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May 2025

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**Manmade & blended fibers stagnation is stalling industry's progress**

**Md. Shafiqul Islam Sarker (Sohel)**  
Managing Director  
Purbani Group

A looming crisis in Bangladesh's  
**spinning industry**  
Time for immediate  
**policy intervention**





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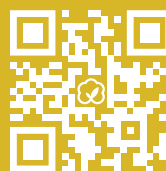
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# A looming crisis in Bangladesh's spinning industry – Time for immediate policy intervention

Sanjay Kumar Saha

Bangladesh's textile and garments industry has long been the bedrock of its economy, accounting for the lion's share of export earnings. However, the sector now faces an urgent crisis – one that threatens its backward linkage industries, particularly the spinning segment. Despite contributing immensely to employment and value addition, spinning mills are under immense pressure, struggling for survival in the face of systemic policy imbalances and external trade dynamics.

At the heart of the issue is the growing trade deficit – Bangladesh imports goods worth \$96 billion while exporting only \$56 billion. This imbalance is particularly stark in its textile trade with China and India. For the past 15 years, Bangladesh has allowed duty-free import of woven fabric and yarn under bonded warehouse facilities for export-oriented garment manufacturers. While this has helped garments remain globally competitive, it has also crippled local fabric and spinning mills.

The woven fabric sector has already borne the brunt of this policy. Without safeguards, many mills have shut down, unable to compete with cheaper imports. Now, the spinning industry finds itself on the same path. With bonded yarn imports surging, domestic mills are operating at just 50% capacity, suffering from low demand and shrinking profit margins. The government's recent move to close land ports for yarn imports is symbolic at best – only 7% of yarn comes through these routes, according to central bank data. The real volume flows in via sea, unaffected by this restriction.

To revive the spinning sector, the government must urgently reconsider its tariff policy. Duty-free access to imported yarn under bond facilities may be a short-term advantage for garment exporters, but in the long term, it erodes the foundation of the entire industry. Without a level playing field, no foreign investor will consider entering a market where their products face unfair competition from duty-free imports. Existing backward linkage investments, worth over \$22 billion, remain unprotected – a glaring contradiction in the government's



Figure: Despite contributing immensely to employment and value addition, spinning mills are under immense pressure.

stated goal of attracting foreign direct investment.

Moreover, financial institutions are not aligned with the realities of the spinning sector. Mills that must source raw materials six months ahead of production face tight credit cycles, with banks demanding repayment before the business cycle is complete. This disconnect further tightens the noose around struggling mills.

Garment manufacturers argue that duty-free access is crucial to remain competitive. However, global brands and buyers are already pricing this benefit into their contracts, offering lower prices in return. According to international trade data, only 20% of the value from garment exports stays in Bangladesh – the rest flows out as import costs and overheads.

Bangladesh stands at a crossroads. Without immediate policy correction to protect spinning and other backward linkage industries, the very foundation of our textile economy will weaken. The time for debate is over. Tariff rationalization, strategic protection, and long-term financial support are essential now – not only to safeguard existing industries but to ensure a sustainable, self-reliant textile future for Bangladesh.

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**Spinning Today**  
Unleashing industry best practices Fiber to Yarn

May 2025

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The global textile industry is undergoing a seismic shift, driven by evolving consumer preferences, sustainability demands, and the realignment of supply chains. As one of the world's leading exporters of ready-made garments (RMG), Bangladesh finds itself at a pivotal juncture. The government's recent decision to phase out incentives for domestic yarn consumption—a move aligned with the country's impending graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) status—has sent ripples through the spinning industry.

With over 400 spinning mills employing 1.5 million workers, the stakes are high. The removal of these incentives threatens to erode the price competitiveness of domestic mills, potentially leading to closures, job losses, and a slowdown in modernization efforts.

However, this challenge also presents an opportunity. By learning from the success stories of regional peers like Indonesia and Vietnam, Bangladesh can pivot from being a predominantly domestic yarn consumer to a formidable player in the global yarn export market. This transformation promises not only economic resilience but also sustainable growth for the textile sector.

# Unlocking yarn export opportunities for Bangladesh: Lessons from Indonesia and Vietnam (Part 1)

Kazmir Mahmud, Director, Southwest Composite Ltd.



Figure 1: A comparative analysis of yarn exports highlights significant gaps in export volume, market reach, and technological advancement.

## Global yarn market overview

The global yarn market is highly competitive, with Vietnam and Indonesia emerging as dominant exporters. Bangladesh has primarily focused on domestic yarn consumption to support its RMG sector, limiting its ability to tap into international markets. A comparative analysis of yarn exports highlights significant gaps in export volume, market reach, and technological

advancement.

Comparative study of yarn exports: Vietnam, Bangladesh, and Indonesia

## 1. Overview of the yarn industry

Vietnam, Bangladesh, and Indonesia are all significant players in the textile and yarn industry, but their export dynamics differ due to factors such as raw material availability, production capacity, and trade agreements.



Country	Major yarn types	Key export markets	Industry focus
Vietnam	Cotton yarn, synthetic yarn, blended yarn	China, South Korea, Turkey, Bangladesh	Strong synthetic and blended yarn production
Bangladesh	Cotton yarn, polyester yarn, blended yarn	Limited exports (Turkey, China, India)	Mostly domestic consumption, growing synthetic fiber industry
Indonesia	Cotton yarn, polyester yarn, rayon yarn	China, Japan, South Korea, USA	Large-scale synthetic and rayon yarn exports

## 2. Comparative yarn export performance (2023)

Country	Export volume (million tons)	Export value (billion USD)
Vietnam	1.5	4.5
Indonesia	1.2	3.2
Bangladesh	0.3	0.7

This disparity underscores the need for Bangladesh to develop a strategic approach to yarn exports.

## 3. Competitive advantages & challenges

Factor	Vietnam	Bangladesh	Indonesia
Raw material	Imports cotton, strong in synthetics	High dependence on imports	Strong domestic supply of fibers
Production cost	Competitive labor, efficient production	Low labor costs, high import reliance	Higher labor costs, strong production
Trade agreements	Extensive FTAs with major markets	Limited FTAs for yarn exports	Preferential access to key markets
Technology & investment	Advanced machinery, foreign investment	Growing synthetic fiber industry	Well-established synthetic and rayon industry
Market focus	Heavy exports to China & EU	Mostly domestic, limited exports	Strong international market presence

## Lessons from Vietnam & Indonesia

To enhance its yarn export potential, Bangladesh must:

### 1. Align cotton yarn pricing with competitors –

Despite importing cotton like Vietnam and Indonesia, Bangladesh's yarn prices remain higher. Reducing production costs through efficiency improvements and bulk procurement can help match international pricing.

### 2. Expand synthetic yarn production –

The global demand for polyester and blended yarns is rising. Bangladesh must scale up investments in synthetic fibers to diversify exports.

### 3. Strengthen trade agreements –

Vietnam leverages extensive FTAs to secure market access. Bangladesh should negotiate similar agreements to improve its competitive position.

### 4. Develop local raw material supply –

Heavy reliance on imported raw materials increases costs. Establishing domestic cotton and polyester production can improve stability and reduce expenses.

### 5. Upgrade technology & automation –

Investing in modern machinery will enhance efficiency, lower costs, and improve product quality, making Bangladeshi yarn more competitive globally.

## Future growth & investment opportunities

### Vietnam

- Expanding synthetic yarn production to meet rising global demand, particularly for polyester and blended yarns.
- Strengthening trade partnerships through RCEP and EVFTA to access high-demand markets.
- Investing in automation and digitalization to enhance production efficiency and cost competitiveness.

### Bangladesh

- Scaling up investment in recycled polyester and synthetic yarn production to meet sustainability-driven global demand.
- Establishing a Central Bonded Warehouse for cotton to stabilize supply and reduce import costs.
- Enhancing infrastructure and logistics to improve trade efficiency and global market access.
- Developing policies to attract foreign investment in textile recycling and advanced yarn production.

### Indonesia

- Strengthening rayon and polyester yarn production to maintain a competitive edge in synthetic textiles.
- Increasing automation and AI-driven manufacturing to offset rising labor costs.
- Expanding trade through preferential agreements and diversifying export markets.
- Investing in eco-friendly textile innovations, such as biodegradable fibers and sustainable dyeing processes.

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Comparative analysis of yarn manufacturing costs

1. Labor costs

Country	Avg. monthly wage (USD)	Productivity & refficiency
Bangladesh	\$100–\$120	Lower productivity due to slow automation adoption
Vietnam	\$150–\$200	Higher productivity through training & automation
Indonesia	\$200–\$250	Competitive despite high wages due to technology use

2. Raw material costs

Country	Cotton dependency	Synthetic fiber production	Supply stability
Bangladesh	90% imported	Limited, reliant on imports	High volatility
Vietnam	Imports from U.S., Australia, Brazil	Strong domestic production	More stable costs
Indonesia	Balanced mix of domestic & imported	Well-developed industry	Competitive pricing

3. Energy costs

Country	Avg. cost per kWh (USD)	Energy reliability
Bangladesh	\$0.10–\$0.12	High costs, frequent outages
Vietnam	\$0.08–\$0.10	Diversified energy sources, stable supply
Indonesia	\$0.08–\$0.10	Efficient but regional supply issues

4. Production efficiency & technology

Country	Technology adoption	Impact on costs
Bangladesh	Slow modernization	High costs due to outdated machinery

Vietnam	Advanced automation	Reduces labor & energy costs per unit
Indonesia	High investment in rayon/ synthetics	Economies of scale maintain competitiveness

5. Trade & logistics costs

Country	Trade infrastructure	Key challenges
Bangladesh	Congested ports, high costs	Slower import/ export processes
Vietnam	Well-developed, FTAs reduce costs	Few challenges in trade logistics
Indonesia	Efficient ports, strong exports	Some regional inefficiencies

Key takeaways for Bangladesh

Focus area	Key actions needed
Labor & productivity	Improve training & invest in automation to increase efficiency.
Raw materials	Develop domestic polyester & cotton production to reduce import reliance.
Energy efficiency	Diversify energy sources & improve infrastructure.
Technology upgrade	Modernize spinning mills to enhance efficiency & lower costs.
Trade competitiveness	Strengthen FTAs, improve port & logistics efficiency.

The cost of manufacturing yarn in Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Vietnam varies significantly due to differences in labor costs, raw material availability, energy prices, and production efficiency. While Bangladesh enjoys low labor costs, its heavy reliance on imported raw materials and less efficient energy infrastructure increase overall production costs. By addressing these challenges and learning from the strategies of Vietnam and Indonesia, Bangladesh can reduce its manufacturing costs and enhance its competitiveness in the global yarn market.



Figure 2: Yarn auto packaging in a spinning mill in Bangladesh.





Figure 1: Key stakeholders, including COTTON USA™-using mills, partner brands, and various sustainability platforms at the seminar.

# COTTON USA™ Sustainable Sourcing Seminar 2025

## Addresses supply chain needs amid surging U.S. cotton demand

Sayed Abdullah

A recent COTTON USA™ seminar titled 'Sustainable Sourcing Seminar 2025' in Dhaka underscored the growing importance of U.S. cotton for Bangladesh's thriving garment industry, with both the U.S. Embassy and the Bangladesh Textile Mills Association (BTMA) highlighting its quality and potential to strengthen the economic partnership between the two nations. U.S. Chargé d'affaires Tracey Ann Jacobson emphasized the "perfect fit" of U.S. cotton for Bangladesh, while BTMA President Showkat Aziz Russell pointed to its potential to reduce the existing trade deficit significantly, contingent on

addressing import lead times and costs.

Chief Guest of the event, H.E. Tracey Ann Jacobson, Chargé d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Bangladesh, said, "U.S. cotton, known for its consistency, purity and superior fiber, is the perfect fit for Bangladesh's garment industry. U.S. cotton exports support American farmers and provide a reliable, high-quality supply – driving prosperity and growth for both nations. In 2024, U.S. cotton exports to Bangladesh were valued at \$250 million, a figure the United States hopes to grow significantly in 2025."

In addition, Tracey Ann Jacobson underscores the importance of collaboration and sustainable practices in the textile industry.

Bangladesh Textile Mills Association (BTMA), President, Showkat Aziz Russell said, "The US is Bangladesh's largest single export market, with a \$10.5 billion trade volume. The current \$6.2 billion trade deficit (2024) could be significantly reduced by BTMA members increasing their use of U.S. cotton. We have discussed strategies to achieve this with COTTON USA™, but the 90-day import lead time and higher costs are key hurdles. Establishing a government-backed



Figure 2: Chief Guest of the event, H.E. Tracey Ann Jacobson, Chargé d'affaires, U.S. Embassy in Bangladesh.



Figure 6: Showkat Aziz Russell, President, BTMA.



Figure 3: Will Bettendorf, Regional Director for South Asia, CCI.



Figure 7: Ali Arsalan, Country Representative for COTTON USA™, hosted the event.



Figure 4: Daren Abney, Executive Director, U.S. Cotton Trust Protocol.



Figure 5: Zoe Keay, Vice President Sales, Oritain.

warehousing facility, which we are advocating for, would drastically cut this lead time to just 7 days. Thus greatly increasing the usage of the best quality cotton in the world.”

Ali Arsalan, Country Representative for COTTON USA™ in Bangladesh, expressed his satisfaction in hosting the inaugural seminar focused on the U.S. Cotton Trust Protocol. He noted that the strong participation of around 70 supply chain representatives from prominent brands increasing their market presence in Bangladesh and consequently demanding greater utilization of U.S. cotton within their supply chains.

Arsalan affirmed COTTON USA's commitment to supporting supply chain mills through such seminars in the future and highlighted the benefits of high-quality, sustainable U.S. cotton for the local textile industry, pledging stronger collaborations with spinning factories.

Daren Abney, Executive Director of the U.S. Cotton Trust Protocol, updated on the voluntary sustainability program for U.S. cotton growers and the traceability platform for all U.S. Cotton. He showcased the extensive participation of growers across 17 U.S. states and highlighted the aggregate field-level data demonstrating improvements

in water efficiency, energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emissions, land use, soil carbon, and soil loss. Abney also outlined the Protocol's focus on supply chain traceability, protocol sourcing lists, and consumption management.

Will Bettendorf, Regional Director for South Asia at Cotton Council International (CCI), underscored the premium quality and consistent product standards of U.S. cotton, positioning COTTON USA™ as ‘The cotton the world trusts.’

Will Bettendorf outlined CCI's initiatives in Bangladesh, including collaborations with the BTMA and the U.S. Cotton Trust Protocol, efforts to scale production, the upcoming COTTON USA™ Sourcing Fair in Bangkok in September, and the COTTON USA™-Bangladesh Leadership Forum scheduled for November 2025.

Bettendorf emphasized that these initiatives aim to enhance partners' experience and drive added value to their businesses.



Figure 8: Shahana Akter Kiron, Regional Lead & Advisor, Textile Genesis™.



Figure 9: Azeezur Rahman Khan, Country Development Representative, The Woolmark Company.



The seminar also featured presentations on crucial aspects of the supply chain. Shahana Akter Kiron, Regional Lead & Advisor, Textile Genesis™, detailed the Traceability & Supply Chain Transparency platform.

Shahana Kiron's presentation provided a detailed presentation on Textile Genesis's innovative Traceability & Supply Chain Transparency platform. Attendees gained valuable insights into how this technology can enhance visibility and accountability throughout the textile supply chain, from raw material sourcing to finished product. The platform's capabilities in tracking and verifying the origin and journey of materials were highlighted as crucial tools for meeting increasing consumer and regulatory demands for transparency and sustainability.

Azeedur Rahman Khan, Country Development Representative for The Woolmark Company, presented on the natural fiber story, encompassing wool, sustainability, and cotton.

Azeedur Rahman Khan stressed that the Woolmark Company actively champions sustainability within the textile industry through various initiatives focused on environmental responsibility and promoting a circular



Figure 10: Daniel Wong, Cotton Incorporated



Figure 11: Prof. Muhammad Tausif, Technical Consultant, CCI.

economy. Woolmark's efforts include research and development into sustainable wool farming practices, minimizing environmental impact in wool processing, and highlighting the natural biodegradability and recyclability of wool fibers.

Zoe Keay, Vice President Sales at Oritain, presented their traceability

solution, emphasizing their scientific certainty in verifying origin, crucial in a market where up to 60% of sustainable fashion claims are reportedly false. She highlighted the potential for Oritain to help Bangladeshi manufacturers not just comply with regulations but also compete effectively by scientifically proving the origin of their U.S. Cotton-made garments, potentially facilitating better access to the U.S. market.

Daniel Wong from Cotton Incorporated in Hong Kong also shared insights on cotton reuse, recycle, and return initiatives, emphasizing the biodegradability of 100% cotton apparel and the industry's growing incorporation of recycling into operations.

Prof. Muhammad Tausif, Technical Consultant, CCI, addressed the challenges and opportunities in Cotton Circularity, highlighting the journey of discarded clothing and the potential of mechanical recycling, noting the superior performance of U.S. cotton in recycled blends.

The seminar drew key stakeholders, including COTTON USA™-using mills, partner brands, and various sustainability platforms.



Figure 12: The seminar drew key stakeholders, including COTTON USA™-using mills, partner brands, and various sustainability platforms.





Figure: Md. Shafiqul Islam Sarker (Sohel), Managing Director, Purbani Group.

# Manmade & blended fibers stagnation is stalling industry's progress

Rahbar Hossain & Sayed Abdullah

**Textile Today: Kindly share Purbani Group's journey and provide your insights on the current state and prospects of Bangladesh's textile spinning sector?"**

**Md. Shafiqul Islam Sarker:** Purbani Group has maintained a presence in the Bangladeshi textile spinning industry since the early 1980s, establishing ourselves as one of the pioneers. Initially, we were dependent on the domestic cotton-based market.

Later, with the flourishing of the readymade garment (RMG) sector in the country, the backward linkage

textile spinning sector witnessed a significant development. During that period, Purbani Group transformed itself into the export-oriented spinning industry. Back then we manufactured 100% cotton yarn.

## Factors fueling growth in local spinning

Historically, the growth of the backward linkage spinning sector in Bangladesh was primarily driven by three factors: access to inexpensive natural gas, various government benefits, and government incentives. However, these initial competitive

*Purbani Group, a leading and long-established 100% export-oriented textile conglomerate in Bangladesh, has been a pillar of the industry since 1973. With over five decades of operation, Purbani Group's vertically integrated structure spans 13 business units, covering spinning, yarn dyeing, fabric manufacturing, garment production, retail, and agriculture.*

*At the helm of this legacy is Md. Shafiqul Islam Sarker (Sohel), Managing Director and eldest son of the group's founder, A.H. Sarker. Bringing both family tradition and modern management expertise, he has propelled the group's rapid expansion. His leadership at Karim Spinning Mills Ltd. and Purbani Yarn Dyeing Limited has driven significant efficiency improvements, leading to planned production capacity enhancements.*

*In a recent interview with Textile Today, Shafiqul Islam Sarker shared his insights on the group's continued growth and vision for the future.*

advantages have diminished over time, exposing the sector to increased global competition from leading textile-spinning nations.

## Factors chocking the local spinning

One key shortcoming is that we do not produce cotton which other globally leading textile producing countries have. Second, the cost of doing business is always high. As we have to import the main raw material, i.e., cotton. Also, from the same origin countries, our competitors can import cotton at 0.10 cents lower than us. Which is a huge competitive



disadvantage over us. Not to mention, supply chain and logistics challenges make it more difficult. For instance, bringing cotton from the port to the mill is also high compared to any of our competitors. For all these reasons, we have always had weaknesses in these areas.

### Yarn dumping disrupting local textiles

Recently, Bangladesh Textile Mills Association (BTMA) President and directors raised their grave concerns regarding a substantial amount of yarn (crossing billion BDT) and fabrics being illegally smuggled into Bangladesh through our various land borders from India despite having local capacity. Whereas our mills' capacity was idle due to the insufficient gas supply and cotton import challenges. The domestic spinning industry and millions of workforce are in grave danger. Immediate action is needed, or the sector will face a certain collapse.

### Strategies for stability

If we diversify into manmade fiber (MMF) or diversify markets,

challenges like supply chain, logistics, financial sector disarray, US dollar crisis, etc., remain. So, protecting the backward linkage textile spinning industry is paramount to keeping our garment sector on top. Global fast fashion demands a short lead time, and having a strong primary textile sector is a must.

To ensure fair competition, the govt. must provide supportive policies encompassing reliable energy security and enhanced infrastructure are essential.

### *Textile Today: What strategies are needed to develop MMF manufacturing capabilities?*

**Md. Shafiqul Islam Sarker:** MMF comes in many types, including blended yarn which mixes it with cotton. Bangladesh already has a good capacity for blended yarn, and we can easily adapt those facilities.

Our challenge in establishing 100% MMF manufacturing is not primarily skills or investment, but rather the formidable price competition from countries like China, whose large-scale production creates an insurmountable cost advantage.

The competition is unfair. Local entrepreneurs, burdened with high-interest loans and challenges, cannot compete with globally established MMF players. Drawing from our own experience at Purbani, we attempted to develop novel MMF blended yarns. However, we were ultimately unable to sustain production due to the intense price competition from Chinese manufacturers.

### Policy support from government

Imagine the potential: MMF factories, born right here, competing on the global stage. But we cannot do it alone. We need the government to believe in us, to see the dream we see. It is not just about handouts; it is about leveling the playing field. Think of the relief of stable energy, the security of fair trade, and the lifeline of supportive banking. That is not just policy; it is the chance to build something extraordinary, to prove that we can stand shoulder to shoulder with the best. We are not asking for a free ride, just a fair chance to build a future we can all be proud of, a future where 'Made in Bangladesh' means innovation and resilience.

# DBL Lifestyles launches Bangladesh's first bugatti Store in Dhaka

Nurnahar Akter Tania

DBL Lifestyles Limited, the retail business concern of DBL Group, has officially launched the country's first bugatti store at Alisons Tower, Road 11, Banani, Dhaka.

This marks a pivotal moment as DBL Lifestyles becomes the exclusive franchise partner of the renowned European brand bugatti in Bangladesh.

The grand opening ceremony, held on April 22, was attended by the Board of Directors of DBL Group, along with senior officials, business partners, and prominent figures from the corporate and fashion communities.

bugatti, one of Europe's most iconic fashion footwear brands, brings its legacy of quality, innovation, and European craftsmanship to Bangladeshi consumers.

The store offers a diverse collection of men's footwear, ranging from Casual and Athleisure to Sports and Formal styles, all designed to meet the versatile needs of the modern, fashion-conscious man.

Adding a touch of Italian flair, the store also exclusively features BAGATTI, a stylish women's footwear label originating from Milan, Italy.

With the launch of this flagship



Figure: The grand opening ceremony, held on April 22, was attended by the Board of Directors of DBL Group, along with senior officials, business partners, and prominent figures from the corporate and fashion communities.

store, DBL Lifestyles aims to set a new benchmark in premium fashion retailing in Bangladesh, merging global trends with local demand and enhancing access to high-quality European fashion.

# Marzoli Textile Engineering to present its tailor-made solutions for the nonwoven industry at TechTexil North America

Desk Report



Marzoli, part of Camozzi Group and leading company in textile machinery sector, will present its latest innovations in nonwoven technologies at TechTexil North America 2025, taking place from May 6–8 in Atlanta, Georgia.

A professional team from the company will be available for meetings and discussions at Booth 3632, to offer a comprehensive overview of the last solutions engineered for flexibility and quality, and tailored specifically for wipes, disposable and medical and surgical products.

“Quality, flexibility, and efficiency are not just goals - they are embedded in our engineering,” said Cristian Locatelli, General Manager of Marzoli. “Our nonwoven solutions are designed to meet the industry's evolving demands while enabling clients to maintain a competitive edge”

At the core of this offering there is the C702NW high-production card, featuring a unique 1,500 mm working width and a modular design for various delivery outputs including strips, heavier webs up to 60 gsm with the special web condenser unit

and customized options based on production needs.

The C702NW ensures superior fiber opening, uniform web formation, while reducing maintenance and energy consumption. Moreover, the fully integrated pre-processing line - covering fiber opening, blending, and cleaning - guarantees a uniform, impurity-free feedstock for optimal web formation.

These systems are essential when working with delicate fibers such as cotton and finer deniers, where web quality and softness are essential. In collaboration with top European partners, Marzoli delivers fully customized, turnkey lines for spunlace, medical cotton products, and absorbent hygiene materials.

Whether producing zig-zag folded cotton, perforated pads, cotton rolls or stratified webs, Marzoli ensures consistent results, superior cleanliness, and optimal resource usage.

Especially in the North American market, where we operate through our local subsidiary, we work in close partnership with our customers, supporting them throughout every

phase of the project design and implementation, from preliminary studies to line start-up, production optimization and after sales support. This comprehensive approach distinguishes Marzoli as a truly unique global partner and reinforces our mission to shape the future of the textile industry.

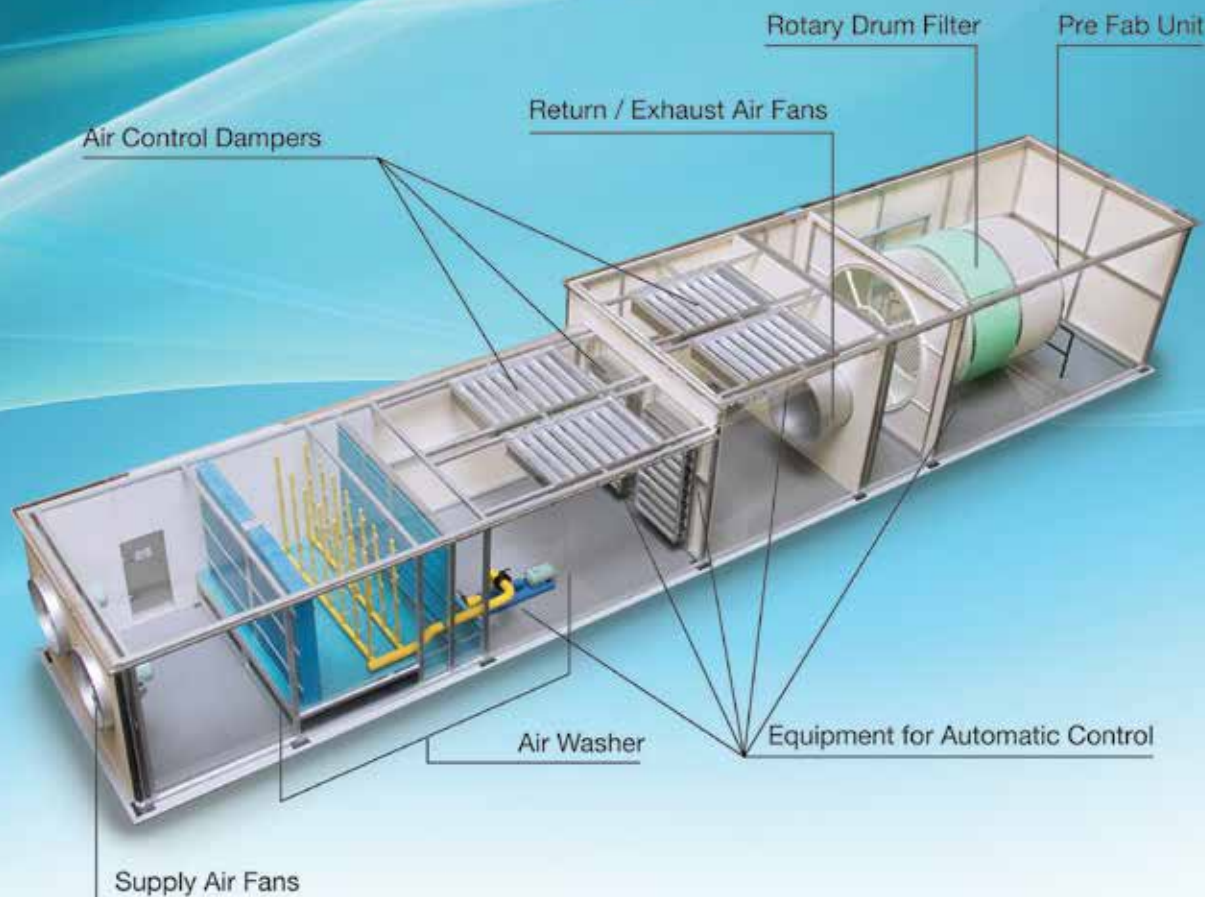
Marzoli, established in 1851 and part of the Textile Division of Camozzi Group since 1999, is one of the major brands of the textile sector worldwide and a unique European manufacturer of the complete line of machines for the opening, preparation and spinning of the short-staple fiber.

From the bale opener to the ring spinning frame, Marzoli offers advanced technology for a completely automated spinning mill. Through its global sales and service network, its expertise on each type of fiber and application and the competence on the entire process, Marzoli represents a competent and reliable partner. The synergies with the digital competences of the Camozzi Group have enabled to develop software platforms for an informed and optimized management of the spinning process.



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Groz-Beckert, a global leader in industrial machine needles, precision components, and systems for the textile industry, has been at the forefront of technological excellence and sustainable solutions for over 170 years.

With a presence in over 150 countries, the company is trusted for its unmatched quality and innovative capabilities in spinning, knitting, weaving, felting, tufting, carding, and sewing. Representing this legacy in East Asia's spinning industry is Gerrerd R. Taylor, Senior Sales Manager – East Asia (Spinning Components) at Groz-Beckert. With over a decade of experience, Taylor plays a vital role in driving strategic sales and customer engagement across key East Asian markets.

His in-depth understanding of spinning technology, combined with a solutions-oriented approach, has significantly contributed to Groz-Beckert's continued growth and strong customer partnerships in the region. Recently, Taylor visited Bangladesh and shared his thoughts with team Textile Today.



# Spinning smarter for a competitive tomorrow

Amzad Hossain Monir

**Textile Today:** *How would you assess the current state of Bangladesh's spinning industry, particularly in light of ongoing global trade disruptions and economic pressures?*

**Gerrerd R. Taylor:** Bangladesh is a key market for Groz-Beckert, thanks to its strong position in global garment exports. We see growing demand for quality, efficiency, and sustainable production. Our focus is on supporting local manufacturers with precision tools, digital solutions, and on-ground technical expertise to help drive long-term growth and innovation.

**Textile Today:** *Could you highlight the key insights or concepts introduced at the recently concluded Dhaka seminar, and how these are positioned to help address the current challenges faced by Bangladesh's spinners?*

**Gerrerd R. Taylor:** Our latest range of innovative card clothing products addresses the output and maintenance issues that many spinners face.

**Textile Today:** *What are some of the latest product innovations or technological advancements from Groz-Beckert that have delivered measurable improvements in spinning performance, energy efficiency, or production output?*

**Gerrerd R. Taylor:** Notably, Groz-Beckert's SmartTop™ has lower maintenance costs and shorter machine downtime which has been proven across field comparisons with competitor tops requiring cleaning every 10 days due to fiber accumulation, whereas SmartTop™ ran maintenance-free.

Another product is the CMF cylinder wire significantly improves fiber transfer efficiency, with up to 30% fewer yarn imperfections and 15% longer lifetime as compared to conventional wires.

**Textile Today:** *How do you evaluate the current demand for advanced spinning components in the Bangladesh market? What trends are shaping this demand?*

**Gerrerd R. Taylor:** Spinning technology continues to evolve, with the main area of focus towards higher production speeds and energy efficiency. The latest spinning trend is moving more towards OE and MVS/airjet type yarns, and in particular, the processing of more and more recycled fibers. Carding machines with ever increasing higher production speeds demand high quality card clothing products. We believe Groz-Beckert is very well positioned to support all of our customers with the latest technology in card clothing products and design.

**Textile Today:** *In your view, how can Groz-Beckert's spinning solutions support Bangladesh's transition from volume-based to value-added and high-quality yarn production—especially at a time when global competitiveness and sustainability are increasingly critical?*

**Gerrerd R. Taylor:** Groz-Beckert focuses on deepening partnerships and enhancing value through localized support and training. We aim to strengthen our presence by expanding technical services, promoting sustainable solutions, and introducing advanced technologies that help Bangladeshi manufacturers stay globally competitive.

Figure: Gerrerd R. Taylor, Senior Sales Manager – East Asia (Spinning Components) at Groz-Beckert.



# Multi-channel dialer controller enhances pH monitoring in ETP systems

Rahbar Hossain



Figure: (In the Middle) Engr. Raj Shekhar Saha, Sales & Service, Smart Fluid Tech.

Smart Fluid Tech is a Bangladesh-based company with offices in Dhaka and Chattogram, specializing in the development of products and systems for metering liquids and solutions. The company emphasizes customer collaboration to deliver tailored solutions that are environmentally sound, sustainable, and cost-effective.

They are committed to enhance efficiency and safety across various industries through innovative products, services, and industry-specific solutions. Team Textile Today had a brief discussion on their newest technologies and machinery showcased at DTG 2025.

**Textile Today:** Could you please tell us about the Smart Fluid Tech and its field of work? What are the technologies and machinery do they work with?

**Engr. Raj Shekhar Saha:** We basically work with the Auto Treatment Plant and Effluent Treatment Plant. Along with that we also are working and offering different technologies related to dosing pumps, PH controllers, Conductivity, and many other key equipment related to fluid applications.

Also, we offer dosing pumps, centrifugal pumps, and online measuring and controlling systems for parameters such as pH, ORP, chlorine, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen. As we know in the textile industry, we use an effluent treatment plant and we have different equipment and parts to offer for better ETP performance.

Not only that we provide mechanical solutions for all the stages of textile processing such as dyeing, mercerizing, and so on.

**Textile Today:** We would like to hear about the newest technology and development you've brought to this year's DTG fair.

**Engr. Raj Shekhar Saha:** Yes, every year we try to bring a new technology and innovation to this exhibition because customers strongly demand to hear about new upgrades and improvements. This year we have brought a new effective multi-channel dialer controller for the pH measurement of the ETP system.

This prominent product originated in Germany. The main feature of this product is that three sensors can be used in just one controller which will facilitate you to measure in three parameters in the ETP. This significant product has already received a wide interest from the customers as it delivers its unique performance effectively.



# Is Bangladesh sacrificing its textile future for short-term gains?

**Bangladesh must strengthen its backward linkage industries to secure the future of its textile sector**



**Md. Abul Kalam Azad**, Director (Operations), Armada Spinning Mills Ltd.

Bangladesh continues to lag behind in the textile industry despite being a global leader in apparel industry. The backward linkage industry is being held back by issues like lack of investment, proper business policies, and a lack of skilled personnel. Bangladesh is largely dependent on imports of cotton, yarn, and fabric from China, India, and Pakistan because it does not produce its own raw materials like China, India, or Turkey do. Although duty-free bonded facilities allow garment factories to import these materials, Bangladesh's textile industry's growth

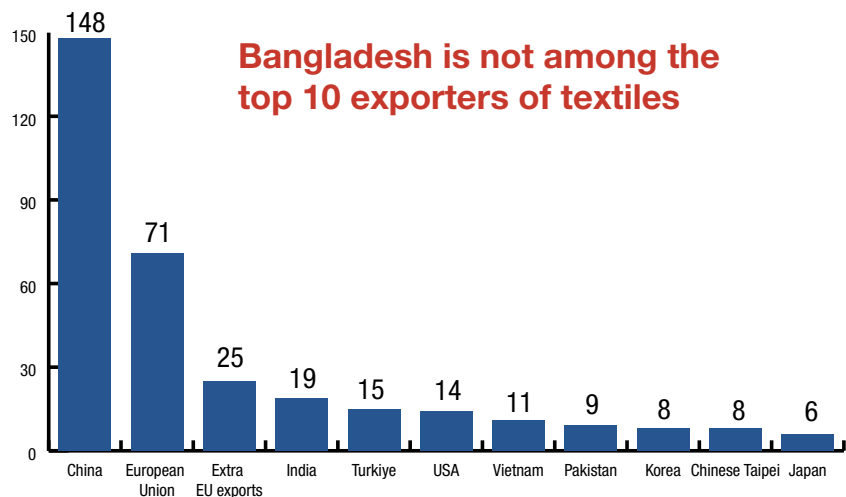
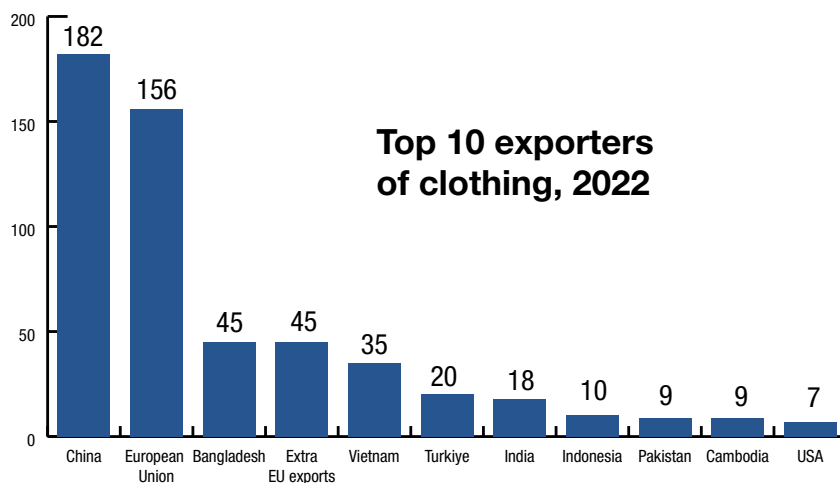


Figure 1: Top 10 exporters of textiles, 2022. Source: World Trade Organization



Source: World Trade Organization

is still constrained by the lack of proper business policies, in contrast to nations like China, Turkey, and Vietnam. The growth of Bangladesh's textile industry is being slowed

down because of customs policies that allow duty-free imports through bonded warehouses, which is not seen in any other country. These policies are discouraging both local and foreign companies from investing

in Bangladesh's textile industry.

To fix this, Bangladesh needs to follow international customs practices.

For example, the Vietnamese government has helped their textile industry grow by offering benefits like lower corporate taxes (as low as 10% for 15 years), tax holidays, and special benefits for projects set up in industrial zones. They also give up to 50% discounts on land leases, offer cheap loans through the Vietnam Development Bank, and support industrial projects through special policies (like Decree 68/2016/ND-CP).

Vietnam also encourages the use of local raw materials to meet rules of origin and get tariff benefits in trade agreements (like CPTPP and EVFTA). Plus, they smartly use free trade agreements (FTAs) to increase exports to markets like the EU, Japan, and South Korea.



Similarly, Bangladesh should create better customs rules and policies to support the growth of local spinning mills and raw material production.

One of the world's leading exporters of apparel is Bangladesh. For four key reasons, the nation primarily focuses on producing and exporting clothing:

- low labor costs
- strong international demand
- trade advantages
- government support

Bangladesh gains from preferential trade agreements that grant duty-free access to European markets, such as the EU's Everything But Arms (EBA) initiative. There are comparable agreements with Australia, Japan, and Canada. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP): Under the GSP program, the United States allows duty-free access to a number of goods, but not clothing. However, tariffs in non-preferential markets are offset by Bangladesh's low prices.

The government provides clothing factories with tax breaks, utility subsidies, and export cash incentives (such as 4%–6% of export value). In order to draw in foreign investment, export processing zones offer tax breaks, infrastructure, and

simplified regulations.

According to the Export Promotion Bureau, Bangladesh's total export of ready-made garments (RMG) was 21,515.73 million USD in 2012-2013, while imports were 7,088.6 million USD according to Bangladesh Bank. Imports were about 33% of exports, meaning value addition was around 70%. But by 2023-2024, imports rose to 44% of exports, and value addition dropped to 56% over 10 years.

This drop happened because garment factories are now buying yarn, fabric, and other materials from India and China through duty-free bonded facilities, mainly for long lead-time orders. As a result, local textile industries are struggling as they can't sell at good prices and often have to sell at a loss.

If local backward industries shut down, garment factories won't have quick access to raw materials for short lead-time orders. They would then be forced to rely on a few exporting countries, who could control prices, putting the entire textile industry at serious risk.

According to The Garment Costing Guide by International Trade Centre (ITC), Cost of Making (CM) is 30% of the FOB price. In Bangladesh, we are only focusing on the garment

industry that means on the CM only which is just 30% and making net profit of 5% of the FOB.

**Table 3: The basic cost sheet.**  
**Source: The Garment Costing Guide by ITC.**

Basic cost sheet		
Fabric	60%	\$6.00
Trim	10%	\$1.00
CM	30%	\$3.00
FOB	100%	\$10.00

CM breakdown		
Labour \$0.64	60%	\$6.00
Net Profit \$0.50	10%	\$1.00
Overhead \$1.86	30%	\$3.00
FOB	100%	\$10.00

However, if we invest more in the backward industries like textiles, we could control a bigger share because fabric cost makes up about 60% of the FOB price. For example, if Bangladesh earns \$50 billion from RMG exports, the net profit from CM alone is just \$2.5 billion.

In comparison, Bangladesh earns over \$20 billion a year from remittances without running factories. So, it raises the question: what's the point of running an entire industry just for CM income, instead of building up our backward industries to capture more value?

**Table 1: Commodity wise export shipments. Source: NBR**

Items	2022-23 (In million US\$)	2023-24 (In million US\$)
1. Cotton & cotton products	407.4	555
2. Specialized textiles	283.8	337.5
3. Knitwear	20357.8	19268
4. Woven garments	17817.7	16862.4
5. Home textile	1030.9	782.1
Total	39897.6	37805

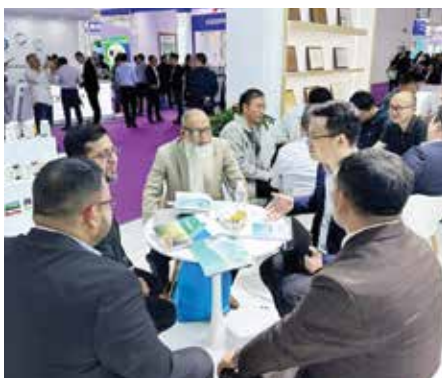
**Table 2: Commodity-wise import statistics recorded by customs. Source: NBR**

Items	2022-23	2023-24 (In million US\$)
(In million US\$)	2023-24R	555
(In million US\$)	283.8	337.5
1. Raw cotton	4273.8	3609.7
2. Yarn	2794.7	3221.2
3. Textile and articles thereof	7943.8	7718.1
4. Staple fibre	1448.4	1375.5
5. Dyeing and tanning materials	854	833.7
Total	17314.7	16758.2





# China Interdye 2025 Photo Gallery





# Bonding Nature Dream & Future



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ITMA ASIA + CITME  
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## ITMA Asia 2025 Roadshow at Dhaka

Program Date: **12<sup>th</sup> July, 2025**

Venue: **Le Meridien**

Location: 79/A Commercial Area, Airport Road,  
Nikunja 2, Khilkhet, Dhaka 1229, Bangladesh



## ITMA Asia 2025 Roadshow at Chattogram

Program Date: **13<sup>th</sup> July, 2025**

Venue: **Radisson Blu Chattogram Bay View**

Location: S.S. Khaled Road, Lalkhan Bazar, Chattogram 4000, Bangladesh



## ITMA ASIA + CITME Singapore 2025

Expo Date: **28–31 October**



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