The Daily Star
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EU's changing apparel market a Bangladesh's export challenge

RMG NOTES

Mostafiz Uddin
is managing director of Denim Expert Limited. He is also the founder and CEO of Bangladesh Denim Expo and Bangladesh Apparel Exchange (BAE).

MOSTAFIZ UDDIN

Bangladesh's garment industry has faced some serious challenges of late. In the first eight months of FY2025-26, the country's ready-made garment exports fell 3.73 percent year on year to $25.79 billion, against $26.79 billion in the same period of the previous fiscal year. In the EU—Bangladesh's biggest apparel market—garment exports slipped 1.03 percent to $7.83 billion in the July-November period, down from $7.92 billion in the same period of FY25, with the bloc accounting for over 48 percent of total RMG shipments in that period.

There are several obvious explanations for the slowdown. These include weak consumer demand in Europe, higher living costs, a cautious buying environment and, of course, geopolitical disruptions. Bangladesh's own exporters and trade bodies have been making these points for months. But I believe there is another possibility worth examining—especially for suppliers serving mainstream fashion retail—and it is that part of the market has been shifting away from traditional wholesale import channels and towards direct-to-consumer cross-border e-commerce flows led by companies such as Shein and Temu. In other words, the global apparel trade may be increasingly influenced by a growing "parcel economy." EU policymakers themselves now describe the surge in low-value e-commerce consignments as large enough to distort competition. The European Parliament said 5.8 billion low-value items valued under 150 euro entered the EU in 2025. It said that growth is linked to the rise of Chinese online retailers such as Shein and Temu, as 91 percent of those shipments came from China in 2024.

For Bangladesh, the EU is not just another market, it is the main market. The European Commission says total EU-Bangladesh goods trade reached 22.2 billion euro in 2024 and that almost 94 percent of EU imports from Bangladesh were textiles. It also notes that Bangladesh remains the largest beneficiary of the bloc's Everything but Arms arrangement—providing duty-free, quota-free access to the EU single market for all products except arms and ammunition from Least Developed Countries (LDCs). So, any structural change in the way Europeans buy low-cost clothing matters directly for Bangladesh's export machine.

The problem for traditional trade analysis is that the direct-to-consumer parcel boom does not show up neatly alongside the conventional bulk import model on which many sourcing economies depend. Even where goods are recorded for customs and VAT, the flow is highly fragmented, often entering as millions of small consignments rather than containerised wholesale orders to established retailers. Eurostat's own quality reporting says that extra-EU trade statistics can exclude transactions below national statistical thresholds, which can be as high as 1,000 euro or 1,000kg in some member states. That does not mean all low-value e-commerce trade disappears from the data. But it does mean analysts should be cautious about assuming that traditional apparel import datasets capture the full competitive pressure now coming from the parcel economy in a comparable way.

For Bangladesh's garment sector, the commercial effect could be significant even if the statistical picture is far from perfect. If EU consumers are spending more for ultra-fast, cross-border direct shipments, then traditional retailers may order less from their established sourcing bases or buy later and in smaller quantities. That would show up as pressure on Bangladesh's export receipts without necessarily appearing in import datasets most commonly used by industry observers. It would also help explain why suppliers can feel the market weakening even when some official trade readings appear mixed or lagged. This is especially relevant in value fashion—where speed, price, and variety influence consumer decisions.

The good news for our exporters and European customers is that Brussels has now moved decisively to curb at least part of that distortion. In February 2026, the Council of the European Uniongave final approval to new customs duty rules for small parcels entering the EU. The measure abolishes the threshold-based customs duty relief for consignments valued under 150 euro. Until the wider EU customs data hub is operational in 2028, member states will apply an interim flat-rate customs duty of three euro on each item category in a small parcel sent directly to consumers, from 1 July 2026 to 1 July 2028. Once the new system is fully in place, normal customs tariffs will apply instead. Under the new proposal, online platforms are also set to become responsible for customs duties, product compliance, and paperwork on goods sold into the EU. Distance sellers and platforms shipping directly to EU consumers will be treated as the Importer of Record (IOR)—responsible for ensuring imported goods comply with all local laws, customs regulations, and documentation requirements in the destination country—shifting legal responsibility away from consumers and onto the seller or platform. They will be required to ensure that duties are paid and that goods comply with EU regulations. Operators that repeatedly fail to comply could face fines of one to six percent of the value of goods imported into the EU over the previous 12 months. The EU will also create a new EU Customs Authority in French city Lille and a central data hub, though the deal still needs final formal approval. While this will not end the small-parcel model

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Bangladesh's garment industry has built its position around scale, compliance, established buyer relationships, and the ability to supply large programmes into mainstream retail. If Europe becomes less permissive towards lightly taxed or duty-sheltered parcel flows, some competitive pressure should shift back towards more conventional sourcing and import models. That would not solve our other challenges, from productivity and lead times to margin pressure and post-LDC trade planning. But it could remove part of the policy asymmetry that has favoured direct cross-border sellers. There is also a wider point for brands and retailers buying from Bangladesh. A more level customs framework in Europe is not just about protecting EU sellers. It is also about restoring fairer competition across supply chains. Suppliers investing in compliance, traceability, worker protections, and long-term manufacturing capacity have struggled to compete with business models built around millions of low-value parcels moving through a lighter-touch border regime. Brussels now appears to accept that this imbalance has gone too far.

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Bangladesh overtakes China in RMG export to US

REFAYET ULLAH MIRDHA

Bangladesh overtook China in garment exports to the United States during the January-February period of 2026, as China lost its top position amid the impact of American reciprocal tariffs, according to data from the Office of Textiles and Apparel (OTEXA) released yesterday.

China is now the third-largest garment exporter to the US, while Vietnam has become the top apparel exporter, with Bangladesh ranking second, the data showed.

In January-February, Bangladesh exported garments worth $1.37 billion, down 8.53 percent compared with the same period last year.

Vietnam exported garments worth $2.7 billion, up 2.88 percent year-on-year.

The Financial Express

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Export earnings ring alarm bells

The latest figures on Bangladesh's export earnings make for grim reading. For each of eight consecutive months since August last, export earnings recorded a fall year-on-year, and the performance of March 2026 was the worst, registering an 18.07 per cent decline. The country received $3.48 billion in export earnings in March 2026, down from $4.28 billion in March 2025, a contraction that shows just how severe this downward spiral has become. The cumulative damage over the first nine months of fiscal year 2025 to 2026 is just as concerning. Total export earnings stood at $35.38 billion against $37.19 billion in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, marking a 4.85 per cent decline. The readymade garment sector which accounts for more than 80 per cent of total merchandise export earnings has been the principal casualty, registering a 5.51 per cent contraction during the same nine months. The damage is not confined to one corner of the industry either. Knitwear exports fell by 6.42 per cent while woven garments declined by 4.48 per cent, meaning the rot has spread across the sector leaving little room for one sub-sector to compensate for the weakness of another.

Fluctuations in export earnings are normal for any trading nation, but what Bangladesh is experiencing right now goes far beyond the usual ups and downs. The causes of this sustained decline are multiple and they feed into one another which make the prospect of a quick recovery considerably harder. On the one hand, the imposition of reciprocal tariffs by the US directly reduced demand from one of Bangladesh's key markets, as American buyers scaled back orders in an increasingly uncertain trade environment. On the other hand, China, facing heavier tariffs on its own exports to America, turned its attention aggressively toward European markets and offered prices that Bangladeshi manufacturers find difficult to match. This has created pressure from both sides, with weaker demand in the US and intensified competition in Europe, two markets that together account for a large share of Bangladesh's garment exports. Geopolitical turmoil has added further weight to this burden. The conflict involving the United States, Israel and Iran has introduced volatility into energy markets and disrupted shipping lanes, raising freight costs to levels that render exports of agricultural and processed food products to the Middle East financially unviable. Shipping companies have reportedly demanded risk surcharges of $3500 per container for Gulf destinations, charges that entirely wipe out the commercial logic of many export transactions.

Industry leaders from both the BGMEA and BKMEA have warned of further deterioration in the months ahead, a prognosis that deserves to be taken seriously

Bangladesh's export basket remains dangerously concentrated, with readymade garments constituting more than four fifths of total earnings. This concentration means that any disruption to global clothing demand, whether driven by recession, changing consumer habits or competitive pressure from rival producers, transmits almost instantly into a national export crisis. The sectors that managed positive growth during the July to March period, including frozen fish, leather goods and engineering products, are instructive because they are more insulated from the factors battering the garment sector, and their modest gains point toward the diversification that Bangladesh needs but has been slow to achieve.

The outlook, as things stand, is not reassuring. Industry leaders from both the BGMEA and BKMEA have warned of further deterioration in the months ahead, a prognosis that deserves to be taken seriously. The grim figures of March 2026 are a warning, and the cost of ignoring that will be measured in lost earnings, lost livelihoods and a lost opportunity to consolidate the economic gains of recent decad

The Financial Express
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Export of apparel items to US declines, footwear and travel goods shine

Exporters say ME war uncertainty dents RMG demand in main destination

MONIRA MUNNI

Main earner garment export to the US, Bangladesh' single-largest destination -- keep struggling amid demand drop, but footwear and travel-goods shipments recorded significant growth during the first two months of 2026.

The country's apparel exports to the United States continued facing setback since the beginning of this calendar year, with a decline further by 17.18 per cent in February.

Readymade garment exporters attribute the fall largely to the impact of US reciprocal tariffs which enhanced garment prices and thus keeps eating up consumer demand.

And during the first two months of 2026, America's overall garment imports dropped by 13.47 per cent. But Vietnam, Cambodia and Indonesia gained despite the overall decline.

In February, Bangladesh earned US$581.19 million, in a fall from US$ 701.71 million in February 2025.

During the January-February period, Bangladesh's earnings from RMG shipments stood at US$1.37 billion, down from US$1.50 billion in the corresponding period of 2025. It marks an 8.53-percent fall, according to the Office of Textiles and Apparel (OTEXA), an affiliate of the US Department of Commerce, data released Thursday.

During the period, Bangladesh shipped 457.45 million square metres of apparel to the US, representing a 6.21-percent decrease, compared to 487.75 million square metres in the same period of January to February 2025.

Industry experts also warn that tensions involving the US-Israel war on Iran could create further uncertainty for the sector.

The OTEXA data reveal significant shifts in global apparel sourcing. Vietnam emerges as the top performer among major suppliers, followed by Bangladesh, recording 2.86-percent growth in export value to $2.70 billion and a 4.84-percent increase in volume to 790.23 million square metres.

Meanwhile, China that slipped to third apparel exporter to the US experienced a steep 57.65-percent decline in value to $1.17 billion and a 46.01-percent drop in volume to 823.26 million square metres.

India also faced headwinds, with exports falling 23.75 per cent to $728.92 million and volume declining around 20 per cent to 211.15 million square metres in the January-February period under review.

Overall US apparel imports contracted 13.47 per cent year on year to $11.73 billion during the first two months of 2026, reflecting persistent demand softness amid elevated inflation and cautious consumer spending.

Talking to the FE, Mahmud Hasan Khan, president of Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), said uncertainty surrounding new US tariff regimes

| SEE PAGE 7 COL 6

- Garment exports to the US fell 17.18% in February 2026
- Earnings dropped to $581.19M (Feb 2026) from $701.71M (Feb 2025)
- Jan–Feb performance: total income $1.37B, down 8.53% from 2025

MAIN REASONS

US reciprocal tariffs increased prices

Weak consumer demand due to inflation

Political & global uncertainty (elections, Middle East tensions)

The Financial Express

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dampened demand across manufacturing hubs.

"National elections also had a negative impact with buyers holding up certain portion of work orders over uncertainty," he says, adding though they expected a turnaround in export performance to the US after the tariff imposition, China and India are intensifying the competition on the EU market by offering aggressive lower prices.

Asked about the growth dynamics, he points to declining purchasing power in both the US and EU markets due to high inflation, hoping that the work-order situation might improve if the Middle East war eases.

Mohiuddin Rubel, deputy managing director of Denim Expert Ltd, says overall US apparel imports have declined, which has affected Bangladesh's shipments as well.

He also says the unit price of Bangladeshi garments exported to the US fell by 2.47 per cent, compared to 1.89 per cent for Vietnam, 21.56 per cent for China, 4.71 per cent in India and 0.13 per cent in Cambodia's case.

"Though China's massive decline creates a window of opportunity for Bangladesh, the country faces intensifying competition from regional rivals Vietnam and Cambodia," he notes.

Meantime, Bangladesh received US$72.71 million from footwear shipments to the US during January-February 2026, up from US$50.58 million in the corresponding period of last year, according to OTEXA data.

Earnings from travel goods stood at US$26.15 million in a 66.79-percent growth.

China's exports of footwear items to the US during the period declined by 53.29 per cent to US$804.45 million while that of Vietnam increased by 22.57 per cent to US$1.68 billion.

US travel-goods import from China declined by 50.53 per cent to US$209.14 million while that of Vietnam increased by 13.50 per cent to US$234.01 million, data showed.

When asked, Riad Mahmud, managing director of Shoeniverse Footwear Ltd, a unit of NPOLY Group, said the demand robustness did not decrease rather they are getting remarkable enquiries from US buyers.

"Buyers with specific requirement of certification are coming to Bangladesh," he says. Though overall global demand has slumped, the demand for footwear is rising.

He says despite the turmoil in global situation, they did not witness any order cancellation nor did they defer shipments.

As a strategic measure, he says, they encourage suppliers to make even early shipments by enhancing production efficiency by taking new measures like increasing manufacturing lines.

His company is also taking measure to hire foreign expertise, especially from China, to get knowledge and technological expertise despite a rise in cost.

Explaining the reasons for growth, he says orders are shifting from China from the labour-intensive sectors while Bangladesh has ample opportunity with huge labour forces and others.

Mr Mahmud says to increase local competitiveness, the government should come forward with sector-based measures like incentivizing or providing banking supports by identifying the sector-wise bottlenecks, especially related to transportation due to rise in fuel prices.

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BD's trade surplus with EU widens

Stronger goods exports drive rising surplus, though structural risks remain

JASIM UDDIN HAROON

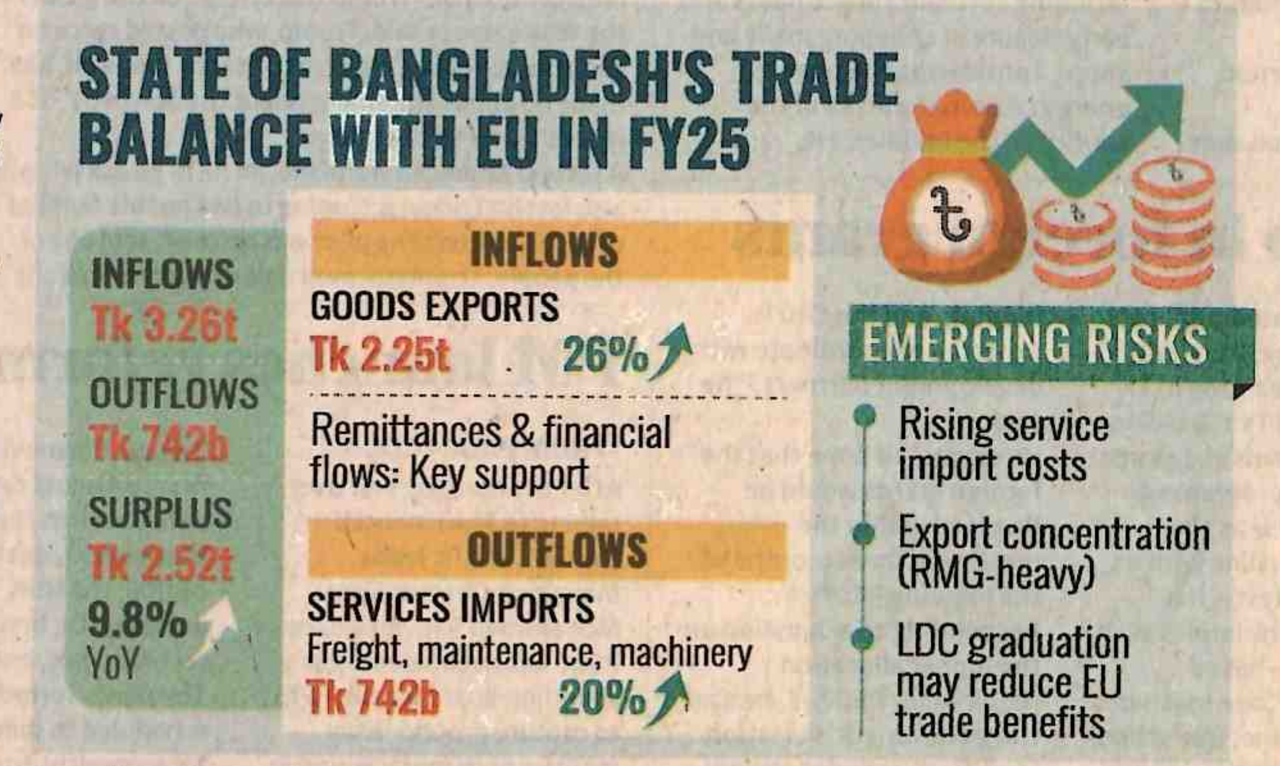
The surplus in Bangladesh's trade in goods and services with the European Union rose by nearly 10 per cent in fiscal year 2024-25, underpinned by robust export growth, particularly in goods, despite rising outflows in services.

The development highlights both the strength of the country's export engine and its continued dependence on external markets. However, economists caution that structural imbalances and looming changes to trade preferences could weigh on the sustainability of this surplus in the years ahead.

The EU has long remained Bangladesh's biggest export destination, while a large Bangladeshi diaspora living and doing business across the bloc also contributes to the surplus through remittances and related financial flows.

A current account surplus with a trading partner indicates that inflows exceed outflows, effectively making the country a net lender in bilateral transactions.

Bangladesh runs trade surpluses with only a handful of partners, such as the United Kingdom, the United States and the EU, while maintaining large deficits with countries including China, India and Indonesia.



During the FY25, Bangladesh's current account surplus with the EU stood at Tk 2.52 trillion, marking a 9.8 per cent increase from a year earlier, according to data released by Bangladesh Bank last week.

Total inflows (credits) amounted to Tk 3.26 trillion, up nearly 12 per cent year-on-year. In contrast, outflows (debits) rose at a faster pace, increasing by nearly 20 per cent to Tk 742 billion.

Bangladesh typically incurs outflows on services such as freight, maintenance and repair of heavy equipment and machinery, which are largely sourced from abroad.

Goods exports to the EU, the main driver of the surplus, reached Tk 2.25 trillion during the period, registering a robust 26 per cent growth.

By contrast, the services account remained in deficit, although the gap narrowed sharply. Net services outflows stood at Tk 2.231 billion, down 92 per cent from the previous year.

The trade pattern underscores Bangladesh's structural reliance on goods exports to the EU, while continuing to depend on imported services from the bloc.

Economists say the surplus with the EU reflects the competitiveness of Bangladesh's export sector, particularly in ready-made garments, but caution that rising service-related outflows and concentration in a few markets pose medium-term risks.

They also note that as Bangladesh graduates from least developed country (LDC) status, it may lose some of its competitive edge in the EU market in the coming years, potentially leading to a contraction of the surplus.

jasimharoon@yahoo.com

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Bangladesh's exports to US fall 8.5% in Jan-Feb, Vietnam, Indonesia see growth

ECONOMY - BANGLADESH

REYAD HOSSAIN

China, India also see sharp declines during same period; exporters cite reciprocal tariffs as main reason

Apparel imports by the United States – Bangladesh's largest single export market – declined significantly in the first two months of 2026, falling by 8.53% year-on-year. Bangladeshi exporters primarily attribute the steep decline in exports to tariffs imposed by the Trump administration in mid-last year.

Exports from China and India fell even more sharply over the same period. The country's overall apparel import fell by more than 13%.

However, during the same period, exports from two of Bangladesh's competitors – Vietnam and Indonesia – increased in the US market.

These findings were reported by Bangladesh Apparel Exchange (BAE), a non-government organisation, based on an analysis of data from the Office of Textiles and Apparel (OTEXA), which tracks US apparel imports.

According to the report, the US imported apparel worth $11.73 billion in the first two months of 2026, a 13.47% decrease compared to the same period last year.

During this time, US apparel imports from China dropped by nearly 58% and from India by 24%. Vietnam has now become the top apparel exporter to the US. Among the top 10 exporters, the ranking is: Vietnam, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, India, Cambodia, Mexico, Pakistan, and Honduras.

Mahmud Hasan Khan Babu, president of the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), told The Business Standard, "Due to the reciprocal tariffs imposed by the Trump administration, consumer demand in the US has declined, which has also reduced our exports."

He added, "A large portion of the additional cost is ultimately borne by consumers. As a result, consumption has decreased, leading to lower imports."

After the Trump administration first announced reciprocal tariffs in April 2025, an additional duty of up to 10% was imposed on all countries until August. From 7 August, varying tariff rates were applied to different countries, including 20% on Bangladesh and Vietnam. However, tariffs on China and India were significantly higher, which caused a sharp decline in their exports to the US.

Some experts, however, believe Bangladesh failed to capitalise on the sharp drop in US imports from China and India.

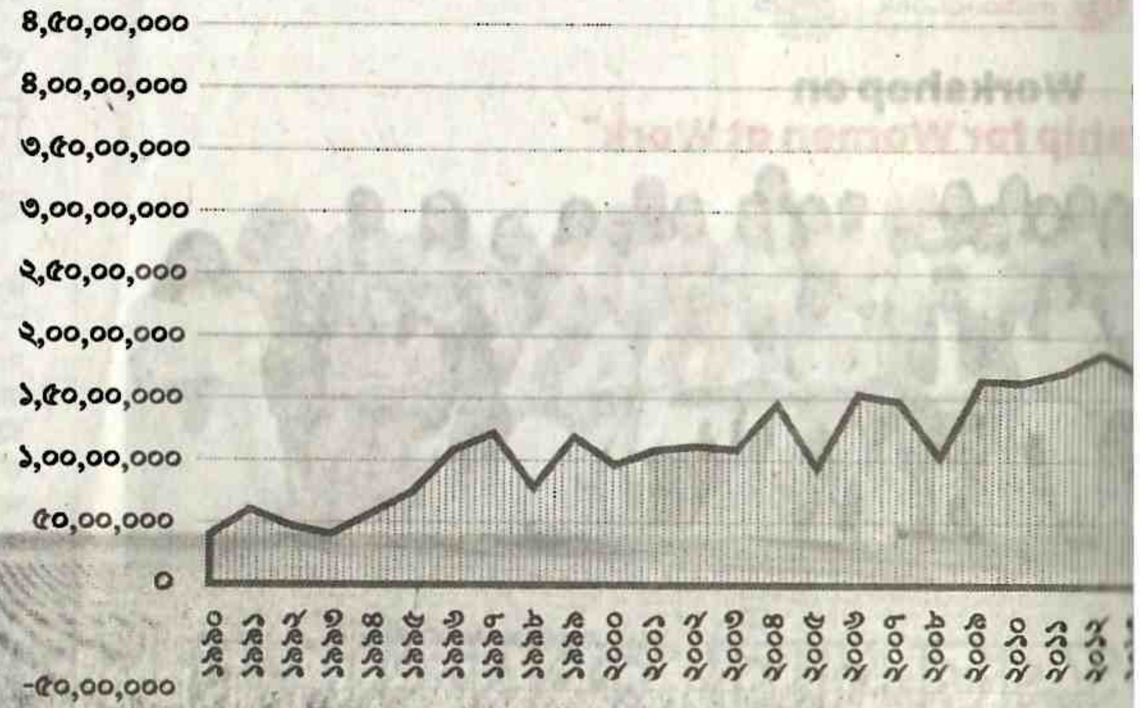
Mohiuddin Rubel, CEO of Bangladesh Apparel Exchange, told TBS, "Given the overall decline in US imports, the reduction in our exports is expected. But we could not take advantage of the significant drop in imports from China. Countries like Vietnam, Indonesia, and Cambodia have benefited from that opportunity."

He pointed to Bangladesh's shortcomings in areas such as logistics as a key reason behind this missed opportunity.

বণিক বার্তা
05 APR 2026

ভুট্টা রফতানিতে আর্জেন্টিনা

আর্জেন্টিনা বর্তমানে ভুট্টার বৈশ্বিক বাজারে একটি শক্তিশালী অবস্থান দখল করে আছে। যুক্তরাষ্ট্র ও ব্রাজিলের পরই বিশ্বের তৃতীয় বৃহত্তম ভুট্টা রফতানিকারক হিসেবে দেশটি পরিচিত। আর্জেন্টিনার উর্বর পাম্পাস অঞ্চল এবং উন্নত চাষাবাদ পদ্ধতির কারণে প্রতি বছর বিপুল পরিমাণ ভুট্টা উৎপাদন হয়, যার একটি বড় অংশ আন্তর্জাতিক বাজারে রফতানি করা হয়। ২০২৪ সালে দেশটি ৩ কোটি ৬০ লাখ টন ভুট্টা রফতানি করেছে, যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় ৫ দশমিক ৮৮ শতাংশ বেশি। আর্জেন্টিনা মূলত এশিয়া ও আফ্রিকার দেশগুলোয় সবচেয়ে বেশি ভুট্টা রফতানি করে। প্রধান রফতানি গন্তব্যগুলোর মধ্যে ভিয়েতনাম, দক্ষিণ কোরিয়া, আলজেরিয়া, মিসর মালয়েশিয়া ও ইন্দোনেশিয়া অন্যতম। পশুখাদ্যের কাঁচামাল হিসেবে এ দেশগুলো নিয়মিত আর্জেন্টিনা থেকে ভুট্টা আমদানি করে। এছাড়া বর্তমানে দেশটি ইউরোপীয় ইউনিয়নের বিভিন্ন দেশে বাজার সম্প্রসারণের চেষ্টা চালাচ্ছে।



সাল	রফতানি (টন)	বৃদ্ধির হার (%)
১৯৯০	৪০,০০,০০০	৪২.৮৬%
১৯৯১	৬০,৭০,০০০	৫১.৭৫%
১৯৯২	৪৭,৪৯,০০০	-২১.৭৬%
১৯৯৩	৪১,০০,০০০	-১৩.৬৭%
১৯৯৪	৫৭,৮২,০০০	৪১.০২%
১৯৯৫	৭৪,৯৪,০০০	২৯.৬১%
১৯৯৬	১,০৮,২৮,০০০	৪৪.৪৯%

সাল	রফতানি (টন)	বৃদ্ধির হার (%)
১৯৯৭	১,২২,২২,০০০	১২.৮৭%
১৯৯৮	৭৮,৮২,০০০	-৩৫.৫১%
১৯৯৯	১,১৯,২৩,০০০	৫১.২৭%
২০০০	৯৬,৭৬,০০০	-১৮.৮৫%
২০০১	১,০৮,৬৪,০০০	১২.২৮%
২০০২	১,১১,৯৯,০০০	৩.০৮%
২০০৩	১,০৯,৪৪,০০০	-২.২৮%

সাল	রফতানি (টন)	বৃদ্ধির হার (%)
২০০৪	১,৪৫,৭৪,০০০	৩৩.১৭%
২০০৫	৯৪,৮৬,০০০	-৩৪.৯১%
২০০৬	১,৫৩,৭৪,০০০	৬২.০৭%
২০০৭	১,৪৭,৯৯,০০০	-৩.৭৪%
২০০৮	১,০৩,২৪,০০০	-৩০.২৪%
২০০৯	১,৬৫,০৪,০০০	৫৯.৮৬%
২০১০	১,৬৩,৪৯,০০০	-০.৯৪%

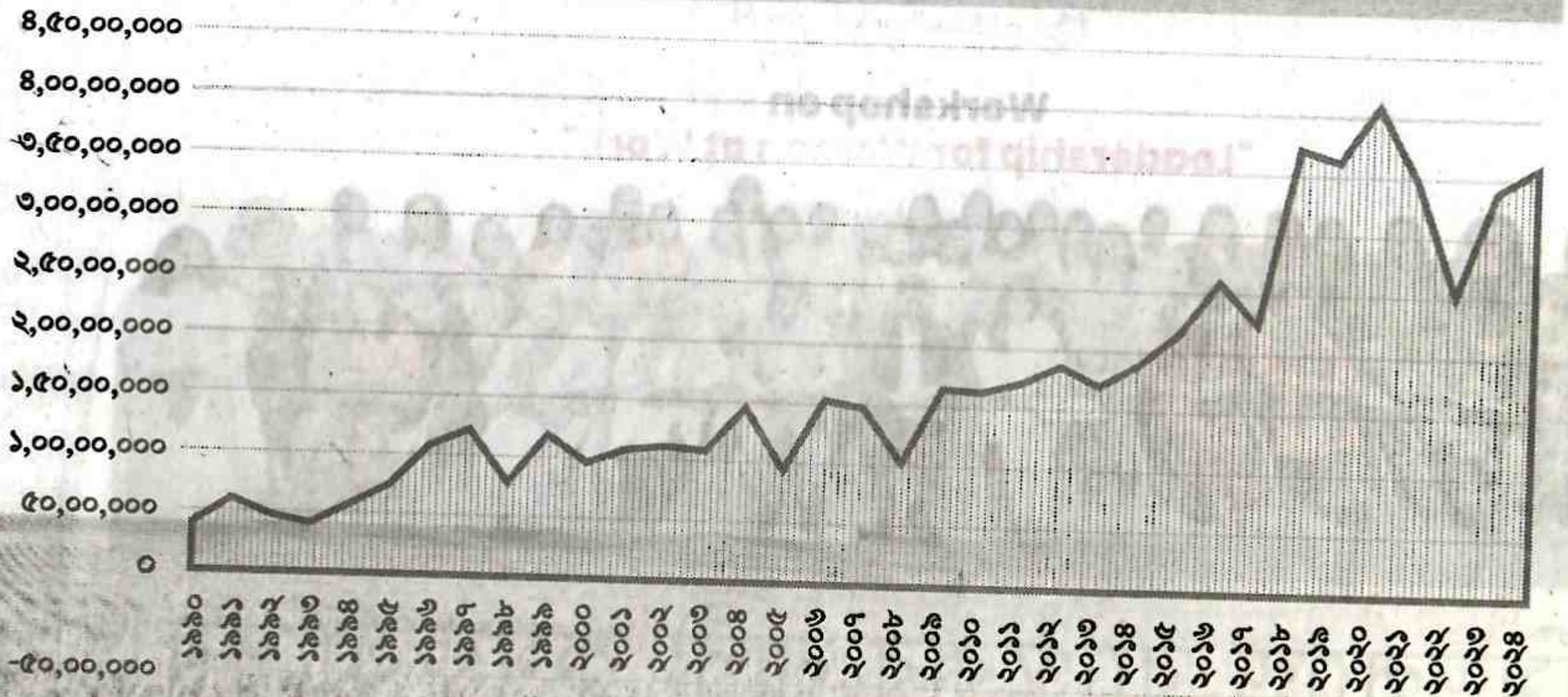
সাল	রফতানি (টন)	বৃদ্ধির হার (%)
২০১১	১,৭১,৪৯,০০০	৪.৮৯%
২০১২	১,৮৬,৯১,০০০	৮.৯৯%
২০১৩	১,৭১,০২,০০০	-৮.৫০%
২০১৪	১,৮৯,৬৩,০০০	১০.৮৮%
২০১৫	২,১৬,৫৩,০০০	১৪.১৯%
২০১৬	২,৫৯,৮৬,০০০	২০.০১%
২০১৭	২,২৪,৭৩,০০০	-১৩.৫২%

সূত্র : ইনডেক্স মুন্ডি

বণিক বার্তা
05 APR 2026

ভুট্টা রফতানিতে আর্জেন্টিনা

আর্জেন্টিনা বর্তমানে ভুট্টার বৈশ্বিক বাজারে একটি শক্তিশালী অবস্থান দখল করে আছে। যুক্তরাষ্ট্র ও ব্রাজিলের পরই বিশ্বের তৃতীয় বৃহত্তম ভুট্টা রফতানিকারক হিসেবে দেশটি পরিচিত। আর্জেন্টিনার উর্বর পাম্পাস অঞ্চল এবং উন্নত চাষাবাদ পদ্ধতির কারণে প্রতি বছর বিপুল পরিমাণ ভুট্টা উৎপাদন হয়, যার একটি বড় অংশ আন্তর্জাতিক বাজারে রফতানি করা হয়। ২০২৪ সালে দেশটি ৩ কোটি ৬০ লাখ টন ভুট্টা রফতানি করেছে, যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় ৫ দশমিক ৮৮ শতাংশ বেশি। আর্জেন্টিনা মূলত এশিয়া ও আফ্রিকার দেশগুলোয় সবচেয়ে বেশি ভুট্টা রফতানি করে। প্রধান রফতানি গন্তব্যগুলোর মধ্যে ভিয়েতনাম, দক্ষিণ কোরিয়া, আলজেরিয়া, মিসর মালয়েশিয়া ও ইন্দোনেশিয়া অন্যতম। পশুখাদ্যের কাঁচামাল হিসেবে এ দেশগুলো নিয়মিত আর্জেন্টিনা থেকে ভুট্টা আমদানি করে। এছাড়া বর্তমানে দেশটি ইউরোপীয় ইউনিয়নের বিভিন্ন দেশে বাজার সম্প্রসারণের চেষ্টা চালাচ্ছে।



রফতানি (টন)	বৃদ্ধির হার (%)
৪০,০০,০০০	৪২.৮৬%
৬০,৭০,০০০	৫১.৭৫%
৪৭,৪৯,০০০	-২১.৭৬%
৪১,০০,০০০	-১৩.৬৭%
৫৭,৮২,০০০	৪১.০২%
৭৪,৯৪,০০০	২৯.৬১%
১,০৮,২৮,০০০	৪৪.৪৯%

সাল	রফতানি (টন)	বৃদ্ধির হার (%)
১৯৯৭	১,২২,২২,০০০	১২.৮৭%
১৯৯৮	৭৮,৮২,০০০	-৩৫.৫১%
১৯৯৯	১,১৯,২৩,০০০	৫১.২৭%
২০০০	৯৬,৭৬,০০০	-১৮.৮৫%
২০০১	১,০৮,৬৪,০০০	১২.২৮%
২০০২	১,১১,৯৯,০০০	৩.০৮%
২০০৩	১,০৯,৪৪,০০০	-২.২৮%

সাল	রফতানি (টন)	বৃদ্ধির হার (%)
২০০৪	১,৪৫,৭৪,০০০	৩৩.১৭%
২০০৫	৯৪,৮৬,০০০	-৩৪.৯১%
২০০৬	১,৫৩,৭৪,০০০	৬২.০৭%
২০০৭	১,৪৭,৯৯,০০০	-৩.৭৪%
২০০৮	১,০৩,২৪,০০০	-৩০.২৪%
২০০৯	১,৬৫,০৪,০০০	৫৯.৮৬%
২০১০	১,৬৩,৪৯,০০০	-০.৯৪%

সাল	রফতানি (টন)	বৃদ্ধির হার (%)
২০১১	১,৭১,৪৯,০০০	৪.৮৯%
২০১২	১,৮৬,৯১,০০০	৮.৯৯%
২০১৩	১,৭১,০২,০০০	-৮.৫০%
২০১৪	১,৮৯,৬৩,০০০	১০.৮৮%
২০১৫	২,১৬,৫৩,০০০	১৪.১৯%
২০১৬	২,৫৯,৮৬,০০০	২০.০১%
২০১৭	২,২৪,৭৩,০০০	-১৩.৫২%

সাল	রফতানি (টন)	বৃদ্ধির হার (%)
২০১৮	৩,৭২,৪৪,০০০	৬৫.৭৩%
২০১৯	৩,৬২,৫২,০০০	-২.৬৬%
২০২০	৪,০৯,৪২,০০০	১২.৯৪%
২০২১	৩,৪৬,৯২,০০০	-১৫.২৭%
২০২২	২,৫২,৪০,০০০	-২৭.২৫%
২০২৩	৩,৪০,০০,০০০	৩৪.৭১%
২০২৪	৩,৬০,০০,০০০	৫.৮৮%

সূত্র : ইনডেক্স মুন্ডি