, the goal will be to create local industries competitive both in global market and domestic market. Moazzem et. al(2013) in their paper they found that- The LDCs remain significantly handicapped in taking advantage of the full prospective that the global value chain offer them. Mehruna and Safia et. al(2014) in their paper they found that- there are better motives for Bangladesh to chase negotiations for PTA including bilateral free trade agreement (FTA), but at a limited level, mainly with some countries of Southern region. Debapriyo Bhattacharya et. al(2005) in his paper he found that- Because of limited political control, also a lack of sufficient human resource capacity and financial resources, least developed countries often be deficient in the capability to access significant information. According to The Independent news, trade minister of Bangladesh declared that, because of signing the PTA with Indonesia, export of Bangladesh increased.

3. Methodology and Data Collection

This paper is prepared through qualitative study. From secondary sources, the data for this study has been collected. As secondary sources I have used here an assortment of articles and research papers published in international journals and other professional social networking sites like Wikipedia, World Bank website, World Trade Organization website, Google, Newspaper Article etc. As it is a qualitative research, the result is mainly base on primary data and this data is composed from secondary sources.

4. Graduation from the LDC

The concept of the least developed country (LDC) becomes vigorous in 1960. In 1971, the United Nation declared the name of least developed countries (LDCs) for the very first time. United Nation separates the countries on the basis of three categories. These categories are: i) Human Assets, ii) Economic Vulnerability and iii) Gross National Income per capita. Based on these three criteria least developed country can graduate to a developed country. For graduation minimum two criteria must be fulfilled. Since the LDC has been listed 5 countries graduate from this list.

4.1 Human Assets:

The human assets index (HAI) is a composite index of education and health used as identification criteria of the least developed countries by the UNCDP. This index includes nutrition, health, adult literacy and education of a country's population. Human assets index can be divided into two category – a) Health index and b) Education Index. Health index measures many things. The main thing it measures is the mortality rate of children under age 5 which is 1/6, the percentage of population undernourished which is also 1/6, the rate of maternal mortality. Governments of LDCs focus on these things.

In Bangladesh, child mortality rate comparatively decreases nowadays. In 1990 it was 532,000 but in 2017 it came to 100,000. The rate is highly decreased. According to UNICEF, it will become half in 2030. By ensuring clean water, medicines, electricity, safe vaccines, clean hospital, professional doctors, hygienic place the rate can be reduced relatively.

According to the WHO and UN, the maternal mortality rate in Bangladesh is now 170 per 100,000. It is a significant achievement for Bangladesh. In earlier 1990, the rate was 574 per 100,000. Many NGOs and private organizations are helping the government to reduce this rate. Though it is much better than 1990 there is still a lot of mother dying during the birth of a child. For the reason of acute anemia, 70% of the pregnant mother still suffer. Among 16 pregnant women, 1 dies because of various diseases. To reduce this rate the social awareness needs to be increased. Those who are dying mainly because of proper treatment, unplanned family planning, low literacy rate, low income and so on. To graduate in a developed country Bangladesh need to reduce the percentage.

The education index measures the ratio of gross secondary school enrollment which is $\frac{1}{4}$, and adult literacy rate. The literacy rate of Bangladesh gets increased after the liberation war. But it is still now one of the lowest literacy rate country among Asia. The female literacy rate is 69.9% and the male literacy rate is 75.62%. but the total rate of literacy rate got increased because of modernization school. According to UNESCO, the total adult literacy rate in Bangladesh is 72.76%.

The government gives many incentives to increase the literacy rate. Free primary education for all, free secondary education for a girl, providing free books, providing scholarships etc are given by Bangladeshi government. Many NGOs and private institution are supporting the government to increase the literacy rate.

Human asset index is one of the most important criteria to graduate from LDC to a developed country. For graduation, the human asset index threshold needs to 66 or above. Bangladesh attains the threshold. Human asset index of Bangladesh is 72.8³.

4.2 Economic Vulnerability:

Economic vulnerability is one of the criteria of the least developed country made by UNCDP. There are eight indicators in the economic vulnerability index. That is –

1. Population size,
2. Percentage of forestry and agriculture in GDP,
3. Unsteadiness of exports of products,
4. Remoteness,
5. Instability of agricultural production,
6. Merchandise export concentration,

3. <https://www.thedailystar.net/frontpage/moving-out-ldc-category-bangladesh-well-track-1549405>

- 7. Homelessness owing to natural disasters and
- 8. The percentage of people living in a short prominent coastal zone.

By maintaining these indicators a country reduces its economic vulnerability. To graduate in a developed country a LDC must achieve graduation threshold which is 32 or below.

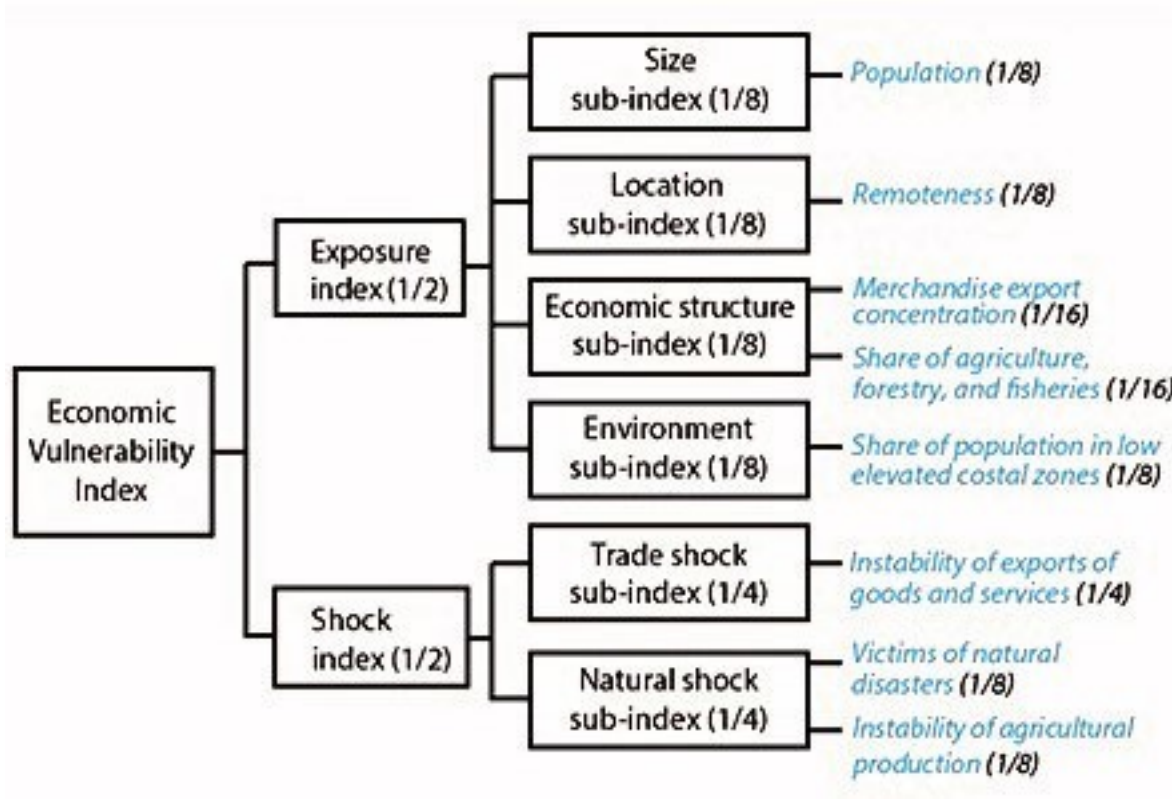


Figure: Composition of Economic Vulnerability Index

Bangladesh accomplishes the threshold of EVI. The economic vulnerability index of Bangladesh is 25 which fulfill the criteria⁴.

4. <https://www.thedailystar.net/frontpage/moving-out-ldc-category-bangladesh-well-track-1549405>

i) **Gross National Income per capita:**

The third criterion is the gross national income per capita. The graduation threshold value is \$1230 or above. Any country who wants to graduate from the least developed country to a developed country must attain the required GNI. After achieving the required GNI the country must hold the GNI consecutively 3 years. After this provision period, a country can graduate from LDC bloc.

Bangladesh achieves this threshold too. The GNI per capita of Bangladesh is \$1272⁵. Bangladesh needs to hold this situation for the next six years to graduate from the least developed country bloc. For this reason, Bangladesh is trying to increase its exports.

5. Benefits of LDC from various trade partners

Bangladesh gets many benefits from developed trading partner countries because of Bangladesh's LDC status. Canada, USA, EU allow duty-free, quota-free (DFQF) export opportunity to Bangladesh. Besides this Bangladesh has beneficiary PTA's with India, Indonesia, Pakistan etc.

5.1 PTA with Canada

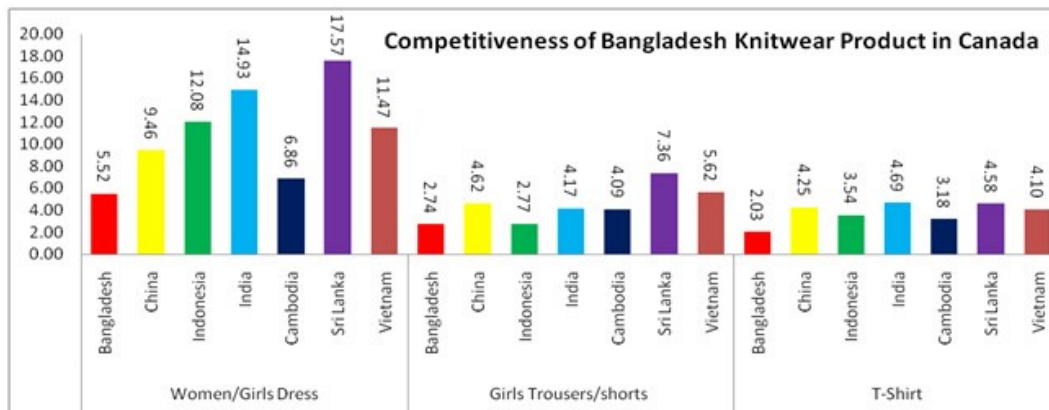
As an enlisted country of LDC, Bangladesh gets all the opportunities that World Trade Organization (WTO) set for the least developed country. Bangladesh has a great trade scope with Canada. As a first world country, Canada creates many opportunities for developing countries. In 2002 Canada decreased its trade tariff for a least developed country. After that, enlisted LDCs get a great opportunity to trade with Canada. All taxes and quotas are removed on all imports good from least developed country by Canada's LDCs market access initiative (MAI).

5. <https://www.thedailystar.net/frontpage/moving-out-ldc-category-bangladesh-well-track-1549405>

Bangladesh export all kind of textiles, agricultural goods, knitwear at zero tariff to Canada. After the completion of market access initiative, Bangladesh’s export to Canada has rises over 41%. Bangladesh’s ninth most important export market was Canada in 2003. 99% of all agricultural goods from Bangladesh entered Canada at zero tariffs. 19% duty has to given on maximum apparel product. 46% of all commodities cross the threshold duty-free. 19.5% quota has to given on footwear products⁶.

The Canadian market is a potential opportunity for Bangladesh further than apparel and textiles. Bangladesh’s exporters must have to understand if there is any demand in Canada of their product. To get the benefit they have to compete with another competitor. To get the highest benefit from Canadian market exporter must notice the price, style, quality, language, transparency, linkage, inter personal skill, culture, historical tie etc. If any exporters fulfill these criteria then they will get benefit from this market. Also, they have to look after the demand of the market either they can fulfill it or not. There are a lot of opportunities for Bangladesh to increase its profit by export other product like agro-food and sea food. The list of Bangladesh’s product export in Canada is given in appendix section on table 1 and table 2.

Bangladesh has many competitors in Canadian market. Competitiveness of its knitwear product in Canada is given below-



6. Cite Source: “Preferential Market Access in the Canadian Market: Maximizing Benefits for Bangladesh” by May Yeung

5.2 PTA with EU-EBA Scheme

As an enlisted country of LDC, Bangladesh enjoys the facility of generalized scheme of preferences (GSP). The EU's provide GSP scheme to the least developed country so that they can improve their situation. Under GSP scheme all the export goods' tariff come to zero or almost zero. EU follow rule of origin (RoO) which means by establish where goods originate, as like, not where it has been shipped from, but where it is suppose to have been produced. There are two types of RoO- i) Wholly obtained and ii) substantially transformed. After the liberation war, Bangladesh gets benefited from European Union- Everything but Arms (EU-EBA) scheme. EU-EBA is scheme is made for LDCs. Under this scheme a LDC can export its product in EU at zero or almost zero tariff. But they are not eligible for trading arms and ammunition. All the enlisted LDC's get same kind of benefits. But after complete the graduation this scheme will no longer eligible. Bangladesh's half of export profit comes from EU⁷. This market is one of the most crucial markets for Bangladesh.

Bangladesh is now trying to improve their scheme. They want to move form GSP scheme to GSP plus scheme so that Bangladesh will not have trade under EBA scheme. In this GSP plus scheme Bangladesh can export all its product in EU at zero tariff or duty free. But there are some criteria of GSP plus scheme. GSP plus scheme is an extended special form of GSP scheme. Any country can achieve the GSP plus scheme. But to achieve this, a country must fulfill the standard GSP condition and its two additional criteria. Those criteria are- i) Vulnerability Criteria and ii) Sustainable Development Criteria.

i) Vulnerability Criteria:

In order to be eligible for GSP plus a country must accomplish the vulnerability criteria. Import share criterion and Diversification criterion are part of vulnerability criteria. Import share criterion is the three-year common share of GSP enclosed imports of the precise beneficiary country, relative to the generalized scheme preferences covered imports of all generalized scheme preferences countries. To qualify for GSP plus, the average must has to

7. "The EU-EBA Initiative: Market Access Implication and Potential Benefits for Bangladesh" by Debapriyo Bhattacharya et. al(2004)

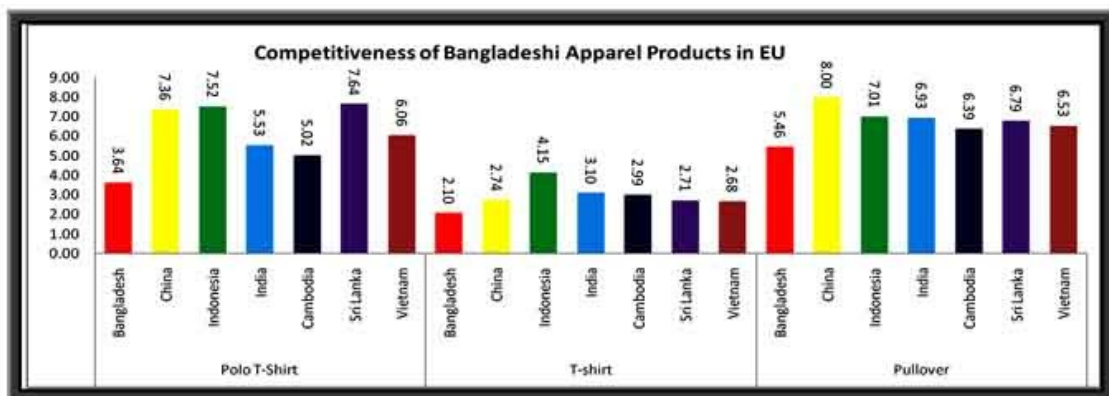
be lesser than 6.5%. If a country imports 75% of total the generalized scheme preferences import over a three year period in the seven largest segments of the generalized scheme preferences covered imports then the country fulfill the diversification criterion.

ii) Sustainable Development Criteria:

The country must have to practice sustainable development. To fulfill the criteria the country must have to proper labor rights, proper working place, environmental protection, good governance, minimum wage etc. The country must not have originated suspicions which are outlawed by these conventions. The country must have fulfill the 27 GSP plus international conventions.

If any country fulfills this criteria, can attain the chance to get GSP plus scheme. Bangladesh is now trying to get this scheme. In recent years, Bangladesh is on its track to achieve this. After graduation from LDC bracket Bangladesh will easily able to attain the scheme. But firstly Bangladesh has to ensure labor rights, minimum wage, proper working environment, lessen corruption and saving the environment. In September 2013, Bangladesh already signed a condensed with EU about sustainability. From EU Bangladesh exported income worth \$21.33 billion in the last year. Almost 60% of Bangladesh’s export income comes from EU. But after the graduation from LDC status in 2024, Bangladesh will enjoy the EU-EBA scheme for next 3 years. To increase the invest ijn EU market Bangladesh want to GSP plus scheme.

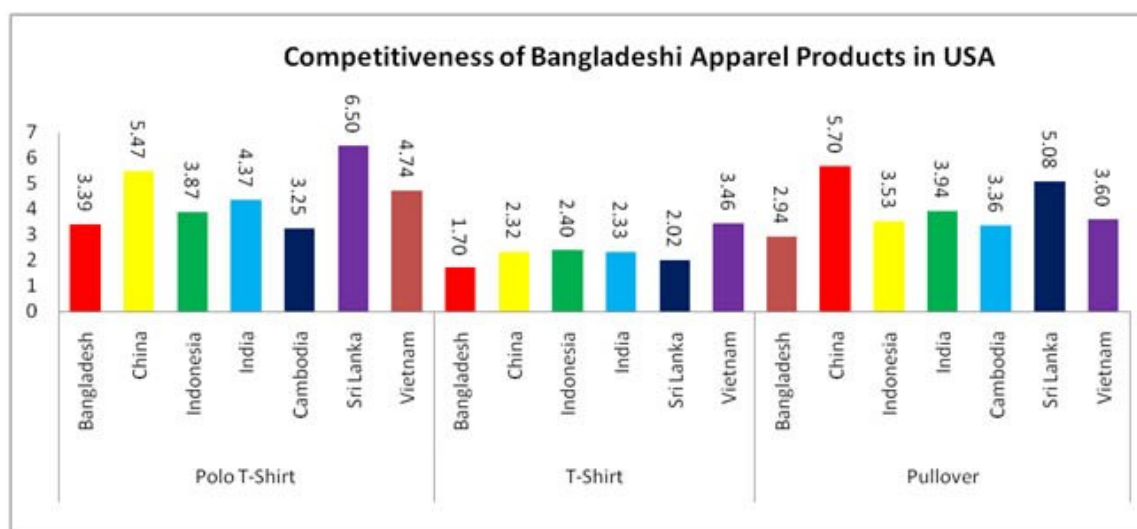
Competitiveness of Bangladesh’s apparel product in EU is given below- _



5.3 PTA with USA

Bangladesh as a country of LDC get benefited from USA market. USA market is a great opportunity for Bangladeshi exporters. USA is the 2nd most important market for Bangladesh after EU. Most of the products that export form Bangladesh to USA market are duty free or almost zero tariff. As like Canadian market Bangladesh have same opportunity in USA market. In the last year \$5660.8 million of goods, USA import from Bangladesh⁸. Under current PTA with USA, Bangladesh get 82.6% duty free export beneficiary from USA⁹. But after graduation USA foreign trade investment (FTI) will invest more in Bangladesh and will try to import more products from Bangladesh. But the price of Bangladeshi product will increase because the current PTA will not eligible. Bangladesh will have to pay more tariff than now. Competitor of this market will be increase. Profit from export in USA market will decline.

Competitiveness of Bangladesh's apparel product in USA is given below-



8. <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/c5380.html>

9. <http://www.epb.gov.bd/site/page/7bd7d4d7-cdba-4da3-8b10-f40da01e49b6/Market-Access-Facilities>

5.4 PTA with other countries

In this recent year, Bangladesh set a PTA negotiation with Indonesia. India, Pakistan, Srilanka, Myanmar, Bhutan, Nepal all these country have PTA negotiation with Bangladesh. These countries are most important countries for Bangladesh. From this countries Bangladesh earns a lot of income. But from these countries Bangladesh have to import many things. From Indonesia, Bangladesh export worth of \$1.15 billion¹⁰.

10. Challenges for Bangladesh after Graduation from LDC status

There is a lot of opportunities in trade for Bangladesh when it will graduate from LDC status. But there are many challenges also. In some recent studies it is found that Bangladesh will face a great loss after it will graduate from LDC status¹¹. For overcome the situation of LDC status we already know what type of criteria should be fulfilled. To fulfill that criteria Bangladesh have to face many challenges. After the graduation period of Bangladesh, it will not eligible for what types of facilities Bangladesh was benefited from.

In EU, Bangladesh will not get the benefited of EU-EBA scheme or current GSP scheme. Bangladesh will overcome both of the schemes and get new GSP plus scheme. But when Bangladesh will get GSP plus scheme its internal cost will increase. We already know the criteria of GSP plus scheme. Ensuring labor rights, wages, potential places etc will increase the cost of products. The product of Bangladeshi market will be expensive for others. The competition of that product also increased. Pakistan is a country who got the GSP plus scheme. But after getting GSP plus scheme Pakistan's income was not increase in total. Rather that time Bangladesh's and India's export growth was raised¹².

After the graduation Bangladesh's export will fall \$2.7 billion per year. Bangladesh's total export will decrease from 5.5 percent to 7.5 percent because of loss of quota and duty benefits. According to Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), total exports of this country will face extra 6.7 percent tariff. Product of Bangladesh will face additional competition on the export market. Because of graduation it has to pay higher interest on loan almost 2 percent from 0.75 percent.

About 1.3 percent of Bangladesh's GDP will decrease because of foreign aid dependence will decline¹³.

11. Conclusion

Bangladesh gets benefits for many years with its current PTA's with various countries as LDC. It gets competitive advantage in many products. The export rate of Bangladesh is increased highly. But the situation will not be same after once it will graduate from LDC status. Many challenges may have to face. The rate of product will increase in the international market. Many countries will take the advantages of it. After come out from the LDC in 2024 Bangladesh will enjoy the current PTA's for next three years. It means Bangladesh has almost 10 years to face the next situation. In this time all the necessary steps has to be taken so that it can face the challenge without any loss. If Bangladesh gets prepared for this, then the next situation will bring many opportunities for Bangladesh.

10. <http://www.newagebd.net/article/64343/bangladesh-indonesia-set-to-start-pta-negotiation>
11. <http://rmg-study.cpd.org.bd/lcd-graduation-affect-export-growth/>
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13. <http://rmg-study.cpd.org.bd/lcd-graduation-affect-export-growth/>

List of Acronyms

1. LDC= Least Developed Country
2. DFQF= Duty free quota free
3. RoO= Rule of Origin
4. GSP= Generalized Scheme of Preferences
5. PTA= Preferences Trade Access
6. MAI= Market Access Initiative
7. EBA= Everything But Arms
8. HAI= Human Asset Index
9. GNI= Gross Nation Income
10. WTO= World Trade Organization

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8. <http://www.theindependentbd.com/post/133992>

Appendix:

Table 1: Specific products of export mix to Canada from Bangladesh

Fish meat NES – fresh, chilled or frozen
Dried fish (other than cod), not smoked
Shrimps and prawns, frozen
Crabs, frozen
Scallops, frozen, salted, dried or in brine
Fresh or chilled beans
Frozen beans
Miscellaneous Legumes
Frozen Miscellaneous Vegetables
Olives not ready for consumption
Dried and Shelled Peas
Arrowroot and tubers
coconuts/brazil nuts and cashews
Bananas
dates, figs, pineapples, avocados etc
fresh melons, papayas and watermelons
frozen fruits and nuts
Spice mixtures of two or more spices
Bay and thyme leaves
Ground dried chili peppers
Rice
Maize groats and meal
Cereal groats and meal miscellaneous
Molasses
Chewing gum and other confectionary
Mixes and dough for baking
Pre-cooked cereals
Foods of un-roasted cereal flakes
Crisp bread
Sweet biscuits
Toasted products
Bakers' ware communion wafers, empty cachets
Pickled vegetable, fruits or nuts
Cucumbers & gherkins
Miscellaneous vegetables
Potatoes and other vegetables, preserved without freezing or vinegar
Cooked fruits/jams, jellies, puree
Non-cooked fruit preparations
Miscellaneous nuts and seeds, prepared
Miscellaneous juices
Mixture of juices
Tea extracts
Soup & broth
Soap not for toilet use
Candles
Other leathers
Bovine leather
Basketware & wickerware
Printed journals and newspapers
Jute & other textile based fibres, tow and waste of jute
Woven jute/textile based fabrics
Synthetic spun yarn, staple fibres, non-retail
Woven fabrics, synthetic staple fibres, (<85%) mixed with cotton fibres <170G/M ²
Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibres
Woven floor coverings/carpets
Miscellaneous carpets
Terry towels

Table 2: 25 top items that export to Canada from Bangladesh

620462 - WOMENS/GIRLS TROUSERS, OVERALLS AND
620342 - MENS/BOYS TROUSERS, OVERALLS AND SHORTS
611030 - SWEATERS, SWEATSHIRTS AND WAIST-COATS -
610910 - T-SHIRTS, SINGLET'S AND OTHER VESTS - KNITTED - COTTON
610821 - WOMENS/GIRLS BRIEFS AND PANTIES - KNITTED -
611020 - SWEATERS, SWEATSHIRTS AND WAIST-COATS -
620520 - MENS/BOYS SHIRTS - WOVEN - COTTON
620193 - MENS/BOYS ANORAKS, SKI AND WIND JACKETS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES - WOVEN - MAN-MADE
620343 - MENS/BOYS TROUSERS, OVERALLS AND SHORTS
611420 - OTHER GARMENTS NES - KNITTED - COTTON
610822 - WOMENS/GIRLS BRIEFS AND PANTIES - KNITTED -
620452 - WOMENS/GIRLS SKIRTS AND DIVIDED SKIRTS -
621040 - MENS/BOYS SNOWSUITS AND SIMILAR
620463 - WOMENS/GIRLS TROUSERS, OVERALLS AND
630622 - TENTS - SYNTHETIC FIBRES
621210 - BRASSIERES
620293 - WOMENS/GIRLS ANORAKS, SKI AND WIND JACKETS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES - WOVEN - MAN-MADE
610711 - MEN'S/BOYS UNDERWEAR - KNITTED - COTTON

62 - Woven Clothing and Articles of Apparel	1,130,794	1,164,884	3.00%
61 - Knitted or Crocheted Clothing and Articles of Apparel	443,796	427,322	-3.70%
03 - Fish, Crustaceans, Molluscs and Other Aquatic Invertebrates	69,539	143,233	106.00%
65 - Headwear	79,458	91,228	14.80%
63 - Other Made-Up Textile Articles and Worn Clothing	86,624	84,486	-2.50%
53 - Other Vegetable Textile Fibers, Yarns and Fabrics	6,292	9,493	50.90%
31 - Fertilizers	3,397	7,436	118.90%
39 - Plastics and Articles Thereof	5,098	5,514	8.20%
95 - Toys, Games, Sporting Goods and Other Goods for Amusement	6,723	4,185	-37.70%
69 - Ceramic Products	2,298	3,035	32.10%
52 - Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Cotton Fabrics	1,567	2,863	82.70%
16 - Meat, Fish and Seafood Preparations	451	2,281	405.60%
24 - Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes	684	1,561	128.10%
42 - Articles of Leather, Saddlery, and Harness, Travel Goods, Handbags, and Similar Containers	2,614	1,050	-58.30%
57 - Carpets and Other Textile Floor Coverings	673	870	29.30%
64 - Footwear	281	662	135.40%
94 - Furniture, and Stuffed Furnishings; Lamps and Illuminated Signs; Prefabricated Buildings	676	999	-11.50%
41 - Raw Hides, Skins (Other than Fur skins) and Leather	596	500	-16.20%
05 - Products of Animal Origin Not Elsewhere Classified	261	448	71.80%
15 - Preparations of Fish and Marine Invertebrates	298	446	49.60%
19 - Preparations of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk (Including Bread and Pastry)	152	343	159.60%
46 - Straw and Other Plaiting Materials; Basketware and Wickerwork	245	287	17.10%
55 - Man-Made Staple Fibers, Staple Fiber Yarns and Fabrics	713	259	-63.70%
96 - Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	172	238	38.40%
56 - Wadding, Felt, Nonwovens, Twine, Cordage, Rope, Cables and Related Articles	199	179	-9.30%
SUB-TOTAL	1,843,582	1,953,442	
OTHERS	1,845	3,363	
TOTAL (ALL PRODUCTS)	1,845,427	1,956,805	

Table 3: Bangladesh's top 30 Products that export to USA

620520 - MENS/BOYS SHIRTS - WOVEN - COTTON	206,053	214,844	4.30%
620342 - MENS/BOYS TROUSERS, OVERALLS AND SHORTS - WOVEN - COTTON	106,788	163,229	52.90%
030613 - SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS - FROZEN	67,858	139,381	105.40%
620462 - WOMENS/GIRLS TROUSERS, OVERALLS AND SHORTS - WOVEN - COTTON	117,132	107,643	-8.10%
650590 - HATS AND OTHER HEADGEAR - KNITTED OR FROM TEXTILE MATERIAL NOT IN STRIPS	79,301	91,163	15.00%
620630 - WOMENS/GIRLS BLOUSES, SHIRTS AND SHIRT-BLOUSES - WOVEN - COTTON	94,803	90,578	-4.50%
611020 - SWEATERS, SWEATSHIRTS AND WAIST-COATS - WOVEN - COTTON	105,902	83,678	-21.00%
611030 - SWEATERS, SWEATSHIRTS AND WAIST-COATS - KNITTED - MAN-MADE FIBRES	65,761	80,230	22.00%
620193 - MENS/BOYS ANORAKS, SKI AND WIND JACKETS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES - WOVEN - MAN-MADE FIBRES	71,388	59,723	-16.30%
620293 - WOMENS/GIRLS ANORAKS, SKI AND WIND JACKETS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES - WOVEN - MAN-MADE FIBRES	39,608	30,926	-21.90%
620452 - WOMENS/GIRLS SKIRTS AND DIVIDED SKIRTS - WOVEN - COTTON	29,872	30,530	2.20%
620920 - BABIES GARMENTS (INCL COATS AND SNOWSUITS) AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES - WOVEN - COTTON	31,309	29,380	-6.20%
621111 - MENS/BOYS SWIMWEAR - WOVEN	32,261	29,295	-9.20%
630622 - TENTS - SYNTHETIC FIBRES	34,735	29,250	-15.80%
610910 - T-SHIRTS, SINGLETS AND OTHER VESTS - KNITTED - COTTON	25,238	27,873	10.40%
610343 - MENS/BOYS TROUSERS, OVERALLS AND SHORTS - KNITTED - SYNTHETIC FIBRES	21,127	26,396	24.90%
620463 - WOMENS/GIRLS TROUSERS, OVERALLS AND SHORTS - WOVEN - SYNTHETIC FIBRES	29,633	23,861	-19.50%
621040 - MENS/BOYS SNOWSUITS AND SIMILAR GARMENTS - WOVEN - COATED FABRICS	12,649	21,839	72.70%
620192 - MENS/BOYS ANORAKS, SKI AND WIND JACKETS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES - WOVEN - COTTON	17,200	21,752	26.50%
621210 - BRASSIERES	13,190	20,828	57.90%
SUB-TOTAL	1,385,603	1,520,093	
OTHERS	459,824	436,712	
TOTAL (ALL PRODUCTS)	1,845,427	1,956,805	