

Textile and Apparel industry in East Africa

**Country
Benchmarking
Report**





TEXTILE AND APPAREL INDUSTRY IN EAST AFRICA

Country Benchmarking Report

March 2022

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AFCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Agreement
AGOA	African Growth Opportunity Act
APTA	Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement
ATUFS	Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BSCI	Business Social Compliance Initiative
CEPA	Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
CMIA	Cotton Made in Africa
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DBE	Development Bank of Ethiopia
DEDO	Duty Exemption Drawback Organization
EAC	East African Countries
EBA	Everything But Arms
EDB	Export Development Board
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EPZA	Export Processing Zone Authority
ETGAMA	Ethiopian Textile and Garment Manufacturing Association

ETIDI	Ethiopian Textiles Industry Development Institute
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FOB	Free On Board
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
ISDS	Integrated Skill Development Scheme
MAI	Market Access Initiative
MDA	Market Development Assistance
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
NEMA	National Environmental Management Agency
R&D	Research & Development
SADC	South African Development Community
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SITP	Scheme for Integrated Textile Park
US	United States of America
VAT	Value Added Tax
ZLD	Zero Liquid Discharge

1. Introduction

Gatsby Africa (GA) is a private foundation set up by Lord David Sainsbury, with a long history of engaging in East Africa across government, business and society. We are committed to building stronger inclusive economies in East Africa through the transformation of key sectors, working in partnership to catalyse and demonstrate sector transformation across the region.

Whilst economies in East Africa have enjoyed high growth for more than a decade, the benefits of that growth have not been shared widely. With millions of young people joining the labour market each year and climate change adding further pressures, East Africa urgently needs economic transformation -

...high-potential sectors can be transformed to benefit many hundreds of thousands of households for the long-term

growth with depth that will radically change economies, rapidly create jobs and offer large numbers of people pathways out of poverty. We aim to support this by demonstrating how high-potential sectors can be transformed to benefit many hundreds of thousands of households for the long-term. We fund and implement programmes that look to catalyse and influence large-scale and lasting change in priority sectors. We also share what

we are learning with others - such as governments and donors - who share our goals.

The Textiles & Apparel portfolio at Gatsby Africa strives towards developing a resilient, inclusive, environmentally, and socially sound Textile and Apparel value chain in East Africa contributing to the creation of 150,000 jobs.

Textile and Apparel Industry Benchmarking Report

The benchmarking report highlights key industry conditions and constraints across the identified East African Countries (Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania) in order to understand the interventions required for the growth of the textile and apparel sector in these countries. The study also benchmarks the East African countries with some selected Asian countries of Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka considering they have more developed textile and apparel value chains. Ethiopia is also included in the Benchmark, considering it is part of the larger East Africa and has been implementing an ambitious

Industrial Transformation Programme with a special emphasis on the Textile Industry. Such an analysis would help understand the growth roadmap of these countries and the interventions that have made this growth possible. The first deliverable of the study was related to country benchmarking in terms of country economics, infrastructure, production scenario, factor costs and licenses. In continuation of that, this report aims to compare the policies available in these countries on the basis of the following factors:

- Fiscal Incentives
- Non-Fiscal Incentives
- Market Access Arrangement

Apart from this, the report also contains a section on buyers' feedback, which highlights the current sourcing scenario from the East African Countries, the challenges they face and their recommendations for the growth of the sector in these countries.

Methodology

Majority of the information in this report has been extracted from the respective countries' Investment Promotion Agencies publications and websites, along with international benchmarking reports.

Some of the information has been obtained from direct feedback from the industry experts and authoritative resources.











The benchmarking report highlights key industry conditions and constraints across the identified East African Countries

2. Economy and Demographics

T&A industry is both skill and labour intensive. We keep an eye on the demographics so we can gauge potential availability of both.

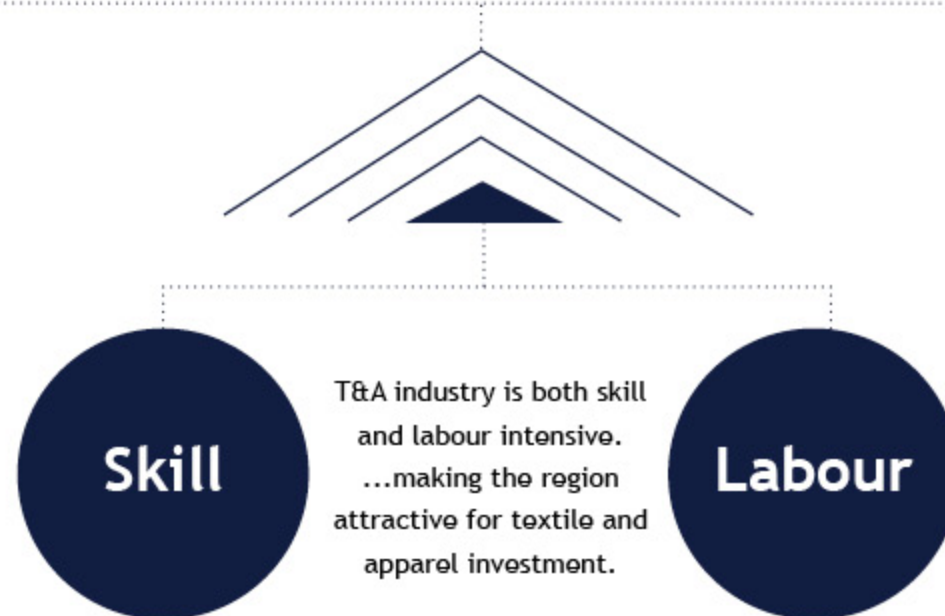
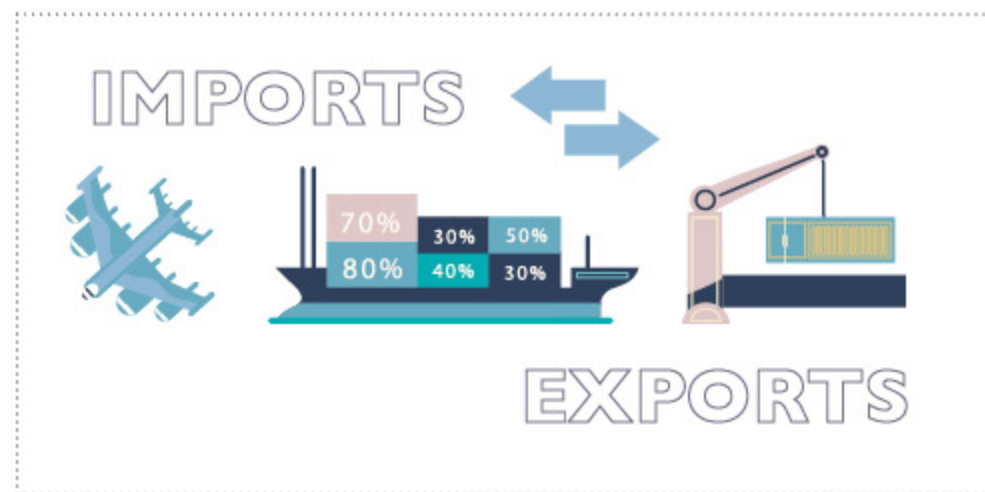
A growing economy is youthful and highly trainable, and this is a factor to look out for when evaluating its potential. It is clear that Eastern African countries, including Ethiopia, have a much lower median age indicating an extremely youthful population. The region also has a literacy rate that is comparable to the Asian countries, making the region attractive for textile and apparel investment.

Table 1: Benchmarking- Economy and Demographics

Description	Units	Kenya 	Tanzania 	Rwanda 	Ethiopia 	Uganda 	India 	Bangladesh 	Sri Lanka 
Economy Size 2021 (Nominal GDP)	US\$ Billion	110	67	11	111	40	3,173	416	84
GDP Per Capital (2021)	US\$	2,006	1,135	833	944	858	2,277	2,503	3,814
Inflation Rate Consumer Prices (2021)	%	6.1	3.3 (2020)	-0.4	26.8	3.8 (2020)	5.1	5.5	7.0
Population (2021)	Million	54	61	13	117	47	1,393	166	22
Median Age	Years	20	18.2	19.7	19.8	15.7	28.7	27.9	33.7
Working Age Population (2020)	Million	31	32	7	65	23	928	112	14
Gender Ratio	Male(s)/Female	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.11	1.04	1.04
Literacy Rate Adults' total (15-Above)	%	82 (2018)	78 (2015)	73 (2018)	52 (2017)	77 (2018)	74.4 (2018)	75	92 (2020)
Main Languages		English, Kiswahili and various indigenous languages	Kiswahili, English and various indigenous languages	English, Kinyarwanda, French	Oromo, Amharic, Somali and English	English, Swahili, Luganda and various indigenous languages	Hindi, English and various indigenous languages	Bengali, English	Sinhala, Tamil and English

T&A investments are a good source of foreign exchange which is important for improving the balance of payments.

Total Exports	US\$ Billion	6.0	6.0	0.93	2.5	4.15	275.4	41.37	10.7
Total Imports	US\$ Billion	15.4	8.5	1.5	14.0	8.2	367.9	49.8	15.6
Trade Deficit	US\$ Billion	-9.4	-2.5	-0.57	-11.5	-4.1	-92.5	-8.43	-4.9



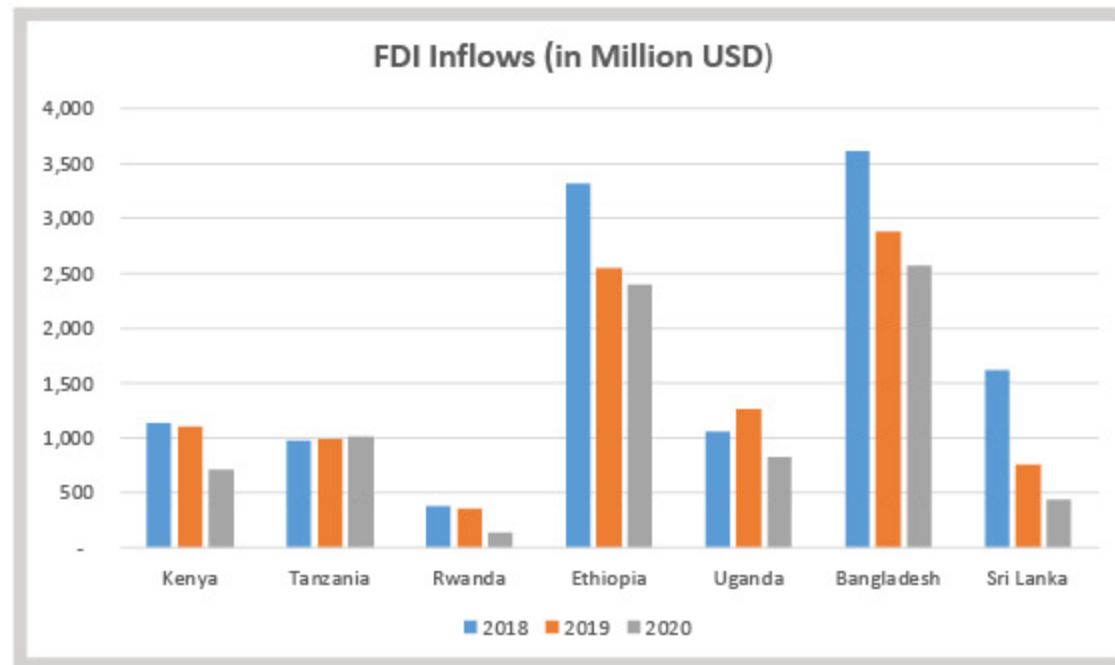
3. Foreign Direct Investment Inflows

According to the UNCTAD'S World Investment Report 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic caused a dramatic fall in global foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2020, bringing FDI flows back to the level seen in 2005. FDI flows to Africa fell by 16 percent to US\$40 billion - a level last seen 15 years ago. South-East Asia saw a 25 percent decline, with its reliance on GVC-intensive FDI an important factor. FDI flows to India increased, driven in part by Merger & Acquisition activity. A healthy flow of investments is a good indicator that the region is an attractive investment destination.

Table 2: Foreign Direct Investment Inflows

Years	Units	Kenya	Tanzania	Rwanda	Ethiopia	Uganda	India	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka
2018	US\$ Million	1,139	972	382	3,310	1,055	42,156	3,613	1,614
2019	US\$ Million	1,098	991	354	2,549	1,259	50,558	2,874	758
2020	US\$ Million	717	1,013	135	2,395	823	64,062	2,564	434

Fig 1: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflows



Note: India was excluded from the graph owing to the significant difference in values as compared to the other countries under Benchmarking. The details are however captured in table 2 above.






COVID-19 pandemic caused a dramatic fall in global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

4. Infrastructure

Status, accessibility, and efficiency of infrastructure is very critical to movement of raw materials and finished products. Rwanda, Uganda and Ethiopia are landlocked, thus reliant on ports of neighbouring countries. Rail and road connectivity provides an opportunity to invest anywhere in the region.

Table 3: Benchmarking- Infrastructure

Description	Units	Kenya 	Tanzania 	Rwanda 	Ethiopia 	Uganda 	India 	Bangladesh 	Sri Lanka 
Number of International Airports		4	3	2	1	1	17	3	2
Railways	km	3,819	3,676	0	1,516	1,266	67,956	2,955	1,508
Roadways	km	177,800	86,472	14,008	144,027	144,745	5,890,000	375,353	132,693
Major Seaports & Capacity	Million Tonnes per Annum (mTPA)	1 Port* (30.4 mTPA)	3 Ports (11.2 mTPA)	0 port**	0 ports***	0 ports****	12 Ports (896.5 mTPA)	2 Ports (102.64 mTPA)	1 Ports (2.65 mTPA)
Installed Power Capacity	GW	2.8	1.6	0.2	4.9	1.2*****	373.43	21	4
Export processing Zones (EPZ), Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and Industrial Parks		82 gazetted EPZs (77 private and 5 Public); 10 gazetted SEZs (7 Private and 3 Public zones).	25 SEZs (10 owned by Central govt, 4 by local govt. and 11 by private SEZs)	1 govt owned SEZ	11 industrial parks (7 privately owned)	10 industrial parks	6 multi-product EPZ, 8 textile and apparel specific SEZ (more than 200 multi-product SEZ) and 74 approved textile and apparel parks under Scheme for Integrated Textile parks (SITP)	88 SEZ (59 Government, 29 Private) and 8 EPZ	2 industrial parks, 10 multi-product EPZ

** Kenya is spearheading development of Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor Project, consisting of seven key infrastructure projects starting with a new 32 Berth port at Lamu (Kenya); Interregional Highways, Crude Oil Pipeline, Product Oil Pipeline, Interregional Standard Gauge Railway lines, 3 International Airports, 3 Resort Cities, high Grand falls dam.*

***Rwanda mainly trades through Mombasa port, which has an annual capacity of 30.4 million tonnes per annum.*

****Ethiopia mainly trades through Djibouti port, which has an annual capacity of 6.52 million tonnes per annum. They are also planning to use Asaab in Eritrea and Berbera in Somaliland.*

*****As a landlocked country, Uganda lacks a seaport. The country therefore depends on Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam ports. The country however has 3 inland lake ports on Lake*

*****By May 2019, Uganda had an installed capacity of 1182.2 MW in May 2019, following the commissioning of Isimba Hydropower dam (183MW), Emerging Power U Ltd (Mayuge Solar PV)-10.0MW and Sindila Butama HP (5.25MW). In addition, Uganda is building or planning for additional hydropower facilities such as: Karuma Hydropower-600MW, Ayago-840MW, Oriang-392MW, Kiba-330MW and Uhuru-600MW.*



...accessibility, and efficiency of infrastructure is very critical









EPZs and SEZs provide special incentives for foreign and domestic investors who are export oriented. Gazetted areas/zones have potential for development into functional industrial parks.

5. Production Scenario

The textile and apparel industry in Asia is much more developed than in East Africa, especially in India and Bangladesh.

5.1. Installed Capacities

Table 4: Benchmarking- Installed Capacities









Description	Kenya 	Tanzania 	Rwanda 	Ethiopia 	Uganda 	India 	Bangladesh 	Sri Lanka 
No. of Textile Industries	15	7	1	32	3	N/A	1,430	N/A
Yarn (spindles)	~70,000	150,000-170,000	~5,500	310,000	27,000	52,400,000	13,200,000	~27,000
Knitting machines	~300	200-300	-	~1,500	30	~16,600	9,000-10,000	200-250
Weaving machines	~500	3,000	~150	~2,200*	70-80	5,200,000	50,000	4,000-5,000
Export Oriented Apparel Companies	27	11	1	61	2	N/A	4,000	N/A
Employment (Textile & Apparel)	70,000-80,000	13,000	9,000	56,000	3,500 - 4,000	45,000,000	4,400,000	990,000
Origins of Key Investors	China, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, India, USA, UAE & UK	Mauritius, China, Pakistan, India	China, Kenya	Taiwan, South Korea, India, China & HK, Indonesia, Spain, France, UK, Belgium, Sri Lanka, US, Bangladesh and Italy	Kenya, Uganda and USA	Mostly indigenous investments	Industry mainly evolved by FDI, and then local investments were done. Currently, investors from China & HK, Korea, Sri Lanka and indigenous.	Mostly indigenous investments

5.2. Fibre Statistics

Tanzania and Uganda are the dominant producers of cotton, but mostly export in raw form. This is an indicator that there is cotton available in the region and provides an opportunity for value addition into the region. Looking at India, there is high cotton production and relatively low export, indicating that most of the produced cotton is consumed locally.

The table shows that it is not a requirement to produce cotton in order to thrive in Textile and Apparel, as in the example of Sri Lanka who do not produce cotton but have a healthy T&A industry. Thus, production is not a critical requirement for a strong T&A industry.

Table 5: Benchmarking- Fibre Statistics

Description	Units	 Kenya	 Tanzania	 Rwanda	 Ethiopia	 Uganda	 India	 Bangladesh	 Sri Lanka
Cotton Fibre (Data for 2020/21)									
Annual Cotton Production	Million kg	4	133	-	61	43	6026	35	-
Area under cotton cultivation	000 Ha	40	622	-	82	101	13,477	46	-
Cotton yield	Kg/ha	100	214	-	741	426	447	772	-
Exports	Million kg	0	65	-	7	39	1309	-	-
Imports	Million kg	3	-	-	3	-	170	1,657	-
Manmade Fibre									
Annual Production	Million kg	-	-	-	-	-	1,319	130-150	-
Other Fibre (Data for 2020)									
Annual Production	Million kg	Manila Fibre - 52 Sisal - 22,768	Sisal - 36,379	-	Bastfibre - 543 Sisal - 670	Sisal - 4	Bastfibre - 101,869 Coir - 586,686 Jute - 1,807,264	Bastfibre - 82 Mt Coir - 10,310 Mt Jute - 804,520 Mt	Coir - 161,791



...there is cotton available in the region and provides an opportunity for value addition into the region.









6. Factor Costs

The East African countries have much lower labour rates when compared to Asian countries. In some cases, countries do not have legal minimum wage e.g., Rwanda, Ethiopia and Uganda.

6.1. Labour

Ethiopia's attrition rate is relatively high in the EA region whereas India and Bangladesh's is very high.

Table 6: Benchmarking- Labour Factors

Description	Units	Kenya 	Tanzania 	Rwanda 	Ethiopia 	Uganda 	India 	Bangladesh 	Sri Lanka 
Monthly wage - unskilled	US\$	115-150	80	50	30	50-55	127	95	200
Monthly wage - semi-skilled	US\$	135-175	90-95	70	46	150	160-180	100-105	225
Monthly wage -skilled	US\$	160-200	100-110	100	91	300	254	110	250
Minimum Wage	US\$	70 (Rural Area) ~110 (Major cities)	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	100-115*	93	60
Weekly working hours	hours	45	45	45	48	48	48	48	45
Overtime allowed per week	hours	15	10	12	5	8	12	12	12
Cost of overtime		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal: 1.5x • Public holidays: 2x • Weekly rest day: 2x 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal: 1.5x • Public holidays: 2x • Weekly rest day: 2x 	1.8x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working hours (6AM-10PM): 1.25x (10PM-6 AM): 1.5x • Public holidays: 2.5x • Weekly rest day: 2x 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal working day-1.5x • Public holiday-2x 	2x	1.04x	1.5x
Number of Paid Leaves	days	21	28	21	22	21	12	17	14
Annual Attrition Rate	%	<1	5-6	3	10-12	10%	50-60	10-15	5



*Minimum wage varies across different states

**There is no minimum wage policy in Ethiopia. Actual rates are defined by each firm

*** As per government's minimum wage policy (2019) (Minimum wage considered for helper)









****The labour rates above reflect the USD equivalent of the wages which are paid in local currency.

To estimate the local rates, apply the USD to local rates as of 1st July 2021.

6.2. Water*

Availability and cost of industrial water is crucial factor for the textile industry. East Africa has sufficient levels of industrial water availability in specific regions.

Table 7: Benchmarking- Water Factors

Description	Units	Kenya 	Tanzania 	Rwanda 	Ethiopia 	Uganda 	India 	Bangladesh 	Sri Lanka 
Water availability (High/Medium/Low)		Medium	Medium	Medium	Depends on the area	High	Depends on the area (60-70% states have high availability, rest medium)	Low	High
Industrial Water cost	US\$/m ³	0-6 cubic m: US\$2/cubic m 7-20 cubic m: US\$0.52/cubic m 21-52 cubic m: US\$ 0.63/cubic m	0.47	0.77	0.27	0.6	0.17	0.42	0.42



**The industrial costs mentioned above are for water consumed in manufacturing of textiles and apparel such as processing of fabrics.*

6.3. Power

The textiles industry is more power intensive than the apparel industry. However, it is very important to consider the quality and the source of the power. The power mix in the EA region is broadly considered green, with Kenya being rich in geothermal energy and Tanzania rich in natural gas. Ethiopia offers the lowest power cost (\$.02/kWh) in the region, whereas Uganda and Kenya provide preferential rates for the textile industry (\$.05/kWh). In Kenya the preferential power tariff is limited to a specific economic zone.

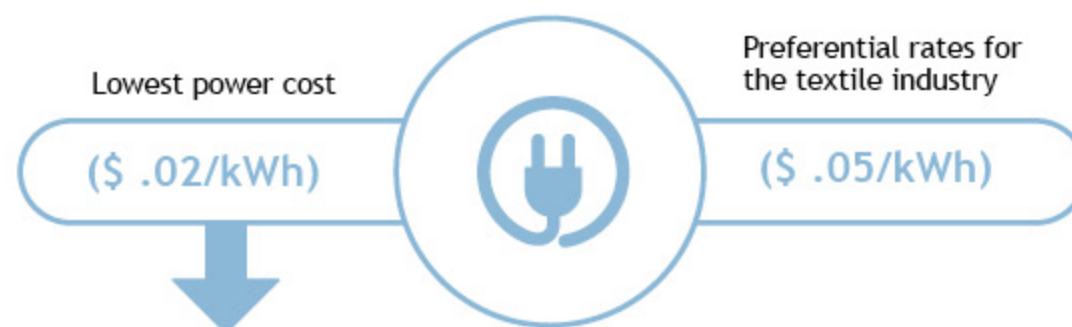










Table 8: Benchmarking- Power Factors

Description	Units	Kenya 	Tanzania 	Rwanda 	Ethiopia 	Uganda 	India 	Bangladesh 	Sri Lanka 
Source of Power Generation		Biomass, hydropower, solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy	Coal, Timber, Wood & Hydro, Natural Gas	Hydro, Thermal, Methane and Solar	Hydro, Wind, Solar, Geo-thermal, Gas turbine and Biomass	Hydro, thermal and cogeneration	Thermal, Hydro, Nuclear, Biomass, Solar and Wind	Biomass, Coal, Liquid Fuel, Hydro and Solar	Hydro, Coal and Thermal
Power availability (Erratic/Non-erratic)		Non-Erratic	Erratic	Non-erratic	Erratic (Non-erratic for new industrial parks)	Stable (non-erratic) *	Non-erratic	Erratic	Non-erratic
Power cost	cents/Kwh	17	10	9	2	14	10-11	10	3

*Most factories have back-up generators to cover for occasional outages that are experienced about 2-4 times in a month

** In Kenya, the \$.05/kWh is "only" applicable "in" the Naivasha Textile Park.

6.4. Fuel

Cost of fuel is more competitive in Asia than in the East African region.

Table 9: Benchmarking- Fuel Factors









Description	Units	Kenya	Tanzania	Rwanda	Ethiopia	Uganda	India	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka
Fuel availability (High/Medium/Low)		High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium
Fuel type		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diesel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diesel • Natural Gas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furnace Oil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benzene • Diesel • Kerosene • Ethanol Blended fuel • Airplane fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diesel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diesel • Coal • Natural Gas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Gas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diesel • Coal
Fuel cost	US\$	1/L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diesel-1.4/L • Natural Gas 	0.95/L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benzene-0.70/L • Diesel-0.68/L • Kerosene-0.45/L • Ethanol Blended fuel-0.69/L • Airplane fuel-0.72/L 	1.5/L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diesel-1.29/L • Coal-0.072/kg • Natural Gas-0.12/m³ 	0.011/m ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diesel-0.82/L • Coal-0.048/kg



6.5. Finance Cost

India stands out for its deliberate policy measures at national and state levels which lead to competitive interest rates for the textile and apparel industry.

Table 10: Benchmarking- Finance Factor Costs









Description	Units	Kenya 	Tanzania 	Rwanda 	Ethiopia 	Uganda 	India 	Bangladesh 	Sri Lanka 
Bank Interest (Capital) loans in US\$*		8%	7-9%	15-20%	8.5-9.5%	8%	4%	7-10%	5.5-7%
Bank Interest (Operational loans) in local currency		14%	14-16%	15-20%	12-15%	18-20%	10-12%	9.65%	13%
Forex restrictions on remittances		No restrictions	No restrictions	US\$ 100,000	No legal restrictions but implementation is difficult	No restrictions	No restrictions	No restrictions	No restrictions
Type of Products (L.C. discounting or Buyers PO discount)		L.C. Discounting	L.C. Discounting	L.C. Discounting	Pre-shipment loan, Merchandising loan	L.C. discounting available with guarantee/ cash/ land and building to extent of 120%	Pre-shipment loan, post-shipment loan, L.C. Discounting	L.C. Discounting, Buyers PO	L.C. Discounting, Buyers PO

* All the countries require collateral for capital / infrastructure loans. Value of collateral may range from 20% to 100% depending on a host of factors including: value of investment, Investors liquidity, credit profile, among that that affect the risk profile of the investor.

6.6. Logistics Cost

The cost and efficiency of logistics were severely impacted following the covid 19 outbreak. This led to increase in cost and transit time. It is not clear when the industry will recover to the pre covid state. This situation builds a case for sustainable supply chains which is an opportunity for the East African Region as a whole supply chain.

Table 11: Benchmarking- Logistics Factor Costs

Description	Units	 Kenya	 Tanzania	 Rwanda	 Ethiopia	 Uganda	 India	 Bangladesh	 Sri Lanka
No. of major ports		1	3	-	-	-	12	2	1
Port Considered for benchmarking		Mombasa	Dar es Salam	Dar es Salam	Djibouti	Mombasa	Tuticorin	Chittagong	Colombo
Cluster Considered for benchmarking		Nairobi	Arusha*	Kigali	Addis Ababa	Kampala	Bangalore	Dhaka	Colombo
Distance from port to cluster	km	485	630	1,450	560	1,100	590	250	50
Transit Duration from port to cluster	days	1	1-2	4	3	3	1-2	1	1
Cost of regular 40' container**(40' X 8' X 9.6')									
Huangpu (Guangzhou), China to Port considered (imports from China)	US\$	9,300	9,700	10,001	10,180	9,940	11,350	8,200	10,960
Transit time	days	25	36	57	26	35	24	16	20
Port considered to New York, USA (exports to USA)	US\$	11,795	11,030	12,200	10,000	11,200	13,730	14,990	14,350
Transit time	days	41	29	30	34	30	28	28	23
Port considered to Los Angeles, USA (exports to USA)	US\$	8,000	8000	9,450	10,900	8,450	13,885	14,915	15,090
Transit time	days	42	41	45	36	45	36	48	49
Port considered to Liverpool, UK (exports to UK)	US\$	2,800	2,640	6,800	10,100	5,800	1,700	13,070	13,600
Transit Time	Days	41	47	41	64	41	36	29	36
Port considered to Amsterdam, Netherlands (exports to Netherlands)	US\$	8,820	8,450	6,640	8,700	5,640	10,730	11,445	11,82
Transit Time	Days	40	36	34	55	34	20	32	25
Port considered to Hamburg, Germany (exports to Germany)	US\$	8,56	8,700	5,316	8,400	4,361	10,800	19,695	11,130
Transit Time	Days	35	38	59	47	41	21	39	20
Last mile cost from ICD*** to Warehouse	US\$	150****	50*****	50	25-150 (Depending on location & distance)	150-200 (Depending on location & distance)	30-150 (Depending on location & distance)	30-70 (Depending on location & distance)	30-70 (Depending on location & distance)

*Arusha based exporters can also trade via Mombasa/Tanga port

**Logistics cost includes Basic Ocean Freight, Terminal Handling Charges (Origin and Destination), Documentation Fee, Congestion Fee, Export service, Import Services and other surcharges.

**ICD - Inland Container Depot









****US\$150 if offloaded in Nairobi and US\$700 if offloaded in Mombasa

*****For Arusha based exporters, this cost is US\$ 800 from Dar s Salam and Mombasa

6.7. Other Costs

With the exception of Ethiopia, the cost of work permits for expatriates in East Africa is higher than in the Asian countries which offer more competitive costs. However, demand for expatriates is lower in Asian countries due to higher skill levels.

Table 12: Benchmarking- Other Factor Costs

Description	Units	Kenya 	Tanzania 	Rwanda 	Ethiopia 	Uganda 	India 	Bangladesh 	Sri Lanka 
Factory Rent	US\$ per SQM/ month	2.25-3.5	3-5	3.75	Govt. Owned: 2.75 Pvt. Owned: 4	5-7	2.5-3	1.60-2.75	3-3.5
Work Permit Cost for Expats	US\$/annum	2,000	500-1,000	350	New: 124 Renewal: 52	2,500	95-170	60	114
Corporate Tax Rates		30%	30%	15%	30%	30%	25%-34%*	35%*	28%
VAT / Excise duty for Exporting Companies		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*25% for companies with a turnover of up to US\$ 36 million, 34% for companies with a turnover of more than US\$ 36 million









*25% for publicly traded company

7. Trade Scenario

7.1. Textile Trade Statistics*

The East African countries mainly export raw material including cotton, lint and sisal fibres while importing fabrics from Asia, mainly China. On the apparel side, both regions' main markets are the US, EU and regional but the Asian countries are exporting far more volume than the East African countries to the same key markets namely US and EU.

Table 13: Benchmarking- Textile Trade Statistics

Description	Units	Kenya 	Tanzania 	Rwanda 	Ethiopia 	Uganda 	India 	Bangladesh 	Sri Lanka 
Exports (2020)	US\$ Million	71	212	1.1	17	42	13,904	2,131	495
Major markets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda (21.7 %) Nigeria (16.5%) China 11.8% Tanzania (8.5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (26.7% %) Kenya (14.3%) India (7.4%) Rwanda (5.16%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda (54.4%) DRC (26 %) Rep. of Korea (4.6%) USA (3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Italy (24.5%) Kenya (16.9%) China (15.7 %) Turkey (10.3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pakistan (44.4%) Portugal (20.6%) Kenya (9%) Burundi (5.9%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USA (31.7 %) China (8.4 %) Germany (4%) Sri Lanka (3.7%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkey (14.3%) India (13.6%) USA (13.6 % %) China (6.9 %) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USA (33.7%) India (12.8 %) UK (10 %) Mexico (5.1%)
Imports (2020)	US\$ Million	1,051	618	41	394	123	4799	10,549	2,163
Major suppliers' nations (By value)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (63.2 %) India (6.8 %) Pakistan (6.6 %) Viet Nam (2.5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (69 %) India (6.9 %) Pakistan (6.5%) Rep. of Korea (3.9 %) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (50.6 %) Tanzania (12.7%) India (9.9%) Kenya (8.1%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (64.4 %) India (12.1 %) Thailand (3.7%) Sri Lanka (3.1%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (50.8 %) Kenya (12.6%) India (12.5 %) Poland (4.1 %) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (55.9 %) USA (5.8 %) Vietnam (3.8 %) Indonesia (3.2%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (50.4 %) India (19.5%) Pakistan (4.1%) Hong Kong (3.5 %) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (38.5 %) India (23 %) Other Asia, nes (6.7) Italy (5.3%)

*Includes fiber, yarn, fabrics, sewing thread, home textiles, etc.

7.2. Top 3 Textile Traded Products

Table 14: Top 3 Textile Exported Products









Country	HS Code	Top 3 Exported Commodities - Description	Value (US\$ Million)	Share (%)
Kenya (US\$ 71 million)	5305	Coconut, abaca, ramie, veg fibre, not spun, waste	25	35 %
	6305	Jute sacks and bags	7.9	11 %
	5303	Jute and other textile bast fibres, not spun, waste	6.9	10 %
Tanzania (US\$ 212 million)	5201	Raw Cotton	108	51 %
	5305	Coconut, abaca, ramie, veg fibre, not spun, waste	38	17 %
	6305	Sacks & bags	22	10 %
Rwanda (US\$ 1.1 million)	5513	Woven fabric of synthetic staple fibre (< 85% synthetic fibre by wt.)	0.61	52 %
	6309	Worn clothing	0.32	28 %
	5002	Raw silk (not thrown)	0.069	6 %
Ethiopia (US\$ 17 million)	6004	knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm of elastomeric yarn or rubber thread	3.4	21 %
	5205	Cotton yarn, containing less than 85% by weight of cotton	2.5	15 %
	5211	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres, weighing more than 200g/m2	2.2	14 %
Uganda (US\$ 42 million)	5201	Cotton fibre, not carded/ combed	36.7	86 %
	6305	Jute sacks and bags	2.5	5.9 %
	6301	Blankets and travelling rugs	0.7	1.8 %
India (US\$ 13,904 million)	6302	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	2,751	20 %
	5205	Cotton yarn containing 85% or more by weight of cotton	1,730	13 %
	6305	Jute sacks and bags	899	6.5 %
Bangladesh (US\$ 2,131 million)	5307	Yarn of jute, bast fibre	563	27 %
	6302	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	507	23.8 %
	6306	Textile tarpaulin, sail, awning, tent, camping goods	255	12 %
Sri Lanka (US\$ 495 million)	6307	Textiles; made up articles n.e.c. in chapter 63, including dress patterns	170	34 %
	5305	Coconut, abaca, ramie, veg fibre, not spun, waste	101	21 %
	6306	Textile tarpaulin, sail, awning, tent, camping goods	40	8.1 %

Table 15: Top 3 Textile Imported Products

Country	HS Code	Top 3 Imported Commodities - Description	Value (US\$ Million)	Share (%)
Kenya (US\$ 1,051 million)	5407	Woven fabric of synthetic filament yarns	164	16%
	6309	Worn Clothing	136	13%
	5516	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibres	67	6%
Tanzania (US\$ 618 million)	5407	Woven synthetic filament yarn	133	21%
	6309	Worn Clothing	101	16%
	5208	Cotton woven fabric (containing 85% by weight of cotton, weight > 200 gsm)	79	12%
Rwanda (US\$ 41 million)	6309	Worn clothing	7.3	18%
	6303	Curtains and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances	6.7	16%
	6305	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods	4.9	12%
Ethiopia (US\$ 394 million)	6006	Knitted fabric	57	14.6%
	6307	Textiles; made up articles n.e.c. in chapter 63, including dress patterns	53	13.6%
	5407	Woven synthetic filament yarn	49	12.6%
Uganda (US\$ 123 million)	6309	Worn clothing	25	21%
	6307	Textiles; made up articles n.e.c. in chapter 63, including dress patterns	15	13%
	6303	Curtains and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances	13	11%
India (US\$ 4799 million)	5407	Woven synthetic filament yarn	331	7%
	5402	Synthetic filament yarn	329	6.9%
	5903	Coated fabrics Synthetic filament yarn	305	6.4%
Bangladesh (US\$ 10,549 million)	5201	Raw Cotton	1,803	17%
	5209	Cotton woven fabric (containing 85% by weight of cotton, weight < 200 gsm)	974	9.3%
	5205	Cotton yarn containing 85% or more by weight of cotton	894	8.5%
Sri Lanka (US\$ 2,163 million)	6006	Knitted fabrics	323	15.2%
	6004	knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm of elastomeric yarn or rubber thread	320	15.1%
	5407	Woven synthetic filament yarn	174	8.2%

7.3. Home Textile Trade Statistics

Table 16: Benchmarking- Home Textile Trade Statistics

Description	Units	Kenya 	Tanzania 	Rwanda 	Ethiopia 	Uganda 	India 	Bangladesh 	Sri Lanka 
Exports (2020)	US\$ Million	4.15	15.3	0.046	2.1	0.95	5,243	590	10
5-year CAGR (Exports)	%	1.2 6%	-22.4%	-16.18%	-11.02%	23.3%	0.71%	-0.27%	-3.76%
Major markets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda (31.2 %) Tanzania (20.6%) Zambia (12.6%) DRC (9.8%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Niger (37.6%) Zambia (19.8%) Uganda (12.9%) Mozambique (12.1%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belgium (42.9%) Burundi (38.6%) DRC (8.8%) Malawi (4.3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany (29.9%) USA (16.2%) UAE (12.6%) Czechia (12.6%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya (63.4 %) Burundi (23.4%) DRC (7.8%) Canada (4%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USA (58.9 %) Germany (5.2 %) UK (3.9 %) Canada (3.5 %) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany (16.2 %) USA (11.9 %) UK (9.1 %) France (7.4 4%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany (24.7 %) USA (19.5 %) UK (18.9%) Australia (9.4%)
Imports (2020)	US\$ Million	118.8	89.2	8.9	28.3	24.4	284	27	24.3
5-year CAGR (Imports)	%	-7.95	1.68%	6.64%	7%	-23.92%	-2.92%	-3.1%	2.95%
Major suppliers' nations (By value)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (46.9 %) Vietnam (20.5%) India (8%) Pakistan (7.8 %) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (81.4 %) Vietnam (5.2 %) Pakistan (3.7%) Turkey (2.8 %) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (80.2 %) Kenya (7.1 %) UAE (3.1%) Egypt (2.9%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> #China (29.1%) Turkey (25.9 %) India (21.2%) UAE (15.8 %) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (74.4 %) Tanzania (10.2%) Kenya (6.5 %) UAE (2 %) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (63.6 %) USA (9.9%) Viet Nam (7.5%) Thailand (5.9 %) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (52 %) Turkey (21 %) Viet Nam (10.5%) Indonesia (7.8%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pakistan (36.7%) India (33%) China (24.4 %) Thailand (1.5%)

*Includes fiber, yarn, fabrics, sewing thread, home textiles, etc.

7.4. Top 3 Home Textile Traded Products

Table 17: Top 3 Home Textile Exported Products

Country	HS Code	Top 3 Exported Commodities - Description	Value (US\$ Million)	Share (%)
Kenya (US\$ 4.15 million)	6301	Blankets and travelling rugs	3.3	81.5 %
	6304	Furnishing articles; excluding those of heading no. 9404	0.39	9.4 %
	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	0.25	6.2 %
Tanzania (US\$ 15.3 million)	6304	Furnishing articles; excluding those of heading no. 9404	14	93.9 %
	6301	Blankets and travelling rugs	0.75	4.9 %
	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	0.14	0.9 %
Rwanda (US\$ 0.046 million)	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	0.038	84.1 %
	6304	Furnishing articles; excluding those of heading no. 9404	0.002	5.6 %
	6301	Blankets and travelling rugs	0.002	5 %
Ethiopia (US\$ 2.1 million)	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	1.7	81.7 %
	6301	Blankets and travelling rugs	0.16	7.9 %
	6303	Curtains and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances	0.081	3.8 %
Uganda (US\$ 0.95 million)	6301	Blankets and travelling rugs	0.7	80.7 %
	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	0.08	8.4 %
	6303	Furnishing articles; excluding those of heading no. 9404 Carpets and other textile floor coverings; tufted, whether or not made up	0.057	6 %
India (US\$ 5,243 million)	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	2,751	52.4 %
	5702	Carpets and other textile floor coverings; woven, (not tufted or flopped)	817.7	15.6 %
	5703	Carpets and other textile floor coverings; tufted, whether or not made up	467	8.9 %
Bangladesh (US\$ 590 million)	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	507.3	86 %
	5702	Carpets and other textile floor coverings; woven, (not tufted or flopped)	34.9	5.9 %
	6304	Furnishing articles; excluding those of heading no. 9404	21.8	3.7 %
Sri Lanka (US\$ 10 million)	5702	Carpets and other textile floor coverings; woven, (not tufted or flopped)	3.2	31.1 %
	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	2.74	26.7 %
	5705	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, whether or not made up	2.43	23.7 %

Table 18: Top 3 Home Textile Imported Products

Country	HS Code	Top 3 Imported Commodities - Description	Value (US\$ Million)	Share (%)
Kenya (US\$ 118.8 million)	6304	Furnishing articles; excluding those of heading no. 9404	38.1	32.1 %
	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	24.5	20.6 %
	6303	Curtains and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances	20.7	17.4 %
Tanzania (US\$ 89.2 million)	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	42.7	47.9 %
	6301	Blankets and travelling rugs	15.2	17 %
	6304	Furnishing articles; excluding those of heading no. 9404	14	15.7 %
Rwanda (US\$ 8.9 million)	6303	Curtains and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances	6.7	75.5 %
	6301	Blankets and travelling rugs	0.81	9.1 %
	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	0.66	7.4 %
Ethiopia (US\$ 28.3 million)	5702	Carpets and other textile floor coverings; woven, (not tufted or flocked)	8.8	31.2 %
	6304	Furnishing articles; excluding those of heading no. 9404	8.3	29.5 %
	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	4.7	16.9 %
Uganda (US\$ 24.4 million)	6303	Curtains and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances	13.2	54.1 %
	6304	Furnishing articles; excluding those of heading no. 9404	5.7	23.6 %
	6301	Blankets and travelling rugs	2.6	10.8 %
India (US\$ 284 million)	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	108.7	38.2 %
	5703	Carpets and other textile floor coverings; tufted, whether or not made up	64.2	22.6 %
	6301	Blankets and travelling rugs Carpets and other textile floor coverings; tufted, whether or not made up	41.1	14.4 %
Bangladesh (US\$ 27 million)	5702	Carpets and other textile floor coverings; woven, (not tufted or flocked)	8.3	30.8 %
	5705	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, whether or not made up	4.89	18 %
	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	3.86	14.2 %
Sri Lanka (US\$ 24.3 million)	6302	Bed, Table, Toilet & Kitchen Linen	13.9	57.2 %
	6304	Furnishing articles; excluding those of heading no. 9404	4.33	17.8 %
	5703	Carpets and other textile floor coverings; tufted, whether or not made up	1.7	7 %

7.5. Apparel Trade Statistics

In the East Africa region, the key markets for the apparel products are the US, primarily via AGOA. In contrast, the Asian countries supply both the US and EU markets. Both the Asian and East African countries heavily rely on China for supply of most of their apparel imports into their countries.

Table 19: Benchmarking- Apparel Trade Statistics









Description	Units	Kenya 	Tanzania 	Rwanda 	Ethiopia 	Uganda 	India 	Bangladesh 	Sri Lanka 
Exports	US\$ Million	430	52	3	344	3.2	12,046	35,197	4,511
5-year CAGR (Exports)		0.42%	15.24%	90.3%	21.49%	24.57%	0.34%	6.28%	0.35%
Major markets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USA (92%) Canada (1.4%) Uganda (1%) Rep. of Korea (0.7%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USA (77%) South Africa (9%) Canada (6%) Kenya (3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany (54%) UK (21%) France (5%) Czechia (7%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USA (66%) Italy (10%) Germany (5%) Spain (4%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany (60%) DRC (13%) Switzerland (4%) Burundi (3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USA (27%) Germany (11%) UK (8%) UAE (5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany (17%) USA (15%) UK (8%) Spain (8%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USA (34%) UK (10%) Germany (9%) Italy (7%)
Imports	US\$ Million	452	432	23	201	57	1122	213	122
5-year CAGR (Imports)		-3.59%	0.38%	-28.89%	10.56%	-4.23%	2.45%	-6.68%	-0.77%
Major suppliers' nations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (88%) UAE (4%) Turkey (2%) India (2%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (69%) India (21%) Thailand (2%) Indonesia (2%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (60%) India (21%) Spain (5%) Turkey (3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (90%) Turkey (4%) UAE (2%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (58%) India (18%) UAE (10%) Kenya (6%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (75%) Spain (4%) Viet Nam (4%) Sri Lanka (3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (63%) China HKG (17%) India (10%) UAE (3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (37%) India (29%) China HKG (13%) Other Asian countries (5%)

Table 22: Benchmarking Accessories

Description	Units	Kenya	Tanzania	Rwanda	Ethiopia	Uganda	India	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka
Exports	US\$ Million	0.04	0.003	--	-	0.05	27	3	1.6
Imports	US\$ Million	11	6.8	0.4	7.4	0.3	133	278	36

*Includes buttons, snap fasteners, zippers, etc.

7.6. Top 3 Apparel Traded Products

Table 20: Top 3 Apparel Exported Products

Country	HS Code	Top 3 Exported Commodities - Description	Value (US\$ Million)	Share (%)
Kenya (US\$ 430 million)	6203	Men's and kids woven suits, jackets, trousers, shorts etc.	119	28 %
	6204	Women's and kids woven suits, jackets, dresses, skirts, trousers etc.	95	22 %
	6110	Knitted sweater & pullovers	43	10 %
Tanzania (US\$ 52 million)	6109	Knitted T-shirts	18	36 %
	6203	Men's and kids woven suits, jackets, trousers, shorts etc.	11	21 %
	6204	Women's and kids woven suits, jackets, dresses, skirts, trousers etc.	9	19 %
Rwanda (US\$ 3 million)	6202	Coats; women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, ski-jackets, wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles	0.9	29 %
	6211	Track suits, swimwear and other garments (not knitted or crocheted)	0.8	26 %
	6104	Women's and kids knitted suits, jackets, dresses, skirts, trousers etc.	0.5	16 %
Ethiopia (US\$ 344 million)	6203	Men's and kids woven suits, jackets, trousers, shorts etc.	63	18 %
	6109	Knitted T-shirts	38	11 %
	6111	Babies knitted garments	34	10 %
Uganda (US\$ 3.2 million)	6109	Knitted T-shirts	2.2	67 %
	6210	Garments made up of fabrics of heading no. 5602, 5603, 5903, 5906 or 5907 (not knitted or crocheted)	0.17	5 %
	6206	Garments; knitted or crocheted, n.e.c. in chapter 61 Women's woven blouses	0.15	4 %
India (US\$ 12,046 million)	6204	Women's and kids woven suits, jackets, dresses, skirts, trousers etc.	2,126	18 %
	6109	Knitted T-shirts	1630	14%
	6206	Women's woven blouses	1,167	10 %
Bangladesh (US\$35,197 million)	6203	Men's and kids woven suits, jackets, trousers, shorts etc.	5,744	16 %
	6109	Knitted T-shirts	5,742	16 %
	6110	Jerseys, pullovers & cardigans	4,904	14%
Sri Lanka (US\$ 4,511 million)	6212	Lingerie	550	12 %
	6108	Women's knitted innerwear & nightwear	498	11 %
	6104	Women's and kids knitted suits, jackets, dresses, skirts, trousers etc.	428	9 %

Table 21: Top 3 Apparel Imported Products

Country	HS Code	Top 3 Imported Commodities - Description	Value (US\$ Million)	Share (%)
Kenya (US\$ 452 million)	6104	Women's and kids knitted suits, jackets, dresses, skirts, trousers etc.	119	26 %
	6204	Women's and kids woven suits, jackets, dresses, skirts, trousers etc.	54	12 %
	6103	Suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches, shorts; men's or boys', knitted or crocheted	46	10 %
Tanzania (US\$ 432 million)	6204	Women's and kids woven suits, jackets, dresses, skirts, trousers etc.	77	18 %
	6104	Knitted women's suits, ensembles	76	17.8 %
	6103	Suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches, shorts; men's or boys', knitted or crocheted	60	14 %
Rwanda (US\$ 23 million)	6210	Garments made up of fabrics of heading no. 5602, 5603, 5903, 5906 or 5907 (not knitted or crocheted)	3.9	17 %
	6203	Woven Men's Suits	3.8	16 %
	6103	Suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches, shorts; men's or boys', knitted or crocheted	3.7	16%
Ethiopia (US\$ 201 million)	6204	Women's and kids woven suits, jackets, dresses, skirts, trousers etc.	99	49 %
	6203	Woven Men's Suits	45	22 %
	6210	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like (not knitted or crocheted)	18	9 %
Uganda (US\$ 57 million)	6204	Women's and kids woven suits, jackets, dresses, skirts, trousers etc.	16	29 %
	6109	Knitted t-shirts	9	17 %
	6203	Woven Men's Suits	8	15 %
India (US\$ 1,122 million)	6104	Knitted women's suits, ensembles	195	17 %
	6204	Women's and kids woven suits, jackets, dresses, skirts, trousers etc.	142	13 %
	6210	Garments made up of fabrics of heading no. 5602, 5603, 5903, 5906 or 5907 (not knitted or crocheted)	90	8 %
Bangladesh (US\$ 213 million)	6212	Lingerie	70	33 %
	6210	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like (not knitted or crocheted)	23	11 %
	6217	Clothing accessories n.e.c.; parts of garments or accessories other than those of heading no. 6212 (not knitted or crocheted)	18	9 %
Sri Lanka (US\$ 122 million)	6212	Lingerie	30	25 %
	6203	Men's and kids woven suits, jackets, trousers, shorts etc.	13.4	11 %
	6117	Knitted clothing accessories	11	9 %









8. Licenses and Duties

Table 22: Benchmarking- License/Work Permits for setting the company

Country	License/Work Permits for setting the company
Kenya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EPZ Project Proposal 2. EPZ Application Form 3. Company Incorporation Certificate 4. Tax Registration Certificate 5. Investment Certificate 6. EPZ Enterprise License 7. Environmental License from National Environmental Authority 8. Companies Registration 9. ITAX Registration
Tanzania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business License Registration (Certificate of Incorporation, Certificate of compliance) 2. SEZ/EPZ License 3. Companies Registration 4. TRA Registration
Rwanda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Company registration at RDB Office of the Registrar-General 2. Investment registration: 500USD per application (one-time fee); provides access to incentives set out in the law on investment promotion; further incentives (such as import duty/VAT exemption on imported inputs and 15% public procurement preference) in Made in Rwanda policy
Ethiopia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investment permit 2. Tin Number Registration 3. Commercial Registration 4. Business License (Renewable Annually)
Uganda	<p>Licenses for establishing a company</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Certificate of Incorporation 2. Investment license 3. Trading License 4. Work permit 5. Tax Identification Number (TIN) 6. National Social Security Fund registration 7. Company Seal <p>Mandatory environmental licenses for T&A factories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental Impact Assessment Certificate of Approval 2. Pollution license 3. License to Own and Operate a Waste Treatment and Disposal plant 4. Wastewater discharge permit 5. License for waste storage 6. Approval for discharge into NWSC sewer lines

Country	License/Work Permits for setting the company
India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) 2. Registration on Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) Portal 3. Director Identification Number (DIN) 4. Certificate of Incorporation 5. Permanent Account Number (PAN) 6. Tax deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN) 7. Goods and Service Tax (GST) Registration Number 8. Registration with Employee Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) 9. Environmental Clearance 10. Fire License
Bangladesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registration with Registrar of Joint Companies & Firms (RJSC&F) 2. Certificate of Incorporation 3. Trade License 4. Tax Identification Number (TIN) 5. VAT Certificate 6. Board of Investment/Export Processing Zone Authority (BOI/EPZA) 7. Import & Export Registration Certificate 8. Factory License 9. Fire License 10. Environmental Clearance
Sri Lanka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Company registration 2. Directors' certification 3. Certificate of the company secretary 4. Article of Association 5. Tax Identification Number (TIN) 6. VAT Registration 7. Registration with Dept. of Labor and Employee Provident Fund (EPF) 8. Environmental Clearance 9. Fire License

Table 23: Benchmarking- Licenses and Duties

Description	Units	Kenya 	Tanzania 	Rwanda 	Ethiopia 	Uganda 	India 	Bangladesh 	Sri Lanka 
Annual license recurring cost	US\$	1,000	1,000	-	3.58	1,500	1,500-25,000 (Depends on state, size of unit & employment)	35-50	85
Time taken to set new investment (EPZ or SEZ)	weeks	8-12	12-15	1 to 4	1	52	8	7-8	5-7

Annexures

Annexure 1: List of International Airports

Country	List of International Airports
Kenya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jomo Kenyatta International Airport 2. Moi International Airport 3. Kisumu International Airport 4. Eldoret International Airport
Tanzania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Julius Nyerere International Airport 2. Kilimanjaro International Airport
Rwanda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kigali International Airport 2. Kamembe International Airport
Ethiopia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bole International Airport
Uganda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entebbe Airport

Country	List of International Airports
India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bangalore International Airport Limited, Bengaluru 2. Bharat Ratna Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar International Airport, Nagpur (Maharashtra) 3. Chatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai 4. Chennai International Airport, Chennai 5. Cochin International Airport, Kochi (Private) 6. GMR Hyderabad International Airport, Hyderabad 7. Goa International Airport (Civil Enclave) 8. Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport, Amritsar 9. Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi 10. Jaipur International Airport 11. Kozhikode Airport, Calicut 12. Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport, Guwahati 13. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata 14. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel International Airport, Ahmedabad 15. Srinagar International Airport, Srinagar (Civil Enclave) 16. Thiruvananthapuram International Airport 17. Veer Savarkar International Airport (Civil Enclave), Port Blair, A&N Islands (UT)
Bangladesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport, Dhaka 2. Shah Amanat International Airport, Chattogram 3. Osmani International Airport, Sylhet
Sri Lanka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mattala Rajapaksa International Airport 2. Colombo Airport

Annexure 2: List of Major Sea Ports

Country	List of Major Sea Ports and Capacities (in Million Tonnes per Annum)
Kenya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mombasa Port - 30.41 2. Lamu Port - 23.9 (Under construction)
Tanzania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dar es Salaam Port - 10.1 2. Tanga Port - 0.7 3. Mtwara Port - 0.4
Rwanda	--
Ethiopia	--
Uganda	--
India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kandla Port - 131.06 2. Paradip Port - 126.94 3. Visakhapatnam Port - 107.75 4. Chennai Port - 93.44 5. Jawaharlal Nehru Port - 89.37 6. New Mangalore Port - 77.77 7. V.O. Chidambaranar Port - 59.26 8. Mumbai Port - 49.33 9. Mormugua Port - 48.79 10. Cochin Port - 46.66 11. Kamarajar Port - 45 12. Kolkata Port - 21.10
Bangladesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chittagong - 92.92 2. Mongla - 9.72
Sri Lanka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Colombo - 2.65

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Chapter: Trade Scenario - Textile Traded Products

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