



INTERNATIONAL
COTTON
ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

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TEXTILES

in ICAC Member Countries



Textiles in ICAC Member Countries

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Executive Summary

The textile industry is one of the most foundational pillars of global economic activity, driving industrialization, employment, and trade for centuries. Beyond providing clothing and home furnishings, textiles play a vital role in diverse sectors such as healthcare, automotive, construction, and aerospace etc. Technical textiles, in particular, have become indispensable in modern applications, from medical innovations to high-performance materials used in infrastructure and space exploration. The industry is deeply intertwined with agriculture through cotton and other natural fibers, while rapid advancements in smart textiles continue to bridge the gap between traditional manufacturing and cutting-edge technology.

Beyond its economic significance, textiles are a major driver of employment and social development, particularly in emerging economies. Millions of people worldwide, especially women, depend on textile and garment manufacturing for their livelihoods, making it a crucial sector in both urban and rural communities. Established textile-producing nations benefit from strong export revenues, supply chain integration, and industrial diversification, while developing countries and least developed countries leverage the textile industry for economic growth and poverty alleviation.

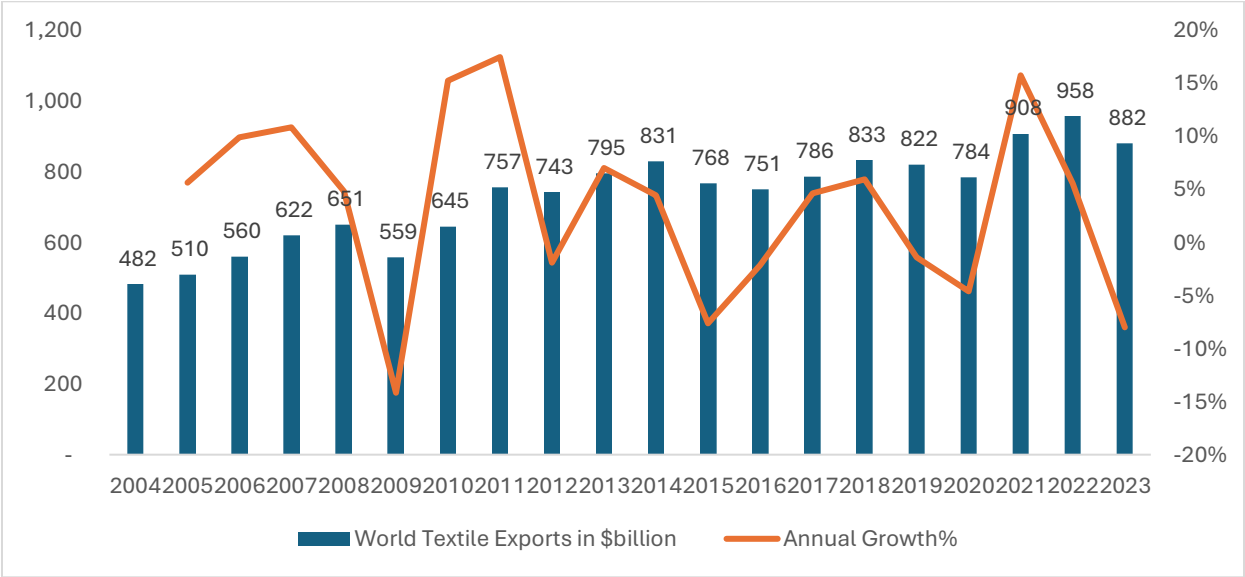
As sustainability takes center stage in global trade, the textile industry is working on environmental innovation, promoting circular economies, eco-friendly fibers, and responsible production practices. With an increasing emphasis on reducing its ecological footprint, the sector is adapting to new challenges while remaining one of the most essential and dynamic industries in the world.

In recent years, the textile industry has undergone significant transformations driven by digitalization, automation, and shifting consumer demands. Innovations in artificial intelligence, 3D knitting, and automated production are streamlining manufacturing processes, improving efficiency, and reducing waste. E-commerce and direct-to-consumer models have reshaped global supply chains, accelerating demand for customization and shorter production cycles. As geopolitical uncertainties and trade policies evolve, companies are reevaluating sourcing strategies, with many shifting towards regionalized supply chains to enhance resilience and sustainability.

Looking ahead, the textile industry is poised for further evolution, balancing the need for innovation with sustainable and ethical practices. The rise of biodegradable textiles, bioengineered fibers, and closed-loop recycling systems signals a shift toward more responsible production and consumption. Governments, industry leaders, and consumers are increasingly prioritizing transparency, fair labor practices, and environmentally friendly solutions. As the industry adapts to these new realities, it will continue to shape economies, societies, and technological advancements worldwide.

The global textile industry has witnessed remarkable shifts over the years, driven by evolving trade patterns, policies, technological advancements, and changing consumer preferences. Examining the trajectory of world textile trade provides valuable insights into the sector's growth, highlighting key trends that have shaped the industry's expansion and transformation.

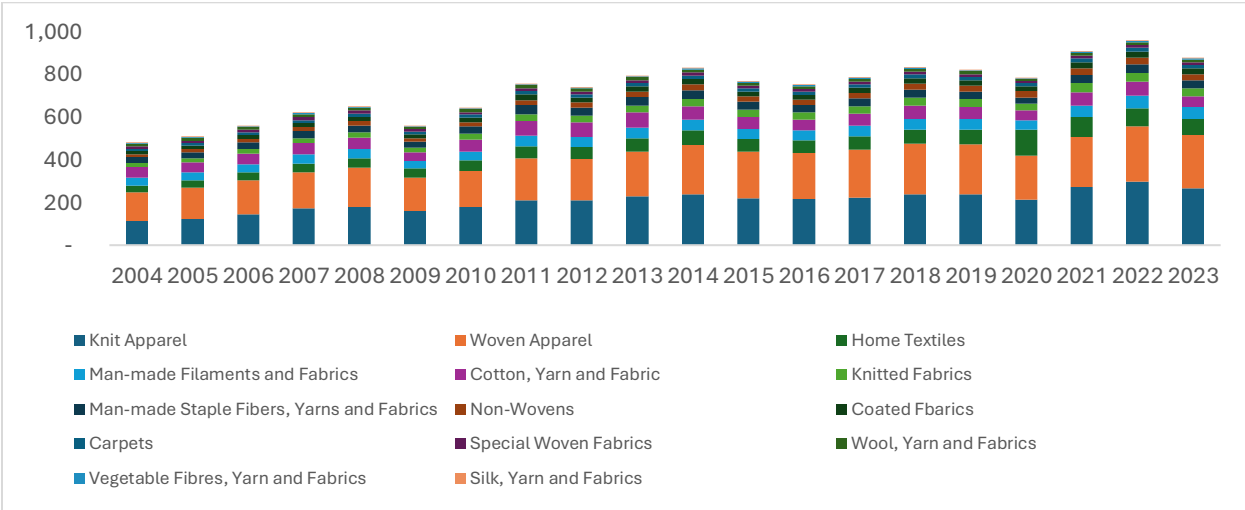
Table 1: World Textiles Exports in \$ billion



The trade of textiles has evolved significantly over the years, with various subsectors contributing to the global textile economy. World textile exports increased from \$482 billion in 2004 to \$882 billion in 2023, reflecting a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.22%.

To better understand the dynamics of global textile trade, it is essential to examine the performance of individual categories. The following breakdown highlights how different textile segments have evolved over the years.

Table 2: Category Wise Textile Exports



Among the major categories, knit apparel saw a rise from \$115 billion in 2004 to \$267 billion in 2023, with a CAGR of 4.56%, increasing its share in global textile exports from 24% to 31%. Woven apparel, another dominant category, grew from \$134 billion to \$248 billion, registering a CAGR of 3.28% while maintaining its 28% share in global trade. Home textiles expanded notably from \$29 billion to \$77 billion, achieving a CAGR of 5.21% and increasing its share from 6% to 9%.

Man-made filaments and fabrics grew at a slower rate, increasing from \$38 billion in 2004 to \$54 billion in 2023, with a CAGR of 1.91%, resulting in a decline in share from 8% to 6%. Cotton, yarn, and fabric exports exhibited minimal growth, moving from \$50 billion to \$52 billion, with a negligible CAGR of 0.23%, leading to a drop in share from 10% to 6%. Knitted fabrics expanded from \$20 billion to \$37 billion, reflecting a CAGR of 3.44% and maintaining a 4% share. Man-made staple fibers, yarns, and fabrics saw an increase from \$27 billion to \$35 billion, with a CAGR of 1.37%, reducing its share from 6% to 4%. Non-wovens experienced significant growth, moving from \$13 billion to \$30 billion, with a CAGR of 4.53%, keeping its share stable at 3%. Coated fabrics followed a similar trend, rising from \$16 billion to \$28 billion, achieving a CAGR of 2.98%, and retaining a 3% share.

Carpets saw moderate growth from \$11 billion to \$17 billion, with a CAGR of 2.44% and a stable 2% share. Special woven fabrics expanded from \$11 billion to \$12 billion, with a CAGR of 0.74%, causing a decline in share from 2% to 1.4%. Wool, yarn, and fabrics declined from \$13 billion to \$11 billion, reflecting a negative CAGR of -0.90% and reducing its share from 3% to 1.3%. Vegetable fibers, yarn, and fabrics increased from \$4 billion to \$6 billion, with a CAGR of 2.79%, maintaining a share close to 0.7%. Lastly, silk, yarn, and fabrics declined from \$3 billion to \$2 billion, with a negative CAGR of -2.43%, reducing its share from 0.6% to 0.2%. These trends highlight the shifts in global textile trade, with apparel and home textiles witnessing the most significant expansion, while traditional fabric categories such as wool and silk have seen declines.

ICAC member countries play a crucial role not only in cotton production but also in the broader textile industry. Their economic significance extends across various indicators, including GDP growth, investment levels, labor force participation, and trade performance in textiles and garments. Analyzing these metrics provides insights into their competitive positioning in global trade.

This section begins with an in-depth review of Argentina, followed by other ICAC member nations, examining their economic characteristics, demographic trends, investment climate, and role in textile and garment trade.

Argentina

Summary

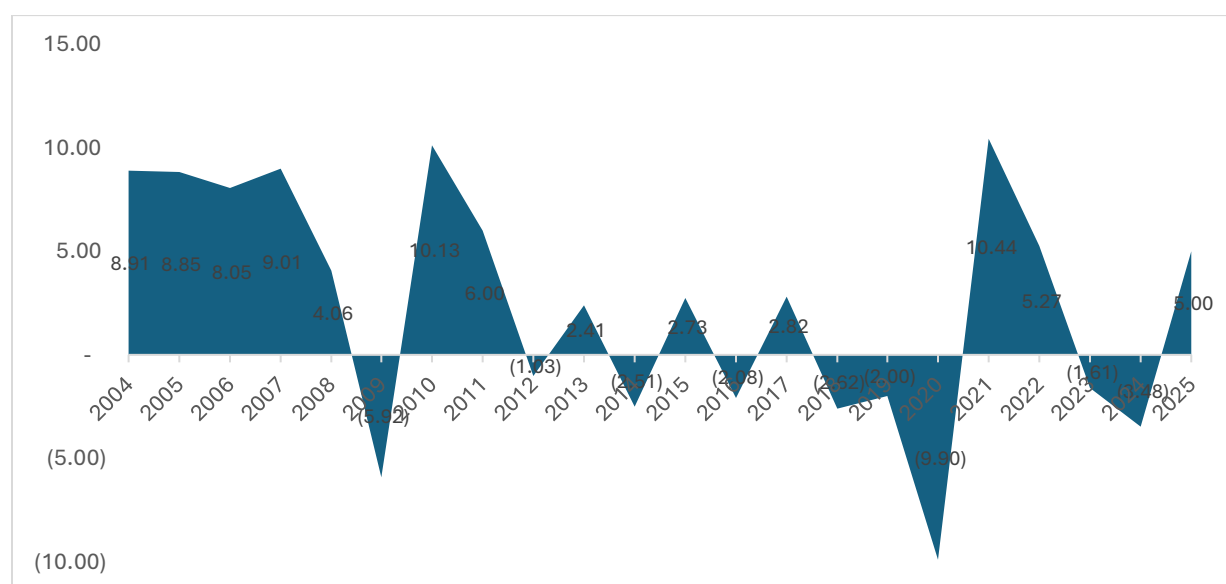
Argentina's GDP growth fluctuated significantly from 2004 to 2023, reaching 10.13% in 2010 before contracting to -9.90% in 2020. A strong rebound in 2021 saw growth rise to 10.44%, though by 2023, GDP had declined by -1.61%. Forecasts suggest a recovery to 5.00% by 2025. In current prices, GDP expanded from \$165 billion in 2004 to \$642 billion in 2015, declined to \$385 billion in 2020, and climbed back to \$646 billion in 2023, with moderate growth expected ahead.

GDP per capita rose from \$4,314 in 2004 to \$14,895 in 2015 before dropping to \$8,489 in 2020, recovering to \$13,823 by 2023. Investment as a percentage of GDP reached a high of 20.10% in 2007, stood at 18.81% in 2023, and is projected to increase to 21.58% by 2025. Foreign Direct Investment inflows, which stood at \$15.32 billion in 2012, fell to \$4.88 billion in 2020 before surging to \$23.87 billion in 2023.

Argentina's population grew from 38.23 million in 2004 to 46.24 million in 2022, with projections indicating 47.64 million by 2025. The labor force expanded from 17.5 million in 2004 to 21.53 million in 2023, with female participation at 42.55% and 22% of the population under age 15.

Textile exports, which totaled \$926 million in 2011, dropped significantly to \$191 million in 2023, reducing Argentina's global share from 0.10% to 0.02%. Textile imports grew from \$761 million in 2004 to \$1,508 million in 2023. Garment exports, once at \$106 million in 2008, fell to \$20 million in 2023, maintaining a global share of 0.004%. Meanwhile, garment imports rose from \$94 million in 2004 to \$370 million in 2023, holding a 0.08% share of global imports.

Table 3: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change

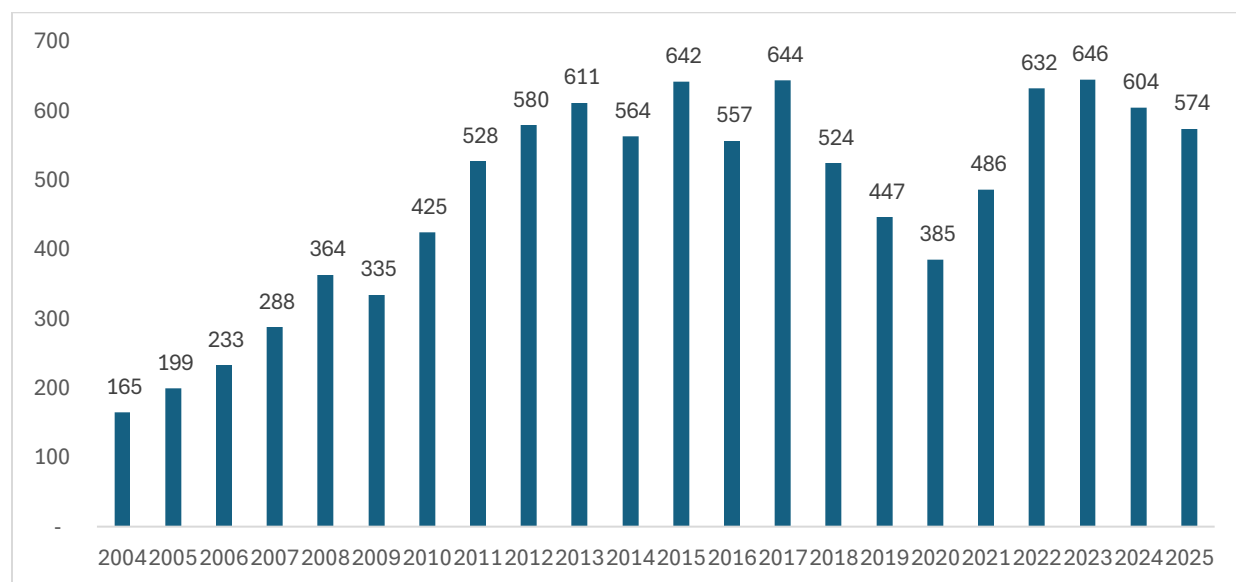


Argentina's GDP growth has fluctuated significantly over the past two decades. Between 2004 and 2007, the economy expanded rapidly, reaching a high of 9.01% in 2007. This period of strong growth was disrupted by the global financial crisis, leading to a sharp contraction of -5.92% in 2009. A swift rebound followed in 2010, with the economy surging by 10.13%, maintaining moderate growth through 2011.

However, economic instability emerged in the following years, with contractions recorded in 2012 (-1.03%), 2014 (-2.51%), and 2016 (-2.08%). The most severe downturn occurred in 2020, when the economy shrank by -9.90% due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A strong recovery in 2021 saw GDP rise by 10.44%, but growth slowed to 5.27% in 2022 before another decline of -1.61% in 2023.

In 2024, GDP is projected to contract further by -3.48%, continuing the trend of economic volatility. However, IMF forecasts indicate a potential turnaround, with the economy expected to expand by 5.00% in 2025.

Table 4: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions

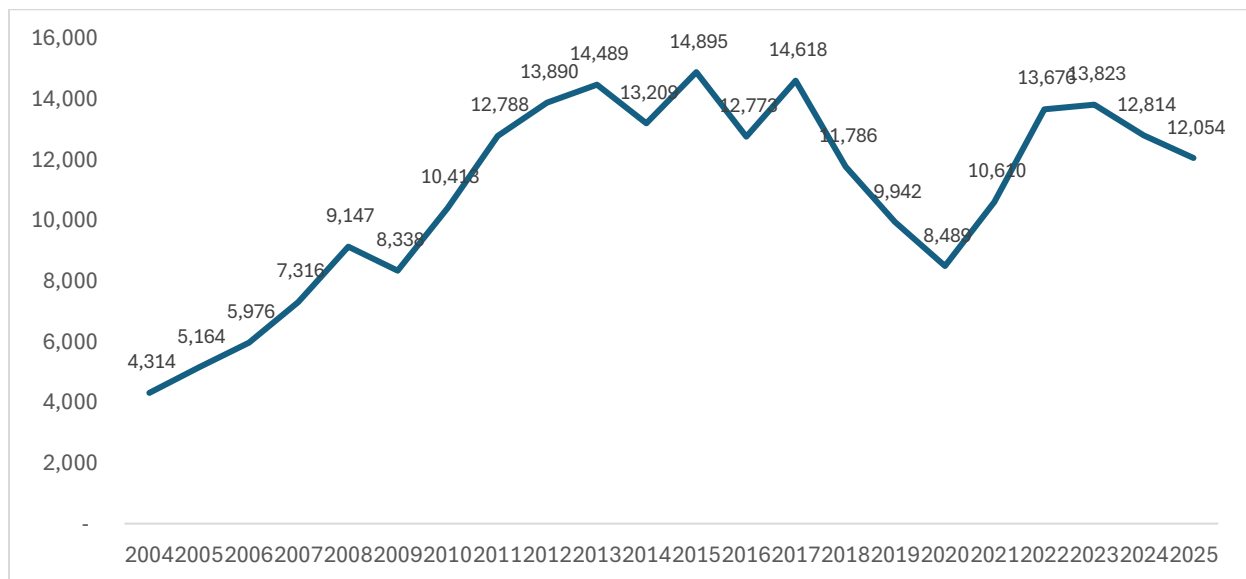


Argentina's GDP in current prices has experienced notable fluctuations over the past two decades. Between 2004 and 2008, the economy grew steadily, with GDP rising from \$165 billion to \$364 billion. The 2009 global financial crisis caused a dip to \$335 billion, but the economy rebounded, reaching \$528 billion by 2011.

Despite growth through 2015, when GDP peaked at \$642 billion, economic volatility in subsequent years led to a decline, with GDP dropping to \$447 billion in 2019. The pandemic-induced downturn in 2020 further lowered GDP to \$385 billion, followed by a recovery in 2021, pushing GDP to \$486 billion.

In 2022, GDP climbed to \$632 billion, and 2023 saw a slight increase to \$646 billion. However, GDP is expected to decline to \$604 billion in 2024. Forecasts suggest that in 2025, GDP will moderate further to \$574 billion.

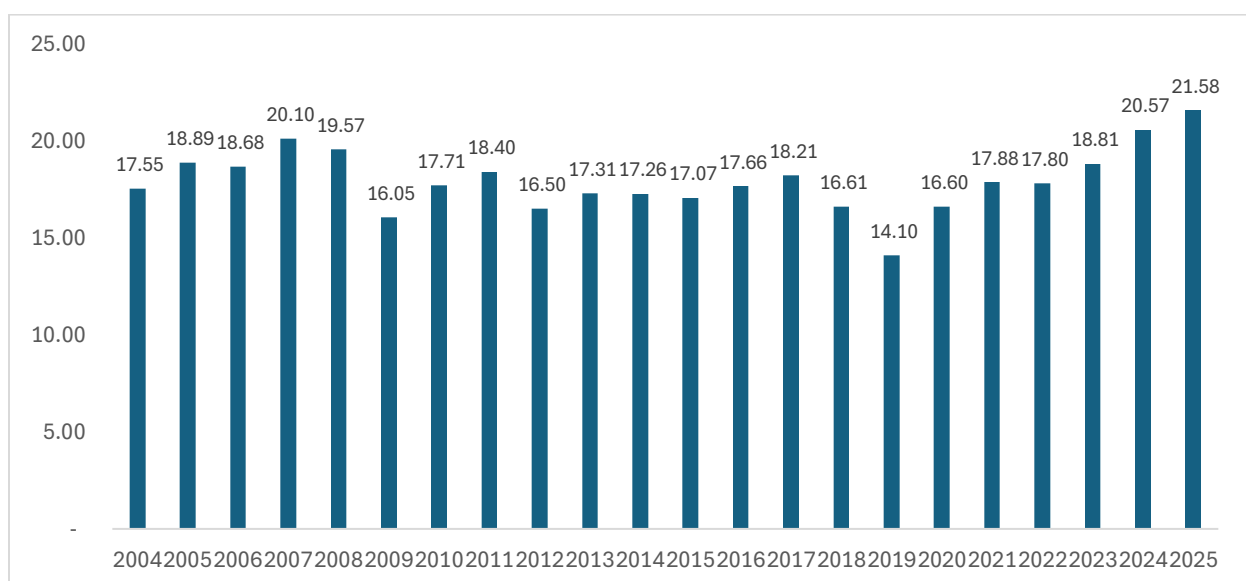
Table 5: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



Argentina's GDP per capita has shown considerable growth between 2004 and 2012, rising from \$4,314 in 2004 to \$13,890 in 2012. This period reflects strong economic expansion and improved income levels. However, from 2013 onward, fluctuations become apparent, with GDP per capita dropping to \$13,209 in 2014, before recovering to \$14,895 in 2015.

Subsequent years reveal volatility, with GDP per capita falling significantly to \$8,489 in 2020, aligning with the economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The recovery in 2021 saw an increase to \$10,610, continuing upward to \$13,676 in 2022. In 2023, GDP per capita slightly rose to \$13,823, but projections indicate a decline to \$12,814 in 2024 and further to \$12,054 in 2025.

Table 6: Total investment Percent of GDP

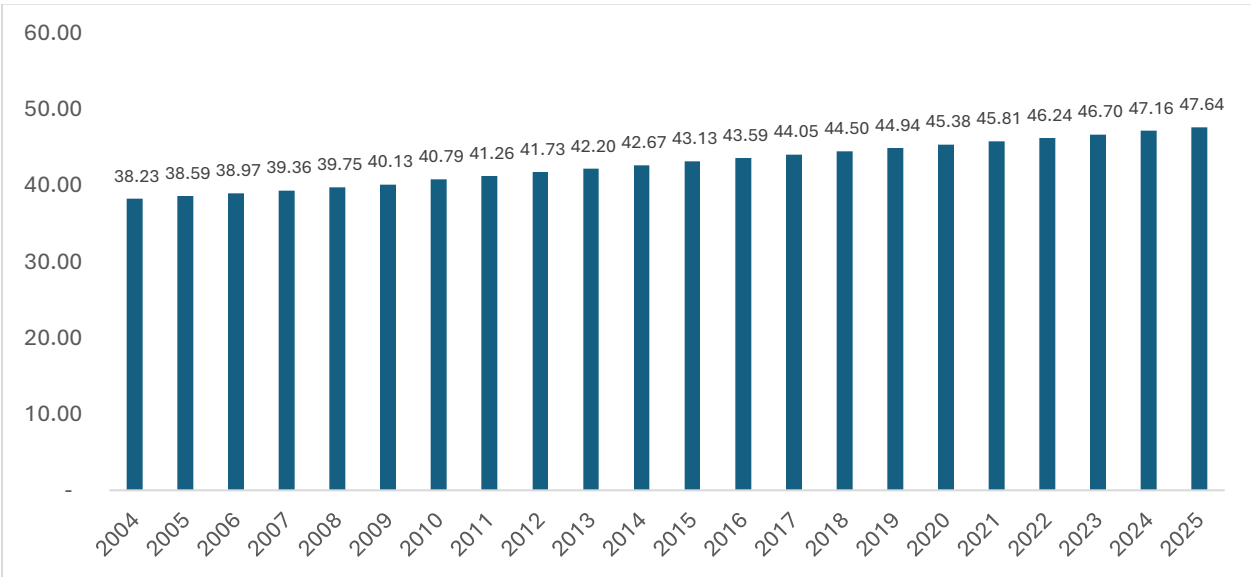


Investment in Argentina as a percentage of GDP has demonstrated fluctuations over the past two decades. From 2004 to 2007, total investment increased steadily from 17.55% to 20.10%, reflecting a period of economic growth. However, the global financial crisis in 2008-2009 led to a decrease, with investment falling to 16.05% in 2009.

Following this downturn, investment partially recovered, reaching 18.40% in 2011, but varied in subsequent years, remaining between 16.50% and 18.40% until 2018. In 2019, investment dropped to 14.10%.

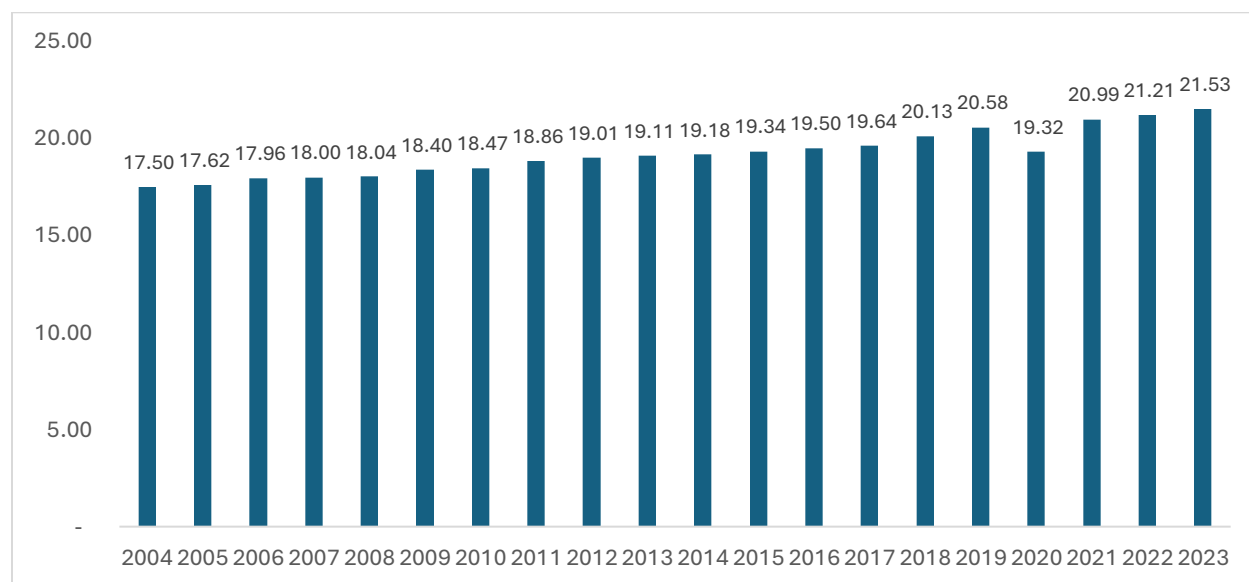
In recent years, investment began to rise again, increasing from 16.60% in 2020 to 17.88% in 2021. By 2023, total investment climbed to 18.81%, and projections indicate continued growth, reaching 20.57% in 2024 and 21.58% in 2025.

Table 7: Population in Millions



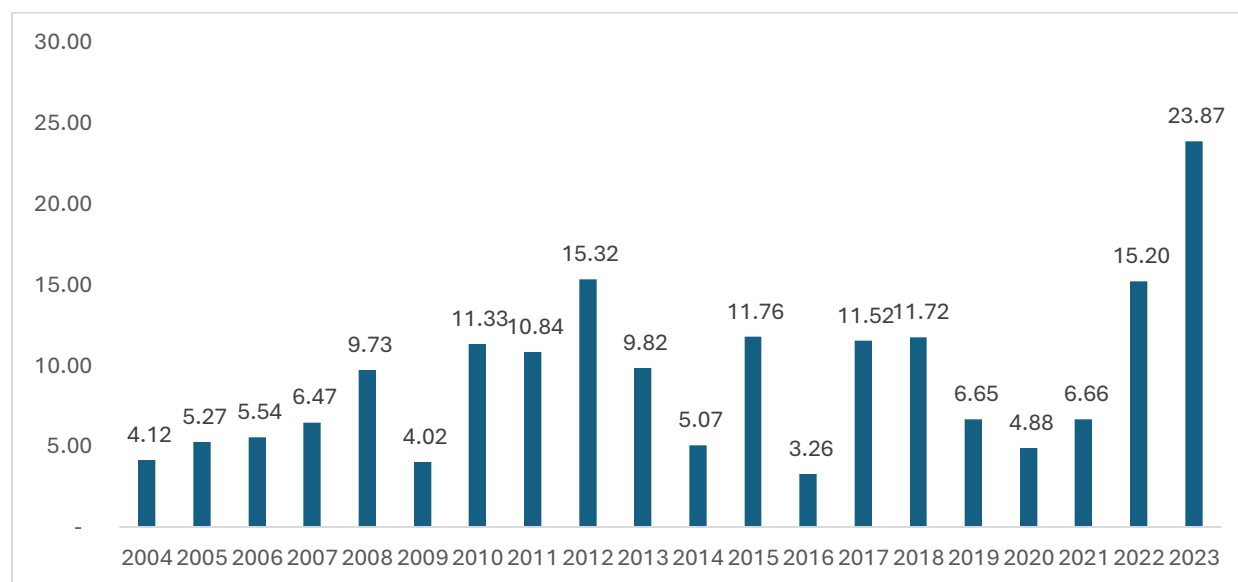
Argentina’s population has shown steady growth over the past two decades. In 2004, the population was recorded at 38.23 million, increasing gradually each year to reach 40.79 million by 2010. This upward trend continued, with the population surpassing 45 million in 2020 and reaching 46.24 million in 2022. Projections indicate that Argentina’s population will continue to grow, reaching 47.64 million by 2025.

Table 8: Total Labor Force in million



Argentina's labor force expanded from 17.5 million in 2004 to 21.53 million in 2023, reflecting steady growth over the years. This increase aligns with demographic trends and economic development. In 2023, women accounted for 42.55% of the total labor force, highlighting significant female participation in the workforce. Additionally, 22% of Argentina's population is under the age of 15.

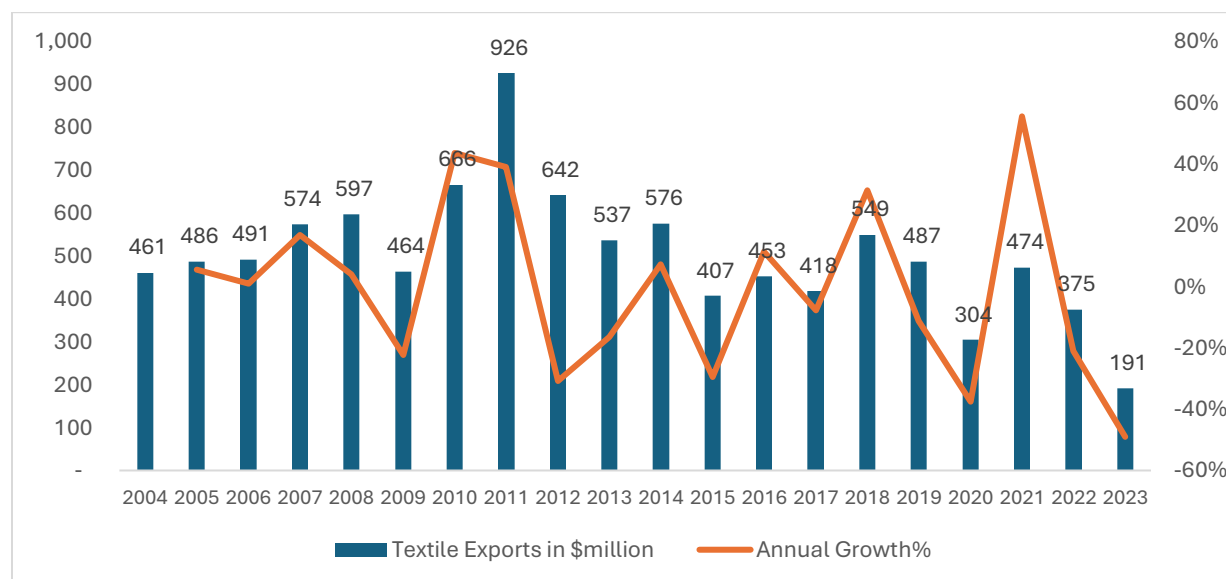
Table 9: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows into Argentina have experienced fluctuations over the past two decades. In 2004, FDI stood at \$4.12 billion and gradually increased to \$9.73 billion by 2008, reflecting growing investor interest during that period. However, inflows declined to \$4.02 billion in 2009 before rebounding to \$11.33 billion in 2010.

FDI inflows peaked at \$15.32 billion in 2012, followed by inconsistent trends, with notable drops in 2014 and 2016. By 2018, inflows stabilized around \$11.72 billion. In 2020, FDI fell to \$4.88 billion but saw significant growth in the following years, reaching \$15.20 billion in 2022 and climbing further to \$23.87 billion in 2023.

Table 10: Textile Exports in \$million



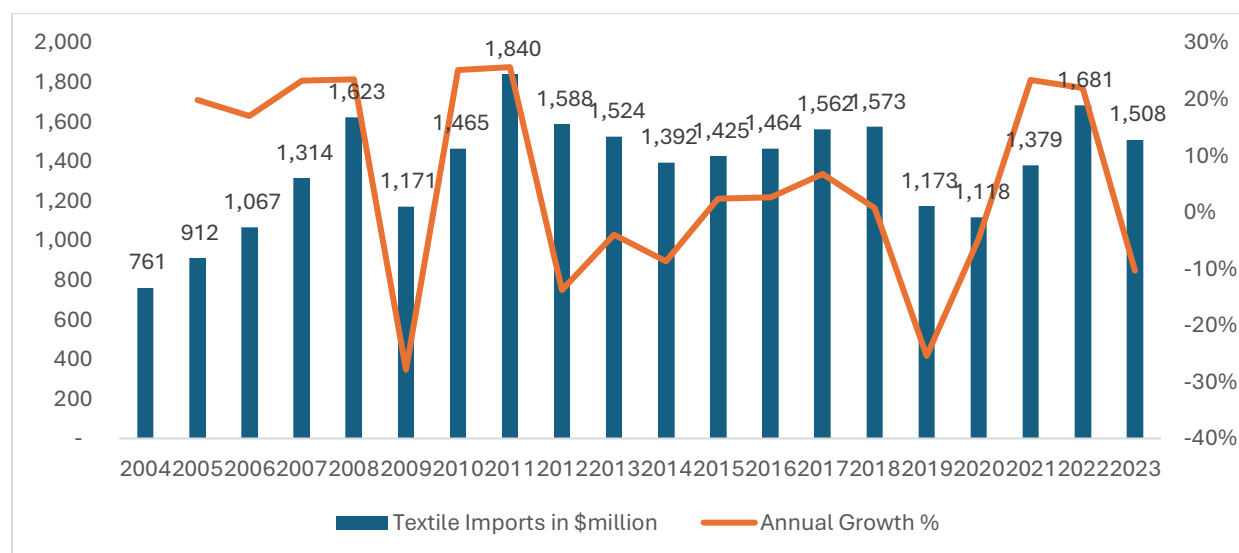
Argentina's textile exports have experienced significant fluctuations over the years, reflecting the country's varying performance in the global textile market. In 2004, Argentina's textile exports amounted to \$461 million, contributing to 0.10% of world textile exports. By 2005, exports grew modestly to \$486 million, reflecting a 5.53% increase. In 2006, exports rose slightly to \$491 million, with a growth rate of 0.99%. A more notable expansion occurred in 2007, with exports reaching \$574 million, a 16.93% increase. This upward trend continued into 2008, with exports valued at \$597 million, growing by 4.03%. However, the global economic downturn in 2009 led to a sharp contraction of 22.39%, reducing exports to \$464 million. A strong recovery followed in 2010, with exports surging by 43.60% to \$666 million. This growth continued into 2011, with exports reaching \$926 million, representing a 39.09% increase.

The subsequent years saw a series of declines and recoveries. In 2012, exports fell by 30.70% to \$642 million, and in 2013, the downward trend persisted with a 16.37% decrease, bringing exports to \$537 million. However, 2014 saw a slight recovery with a 7.33% growth to \$576 million. This rebound was short-lived as exports contracted by 29.38% in 2015, falling to \$407 million. In 2016, exports grew again by 11.40% to \$453 million, followed by a slight decline of 7.77% in 2017 to \$418 million. In 2018, Argentina's textile exports increased to \$549 million, a growth of 31.38%. However, exports declined in the following years, with 2019 seeing an 11.32% drop to \$487 million and a further contraction of 37.50% in 2020, reducing exports to \$304 million. A strong recovery followed in 2021, with exports growing by 55.57% to \$474 million. Despite this, 2022 saw a 20.91% decline, with exports totaling \$375 million, and in 2023, exports dropped significantly by 49.02% to \$191 million.

Argentina's share of global textile exports has remained relatively low, fluctuating between 0.10% and 0.02%. In 2004 and 2005, Argentina held a 0.10% share, which slightly declined to 0.09%

between 2006 and 2008. In 2009, the share dropped to 0.08% but rebounded to 0.10% in 2010. The peak was reached in 2011, with Argentina capturing 0.12% of global textile exports. However, this share gradually declined in subsequent years, dropping to 0.05% by 2015 and fluctuating between 0.04% and 0.07% from 2016 to 2022. By 2023, Argentina's share in global textile exports had fallen to just 0.02%. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Argentina's textile exports over the period was -4.53%, in stark contrast to the global textile export CAGR of 3.22%, highlighting the challenges faced by Argentina in maintaining competitiveness in the global textile market.

Table 11: Textile Imports in \$million



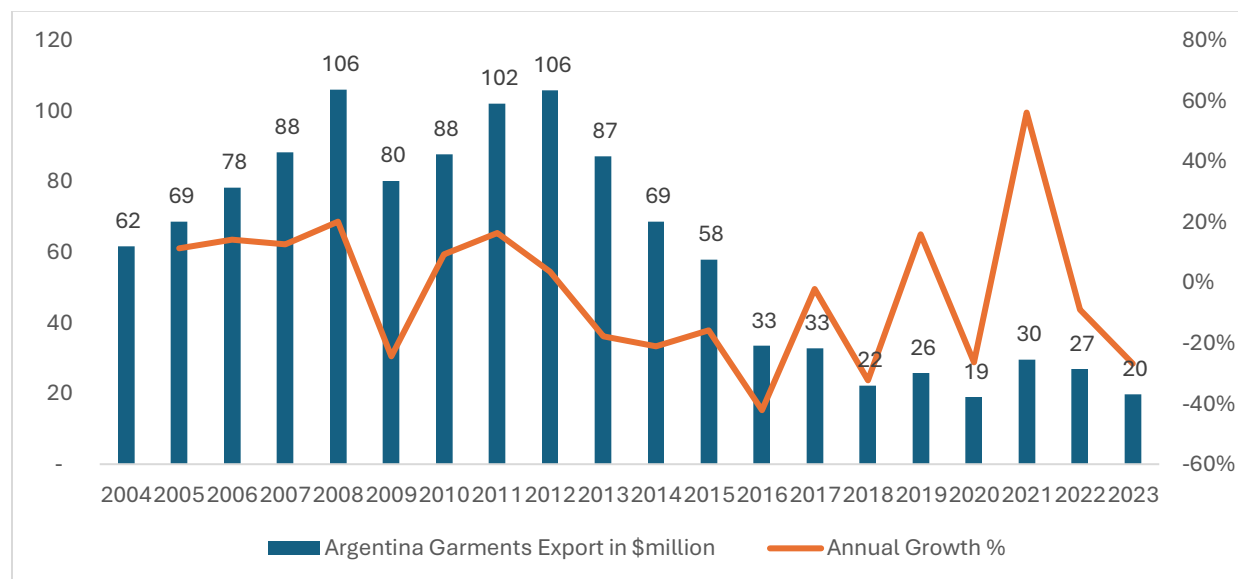
Argentina's textile imports have shown consistent growth over the years. In 2004, textile imports amounted to \$761 million. This figure grew to \$912 million in 2005, reflecting a 19.79% increase. The upward trend continued in 2006, with imports reaching \$1,067 million, representing a 17.03% growth. By 2007, imports had risen to \$1,314 million, with a growth rate of 23.22%. The peak in this early period was in 2008 when imports climbed to \$1,623 million, marking a 23.45% increase. However, the economic downturn in 2009 led to a sharp 27.85% decline, reducing imports to \$1,171 million.

Recovery began in 2010, with imports growing by 25.12% to \$1,465 million. This positive trend continued into 2011, with a further increase of 25.63%, bringing imports to \$1,840 million. In 2012, imports declined by 13.73% to \$1,588 million, followed by another 4.02% drop in 2013, lowering imports to \$1,524 million. The downward trend persisted in 2014, with an 8.66% decrease, resulting in \$1,392 million in imports. A modest recovery followed in 2015, with imports rising by 2.40% to \$1,425 million, and further increasing by 2.68% in 2016 to \$1,464 million. The growth trend extended into 2017, with imports reaching \$1,562 million, reflecting a 6.74% increase. However, growth slowed to just 0.69% in 2018, bringing imports to \$1,573 million.

In 2019, textile imports contracted sharply by 25.46%, declining to \$1,173 million. This downward trend continued into 2020, with a 4.66% drop, reducing imports to \$1,118 million. A strong rebound followed in 2021, with imports rising by 23.33% to \$1,379 million. The growth trend persisted in 2022, with a 21.95% increase, pushing imports to \$1,681 million. However, 2023 saw a 10.31% decline, bringing textile imports down to \$1,508 million.

Argentina's textile imports as a share of total imports have remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 0.16% and 0.26% over the years. In 2004, the textile share stood at 0.16% and gradually increased to 0.26% by 2008. Following the economic downturn, the share declined but stabilized around 0.22% to 0.26% in subsequent years. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Argentina's textile imports over the period stands at 3.67%.

Table 12: Garment Exports in \$million



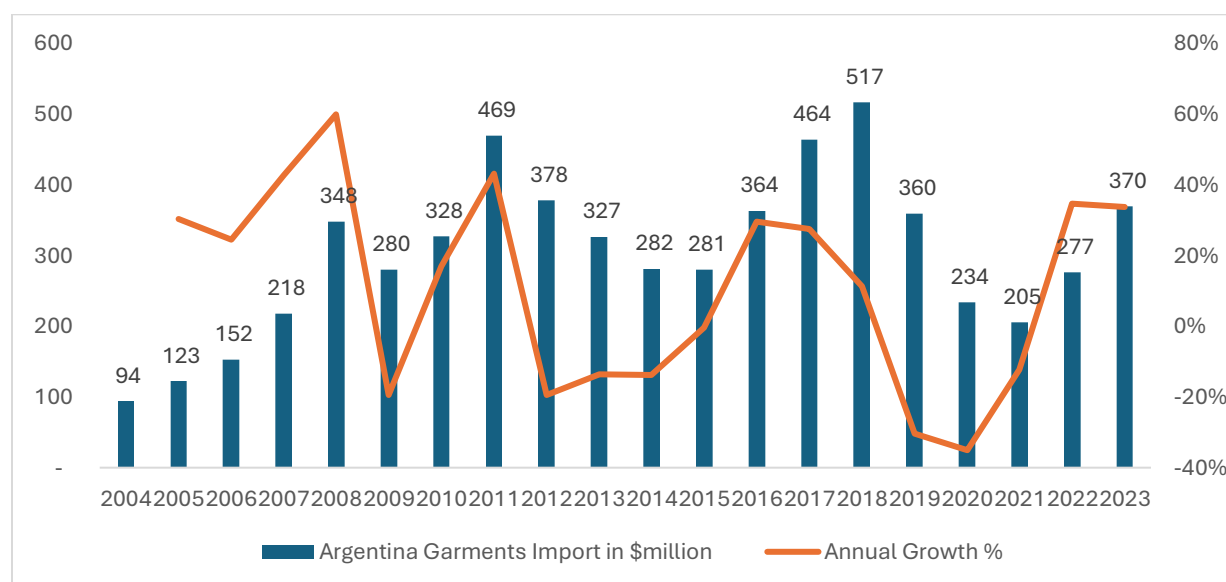
Argentina's garment exports have experienced a declining trend over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of -5.83% between 2004 and 2023.

In 2004, Argentina's garment exports were valued at \$62 million, representing 0.02% of global garment exports. The exports peaked in 2008 at \$106 million, growing at a robust rate of 20.15% from the previous year. However, in 2009, the exports declined by -24.36% to \$80 million due to global economic challenges.

Between 2010 and 2013, Argentina's garment exports showed some recovery and fluctuation, reaching \$106 million in 2012. However, a consistent decline followed, with exports dropping to \$58 million in 2015 and further to \$33 million in 2016, representing a -42.16% decrease from the previous year.

By 2018, exports had fallen to \$22 million, and despite a slight recovery in 2021 to \$30 million, exports declined again, reaching \$20 million in 2023. Throughout this period, Argentina's share in global garment exports fell significantly from 0.03% in 2004 to just 0.004% in 2023.

Table 13: Garment Imports in \$million



Argentina's garment imports have grown significantly over the past two decades, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7.47% between 2004 and 2023.

In 2004, Argentina imported garments worth \$94 million, which accounted for 0.04% of global garment imports. Over the following years, imports grew rapidly, reaching \$348 million in 2008, reflecting an exceptional 59.99% growth from 2007. However, the global financial crisis in 2009 caused a sharp decline of -19.51%, reducing imports to \$280 million.

From 2010 onwards, imports recovered and saw steady growth, reaching at \$469 million in 2011. After a slight decline in subsequent years, imports reached another high of \$517 million in 2018, representing 0.12% of global imports. However, the period between 2019 and 2021 was marked by significant volatility, with imports declining to \$205 million in 2021, driven by economic challenges and the pandemic.

In 2022 and 2023, garment imports rebounded strongly, reaching \$370 million in 2023, reflecting a 33.77% increase from the previous year. Throughout this period, Argentina's share in global garment imports fluctuated, reaching at 0.12% in 2011 and 2018, before stabilizing at 0.08% in 2023.

This growth trajectory underscores Argentina's expanding reliance on imported garments to meet domestic demand.

Australia

Summary

Australia's GDP growth remained relatively stable between 2004 and 2023, reaching at 4.35% in 2007, with a notable contraction of -2.10% in 2020 due to COVID-19. After rebounding to 5.48% in 2021, growth moderated to 3.92% in 2022 and is forecasted to stabilize around 2.12% by 2025.

Australia's GDP in current prices grew consistently from \$659 billion in 2004 to \$1.74 trillion in 2023, despite temporary setbacks during global crises. After a brief dip in 2020 to \$1.36 trillion, strong

recovery led GDP to rise to \$1.65 trillion in 2021, with projections forecasting continued growth up to \$1.88 trillion by 2025.

Australia's GDP per capita increased notably from \$32,863 in 2004 to a peak of \$68,489 in 2012, reflecting strong economic growth. Following fluctuations, it declined to \$53,250 in 2020 due to the pandemic but quickly recovered to \$64,352 in 2021, with projections indicating further growth to \$67,979 by 2025.

Australia's total investment as a percentage of GDP remained relatively stable, ranging from 27.21% in 2004 to a peak of 28.44% in 2012, before declining gradually to 22.30% in 2020. Post-pandemic recovery raised investment slightly to 23.31% in 2021, with projections suggesting stabilization around 24% by 2025.

Australia's population steadily increased from 20.05 million in 2004 to 25.77 million in 2021, with projections indicating further growth to 27.67 million by 2025. Australia's labor force expanded consistently from 10.13 million in 2004 to 14.50 million in 2023, with significant female participation at 47.06% in 2023.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) into Australia displayed considerable volatility from 2004 to 2023, initially dropping from \$42.91 billion in 2004 to negative inflows in 2005, then reaching at \$68.68 billion in 2022. In 2023, FDI moderated to \$32.74 billion.

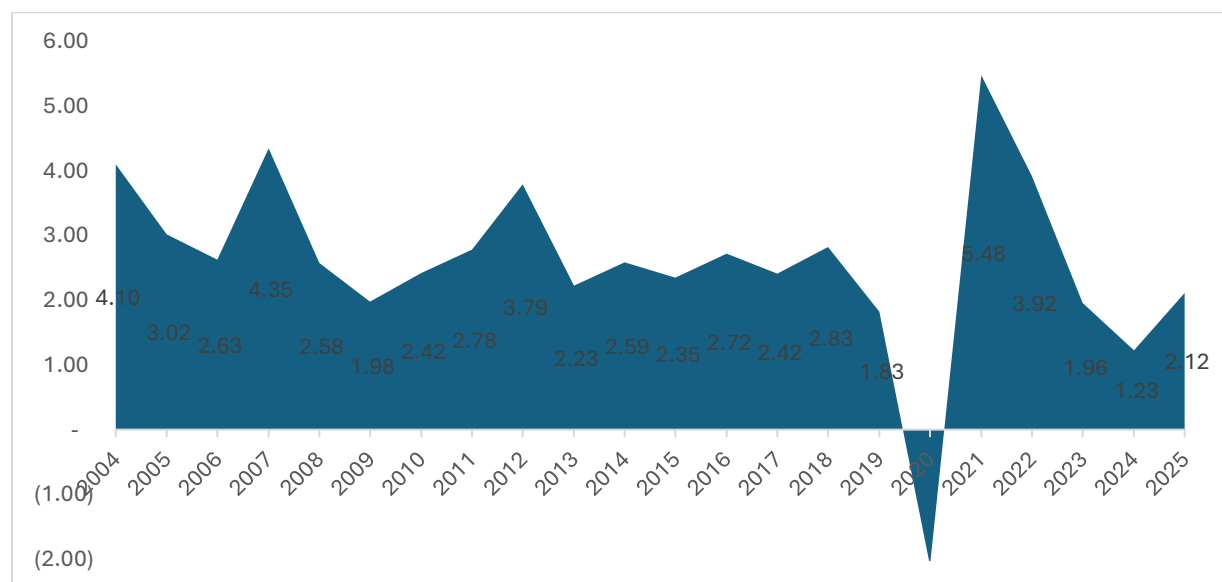
Australian textile exports fluctuated significantly between 2004 and 2023, reaching notably at \$6,174 million in 2022 following a sharp recovery from the pandemic-induced low of \$2,354 million in 2020. In 2023, exports slightly decreased to \$5,711 million, capturing approximately 0.65% of global textile exports, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.20% over the period.

Australia's textile imports grew steadily from \$4,615 million in 2004 to a peak of \$12,019 million in 2022, reflecting sustained demand for textile products. Imports declined by 13% to \$10,448 million in 2023, yet Australia's global import share remained stable at approximately 1.36%, with a CAGR of 4.39% over the period.

Australia's garment exports have grown consistently, from \$186 million in 2004 to \$401 million in 2023, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.12%. Despite fluctuations, including a decline during the 2009 financial crisis, exports rebounded strongly, reaching a 20-year high in 2023. Australia's global market share increased from 0.07% in 2004 to 0.08% in 2023.

Australia's garment imports have shown consistent growth, rising from \$2,574 million in 2004 to \$7,538 million in 2023, reflecting a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.82%. Despite a brief decline in 2009, imports quickly recovered, reaching a peak of \$8,258 million in 2022. Australia's share of global garment imports also increased notably, from 0.99% in 2004 to 1.69% in 2023, underscoring its expanding importance in global garment trade.

Table 14: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change

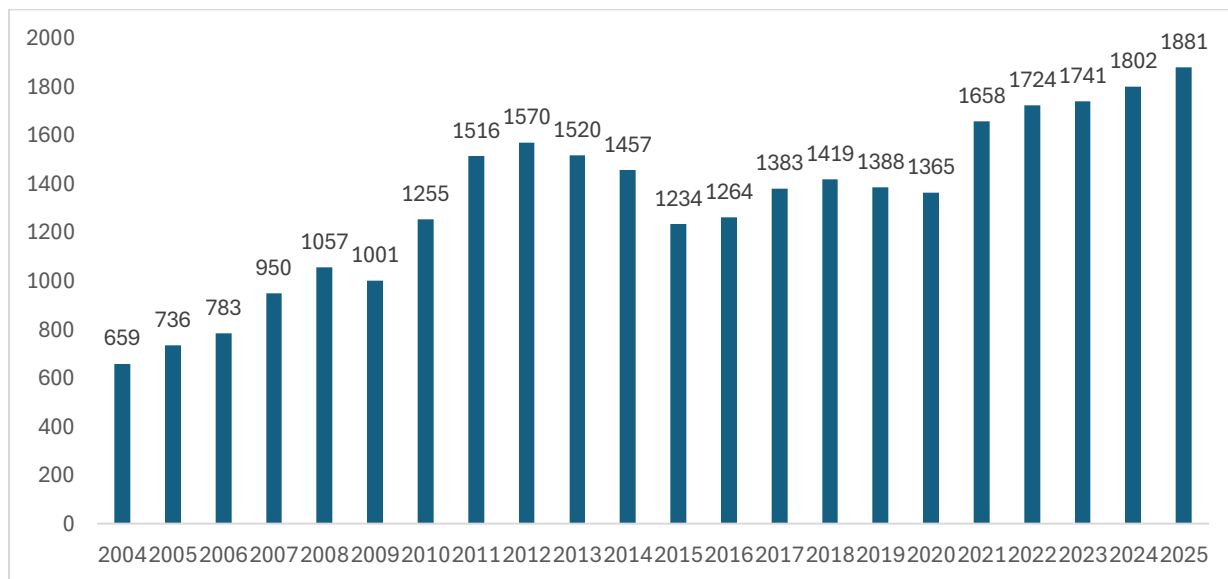


Australia's GDP growth has shown consistent performance over the past two decades, with fluctuations reflecting both domestic conditions and global economic shifts. From 2004 to 2007, GDP growth averaged between 3-4%, reaching at 4.35% in 2007. However, the global financial crisis in 2009 led to a slowdown, with growth dipping to 1.98%. A gradual recovery followed, reaching 3.79% by 2012.

Between 2013 and 2019, Australia maintained stable growth in the range of 2-3%, reflecting steady economic expansion. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic caused GDP to contract by 2.10%, marking one of the rare downturns for the Australian economy. Recovery was swift in 2021, with growth rebounding to 5.48%.

As the economy stabilized, growth moderated to 3.92% in 2022. Projections suggest slower growth of 1.96% in 2023 and 1.23% in 2024, with expectations of a slight rebound to 2.12% by 2025, signaling a return to pre-pandemic growth trends.

Table 15: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions

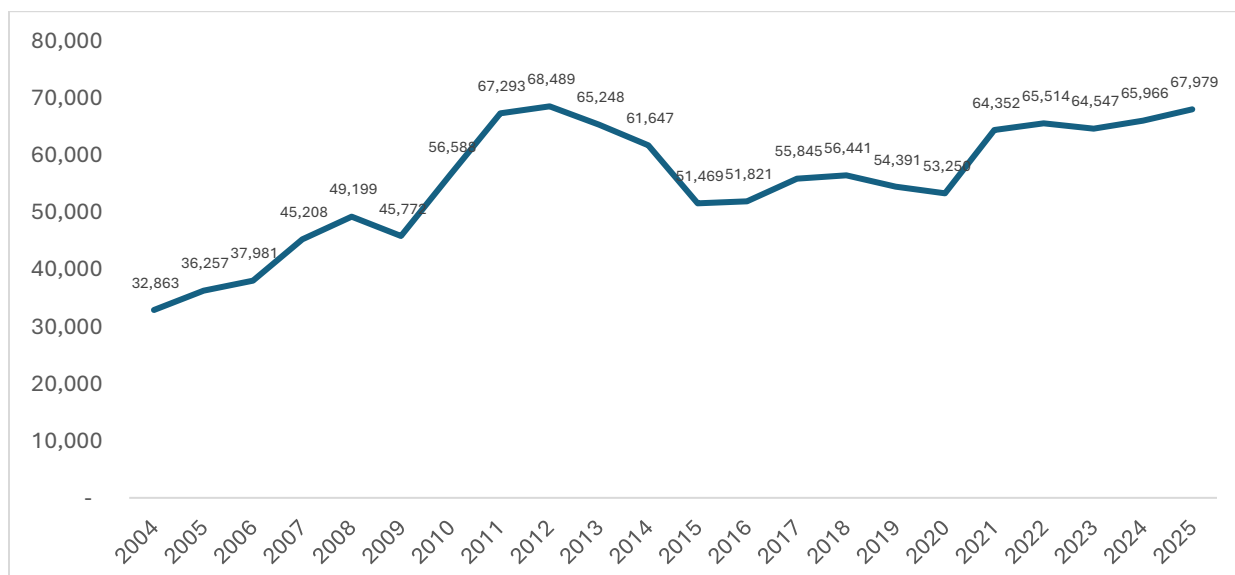


Australia's GDP in current prices has demonstrated consistent growth, reflecting the country's economic resilience and expansion over the years. In 2004, GDP was recorded at \$659 billion, increasing steadily to \$1.05 trillion by 2008. Despite a dip to \$1 trillion in 2009 during the global financial crisis, the economy rebounded strongly, reaching \$1.52 trillion in 2013.

Between 2014 and 2016, GDP saw fluctuations, dropping to \$1.23 trillion in 2015, before recovering to \$1.38 trillion by 2017. This pattern continued through 2019, with GDP stabilizing at \$1.36 trillion in 2020 amid the economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Australia experienced strong post-pandemic growth, with GDP increasing to \$1.65 trillion in 2021 and further to \$1.74 trillion in 2023. Projections indicate continued expansion, with GDP expected to rise to \$1.88 trillion by 2025.

Table 16: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars

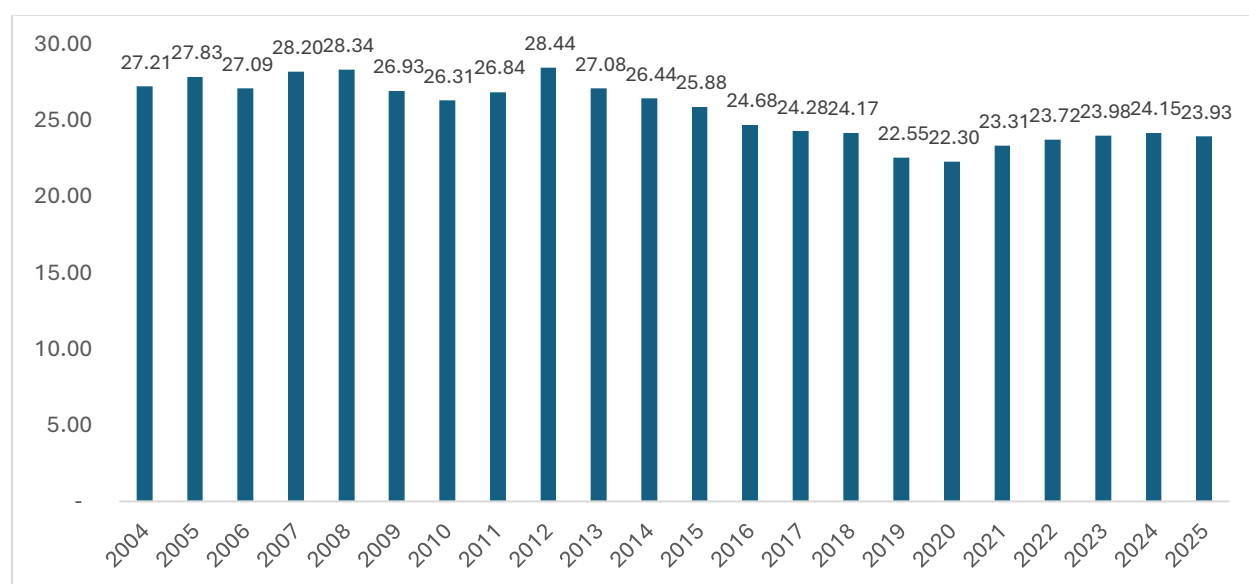


Australia's GDP per capita has shown significant growth over the years, reflecting the country's economic prosperity and rising living standards. In 2004, GDP per capita stood at \$32,863, steadily increasing to \$49,199 by 2008. Despite a dip to \$45,772 in 2009 due to the global financial crisis, growth resumed, reaching \$67,293 by 2011.

Between 2012 and 2014, GDP per capita remained relatively stable, reaching at \$68,489 in 2012 before moderating to \$61,647 by 2014. The economic slowdown in 2015 saw GDP per capita fall to \$51,469, followed by gradual recovery through 2018.

The economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic led to a slight decline, with GDP per capita dropping to \$53,250 in 2020. However, a strong recovery followed, with GDP per capita rising to \$64,352 in 2021. Projections indicate continued growth, reaching \$67,979 by 2025.

Table 17: Total investment Percent of GDP

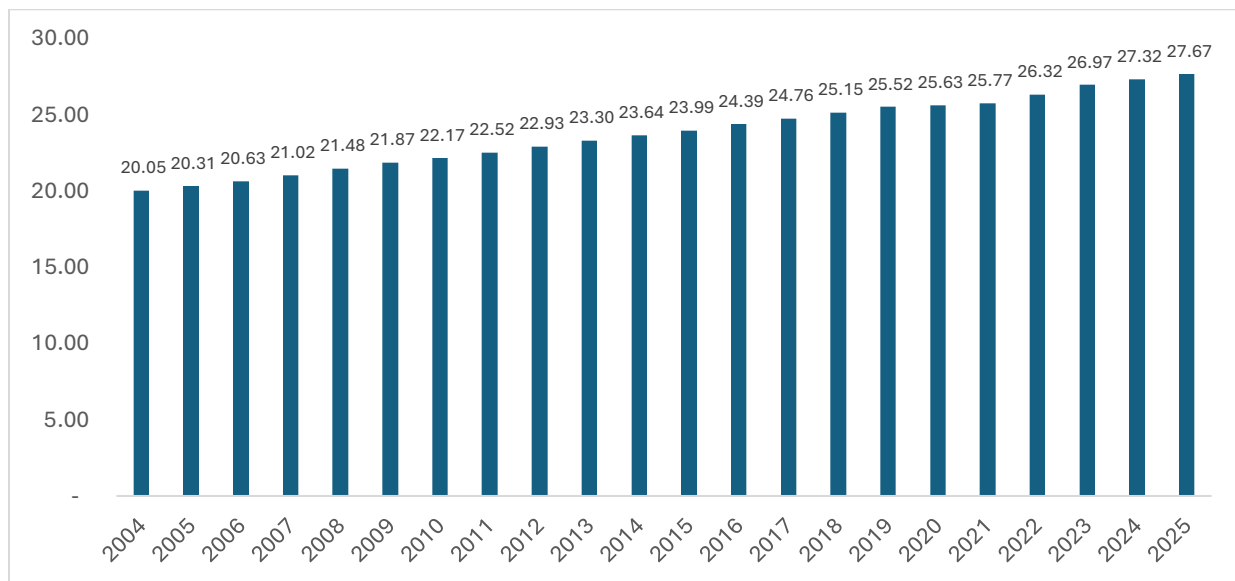


Australia's total investment as a percentage of GDP has shown relative stability over the past two decades, reflecting a steady commitment to economic growth and infrastructure development. In 2004, total investment accounted for 27.21% of GDP, rising to 28.34% by 2008. However, this figure declined to 26.93% in 2009, coinciding with the global financial crisis.

From 2010 to 2015, investment levels hovered between 25% and 28%, reaching at 28.44% in 2012. In the following years, a gradual decline was observed, with investment dropping to 24.17% by 2018 and further to 22.55% in 2019.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 resulted in a slight decrease to 22.30%, but investment levels began to recover in 2021, reaching 23.31%. Projections indicate that investment will stabilize around 24% of GDP between 2023 and 2025, signaling confidence in future economic growth and development.

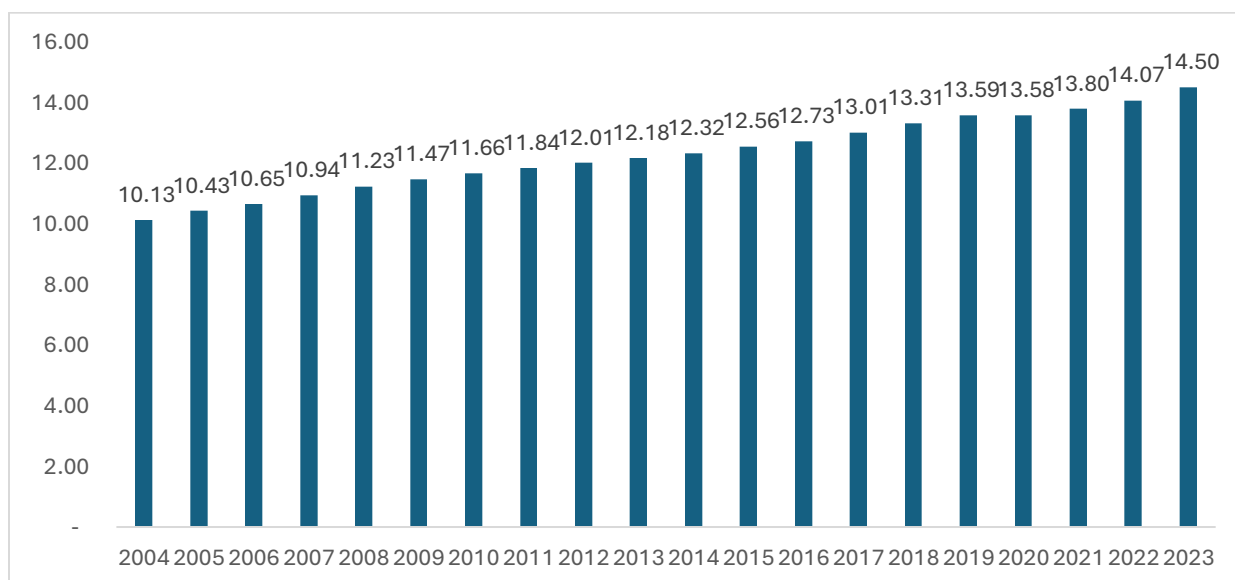
Table 18: Population in Millions



Australia's population has demonstrated steady growth over the past two decades, reflecting demographic stability. In 2004, the population was 20.05 million, increasing consistently each year to reach 25.52 million by 2019.

The population reaching 25.77 million in 2021 and projections indicate that Australia's population will continue to rise, reaching 27.67 million by 2025.

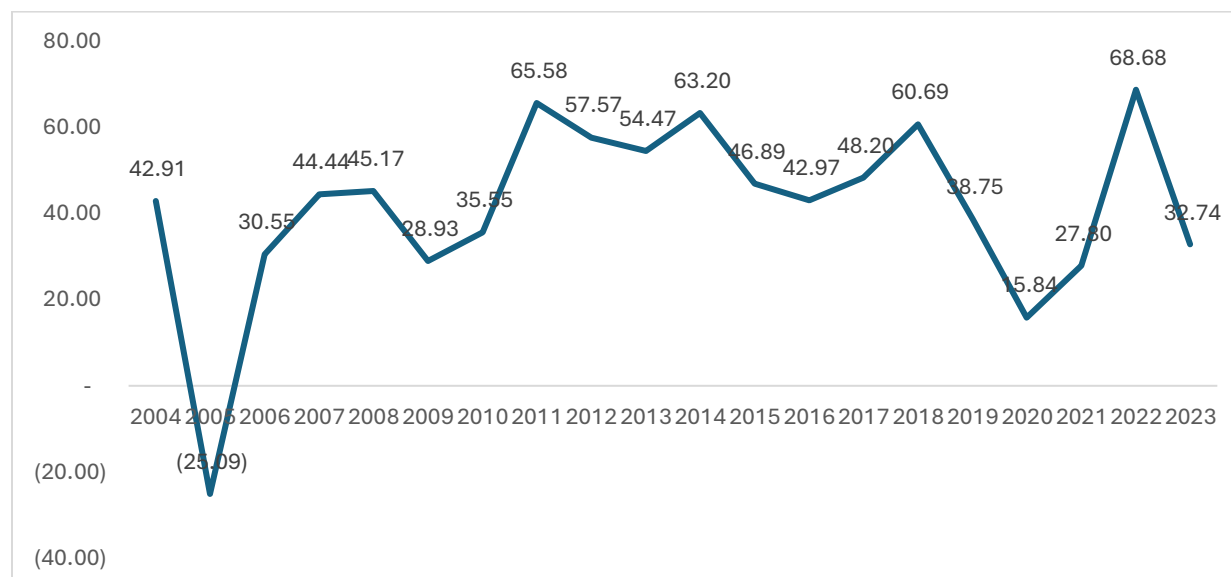
Table 19: Total Labor Force in million



Australia's labor force has grown steadily from 10.13 million in 2004 to 14.50 million in 2023, reflecting the country's expanding economy and population. This consistent increase highlights Australia's capacity to sustain economic growth and meet workforce demands.

As of 2023, 47.06% of the total labor force in Australia comprises women, showcasing significant female participation in the workforce. This balanced gender distribution contributes to economic diversity and inclusive growth.

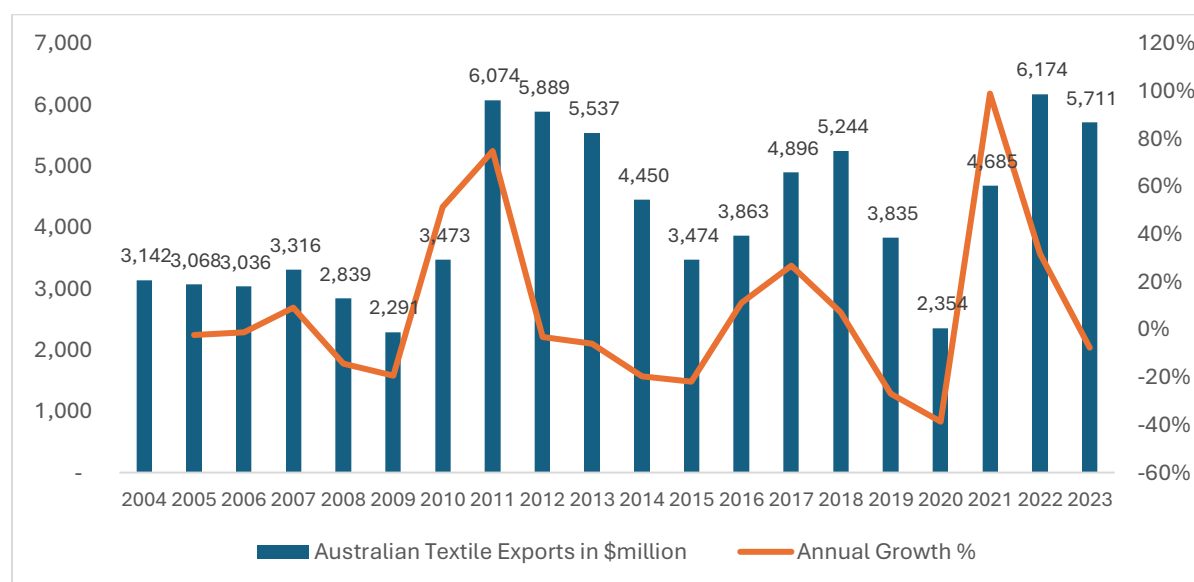
Table 20: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows into Australia have experienced notable fluctuations over the past two decades. In 2004, FDI stood at \$42.91 billion but dropped to a negative \$25.09 billion in 2005, reflecting significant divestments or outflows. Recovery followed in subsequent years, with inflows reaching \$45.17 billion by 2008.

FDI surged to \$65.58 billion in 2011, maintaining strong levels through 2012 and 2014. However, inflows varied between 2015 and 2020, ranging from \$38.75 billion to \$60.69 billion. The economic uncertainty brought by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 resulted in FDI falling to \$15.84 billion. A rebound occurred in 2022, with inflows rising sharply to \$68.68 billion, before moderating to \$32.74 billion in 2023.

Table 21: Textile Exports in \$million



Australian textile exports have exhibited notable fluctuations over the years, reflecting economic conditions and shifts in global trade dynamics. In 2004, Australian textile exports stood at \$3,142 million, slightly decreasing to \$3,068 million in 2005 and \$3,036 million in 2006. This represented annual declines of 2.35% and 1.05%, respectively. However, the trend reversed in 2007, with textile exports growing by 9.21% to \$3,316 million. This growth was short-lived as 2008 saw a 14.37% decline, reducing exports to \$2,839 million, followed by a further drop of 19.30% in 2009, bringing the total to \$2,291 million.

The sector rebounded significantly in 2010, with exports surging by 51.58% to \$3,473 million. This growth accelerated in 2011, achieving an impressive 74.89% increase and reaching \$6,074 million. However, the following years saw moderate declines, with exports falling by 3.05% in 2012 and 5.97% in 2013, reaching \$5,537 million. The downward trend continued into 2014 and 2015, with exports dropping to \$4,450 million and \$3,474 million, reflecting declines of 19.64% and 21.94%, respectively.

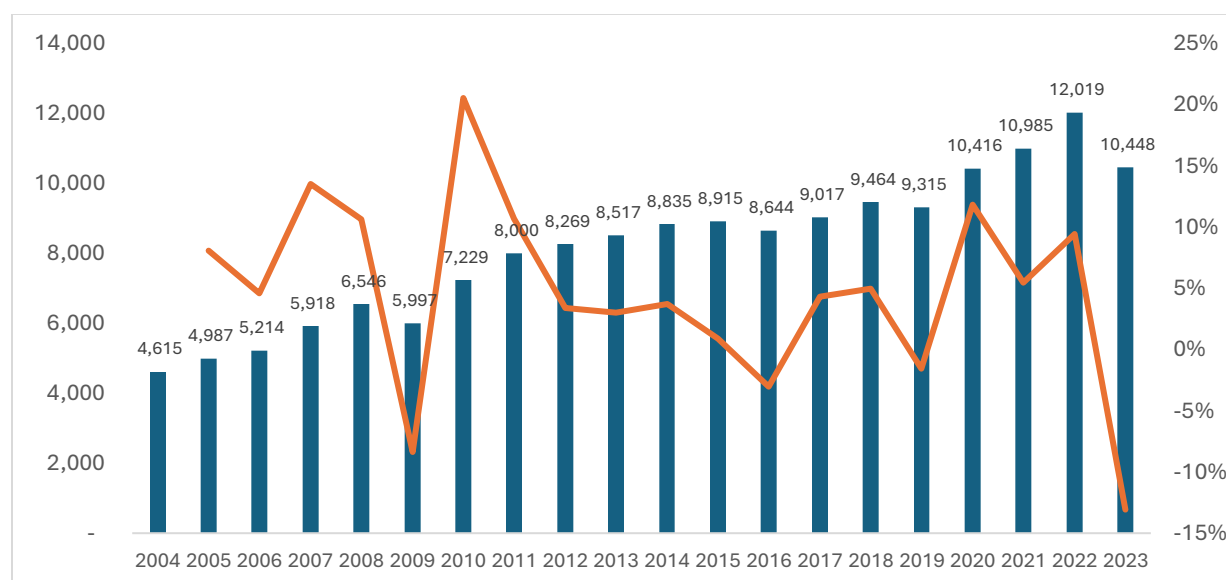
A modest recovery began in 2016, with textile exports growing by 11.20% to \$3,863 million. This upward trajectory continued in 2017, with exports rising by 26.75% to \$4,896 million. By 2018, exports increased further to \$5,244 million, representing a 7.12% growth. However, the trend reversed in 2019 with a 26.88% contraction, bringing exports down to \$3,835 million. The decline persisted in 2020, with exports falling by 38.62% to \$2,354 million.

The sector experienced a remarkable recovery in 2021, with textile exports soaring by 99.05% to \$4,685 million. This growth continued in 2022, with exports reaching \$6,174 million, reflecting a 31.79% increase. However, 2023 saw a decline of 7.49%, lowering textile exports to \$5,711 million.

Despite these fluctuations, Australian textile exports as a share of global textile exports have generally ranged between 0.30% and 0.80% over the period. In 2004, this share stood at 0.65%, declining to 0.41% in 2009, before reaching at 0.80% in 2011. The share dropped again in the following years, fluctuating between 0.30% and 0.65%. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR)

for Australian textile exports over the entire period is 3.20%, slightly below the global textile export CAGR of 3.22%.

Table 22: Textile Imports in \$million



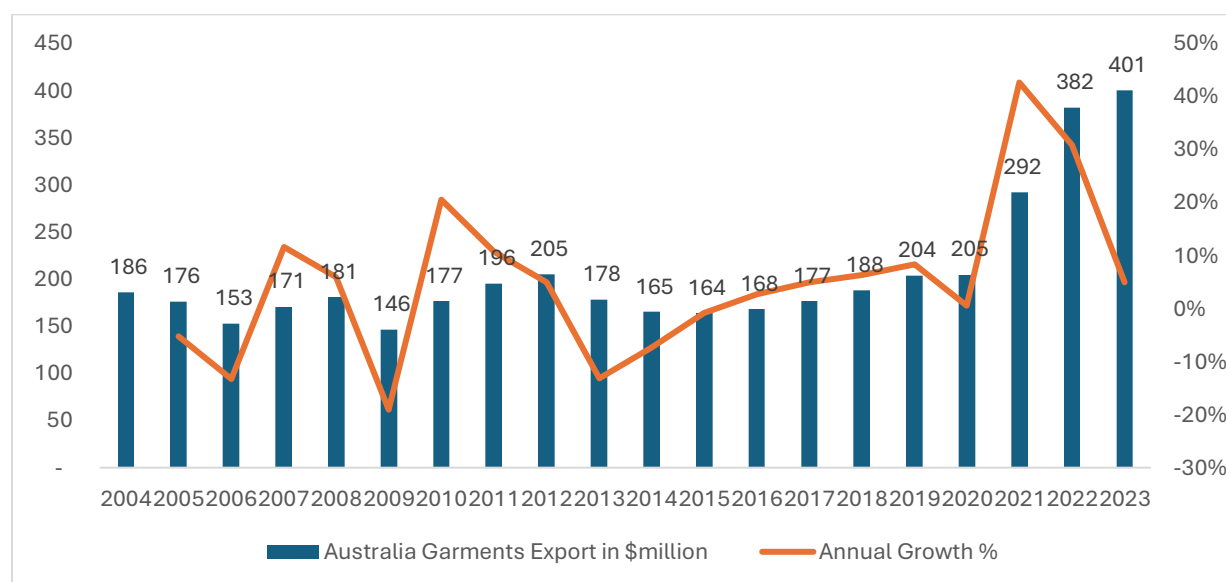
Australia's textile imports have demonstrated steady growth over the years, reflecting the country's expanding demand for textile products. In 2004, textile imports were valued at \$4,615 million. This figure increased by 8% in 2005 to reach \$4,987 million, followed by a 5% rise in 2006, bringing imports to \$5,214 million. By 2007, imports experienced more significant growth of 13%, climbing to \$5,918 million. The upward trend continued into 2008 with an 11% increase, resulting in \$6,546 million in imports. However, in 2009, the global economic slowdown led to an 8% contraction, reducing imports to \$5,997 million.

A strong recovery occurred in 2010, with textile imports rising by 21% to \$7,229 million. The growth persisted in 2011, with an 11% increase that pushed imports to \$8,000 million. In 2012, imports grew modestly by 3%, reaching \$8,269 million, and this pattern continued into 2013 and 2014, with annual growth rates of 3% and 4%, respectively. Imports totaled \$8,835 million by 2014. From 2015 to 2018, textile imports maintained relatively stable growth, with minor fluctuations between -3% and 5%. By 2018, imports stood at \$9,464 million. In 2019, imports dipped slightly by 2%, decreasing to \$9,315 million.

The year 2020 marked a recovery, with textile imports increasing by 12% to \$10,416 million, driven by stronger market demand. In 2021, imports continued to grow by 5%, reaching \$10,985 million, followed by a 9% increase in 2022, which brought the value to \$12,019 million. However, 2023 saw a 13% decline, with imports falling to \$10,448 million.

Australia's share of world textile imports has remained relatively consistent, fluctuating between 0.96% and 1.45% over the period. In 2004, the share stood at 0.96%, reaching a peak of 1.45% in 2020 before slightly declining to 1.36% by 2023. Despite some fluctuations, Australia has managed to sustain its role as a notable player in the global textile import market. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Australia's textile imports over the period stands at 4.39%.

Table 23: Garment Exports in \$million



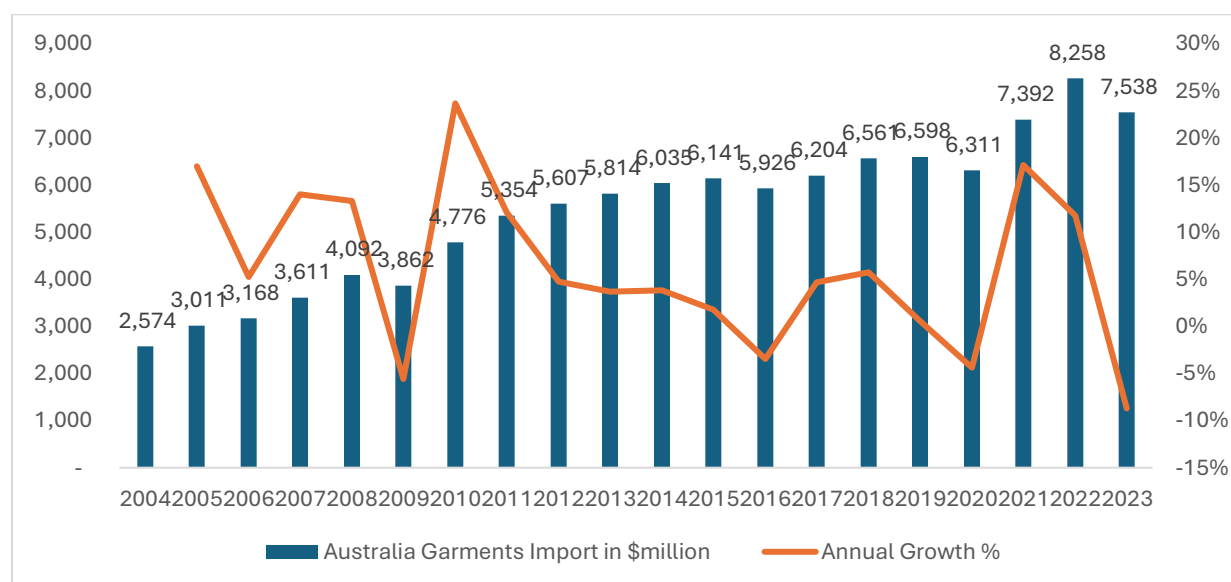
Australia's garment exports have exhibited steady growth over the last two decades, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.12% from 2004 to 2023. Despite fluctuating trends, the overall trajectory highlights Australia's increasing contribution to global garment trade.

In 2004, Australia exported garments worth \$186 million, representing 0.07% of global garment exports. Exports decreased slightly in the mid-2000s, reaching \$153 million in 2006 due to a -13.33% decline from the previous year. However, by 2008, exports rebounded to \$181 million, following an 11.65% increase in 2007.

The global financial crisis in 2009 impacted Australia's exports, which declined by -19.06% to \$146 million. Recovery was evident in 2010, with exports increasing by 20.54%. The following years showed modest growth, reaching at \$205 million in 2012 before experiencing a slight decline through 2016.

Since 2017, Australia's garment exports have gained momentum, supported by consistent growth in global demand. Exports reached \$292 million in 2021, with a remarkable 42.67% growth from 2020. By 2023, garment exports climbed to \$401 million, capturing 0.08% of global garment exports.

Table 24: Garment Imports in \$million



Australia's garment imports have grown at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.82% from 2004 to 2023, reflecting a consistent increase in consumer demand.

In 2004, Australia imported garments worth \$2,574 million, accounting for 0.99% of global garment imports. Over the years, imports steadily increased, reaching \$4,092 million in 2008, driven by annual growth rates of 16.98% in 2005 and 13.32% in 2007. However, the global financial crisis led to a temporary decline of -5.62% in 2009, reducing imports to \$3,862 million.

The recovery phase saw imports rise significantly, achieving 23.66% growth in 2010, and by 2012, imports reached \$5,607 million. Subsequent years exhibited stable growth, with imports reaching at \$8,258 million in 2022, before slightly declining to \$7,538 million in 2023.

Australia's share in global garment imports increased from 0.99% in 2004 to 1.69% in 2023, highlighting its growing role as a key importer in the global garment industry. The surge in demand in 2021, with a 17.13% growth, signifies post-pandemic recovery and consumer confidence.

Bangladesh

Summary

Bangladesh has demonstrated strong and sustained economic growth over the past two decades, with GDP expanding significantly from \$77 billion in 2004 to \$452 billion in 2023, despite temporary slowdowns due to global economic conditions and the COVID-19 pandemic. GDP growth peaked at 7.88% in 2019, indicating robust economic resilience. Although growth rates moderated slightly to 7.10% in 2022, projections suggest steady economic momentum will continue, reaching \$482 billion by 2025.

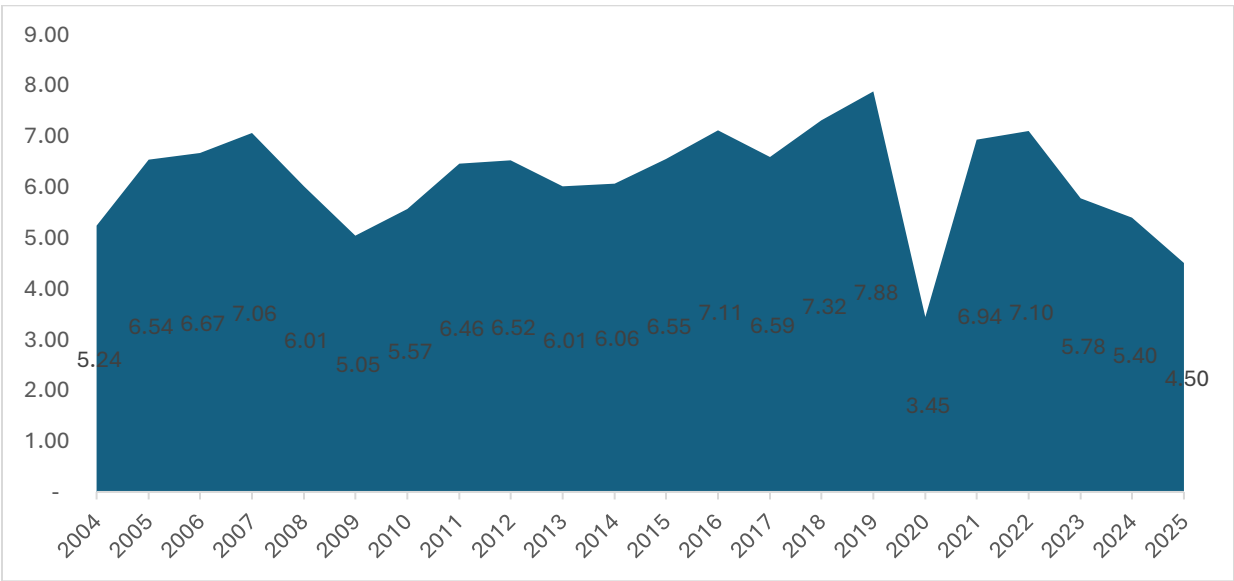
GDP per capita has consistently risen from \$563 in 2004 to \$2,652 in 2023, highlighting ongoing improvements in living standards and economic productivity, with further growth anticipated in coming years. Total investment as a percentage of GDP has also increased steadily from 25.5% in

2004, reaching at 32.21% in 2019, reflecting consistent confidence in Bangladesh’s economic potential.

Bangladesh's population growth has been steady, reaching 170.28 million in 2023, projected to increase further to 173.74 million by 2025, providing a growing labor force of 71.44 million in 2023. Notably, female workforce participation reached 32.95 million. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has fluctuated, peaking at \$2.60 billion in 2013 but declining to \$1.39 billion by 2023.

In international trade, Bangladesh has notably strengthened its position in the global textiles and garments market. Textile exports grew remarkably from \$6,924 million in 2004 to \$51,808 million in 2023, capturing 5.88% of global exports. Similarly, garment exports surged from \$6.23 billion in 2004 to \$49.59 billion in 2023, securing 9.60% of global market share, underscoring Bangladesh's growing competitiveness and strategic importance in global textile and garment trade. Conversely, textile imports increased significantly over the years, reaching \$14,234 million in 2023, reflecting the country's expanding industrial base and internal demand, while garment imports experienced volatility, declining overall to \$233 million by 2023.

Table 25: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change

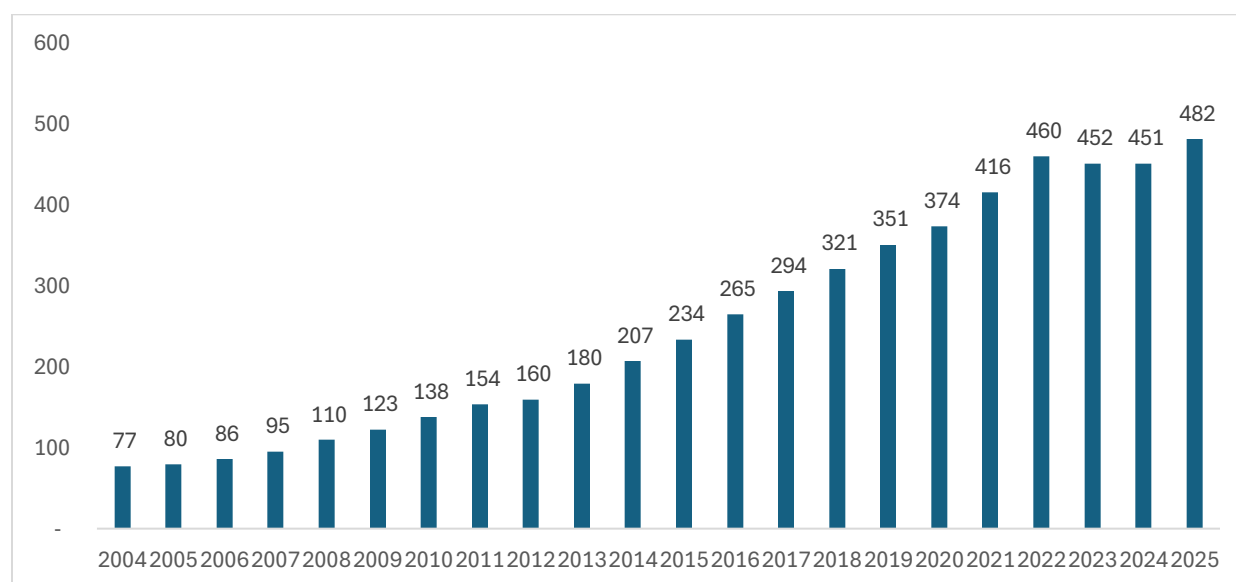


Bangladesh has maintained robust and steady GDP growth over the past two decades, reflecting sustained economic development. From 2004 to 2007, GDP growth accelerated from 5.24% to 7.06%, driven by strong performances in manufacturing, exports, and infrastructure development.

Following the global financial crisis, growth slowed to 5.05% in 2009 but rebounded quickly to 6.46% by 2011. From 2015 to 2019, Bangladesh experienced consistent annual growth rates above 7%, reaching at 7.88% in 2019, highlighting the country’s resilience and expanding economic base.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 led to a significant decline, with GDP growth dropping to 3.45%. However, Bangladesh recovered swiftly, posting 6.94% growth in 2021. Growth remained stable at 7.10% in 2022, although projections suggest a gradual slowdown to 4.50% by 2025.

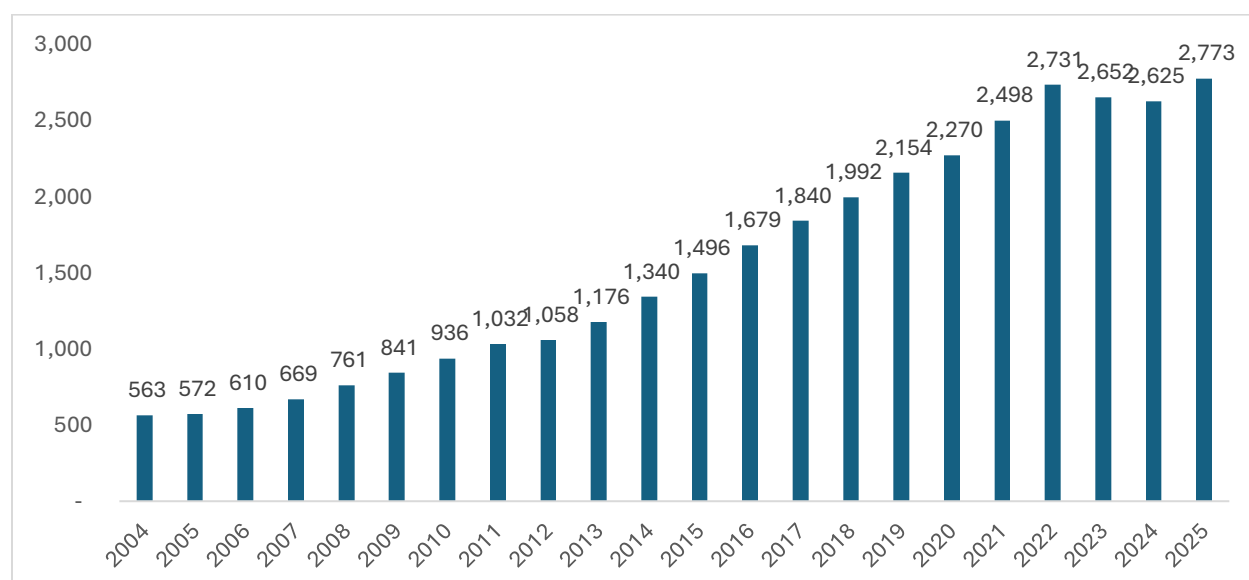
Table 26: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



Bangladesh's GDP in current prices has shown impressive growth, reflecting the country's economic progress and expansion over the past two decades. In 2004, GDP stood at \$77 billion, steadily increasing to \$123 billion by 2009. This upward trajectory continued through the 2010s, with GDP reaching \$207 billion in 2014 and surpassing \$294 billion by 2017.

Economic growth remained strong, with GDP hitting \$374 billion in 2020, despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. By 2022, Bangladesh's GDP had climbed to \$460 billion, although a slight dip to \$452 billion occurred in 2023. Projections indicate a recovery, with GDP expected to grow to \$482 billion by 2025.

Table 27: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars

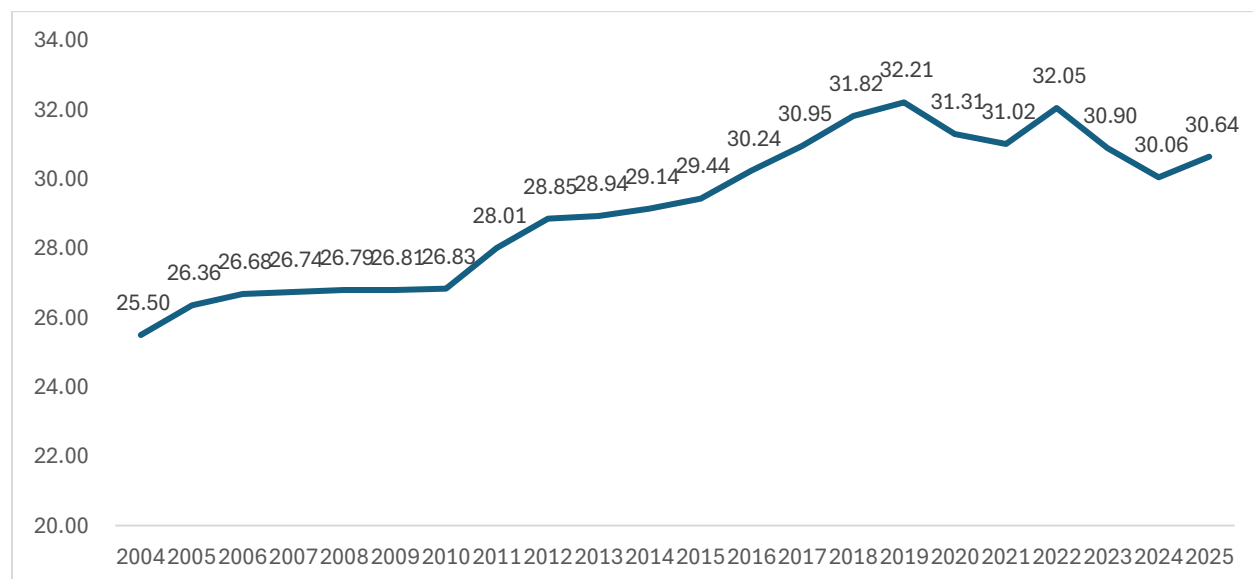


Bangladesh's GDP per capita has consistently increased over the past two decades, reflecting improvements in economic productivity and rising living standards. In 2004, GDP per capita was

\$563, steadily increasing to \$936 by 2010. By 2015, this figure had grown to \$1,496, with further expansion to \$1,992 by 2018.

Growth continued through the COVID-19 pandemic, with GDP per capita reaching \$2,270 in 2020 and further rising to \$2,731 in 2022. Although a slight dip to \$2,652 occurred in 2023, projections suggest a recovery, with GDP per capita expected to climb to \$2,773 by 2025.

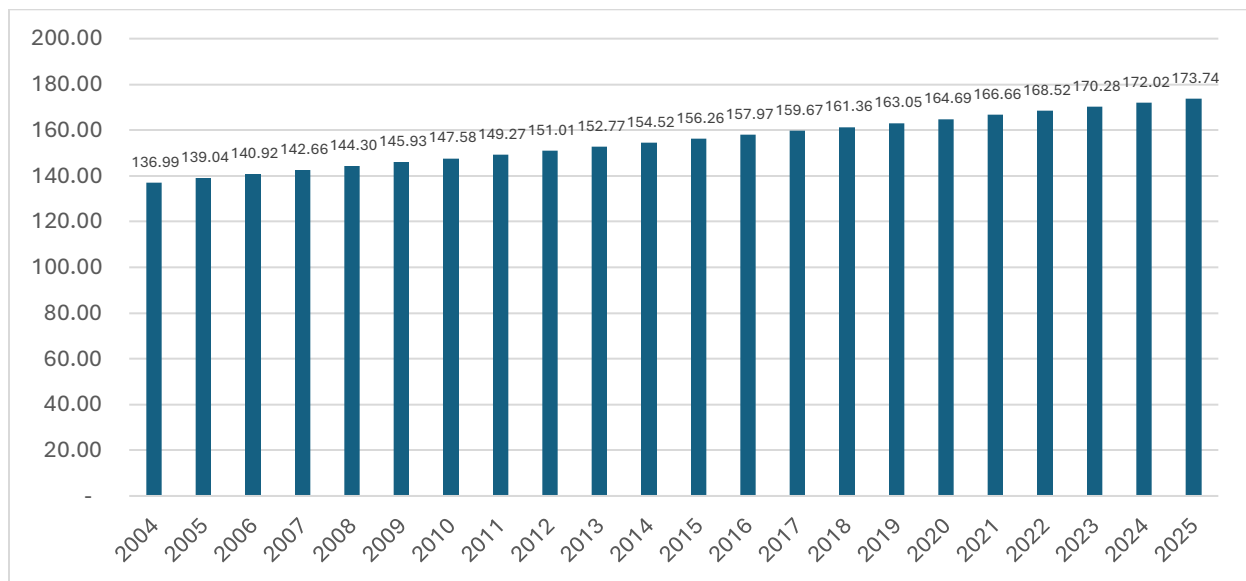
Table 28: Total investment Percent of GDP



Bangladesh has maintained a stable and gradually increasing level of investment as a percentage of GDP over the past two decades. In 2004, total investment accounted for 25.5% of GDP, steadily rising to 28.01% by 2011. This upward trend continued, with investment reaching 30.24% in 2016 and peaking at 32.21% in 2019.

Despite the economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, investment levels remained robust at 31.31% in 2020 and 31.02% in 2021. Projections suggest that total investment will stabilize around 30.64% by 2025.

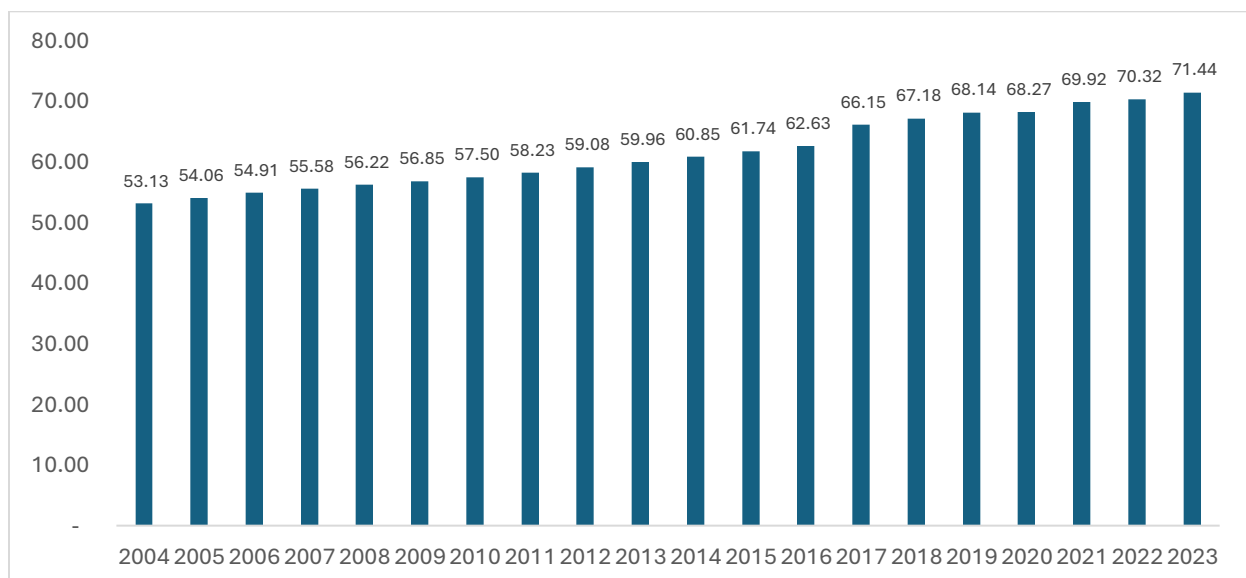
Table 29: Population in Millions



Bangladesh's population has steadily increased over the past two decades, reflecting consistent demographic growth. In 2004, the population was recorded at 136.99 million, rising annually to reach 147.58 million by 2010. This growth trend continued, surpassing 154 million in 2014 and 161.36 million in 2018.

By 2023, the population is estimated to have grown to 170.28 million, with projections indicating further growth to 173.74 million by 2025.

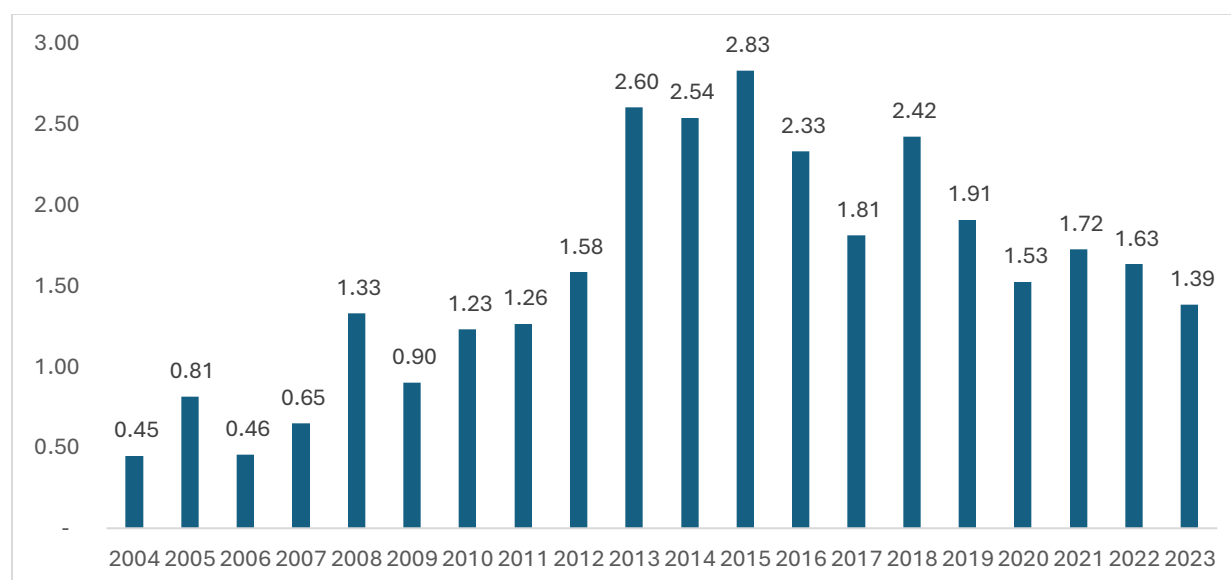
Table 30: Total Labor Force in million



Bangladesh's labor force has grown consistently over the years, rising from 53.13 million in 2004 to 71.44 million in 2023. This expansion reflects the country's increasing population and economic development, contributing to greater industrial and service sector growth.

In 2023, female participation in the labor force accounted for 32.95 million, showcasing the growing role of women in the workforce.

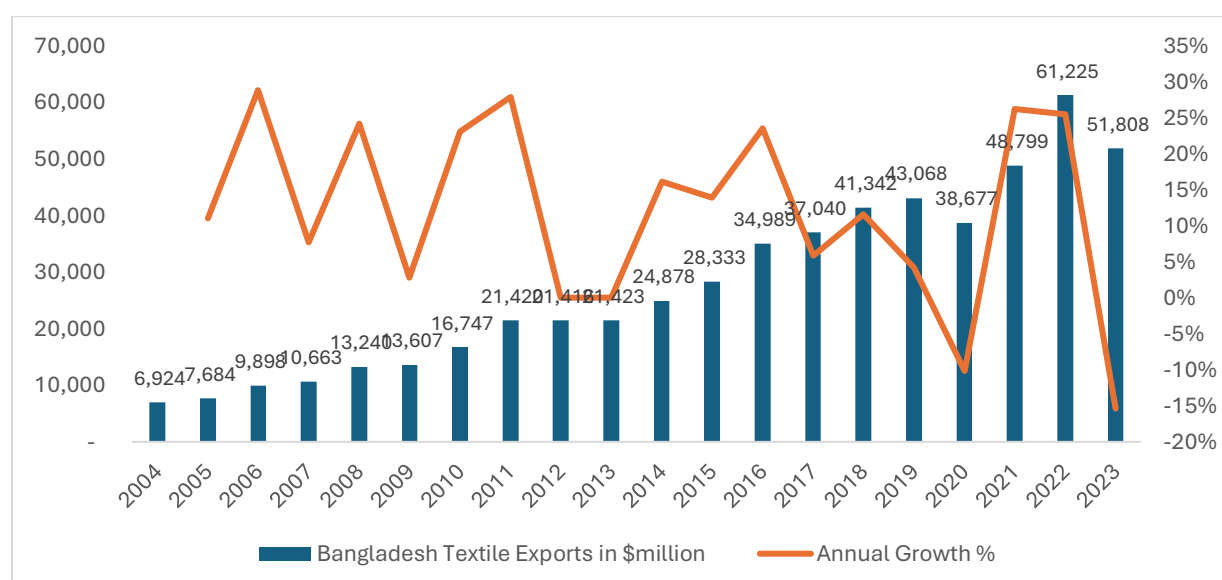
Table 31: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Foreign direct investment (FDI) in Bangladesh has shown a fluctuating trend over the past two decades. In 2004, net FDI inflows stood at \$0.45 billion, gradually increasing to \$1.33 billion by 2008. However, inflows experienced variability, dropping to \$0.90 billion in 2009 before recovering to \$2.60 billion in 2013.

Between 2014 and 2018, FDI inflows hovered around \$2.5 billion but declined to \$1.91 billion in 2019. The economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 further reduced FDI to \$1.53 billion. While there was a slight recovery to \$1.72 billion in 2021, inflows have gradually declined to \$1.39 billion by 2023.

Table 32: Textile Exports in \$million

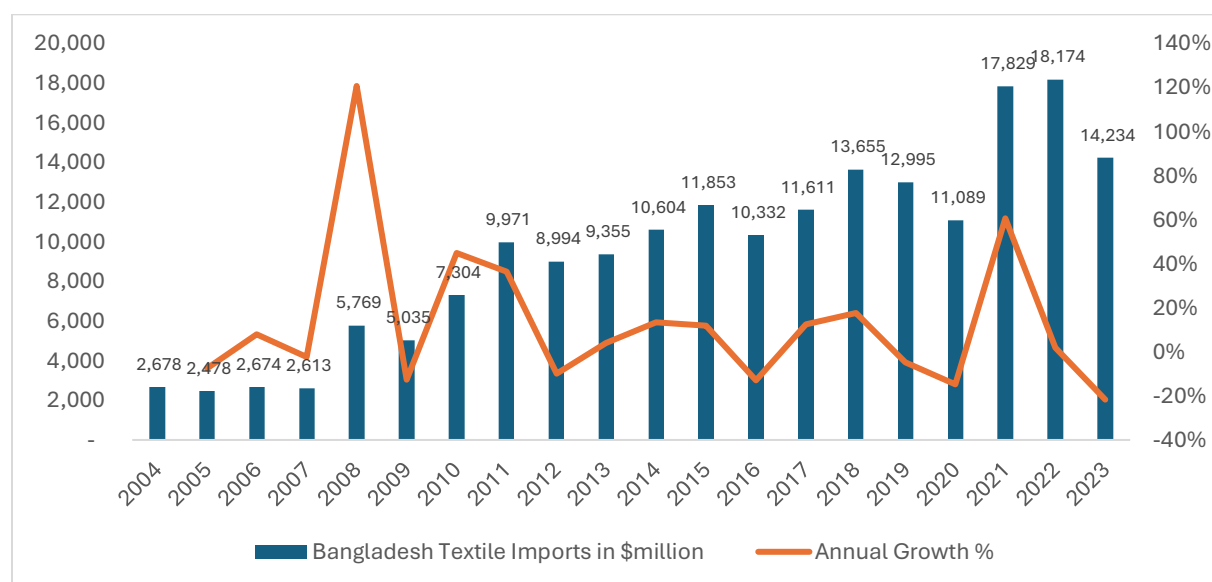


Bangladesh's textile exports have shown remarkable growth over the years, significantly outperforming the global average. In 2004, Bangladesh's textile exports amounted to \$6,924 million, contributing to 1.44% of world textile exports. This figure grew consistently, reaching \$7,684 million in 2005, representing a 10.98% increase. The most substantial growth during this period was in 2006, with exports surging by 28.81% to \$9,898 million. By 2007, exports grew further by 7.73%, totaling \$10,663 million. A sharp increase of 24.17% in 2008 brought the value to \$13,240 million. Despite a modest 2.77% growth in 2009, Bangladesh maintained a strong performance during global economic instability.

In the following years, Bangladesh's textile exports continued their upward trajectory. In 2010, exports rose by 23.08% to \$16,747 million, and in 2011, they surged by 27.90% to \$21,420 million. A slight decline occurred in 2012, with exports marginally decreasing by 0.02%, stabilizing at \$21,416 million. By 2013, exports grew by just 0.03% but resumed stronger growth in 2014 with a 16.13% rise, reaching \$24,878 million. The growth trend continued in 2015 and 2016, with increases of 13.89% and 23.49%, respectively, bringing exports to \$34,989 million by 2016. From 2017 to 2019, growth remained steady, with exports reaching \$43,068 million by 2019. In 2020, Bangladesh faced a contraction of 10.20%, reflecting the global downturn, but quickly rebounded in 2021 with a significant 26.17% growth, pushing exports to \$48,799 million. This positive trend persisted in 2022 with a 25.46% increase, reaching \$61,225 million. However, 2023 saw a decline of 15.38%, with exports falling to \$51,808 million.

Bangladesh's share of global textile exports has steadily increased over the years, reflecting the country's growing importance in the sector. In 2004, Bangladesh accounted for 1.44% of world textile exports. This share grew consistently, surpassing 2% in 2008 and reaching 2.88% by 2012. By 2016, Bangladesh's share had climbed to 4.66%, reflecting the country's expanding role in global textile trade. The peak share was recorded in 2022 at 6.39%, before slightly declining to 5.88% in 2023. Bangladesh's compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for textile exports over this period stands at 11.17%, significantly outpacing the global CAGR of 3.22%, underscoring Bangladesh's strong performance and competitiveness in the international textile market.

Table 33: Textile Imports in \$million

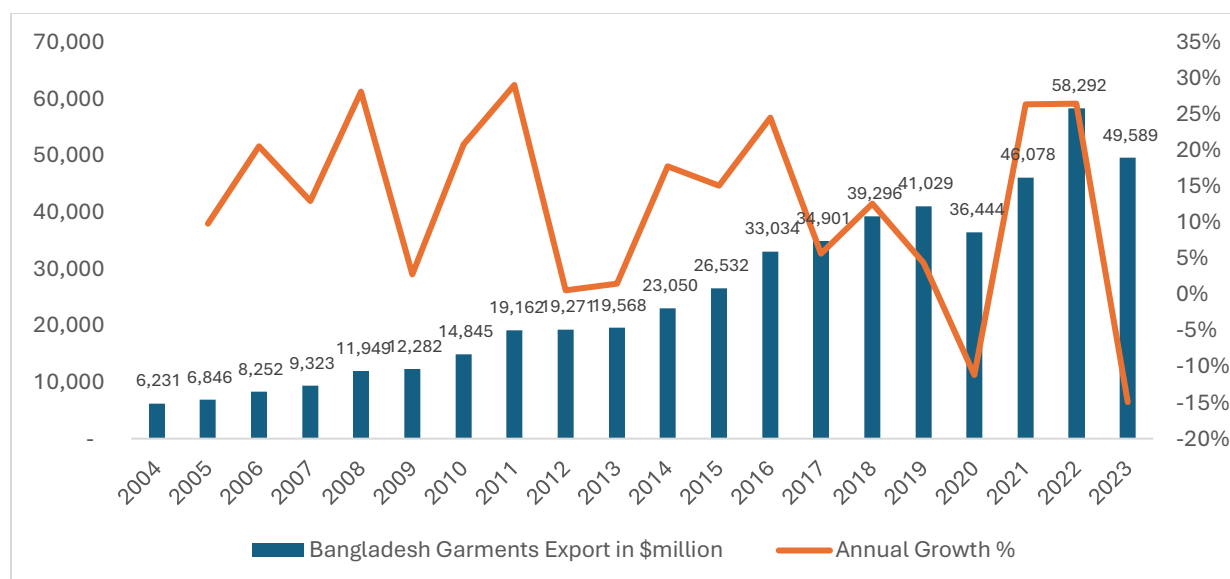


Bangladesh's textile imports have demonstrated substantial growth over the years, driven by increasing demand and economic expansion. In 2004, textile imports were valued at \$2,678 million, but they declined by 7.47% in 2005 to \$2,478 million. A modest recovery followed in 2006, with imports growing by 7.88% to \$2,674 million. However, in 2007, imports slightly declined by 2.25%, totaling \$2,613 million. A remarkable surge occurred in 2008, with imports skyrocketing by 120.77% to \$5,769 million. This was followed by a 12.72% decline in 2009, bringing imports down to \$5,035 million.

Recovery resumed in 2010, with imports rising by 45.05% to \$7,304 million. In 2011, imports continued their upward trend, increasing by 36.51% to \$9,971 million. However, imports dipped by 9.79% in 2012 to \$8,994 million. By 2013, a growth of 4.02% brought imports to \$9,355 million. This trend accelerated in 2014 and 2015, with imports rising by 13.35% and 11.78%, respectively, reaching \$11,853 million by 2015. In 2016, textile imports declined by 12.83% to \$10,332 million but rebounded in 2017 with a 12.38% increase to \$11,611 million. The positive momentum continued into 2018, with imports rising by 17.60% to \$13,655 million. However, imports contracted by 4.83% in 2019, followed by a sharper decline of 14.66% in 2020, reducing imports to \$11,089 million.

A significant rebound occurred in 2021, with imports increasing by 60.78% to \$17,829 million. This was followed by marginal growth of 1.93% in 2022, bringing imports to \$18,174 million. However, in 2023, imports declined by 21.68% to \$14,234 million. Bangladesh's textile imports as a share of world imports have also increased, rising from 0.56% in 2004 to 2.11% in 2022, before declining to 1.85% in 2023. Over the entire period, the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Bangladesh's textile imports stands at 9.19%.

Table 34: Garment Exports in \$million



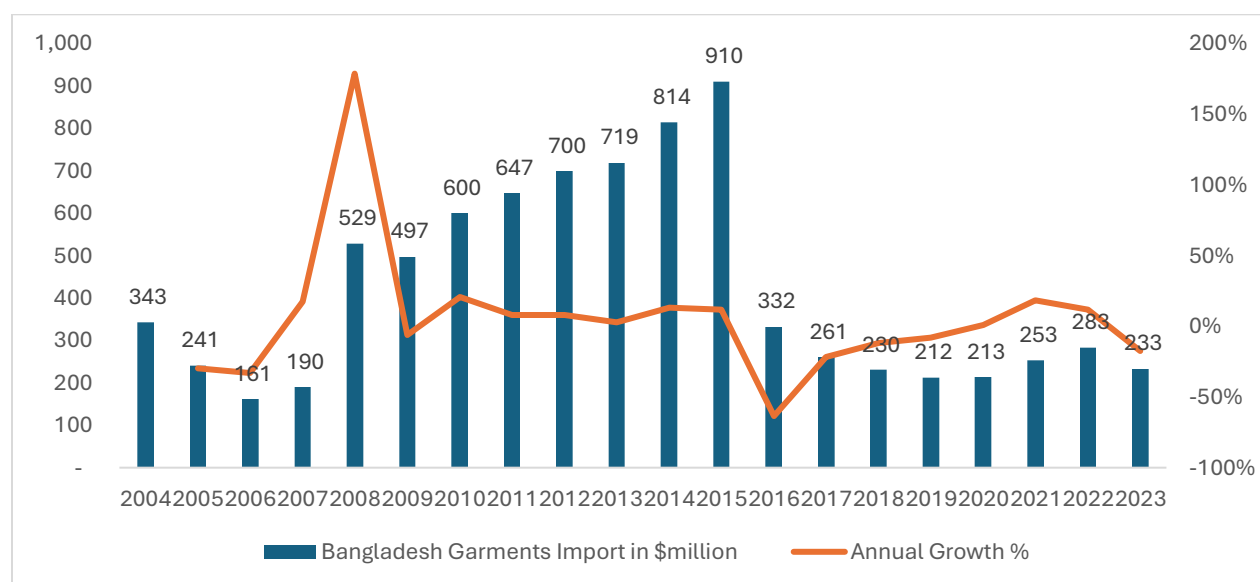
Bangladesh's garment exports have shown impressive growth over the past two decades, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 11.53% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, Bangladesh's garment exports were valued at \$6.23 billion, accounting for 2.50% of global garment exports. This marked the beginning of a steady rise, with exports increasing to \$8.25 billion in 2006, supported by a 20.55% growth rate in 2005. By 2008, exports had reached \$11.95 billion, following a strong 28.17% growth in 2007.

The global financial crisis in 2009 slightly slowed the growth, but Bangladesh's exports still rose by 2.79%, reaching \$12.28 billion. From 2010 onwards, Bangladesh's garment exports experienced rapid growth, with exports increasing to \$19.16 billion in 2011. By 2013, exports had grown to \$19.57 billion, maintaining a steady annual growth rate.

In 2014, Bangladesh's garment exports reached \$23.05 billion, capturing 4.90% of the global market. The industry saw consistent growth over the following years, with exports surging to \$33.03 billion in 2016 and further to \$39.30 billion in 2018. Despite a slight dip in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, exports rebounded strongly, reaching \$58.29 billion in 2022, marking a remarkable 26.51% growth from 2021. By 2023, exports slightly declined to \$49.59 billion, capturing 9.60% of global garment exports.

Bangladesh's garment export data underscores its significant role in the global market, with its share increasing from 2.50% in 2004 to 9.60% in 2023. The consistent growth reflects Bangladesh's competitive pricing, strong production capacity, and focus on expanding international markets. The CAGR of 11.53% over this period highlights the country's remarkable performance and potential for continued growth in the global garment trade.

Table 35: Garment Imports in \$million



Bangladesh's garment imports have shown significant fluctuations over the years, resulting in a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of -2.01% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, Bangladesh imported garments worth \$343 million, representing 0.13% of global garment imports. However, by 2006, imports had dropped sharply to \$161 million, marked by steep annual declines of -29.75% in 2005 and -33.09% in 2006.

The sector witnessed a substantial recovery in 2008, with imports reaching \$529 million, an impressive 178.77% increase compared to 2007. This growth was short-lived, as imports declined by -5.98% in 2009 to \$497 million. The following years saw moderate growth, with imports peaking at \$910 million in 2015, capturing 0.23% of global garment imports.

A dramatic decline occurred in 2016, with imports plummeting to \$332 million, reflecting a -63.51% annual decrease. The years following this period exhibited further volatility, with imports dropping to \$261 million by 2017 and reaching \$230 million in 2018. By 2021, imports had partially recovered to \$253 million, growing by 18.57% from the previous year. The recent data shows that in 2023, Bangladesh's garment imports stood at \$233 million, representing 0.05% of global garment imports.

Benin

Summary

Benin's economy has experienced consistent but fluctuating growth over the past two decades, with GDP growth reaching at 7.19% in 2013 and recovering robustly to 7.16% in 2021 after the COVID-19 pandemic disruption. GDP in current prices rose steadily from \$6 billion in 2004 to \$18 billion in 2021, and it is projected to reach \$23 billion by 2025. GDP per capita has similarly improved from \$784 in 2004 to \$1,362 in 2021, with forecasts indicating continued growth to \$1,587 by 2025.

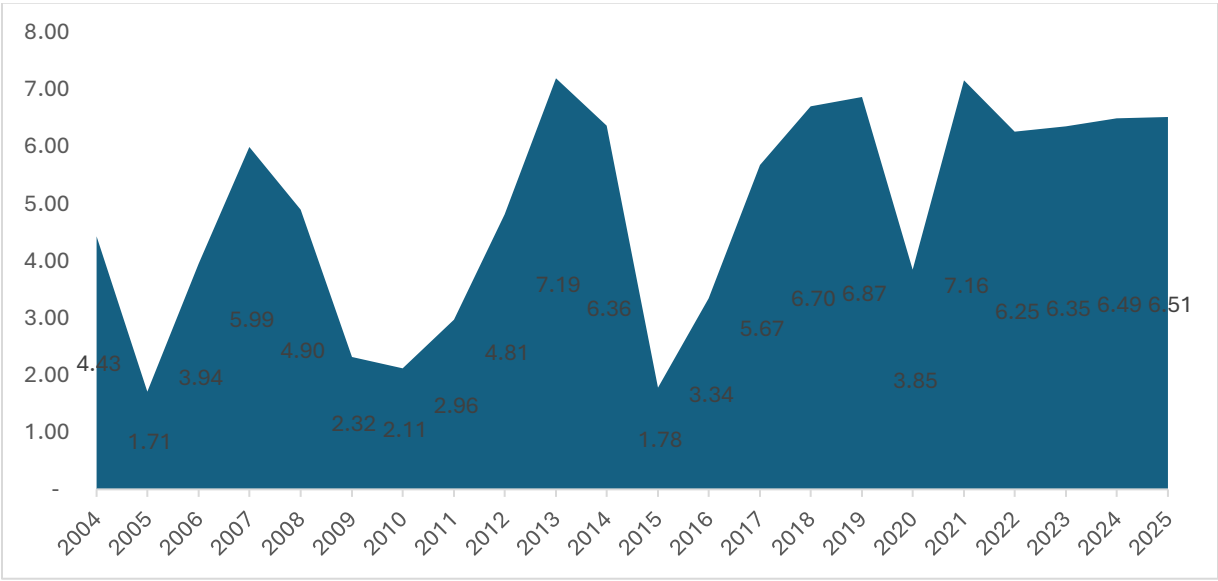
Investment in Benin has shown significant expansion, rising sharply from 15.22% of GDP in 2004 to a notable 40.47% by 2023. Despite slight expected moderation, high investment rates suggest

continued economic vitality. Foreign direct investment (FDI), after initial fluctuations and modest inflows, reached \$0.43 billion in 2023, indicating increasing investor confidence.

Benin’s population and labor force have steadily grown, reaching 13.73 million people and a labor force of 5.15 million by 2023. Notably, female participation in the labor force is substantial, at 45.46% in 2023, reflecting growing gender inclusivity.

In trade, Benin’s textile exports experienced significant growth, rising from \$208 million in 2004 to \$520 million in 2023, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.95%. Textile imports grew moderately from \$97 million in 2004 to \$122 million in 2023. Garment exports, despite notable volatility, reached \$1.99 million in 2023, reflecting recent growth opportunities, whereas garment imports significantly fluctuated, reaching approximately \$4 million by 2023.

Table 36: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change

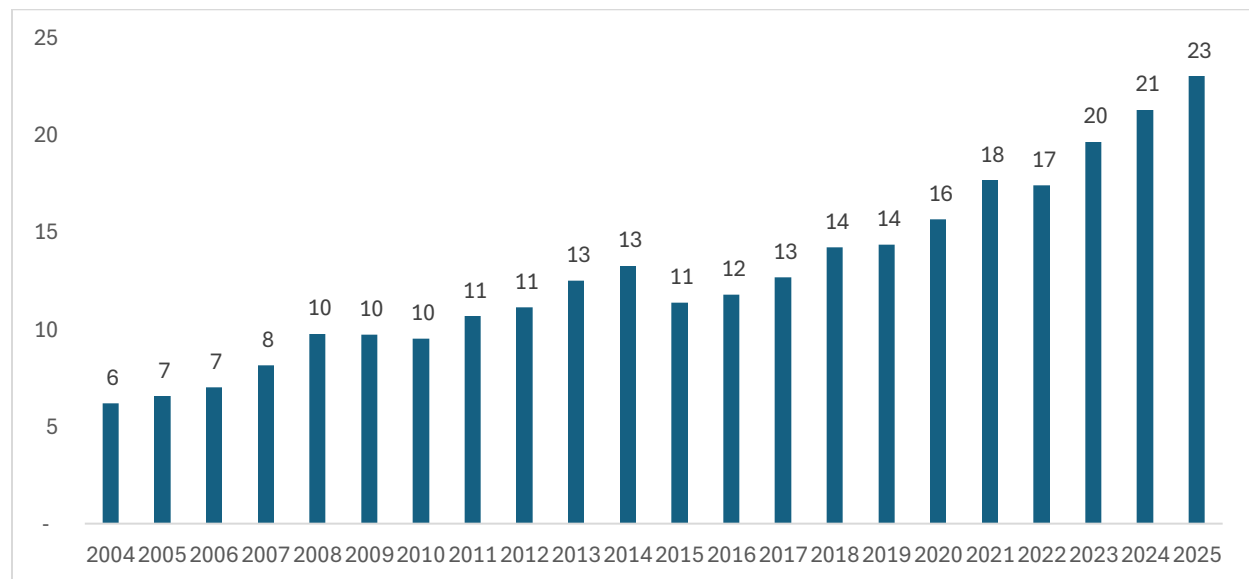


Benin's GDP growth has experienced fluctuations over the past two decades, reflecting a mix of economic expansions and slowdowns. In 2004, GDP grew by 4.43%, but growth decelerated to 1.71% in 2005. The economy recovered steadily, reaching 5.99% growth in 2007 before slowing to 2.32% in 2009.

From 2012 onward, Benin saw more stable growth, with GDP increasing by 7.19% in 2013 and maintaining a steady upward trend through 2018 at 6.70%. Despite a dip to 3.85% in 2020 due to global economic disruptions, the economy rebounded strongly in 2021 with a growth rate of 7.16%.

Projections indicate that Benin's economy will continue to grow at a stable rate, with GDP expected to expand by 6.51% in 2025.

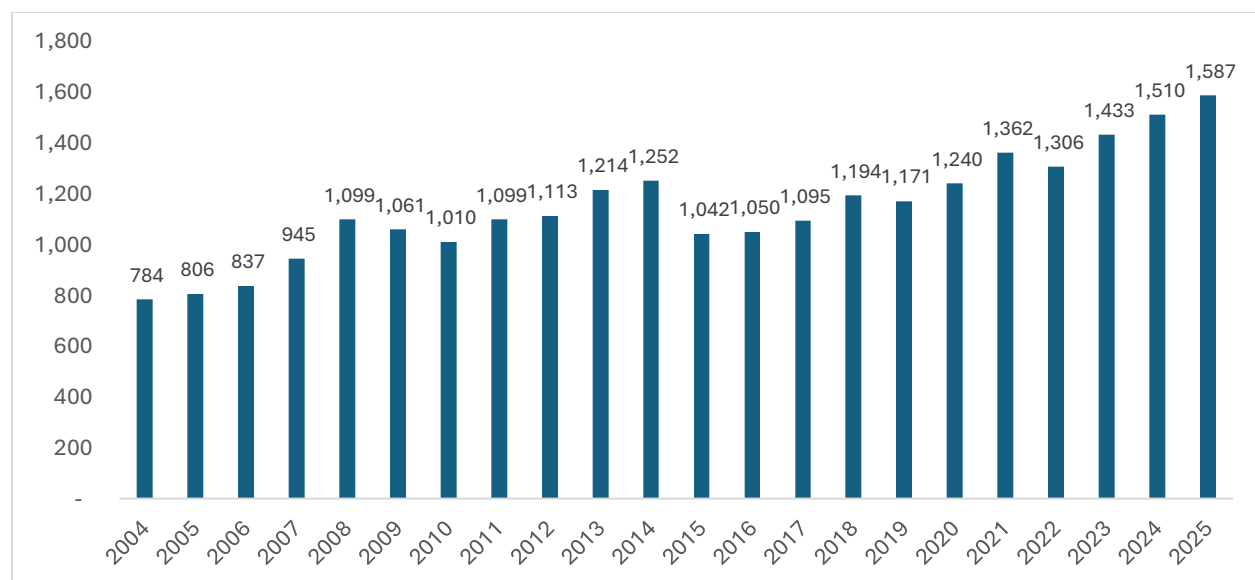
Table 37: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



Benin's GDP in current prices has demonstrated consistent growth over the years, reflecting steady economic expansion. In 2004, the GDP was recorded at \$6 billion, increasing to \$10 billion by 2008. Despite a brief stagnation between 2009 and 2010 at \$10 billion, the economy resumed growth, reaching \$13 billion in 2013.

The GDP dipped slightly in 2015 to \$11 billion but recovered in the following years, maintaining upward momentum. By 2020, Benin's GDP had risen to \$16 billion, with further growth to \$18 billion in 2021. Projections indicate continued expansion, with GDP expected to reach \$23 billion by 2025.

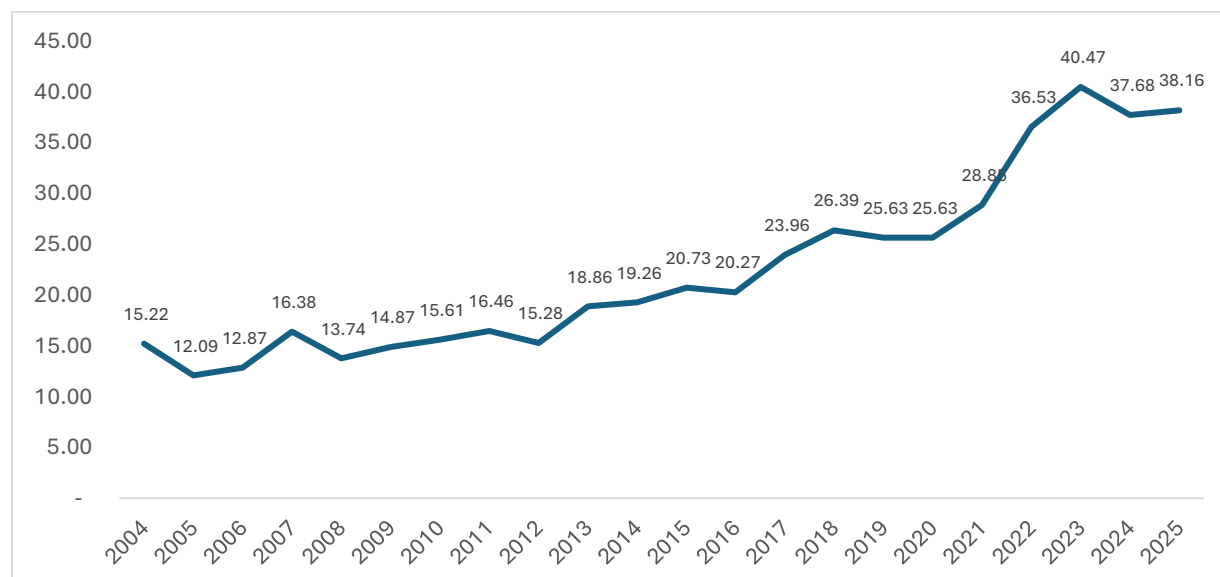
Table 38: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



Benin's GDP per capita has exhibited steady growth over the years, reflecting improvements in economic performance and living standards. In 2004, GDP per capita stood at \$784 and increased consistently, surpassing the \$1,000 mark by 2008. By 2013, GDP per capita rose to \$1,214, however,

in 2015, a slight dip to \$1,042 was observed. Recovery followed, with per capita income reaching \$1,362 in 2021. Projections suggest continued growth, with GDP per capita expected to reach \$1,587 by 2025, reinforcing Benin's steady economic trajectory.

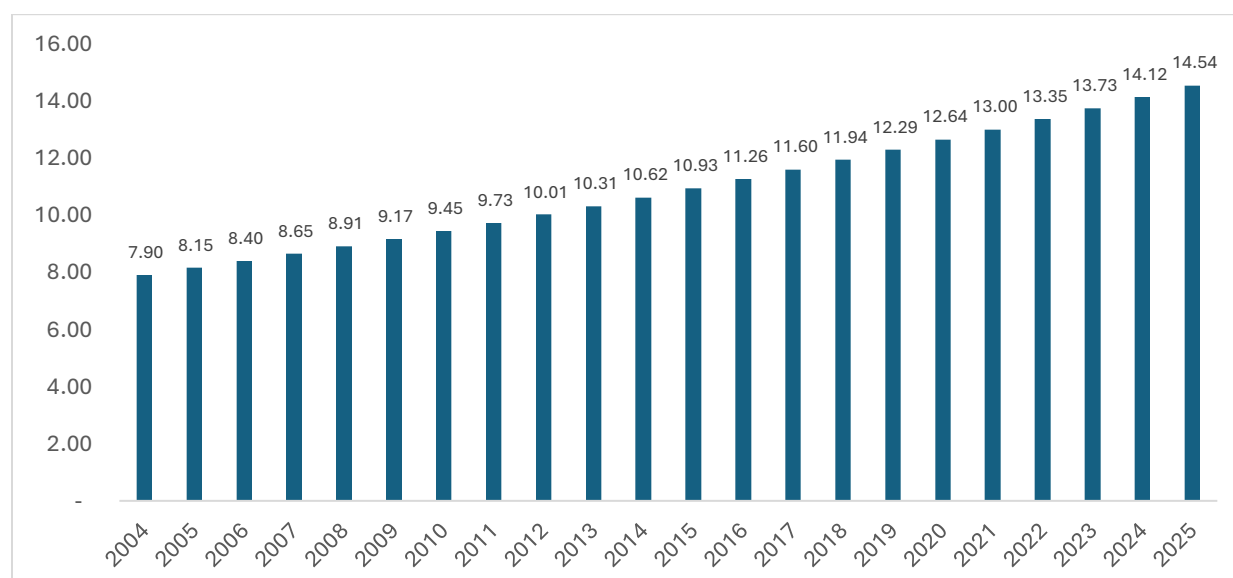
Table 39: Total investment Percent of GDP



Benin's investment landscape has shown notable fluctuations over the years. In 2004, total investment accounted for 15.22% of GDP, dipping to 12.09% by 2005. However, investments rebounded in subsequent years, reaching 16.38% in 2007. Despite minor declines, the upward trend continued, reaching at 26.39% in 2018.

A significant surge occurred in 2022, where total investment rose sharply to 36.53% of GDP, and by 2023, it climbed to 40.47%, indicating robust economic initiatives. Although projections suggest a slight decline to 38.16% in 2025.

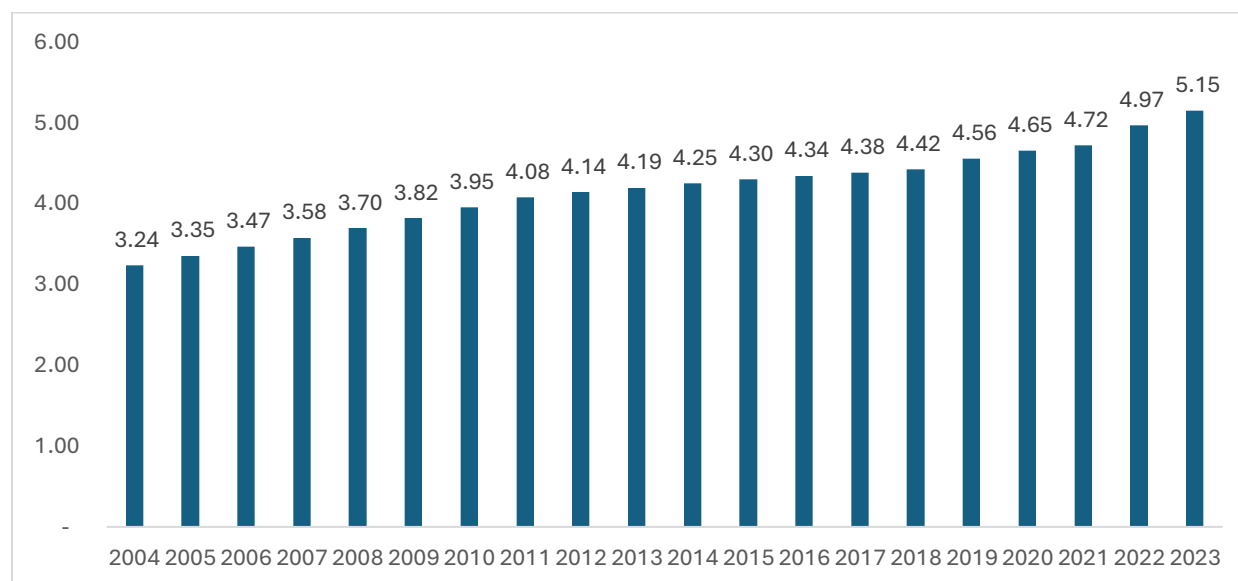
Table 40: Population in Millions



Benin's population has experienced steady growth over the past two decades. In 2004, the population stood at 7.9 million, gradually increasing each year to reach 13.73 million by 2023.

Projections for 2025 suggest the population will reach approximately 14.54 million, highlighting the country's continued population growth.

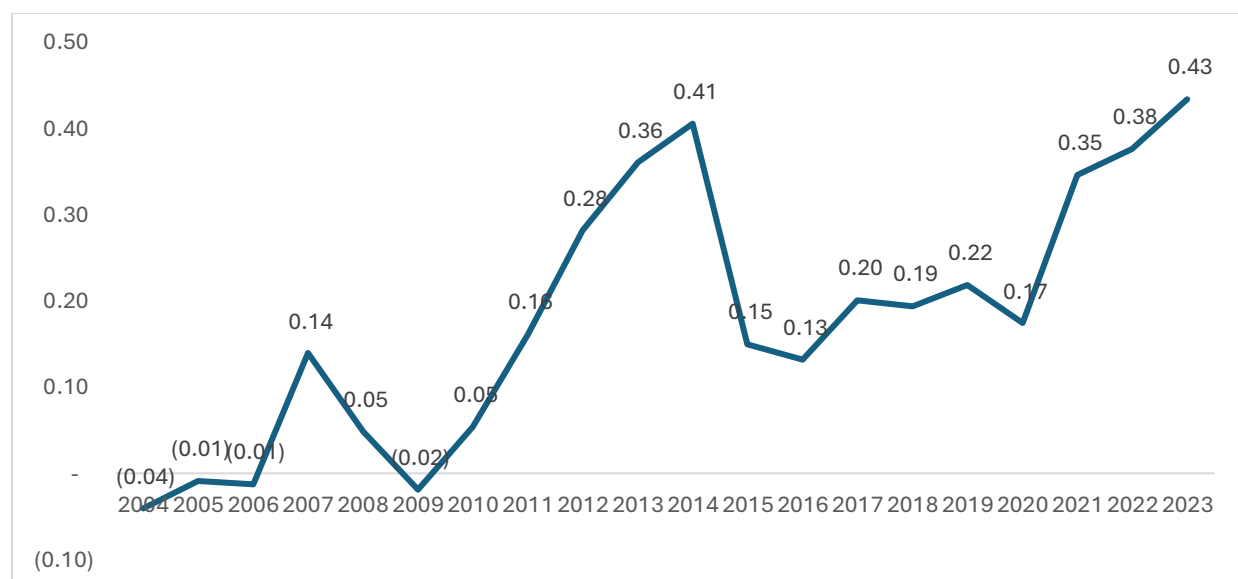
Table 41: Total Labor Force in million



Benin's labor force has grown steadily from 3.24 million in 2004 to 5.15 million in 2023. This increase aligns with the country's rising population and economic development, reflecting a growing workforce contributing to various sectors.

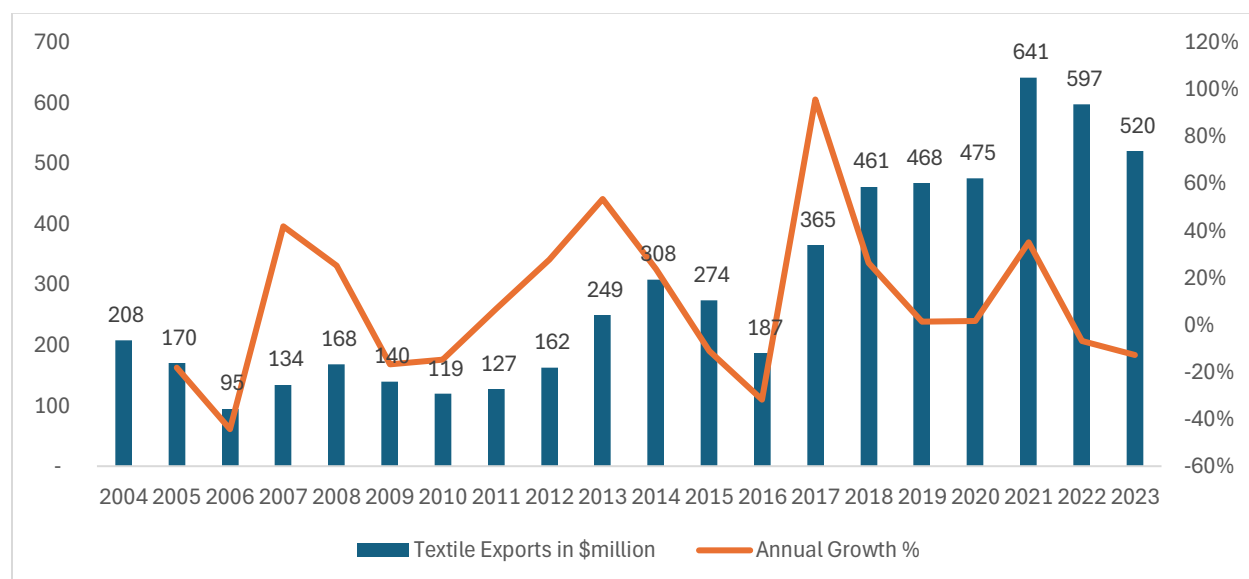
Notably, female participation in the labor force reached 45.46% in 2023, signaling significant involvement of women in economic activities.

Table 42: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Foreign direct investment (FDI) in Benin has experienced fluctuations over the past two decades. Between 2004 and 2006, FDI showed negative or minimal values, indicating limited external capital inflows during that period. However, from 2007 onwards, Benin's FDI began to show consistent positive trends, peaking at \$0.41 billion in 2014. In recent years, FDI growth has been moderate, with inflows reaching \$0.43 billion in 2023.

Table 43: Textile Exports in \$million



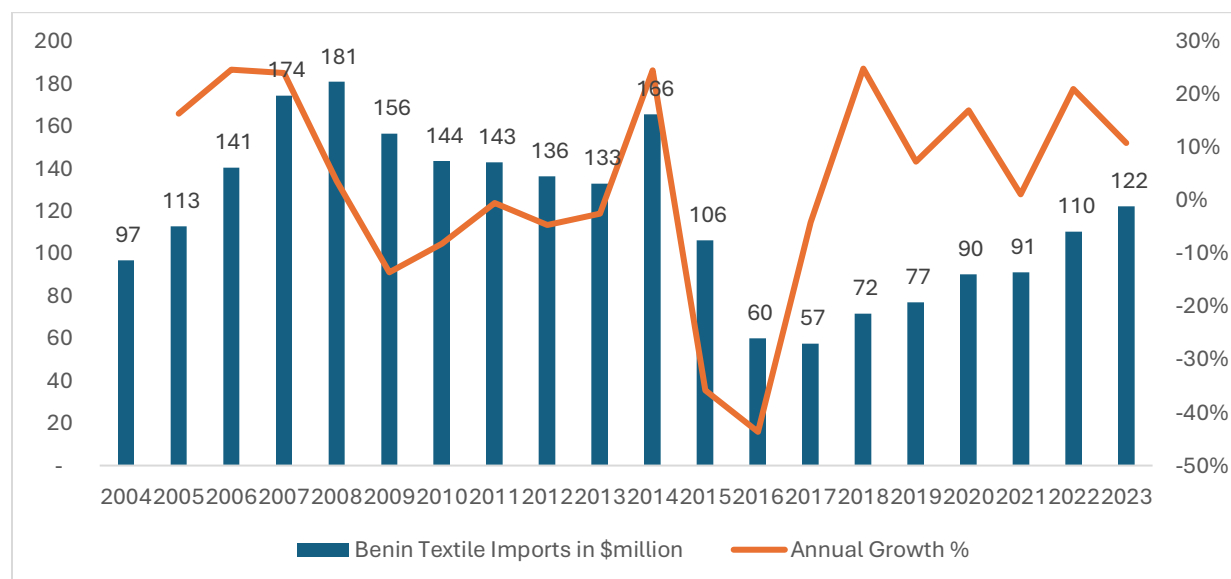
Benin's textile exports have exhibited a fluctuating pattern over the years, reflecting the country's efforts to maintain its position in the global textile market. In 2004, Benin's textile exports stood at \$208 million, accounting for 0.04% of world textile exports. By 2005, exports had decreased by 18.08% to \$170 million, and in 2006, they experienced a further sharp decline of 44.29%, reaching \$95 million. This downward trend was reversed in 2007 when exports grew by 41.87% to \$134 million, followed by a 25.07% increase in 2008, pushing exports to \$168 million. However, the economic downturn in 2009 led to a 16.85% decline, reducing exports to \$140 million.

Between 2010 and 2012, Benin's textile exports showed moderate fluctuations. In 2010, exports dropped by 14.71% to \$119 million but rebounded by 6.78% in 2011, reaching \$127 million. A stronger recovery followed in 2012, with exports increasing by 27.55% to \$162 million. This positive momentum continued into 2013 with a significant growth of 53.51%, bringing exports to \$249 million. The upward trajectory persisted in 2014, with exports rising by 23.66% to \$308 million. However, 2015 saw a decline of 11.19%, lowering exports to \$274 million.

The following years witnessed considerable volatility. In 2016, exports contracted by 31.83% to \$187 million, but in 2017, they surged by 95.68%, reaching \$365 million. This growth continued in 2018, with exports rising by 26.24% to \$461 million. Subsequent years reflected slower growth, with exports increasing marginally by 1.43% in 2019 and 1.52% in 2020, reaching \$475 million. A significant jump occurred in 2021, as exports grew by 35.12% to \$641 million. However, this growth was followed by a 6.93% decline in 2022 and a further 12.86% drop in 2023, reducing exports to \$520 million.

Benin's share of global textile exports has generally remained low, fluctuating between 0.02% and 0.07%. The highest recorded share was in 2021 at 0.07%, highlighting Benin's modest role in the global textile trade. Over the entire period, Benin's textile exports achieved a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.95%, outpacing the global textile export CAGR of 3.22%.

Table 44: Textile Imports in \$million



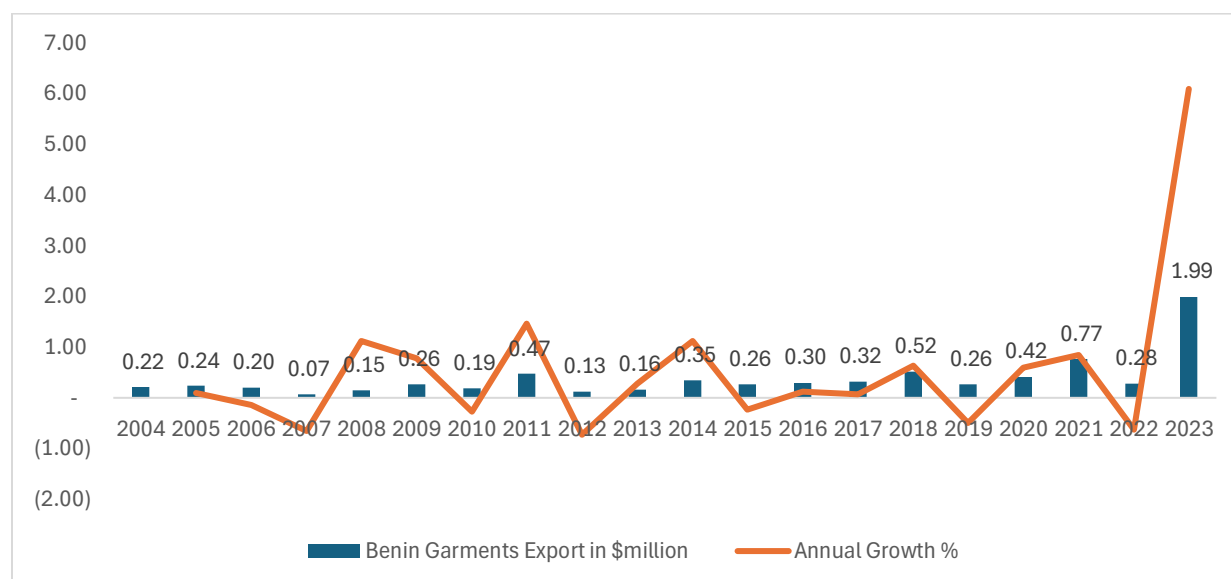
Benin's textile imports have experienced notable fluctuations over the years, reflecting the country's evolving economic conditions and trade patterns. In 2004, Benin's textile imports stood at \$97 million, accounting for 0.02% of world textile imports. By 2005, imports had increased by 16.34% to reach \$113 million. This growth trend continued in 2006, with imports rising by 24.65% to \$141 million. In 2007, imports climbed to \$174 million, representing a growth rate of 24.08%. However, the rate of growth slowed in 2008, with a modest increase of 3.72%, bringing total imports to \$181 million.

The global economic downturn in 2009 led to a 13.55% contraction in Benin's textile imports, reducing them to \$156 million. The decline continued in 2010, with imports falling by 8.14% to \$144 million, and a further slight dip of 0.47% in 2011 brought imports to \$143 million. The downward trend persisted into 2012, as imports decreased by 4.55% to \$136 million, and again in 2013 with a 2.53% drop to \$133 million. A recovery began in 2014, with imports growing by 24.55% to reach \$166 million. However, this growth was short-lived, as imports plummeted by 35.86% in 2015 to \$106 million, followed by an even steeper decline of 43.64% in 2016, reducing imports to \$60 million.

In 2017, imports fell further to \$57 million, representing a 4.10% decline. A rebound occurred in 2018, with imports growing by 24.90% to \$72 million, followed by a 7.34% increase in 2019, bringing the total to \$77 million. The upward trajectory continued in 2020, with imports rising by 16.99% to \$90 million, and a modest increase of 1.23% in 2021 brought imports to \$91 million. In 2022, Benin's textile imports surged by 20.99% to reach \$110 million, followed by an additional 10.85% growth in 2023, bringing total imports to \$122 million.

Despite these fluctuations, Benin's textile import share in world textiles has remained relatively low, fluctuating between 0.01% and 0.03% over the years. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Benin's textile imports from 2004 to 2023 stands at 1.23%.

Table 45: Garment Exports in \$million



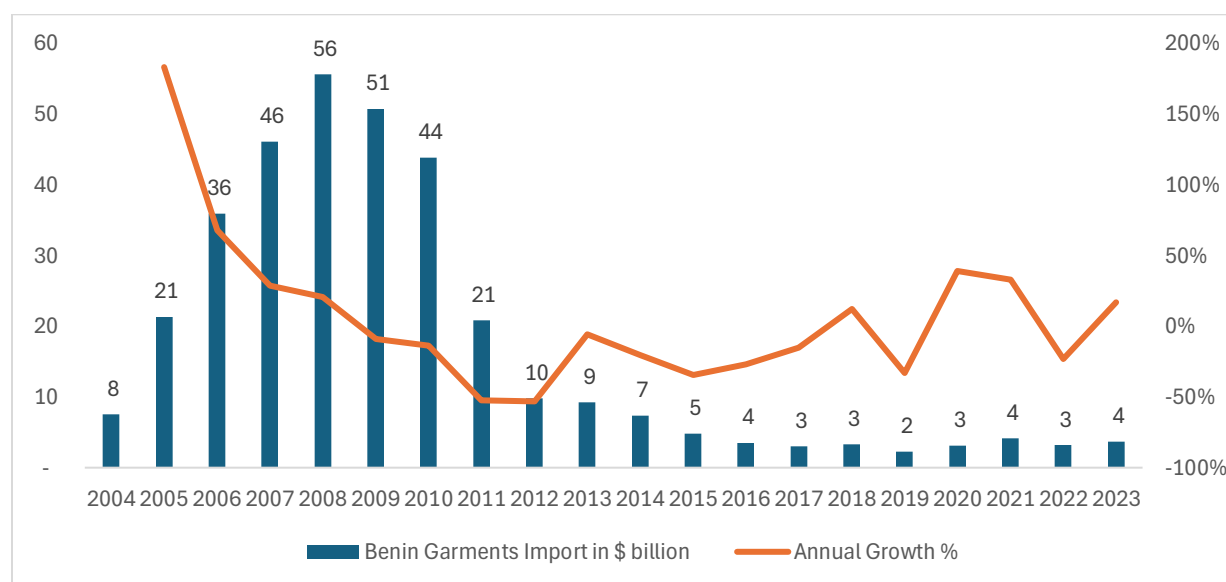
Benin's garment exports have demonstrated substantial volatility over the past two decades, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 12.43% between 2004 and 2023. In 2004, Benin's garment exports were valued at \$0.22 million, representing a negligible 0.0001% of global garment exports. By 2006, exports dropped to \$0.20 million, reflecting a -13.62% annual decline from 2005.

The most significant contraction occurred in 2007 when exports fell to \$0.07 million, a sharp decrease of -65.52%. However, exports rebounded strongly in 2008, increasing by 111.43% to \$0.15 million. This upward trend continued into 2009, with exports growing by 77.70% to \$0.26 million.

Benin's exports experienced fluctuating growth during the 2010s. In 2010, exports decreased by -27.38% to \$0.19 million but surged by 146.60% in 2011, reaching \$0.47 million. However, by 2012, exports had dropped again to \$0.13 million. Despite moderate growth in subsequent years, exports remained below \$0.52 million until 2020.

In recent years, Benin's garment export sector has shown signs of strong recovery. In 2021, exports grew by 84.34% to \$0.77 million but fell to \$0.28 million in 2022, reflecting a -63.27% decline. A dramatic recovery occurred in 2023, with exports surging to \$1.99 million, representing 0.0004% of global garment exports.

Table 46: Garment Imports in \$million



Benin's garment imports have experienced significant fluctuations over the past two decades, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of -3.66% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, imports were valued at \$8 billion, representing 0.003% of global garment imports. By 2006, imports rose significantly to \$36 billion, reflecting annual growth rates of 183.39% in 2005 and 68.09% in 2006.

In 2007 and 2008, imports increased further to \$46 billion and \$56 billion, respectively, recording annual growth rates of 28.56% and 20.62%. However, a decline began in 2009, with imports dropping to \$51 billion, a decrease of -8.83%. This trend continued in subsequent years, with imports falling to \$21 billion in 2011, reflecting a -52.49% decline.

The downward trend persisted, reaching \$10 billion in 2012, a -53.11% annual reduction. Imports remained low throughout the mid-2010s, with values fluctuating between \$7 billion in 2014 and \$3 billion in 2017. A slight recovery was observed in 2018, with imports rising to \$3 billion, marking a 12.06% increase.

Between 2019 and 2023, imports experienced both recovery and setbacks. In 2020, imports rose to \$3 billion, achieving a 39.14% growth. By 2021, imports climbed to \$4 billion, with a growth rate of 33.16%, before declining to \$3 billion in 2022 and recovering to \$4 billion in 2023, reflecting a 17.12% increase.

Brazil

Summary

Brazil's GDP growth has fluctuated over the past two decades, with robust expansion from 2004 to 2010, hitting a peak of 7.53% in 2010. However, economic contractions in 2015 and 2016, shrinking by 3.55% and 3.28%, respectively, highlighted financial challenges. Growth rebounded in 2021 at 4.76%, with projections indicating continued but moderate expansion through 2025.

The country's GDP in current prices rose from \$669 billion in 2004 to a projected \$2.31 trillion in 2025, with its highest level of \$2.61 trillion recorded in 2011 before economic downturns led to temporary declines. Recovery efforts have since driven GDP back to \$2.17 trillion in 2023, with steady increases expected i.e. 2.23 trillion by 2025.

GDP per capita followed a similar trajectory, climbing from \$3,648 in 2004 to its highest value of \$13,326 in 2011 before contracting during the economic crises of 2015-2016. A recovery pushed it to \$10,268 by 2023, with forecasts suggesting further gains to \$10,816 by 2025.

Total investment as a percentage of GDP fluctuated between 17.91% in 2004 and a high of 21.83% in 2011. It later declined to 14.63% in 2017 but rebounded post-COVID-19 to 19.52% in 2021. However, a downward trend has followed, with projections of 15.80% in 2025.

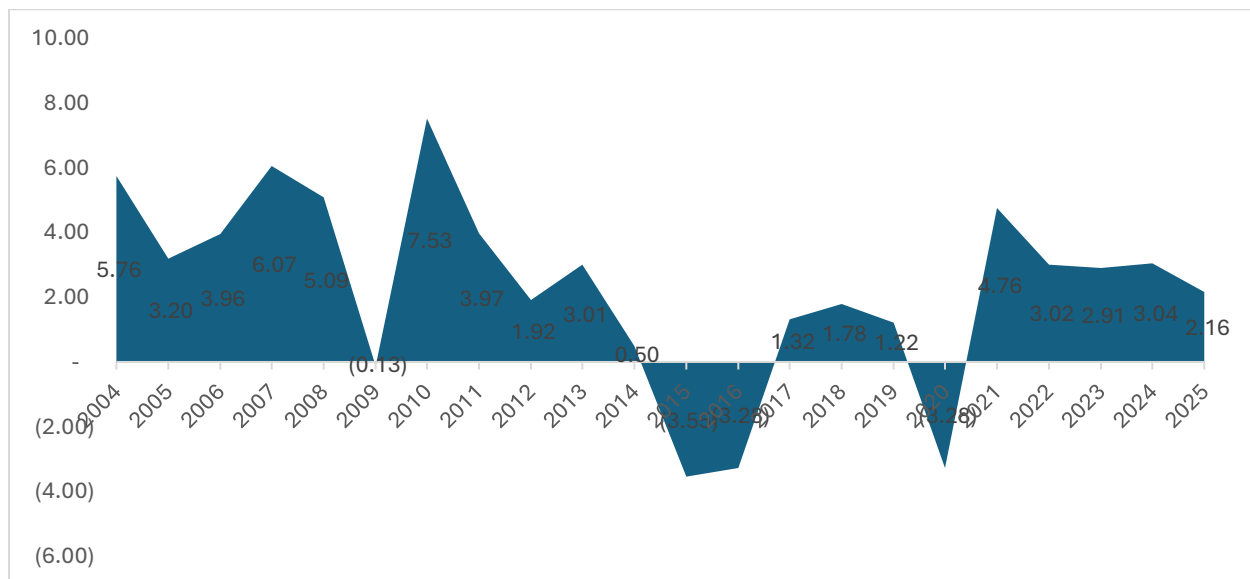
Brazil's population has shown steady growth, reaching 212.54 million in 2024 and expected to rise slightly to 213.32 million in 2025. Meanwhile, the labor force expanded from 87.10 million in 2004 to 106.13 million in 2023, with female participation standing at 43.35%.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) experienced surges and declines, rising from \$18.16 billion in 2004 to a record \$102.43 billion in 2011 before tapering due to economic instability. Despite declines, Brazil remained a key FDI destination, attracting \$64.23 billion in 2023, underscoring investor confidence in its market potential.

Brazil's textile exports have shown long-term growth with intermittent downturns, starting at \$2,075 million in 2004 and reaching a high of \$4,833 million in 2022 before contracting to \$4,039 million in 2023. Meanwhile, textile imports expanded from \$1,508 million in 2004, hitting their highest level of \$7,421 million in 2014, and stabilizing at \$5,799 million in 2023.

Garment exports have declined over time, from \$339 million in 2004 to \$189 million in 2023, reducing Brazil's global share in the sector. Conversely, garment imports have shown strong growth, climbing from \$158 million in 2004 to \$1,863 million in 2023, reflecting a rising domestic demand for imported apparel.

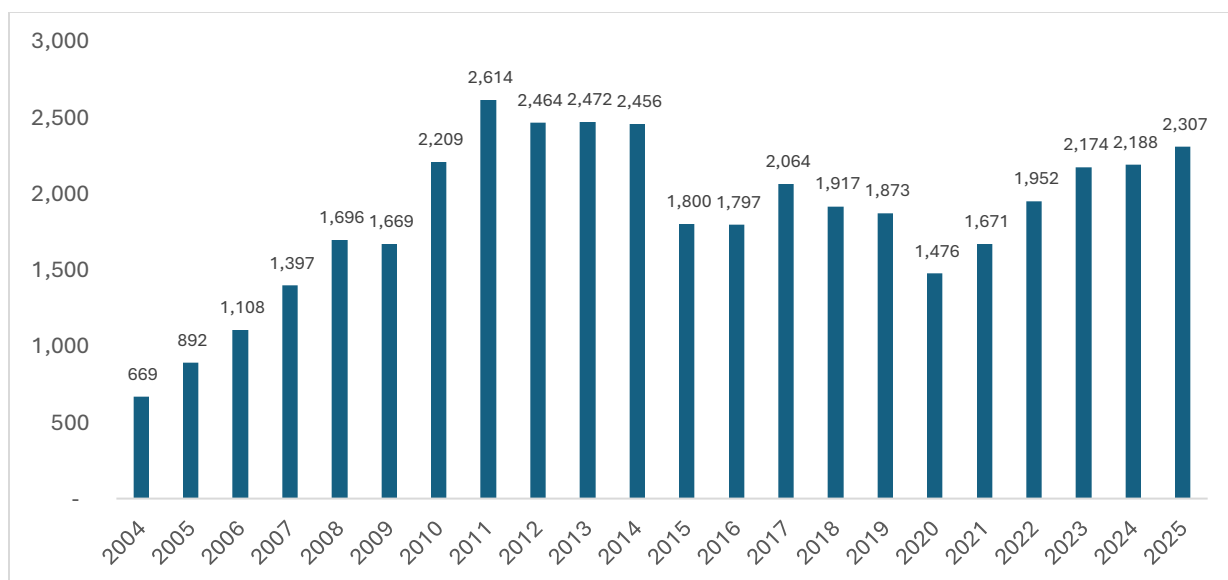
Table 47: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change



Brazil's GDP growth has shown significant fluctuations over the past two decades. From 2004 to 2008, the country experienced solid growth, reaching at 7.53% in 2010. However, subsequent years brought volatility, with periods of contraction, notably in 2015 and 2016, when GDP shrank by 3.55% and 3.28%, respectively.

The economic downturn during these years reflected broader challenges in the Brazilian economy and recovery began in 2017, though growth remained modest. By 2021, Brazil saw a stronger rebound with a 4.76% growth rate, though projections suggest slower but positive growth through 2025.

Table 48: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions

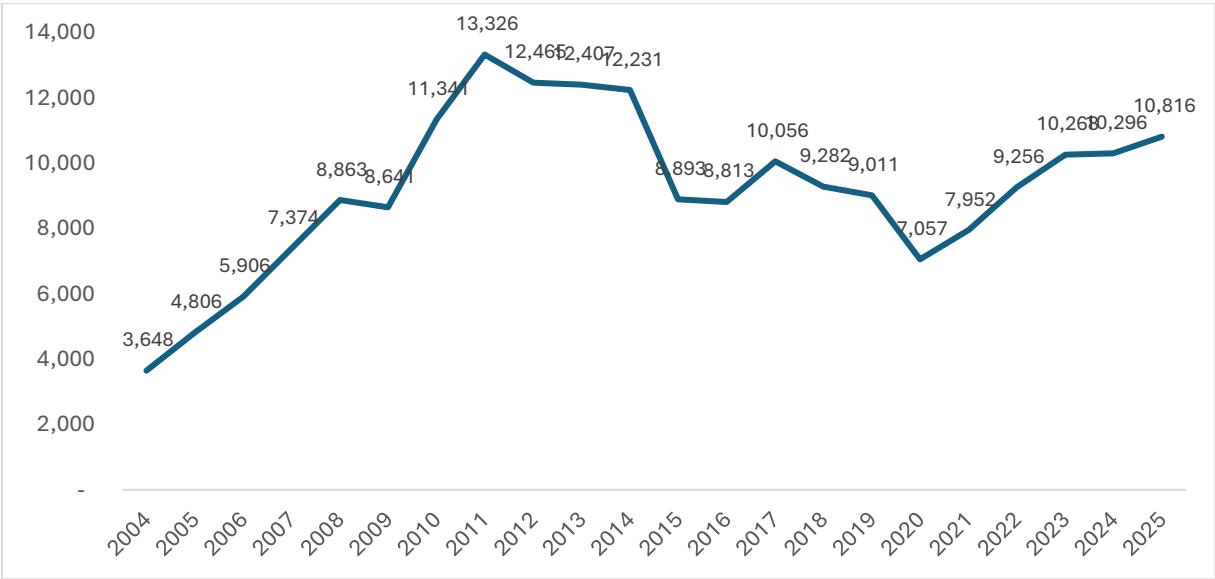


Brazil's GDP in current prices has demonstrated significant growth, rising from \$669 billion in 2004 to a projected \$2.19 trillion in 2024 and \$2.31 trillion in 2025. The period between 2004 and 2014 was marked by steady expansion, peaking at \$2.61 trillion in 2011. However, economic contractions

occurred in 2015 and 2016, when GDP fell to approximately \$1.8 trillion, reflecting Brazil's economic challenges.

Recovery efforts have shown mixed results, with GDP climbing back to \$2.17 trillion by 2023. The projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate modest growth, reaching \$2.19 trillion and \$2.31 trillion, respectively.

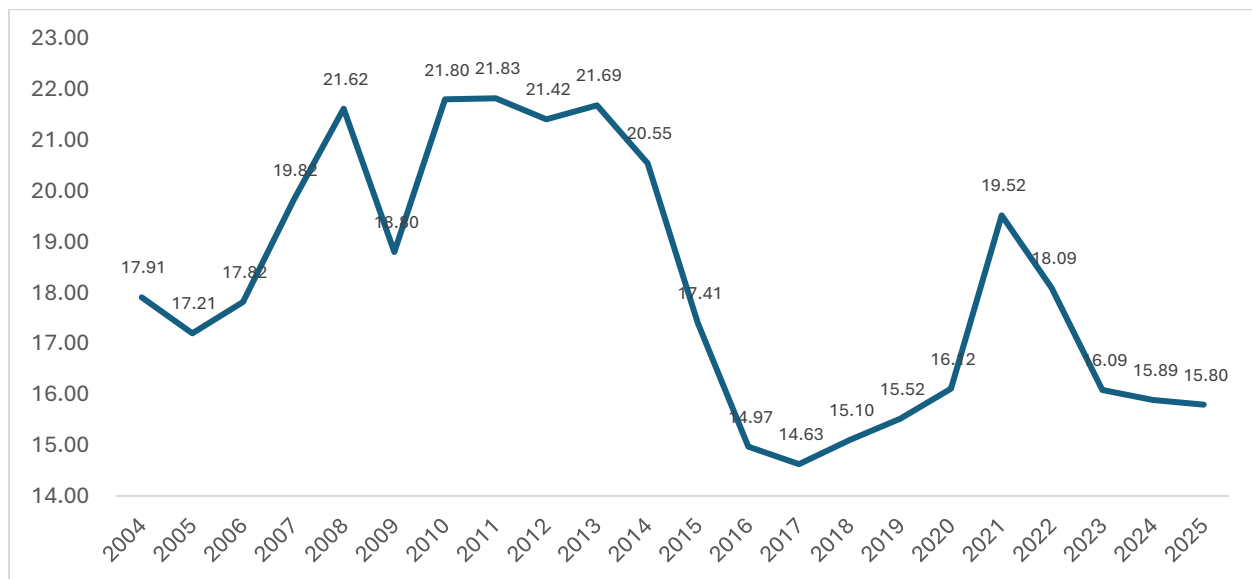
Table 49: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



Brazil's GDP per capita has shown a fluctuating pattern over the years. In 2004, GDP per capita was \$3,648, increasing steadily to a peak of \$13,326 in 2011. However, economic contractions in the following years led to a decline, with the figure dropping to \$8,813 by 2016.

The recovery phase began in 2017, with GDP per capita reaching \$10,056, though the subsequent years showed inconsistencies, particularly during 2020 when it fell to \$7,057. By 2023, GDP per capita rebounded to \$10,268. Projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate continued growth at \$10,296 and \$10,816, respectively.

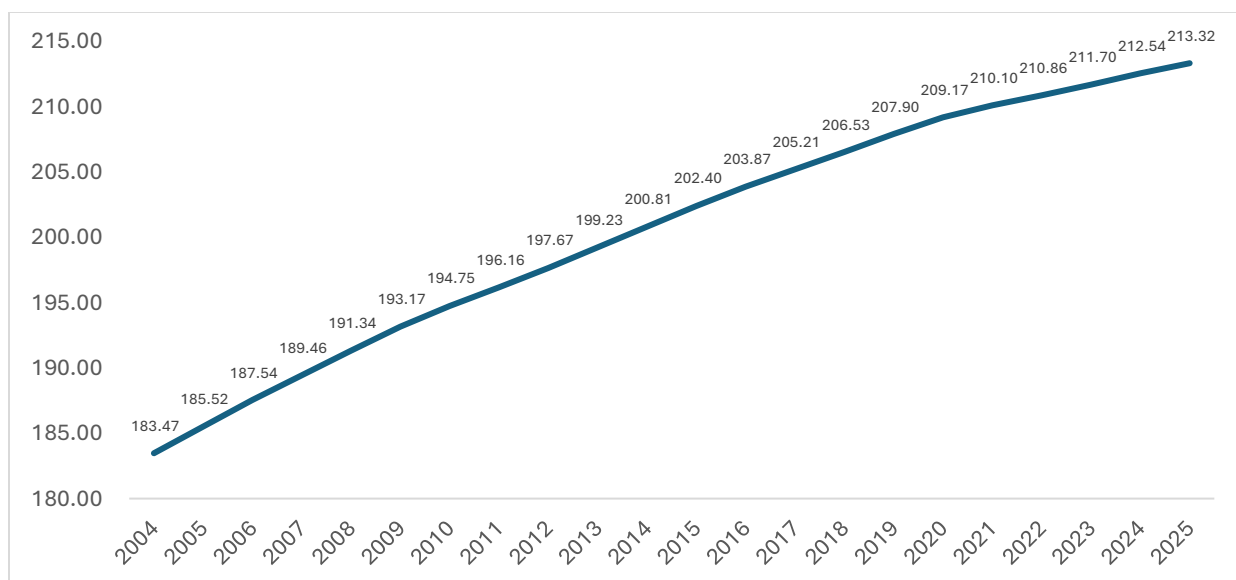
Table 50: Total investment Percent of GDP



Brazil's total investment as a percentage of GDP has shown notable shifts over the years. In 2004, investment stood at 17.91% of GDP, reaching at 21.83% in 2011. This upward trend reflects a period of economic growth and expansion. However, by 2015, investment dropped to 17.41%, continuing to decline to 14.63% in 2017, indicating economic slowdown and uncertainty.

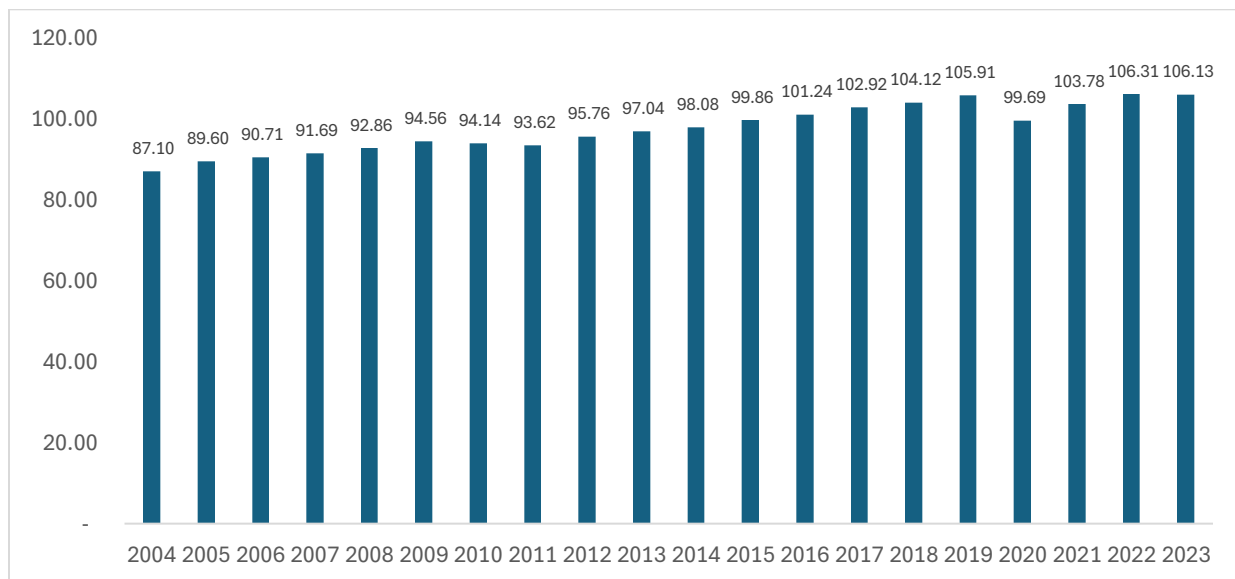
By 2021, investment rebounded to 19.52% as the economy recovered post-COVID-19 disruptions. In 2023, investment levels stood at 16.09%, with projections indicating a slight decrease to 15.89% in 2024 and 15.80% in 2025.

Table 51: Population in Millions



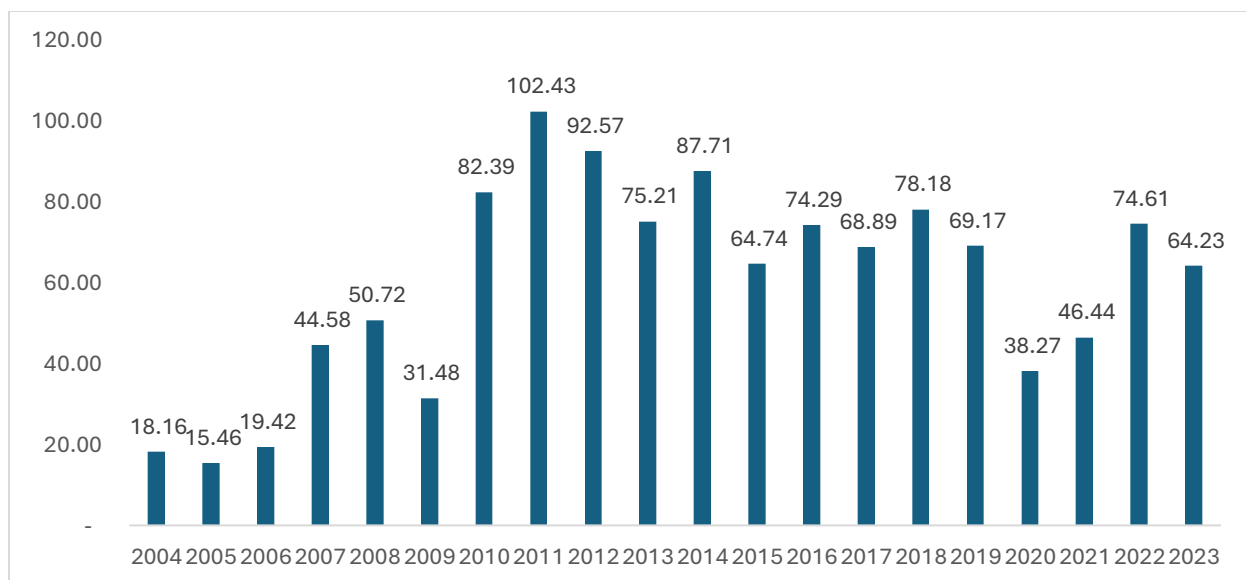
Brazil's population has shown consistent growth over the years. In 2024, the population is projected to reach 212.54 million, increasing to 213.32 million in 2025. This gradual rise reflects the steady demographic trends in the country.

Table 52: Total Labor Force in million



Brazil's labor force has expanded steadily, rising from 87.10 million in 2004 to 106.13 million in 2023. This growth aligns with population trends and economic development. Female participation accounted for 43.35% of the labor force in 2023.

Table 53: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Brazil's foreign direct investment (FDI) landscape has seen significant fluctuations over the past two decades, reflecting periods of robust economic growth as well as political and economic instability. In 2004, Brazil attracted \$18.16 billion in FDI, but inflows declined slightly to \$15.46 billion in 2005.

From 2006 onwards, Brazil experienced a surge in investment, reaching \$44.58 billion in 2007 and reaching at \$102.43 billion in 2011, reflecting strong investor confidence and economic expansion.

However, from 2012 to 2015, inflows began to taper, declining to \$64.74 billion in 2015, driven by economic slowdowns. Despite this, Brazil continued to attract considerable FDI, maintaining levels above \$60 billion in subsequent years. In 2023, Brazil recorded \$64.23 billion in FDI, highlighting the country's sustained appeal to international investors. This consistent flow of investments underscores Brazil's economic potential, driven by its vast market size, abundant natural resources, and ongoing infrastructure developments.

Table 54: Textile Exports in \$million



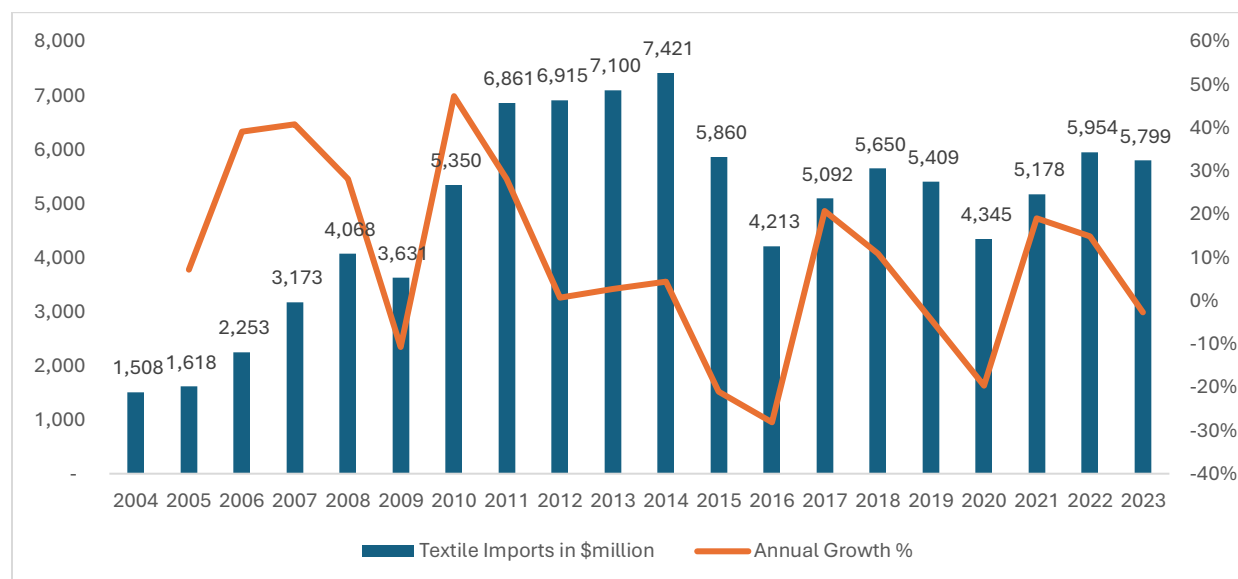
Brazil's textile exports have demonstrated steady growth with intermittent declines over the years. In 2004, Brazil's textile exports stood at \$2,075 million, representing 0.43% of world textile exports. By 2005, exports increased by 7.29%, reaching \$2,226 million. However, in 2006, exports contracted by 5.98%, falling to \$2,093 million. This was followed by a 12.27% growth in 2007, with exports climbing to \$2,349 million. In 2008, Brazil's textile exports grew modestly by 2.01%, reaching \$2,397 million. The global economic downturn in 2009 led to a sharp 20.92% decline, reducing exports to \$1,895 million.

A significant recovery occurred in 2010, with exports rising by 18.05% to \$2,237 million. This growth accelerated in 2011, with a 33.66% increase, pushing exports to \$2,991 million. In 2012, exports continued to grow by 13.10%, reaching \$3,382 million. However, 2013 marked a substantial decline of 30.73%, reducing exports to \$2,343 million. This was followed by a recovery in 2014, with exports increasing by 7.75% to \$2,524 million. In 2015, exports decreased by 6.07%, falling to \$2,371 million, and a further decline of 6.68% in 2016 reduced exports to \$2,213 million.

In 2017, exports rebounded by 7.21% to \$2,372 million, and growth continued into 2018, with exports increasing by 8.35% to \$2,570 million. A significant surge occurred in 2019, with exports rising by 38.43% to \$3,558 million. This growth persisted in 2020, with a 13.52% increase, bringing total exports to \$4,039 million. In 2021, Brazil's textile exports continued to grow by 10.85%, reaching \$4,477 million. In 2022, exports grew by 7.95%, totaling \$4,833 million. However, 2023 saw a decline of 16.44%, reducing exports to \$4,039 million.

Brazil's share in world textile exports has fluctuated over the years, reaching at 0.52% in 2020. Despite declines in certain years, Brazil's textile exports have maintained a positive long-term trend. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Brazil's textile exports from 2004 to 2023 stands at 3.57%, slightly outperforming the global textile export CAGR of 3.22%.

Table 55: Textile Imports in \$million



Brazil's textile imports have demonstrated notable growth over the years, characterized by periods of expansion and contraction. In 2004, Brazil imported \$1,508 million worth of textiles, accounting for 0.32% of global textile imports. By 2005, imports grew by 7% to \$1,618 million. In 2006, Brazil experienced a significant 39% increase, pushing imports to \$2,253 million. This upward trend continued into 2007, with imports rising by 41% to \$3,173 million. The growth persisted in 2008, reaching \$4,068 million, representing a 28% increase. However, in 2009, imports declined by 11%, falling to \$3,631 million.

A strong recovery occurred in 2010, with imports surging by 47% to \$5,350 million. This growth continued into 2011, with a 28% increase, bringing total imports to \$6,861 million. In 2012, imports grew modestly by 1%, reaching \$6,915 million. Growth accelerated slightly in 2013 and 2014, with increases of 3% and 5%, resulting in imports of \$7,100 million and \$7,421 million, respectively.

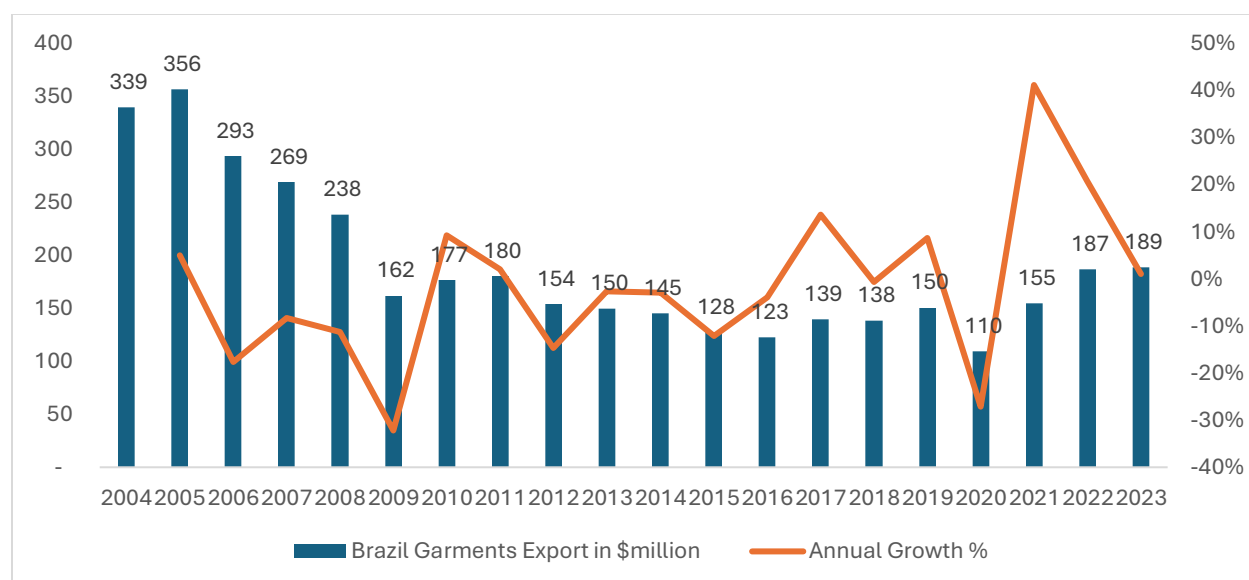
In 2015, imports contracted by 21% to \$5,860 million, followed by a sharper 28% decline in 2016, reducing imports to \$4,213 million. The recovery resumed in 2017, with imports rising by 21% to \$5,092 million, followed by an 11% increase in 2018, bringing imports to \$5,650 million. However, imports fell by 4% in 2019 to \$5,409 million, and in 2020, the decline continued with a 20% reduction, lowering imports to \$4,345 million.

The market rebounded in 2021, with imports rising by 19% to \$5,178 million. This growth extended into 2022, with imports reaching \$5,954 million, reflecting a 15% increase. In 2023, imports declined slightly by 3%, bringing the total to \$5,799 million.

Brazil's textile import share in global markets has fluctuated, reaching at 1.03% in 2014. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Brazil's textile imports from 2004 to 2023 stands at 7.34%,

indicating substantial growth and highlighting Brazil's increasing role as a significant textile importer in the global market.

Table 56: Garment Exports in \$million



Brazil's garment exports have shown a declining trend over the past two decades, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of -3.05% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, Brazil exported garments worth \$339 million, accounting for 0.14% of global garment exports. A modest growth of 4.98% was observed in 2005, reaching \$356 million. However, exports began to decline in 2006, dropping by -17.65% to \$293 million.

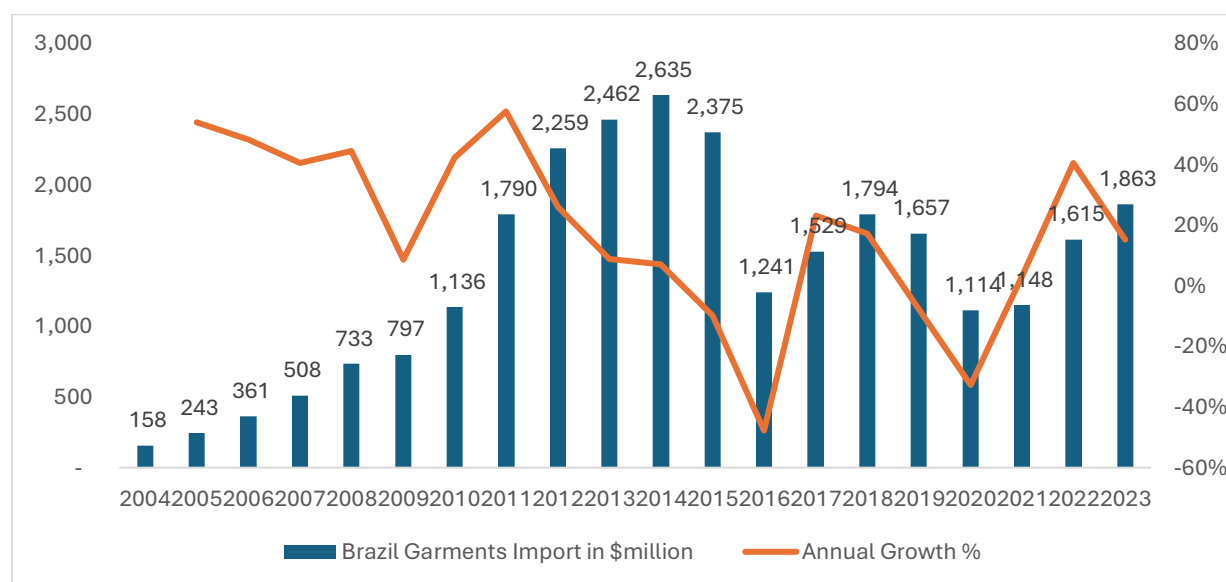
From 2007 to 2009, exports further declined from \$269 million to \$162 million, driven by annual decreases of -8.36% in 2007, -11.31% in 2008, and -32.20% in 2009, reflecting the impact of global economic challenges. A slight recovery occurred in 2010, with a 9.18% increase to \$177 million, followed by minimal growth in 2011, reaching \$180 million.

Exports experienced fluctuations from 2012 to 2016, with values ranging between \$154 million and \$123 million, reflecting annual declines interspersed with minor growth periods. A recovery phase started in 2017, with exports increasing to \$139 million, and remained relatively stable until 2018.

In 2019, exports grew by 8.65% to \$150 million but declined sharply by -27.06% to \$110 million in 2020, reflecting the pandemic's global economic impact. A strong rebound was observed in 2021, with exports surging by 41.14% to \$155 million. Growth continued in 2022, with exports rising to \$187 million, before stabilizing at \$189 million in 2023.

Despite recent growth, Brazil's share in global garment exports has steadily declined from 0.14% in 2004 to 0.04% in 2023.

Table 57: Garment Imports in \$million



Brazil's garment imports have demonstrated a robust upward trend over the past two decades, achieving an impressive compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 13.87% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, Brazil imported garments worth \$158 million, representing 0.06% of global garment imports. Significant growth of 54.07% was observed in 2005, increasing imports to \$243 million. The growth continued, with imports reaching \$361 million in 2006, reflecting a 48.36% rise.

From 2007 to 2008, imports surged further, reaching \$733 million in 2008, driven by annual growth rates of 40.63% in 2007 and 44.51% in 2008. The global financial crisis in 2009 slowed the growth to 8.73%, bringing imports to \$797 million. A strong recovery occurred in 2010, with a 42.43% growth to \$1,136 million, followed by a remarkable increase of 57.62% in 2011, pushing imports to \$1,790 million.

Between 2012 and 2014, imports stabilized, with values reaching at \$2,635 million in 2014. However, a decline was observed from 2015 to 2016, as imports fell sharply by -47.76% in 2016 to \$1,241 million. A recovery phase started in 2017, with imports rising to \$1,529 million, followed by moderate growth until 2019.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact in 2020, as imports dropped by -32.77% to \$1,114 million. However, a strong recovery was seen in 2021, with imports growing by 3.08% to \$1,148 million and accelerating to \$1,615 million in 2022, reflecting a 40.65% increase. In 2023, imports rose further to \$1,863 million, capturing 0.42% of global garment imports.

Burkina Faso

Summary

Burkina Faso's GDP growth has been marked by fluctuations, with strong expansion periods, such as 8.66% in 2005 and 8.45% in 2009, alongside slower growth in 2015 and 2020 at 3.92% and 1.92%, respectively. A post-pandemic recovery saw GDP rise by 6.94% in 2021, with projected growth of 5.79% in 2025.

The country’s GDP in current prices grew from \$5 billion in 2004 to \$20 billion in 2021, experiencing temporary declines in 2015 and 2022. Projections indicate continued expansion, reaching \$24 billion by 2025.

GDP per capita followed a similar trajectory, rising from \$405 in 2004 to \$824 in 2020, with future estimates suggesting an increase to \$952 by 2025. Despite occasional setbacks, the long-term trend reflects steady improvements in living standards.

Total investment as a percentage of GDP has varied, increasing from 15.52% in 2004 to a high of 25.87% in 2018. Investment remained stable through the pandemic and is expected to reach 25.32% in 2025, highlighting sustained economic development efforts.

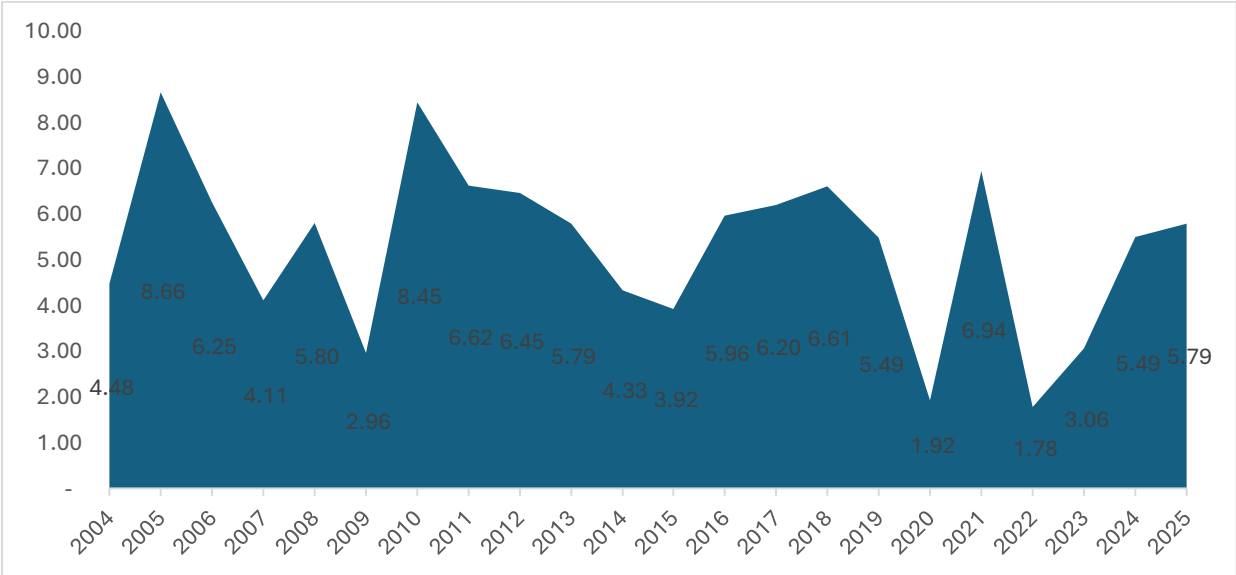
Burkina Faso’s population has grown from 13.45 million in 2004 to a projected 24.74 million in 2025, reflecting demographic expansion that presents both economic opportunities and infrastructural challenges. The labor force expanded accordingly, reaching 8.63 million in 2023.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) peaked at \$0.49 billion in 2013 but faced negative inflows in 2021 and 2022 due to economic and political instability. However, positive inflows of \$0.09 billion in 2023 indicate a gradual return of investor confidence.

Textile exports have been highly volatile, fluctuating between \$204 million and \$478 million from 2004 to 2023. After peaking at \$460 million in 2021, exports dropped sharply to \$262 million in 2023. Meanwhile, textile imports, which stood at \$24 million in 2004, saw notable growth, reaching \$94 million in 2022 before falling to \$65 million in 2023.

Garment exports have remained minimal, fluctuating from \$0.3 million in 2004 to just \$0.2 million in 2023, with an overall declining trend. Garment imports, however, have shown growth, rising from \$3 million in 2004 to a peak of \$27 million in 2020 before stabilizing at \$13 million in 2023.

Table 58: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change

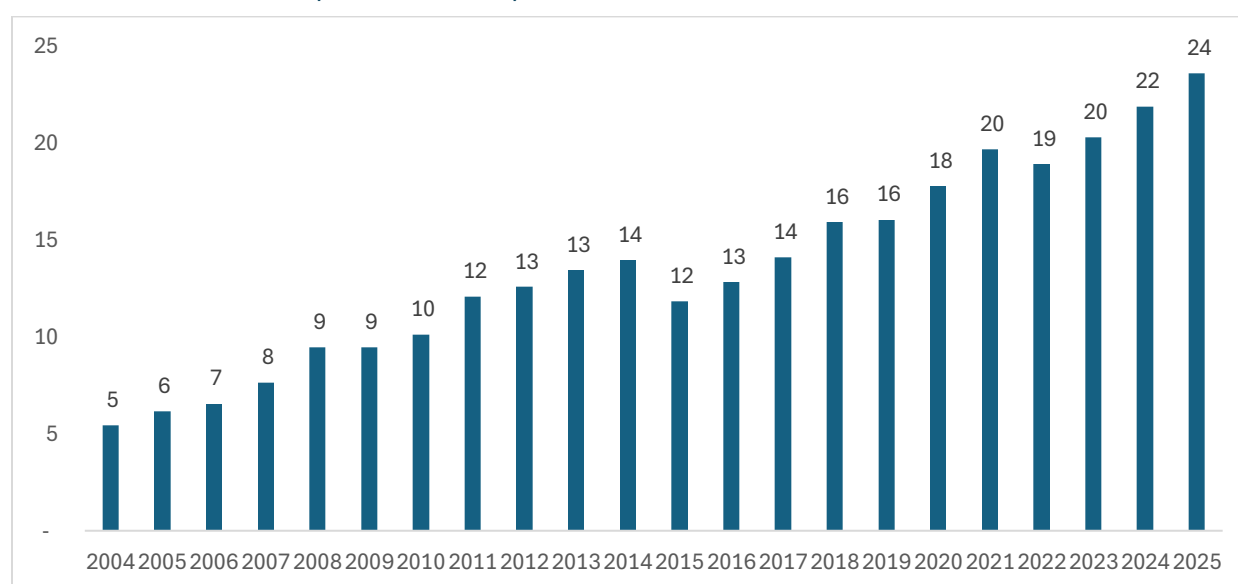


Burkina Faso's economic growth has shown notable fluctuations over the past two decades, reflecting both periods of expansion and economic challenges. In 2004, GDP grew by 4.48%,

accelerating to 8.66% in 2005 before moderating to 6.25% in 2006. The growth rate dipped to 4.11% in 2007 but rebounded to 8.45% by 2009. Between 2010 and 2012, the country maintained relatively stable growth, with rates averaging around 6.5% annually.

However, growth began to decelerate after 2013, with GDP expansion falling to 4.33% in 2014 and further to 3.92% in 2015. The economy regained some momentum, reaching 6.6% by 2018. In 2020, Burkina Faso's economy, like many others, was severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, with growth plummeting to 1.92%. A strong recovery followed in 2021, with GDP rising by 6.94%. Although growth slowed to 1.78% in 2022, the economy showed positive signs in 2023 with a 3.06% increase. Projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate a continued upward trend, with GDP expected to grow by 5.49% and 5.79%, respectively.

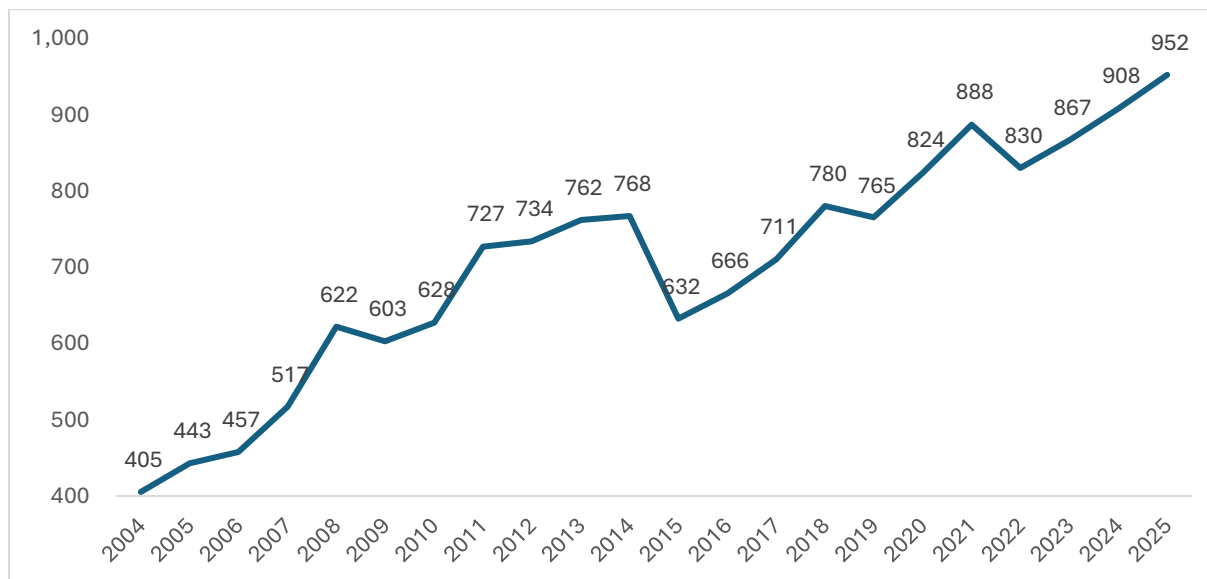
Table 59: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



Burkina Faso's gross domestic product (GDP) in current prices has demonstrated consistent growth over the past two decades, reflecting the country's expanding economy. In 2004, Burkina Faso's GDP stood at \$5 billion and experienced steady increases, reaching \$8 billion by 2007. This growth trend continued through the following years, with GDP rising to \$12 billion in 2011 and reaching at \$14 billion by 2014. However, a slight dip occurred in 2015 when GDP decreased to \$12 billion, highlighting a temporary economic slowdown.

The economy rebounded in subsequent years, reaching \$16 billion in 2018 and maintaining this level through 2019. Despite the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, Burkina Faso's GDP increased to \$18 billion, reflecting resilience amid global economic disruptions. The positive trend continued with GDP growing to \$20 billion in 2021. Although a slight contraction to \$19 billion was observed in 2022, projections indicate a return to growth, with GDP expected to reach \$22 billion in 2024 and \$24 billion by 2025.

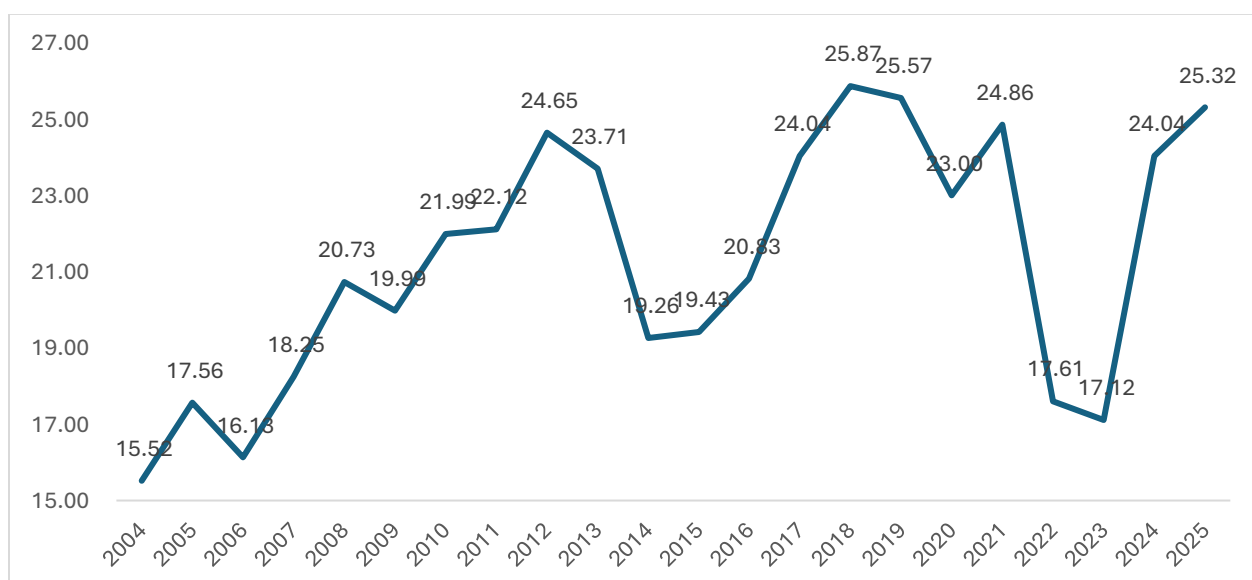
Table 60: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



Burkina Faso's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita has shown steady progress over the past two decades, reflecting gradual improvements in economic well-being. In 2004, GDP per capita was recorded at \$405, increasing consistently to \$622 by 2008. Despite a slight dip to \$603 in 2009, growth resumed, and by 2011, GDP per capita reached \$727. This upward trend continued through 2014, reaching at \$768. However, 2015 saw a downturn, with GDP per capita dropping to \$632.

Economic recovery began in the following years, with GDP per capita climbing to \$711 in 2017 and further rising to \$780 in 2018. Although a minor dip to \$765 was observed in 2019, the country rebounded in 2020 with GDP per capita increasing to \$824, reflecting resilience despite the global challenges posed by COVID-19. Projections suggest continued growth, with GDP per capita anticipated to reach \$908 in 2024 and \$952 in 2025.

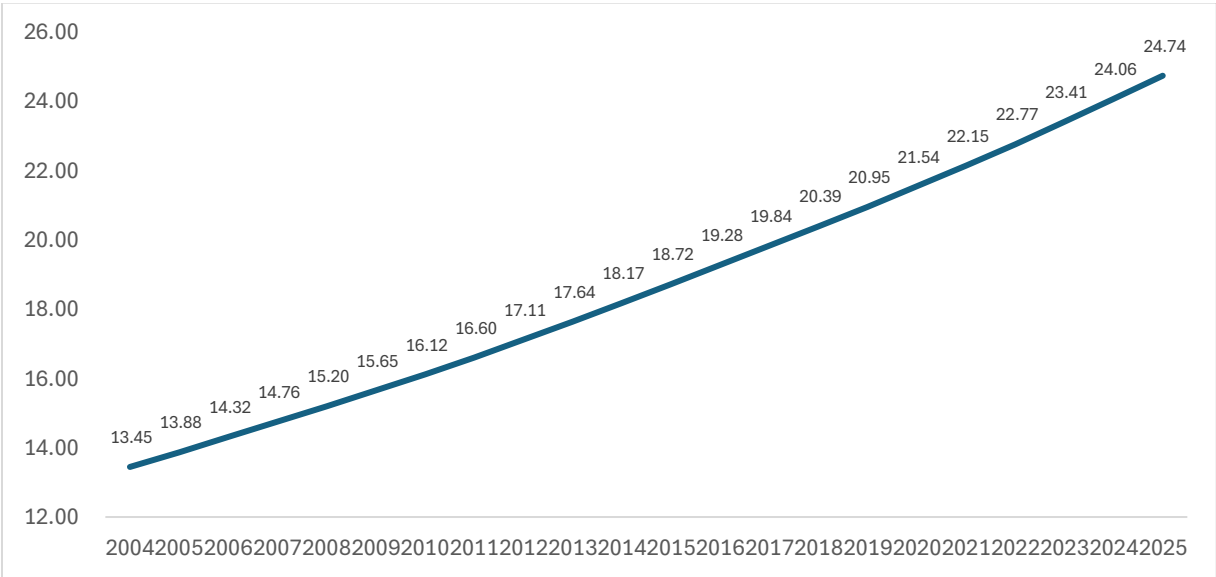
Table 61: Total investment Percent of GDP



Burkina Faso's total investment as a percentage of GDP has shown significant fluctuations over the past two decades, reflecting varying economic conditions and shifts in development priorities. In 2004, total investment stood at 15.52% of GDP, gradually increasing to 20.73% by 2008. The following years saw a consistent rise, reaching at 24.65% in 2012. This upward trend highlights the country's focus on infrastructure and development projects aimed at fostering economic growth. However, investment slightly tapered off in subsequent years, dropping to 19.26% in 2014, before stabilizing around the 20% mark.

In more recent years, investment rebounded, reaching 25.87% in 2018, indicating renewed efforts toward capital formation and economic expansion. Despite the economic disruptions of 2020, total investment remained relatively stable at 23%, suggesting resilience in maintaining economic activity during the pandemic. Looking ahead, projections for 2024 and 2025 estimate investment levels at 24.04% and 25.32% of GDP, respectively.

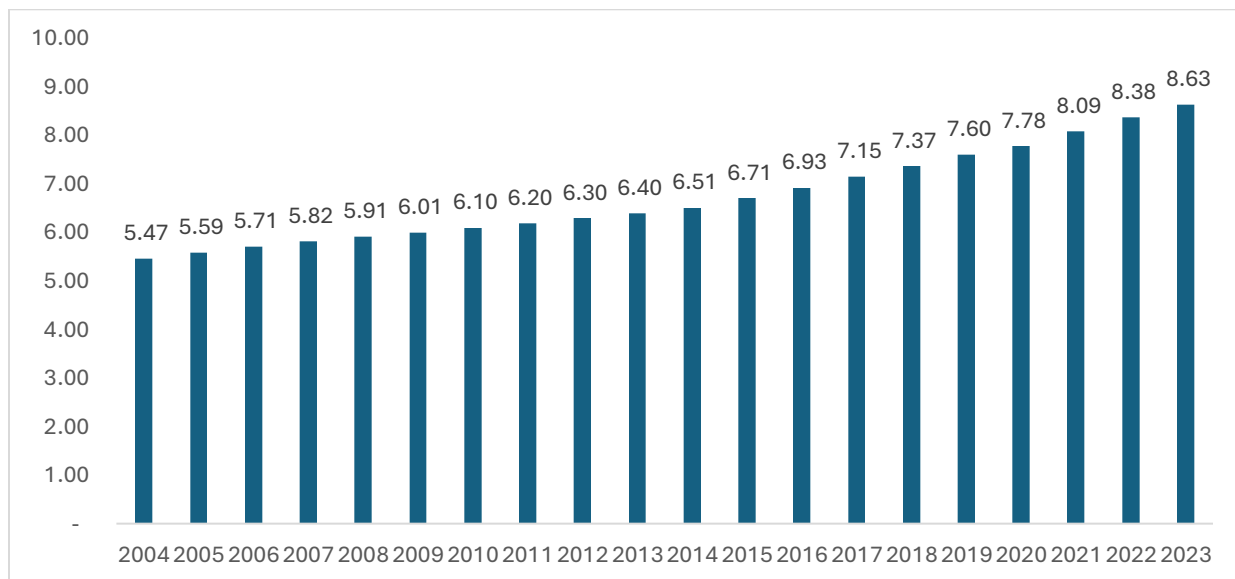
Table 62: Population in Millions



Burkina Faso's population has shown a steady increase over the past two decades, reflecting consistent demographic growth. In 2004, the population stood at 13.45 million, gradually rising each year to reach 20.95 million by 2020. This steady growth trend highlights the country's expanding population base, which aligns with broader demographic patterns observed across West Africa.

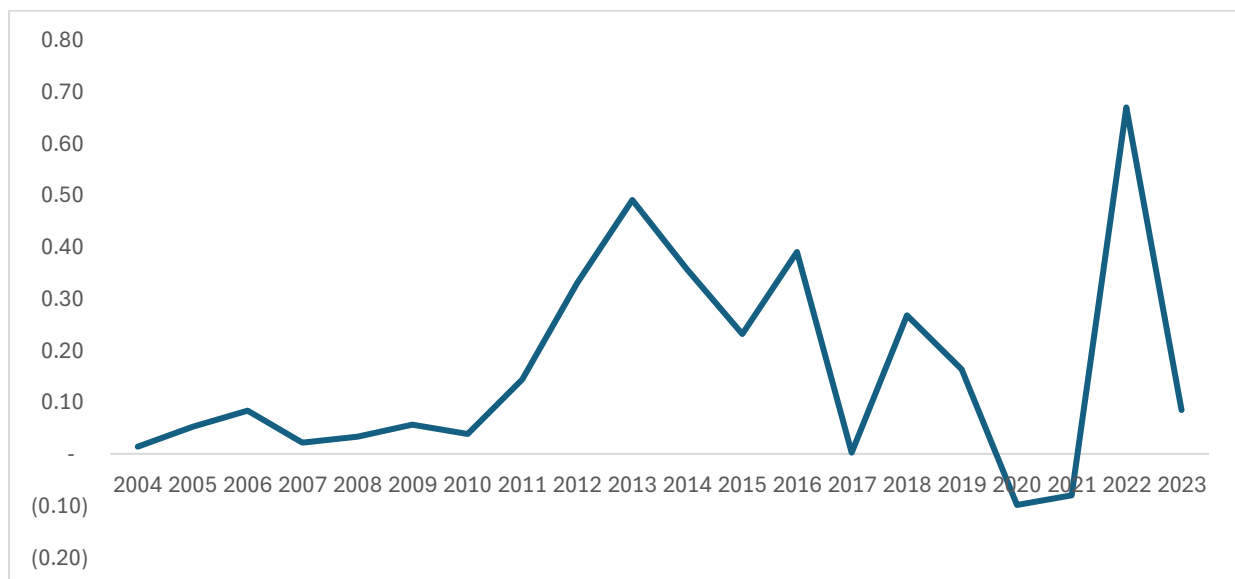
Projections for the coming years suggest continued population growth, with estimates indicating that Burkina Faso's population will reach 24.74 million by 2025. This rising population presents both opportunities and challenges, as it emphasizes the need for enhanced infrastructure, education, healthcare, and economic opportunities to support the growing populace.

Table 63: Total Labor Force in million



Burkina Faso's labor force has steadily increased from 5.47 million in 2004 to 8.63 million in 2023. This growth reflects the country's expanding population and a rising number of individuals participating in economic activities. The expanding labor force highlights the need for policies that promote job creation and workforce development to harness the potential of this growing segment.

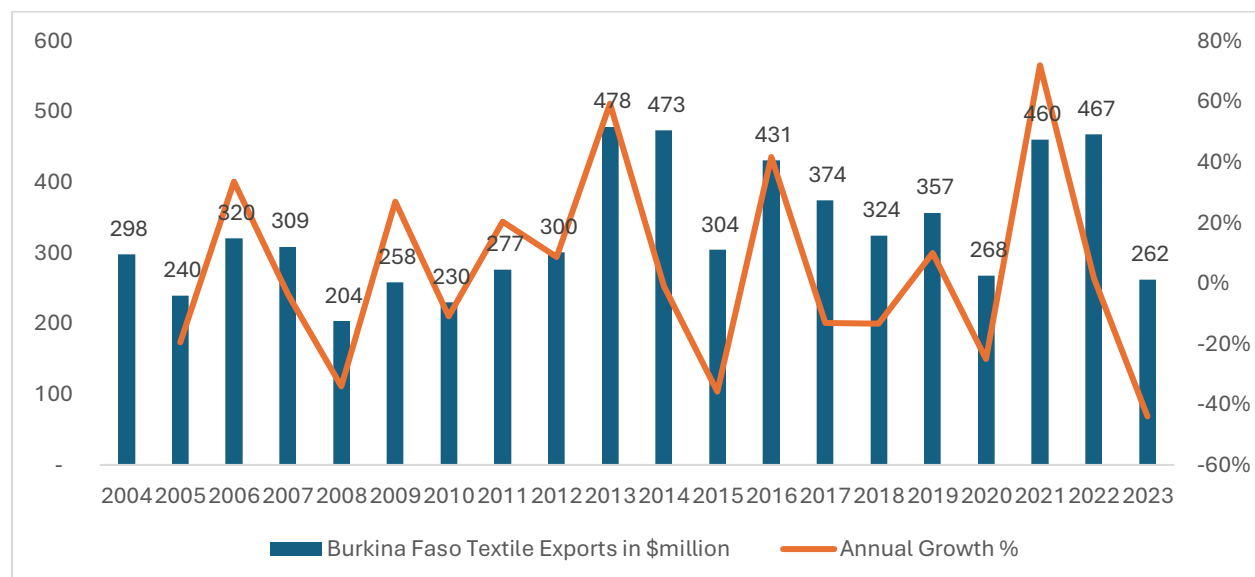
Table 64: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current \$billion)



Foreign direct investment (FDI) in Burkina Faso has shown variability over the past two decades, reflecting the country's economic and political environment. In the early 2000s, FDI inflows were modest, with figures around \$0.01 to \$0.08 billion between 2004 and 2006. However, from 2011 onward, inflows began to show improvement, reaching at \$0.49 billion in 2013. This upward trend signaled increasing investor confidence and economic reforms aimed at attracting foreign capital.

Despite this progress, Burkina Faso experienced fluctuations, with FDI inflows turning negative in 2021 and 2022 at -\$0.10 billion and -\$0.08 billion, respectively. The return to positive inflows of \$0.67 billion in 2022 and \$0.09 billion in 2023 suggests renewed investor interest.

Table 65: Textile Exports in \$million



Burkina Faso's textile exports have experienced significant volatility over the years, reflecting the country's fluctuating presence in the global textile market. In 2004, Burkina Faso's textile exports stood at \$298 million, accounting for 0.06% of world textile exports. By 2005, exports declined by 19.42% to \$240 million. However, in 2006, the country rebounded with a 33.52% increase, reaching \$320 million. This was followed by a slight decline of 3.61% in 2007, bringing exports down to \$309 million. A more substantial contraction occurred in 2008, with exports falling by 34.06% to \$204 million.

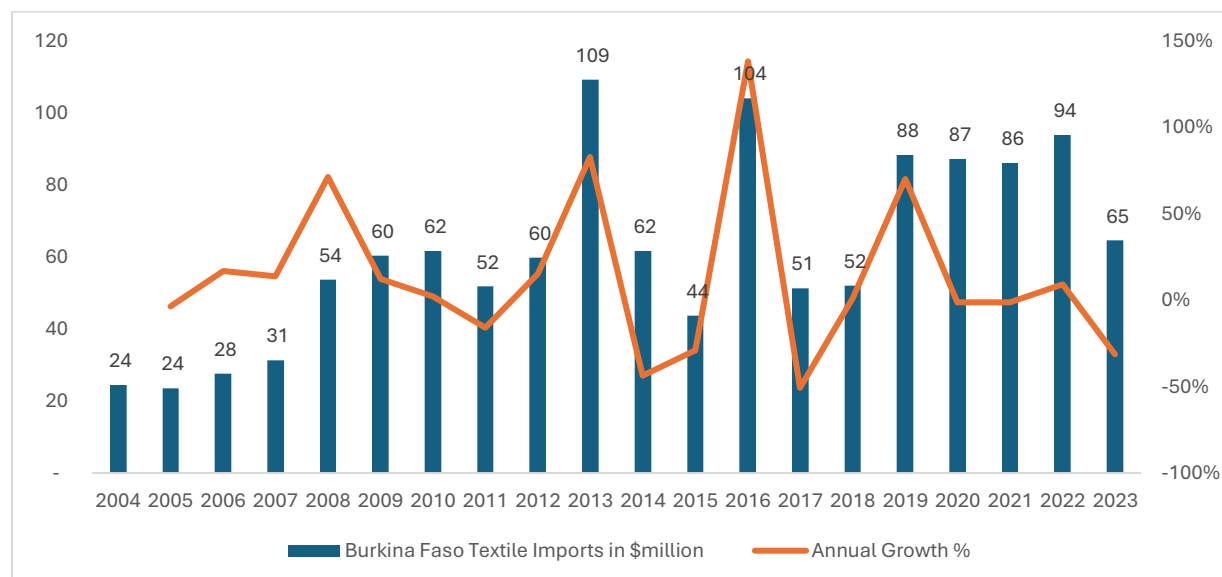
The market saw partial recovery in 2009, as exports grew by 26.86% to \$258 million. However, this was short-lived, as 2010 witnessed a 10.87% decline, with exports dropping to \$230 million. The subsequent year, 2011, marked a positive shift, with exports rising by 20.21% to \$277 million. In 2012, the upward trend continued with an 8.64% increase, bringing exports to \$300 million.

A significant spike occurred in 2013 when exports surged by 59.18% to \$478 million, marking the highest value over the period. However, this growth was followed by a marginal decline of 1.07% in 2014, reducing exports to \$473 million. In 2015, exports contracted sharply by 35.73%, falling to \$304 million. A notable recovery occurred in 2016, with exports increasing by 41.72% to \$431 million, but this was offset by a 13.19% decline in 2017, bringing exports down to \$374 million.

Between 2018 and 2019, exports further declined, dropping by 13.29% and then recovering by 9.96% to \$357 million. In 2020, exports shrank by 24.96% to \$268 million. A strong rebound followed in 2021, with exports surging by 71.95% to \$460 million. The growth leveled off in 2022, with a slight increase of 1.53%, reaching \$467 million. However, 2023 saw a sharp decline of 43.98%, reducing exports to \$262 million.

Burkina Faso's share of world textile exports has fluctuated between 0.03% and 0.06% over the years. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Burkina Faso's textile exports from 2004 to 2023 stands at -0.67%.

Table 66: Textile Imports in \$million



Burkina Faso's textile imports have demonstrated notable variability over the years, reflecting changing economic conditions and market demands. In 2004, Burkina Faso imported \$24 million in textiles, maintaining the same level in 2005. A modest growth of 17% in 2006 brought imports to \$28 million, followed by a 14% increase in 2007, reaching \$31 million. A significant surge occurred in 2008, with imports rising by 71% to \$54 million. This upward trend continued in 2009 with a 12% increase, bringing the total to \$60 million.

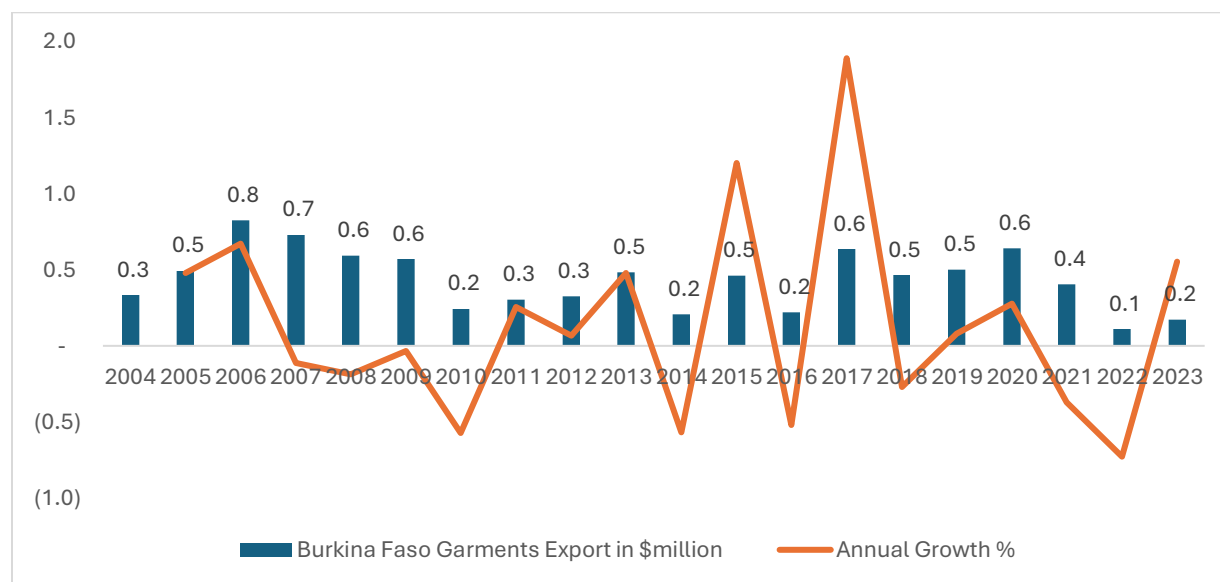
The growth rate moderated in 2010, with imports increasing by just 2% to \$62 million. However, in 2011, imports contracted by 16%, reducing the total to \$52 million. In 2012, the market rebounded with a 15% increase, reaching \$60 million. The most substantial growth was recorded in 2013, as imports soared by 83% to \$109 million. This growth was followed by a steep decline in 2014, with imports dropping by 44% to \$62 million.

The downward trend continued in 2015 with a 29% contraction, bringing imports down to \$44 million. However, 2016 saw a remarkable recovery, with imports increasing by 138% to \$104 million. This spike was followed by another sharp decline of 51% in 2017, reducing imports to \$51 million. In 2018, imports stabilized at \$52 million, reflecting a modest 1% growth.

In 2019, imports increased significantly by 70%, reaching \$88 million. However, this was followed by a slight contraction in 2020 and 2021, with imports declining by 1% each year, resulting in \$86 million in 2021. By 2022, imports rose again by 9% to \$94 million but dropped by 31% in 2023 to \$65 million.

Burkina Faso's textile imports as a share of world textile imports have remained consistently low, fluctuating between 0.00% and 0.02%. Despite the fluctuations, the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Burkina Faso's textile imports over the period stands at 5.24%, indicating overall positive long-term growth despite the year-to-year volatility.

Table 67: Garment Exports in \$million



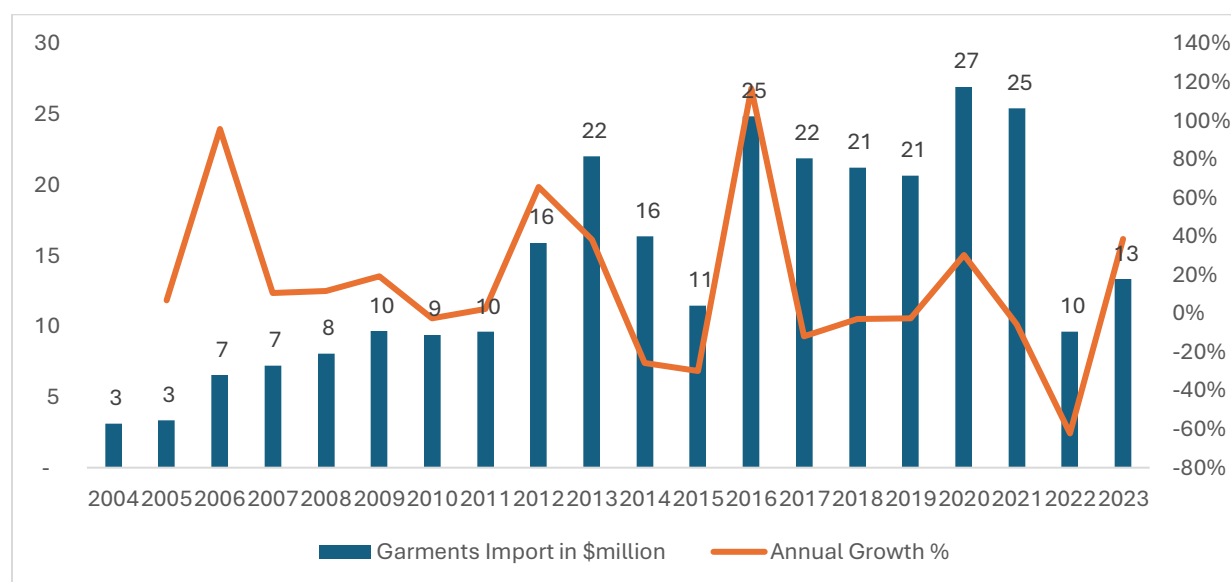
Burkina Faso's garment exports have shown an overall declining trend over the last two decades, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of -3.45% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, the country's garment exports were valued at \$0.3 million, contributing 0.00013% to global garment exports. A strong growth of 48.05% in 2005 and 67.14% in 2006 boosted exports to \$0.8 million.

From 2007 to 2010, exports fluctuated, declining to \$0.2 million in 2010 due to a -57.44% contraction. Between 2011 and 2013, exports recovered modestly, reaching \$0.5 million in 2013. A sharp decline of -56.64% followed in 2014, bringing exports down to \$0.2 million.

Despite a brief resurgence in 2015, with exports growing by 120.10% to \$0.5 million, the downward trajectory resumed in subsequent years. In 2017, exports saw a dramatic 189.09% growth, reaching \$0.6 million, only to decline again in 2018 by -26.89%.

Burkina Faso's share in global garment exports has remained negligible throughout the years and the value of exports hovered around \$0.4 million in 2020. However, exports fell sharply in 2022 by -72.84%, reaching just \$0.1 million. In 2023, a partial recovery of 55.45% brought exports back to \$0.2 million.

Table 68: Garment Imports in \$million



Burkina Faso's garment imports have shown a mixed pattern of growth and contraction over the past two decades, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7.92% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, garment imports were valued at \$3 million, contributing 0.001% to global garment imports. Early years witnessed a steady rise, with a significant increase of 95.61% in 2006, bringing imports to \$7 million.

Between 2007 and 2010, imports rose modestly to \$10 million despite minor contractions in certain years. The period from 2011 to 2013 saw remarkable growth, reaching \$22 million in 2013, driven by a 65.72% increase in 2012 and a further 38.35% rise in 2013.

However, a sharp decline followed in 2014 and 2015, where imports dropped to \$11 million due to contractions of -25.72% and -29.89%, respectively. In 2016, a recovery of 116.72% brought imports back to \$25 million. Subsequent years experienced fluctuating growth, with imports hovering around \$21 million in 2018 and 2019.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a minor impact on imports, which peaked at \$27 million in 2020 but dropped to \$25 million in 2021. In 2022, imports plummeted by -62.23% to \$10 million, reflecting significant disruptions, before recovering by 38.79% in 2023 to reach \$13 million. Burkina Faso's share in global garment imports has remained minimal, reaching at 0.007% in 2020.

Cameroon

Summary

Cameroon's GDP growth has been variable, expanding by 6.56% in 2004 but slowing significantly to 1.22% in 2005. After recovering and reaching at 5.78% in 2014, growth stabilized between 3% and 5% in the following years. The COVID-19 pandemic caused a sharp slowdown to 0.54% in 2020, but the economy rebounded with a projected growth rate of 4.21% by 2025.

In current prices, Cameroon’s GDP grew steadily from \$19 billion in 2004 to \$41 billion in 2020. Projections indicate continued expansion, reaching \$58 billion by 2025.

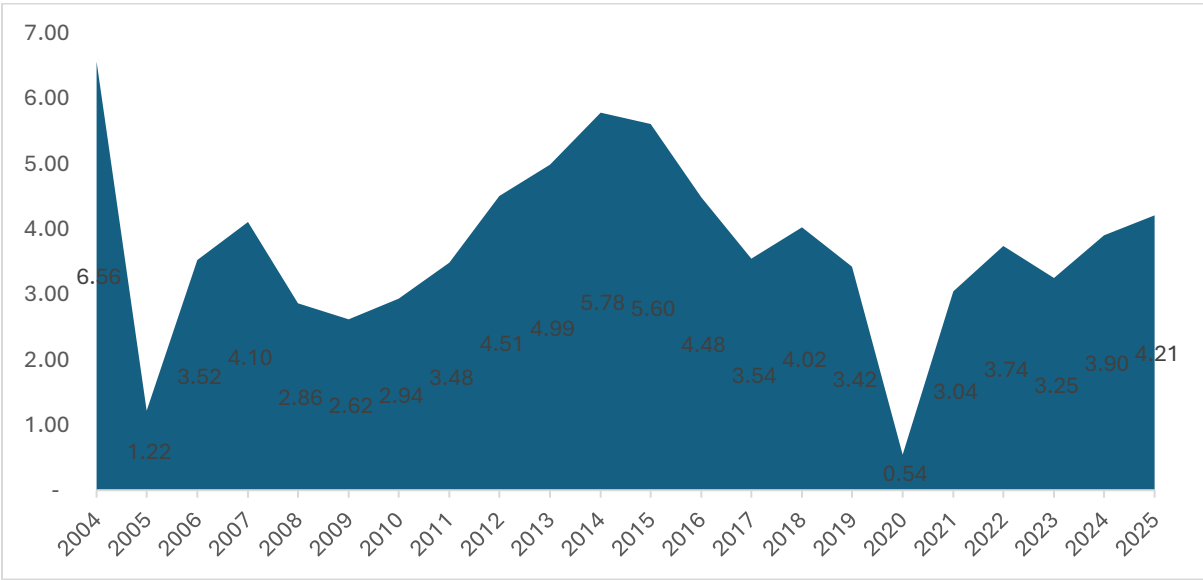
GDP per capita followed a similar upward trend, increasing from \$1,089 in 2004 to a projected \$1,923 in 2025.

Total investment as a percentage of GDP has remained stable, fluctuating around 18-19% in recent years. Projections indicate a rise to 21.05% by 2025, signaling sustained capital allocation toward infrastructure and industrial development.

Cameroon’s population has steadily grown from 17.26 million in 2004 to 28.61 million in 2023, with an expected increase to 30.03 million by 2025. The labor force expanded from 7.59 million in 2004 to 11.89 million in 2023, with female participation reaching 47.27%. Foreign direct investment (FDI) has shown fluctuations, with inflows reaching at \$1.02 billion in 2020 before moderating to \$0.80 billion in 2023.

Textile exports have experienced volatility, declining from \$146 million in 2004 to \$42 million in 2023, reflecting long-term contraction. Textile imports, however, surged from \$66 million in 2004 to \$688 million in 2023, demonstrating increased domestic demand. Garment exports remained minimal, with fluctuations from \$0.29 million in 2004 to \$1.74 million in 2023, despite occasional growth spurts. Garment imports expanded significantly, rising from \$11 million in 2004 to \$291 million in 2023, underscoring growing domestic consumption.

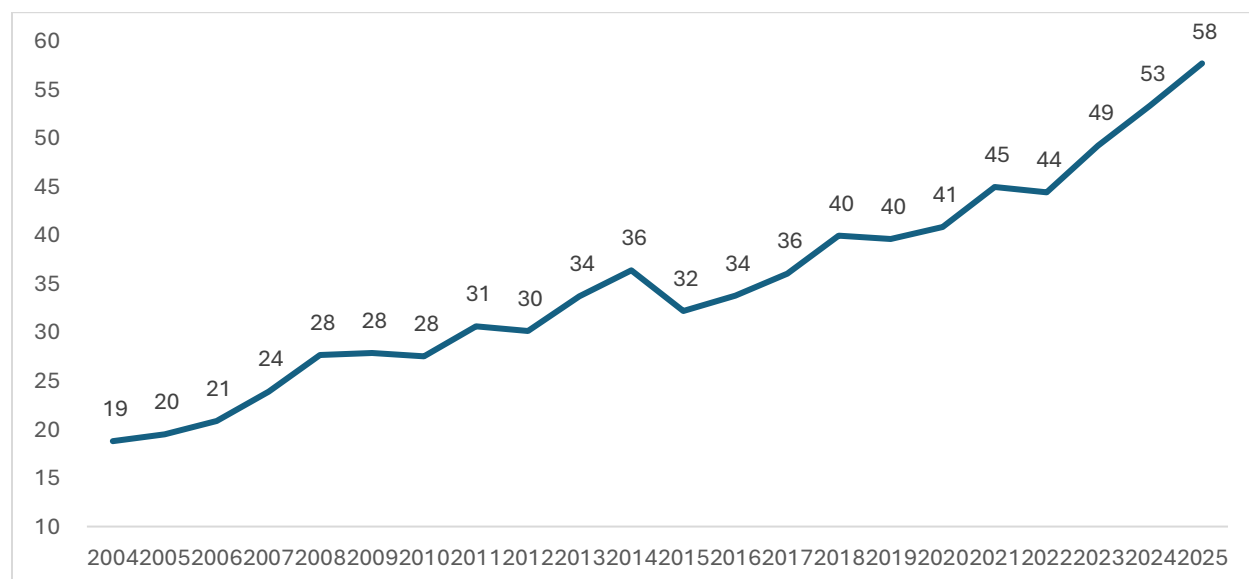
Table 69: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change



Cameroon’s GDP growth has demonstrated variability over the past two decades, reflecting economic resilience amidst periodic slowdowns. In 2004, the economy expanded by 6.56%, but growth slowed significantly in 2005 to 1.22%. From 2006 to 2008, GDP growth remained modest, averaging around 3.5% per year. The global financial crisis of 2009 saw a further dip to 2.62%, followed by a gradual recovery in subsequent years, reaching at 5.78% in 2014.

From 2015 onward, Cameroon's growth hovered between 3% and 5%, indicating relative stability. However, the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 severely impacted economic growth, with GDP increasing by only 0.54%. Recovery began in 2021 with a growth rate of 3.04%, and projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate continued improvement, with GDP expected to rise by 3.90% and 4.21%, respectively.

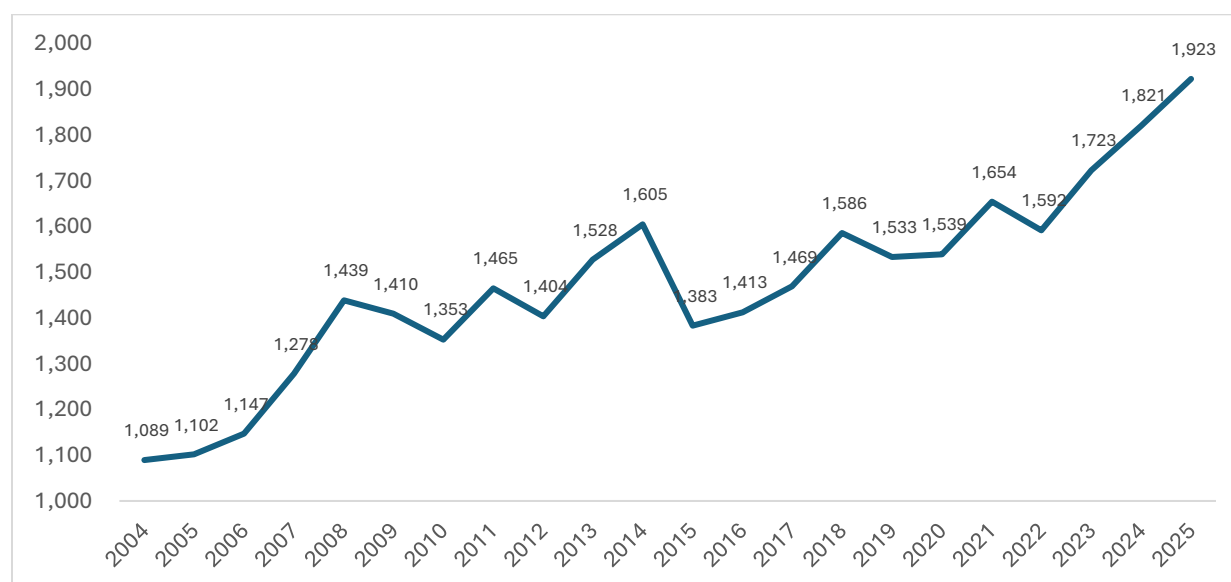
Table 70: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



Cameroon's GDP in current prices has shown a steady increase over the years, reflecting economic expansion and resilience. In 2004, the GDP stood at \$19 billion and gradually increased to \$28 billion by 2008. Despite stagnation from 2009 to 2010, the economy resumed growth, reaching \$36 billion by 2014. A brief contraction occurred in 2015, with GDP falling to \$32 billion, but the country quickly recovered in subsequent years.

From 2018 onward, Cameroon's GDP exhibited consistent growth, reaching \$40 billion by 2019. Although the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused economic disruptions, GDP managed to rise slightly to \$41 billion. Projections for 2024 and 2025 suggest continued growth, with GDP expected to reach \$53 billion and \$58 billion, respectively.

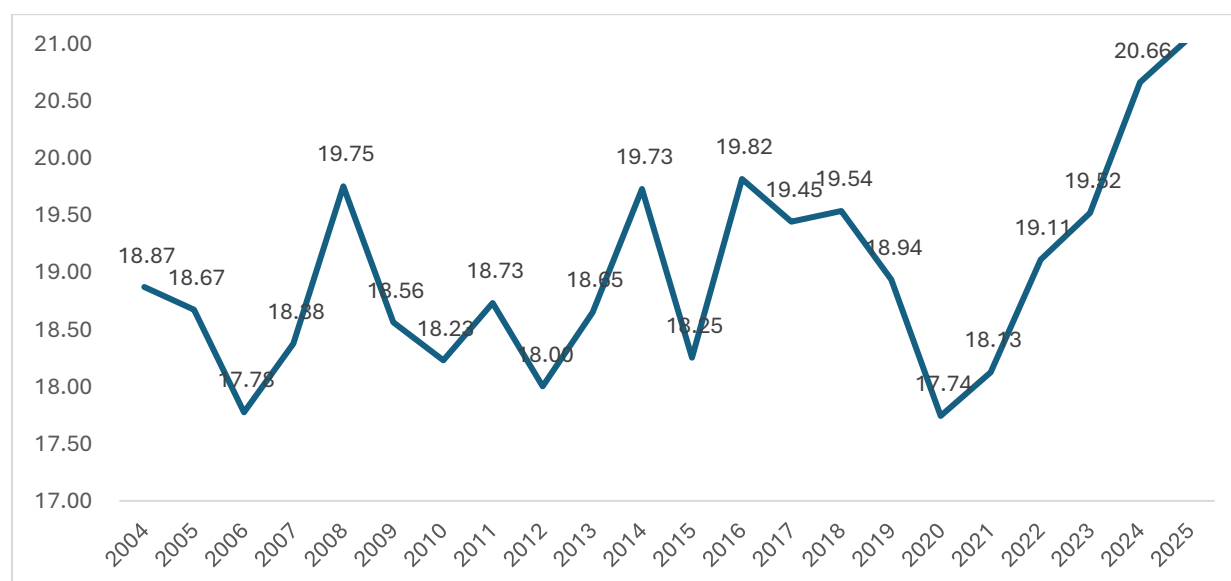
Table 71: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



Cameroon's GDP per capita has shown steady growth over the years, reflecting gradual improvements in economic performance and living standards. In 2004, GDP per capita was recorded at \$1,089, increasing consistently to reach \$1,439 by 2008. However, the period between 2009 and 2010 saw a slight decline, with GDP per capita dropping to \$1,353 before recovering to \$1,465 in 2011.

From 2013 onward, GDP per capita continued to rise, reaching at \$1,605 in 2014. A dip occurred in 2015, bringing the figure down to \$1,383, but growth resumed in the following years, reaching \$1,586 by 2018. Projections indicate continued growth, with GDP per capita expected to rise to \$1,821 in 2024 and \$1,923 in 2025.

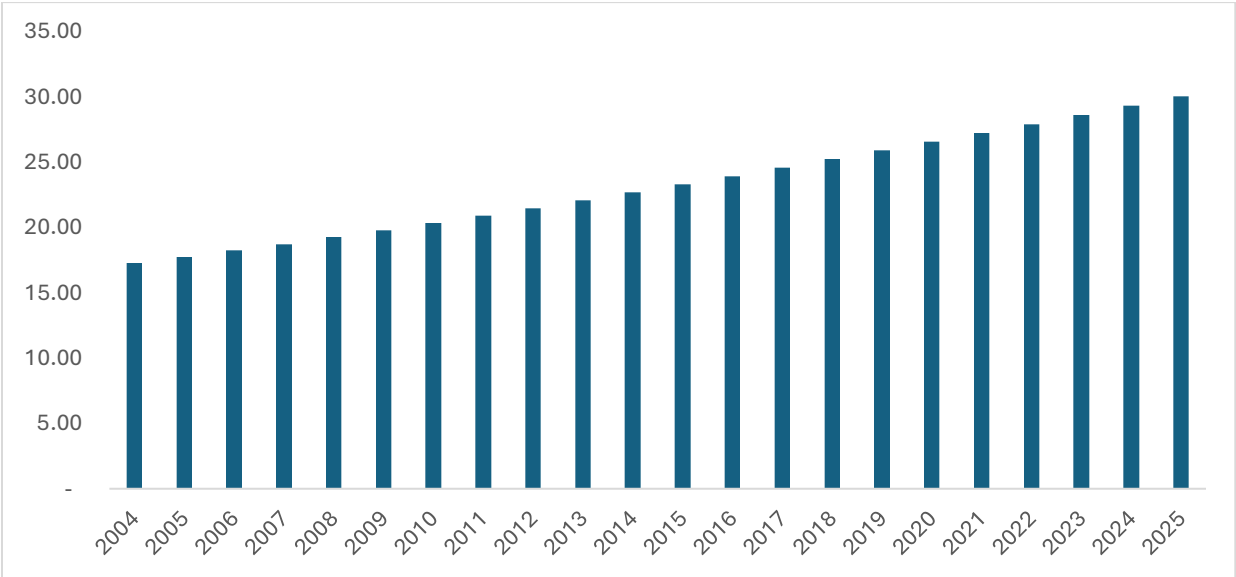
Table 72: Total investment Percent of GDP



Cameroon's investment levels as a percentage of GDP have demonstrated relative stability over the years, with periodic fluctuations reflecting shifts in economic priorities and external factors. In 2004, total investment accounted for 18.87% of GDP, slightly decreasing to 17.78% by 2006. Investment levels rebounded in subsequent years, reaching at 19.75% in 2008 before dipping again to 18.23% in 2010.

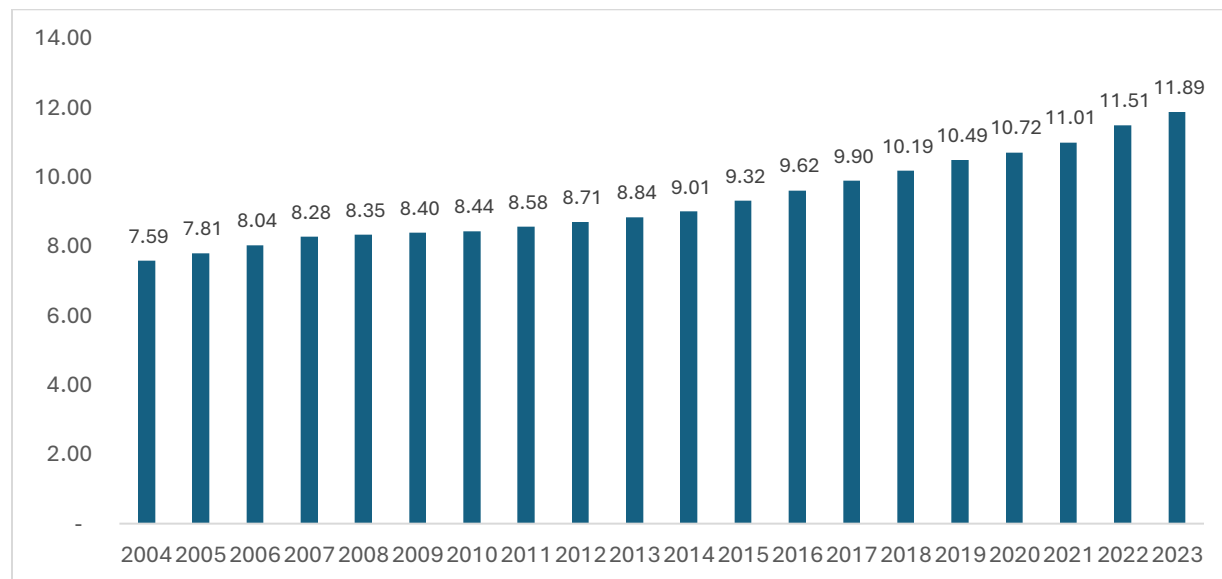
From 2013 onwards, investment levels hovered around 18-19% of GDP, with a notable rise to 19.73% in 2014. Despite slight fluctuations, projections indicate a steady upward trajectory, with investment levels expected to climb to 20.66% by 2024 and 21.05% in 2025.

Table 73: Population in Millions



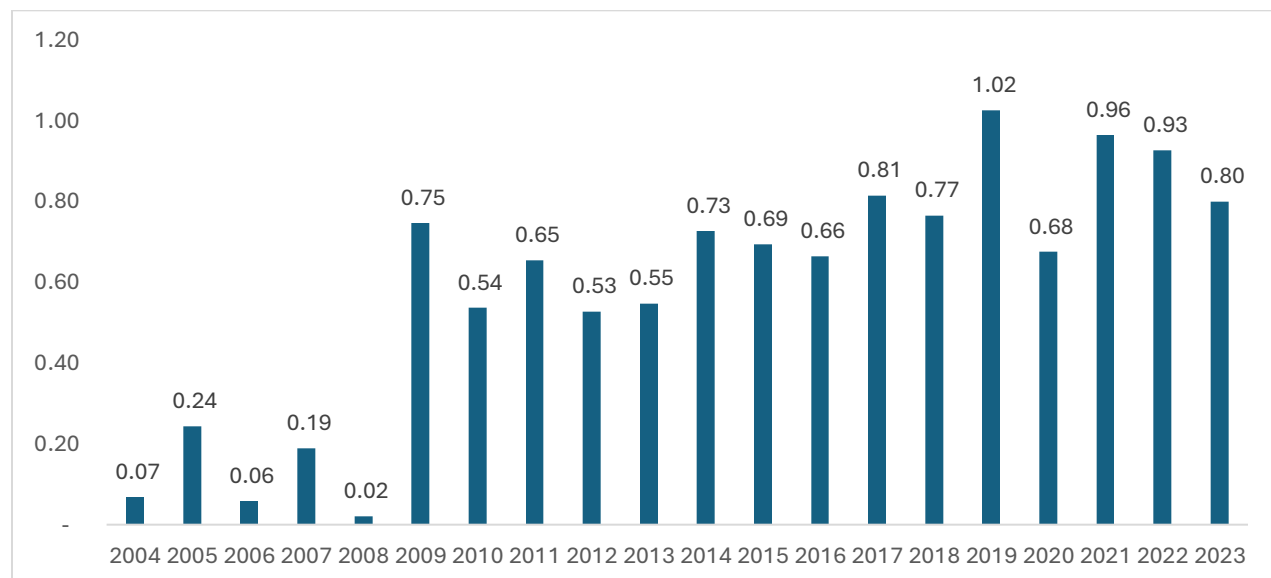
Cameroon's population has shown steady growth over the past two decades. In 2004, the population was recorded at 17.26 million, increasing consistently each year to reach 28.61 million by 2023. This represents a significant rise, reflecting natural population growth and improving life expectancy. Projections indicate that the population will continue its upward trajectory, reaching 30.03 million by 2025.

Table 74: Total Labor Force in million



Cameroon's labor force has expanded from 7.59 million in 2004 to 11.89 million in 2023. Female participation in the labor force stands at 47.27%, emphasizing significant strides in gender inclusivity. This trend supports economic diversification and social development by leveraging the full potential of the workforce. Additionally, 41.76% of the population is aged 0-14, highlighting a youthful demographic.

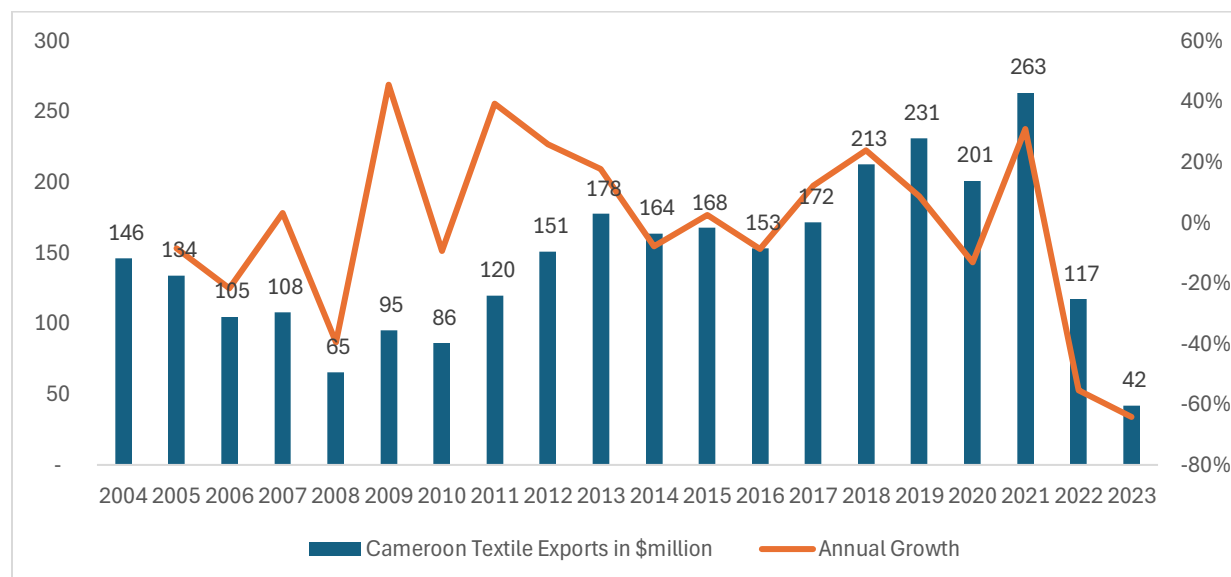
Table 75: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Foreign direct investment (FDI) in Cameroon has experienced fluctuating trends over the past two decades. In 2004, FDI inflows were modest at \$0.07 billion, with significant growth observed in 2005, reaching \$0.24 billion. However, the following years saw inconsistencies, with inflows dropping to \$0.06 billion in 2006 and reaching at \$0.75 billion in 2009. The period from 2010 to 2015 saw relatively stable inflows, with values ranging between \$0.54 billion and \$0.73 billion.

In recent years, FDI inflows have maintained moderate levels, with 2020 recording a peak of \$1.02 billion. Despite a slight dip to \$0.68 billion in 2021, inflows rebounded to \$0.96 billion in 2022 before slightly declining to \$0.80 billion in 2023.

Table 76: Textile Exports in \$million



Cameroon's textile exports have experienced significant fluctuations over the years, reflecting a volatile performance in the global textile market. In 2004, Cameroon exported \$146 million worth of textiles, which declined by 8% in 2005 to \$134 million. This downward trend continued into 2006, with exports falling by 22% to \$105 million. A modest recovery followed in 2007, as exports increased by 3% to \$108 million. However, 2008 saw a steep decline of 40%, reducing exports to \$65 million.

In 2009, Cameroon experienced a sharp rebound with a 46% increase, pushing exports to \$95 million. The growth was short-lived as exports declined by 9% in 2010 to \$86 million. In 2011, exports surged by 39% to \$120 million, continuing to rise in 2012 by 26%, reaching \$151 million. This upward trajectory continued in 2013, with an 18% growth that brought exports to \$178 million. However, exports slightly declined by 8% in 2014, settling at \$164 million. A minor recovery followed in 2015, with a 3% growth, raising exports to \$168 million.

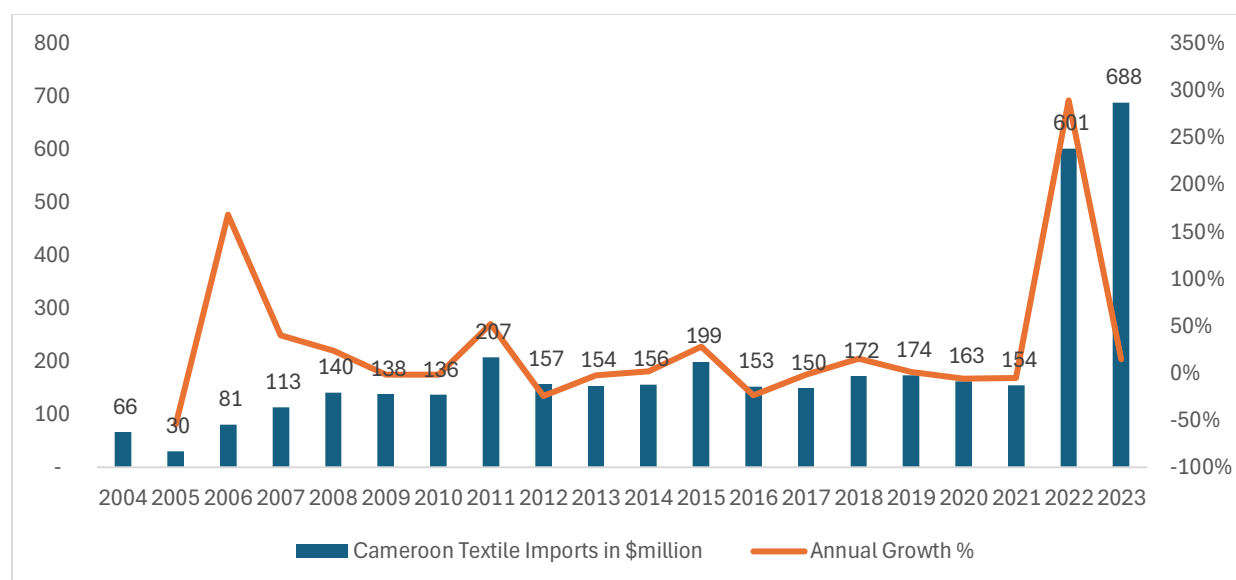
From 2016 to 2019, Cameroon's textile exports saw inconsistent growth, fluctuating between \$153 million and \$231 million. In 2016, exports decreased by 9% to \$153 million, followed by a 12% increase in 2017, reaching \$172 million. In 2018, exports grew by 24%, totaling \$213 million, and continued to rise by 9% in 2019, reaching \$231 million.

However, the period from 2020 to 2023 saw a significant decline in exports. In 2020, exports contracted by 13%, dropping to \$201 million. A brief recovery in 2021 saw exports grow by 31% to \$263 million. This was followed by a sharp decline in 2022, with exports falling by 55% to \$117 million. The downturn continued in 2023, with exports plummeting by 64% to just \$42 million.

Cameroon's share of global textile exports has remained consistently low, fluctuating between 0.03% and 0.005%. Despite occasional growth spurts, the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for

Cameroon's textile exports over the period stands at -6.35%, indicating a long-term decline in the country's textile export performance relative to global trends.

Table 77: Textile Imports in \$million



Cameroon's textile imports have demonstrated significant volatility over the years, with notable spikes and declines reflecting economic shifts and policy changes. In 2004, Cameroon imported \$66 million in textiles, but this figure dropped sharply by 55% to \$30 million in 2005. The following year, imports rebounded dramatically by 168%, rising to \$81 million. This upward trend continued in 2007, with a 40% increase to \$113 million, followed by a 24% growth in 2008, reaching \$140 million.

In 2009, imports slightly declined by 1% to \$138 million and further dipped by another 1% in 2010 to \$136 million. However, 2011 saw a significant increase of 52%, raising imports to \$207 million. This growth was short-lived as imports fell by 24% in 2012, reducing to \$157 million. The following year, imports slightly contracted by 2% to \$154 million.

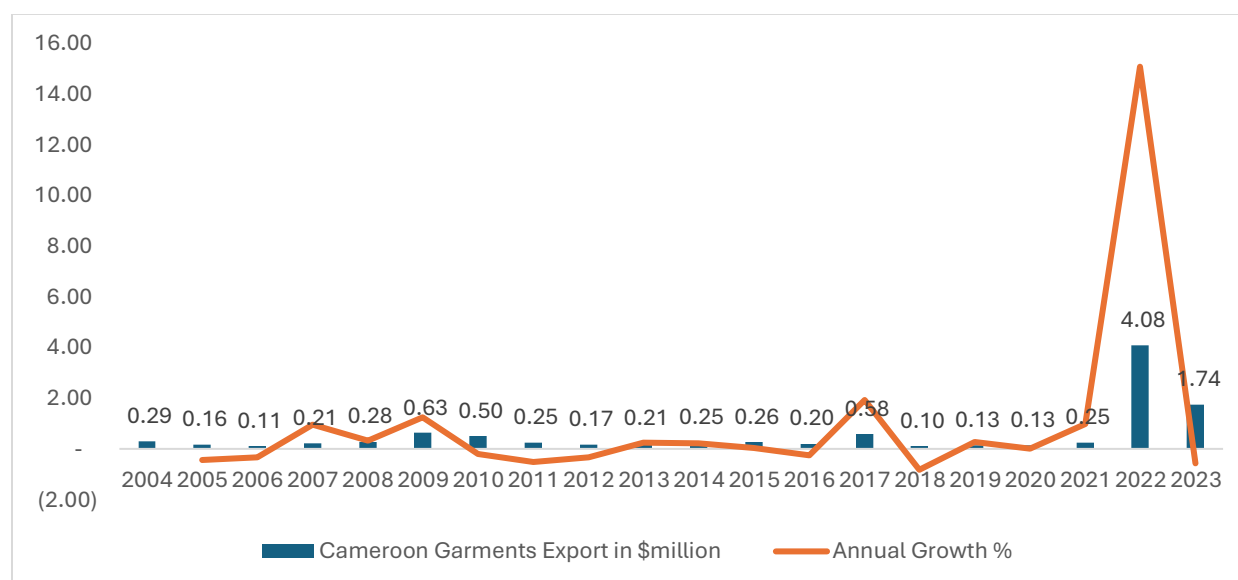
From 2014 to 2016, Cameroon's textile imports fluctuated, with a 1% rise in 2014 to \$156 million, followed by a 28% increase in 2015, reaching \$199 million. In 2016, imports dropped by 23% to \$153 million. The trend of minor declines continued into 2017, with a 2% reduction to \$150 million. In 2018, imports grew by 15% to \$172 million and maintained slight growth in 2019, increasing by 1% to \$174 million.

The pandemic period in 2020 saw a 6% contraction in textile imports, bringing the figure down to \$163 million. This decline persisted into 2021, with imports falling by 5% to \$154 million. However, 2022 marked a significant turning point as imports surged by 289%, reaching \$601 million. This upward trajectory continued in 2023, with imports rising by 14% to \$688 million.

Cameroon's share of global textile imports has generally remained minimal, fluctuating between 0.01% and 0.09%. The most notable increases occurred in 2022 and 2023, when Cameroon's share

rose sharply to 0.07% and 0.09%, respectively. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Cameroon's textile imports over the period stands at 13.09%.

Table 78: Garment Exports in \$million

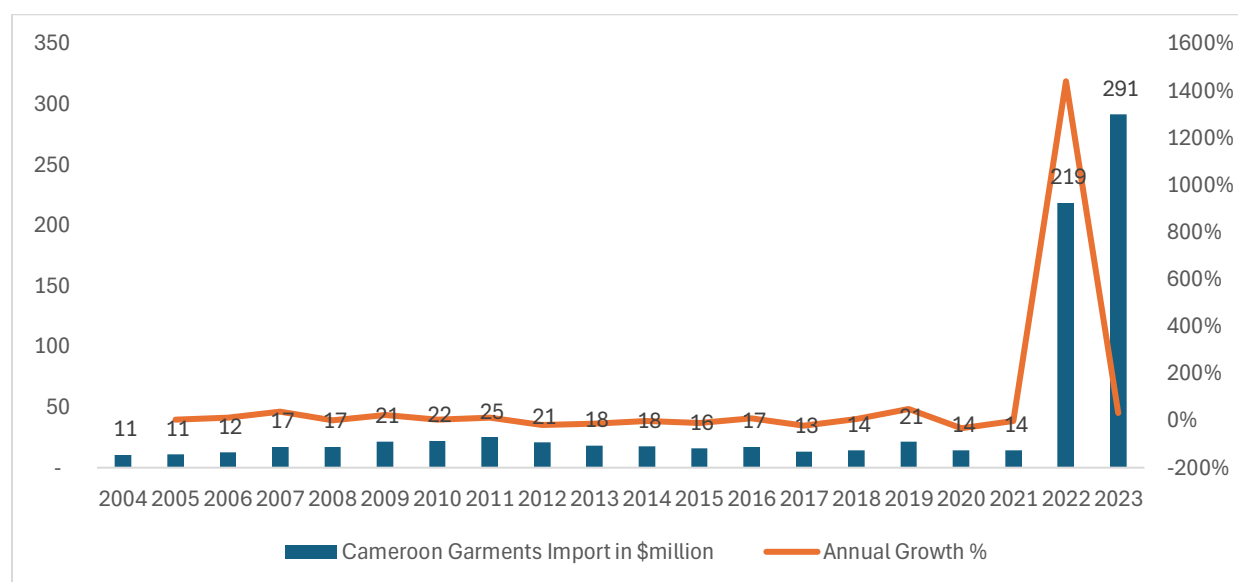


Cameroon's garment exports have demonstrated significant variability over the past two decades, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.99% from 2004 to 2023. Starting at \$0.29 million in 2004, representing 0.0001% of global garment exports, Cameroon's exports faced early declines, dropping to \$0.11 million in 2006, a decrease of -32.08% from the previous year.

Subsequent years saw intermittent growth, with exports reaching at \$0.63 million in 2009, following a remarkable 123.84% growth from the prior year. However, this was followed by sharp contractions, with exports declining to \$0.25 million in 2011. The period from 2012 to 2016 showed relative stagnation, with minor fluctuations in export values.

A major surge occurred in 2017, with exports growing by 193.94% to \$0.58 million, followed by a substantial drop to \$0.10 million in 2018. Stability returned briefly in 2019 and 2020, with exports hovering around \$0.13 million. By 2021, exports witnessed a sharp increase of 96.90% to \$0.25 million, followed by an extraordinary spike in 2022, reaching \$4.08 million, a 1507.48% increase, before declining to \$1.74 million in 2023. Despite these fluctuations, Cameroon's share in global garment exports has remained negligible, with a peak share of 0.0007% in 2022.

Table 79: Garment Imports in \$million



Cameroon's garment imports have grown significantly over the past two decades, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 19.00% from 2004 to 2023. Imports stood at \$11 million in 2004, accounting for 0.004% of global garment imports, and showed steady growth in the early years, reaching \$22 million by 2010, despite moderate fluctuations during the period.

Between 2011 and 2017, imports experienced a series of contractions, declining from \$25 million in 2011 to \$13 million in 2017. However, the trajectory changed in 2019 with a notable growth of 47.71%, bringing imports to \$21 million. Despite a brief drop in 2020, imports surged dramatically in 2022, reaching \$219 million, marking a 1440.29% increase from the previous year. By 2023, imports had risen further to \$291 million, representing 0.065% of global garment imports.

Cote d'Ivoire

Summary

Côte d'Ivoire's GDP growth has been marked by variability, with a contraction of -4.86% in 2011, followed by a strong recovery in 2012 at 10.86%. Growth remained stable above 8% until 2018 before moderating to 4.84%. The economy rebounded in 2021 with 7.06% growth, and projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate continued expansion at 6.50% and 6.40%, respectively.

In current prices, GDP increased from \$23 billion in 2004 to a projected \$95 billion by 2025, demonstrating sustained economic resilience and development. GDP per capita followed a similar trend, rising from \$1,260 in 2004 to a projected \$2,902 in 2025, indicating improving living standards.

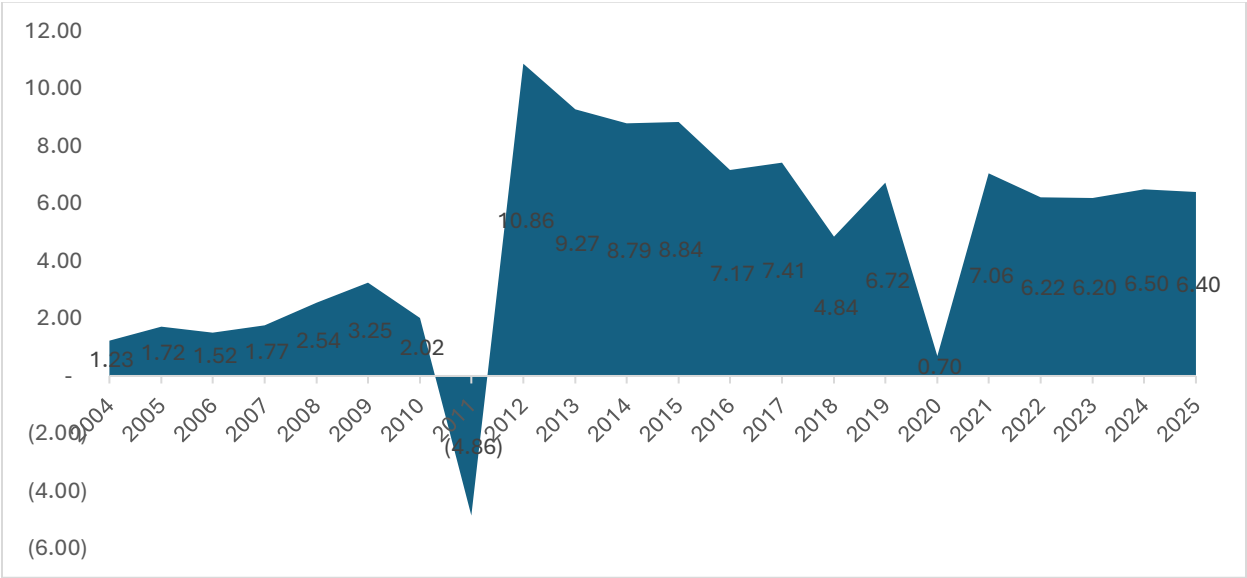
Total investment as a percentage of GDP has increased significantly, rising from 10.98% in 2004 to an expected 25.84% in 2025, reflecting a strong focus on infrastructure and economic growth.

Côte d'Ivoire's population has steadily grown from 18.2 million in 2004 to an estimated 32.9 million by 2025. The labor force expanded from 6.84 million in 2004 to 11.79 million in 2023, with female participation reaching 42.81%. A youthful demographic structure, with 41.27% of the population

aged 0-14, highlights the need for education and job creation strategies. Foreign direct investment (FDI) has shown steady growth, increasing from \$0.28 billion in 2004 to \$1.75 billion in 2023, driven by policy reforms and a stable business environment.

Textile exports fluctuated over the years, reaching at \$506 million in 2021 before falling to \$299 million in 2023. Côte d'Ivoire's textile imports have grown significantly, reaching \$283 million in 2023, underscoring increasing domestic demand. Garment exports remained minimal, reaching at \$4 million in 2021 before declining to \$3 million in 2023. Meanwhile, garment imports have grown steadily, rising from \$7 million in 2004 to \$43 million in 2023, indicating increased demand in the domestic market.

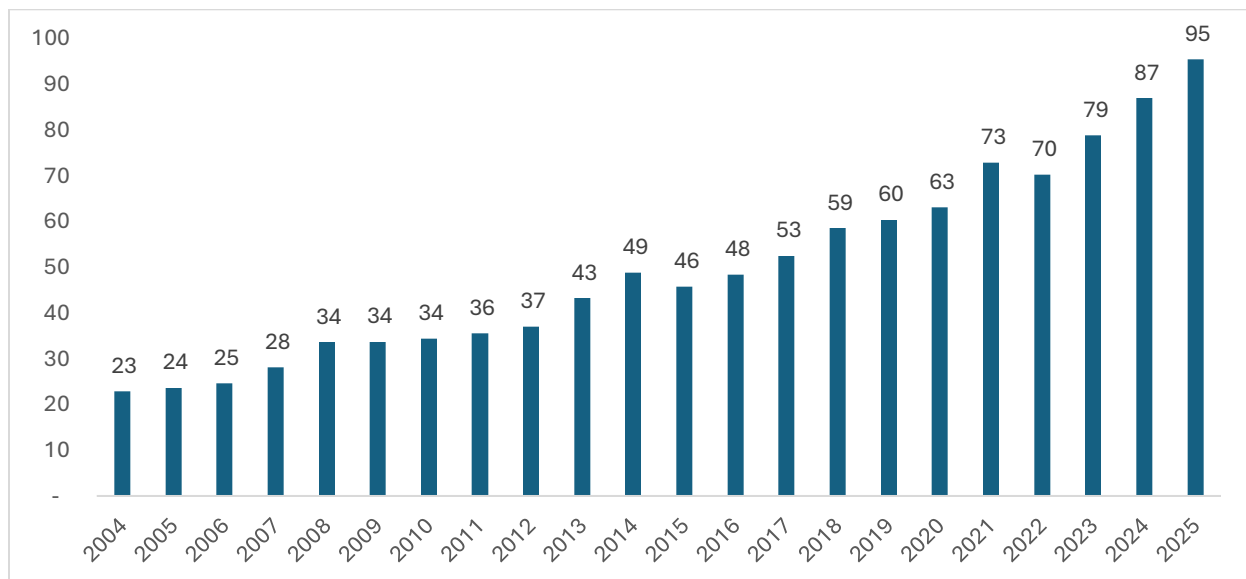
Table 80: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change



Côte d'Ivoire's GDP growth has demonstrated significant variability over the past two decades, reflecting periods of economic expansion and contraction. In the early 2000s, growth rates remained modest, with figures like 1.23% in 2004 and 1.72% in 2005. By 2008, growth accelerated to 2.54%, continuing the upward trend to 3.25% in 2009, however, 2011 witnessed a sharp contraction of -4.86%.

Following this setback, Côte d'Ivoire rebounded strongly in 2012 with an impressive GDP growth of 10.86%. This robust recovery continued through 2014 and 2015, with growth rates stabilizing around 8.84%. Though growth decelerated to 4.84% in 2018, the economy regained momentum in 2021, recording a 7.06% increase. Forecasts for 2024 and 2025 suggest continued stable growth, with rates projected at 6.50% and 6.40%, respectively.

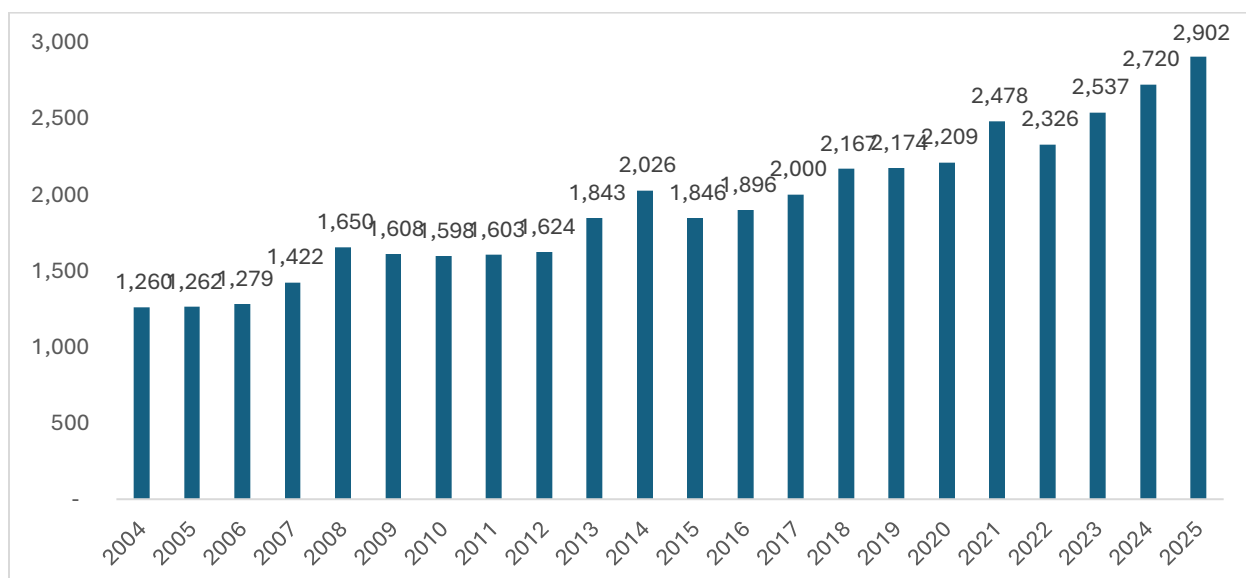
Table 81: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



Côte d'Ivoire's GDP in current prices has shown steady growth, reflecting the country's economic expansion and resilience over the years. In 2004, the GDP stood at \$23 billion, gradually increasing to \$34 billion by 2008. This growth trajectory continued through the next decade, with GDP reaching \$43 billion in 2013 and reaching at \$49 billion in 2014.

Despite a slight dip to \$46 billion in 2015, Côte d'Ivoire's economy rebounded in the following years, with GDP climbing to \$59 billion in 2018 and stabilizing at \$60 billion in 2019. Projections for 2024 and 2025 anticipate continued growth, with GDP expected to rise to \$87 billion and \$95 billion, respectively.

Table 82: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars

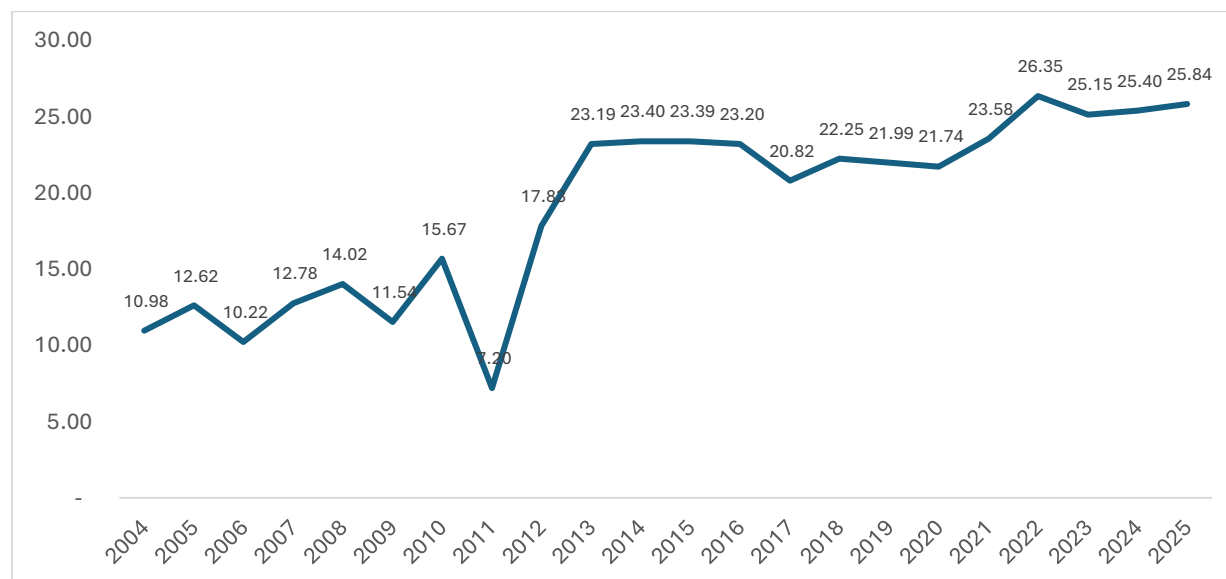


Côte d'Ivoire's GDP per capita has exhibited a consistent upward trajectory, reflecting improvements in economic performance and living standards. In 2004, GDP per capita was recorded at \$1,260,

rising steadily to \$1,650 by 2008. Despite a slight dip in 2009 and 2010, where it fell to \$1,598, the figure rebounded to \$1,843 in 2013 and surpassed the \$2,000 mark by 2017.

The trend continued with GDP per capita reaching \$2,209 in 2020, demonstrating resilience despite global economic challenges. Projections for 2024 and 2025 suggest further growth, with GDP per capita expected to rise to \$2,720 and \$2,902, respectively.

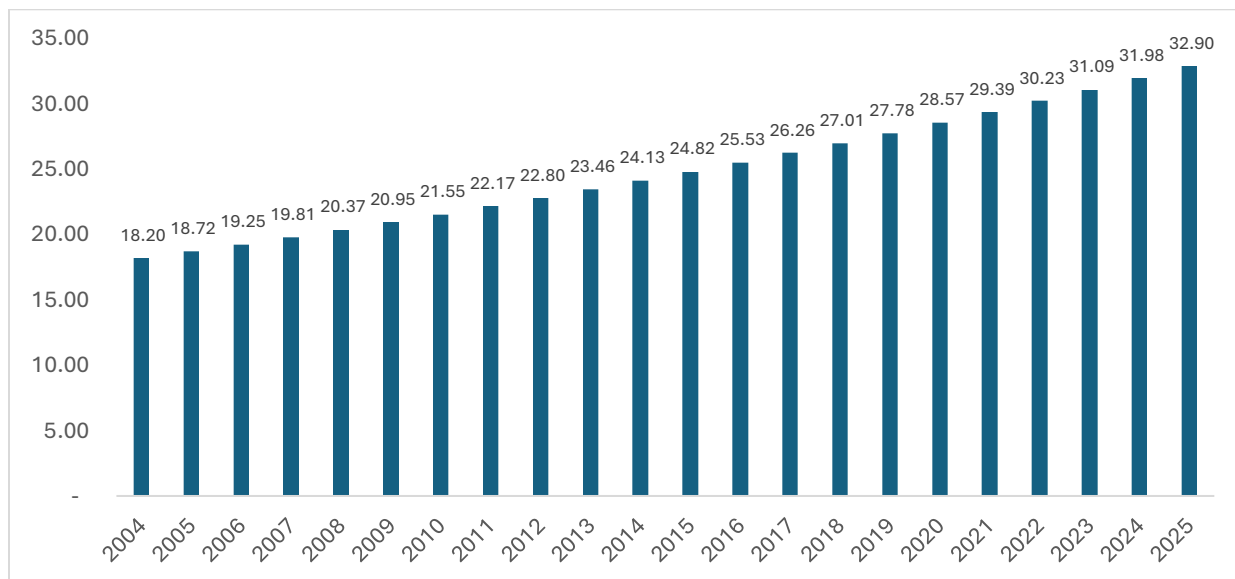
Table 83: Total investment Percent of GDP



Côte d'Ivoire's total investment as a percentage of GDP has shown considerable fluctuation over the years, reflecting the country's economic resilience and investment strategies. In 2004, investment was recorded at 10.98% of GDP, gradually increasing to 14.02% by 2008. However, there was a dip in 2009 to 11.54%, followed by a surge to 15.67% in 2010.

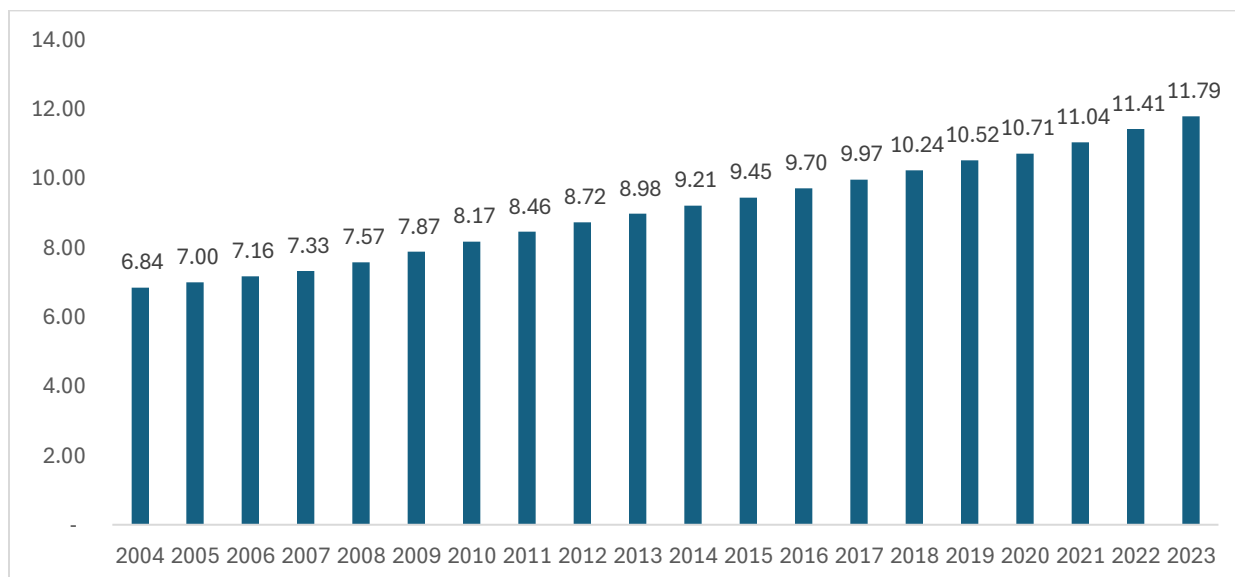
A notable spike occurred in 2013, where total investment reached 23.19%, maintaining a steady level above 23% through 2016. Projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate that investment will continue to play a significant role in economic growth, with levels expected to rise to 25.40% and 25.84%, respectively.

Table 84: Population in Millions



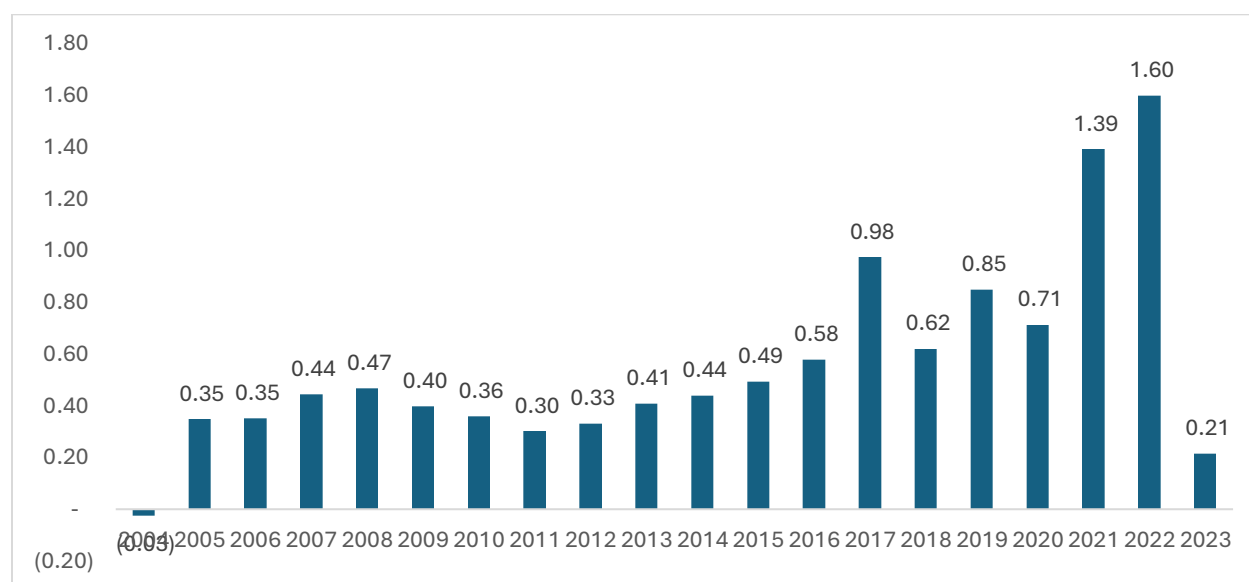
Côte d'Ivoire's population has grown consistently over the past two decades, increasing from 18.2 million in 2004 to an estimated 32.9 million by 2025.

Table 85: Total Labor Force in million



Côte d'Ivoire's labor force has expanded from 6.84 million in 2004 to 11.79 million in 2023, reflecting the country's population growth and increasing economic activities. Female participation in the labor force stands at 42.81%, highlighting progress toward gender inclusivity. This expansion signals a robust and growing workforce that can drive economic development across various sectors. Additionally, 41.27% of the population is aged 0-14, indicating a youthful demographic structure.

Table 86: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Foreign direct investment (FDI) in Côte d'Ivoire has shown steady growth over the past two decades, reflecting increasing investor confidence in the country's economic potential. In 2004, FDI net inflows stood at \$0.28 billion, gradually rising to \$0.44 billion by 2008. Despite a brief decline between 2009 and 2011, FDI rebounded to reach \$0.58 billion in 2016 and surged to \$0.98 billion in 2017, demonstrating significant economic resilience.

In recent years, Côte d'Ivoire has experienced consistent growth in FDI inflows, with figures rising from \$0.85 billion in 2020 to \$1.75 billion in 2023.

Table 87: Textile Exports in \$million



Côte d'Ivoire's textile exports have shown a modest growth trajectory over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.13% from 2004 to 2023. The country's share in global textile exports has fluctuated, reflecting its evolving role in the international textile market.

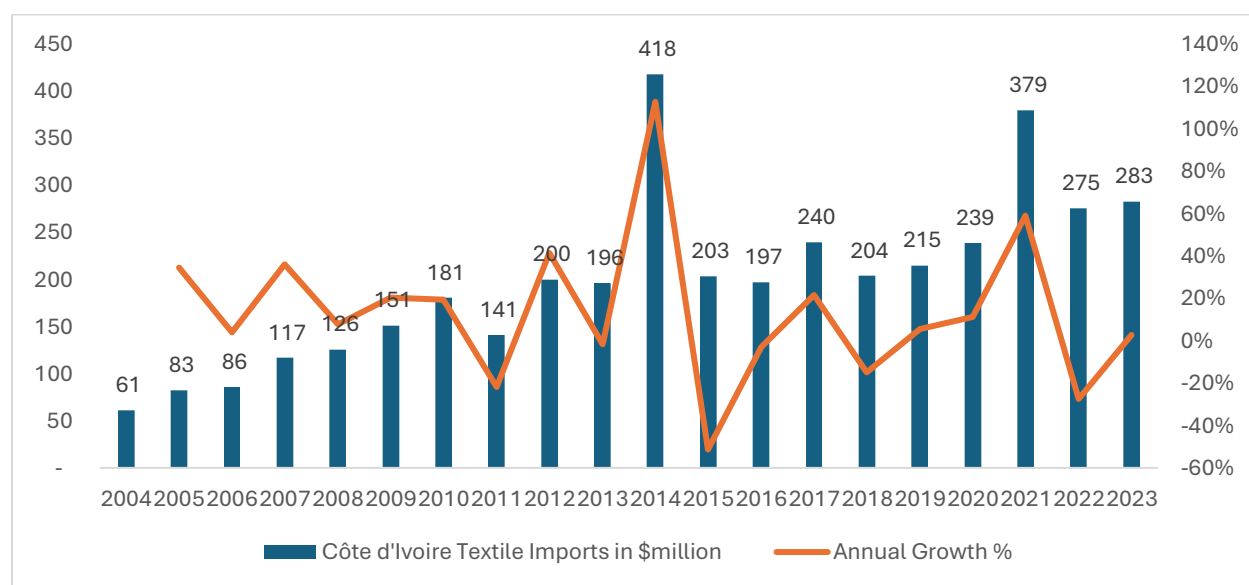
In 2004, Côte d'Ivoire exported \$201 million worth of textiles, representing 0.04% of global textile exports. However, this value declined over the next few years, reaching \$122 million in 2008 due to a consistent annual contraction in exports. A notable recovery was observed in 2010 when exports increased by 53.17%, reaching \$171 million, followed by further growth to \$195 million in 2011.

The period from 2012 to 2014 saw a significant expansion in Côte d'Ivoire's textile exports, growing from \$297 million in 2012 to a peak of \$409 million in 2014, driven by robust growth rates of 52.50% in 2012 and 18.05% in 2013. However, exports fell sharply in 2015, declining by 20.75% to \$324 million.

From 2016 to 2021, exports followed a mixed trend, with periods of growth and decline. The highest growth during this period was recorded in 2021, with exports surging by 41.86% to \$506 million. However, exports declined significantly in the subsequent years, dropping to \$299 million by 2023, a sharp decrease from the 2021 peak.

Côte d'Ivoire's share of global textile exports has remained relatively small, oscillating between 0.02% and 0.06%. While the country has made notable gains in certain years, such as in 2021 when its share peaked at 0.06%, its overall contribution to global textile trade remains limited.

Table 88: Textile Imports in \$million



Côte d'Ivoire's textile imports have shown substantial growth over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.37% from 2004 to 2023. The country's share in global textile imports has remained marginal but experienced a slight increase, indicating its growing integration into the global textile market.

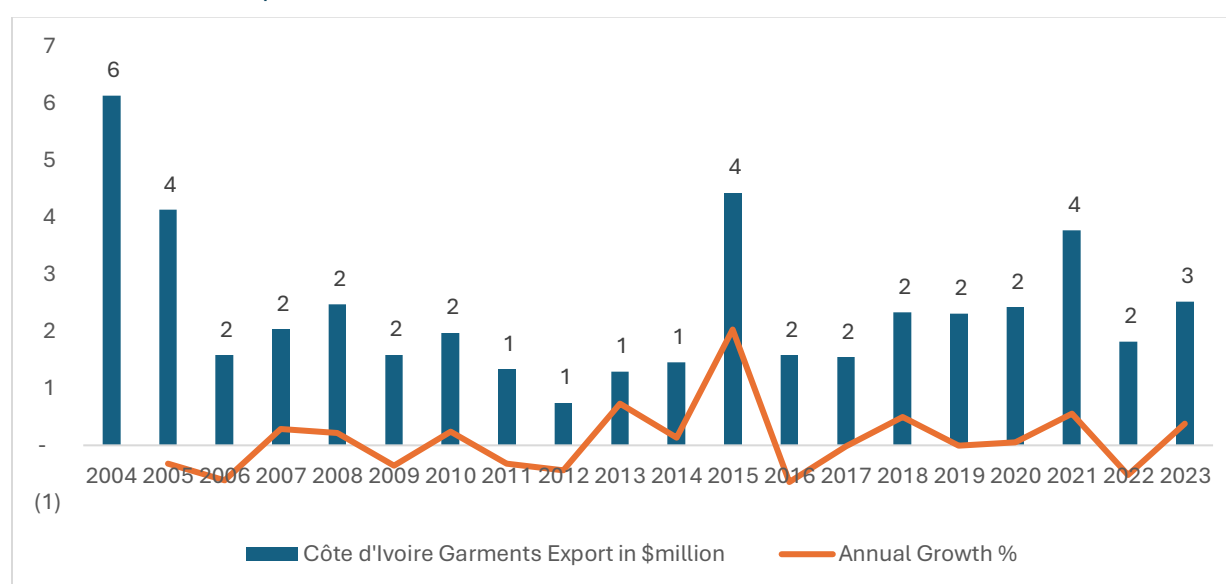
In 2004, Côte d'Ivoire imported \$61 million worth of textiles, accounting for 0.01% of global textile imports. Import volumes grew steadily over the next few years, reaching \$151 million by 2009, driven

by an annual growth rate of 20.20% that year. The trend continued with significant fluctuations, such as a notable 41.40% growth in 2012, bringing imports to \$200 million.

A sharp increase was recorded in 2014 when imports surged by 112.64% to \$418 million, marking the highest single-year growth in the two-decade span. However, imports halved in 2015, declining to \$203 million, indicating market volatility.

The period from 2016 to 2023 exhibited mixed performance, with imports reaching \$283 million by 2023. Notable growth years included 2021, with a 59.03% increase, when imports rose to \$379 million. However, 2022 saw a significant decline of 27.47%, followed by a modest recovery in 2023. Côte d'Ivoire's share of global textile imports peaked at 0.06% in 2014 but has generally hovered around 0.03%-0.04% in recent years.

Table 89: Garment Exports in \$million

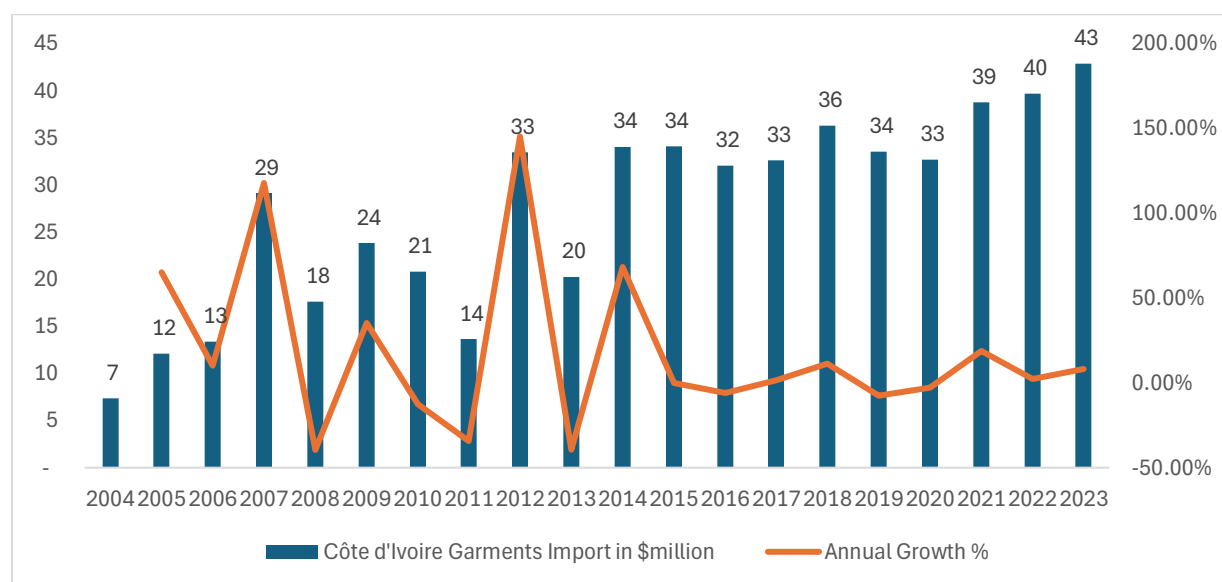


Côte d'Ivoire's garment exports have shown a fluctuating trend over the past two decades, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of -4.57% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, Côte d'Ivoire exported garments worth \$6 million, representing 0.0025% of global garment exports. The exports declined sharply by -32.64% in 2005 to \$4 million and further to \$2 million in 2006 with a -61.63% reduction.

From 2007 to 2013, the exports stagnated around \$2 million, with brief periods of minor recovery. A notable recovery occurred in 2015, where exports surged by 203.08% to \$4 million but then declined again in the following year.

The exports gained some momentum in recent years, reaching at \$4 million in 2021 with a 55.19% growth from the previous year. However, exports declined again in 2022 by -51.62% before recovering to \$3 million in 2023, representing 0.0005% of global garment exports.

Table 90: Garment Imports in \$million



Côte d'Ivoire's garment imports have experienced steady growth over the years, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.73% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, the country's garment imports were valued at \$7 million, accounting for 0.003% of global garment imports. By 2007, imports surged to \$29 million, following a significant increase of 117.92% from the previous year.

However, the global financial crisis and other factors caused a dip in imports, with values declining to \$18 million in 2008 and fluctuating in subsequent years. Notably, in 2012, imports reached \$33 million, recording a 145.24% increase from 2011.

The following years saw modest fluctuations, with imports stabilizing around \$32-36 million between 2014 and 2018. Growth resumed in the early 2020s, with imports increasing steadily to \$43 million in 2023, representing 0.01% of global garment imports.

Egypt

Summary

Egypt's economy has experienced periods of strong expansion and contraction over the past two decades. GDP growth peaked at 7.16% in 2008 before slowing to 1.77% in 2011 due to political and economic instability. A recovery ensued, with growth reaching 5.55% in 2019. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic's impact in 2020, Egypt rebounded with 6.65% growth in 2022. Projections for 2024 and 2025 suggest a moderate recovery at 2.67% and 4.08%, reflecting ongoing economic reforms and structural adjustments.

Egypt's GDP in current prices expanded significantly from \$83 billion in 2004 to \$475 billion in 2022. However, a projected decline to \$346 billion by 2025 highlights economic volatility. Similarly, GDP per capita peaked at \$4,587 in 2022 but is expected to decrease to \$3,160 by 2025, indicating potential economic challenges.

Investment as a percentage of GDP has fluctuated, reaching at 28.49% in 2008 before declining to 12.88% in 2023. Projections indicate a further drop to 11.07% in 2025, emphasizing the need for targeted reforms to boost investor confidence.

Egypt's population has grown steadily from 69.3 million in 2004 to 109.45 million in 2025. The labor force has similarly expanded from 23.29 million to 34.06 million over the same period, with 32.43% of the population under 14 years old. However, female labor force participation remains low at 18.63%, presenting opportunities for increased workforce diversity.

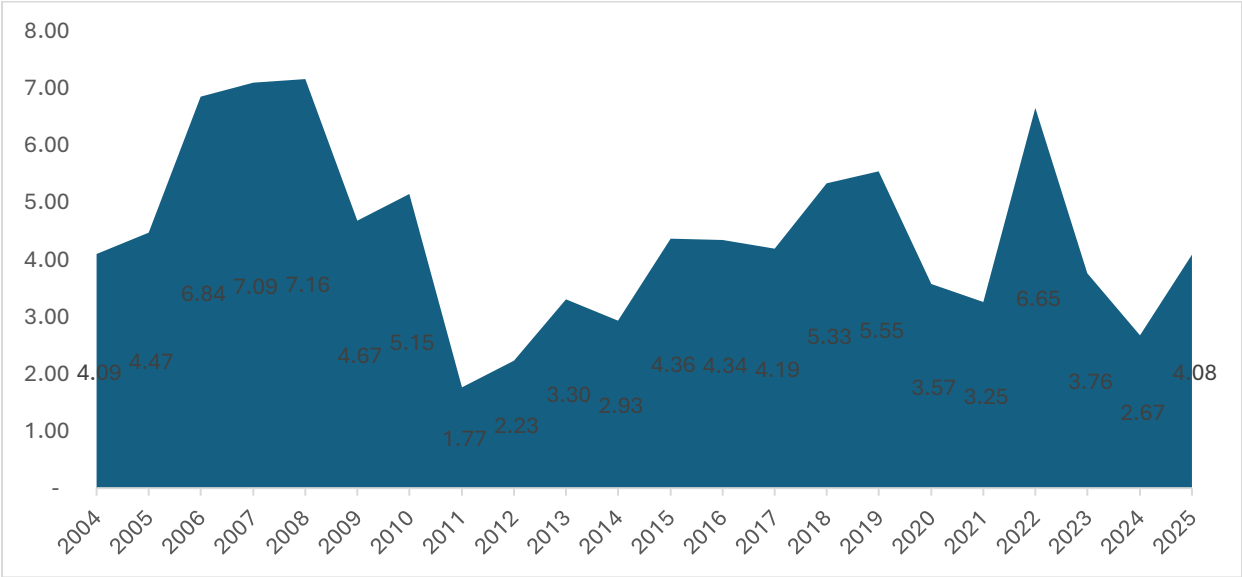
Foreign direct investment (FDI) surged from \$1.25 billion in 2004 to a peak of \$11.58 billion in 2007 before declining during political instability. By 2022, FDI rebounded to \$11.40 billion, with 2023 recording \$9.84 billion, reflecting renewed investor confidence.

Egypt's textile exports grew significantly, reaching \$4,388 million in 2023, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.06%, outperforming the global average of 3.22%. Meanwhile, textile imports expanded at a CAGR of 11.84%, reaching at \$4,286 million in 2021 before declining to \$3,724 million in 2023, reflecting Egypt's growing role as a textile importer.

Garment exports also demonstrated strong growth, rising from \$234 million in 2004 to \$2,448 million in 2023, with a CAGR of 13.16%. The sector rebounded strongly after the COVID-19 pandemic, reaching a peak of \$2,497 million in 2022.

Garment imports have been highly volatile, with a CAGR of 17.94%. Imports peaked at \$880 million in 2014 before fluctuating significantly, settling at \$290 million in 2023.

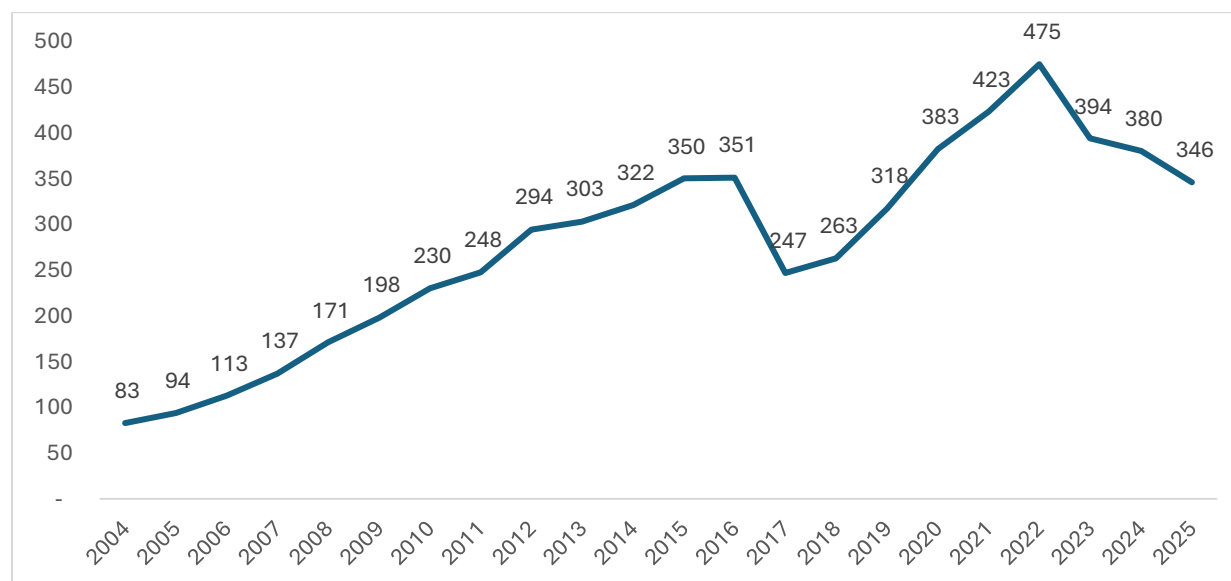
Table 91: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change



Egypt's GDP growth has exhibited notable fluctuations over the past two decades, reflecting periods of robust economic expansion followed by phases of slower growth. In 2004, GDP increased by 4.09%, with growth accelerating to 7.16% by 2008. However, the global financial crisis and domestic economic challenges led to a sharp slowdown, with growth declining to 1.77% in 2011.

The economy showed signs of recovery in subsequent years, reaching 5.55% growth in 2019. Despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, which reduced growth to 3.57%, Egypt rebounded with a notable 6.65% growth rate in 2022. Projections for 2024 and 2025 suggest moderate growth of 2.67% and 4.08%.

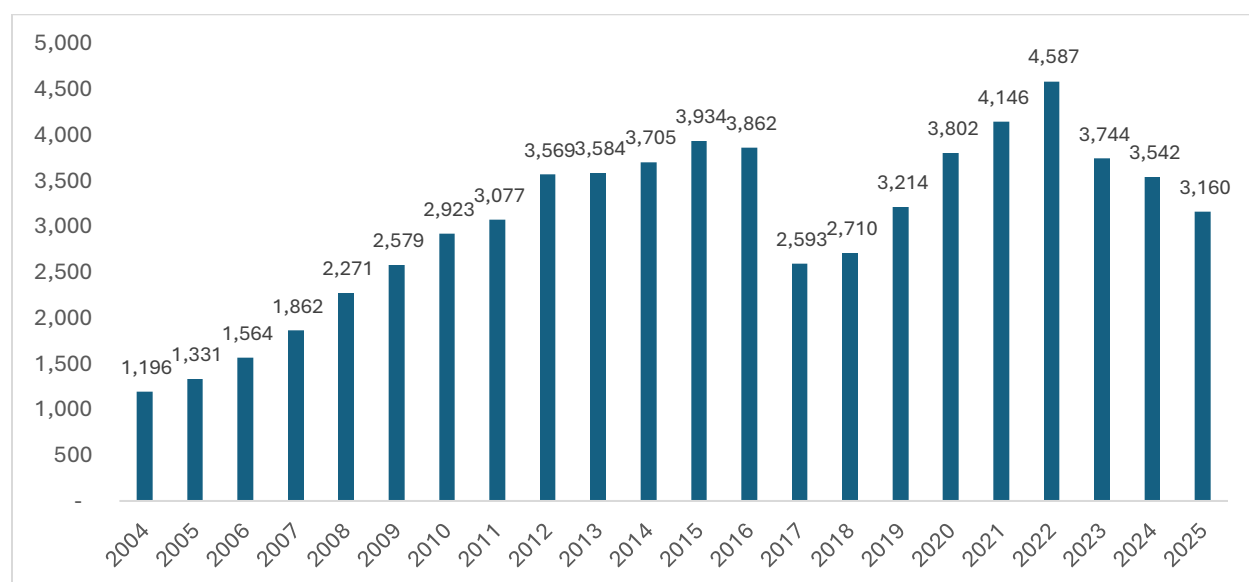
Table 92: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



Egypt's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices in U.S. dollars has experienced significant growth and fluctuations between 2004 and 2025. From 2004 to 2016, the GDP rose steadily from \$83 billion to \$351 billion, reflecting consistent economic expansion. However, in 2017, GDP experienced a sharp decline to \$247 billion, indicating a period of economic contraction.

Following the dip, Egypt's economy showed resilience, with GDP gradually increasing to \$475 billion by 2022. Despite this growth, projections for the following years suggest a downward trend, with GDP expected to decline to \$346 billion by 2025.

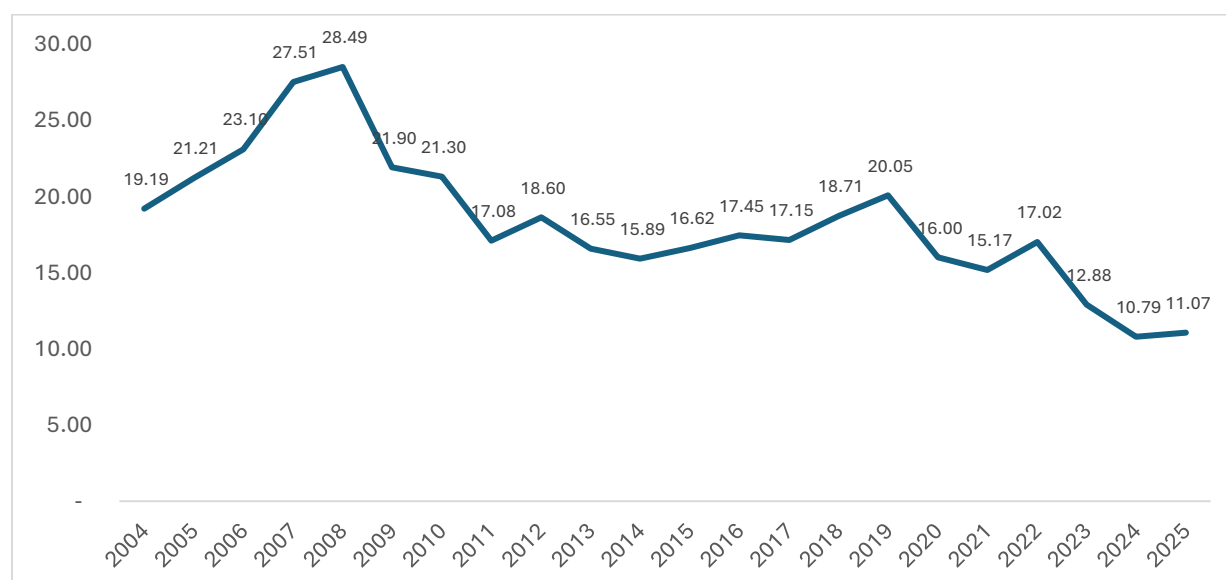
Table 93: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



Egypt's GDP per capita, measured in current U.S. dollars, has demonstrated significant growth over the past two decades, reflecting overall economic expansion and rising income levels. Between 2004 and 2016, GDP per capita steadily increased from \$1,196 to a peak of \$3,934, highlighting continuous economic progress and improved living standards.

However, beginning in 2017, Egypt faced economic challenges as GDP per capita dropped to \$2,593, indicating a period of contraction. This decline was followed by a moderate recovery, reaching \$4,587 in 2022. Despite this growth, projections for the coming years suggest a downward trend, with GDP per capita expected to fall to \$3,160 by 2025.

Table 94: Total investment Percent of GDP

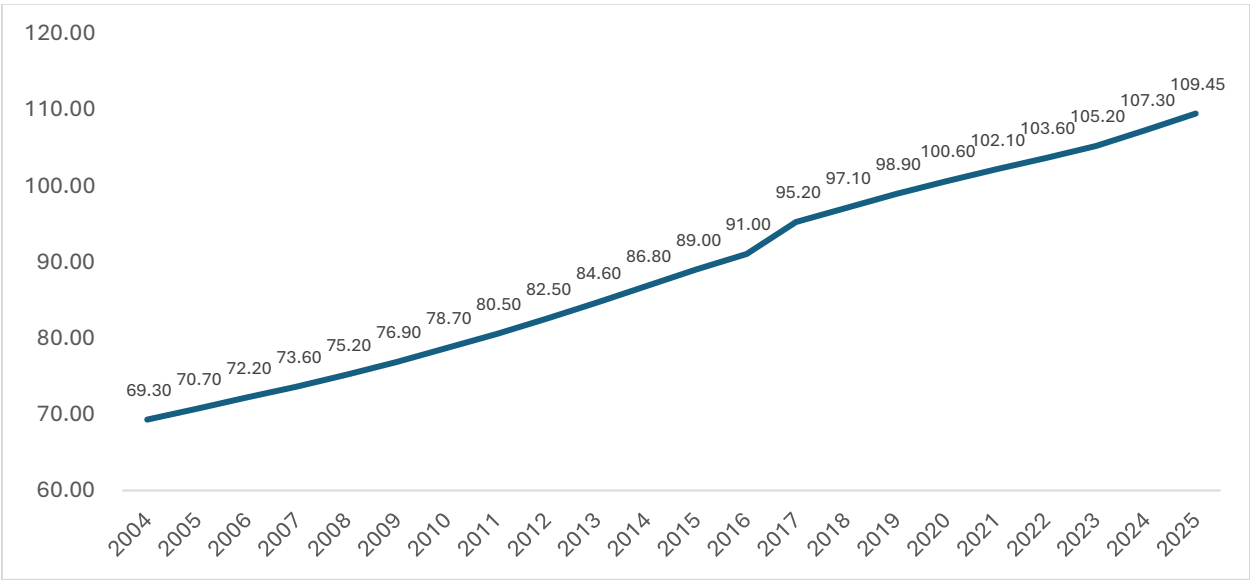


Egypt's total investment as a percentage of GDP has shown notable fluctuations over the years, reflecting shifts in economic policies, external conditions, and domestic economic dynamics. From

2004 to 2008, investment levels steadily increased, reaching at 28.49% in 2008, suggesting a period of robust economic activity and confidence.

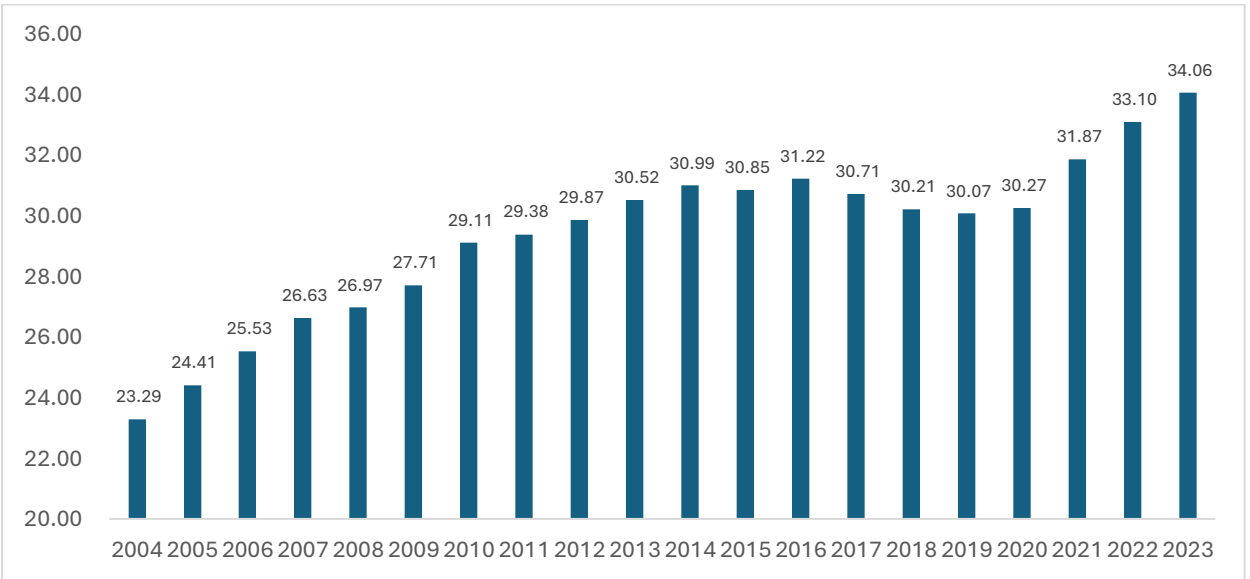
However, following this peak, investment experienced a downward trajectory, dropping to 15.89% by 2014. Although there were minor recoveries in subsequent years, investment levels continued to oscillate, indicating uncertainty and potential structural challenges. By 2023, total investment had fallen to 12.88%, with projections for 2024 and 2025 indicating a modest rise to 11.07%.

Table 95: Population in Millions



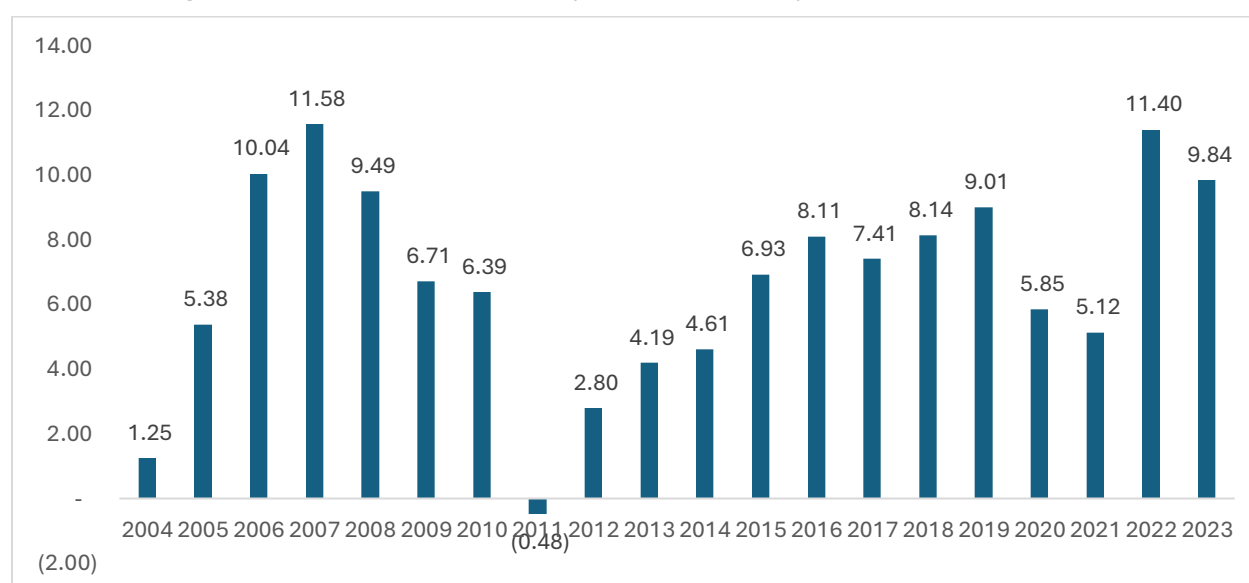
Egypt's population has grown consistently from 69.3 million in 2004 to an estimated 109.45 million in 2025. This demographic expansion reflects Egypt's position as one of the most populous nations in the Middle East and North Africa.

Table 96: Total Labor Force in million



Egypt's labor force has grown from 23.29 million in 2004 to an estimated 34.06 million in 2023. This significant increase highlights Egypt's expanding pool of human capital, which serves as a critical driver for economic development and productivity. Notably, 32.43% of the population is aged 0-14, reflecting a youthful demographic that will further contribute to the labor force in the coming years. However, female participation in the labor force stands at 18.63%, indicating potential areas for improvement in gender inclusivity and workforce diversity.

Table 97: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Egypt's foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have shown notable fluctuations over the years. In 2004, FDI inflows were recorded at \$1.25 billion, surging to a peak of \$11.58 billion in 2007. However, inflows experienced a sharp decline during the global financial crisis and political instability, with a significant dip to a negative \$0.48 billion in 2011.

Since then, Egypt's FDI inflows have gradually recovered, reaching \$11.40 billion in 2022, underscoring renewed investor confidence and economic stabilization. The 2023 figure stands at \$9.84 billion, reflecting continued investment activity.

Table 98: Textile Exports in \$million



Egypt's textile exports have demonstrated robust growth over the years, reflecting the country's strengthening position in the global textile market. In 2004, Egypt exported \$1,006 million in textiles, accounting for 0.21% of global textile exports. However, exports declined significantly by 35% in 2005 to \$651 million and further dropped by 17% in 2006 to \$544 million. A modest recovery occurred in 2007 with a 20% increase, bringing exports to \$652 million.

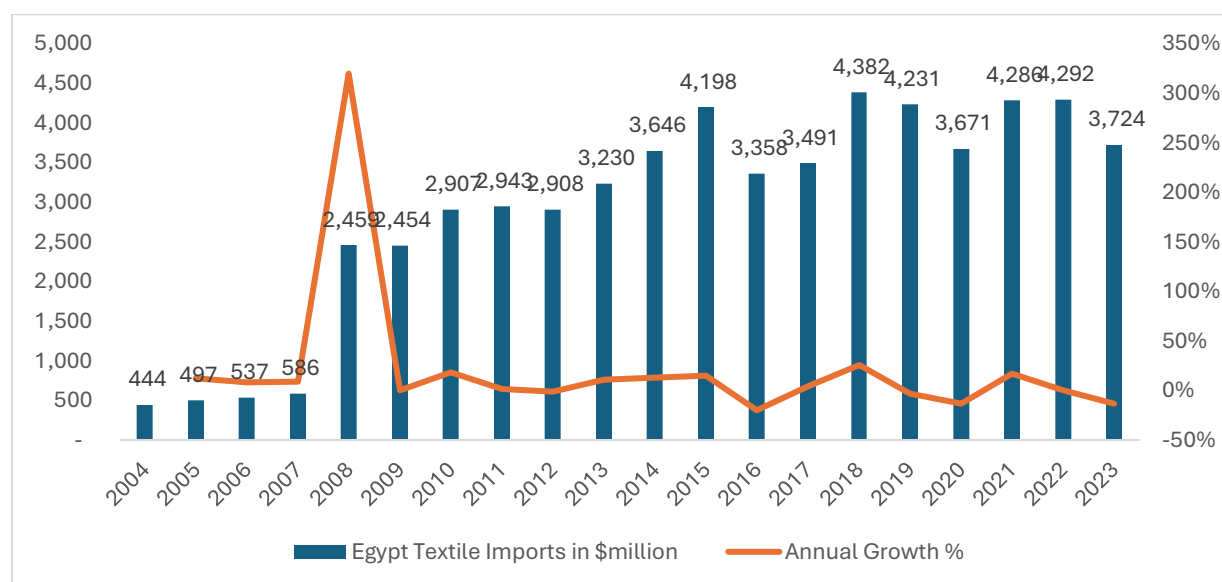
A major shift occurred in 2008, with textile exports surging by 186% to \$1,866 million. This rapid growth continued into 2009, with exports increasing by 33% to \$2,483 million. The upward trend persisted in 2010 and 2011, with growth rates of 17% and 18%, respectively, reaching \$3,436 million by 2011. However, in 2012, exports declined by 15% to \$2,915 million before recovering by 7% in 2013 to \$3,105 million.

Between 2014 and 2016, Egypt's textile exports experienced fluctuating growth. In 2014, exports slightly decreased by 3% to \$3,019 million and fell again by 3% in 2015 to \$2,942 million. In 2016, exports dropped further by 9% to \$2,674 million. The following years showed moderate growth, with a 9% increase in both 2017 and 2018, bringing exports to \$3,181 million.

In 2019, textile exports rose marginally by 1% to \$3,227 million, but the market faced an 11% decline in 2020, reducing exports to \$2,886 million. A significant recovery was recorded in 2021, with exports climbing by 35% to \$3,903 million. The positive trend continued into 2022 with a 16% increase, resulting in exports of \$4,511 million. However, in 2023, exports slightly declined by 3%, settling at \$4,388 million.

Egypt's share of global textile exports has generally increased, rising from 0.21% in 2004 to 0.50% in 2023. The most notable growth occurred between 2008 and 2011, with Egypt's share consistently above 0.40%. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Egypt's textile exports over the period stands at 8.06%, significantly higher than the global textile export CAGR of 3.22%, underscoring Egypt's growing competitiveness in textiles manufacturing.

Table 99: Textile Imports in \$million



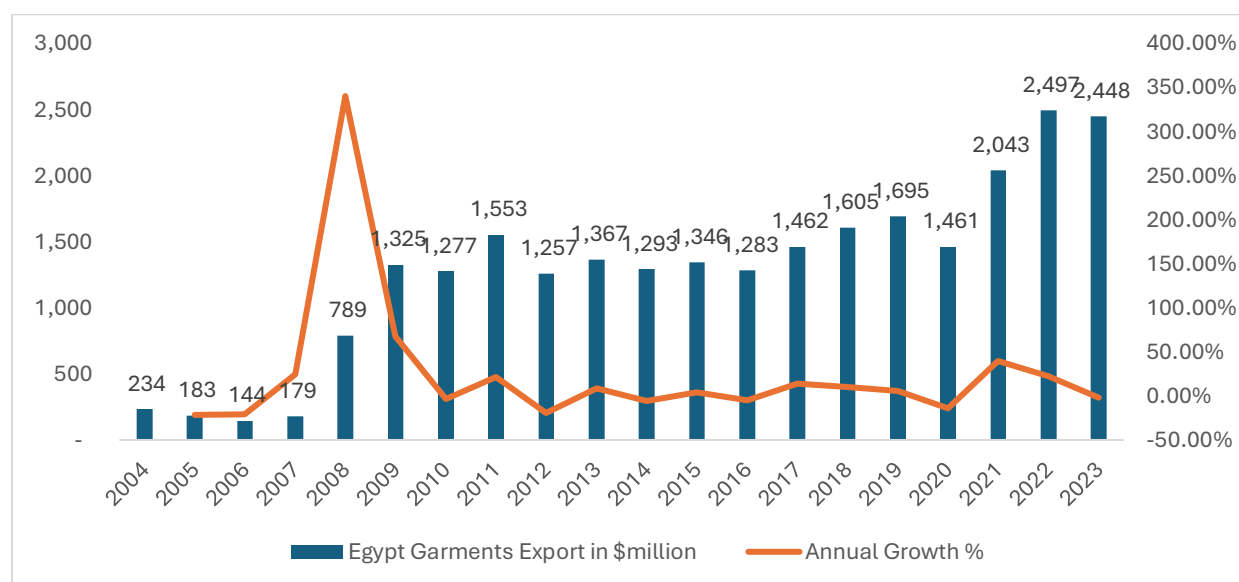
Egypt's textile imports have shown remarkable growth over the past two decades, reflecting the increasing demand for textiles within the country. In 2004, Egypt's textile imports amounted to \$444 million, representing 0.09% of the global textile imports. By 2005, imports increased by 12.02% to \$497 million, continuing to grow by 8.02% in 2006 to \$537 million and by 9.02% in 2007, reaching \$586 million. A significant surge occurred in 2008, when textile imports skyrocketed by 319.72%, reaching \$2,459 million. Despite this sharp rise, imports slightly declined in 2009 by 0.17% to \$2,454 million. In 2010, imports rebounded by 18.45% to \$2,907 million and experienced modest growth of 1.23% in 2011, bringing total imports to \$2,943 million.

Between 2012 and 2014, Egypt's textile imports continued to grow steadily, reaching \$3,230 million by 2013 and \$3,646 million by 2014, with annual growth rates of 11.08% and 12.86%, respectively. The upward trend extended into 2015, with imports climbing by 15.16% to \$4,198 million. However, 2016 saw a decline of 20.01%, reducing imports to \$3,358 million.

In 2017, imports rose slightly by 3.96% to \$3,491 million, followed by a sharp increase of 25.51% in 2018, pushing imports to \$4,382 million. In 2019, imports fell by 3.44% to \$4,231 million, continuing to decline by 13.25% in 2020 to \$3,671 million. A strong recovery took place in 2021, with imports growing by 16.76% to \$4,286 million. The following year, imports remained stable at \$4,292 million, but 2023 saw a decline of 13.23%, bringing imports down to \$3,724 million.

Egypt's share of global textile imports has generally increased over the years, rising from 0.09% in 2004 to a peak of 0.62% in 2015, before stabilizing around 0.50% in recent years. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Egypt's textile imports over this period stands at 11.84%, highlighting the country's expanding role as a significant textile importer on the global stage.

Table 100: Garment Exports in \$million

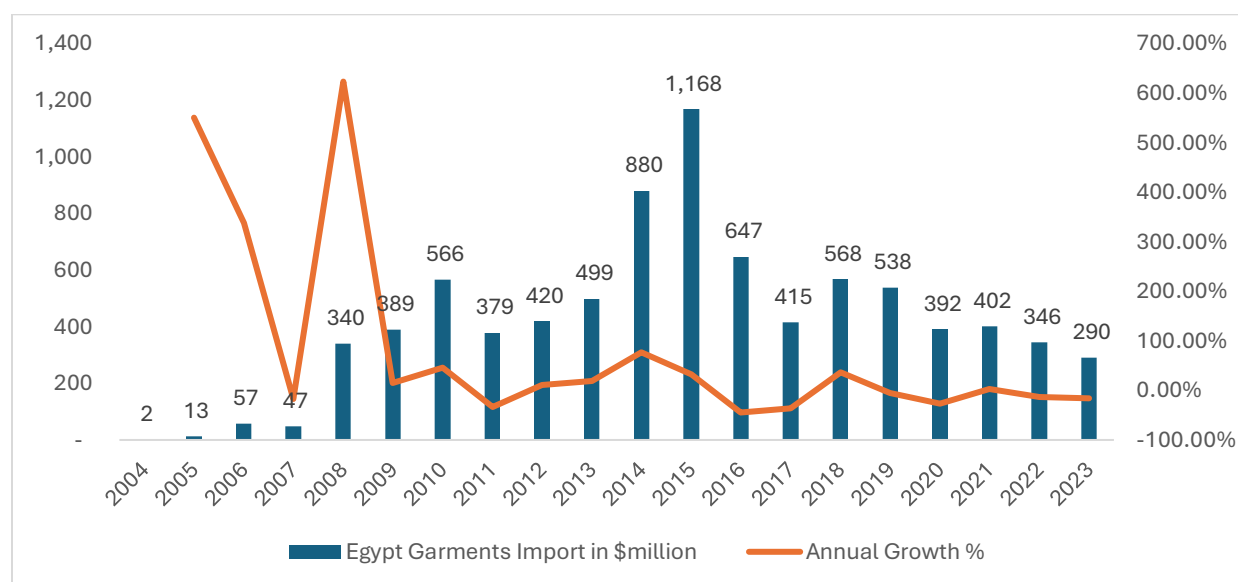


Egypt's garment exports have demonstrated a robust growth trajectory over the years, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 13.16% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, Egypt exported garments worth \$234 million, contributing 0.09% to the global garment exports. By 2008, exports had surged to \$789 million, reflecting an impressive growth of 340.40% compared to 2007.

The global financial crisis in 2009 saw exports rising further to \$1,325 million, with a growth of 67.83%. However, the following years experienced fluctuations, with exports dipping to \$1,257 million in 2012 before rebounding to \$1,553 million in 2013. The subsequent period saw a relatively stable export trend, reaching at \$1,695 million in 2019.

The 2020 pandemic led to a decline in exports, with values falling to \$1,461 million. Nevertheless, Egypt's garment exports recovered strongly in 2021, surging by 39.86% to \$2,043 million, and continued to grow, reaching \$2,497 million in 2022 before slightly declining to \$2,448 million in 2023. Throughout this period, Egypt's share in global garment exports steadily increased, climbing from 0.09% in 2004 to 0.47% in 2023.

Table 101: Garment Imports in \$million



Egypt's garment imports have shown significant volatility over the years, with a notable compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 17.94% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, Egypt imported garments worth only \$2 million, representing a negligible 0.001% share of global garment imports. However, by 2008, imports had surged to \$340 million, recording a remarkable 623.40% growth from the previous year.

The global financial crisis in 2009 saw a continued increase in imports, rising to \$389 million, a 14.41% growth. The upward trend persisted through 2010, with imports reaching at \$566 million before a significant contraction in 2011, dropping to \$379 million—a decline of 33.04%. Recovery was evident from 2012 onwards, with imports climbing to \$880 million by 2014, marking an impressive 76.35% growth from the previous year.

The subsequent years exhibited high volatility, with imports declining to \$647 million in 2016 and further to \$415 million in 2017. However, imports rebounded to \$568 million in 2018, reflecting a 36.87% increase. Despite this recovery, imports followed a downward trajectory in the following years, falling to \$290 million by 2023. Egypt's share in global garment imports reached its peak at 0.299% in 2015 but has since decreased, settling at 0.065% in 2023.

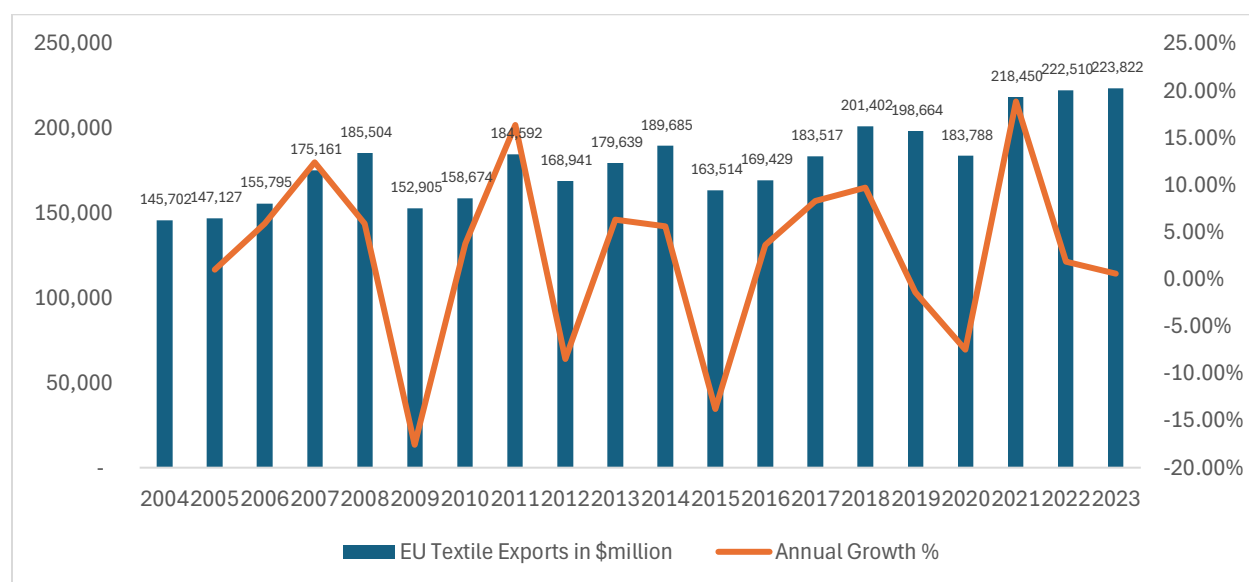
European Union (EU)

Summary

The European Union remains a key player in global textile and garment trade, with steady growth. Textile exports grew at a CAGR of 2.29%, reaching \$223.8 billion in 2023, while imports increased at 2.65%, totaling \$262.9 billion. The EU's global share in textile exports declined from 30.20% in 2004 to 25.39% in 2023, while its share in imports remained above 30%, peaking at 35.70% in 2008.

Garment exports saw a CAGR of 3.71%, reaching \$148.1 billion in 2023, while imports grew at 3.82% to \$186 billion. The EU's share in global garment exports declined slightly to 28.68%, but it remains the largest garment importer, capturing 41.59% of global market share in 2023.

Table 102: Textile Exports in \$million



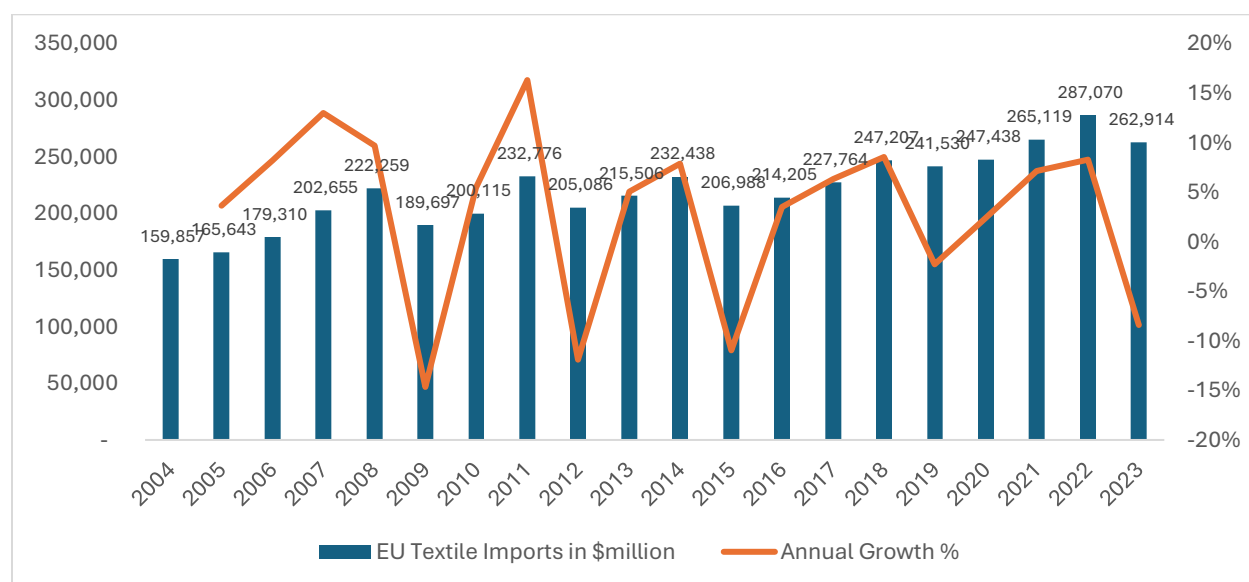
The European Union's (EU) textile exports have shown steady growth over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.29% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, the EU exported textiles worth \$145,702 million, accounting for 30.20% of global textile exports. From 2004 to 2008, EU textile exports experienced positive growth, increasing from \$145,702 million in 2004 to \$185,504 million in 2008, reflecting annual growth rates ranging from 0.98% in 2005 to 12.43% in 2007. However, the global financial crisis in 2009 led to a significant drop of 17.57%, bringing exports down to \$152,905 million.

A recovery phase followed from 2010 to 2011, with exports growing by 3.77% in 2010 to \$158,674 million and by 16.33% in 2011 to \$184,592 million. Despite this recovery, the EU's share in global textile exports declined from 27.34% in 2009 to 24.62% in 2010 and further to 24.37% in 2011, reflecting increased global competition.

From 2012 to 2018, the EU's textile exports experienced moderate growth, reaching \$201,402 million in 2018. During this period, growth rates ranged from 6.33% in 2013 to 9.75% in 2018, except for contractions in 2015 (-13.80%) and 2016 (3.62%). The EU's share in global textile exports fluctuated between 22.73% in 2012 and 24.17% in 2018.

The years from 2019 to 2023 reflect a mixed performance. Exports declined by 1.36% in 2019 and a further 7.49% in 2020 due to disruptions like the COVID-19 pandemic, falling to \$183,788 million. However, strong recoveries in 2021 (18.86%) and 2022 (1.86%) brought exports to \$223,822 million by 2023. The EU's share in global textile exports increased during this period, reaching 25.39% in 2023.

Table 103: Textile Imports in \$million

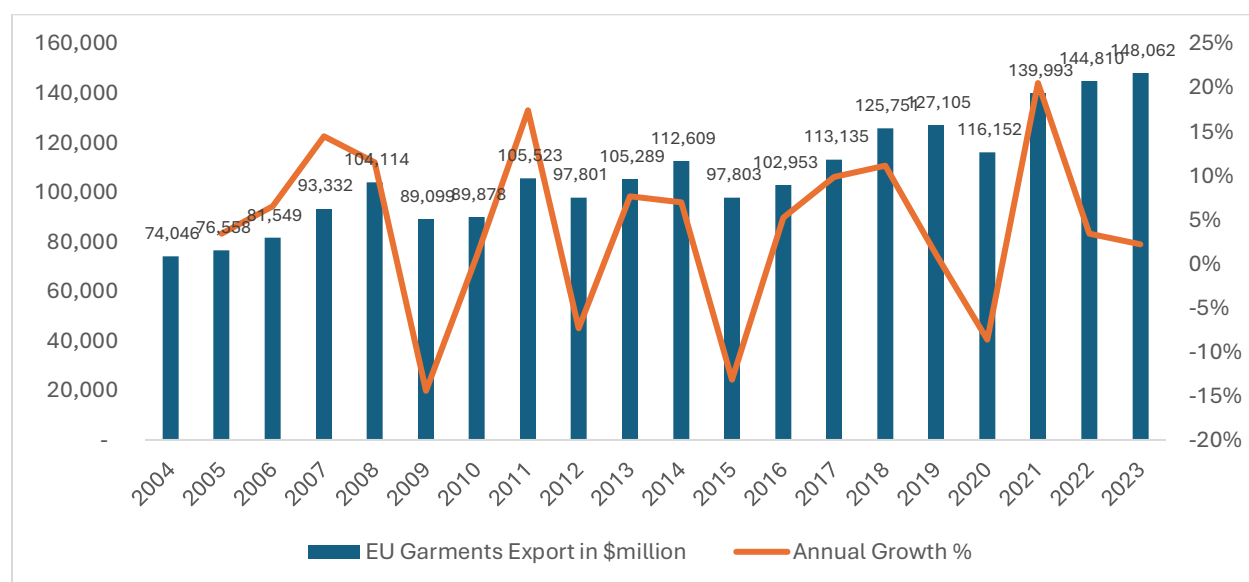


The European Union's (EU) textile imports have shown steady growth over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.65% from 2004 to 2023. Starting at \$159,857 million in 2004, the EU accounted for 33.40% of global textile imports. While the import share in world textiles has fluctuated, it remains one of the most significant contributors globally. During the period from 2004 to 2008, the EU textile imports increased consistently, reaching \$222,259 million in 2008, driven by strong demand in the European market. The share in world textile imports peaked at 35.70% in 2008. However, the global financial crisis in 2009 led to a sharp decline of 14.65%, bringing imports down to \$189,697 million. The EU's share in global textile imports also dropped to 35.18% during this time.

From 2010 to 2014, the EU experienced a recovery phase, with imports climbing to \$232,438 million in 2014. However, fluctuations in the share of global imports indicated increased competition from other regions, as the EU's contribution decreased to 32.26% by 2014. Between 2015 and 2020, imports showed mixed performance, with declines in 2015 and 2019 but overall growth remaining positive, reaching \$247,438 million by 2020. Notably, the EU's share rebounded to 34.51% in 2020, likely due to global supply chain shifts during the COVID-19 pandemic. A strong recovery phase occurred in 2021, with imports growing by 7.15% to \$265,119 million, continuing into 2022 with a growth of 8.28% to \$287,070 million. However, a decline of 8.41% in 2023 brought imports down to \$262,914 million. Despite this decline, the EU's share in global textile imports increased to 34.21% in 2023.

Overall, EU textile imports have grown steadily over the years, albeit with notable fluctuations due to economic crises and global disruptions. The EU's share of global textile imports has ranged between 30.35% and 35.70%, showcasing its dominance but also reflecting competition from other global regions.

Table 104: Garment Exports in \$million

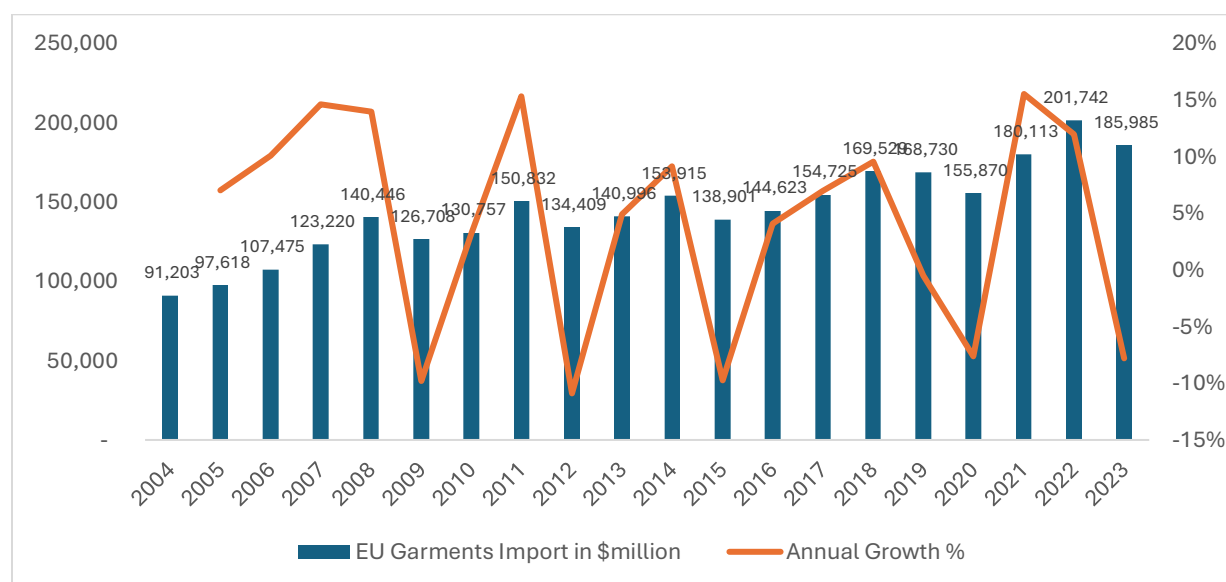


The European Union's (EU) garment exports have displayed a stable growth pattern over the years, with varying annual trends. From 2004 to 2023, EU garment exports experienced a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.71%, showcasing consistent performance despite global economic challenges. In 2004, the EU exported garments worth \$74,046 million, contributing 29.72% to global garment exports. Over the subsequent years, exports rose steadily, reaching \$104,114 million in 2008, reflecting an 11.55% annual growth for that year. However, the global financial crisis in 2009 led to a significant decline of 14.42%, bringing export values down to \$89,099 million. Despite this setback, the EU maintained its stronghold, accounting for 28.16% of global garment exports.

The period between 2010 and 2014 marked a recovery phase, with exports rising to \$112,609 million by 2014. During this time, the EU's share in global garment exports declined gradually, falling to 23.95% in 2014, indicating increasing competition from other exporting regions. Between 2015 and 2019, fluctuations in export values persisted, with notable growth spurts such as an 11.15% increase in 2018, bringing exports to \$125,751 million. The EU's share in global exports during this period ranged from 22.41% to 26.89%, showing its continued dominance in the global garment trade despite challenges.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused significant disruptions, leading to a decline in exports in 2020 by 8.62%, reducing the value to \$116,152 million. However, the EU demonstrated resilience with a robust recovery in 2021, achieving a 20.53% growth to \$139,993 million. By 2023, exports reached \$148,062 million, maintaining a 28.68% share in global garment exports, showcasing its continued relevance and strength in the global market.

Table 105: Garment Imports in \$million



The European Union's (EU) garment imports have exhibited a steady upward trajectory over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.82% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, the EU imported garments worth \$91,203 million, accounting for 35.23% of global garment imports. Imports increased consistently during the following years, reaching \$140,446 million in 2008, with notable annual growth rates such as 14.65% in 2007 and 13.98% in 2008. The global financial crisis in 2009 caused a sharp contraction, with imports declining by 9.78% to \$126,708 million.

From 2010 to 2014, the EU garment imports rebounded, reaching \$153,915 million in 2014, driven by moderate but consistent growth. However, fluctuations were observed, with declines of 10.89% in 2012 and 9.75% in 2015, as imports dropped to \$138,901 million. The EU's share of global garment imports during this period remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 35.61% and 39.80%.

Between 2016 and 2021, the EU imports experienced a period of sustained growth, with values reaching at \$201,742 million in 2022. The highest annual growth during this time was recorded in 2021, at 15.55%, as the EU rebounded from the COVID-19 pandemic-induced slowdown. In 2023, imports slightly declined to \$185,985 million, while the EU's share in global garment imports reached 41.59%, its highest during the period.

India

Summary

India's economy has demonstrated strong growth over the past two decades, with GDP expanding from \$709 billion in 2004 to a projected \$4.27 trillion in 2025. Growth has been marked by resilience in the face of global financial challenges, including a sharp rebound from the 5.78% contraction in 2020 due to COVID-19, surging to 9.69% in 2021. Future projections indicate stable growth, with GDP expected to expand at a rate of 6.46% in 2025.

GDP per capita has steadily increased, rising from \$624 in 2004 to an estimated \$2,937 in 2025, reflecting improving living standards and sustained economic expansion. Investment as a

percentage of GDP peaked at 41.95% in 2007 before gradually declining to 28.92% in 2020. However, recent trends indicate a revival, with investment levels projected to reach 33.52% in 2025.

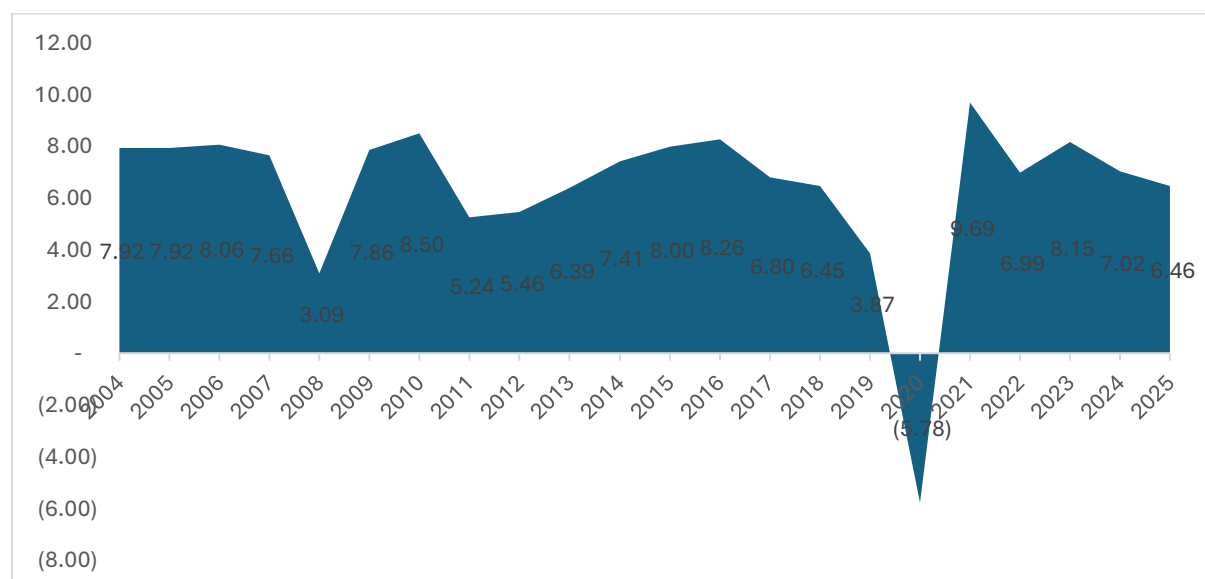
India's population continues to grow, reaching 1.45 billion by 2025, making it one of the world's largest consumer and labor markets. The labor force has expanded significantly from 413.64 million in 2004 to 596.41 million in 2023. Female labor force participation stands at 28.68%, indicating room for further inclusivity in employment. With 25.05% of the population aged 0-14, India benefits from a large, young workforce poised to drive future economic growth.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has been a crucial driver of economic expansion, surging from \$5.43 billion in 2004 to a peak of \$64.36 billion in 2020. However, FDI inflows declined to \$28.08 billion in 2023.

India remains a major global player in textiles and garments. Textile exports grew from \$14,154 million in 2004 to \$34,234 million in 2023, with a peak share of 5.05% in 2013. Despite some recent declines, India maintains a strong foothold in the global textile market, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.76%. Textile imports have expanded significantly, rising from \$2,065 million in 2004 to \$9,185 million in 2023. The CAGR of 8.17% highlights India's growing demand for textile products, with a peak global import share of 1.24% in 2022.

In garments, India's exports have steadily increased, reaching \$14,505 million in 2023, with a 2.81% share of global garment exports. Meanwhile, garment imports have experienced rapid growth, surging from \$32 million in 2004 to \$1,564 million in 2023. The CAGR of 22.77% underscores the rising domestic demand for imported garments, reflecting changes in consumer preferences and expanding market opportunities.

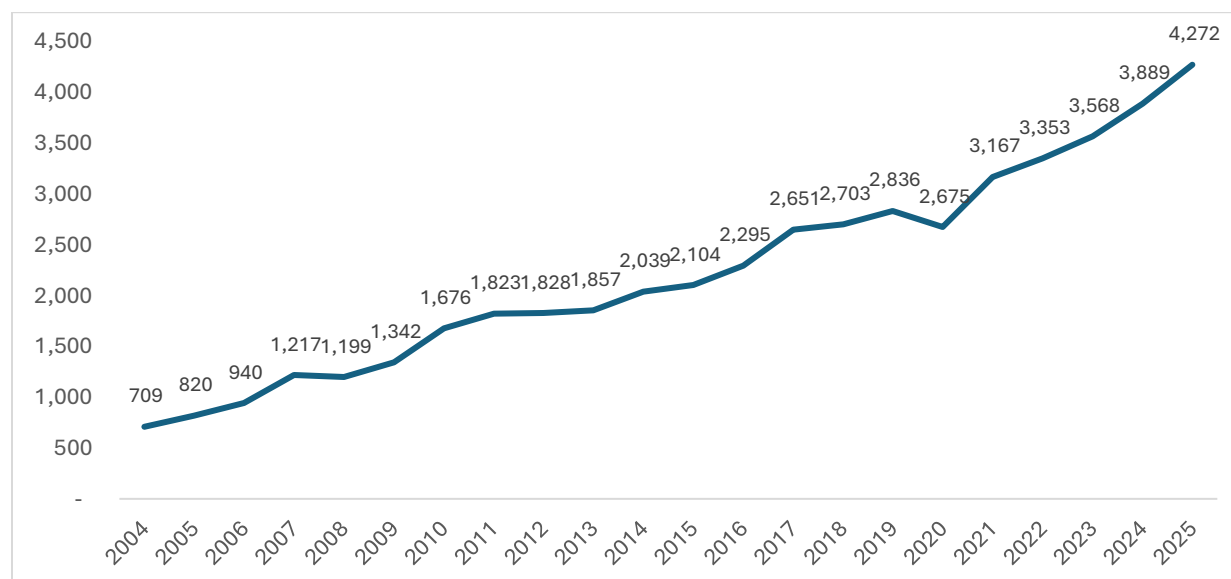
Table 106: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change



India's gross domestic product (GDP) growth has shown considerable variability over the years. From 2004 to 2007, India maintained robust growth, consistently achieving rates above 7%. The highest growth during this period was recorded at 8.50% in 2010, reflecting a strong post-global financial crisis recovery.

However, 2008 saw a significant dip to 3.09%, indicative of the global economic downturn's impact. In 2020, amid the COVID-19 pandemic, India's GDP contracted by 5.78%. The subsequent recovery in 2021 saw an impressive rebound with GDP growth surging to 9.69%. In the following years, growth stabilized, with projections for 2025 suggesting a moderate growth rate of 6.46%.

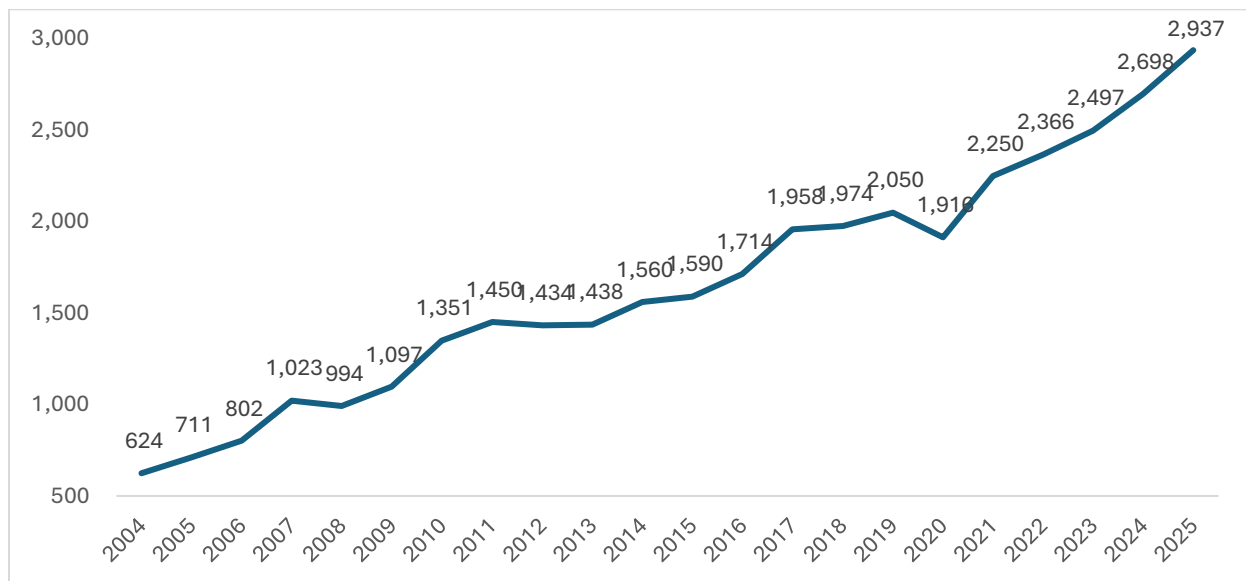
Table 107: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



India's gross domestic product (GDP) in current prices has shown substantial growth over the past two decades. From \$709 billion in 2004, the economy expanded to \$4.27 trillion by 2025. Notably, India's GDP crossed the \$1 trillion mark in 2007, a milestone in its economic trajectory. Despite the global financial crisis in 2008, which slightly impacted growth, India maintained a steady upward trend.

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused a dip to \$2.68 trillion from \$2.84 trillion in 2019. However, the economy rebounded strongly in 2021, reaching \$3.17 trillion, and has continued to grow steadily since. By 2025, India's GDP is projected to approach \$4.27 trillion, highlighting the potential of the Indian economy.

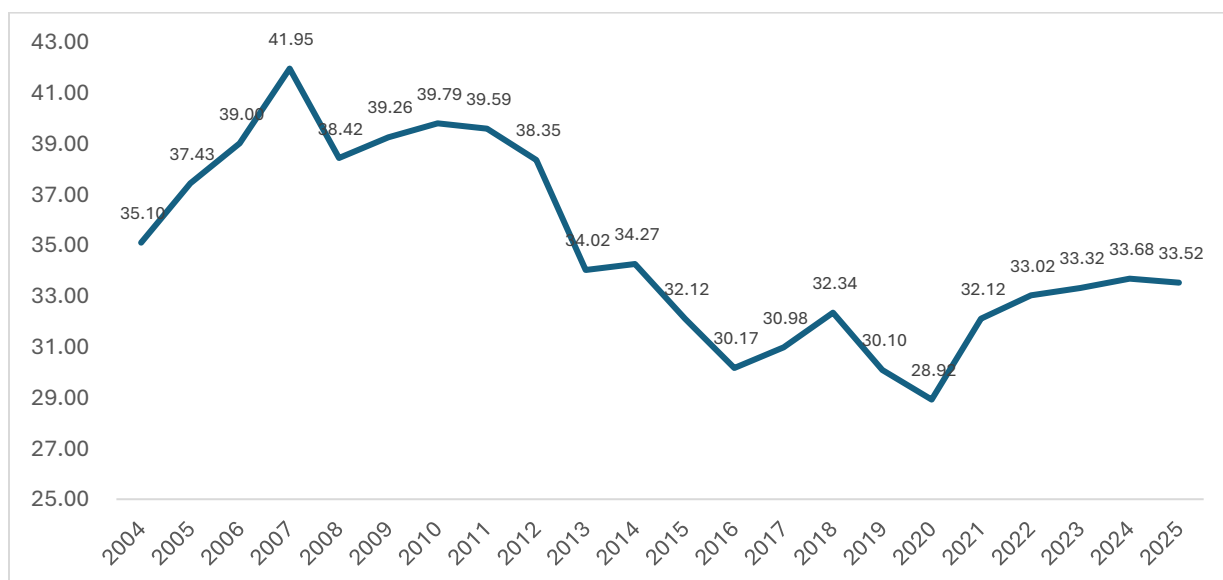
Table 108: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



India's GDP per capita in current prices reflects a steady increase over the past two decades, indicating economic progress and improved living standards. In 2004, GDP per capita stood at \$624, rising to \$2,937 by 2025.

Despite the 2008 global financial crisis, GDP per capita quickly rebounded from \$994 in 2008 to \$1,097 in 2009. Similarly, the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused a dip to \$1,916 from \$2,050 in 2019. However, a robust recovery followed, with GDP per capita reaching \$2,250 in 2021 and continuing to grow steadily. By 2025, India's GDP per capita is projected to reach nearly \$2,937, underscoring long-term growth prospects.

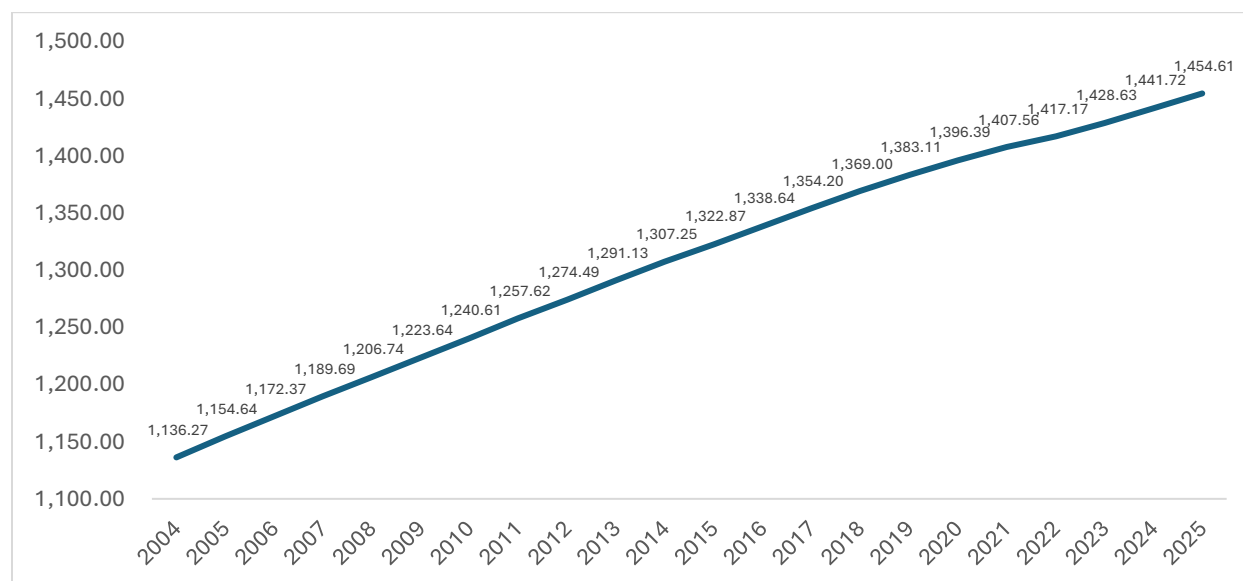
Table 109: Total investment Percent of GDP



India's total investment as a percentage of GDP has shown fluctuations over the past two decades. In 2004, total investment stood at 35.10% of GDP, reaching at 41.95% in 2007. However, during the

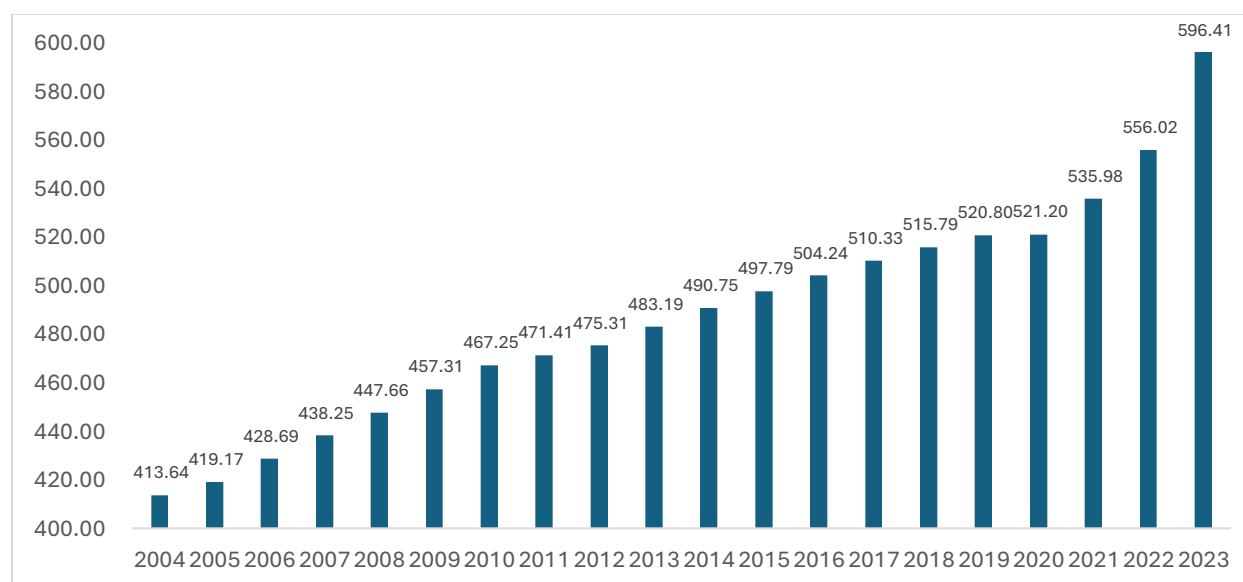
global financial crisis of 2008-2009, investment dipped to 38.42% in 2008, though it rebounded to 39.26% in 2009. Post-crisis, investment levels stabilized around 39% but began to decline from 2012 onwards, reaching 28.92% in 2020 amid the COVID-19 pandemic. In the post-pandemic recovery phase, investment rose to 32.12% in 2021 and is projected to steadily climb to 33.52% by 2025.

Table 110: Population in Millions



India's population has consistently grown from 1,136.27 million in 2004 to an estimated 1,454.61 million by 2025. Additionally, the expanding population underlines India's role as a key player in the global economy, providing a significant workforce and consumer base.

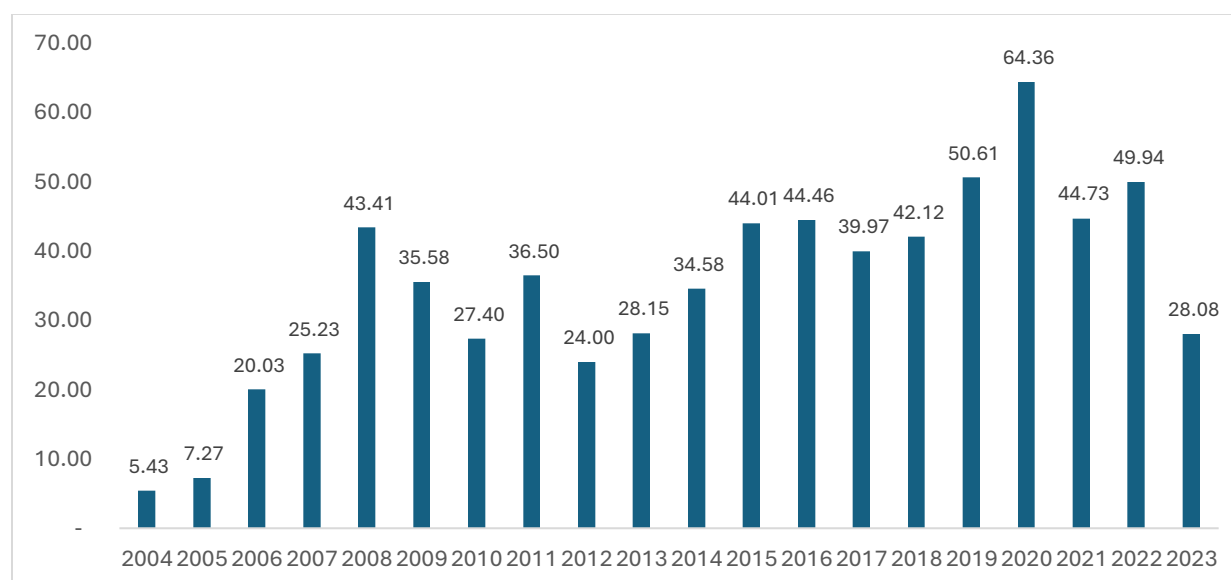
Table 111: Total Labor Force in million



India's labor force has grown significantly from 413.64 million in 2004 to 596.41 million in 2023, reflecting the country's expanding economic activities and demographic strength. Female participation in the labor force stands at 28.68%, highlighting the ongoing efforts to enhance gender

inclusivity in the workforce. Additionally, 25.05% of India's population is aged 0-14, underscoring the country's youthful demographic.

Table 112: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



India has experienced fluctuating levels of foreign direct investment (FDI) over the years, with net inflows increasing from 5.43 billion US dollars in 2004 to a peak of 64.36 billion US dollars in 2020. FDI inflows have shown variability, with notable declines in 2023 to 28.08 billion US dollars.

Table 113: Textile Exports in \$million



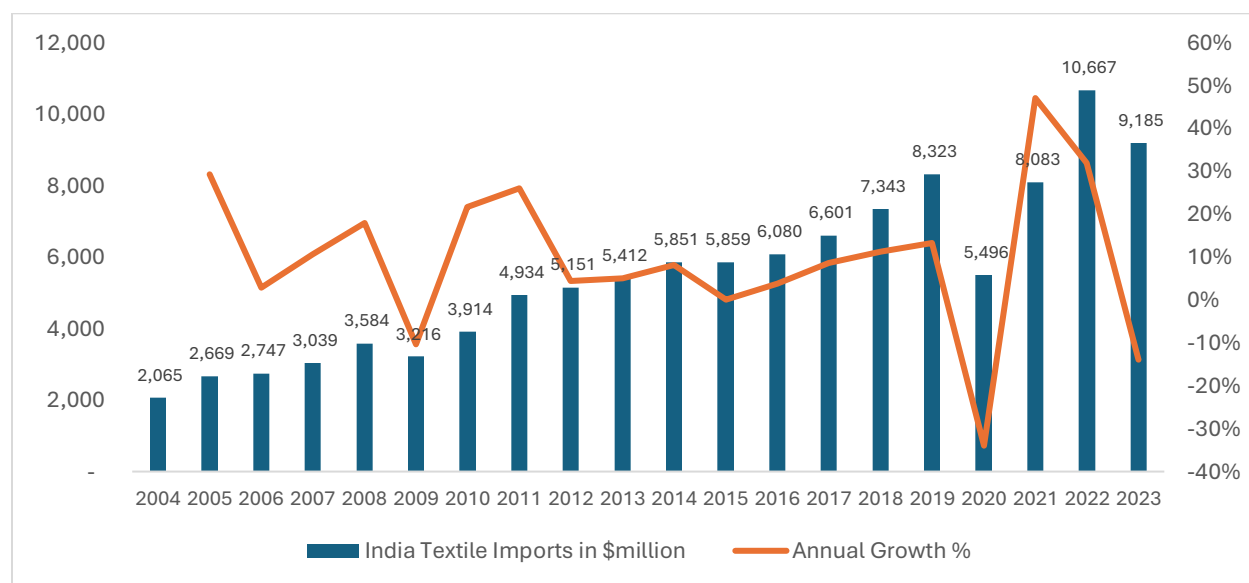
India's textile exports have demonstrated consistent growth over the past two decades, contributing significantly to global textile trade. In 2004, India's textile exports amounted to \$14,154 million, accounting for 2.93% of world textile exports. By 2005, exports surged by 20.34% to \$17,034 million, with continued growth of 12.14% in 2006, reaching \$19,102 million. This upward trend persisted in 2007 and 2008, with exports rising by 9.77% and 8.24% respectively, totaling \$22,697 million by 2008.

However, the global economic downturn in 2009 led to a 3.46% decline in exports, bringing them down to \$21,913 million. India quickly recovered in 2010, with exports increasing by 23.80% to \$27,128 million, followed by another significant jump of 23.03% in 2011 to \$33,374 million. Despite a slight decline of 2.07% in 2012, exports rebounded strongly in 2013 with 22.98% growth, reaching \$40,193 million.

Between 2014 and 2017, India's textile exports fluctuated, experiencing minor contractions in 2014, 2015, and 2016, but recovering modestly in 2017 to \$37,231 million. In 2018, exports stabilized at \$37,111 million, followed by a slight dip in 2019 to \$35,485 million. The pandemic in 2020 further impacted exports, leading to a 16.57% decline to \$29,606 million. However, a remarkable recovery followed in 2021 with a 40.07% increase to \$41,468 million.

Exports slightly contracted by 7.62% in 2022, totaling \$38,307 million, and further declined by 10.63% in 2023 to \$34,234 million. Despite these fluctuations, India's share in global textile exports increased from 2.93% in 2004 to a peak of 5.05% in 2013, stabilizing around 4% in recent years. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for India's textile exports from 2004 to 2023 stands at 4.76%.

Table 114: Textile Imports in \$million



India's textile imports have experienced substantial growth over the past two decades, reflecting the country's increasing demand for textiles. In 2004, India's textile imports amounted to \$2,065 million, representing 0.43% of world textile imports. By 2005, imports grew by 29.24% to \$2,669 million, with a further modest increase of 2.91% in 2006 to \$2,747 million.

The upward trend continued through 2007 and 2008, with imports rising by 10.64% and 17.91%, reaching \$3,584 million by 2008. However, in 2009, imports contracted by 10.26%, bringing the total down to \$3,216 million. This decline was followed by a strong recovery in 2010, with imports increasing by 21.72% to \$3,914 million. The growth momentum continued into 2011, with imports reaching \$4,934 million, reflecting a 26.05% increase.

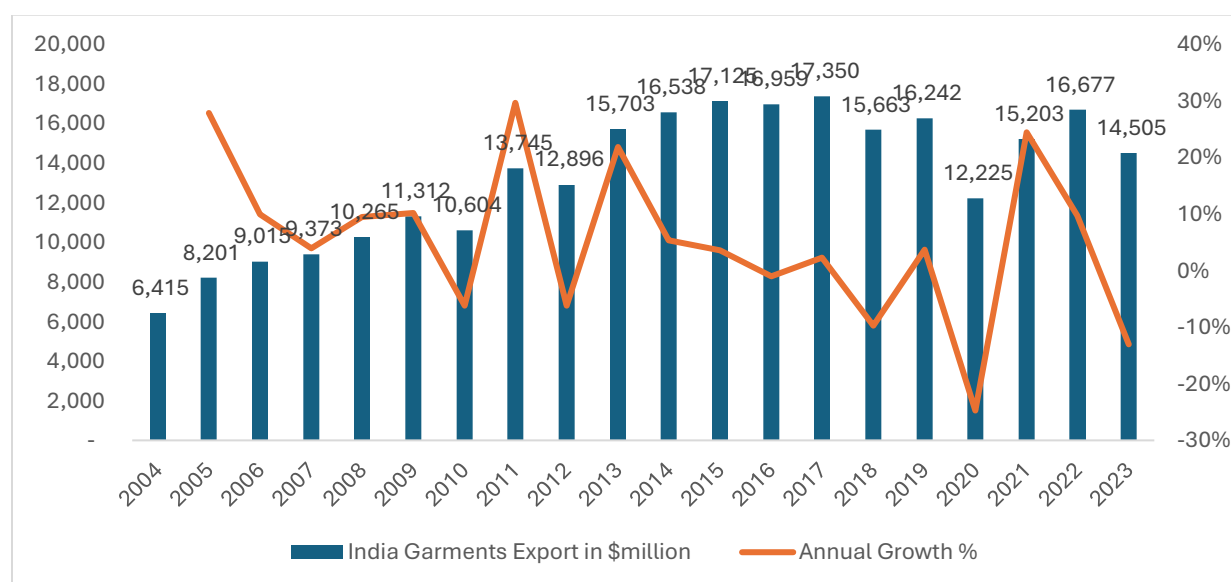
Between 2012 and 2015, India's textile imports grew steadily, rising from \$5,151 million in 2012 to \$5,859 million in 2015. Although growth slowed to 0.14% in 2015, imports continued to rise through

2016 and 2017, reaching \$6,601 million. In 2018, imports increased by 11.24% to \$7,343 million, followed by an additional 13.35% growth in 2019 to \$8,323 million.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 led to a sharp 33.97% decline in imports, reducing them to \$5,496 million. However, 2021 marked a strong rebound with 47.07% growth, pushing imports to \$8,083 million. This growth trend persisted into 2022, with imports reaching \$10,667 million, representing a 31.96% increase. In 2023, imports slightly declined by 13.89% to \$9,185 million.

India's share of global textile imports increased from 0.43% in 2004 to a peak of 1.24% in 2022, stabilizing at 1.20% in 2023. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for India's textile imports over the period stands at 8.17%, underscoring India's expanding role in the global textile market and its growing appetite for textile products.

Table 115: Garment Exports in \$million

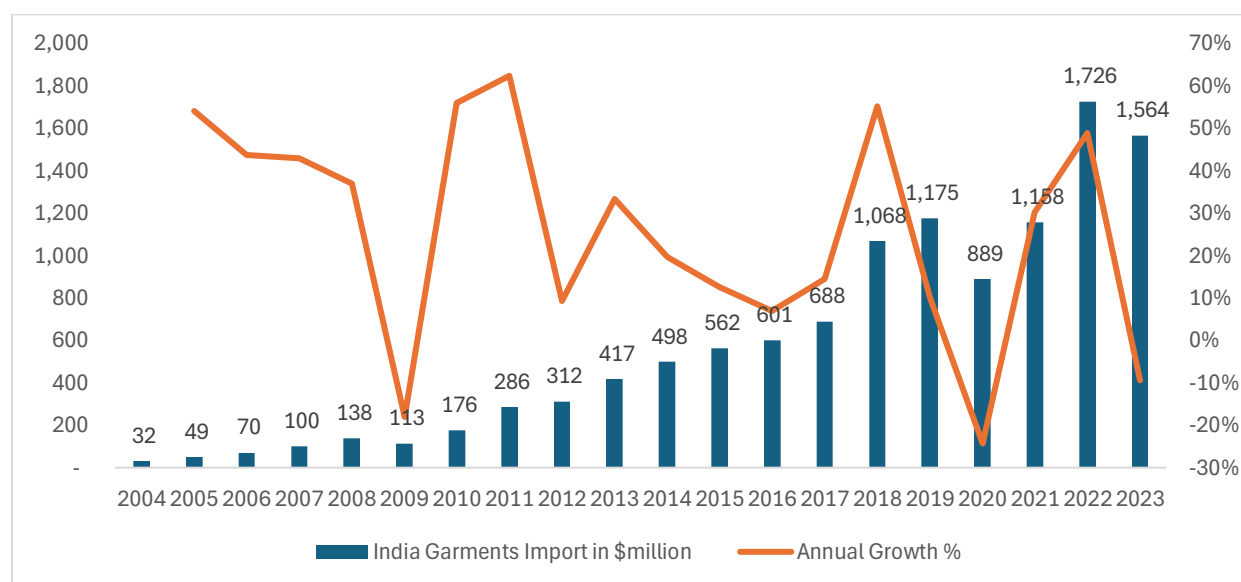


India's garment exports have experienced steady growth, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.39% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, India's garment exports amounted to \$6,415 million, representing 2.57% of global garment exports. By 2005, exports surged by 27.84%, reaching \$8,201 million.

Between 2006 and 2008, exports showed consistent growth, with annual increases of 9.93% in 2006, 3.97% in 2007, and 9.51% in 2008, reaching at \$10,265 million. The global financial crisis in 2009 had a limited impact, as exports still rose by 10.20% to \$11,312 million. However, a slight decline of -6.26% followed in 2010, with exports dropping to \$10,604 million.

The period from 2011 to 2015 saw robust growth, with exports increasing to \$17,125 million in 2015, driven by a 29.62% surge in 2011. Despite a marginal decline in 2016 and fluctuations in the subsequent years, exports remained above \$15,000 million. By 2021, exports rebounded strongly, growing by 24.36% to reach \$15,203 million. In 2023, India's garment exports amounted to \$14,505 million, capturing 2.81% of global garment exports. While India's share in global exports has fluctuated over the years, it reached a peak of 3.93% in 2016.

Table 116: Garment Imports in \$million



India's garment imports have demonstrated a robust growth trajectory over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 22.77% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, garment imports amounted to \$32 million, representing a negligible 0.01% share of global imports. By 2005, imports increased by 54%, reaching \$49 million.

The growth continued steadily between 2006 and 2008, with annual growth rates of 44%, 43%, and 37%, respectively, culminating in \$138 million in imports in 2008. However, the global financial crisis in 2009 led to an 18% decline, with imports falling to \$113 million.

The recovery phase was marked by strong growth, with imports rising by 56% in 2010 to \$176 million and a further 62% increase in 2011 to \$286 million. By 2014, imports reached \$498 million, reflecting a sustained increase driven by rising domestic demand for garments. The period between 2015 and 2018 saw imports exceeding \$1 billion for the first time, reaching \$1,068 million in 2018 with a remarkable 55% annual growth.

While imports contracted by 24% in 2020 to \$889 million due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a strong rebound occurred in 2021 with a 30% increase to \$1,158 million. In 2022, imports surged by 49% to \$1,726 million before slightly declining by 9% in 2023 to \$1,564 million. India's share of global garment imports has increased consistently over the years, from 0.01% in 2004 to 0.35% in 2023.

Kazakhstan

Summary

Kazakhstan's economy has shown remarkable resilience and fluctuations over the past two decades. GDP at constant prices grew from 9.6% in 2004 but experienced volatility, notably contracting by 2.6% in 2020 due to COVID-19. Despite past economic slowdowns, projections for 2023-2025 indicate stable growth between 3.5% and 5.1%.

Kazakhstan’s GDP in current prices expanded significantly, rising from \$43 billion in 2004 to a projected \$307 billion by 2025. GDP per capita followed a similar trend, increasing from \$2,874 in 2004 to a projected \$15,112 in 2025. While economic downturns in 2009 and 2016 led to temporary declines, Kazakhstan’s overall trajectory remains positive, signaling improving living standards and sustained economic development.

Investment as a percentage of GDP has fluctuated, reaching at 35.53% in 2007 before declining due to global uncertainties. Projections indicate a slight decline from 29.56% in 2023 to 27.84% in 2025.

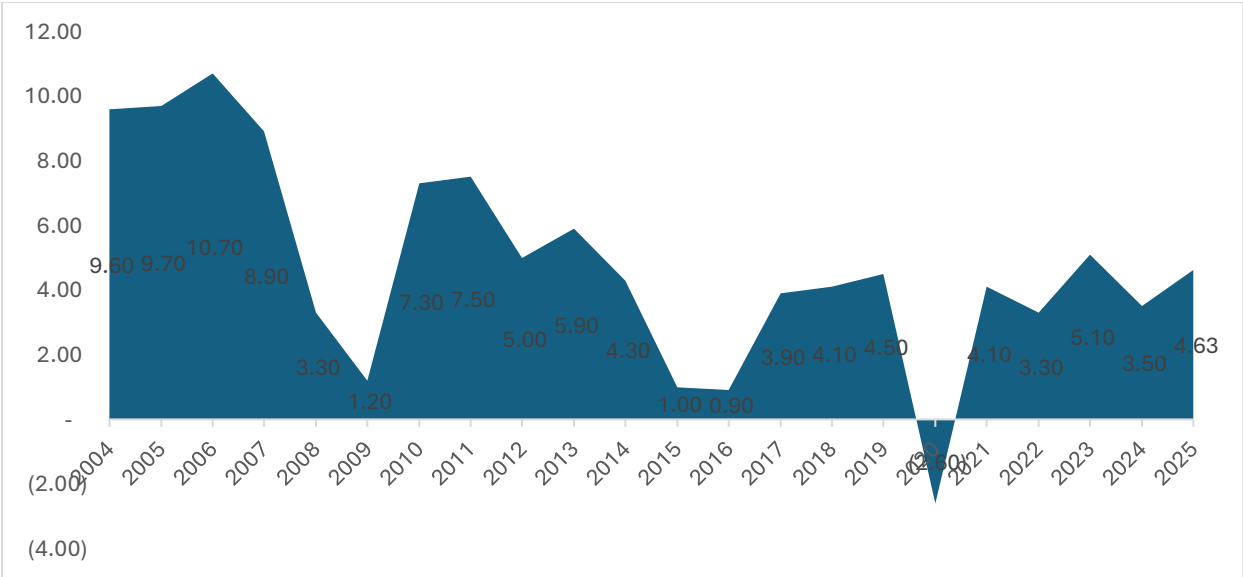
Kazakhstan's population growth has been steady, increasing from 15.01 million in 2004 to 20.29 million by 2025, fueling an expanding workforce. The labor force also grew from 8.29 million in 2004 to 9.81 million in 2023, with women constituting 48.25%, underscoring their significant role in the economy.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has been volatile, with peaks of \$16.82 billion in 2008 and \$17.22 billion in 2016, followed by sharp declines. Despite fluctuations, FDI inflows rebounded to \$5.44 billion in 2023.

Kazakhstan’s textile exports have seen fluctuating growth, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.53%. While exports grew to \$304 million in 2023, global competitiveness remains a challenge. Textile imports, on the other hand, soared to \$4.76 billion in 2023, with a CAGR of 19.45%, highlighting rising domestic demand.

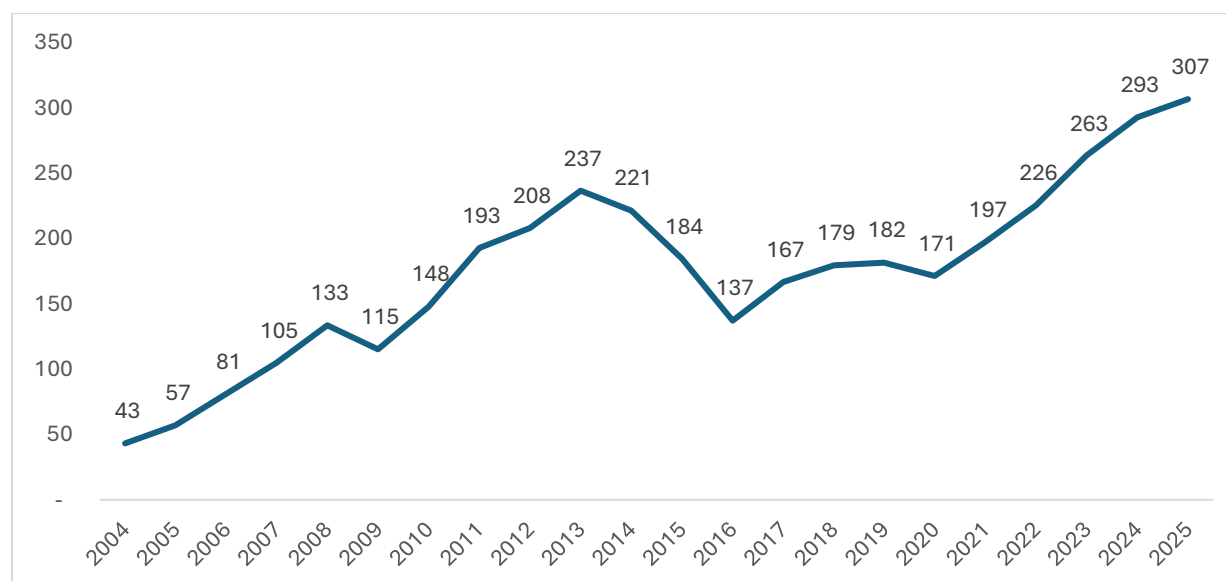
The garment industry has experienced extraordinary growth, with garment exports surging by 377.90% in 2023 to \$101 million. Garment imports, however, have seen even faster expansion, rising from \$38 million in 2004 to \$3.46 billion in 2023, achieving a CAGR of 26.79%. This reflects Kazakhstan’s increasing reliance on imported garments and its potential to expand its domestic apparel sector.

Table 117: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change



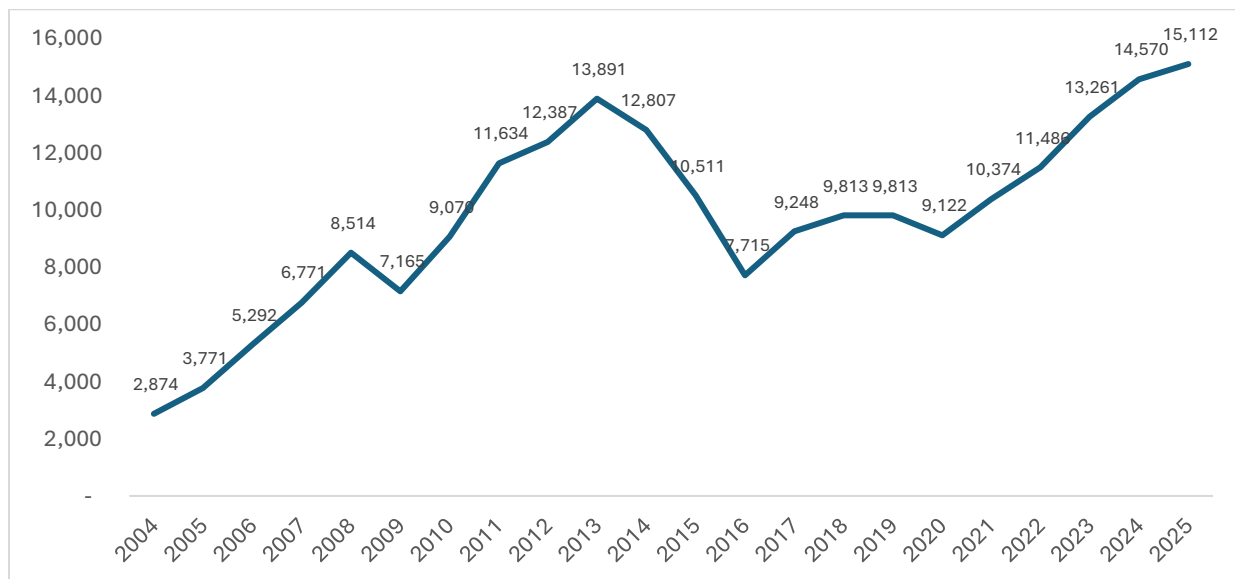
Kazakhstan's economic growth, as reflected in the changes in gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices, has demonstrated fluctuations over the years. From a strong growth rate of 9.6% in 2004, the country saw periods of deceleration, notably dropping to 1.2% in 2009 following the global financial crisis. While the economy recovered in subsequent years, reaching 7.5% in 2011, growth remained volatile with dips in 2015 and 2016. The contraction of 2.6% in 2020 highlights the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the projections for 2023 to 2025 indicate a moderate recovery, with growth rates stabilizing between 3.5 and 5.1%.

Table 118: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



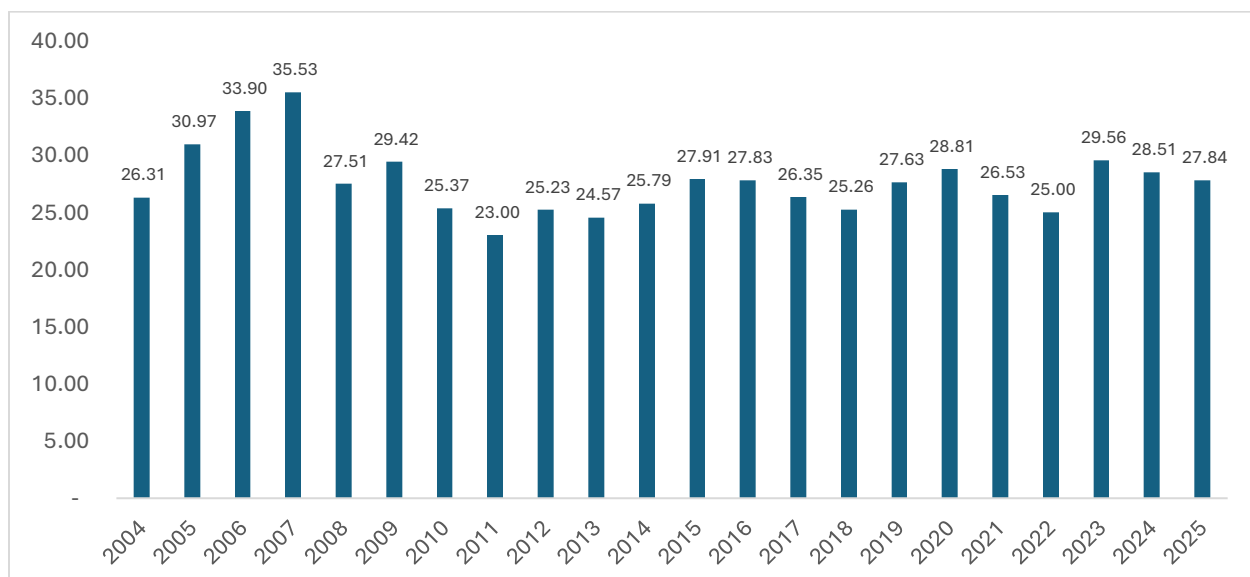
Kazakhstan's gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices has experienced notable growth and fluctuations over the years. Starting at \$43 billion in 2004, the country's GDP steadily increased, reaching \$133 billion in 2008. However, the global financial crisis caused a dip in 2009, bringing GDP down to \$115 billion. The economy rebounded in the following years, reaching at \$237 billion in 2013. Subsequent declines were observed, with GDP dropping to \$137 billion in 2016. Recent data indicates a recovery trend, with GDP projected to rise to \$307 billion by 2025.

Table 119: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



Kazakhstan's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita at current prices has seen considerable growth over the years, reflecting the country's economic progress. In 2004, GDP per capita was \$2,874, and it climbed steadily to reach \$8,514 by 2008. However, the financial crisis in 2009 caused a decline, bringing GDP per capita down to \$7,165. The recovery was swift, with figures rising to \$13,891 in 2013. A subsequent period of economic slowdown led to a decrease, bottoming out at \$7,715 in 2016. Recent data suggests a positive trend, with GDP per capita projected to reach \$15,112 by 2025.

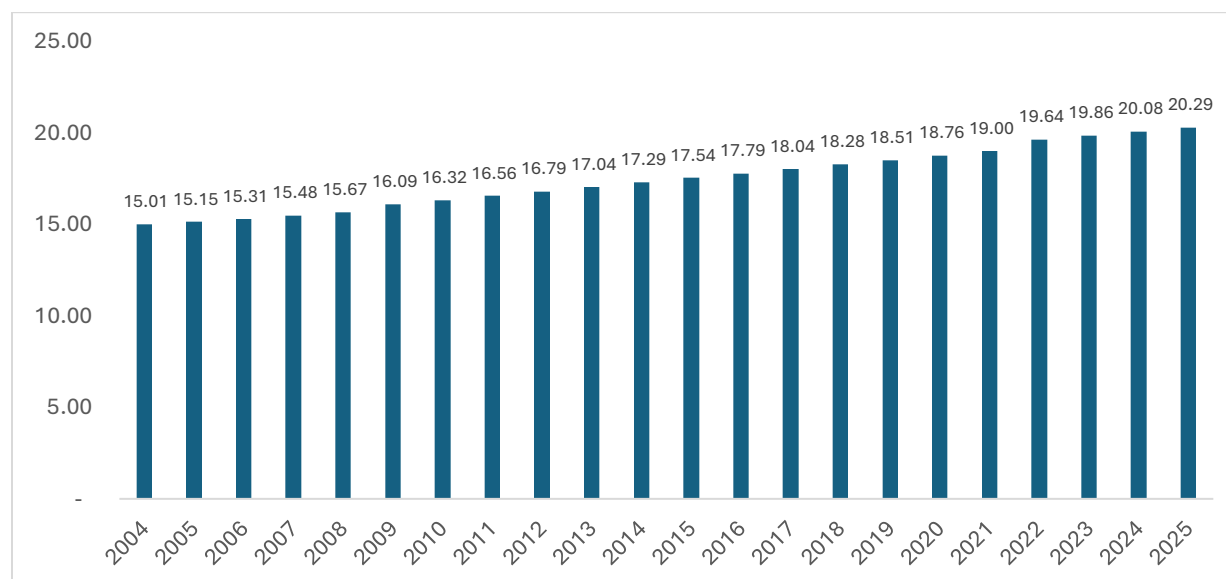
Table 120: Total investment Percent of GDP



Kazakhstan's total investment as a percentage of GDP has experienced fluctuations over the years, reflecting the country's evolving economic environment. In 2004, total investment accounted for 26.31% of GDP, reaching at 35.53% in 2007. The global financial crisis in 2008 led to a decline, with

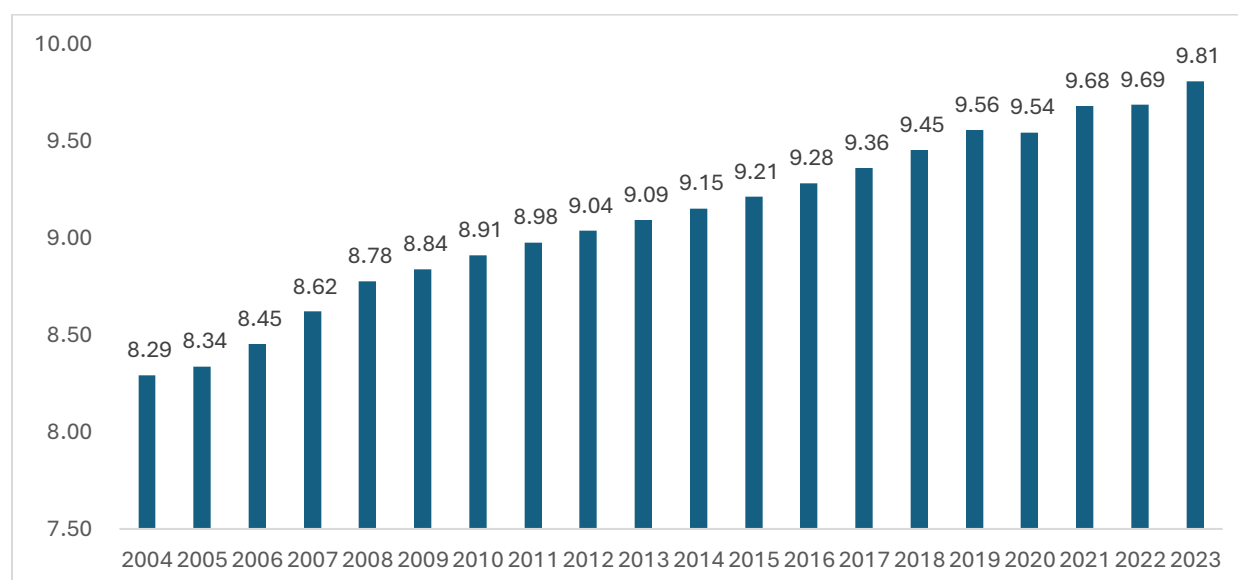
investment falling to 27.51% that year. By 2011, the percentage dropped to 23.00%, the lowest point in the observed period. However, investment began to recover gradually, reaching 27.91% by 2015. Recent data shows a fluctuating pattern, with projections indicating a slight decline from 29.56% in 2023 to 27.84% by 2025.

Table 121: Population in Millions



Kazakhstan's population has shown steady growth over the years. In 2004, the population was 15.01 million, gradually increasing to 16.09 million by 2009. This upward trend continued, reaching 17.79 million in 2016 and 18.76 million by 2020. The population is projected to grow further, reaching 19.64 million in 2022 and 20.29 million by 2025.

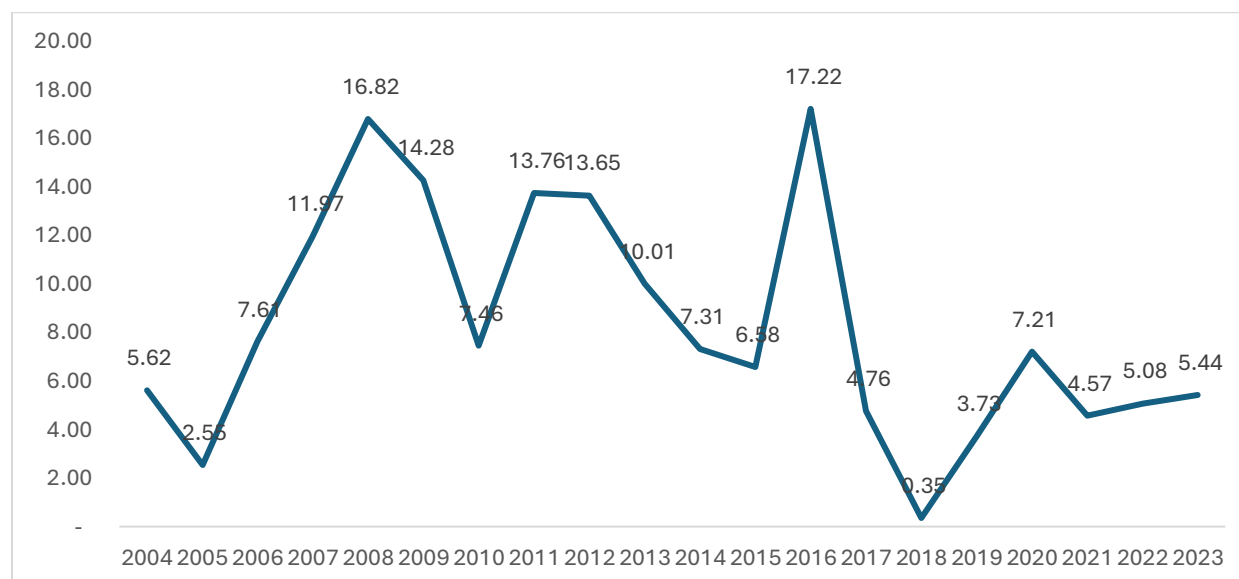
Table 122: Total Labor Force in million



Kazakhstan's labor force has shown a steady increase over the years. In 2004, the labor force was 8.29 million and rose consistently to 8.98 million by 2011. This upward trend continued, reaching 9.81 million in 2023.

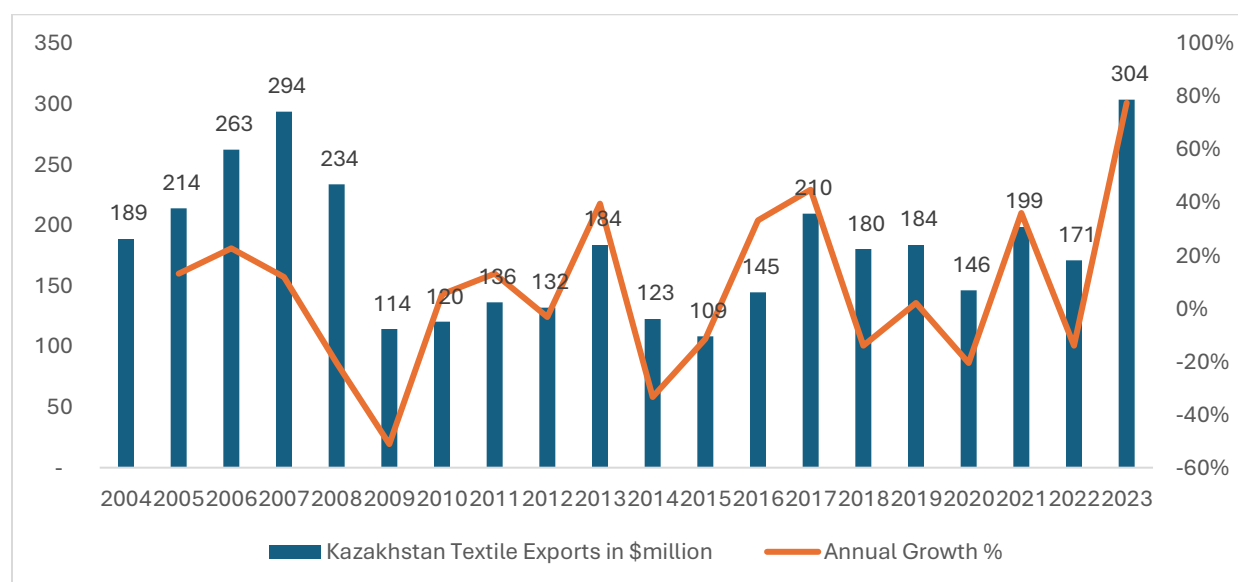
9.28 million in 2016 and increasing to 9.56 million in 2019. By 2023, the labor force had grown to 9.81 million. The population ages 0-14 made up 29.53% of the total population, reflecting a youthful demographic. Additionally, females constituted 48.25% of the total labor force, indicating a significant contribution by women to Kazakhstan's workforce.

Table 123: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Kazakhstan's foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have experienced fluctuations over the years. In 2004, FDI stood at \$5.62 billion but declined to \$2.55 billion in 2005. By 2007, FDI had increased significantly to \$11.97 billion, reaching at \$16.82 billion in 2008. However, in the following years, FDI flows declined, reaching \$7.46 billion in 2010. The trend showed some recovery with \$13.76 billion in 2011, but it fluctuated again, dropping to \$6.58 billion by 2015. In 2016, FDI rose sharply to \$17.22 billion before declining to \$4.76 billion in 2017 and further to \$0.35 billion in 2018. More recently, FDI inflows showed gradual improvement, increasing from \$3.73 billion in 2019 to \$5.44 billion in 2023.

Table 124: Textile Exports in \$million



Kazakhstan's textile exports have experienced notable volatility over the years, reflecting the country's fluctuating performance in the global textile market. In 2004, Kazakhstan's textile exports stood at \$189 million, representing 0.04% of global textile exports. This figure rose by 13.25% in 2005 to \$214 million, and further increased by 22.83% in 2006 to \$263 million.

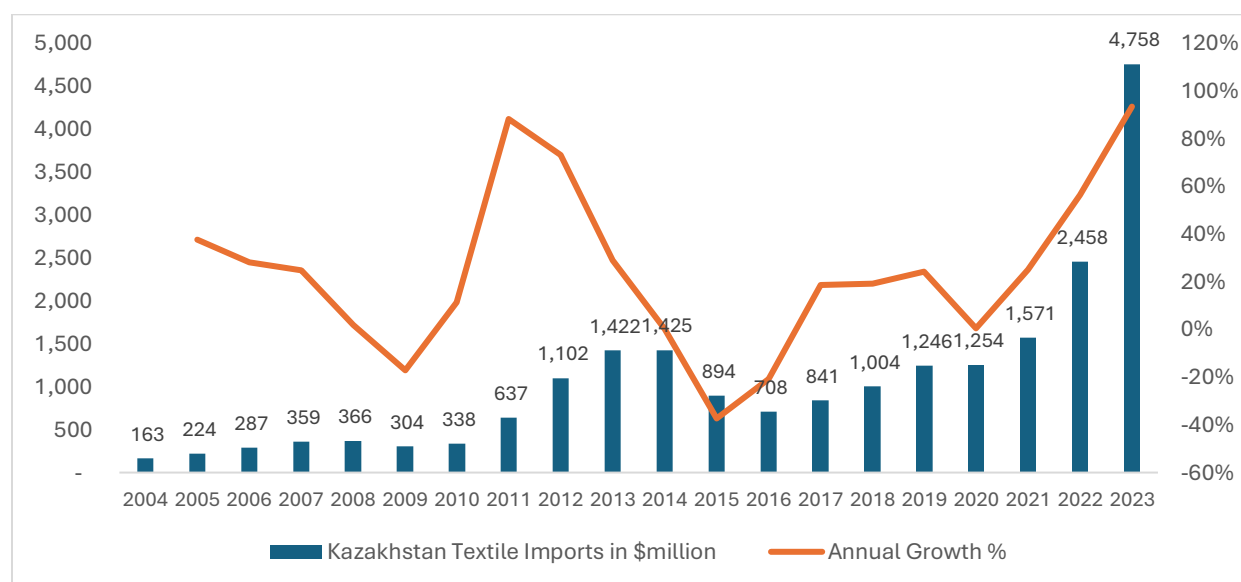
The upward trend continued into 2007 with an 11.90% growth, reaching \$294 million. However, in 2008, exports declined by 20.53% to \$234 million, followed by a sharp contraction of 51.12% in 2009, reducing exports to \$114 million. The years 2010 and 2011 saw modest recovery, with exports rising by 5.30% and 13.30%, reaching \$136 million in 2011. Despite a slight dip of 3.21% in 2012, exports rebounded in 2013 with a significant 39.58% increase, totaling \$184 million.

The period between 2014 and 2017 saw continued fluctuations. Exports dropped by 33.30% in 2014 to \$123 million and fell further to \$109 million in 2015, reflecting an 11.55% decline. However, 2016 marked a strong recovery, with exports rising by 33.23% to \$145 million, followed by a 44.91% surge in 2017, bringing exports to \$210 million. In 2018, exports contracted by 14.01% to \$180 million but saw marginal growth in 2019 to \$184 million.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 led to a 20.54% decline in exports, bringing them down to \$146 million. However, Kazakhstan experienced a robust recovery in 2021, with exports growing by 36.09% to \$199 million. In 2022, exports declined by 14.03% to \$171 million but surged dramatically in 2023 by 77.66%, reaching \$304 million.

Kazakhstan's share of global textile exports has remained relatively modest, fluctuating between 0.01% and 0.05%. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Kazakhstan's textile exports from 2004 to 2023 is 2.53%.

Table 125: Textile Imports in \$million



Kazakhstan's textile imports have demonstrated remarkable growth over the years, indicating increasing demand and expansion within the domestic textile sector. In 2004, Kazakhstan imported \$163 million worth of textiles, accounting for 0.03% of global textile imports. This figure grew substantially by 37.71% in 2005 to \$224 million, and by another 28.32% in 2006 to \$287 million.

The growth trend persisted into 2007 with imports rising to \$359 million, reflecting a 24.85% increase. In 2008, imports showed modest growth of 1.96% to \$366 million. However, 2009 marked a downturn, with imports contracting by 16.97% to \$304 million. A recovery followed in 2010, with imports increasing by 11.36% to \$338 million.

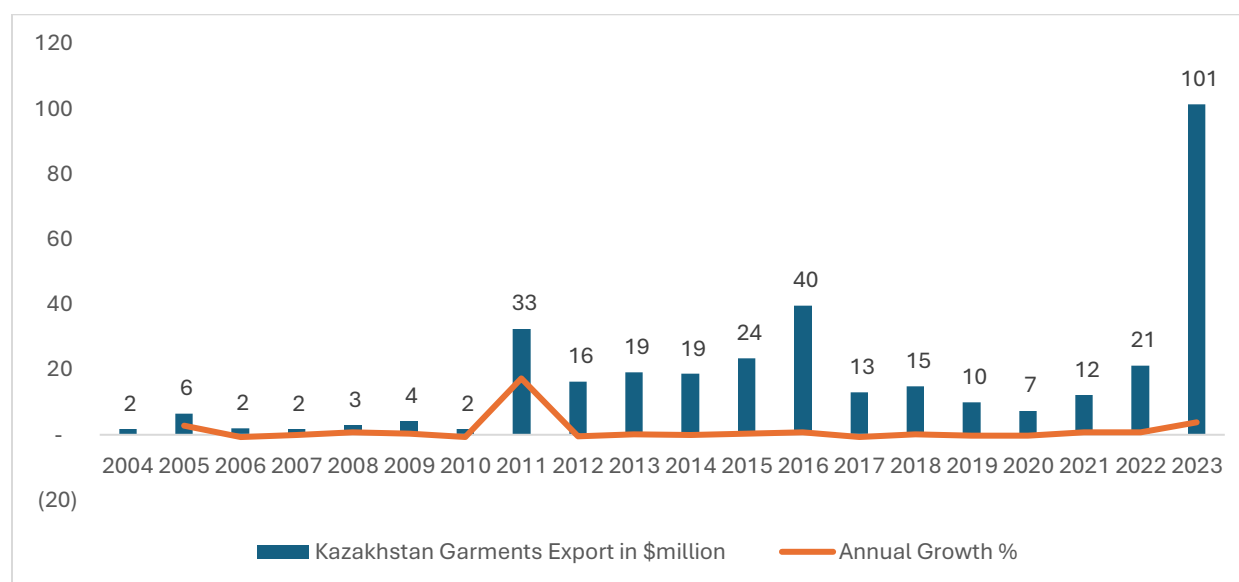
2011 marked a significant jump in imports, with an 88.26% growth to \$637 million. This rapid expansion continued into 2012, as imports surged by 73.18% to \$1,102 million. Growth persisted in 2013, with imports reaching \$1,422 million, reflecting a 28.99% increase. In 2014, imports plateaued at \$1,425 million, showing minimal growth of 0.24%.

The year 2015 saw a sharp decline of 37.30%, bringing imports down to \$894 million. This downward trend continued into 2016, with imports decreasing by 20.78% to \$708 million. However, 2017 saw a recovery, with imports rising by 18.79% to \$841 million. In 2018, imports increased by 19.34% to \$1,004 million, continuing this upward trend into 2019 with a 24.17% rise to \$1,246 million.

Despite stagnation in 2020, where growth was minimal at 0.65%, Kazakhstan's textile imports experienced a resurgence in 2021, growing by 25.26% to \$1,571 million. This upward trajectory accelerated in 2022, with imports rising by 56.46% to \$2,458 million. In 2023, Kazakhstan's textile imports nearly doubled, reaching \$4,758 million – an impressive 93.57% growth.

Kazakhstan's share in global textile imports has steadily increased, rising from 0.03% in 2004 to 0.62% in 2023. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Kazakhstan's textile imports over this period is an impressive 19.45%.

Table 126: Garment Exports in \$million

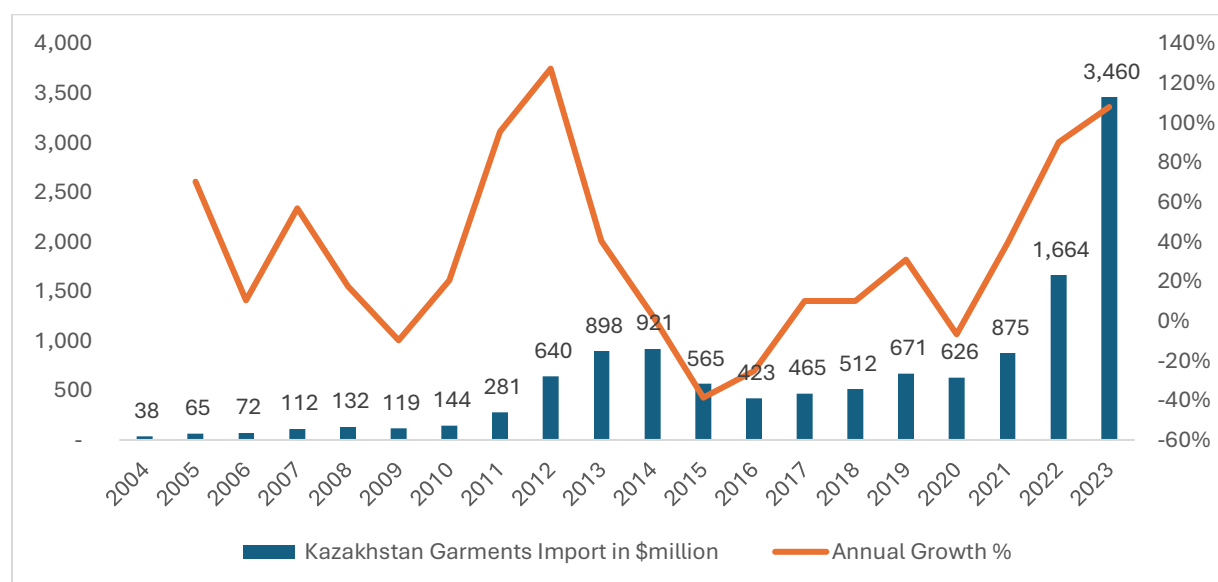


Kazakhstan's garment exports have displayed a notable upward trend, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 23.90% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, garment exports were valued at a mere \$2 million, representing a negligible share of 0.0007% in the global garment trade. By 2005, exports surged by an extraordinary 274.97% to \$6 million, but this was followed by a significant decline in 2006, with a 69.46% drop back to \$2 million.

From 2007 to 2010, exports fluctuated modestly, rising to \$4 million in 2009 before decreasing by 58.02% to \$2 million in 2010. A major breakthrough occurred in 2011, when exports skyrocketed to \$33 million, marking a phenomenal growth rate of 1729.47%. This substantial increase established Kazakhstan as a growing participant in the global garment export market.

Between 2012 and 2016, exports ranged between \$16 million and \$40 million, showing moderate annual fluctuations. By 2018, exports had declined to \$15 million, reflecting a 66.99% decrease compared to the previous year. A subsequent rebound saw exports rising again, reaching \$21 million in 2022, before an extraordinary growth of 377.90% in 2023 brought exports to \$101 million. Kazakhstan's share of global garment exports increased significantly over the period, from 0.0007% in 2004 to 0.019% in 2023.

Table 127: Garment Imports in \$million



Kazakhstan's garment imports have demonstrated significant growth over the past two decades, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 26.79% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, imports were valued at \$38 million, accounting for a minimal 0.01% of global garment imports. By 2005, imports increased by 70.27% to \$65 million, followed by steady growth in subsequent years.

Between 2006 and 2011, imports grew consistently, reaching at \$281 million in 2011, driven by a remarkable 95.73% increase compared to the previous year. The following year, 2012, saw an extraordinary rise of 127.39%, bringing imports to \$640 million. This period marked Kazakhstan's emergence as a significant importer in the global garment market.

From 2013 to 2017, imports displayed moderate fluctuations, reaching \$512 million in 2018. After a slight decline in 2020, imports rebounded strongly in 2021, growing by 39.68% to \$875 million. The upward trend continued, with imports reaching \$1,664 million in 2022, a remarkable 90.16% increase, and further skyrocketing to \$3,460 million in 2023, representing a 107.97% annual growth rate. Kazakhstan's share of global garment imports rose significantly from 0.01% in 2004 to 0.77% in 2023.

Kenya

Summary

Kenya's economy has experienced steady growth with periodic fluctuations over the past two decades. GDP growth in constant prices peaked at 8.06% in 2010, followed by periods of stability between 4-6%. However, the global financial crisis in 2008 and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 resulted in economic slowdowns. The economy rebounded with 7.59% growth in 2021, and projections suggest GDP growth will stabilize around 5.02% in 2024 and 2025.

Kenya's GDP in current prices expanded significantly from \$23 billion in 2004 to a projected \$117 billion by 2025. While the economy has shown consistent growth, a slight decline in 2023 to \$109 billion reflects external economic pressures. GDP per capita has followed a similar trajectory, rising

from \$693 in 2004 to a projected \$2,187 by 2025, signifying improvements in living standards despite occasional declines.

Investment as a percentage of GDP has fluctuated, reaching at 24.96% in 2014 before declining. In 2023, investment fell to 16.36%, but projections for 2024-2025 indicate modest recovery, suggesting a cautious but optimistic investment climate.

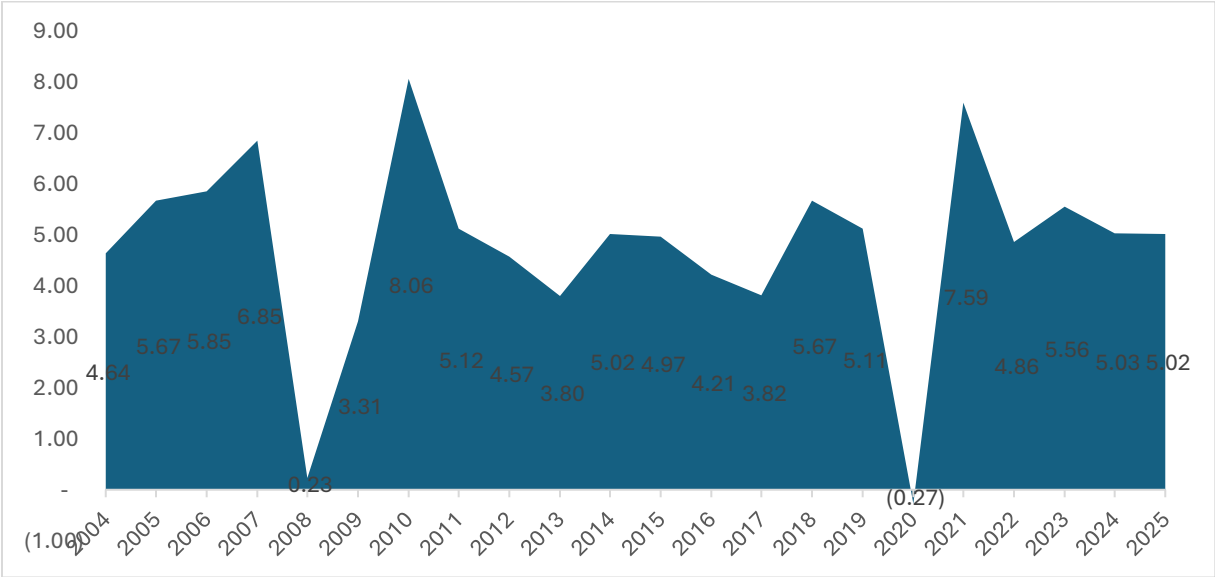
Kenya's population growth has been steady, increasing from 32.9 million in 2004 to 53.35 million in 2025. Similarly, the labor force expanded from 14.03 million in 2004 to 25.52 million in 2023, with women making up 49.59%, highlighting gender inclusivity in the workforce.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has fluctuated significantly. FDI inflows peaked at \$1.45 billion in 2011 but dropped to -0.01 billion in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The economy rebounded with \$0.79 billion in 2022, yet challenges remain in maintaining sustained investor confidence.

Kenya's textile exports have grown steadily, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10.06%. Exports increased from \$67 million in 2004 to \$505 million in 2022 before contracting to \$412 million in 2023, reflecting global demand fluctuations. Textile imports have also risen, reaching \$909 million in 2023, with a CAGR of 10.08%, indicating growing domestic demand.

The garment sector has shown exceptional growth, with garment exports surging from \$13 million in 2004 to \$324 million in 2023. While exports dipped slightly in 2023, Kenya's share in global garment trade has expanded. Garment imports, meanwhile, increased from \$10 million in 2004 to \$143 million in 2023, with a CAGR of 15.15%, underscoring rising local demand for apparel.

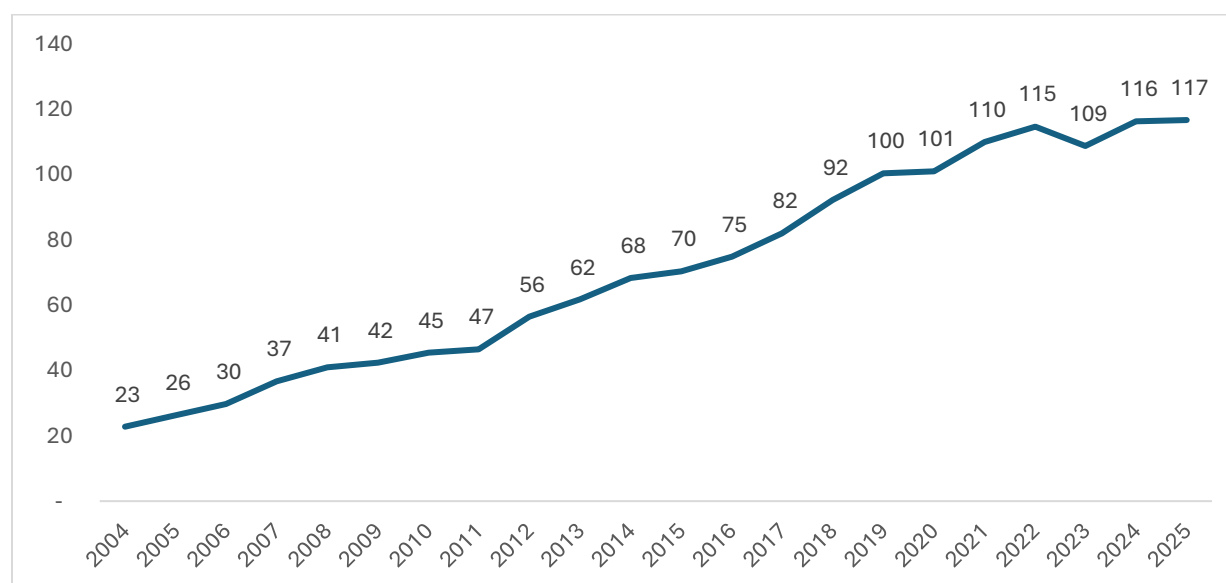
Table 128: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change



Kenya's gross domestic product (GDP) growth in constant prices has shown considerable fluctuations over the years. In 2004, the growth rate was 4.64%, increasing to 5.67% in 2005 and 5.85% in 2006. By 2007, the growth rate peaked at 6.85%. However, there was a significant decline in 2008, with the growth rate dropping to 0.23%. The economy rebounded in 2009 with a growth of 3.31%, and in 2010, the growth rate surged to 8.06%. The following years saw varying growth rates,

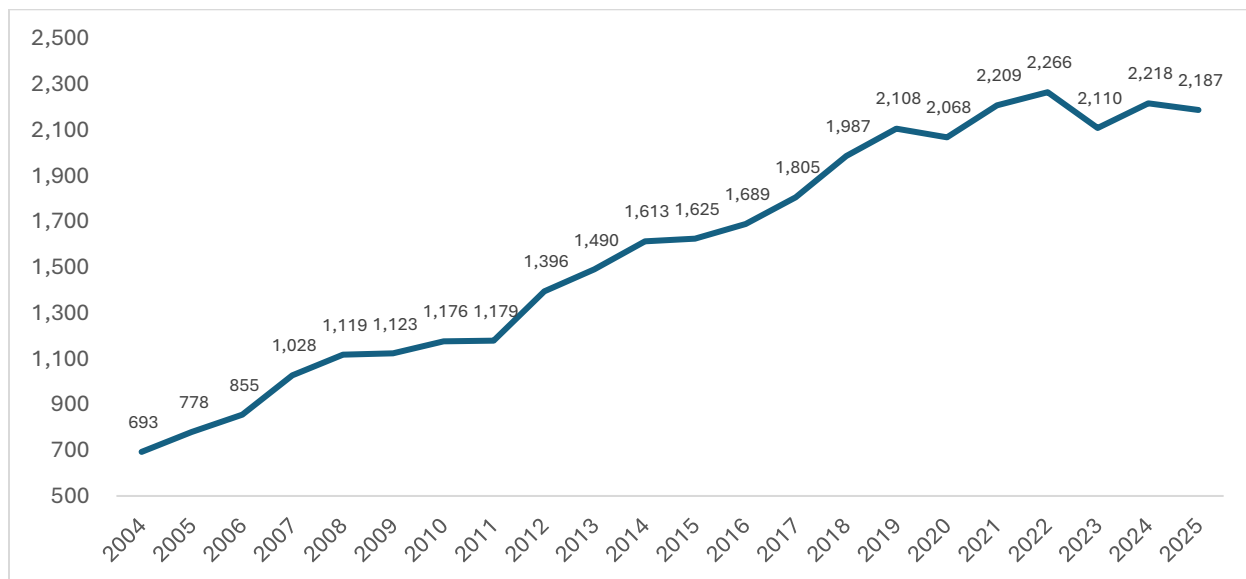
with 5.12% in 2011 and 4.57% in 2012. Between 2013 and 2015, growth stabilized around 4% to 5%, before dropping to 4.21% in 2016 and 3.82% in 2017. In 2018 and 2019, the growth rate rose again to 5.67% and 5.11%, respectively. However, in 2020, the GDP contracted by 0.27%, reflecting economic challenges. This was followed by a strong recovery in 2021, with growth reaching 7.59%. Growth then moderated to 4.86% in 2022 and is projected to stabilize around 5.03% to 5.02% in 2024 and 2025 respectively.

Table 129: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



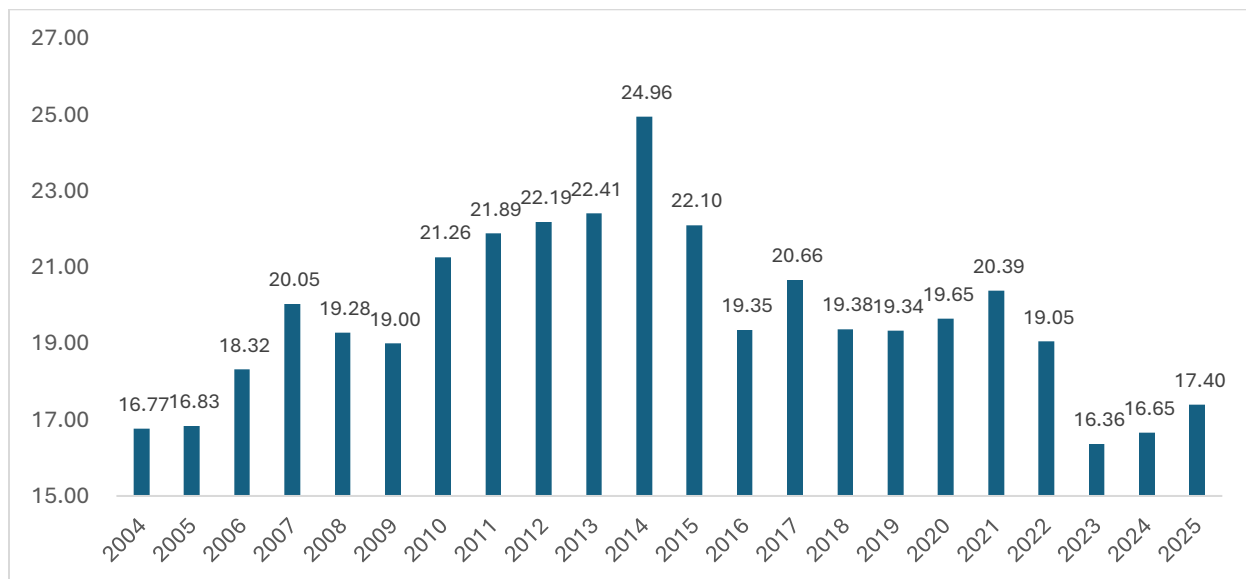
Kenya's gross domestic product (GDP) in current prices has shown consistent growth over the years. In 2004, the GDP stood at 23 billion U.S. dollars, increasing steadily to 26 billion in 2005 and 30 billion in 2006. By 2007, GDP had grown to 37 billion U.S. dollars and continued its upward trend, reaching 41 billion in 2008 and 42 billion in 2009. This growth persisted in the following years, with GDP reaching 45 billion in 2010, 47 billion in 2011, and 56 billion in 2012. By 2013, Kenya's GDP expanded further to 62 billion, rising to 68 billion in 2014 and 70 billion in 2015. The country's economy continued to strengthen, achieving 75 billion in 2016, 82 billion in 2017, and 92 billion in 2018. In 2019, GDP rose to 100 billion U.S. dollars, with further growth to 101 billion in 2020 and 110 billion in 2021. The upward trend persisted in 2022, reaching 115 billion, though there was a slight decline to 109 billion in 2023. Projections for 2024 and 2025 suggest GDP will rise again to 116 billion and 117 billion U.S. dollars, respectively.

Table 130: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



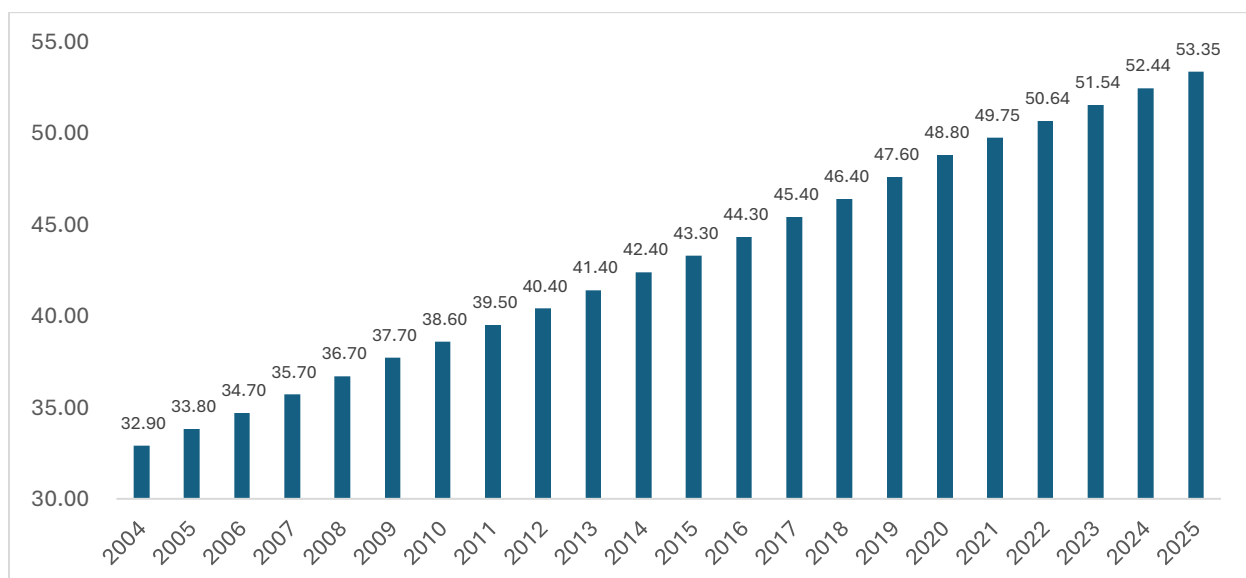
Kenya's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in current prices has demonstrated steady growth over the years. In 2004, the GDP per capita was 693 U.S. dollars, increasing to 778 dollars in 2005 and 855 dollars in 2006. By 2007, it surpassed the 1,000-dollar mark, reaching 1,028 dollars, followed by further growth to 1,119 dollars in 2008 and 1,123 dollars in 2009. This upward trend continued as GDP per capita rose to 1,176 dollars in 2010 and 1,179 dollars in 2011. Significant growth occurred in 2012, with GDP per capita climbing to 1,396 dollars, followed by 1,490 dollars in 2013 and 1,613 dollars in 2014. In the following years, GDP per capita showed consistent progress, reaching 1,625 dollars in 2015, 1,689 dollars in 2016, and 1,805 dollars in 2017. The upward trend persisted in 2018, reaching 1,987 dollars, and by 2019, GDP per capita grew to 2,108 dollars. In 2020, it slightly declined to 2,068 dollars but rebounded to 2,209 dollars in 2021 and 2,266 dollars in 2022. However, in 2023, GDP per capita decreased to 2,110 dollars. Projections for 2024 and 2025 estimate GDP per capita to reach 2,218 and 2,187 dollars, respectively.

Table 131: Total investment Percent of GDP



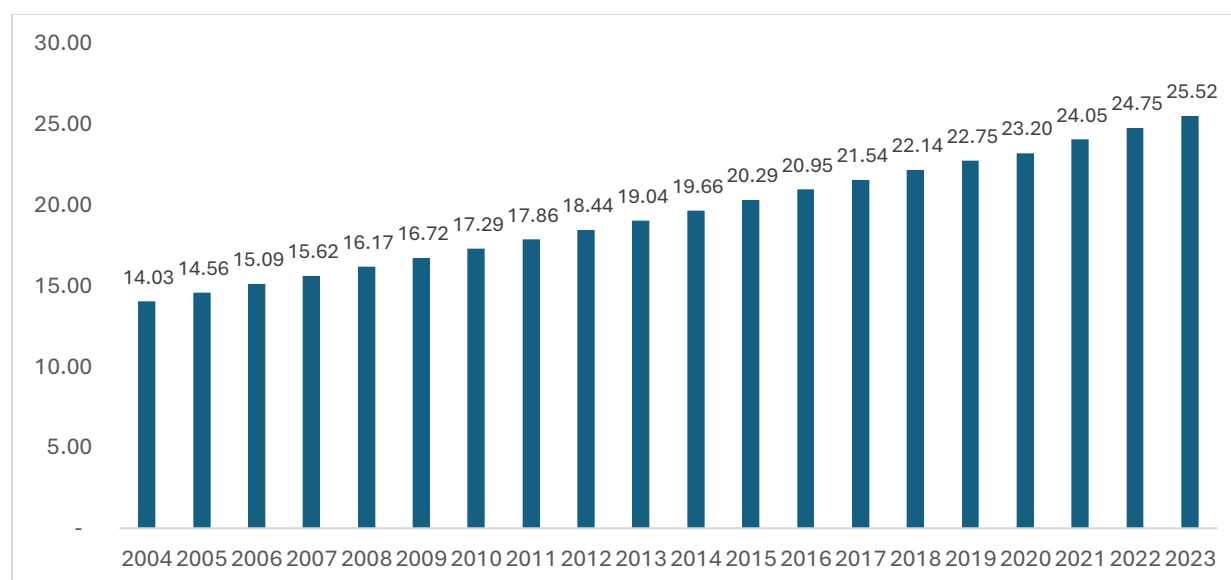
Kenya's total investment as a percentage of GDP has shown fluctuations over the years. In 2004, total investment stood at 16.77%, slightly increasing to 16.83% in 2005 and 18.32% in 2006. By 2007, it rose to 20.05% before experiencing a slight dip to 19.28% in 2008 and 19.00% in 2009. A notable rise occurred in 2010 and 2011, with total investment reaching 21.26% and 21.89%, respectively. This upward trend continued in 2012 and 2013, where investment increased to 22.19% and 22.41%. The highest investment during the period was recorded in 2014 at 24.96%. However, this was followed by a decline to 22.10% in 2015 and further down to 19.35% in 2016. In 2017, investment slightly increased to 20.66% but fell again to 19.38% in 2018 and 19.34% in 2019. Despite minor fluctuations, investment remained stable at 19.65% in 2020 and increased to 20.39% in 2021. In 2022, investment declined to 19.05% and dropped further to 16.36% in 2023. Projections indicate a modest recovery with total investment expected to reach 16.65% in 2024 and 17.40% in 2025.

Table 132: Population in Millions



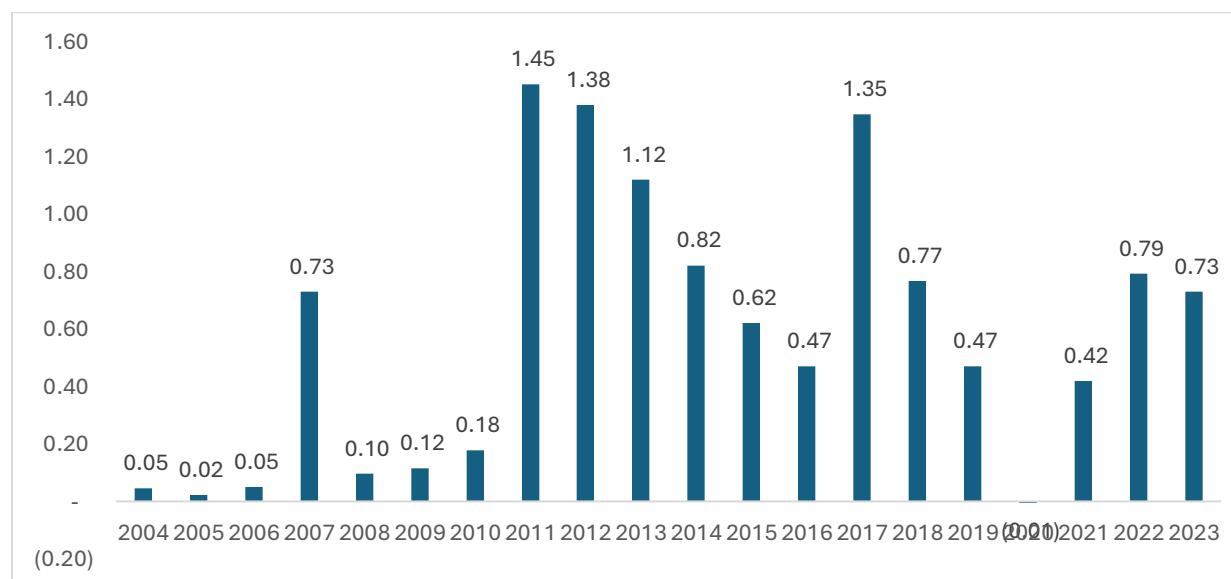
Kenya's population has shown consistent growth, rising from 32.9 million in 2004 to 50.64 million in 2022 and reaching 53.35 million by 2025.

Table 133: Total Labor Force in million



Kenya's labor force has steadily grown over the years, reflecting both population growth and increasing economic activities. In 2004, the labor force stood at 14.03 million and consistently expanded to reach 25.52 million by 2023. This growth signifies Kenya's expanding working-age population and the increasing participation in the job market. A significant aspect of this labor force is the contribution of women, who make up 49.59% of the total labor force. This highlights the essential role women play in the country's workforce, reflecting ongoing efforts toward gender inclusion and economic empowerment.

Table 134: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Kenya's foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have shown a pattern of fluctuations over the past two decades. In 2004, Kenya recorded a modest \$0.05 billion in FDI, indicating limited international investor interest at the time. This figure remained low until 2007, when FDI rose significantly to \$0.73 billion, reflecting growing investor confidence and opportunities within the country. By 2011, Kenya experienced a peak with inflows reaching \$1.45 billion, driven by increased investments in infrastructure, telecommunications, and energy sectors. However, this upward trend was not sustained, as inflows dipped in subsequent years, showcasing the volatile nature of FDI.

In recent years, FDI inflows into Kenya have been inconsistent. For instance, in 2020, FDI fell to -\$0.01 billion, signaling a net outflow of investments, potentially due to the economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the country rebounded with inflows of \$0.42 billion in 2021 and \$0.79 billion in 2022. Despite this recovery, Kenya experienced a slight decline to \$0.73 billion in 2023.

Table 135: Textile Exports in \$million



Kenya's textile exports have demonstrated remarkable growth over the years, with notable fluctuations reflecting the dynamic nature of the country's textile sector. In 2004, Kenya's textile exports were valued at \$67 million, representing a mere 0.01% of global textile exports. However, by 2005, exports surged by 285% to \$257 million, significantly increasing Kenya's share to 0.05%.

This upward trend continued in 2006 with a 23.93% rise, bringing exports to \$318 million. By 2007, exports had slightly increased by 2.41% to \$326 million, and in 2008, they reached \$327 million, reflecting marginal growth of 0.28%. The global economic downturn in 2009 led to a contraction of 25.41%, reducing exports to \$244 million.

In 2010, the sector rebounded with a 14.73% increase to \$280 million, followed by a robust 23.28% rise in 2011, reaching \$345 million. Kenya's textile exports grew modestly by 2.35% in 2012 to \$353 million and continued increasing by 8.76% in 2013 to \$384 million. A stronger performance was observed in 2014, with exports climbing to \$434 million, marking a 13.13% growth.

The export value dipped by 8.06% in 2015 to \$399 million but stabilized in the following years, with minor fluctuations. From 2016 to 2018, exports hovered around the \$400 million mark, showing slight growth. By 2019, exports stood at \$429 million, reflecting minimal growth of 0.30%. In 2020, textile exports declined by 5.34% to \$406 million.

A notable rebound occurred in 2021, with exports rising by 20.23% to \$488 million, and in 2022, they increased by 3.51% to \$505 million. However, 2023 saw a contraction of 18.56%, bringing exports down to \$412 million.

Despite fluctuations, Kenya's share of global textile exports has consistently hovered around 0.05% since 2006. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Kenya's textile exports over this period stands at 10.06%.

Table 136: Textile Imports in \$million



Kenya's textile imports have experienced substantial growth over the past two decades, reflecting the country's increasing demand for textiles. In 2004, Kenya's textile imports were valued at \$147 million, representing 0.03% of global textile imports. By 2005, imports more than doubled to \$314 million, marking a significant 113.97% increase.

The growth trend continued in 2006, with imports rising by 12.92% to \$354 million, and further to \$389 million in 2007, reflecting a 9.68% growth. However, in 2008, imports experienced a slight decline of 1.66% to \$382 million. The global economic slowdown in 2009 contributed to a sharper decline of 14.98%, reducing imports to \$325 million.

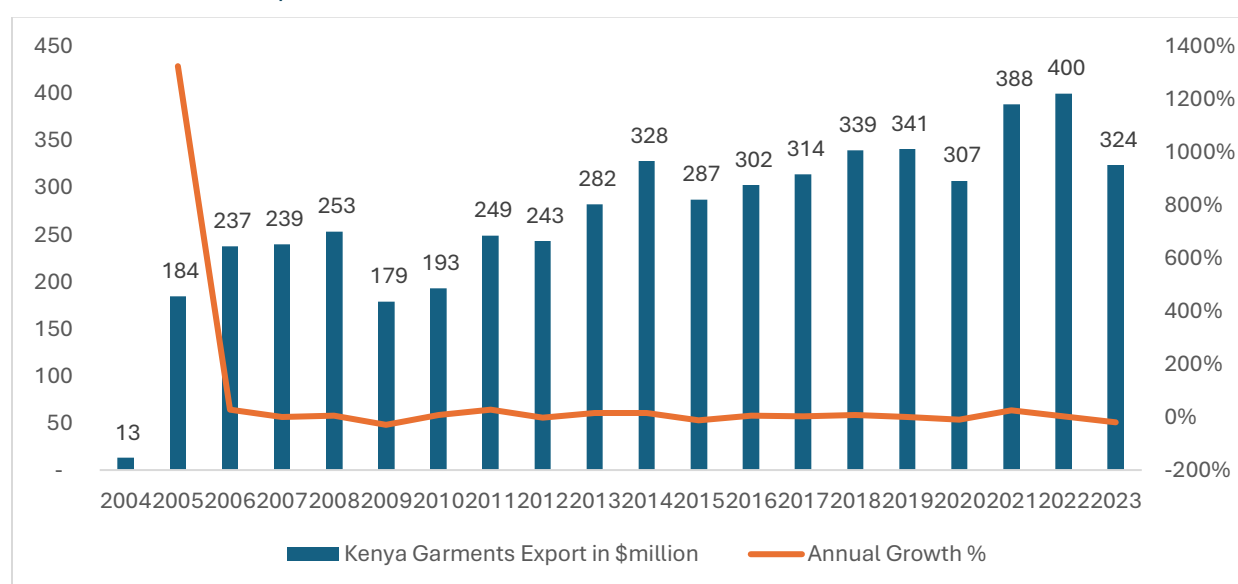
Recovery began in 2010 with a remarkable 43.54% increase, bringing imports to \$466 million. This upward trend persisted in 2011, with imports rising by 17.85% to \$550 million. A slight contraction of 3.42% followed in 2012, bringing the value to \$531 million. By 2013, imports recovered by 4.55% to \$555 million, continuing the positive trend through 2014, with an 11.94% increase to \$621 million.

In 2015, imports declined by 5.12% to \$589 million, but they stabilized in 2016 with marginal growth of 0.46% to \$592 million. Stronger growth resumed in 2017, with a 15.24% increase to \$682 million, followed by a 22.17% rise in 2018, bringing imports to \$834 million.

Between 2019 and 2020, growth slowed, with imports reaching \$861 million in 2019, representing a 3.27% rise, followed by a 10.48% decline in 2020 to \$771 million. However, in 2021, imports surged by 30.31% to \$1,004 million. This growth continued into 2022, with imports reaching \$1,044 million, before contracting by 12.89% in 2023 to \$909 million.

Kenya's share of global textile imports has steadily increased from 0.03% in 2004 to approximately 0.12% in 2023. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Kenya's textile imports over this period stands at 10.08%.

Table 137: Garment Exports in \$million



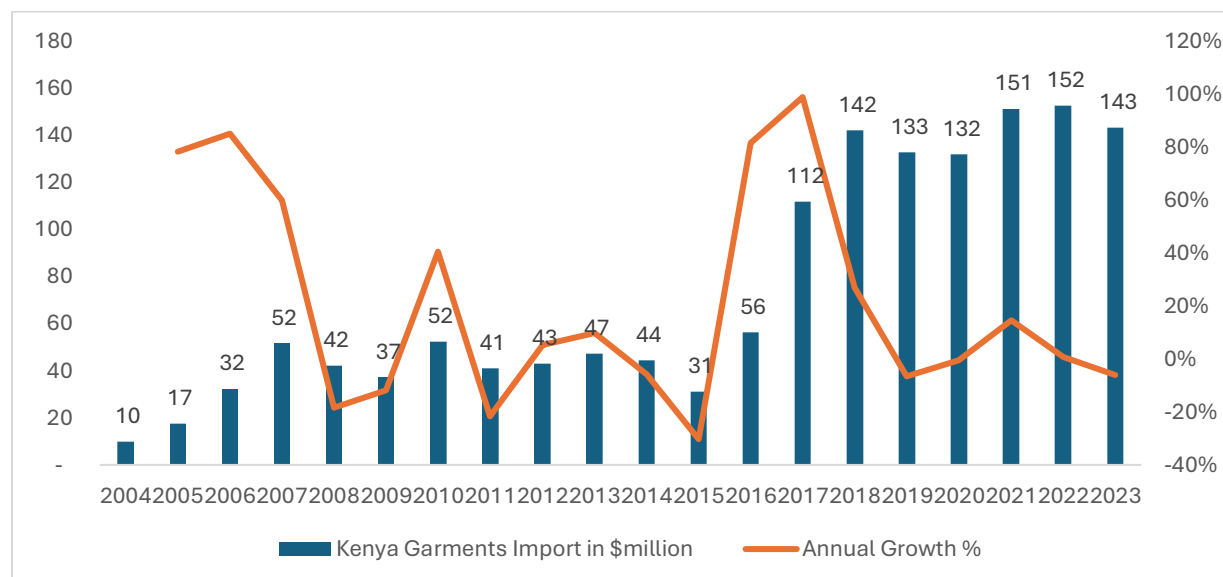
Kenya's garment exports have experienced remarkable growth over the past two decades, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 18.46% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, exports were valued at \$13 million, accounting for a negligible 0.01% share of global garment exports. The following year saw an extraordinary surge of 1324.06%, bringing exports to \$184 million in 2005.

From 2006 to 2012, Kenya's garment exports exhibited steady growth, with some fluctuations. Exports peaked at \$243 million in 2012, driven by sustained demand and favorable market conditions. However, 2009 saw a decline of -29.28%, reflecting the impact of the global financial crisis.

Between 2013 and 2019, exports gradually increased, reaching \$341 million in 2019, despite minor dips in growth in certain years. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused a decline of -9.89%, reducing exports to \$307 million. Nonetheless, the sector rebounded strongly in 2021, with a 26.41% growth rate, pushing exports to \$388 million.

By 2023, Kenya's garment exports slightly declined to \$324 million but remained significantly higher than in the early 2000s. Kenya's share of global garment exports increased from 0.01% in 2004 to 0.06% in 2023.

Table 138: Garment Imports in \$million



Kenya's garment imports have grown significantly over the past two decades, recording a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 15.15% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, imports were valued at \$10 million, representing a share of 0.004% in global garment imports. By 2023, imports had increased to \$143 million, with Kenya's share rising to 0.032%.

Between 2004 and 2008, Kenya experienced remarkable growth, with imports increasing from \$10 million to \$52 million, driven by consistent annual growth rates, including an 85% increase in 2006. However, 2009 saw a decline of -18% to \$42 million, reflecting the impact of global economic challenges. Despite this, imports rebounded in 2010 with a growth of 40%.

From 2011 to 2015, imports fluctuated, reaching at \$47 million in 2013 before declining to \$31 million in 2015. A significant recovery occurred in 2016 and 2017, with imports rising to \$112 million, bolstered by strong annual growth rates of 82% and 99%, respectively. The period from 2018 to 2023 demonstrated steady growth despite minor fluctuations. Imports peaked at \$152 million in 2022 before declining slightly to \$143 million in 2023.

Mali

Summary

Mali's economy has experienced fluctuations and resilience over the past two decades, shaped by economic volatility, investment fluctuations, and global market conditions. GDP growth has varied significantly, reaching at 7.09% in 2014, with contractions in 2012 (-0.84%) and 2020 (-1.24%) due to economic challenges and global disruptions. However, steady recovery is projected, with GDP expected to grow by 3.75% in 2024 and 4.36% in 2025.

GDP in current prices has steadily increased, rising from \$5 billion in 2004 to a projected \$23 billion in 2025. Despite a minor dip in 2022 (\$18 billion), the economy is rebounding, reflecting stronger domestic activity and external trade. GDP per capita has also followed an upward trajectory, growing from \$428 in 2004 to a projected \$933 in 2025.

Investment as a percentage of GDP has been volatile, reaching at 24.04% in 2008, before declining to 17.19% in 2020. Despite modest rebounds in 2021 (21.27%), investment levels are projected to stabilize around 17.25% by 2025.

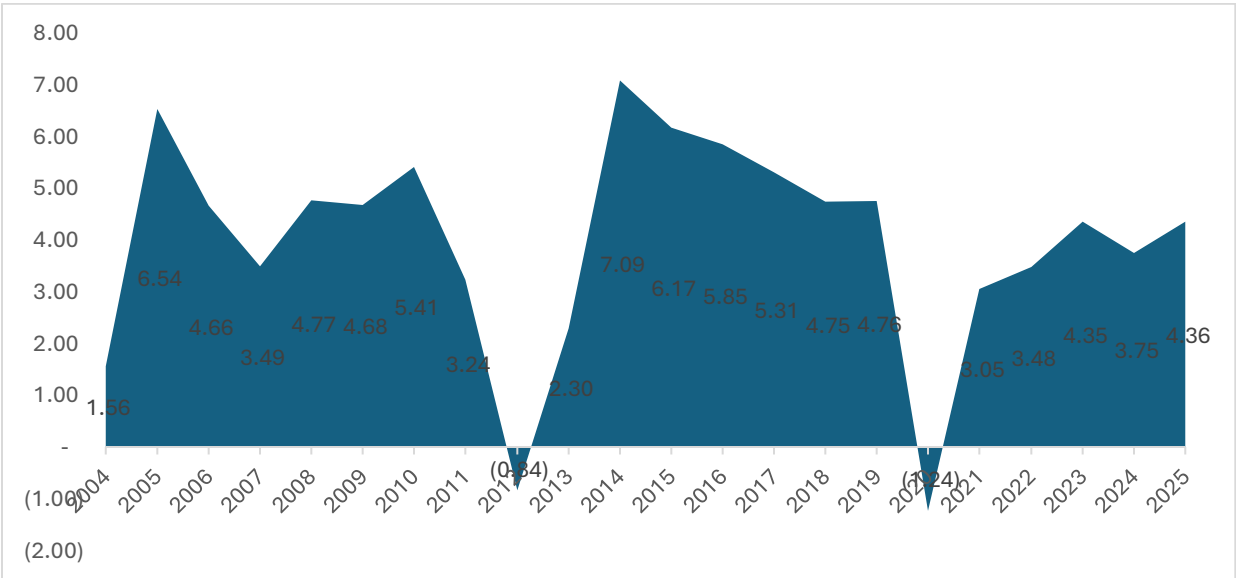
Mali’s population has grown steadily, from 12.75 million in 2004 to a projected 24.88 million in 2025, reflecting demographic expansion. The labor force has also expanded, increasing from 4.94 million in 2004 to 8.53 million in 2023, with female participation at 38.22%, indicating progress in gender inclusion in the workforce.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have fluctuated significantly. From \$0.08 billion in 2004, inflows peaked at \$0.86 billion in 2019 before declining sharply to \$0.02 billion in 2023.

Mali's textile sector has seen significant volatility. Textile exports dropped from \$366 million in 2004 to just \$55 million in 2023, with several years of halted exports (2009, 2013-2015) indicating structural weaknesses. Despite occasional surges (e.g., 2018: \$476 million), the long-term trend is negative (-9.46% CAGR), reflecting sectoral instability. Textile imports, however, have increased significantly, surging 361.61% in 2023 to \$350 million.

Mali's garment sector remains underdeveloped but has growth potential. Exports have fluctuated significantly, reaching \$0.46 million in 2023, though the sector remains a minor player in global trade. Garment imports, however, rose steadily from \$10 million in 2004 to \$24 million in 2023.

Table 139: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change

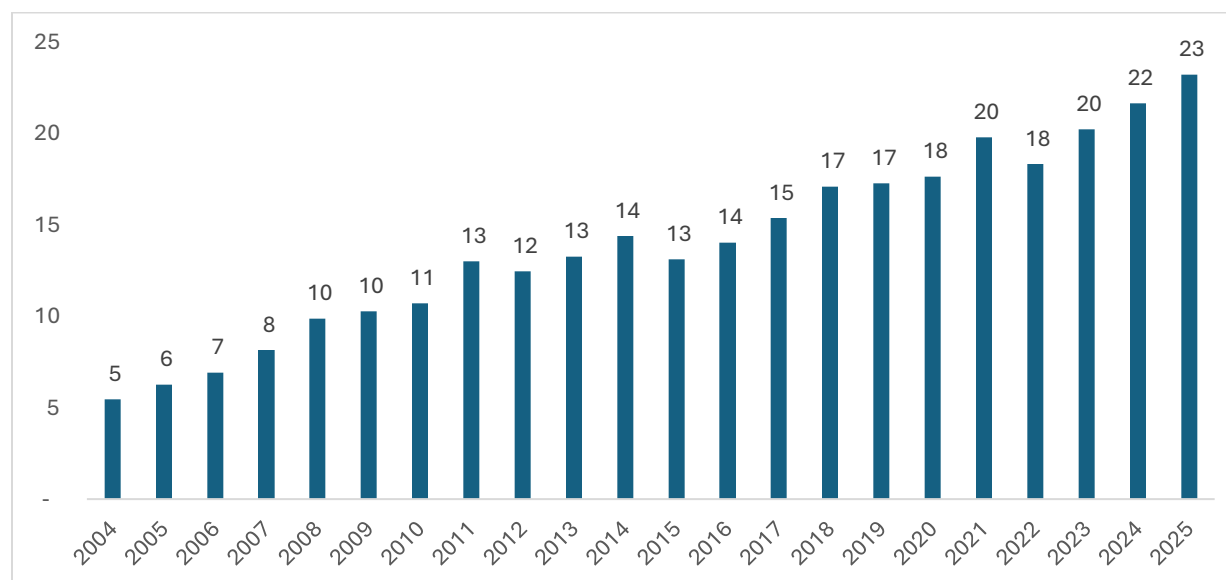


Mali's GDP growth has experienced fluctuations over the past two decades, reflecting the dynamic nature of its economy. In 2004, the GDP growth rate was recorded at 1.56%, which significantly

increased to 6.54% in 2005. However, the growth rates have varied over the years, with notable dips such as in 2012 when the country experienced a contraction of -0.84%.

Despite these challenges, Mali showed resilience with periods of strong growth, such as in 2014 when GDP growth peaked at 7.09%. In 2020, the economy faced another contraction of -1.24%, likely influenced by global economic conditions. However, growth rebounded in subsequent years, reaching 4.35% in 2023. The projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate steady growth at 3.75% and 4.36%, respectively.

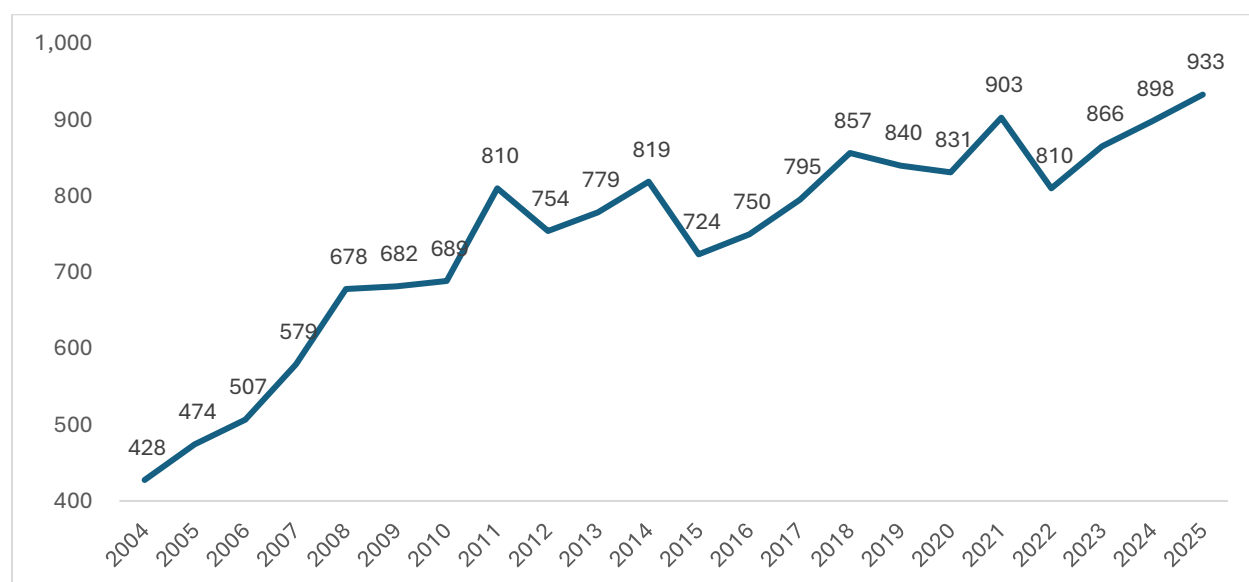
Table 140: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



Mali's GDP in current prices has shown consistent growth over the years, reflecting the nation's economic development trajectory. In 2004, the GDP was recorded at \$5 billion, steadily increasing to \$10 billion by 2008. The period between 2009 and 2011 saw further growth, with GDP reaching \$13 billion. However, in 2012, there was a slight dip to \$12 billion, indicating a temporary economic slowdown. This was followed by a recovery in subsequent years, with GDP fluctuating around \$13 to \$14 billion from 2013 to 2016.

From 2017 onwards, Mali experienced a more robust economic performance, as GDP climbed to \$17 billion in 2018 and remained stable through 2019. By 2021, the GDP reached \$20 billion, reflecting stronger economic activities. Despite a minor dip to \$18 billion in 2022, the GDP recovered in 2023 and is projected to continue growing, reaching \$22 billion in 2024 and \$23 billion by 2025.

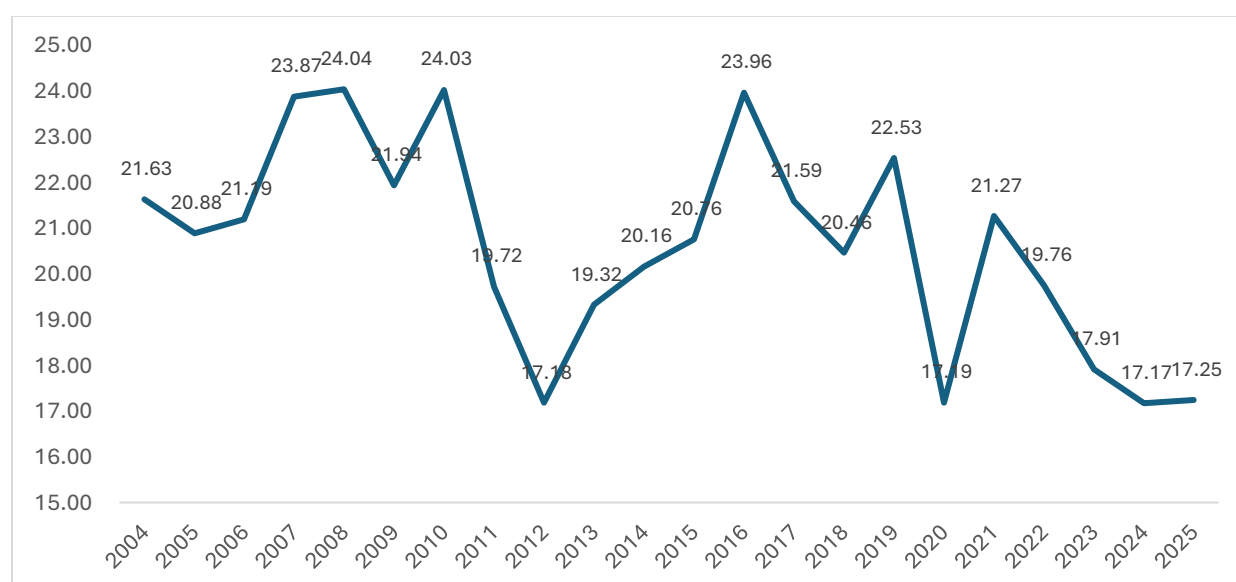
Table 141: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



Mali's GDP per capita in current prices has generally followed an upward trend over the years, reflecting gradual improvements in economic output per person. In 2004, the GDP per capita was \$428, steadily rising to \$678 by 2008. This growth phase indicated strengthening economic activities and improving living standards. The period from 2009 to 2011 saw consistent increases, reaching \$810 in 2011, the highest level at that point.

However, 2012 saw a decline to \$754, followed by fluctuating growth over the next few years. By 2015, GDP per capita dropped to \$724, reflecting economic challenges, but it gradually rebounded to \$857 in 2018. In 2020, GDP per capita slightly decreased to \$831, likely influenced by external economic shocks, but recovered to \$903 in 2021. Despite another dip to \$810 in 2022, the projections for 2023 and beyond indicate continued growth, reaching \$933 by 2025.

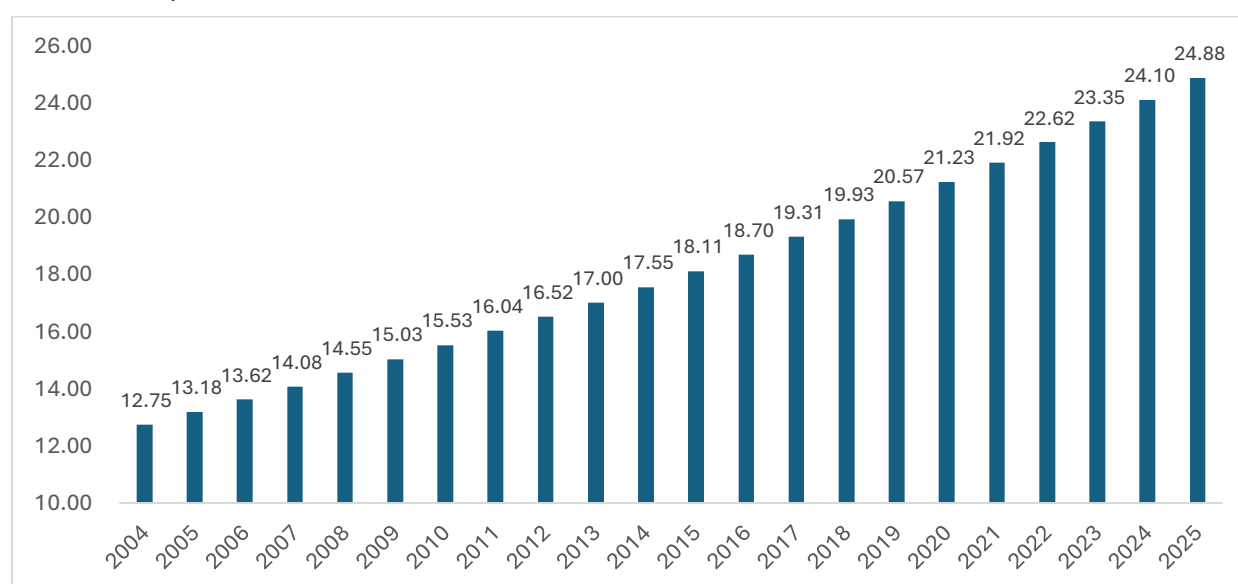
Table 142: Total investment Percent of GDP



Mali's total investment as a percentage of GDP has experienced fluctuations over the years. In 2004, total investment stood at 21.63% of GDP, slightly declining to 20.88% in 2005. However, investment levels increased significantly to 23.87% in 2007 and peaked at 24.04% in 2008. This period reflected strong capital formation and economic expansion. Despite this growth, investment as a share of GDP fell to 19.72% by 2011.

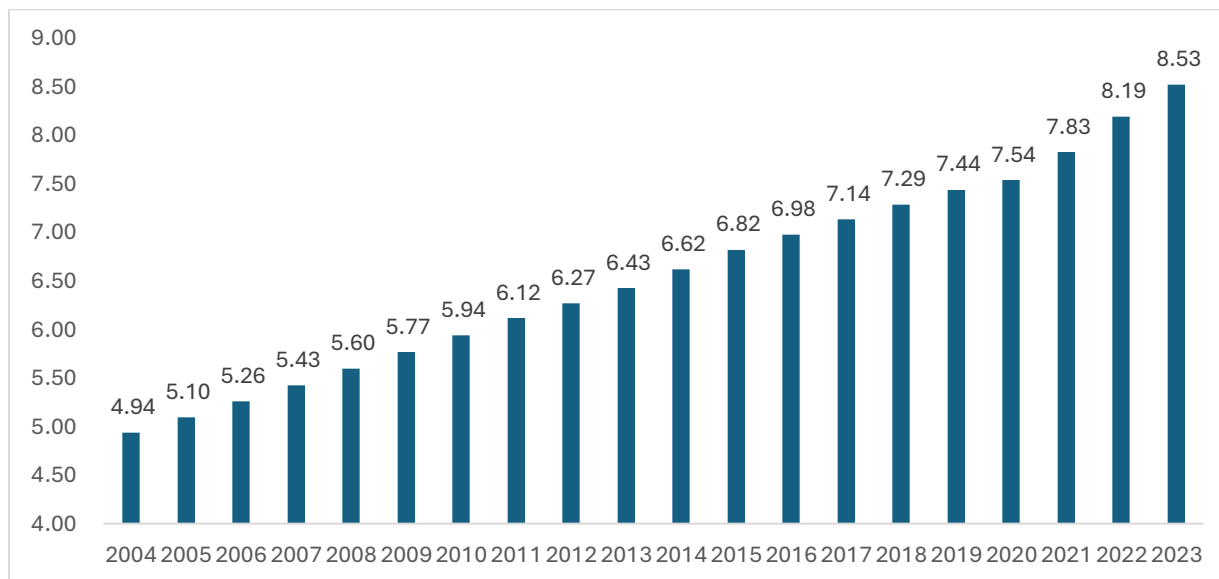
From 2012 onwards, investment levels fluctuated, with a noticeable dip to 17.18% in 2012 but recovering to 23.96% by 2016. The subsequent years saw moderate variations, with 22.53% in 2019 before declining to 17.19% in 2020, possibly reflecting economic disruptions. By 2021, investment rose to 21.27%, showing resilience, but projections for 2023 to 2025 indicate a downward trend, stabilizing around 17.25%.

Table 143: Population in Millions



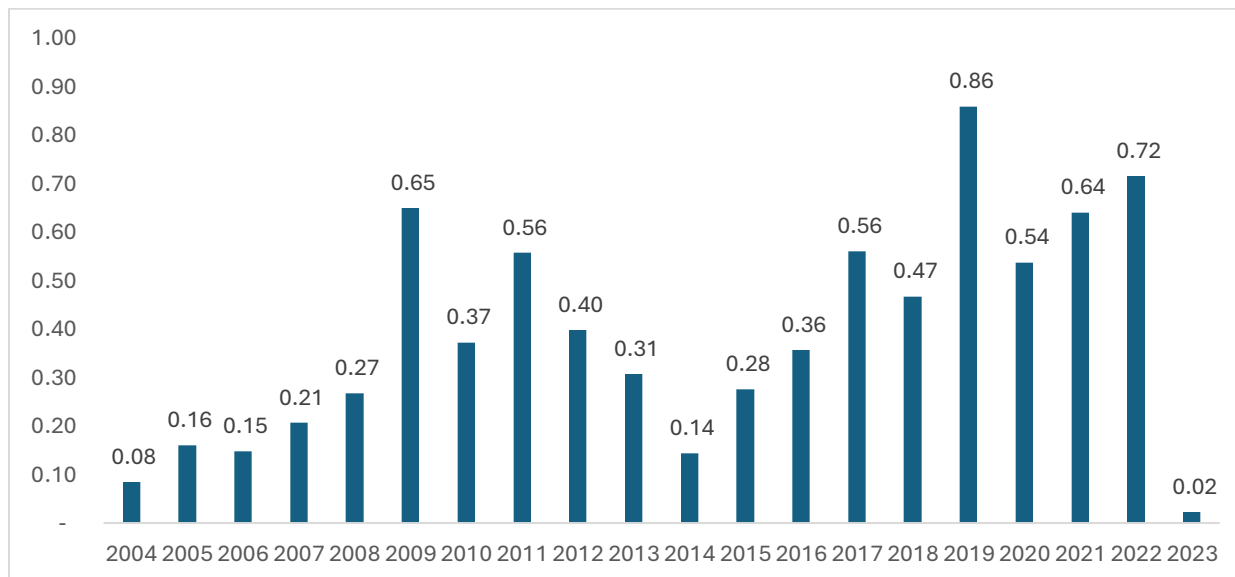
Mali's population has been experiencing steady growth over the years. In 2004, the population was recorded at 12.75 million, increasing annually to reach 17.00 million by 2013. By 2020, Mali's population had expanded further to 21.23 million, continuing the upward trend into 2023, when the population was estimated at 23.35 million. Projections suggest that this growth will persist, with the population expected to reach 24.88 million by 2025.

Table 144: Total Labor Force in million



Mali's labor force has experienced consistent growth over the years, increasing from 4.94 million in 2004 to 8.53 million by 2023. This steady rise reflects the country's expanding population and economic engagement. Female participation in the labor force remains a significant component, accounting for 38.22% of the total labor force.

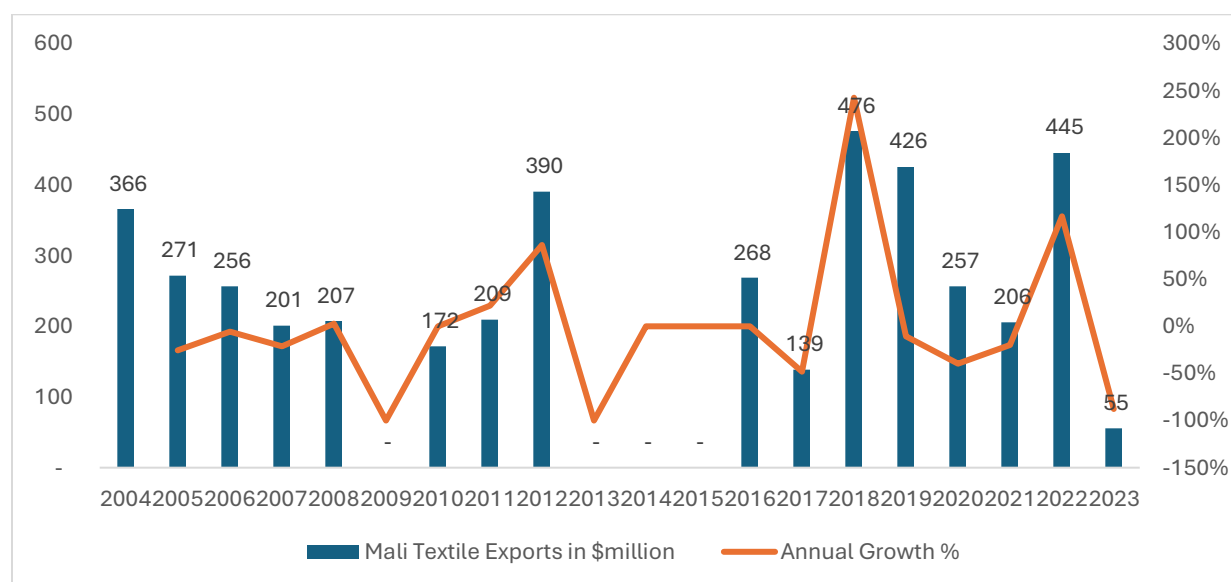
Table 145: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Mali's foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have demonstrated fluctuations over the years, reflecting varying economic conditions and investment climates. Starting at a modest \$0.08 billion in 2004, FDI inflows gradually increased, reaching at \$0.86 billion in 2019.

However, the subsequent years witnessed volatility, with FDI inflows dropping to \$0.54 billion in 2020 and further declining to \$0.02 billion by 2023.

Table 146: Textile Exports in \$million



Mali's textile exports have exhibited significant fluctuations over the past two decades, reflecting volatility in the country's textile sector. In 2004, Mali's textile exports were valued at \$366 million, accounting for 0.08% of global textile exports. However, exports experienced a sharp decline in subsequent years, dropping by 25.83% in 2005 to \$271 million, followed by another 5.55% decrease in 2006 to \$256 million.

By 2007, exports had fallen further to \$201 million, marking a 21.46% decline. A slight recovery was seen in 2008, with exports increasing by 2.91% to \$207 million. However, in 2009, Mali's textile exports dropped to zero, indicating a complete halt in the sector.

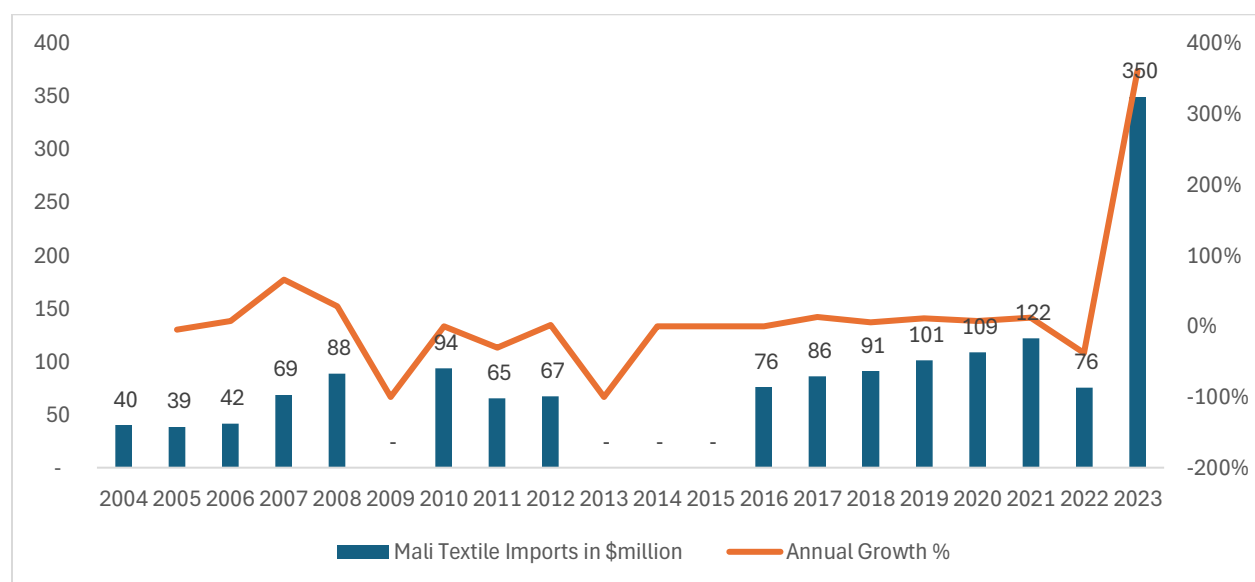
The sector rebounded in 2010, with exports reaching \$172 million, reflecting a resurgence. This growth continued in 2011 with a 21.62% increase to \$209 million. A substantial jump followed in 2012, as exports rose by 86.56% to \$390 million. However, from 2013 to 2015, Mali's textile exports again halted, as indicated by the absence of recorded exports.

Exports resumed in 2016 at \$268 million, but the following year saw a sharp 48.20% decline to \$139 million. The year 2018 marked a dramatic 242.61% increase, bringing exports to \$476 million. This upward trend did not last, as exports declined by 10.60% in 2019 to \$426 million, and further fell by 39.69% in 2020 to \$257 million.

In 2021, exports decreased again by 19.91% to \$206 million. However, 2022 saw a brief resurgence, with exports growing by 116.57% to \$445 million, before plummeting by 87.57% in 2023 to just \$55 million.

Mali's share of global textile exports has fluctuated significantly, reaching a peak of 0.08% in 2004 and falling to negligible levels during years of halted exports. By 2023, Mali's share of global textile exports stood at 0.01%. Over the entire period, Mali's compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for textile exports reflects a negative trend of -9.46%.

Table 147: Textile Imports in \$million



Mali's textile imports have shown considerable volatility over the past two decades, reflecting both periods of growth and significant declines. In 2004, Mali's textile imports were valued at \$40 million, maintaining a 0.01% share of global textile imports. This figure slightly decreased by 4.32% in 2005 to \$39 million but rebounded by 7.84% in 2006 to \$42 million.

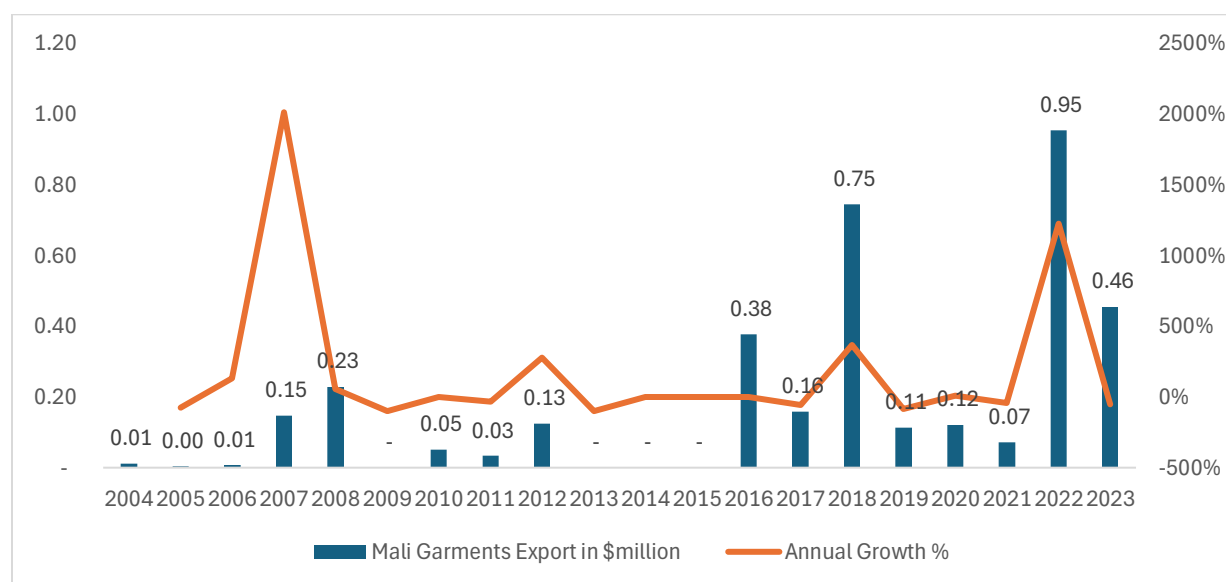
A significant surge occurred in 2007, with imports increasing by 65.60% to \$69 million, followed by a further 28.50% growth in 2008, bringing imports to \$88 million. However, in 2009, Mali's textile imports fell to zero, reflecting a complete halt in imports. This pattern was temporarily reversed in 2010, with imports reaching \$94 million, but the sector experienced another sharp decline of 30.20% in 2011, reducing imports to \$65 million.

The trend continued with marginal growth of 2.28% in 2012 to \$67 million, but imports again dropped to zero in 2013 through 2015, indicating a repeated disruption. Imports resumed in 2016 at \$76 million, followed by modest growth in 2017 to \$86 million and \$91 million in 2018.

From 2019 to 2021, Mali's textile imports steadily increased, reaching \$122 million in 2021. However, in 2022, imports declined by 37.94% to \$76 million. A remarkable recovery occurred in 2023, with imports surging by 361.61% to \$350 million, representing the highest recorded import value for Mali during this period.

Mali's share of global textile imports has generally remained minimal, fluctuating around 0.01% to 0.02%, except in 2023, when the share increased to 0.05%. Despite the volatility, the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Mali's textile imports over this period stands at 12.05%.

Table 148: Garment Exports in \$million

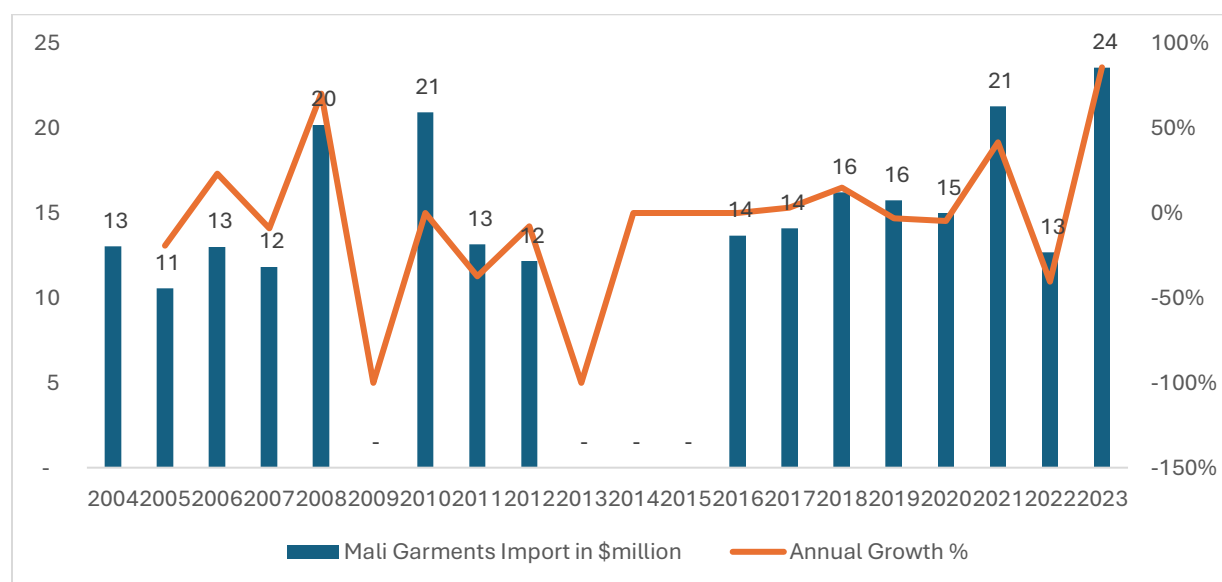


Mali's garment export data reflects a highly volatile performance over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 21.09% from 2004 to 2023. Starting with minimal exports of \$0.01 million in 2004, Mali reached \$0.46 million in 2023, reflecting a modest yet significant increase.

Between 2004 and 2008, exports showed a remarkable increase, including a record growth of 214.29% in 2007, rising from \$0.01 million in 2006 to \$0.15 million. However, exports ceased in 2009, showing a significant drop from previous levels.

The period from 2010 onwards saw an erratic recovery. Exports reappeared in 2010 at \$0.05 million, growing sporadically to \$0.38 million in 2016, followed by another sharp decline. Notably, in 2022, Mali experienced an extraordinary growth rate of 1225.00%, reaching \$0.95 million, before declining to \$0.46 million in 2023. Mali's share of global garment exports has remained negligible, reaching at 0.00017% in 2022.

Table 149: Garment Imports in \$million



Mali's garment imports have shown fluctuations over the years, with values ranging from around \$10 million to \$24 million. The imports saw significant peaks in 2009 and 2010, reaching \$20 million and \$21 million, respectively, followed by variations in subsequent years. Growth trends have been inconsistent, with some periods of rapid increase and others of decline. In recent years, there has been a notable recovery, particularly from 2021 onward, where imports rebounded from \$13 million to \$21 million in 2022 and further increased to \$24 million in 2023.

Mozambique

Summary

Mozambique's economy has demonstrated periods of strong growth, investment surges, and volatility over the past two decades. While GDP growth peaked at 9.91% in 2006, external shocks, political instability, and natural disasters led to a contraction in 2020 (-1.22%). The economy is recovering, with GDP growth reaching 5.44% in 2023 and projected to stabilize around 4.3% in 2024-2025.

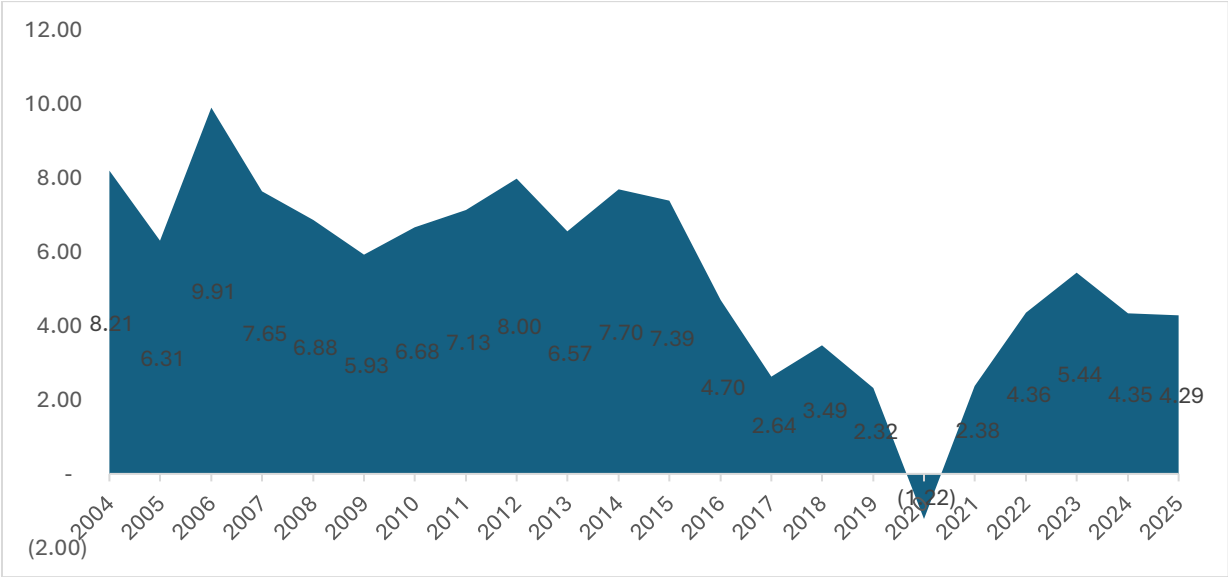
Despite fluctuations, GDP in current prices has grown from \$8 billion in 2004 to a projected \$25 billion by 2025, reflecting economic expansion and investment-driven growth. However, GDP per capita has remained relatively low, reaching at \$684 in 2014, before declining and projected to reach \$685 in 2025.

Mozambique's total investment as a percentage of GDP has seen significant volatility, reaching at 56.4% in 2013, followed by fluctuations around 40-45% from 2019-2021.

The population has grown steadily, from 19.91 million in 2004 to a projected 35.84 million in 2025, creating a larger workforce and potential market. The labor force has expanded from 8.91 million in 2004 to 14.68 million in 2023, with a notably high female participation rate (52.5%), indicating strong gender inclusion.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows peaked at \$6.7 billion in 2013, but declined sharply after 2014, reaching \$2.68 billion in 2023. Mozambique's textile exports have remained inconsistent, fluctuating from \$34 million in 2004 to a peak of \$107 million in 2013, before declining to \$48 million in 2023. Structural weaknesses and market instability have prevented sustained growth. However, textile imports have steadily increased, reaching \$275 million in 2023. The garment sector remains underdeveloped. Exports have stagnated at \$4 million in 2023, while imports have grown significantly, reaching \$61 million in 2023.

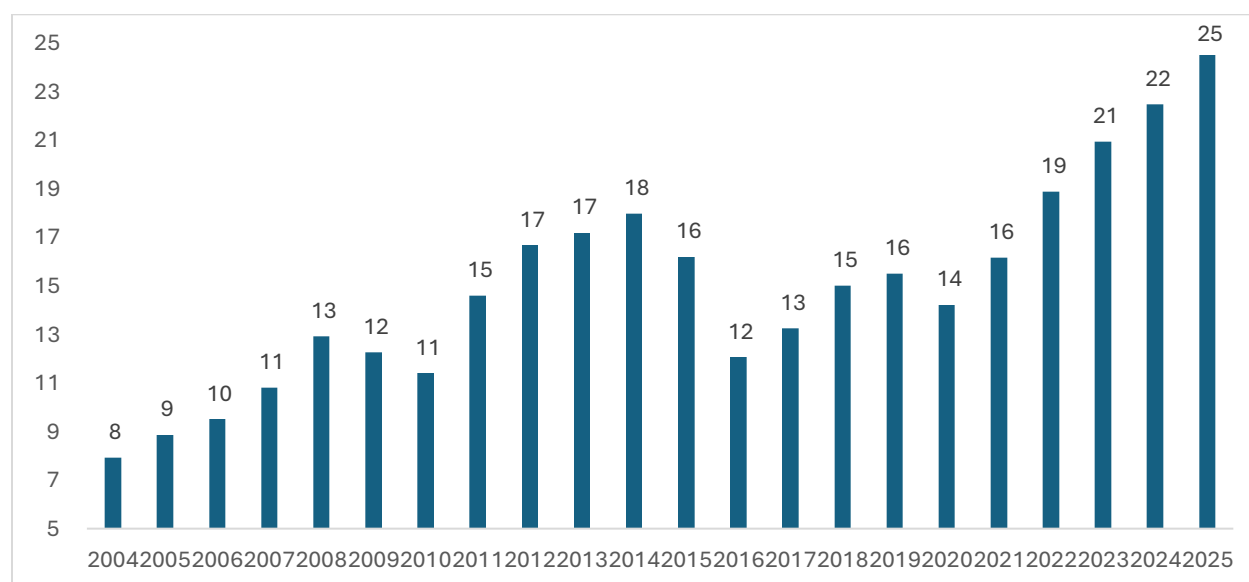
Table 150: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change



Mozambique's GDP growth has shown significant fluctuations over the years, reflecting the country's economic resilience and challenges. From 2004 to 2012, Mozambique experienced relatively high and consistent growth, with GDP growth rates reaching at 9.91% in 2006 and maintaining an average above 6%. This period likely reflects strong investments in infrastructure, mining, and agriculture, contributing to economic expansion.

However, growth decelerated in the subsequent years, dropping to 2.32% in 2019 and contracting by -1.22% in 2020, likely due to external shocks and domestic challenges, including political instability and the impact of natural disasters. The post-2020 recovery has been gradual, with GDP growth rising to 4.36% in 2022 and reaching 5.44% in 2023. The projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate stable growth at around 4.3%.

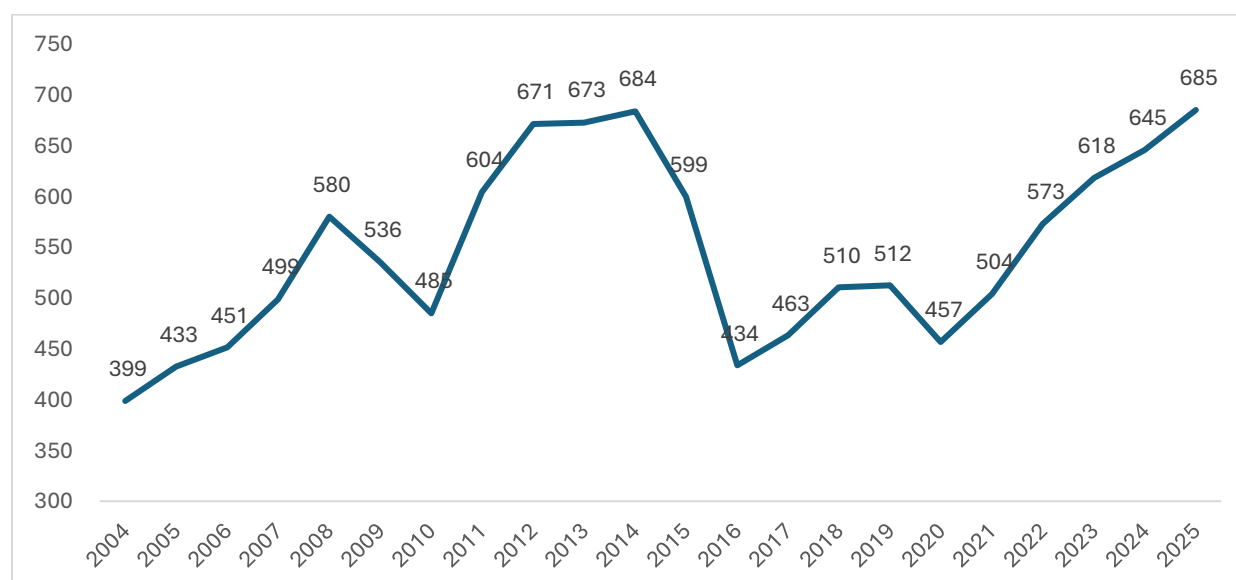
Table 151: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



Mozambique's GDP in current prices has shown a pattern of steady growth interspersed with fluctuations. From 2004 to 2008, the GDP increased consistently from \$8 billion to \$13 billion, reflecting a period of economic expansion. However, in 2009 and 2010, there was a slight decline, with GDP falling to \$11 billion.

Following this, Mozambique experienced a resurgence, with GDP reaching \$17 billion by 2012 and stabilizing through 2014. However, the subsequent years saw volatility, with GDP decreasing to \$12 billion in 2016 before gradually rising again. By 2023, GDP had increased to \$21 billion, with projections for 2024 and 2025 indicating further growth to \$22 billion and \$25 billion, respectively.

Table 152: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars

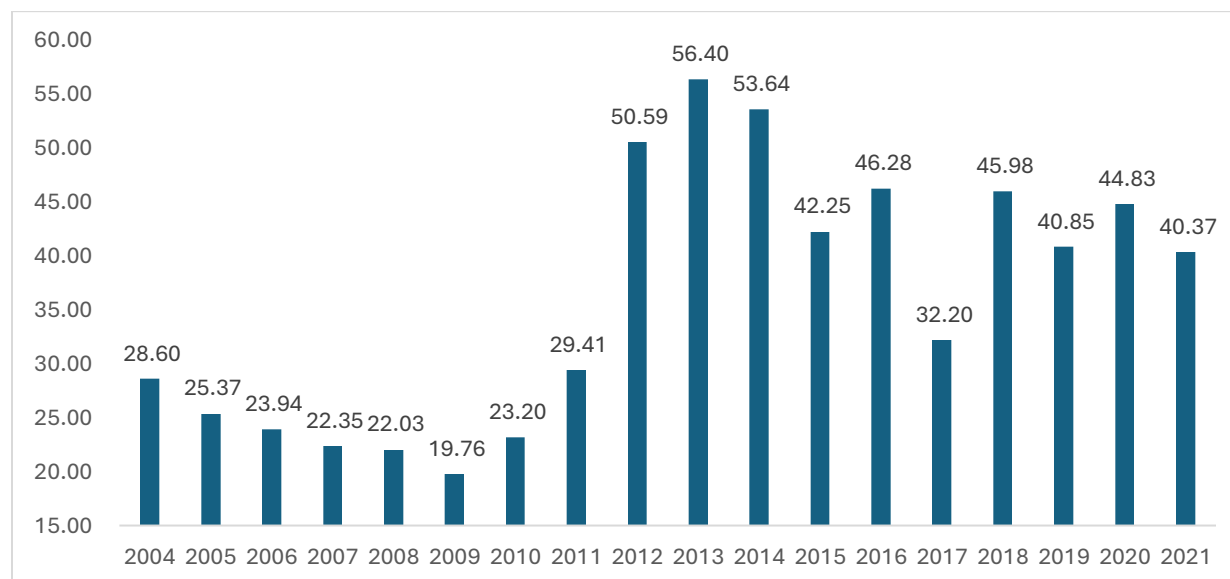


Mozambique's GDP per capita, measured in current U.S. dollars, has demonstrated fluctuations over the past two decades. From 2004 to 2008, GDP per capita steadily increased from \$399 to \$580,

reflecting positive economic growth during this period. However, the subsequent global financial crisis and other economic challenges saw a decline to \$485 in 2010.

The years following 2010 showed periods of recovery and decline, with GDP per capita reaching at \$684 in 2014 before dropping to \$434 in 2016. By 2023, the figure had risen to \$618, and projections indicate a gradual increase to \$685 by 2025.

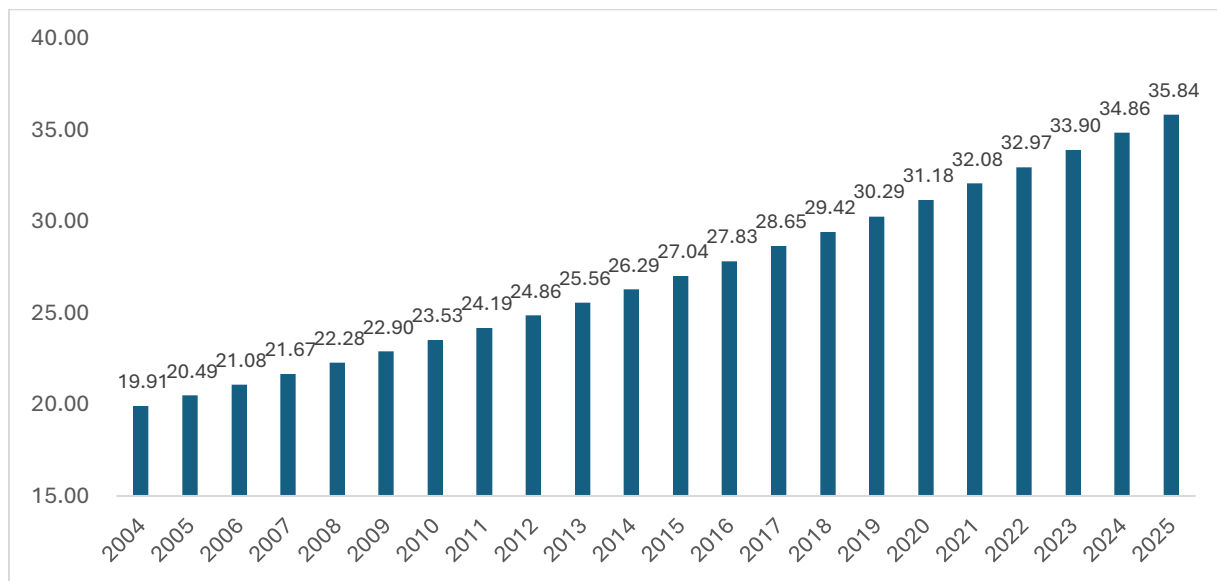
Table 153: Total investment Percent of GDP



Mozambique's total investment as a percentage of GDP has shown significant fluctuations over the years. In 2004, investment accounted for 28.6% of GDP, but this figure gradually declined to 19.76% by 2009. A notable recovery began in 2010, with investment reaching 29.41% in 2011 and surging to 50.59% by 2012. This upward trend continued, reaching at 56.4% in 2013.

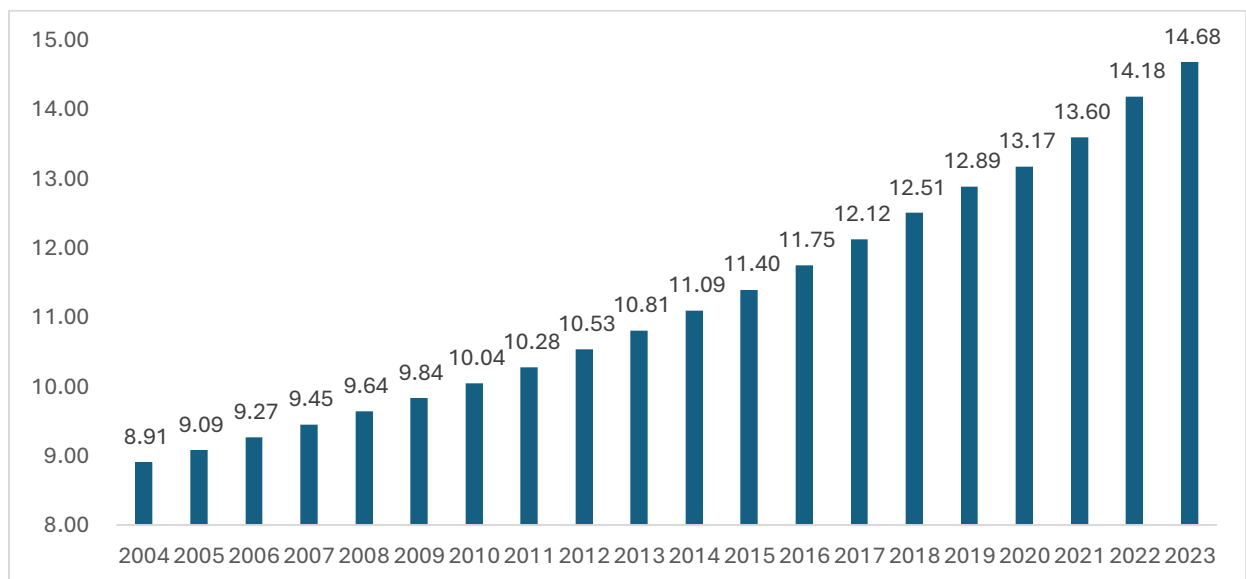
However, after 2014, investment levels began to fluctuate, dropping to 32.2% in 2017 before climbing back to 45.98% in 2018. Recent data indicates that total investment stabilized around 40-45% from 2019 to 2021,

Table 154: Population in Millions



Mozambique's population has been steadily increasing over the years. In 2004, the population stood at 19.91 million and grew consistently each year, reaching 24.86 million by 2012. This trend continued, with the population rising to 29.42 million by 2018 and further to 31.18 million in 2020. By 2025, Mozambique's population is projected to reach 35.84 million.

Table 155: Total Labor Force in million

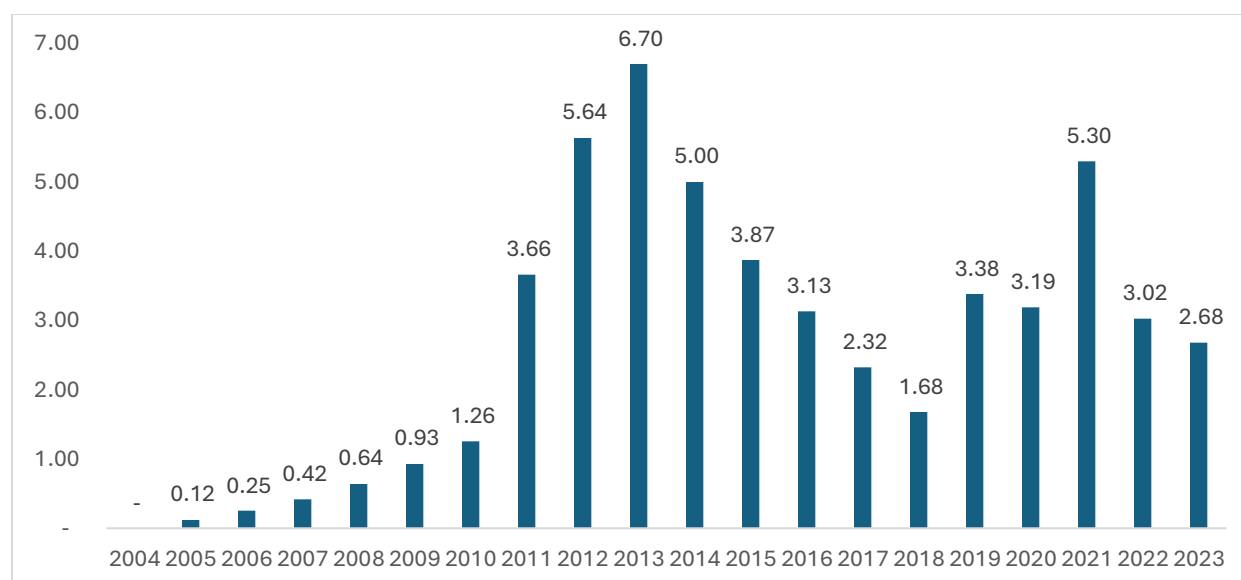


Mozambique's labor force has experienced consistent growth over the years. In 2004, the labor force was recorded at 8.91 million and steadily increased annually, reaching 10.53 million by 2012. This upward trend continued, with the labor force expanding to 12.51 million in 2018 and further to 14.18 million by 2022.

A notable aspect of Mozambique's labor market is the significant participation of women, who make up 52.5% of the total labor force. This reflects a relatively high level of female involvement in

economic activities compared to many other countries. By 2023, the labor force is projected to grow to 14.68 million.

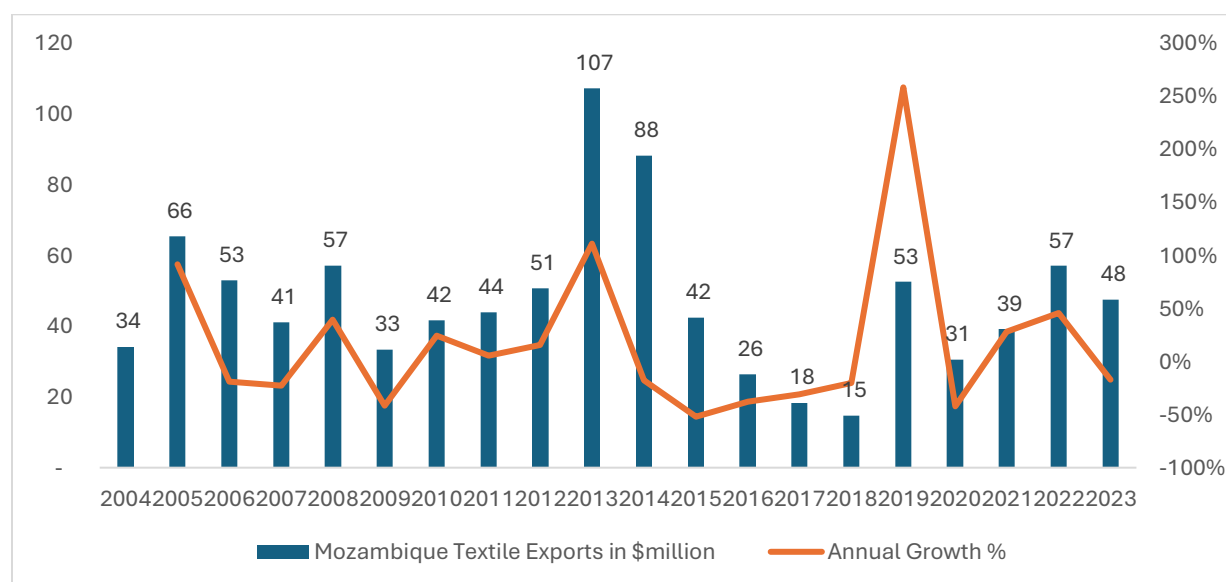
Table 156: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Mozambique's foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have shown fluctuations over the years, reflecting the country's economic environment and external investor confidence. In 2005, FDI stood at a modest \$0.12 billion and gradually increased, reaching \$1.26 billion by 2010. A significant jump was observed in 2011, with inflows reaching \$3.66 billion, followed by steady growth to a peak of \$6.7 billion in 2013.

However, after 2014, FDI inflows began to decline, dropping to \$3.87 billion in 2015 and further to \$1.68 billion by 2018. The decline might have been influenced by political instability, economic uncertainties, or global market conditions. In the years following, FDI showed signs of recovery, reaching again at \$5.3 billion in 2021, before experiencing a slight dip to \$2.68 billion in 2023.

Table 157: Textile Exports in \$million



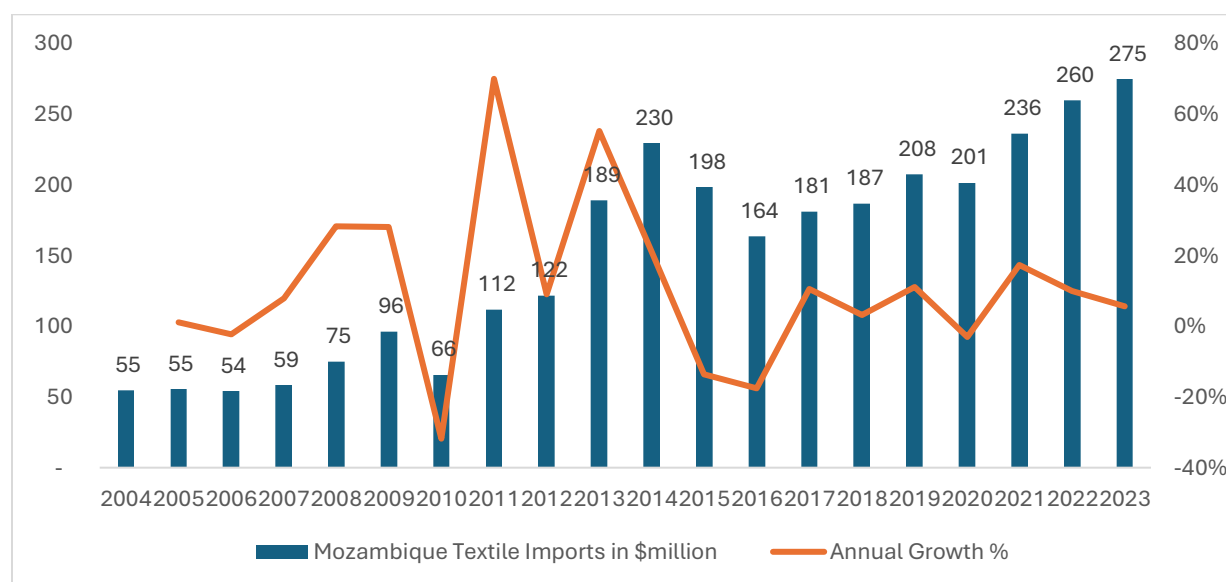
Mozambique's textile exports have experienced fluctuations over the years, reflecting an inconsistent growth trajectory. In 2004, Mozambique's textile exports were valued at \$34 million, representing a 0.01% share of global textile exports. By 2005, exports increased significantly by 91.58% to \$66 million. However, this growth was not sustained, as exports declined by 19.01% in 2006 and further dropped by 22.64% in 2007 to \$41 million.

In 2008, there was a partial recovery with a 39.42% increase, bringing exports to \$57 million, but this was followed by a sharp 41.58% decline in 2009 to \$33 million. Over the next few years, Mozambique's textile exports exhibited modest growth, reaching at \$107 million in 2013, reflecting an impressive 111.16% annual growth for that year. This peak was short-lived, as exports dropped by 17.69% in 2014 and by 51.93% in 2015 to \$42 million.

Between 2015 and 2020, Mozambique's textile exports followed a downward trend, reaching the lowest point of \$15 million in 2018. However, in 2019, exports surged by 258.74% to \$53 million, signaling a potential revival. Despite a 41.86% decline in 2020, Mozambique managed to grow its exports by 28.32% in 2021 and 45.59% in 2022, before another drop of 16.69% in 2023 to \$48 million.

Throughout this period, Mozambique's share of global textile exports consistently remained at around 0.01%, occasionally dipping to 0.001% during periods of low export activity. Despite the volatility, Mozambique's textile exports achieved a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 1.75%.

Table 158: Textile Imports in \$million



Mozambique's textile imports have demonstrated a steady upward trend over the years, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.85%.

In 2004, Mozambique imported textiles worth \$55 million, maintaining the same level in 2005. Imports dipped slightly in 2006 by -2.18% but rebounded with a 7.88% growth in 2007, followed by a significant 28.34% increase in 2008, reaching \$75 million. This upward trajectory persisted in 2009, with imports rising by 28.17% to \$96 million.

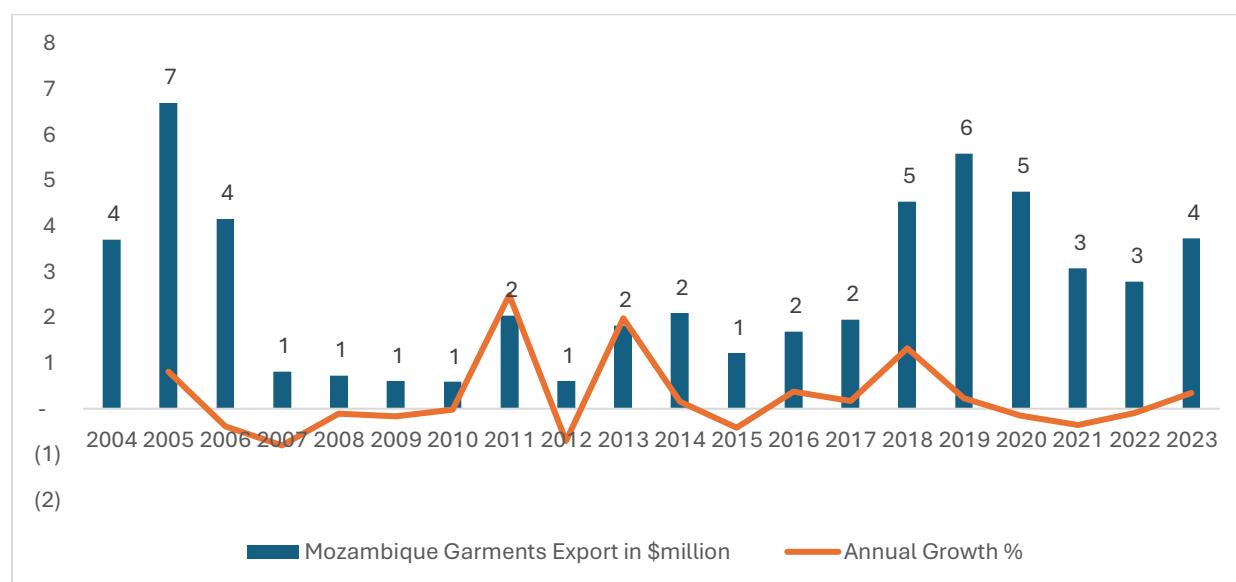
In 2010, Mozambique experienced a sharp decline of -31.80%, with imports dropping to \$66 million. However, the following year saw a strong recovery with 70.04% growth, pushing imports to \$112 million. By 2013, imports had reached \$189 million, reflecting a robust 55.34% increase from the previous year.

After peaking at \$230 million in 2014, Mozambique faced fluctuations. Imports fell by -13.55% in 2015 and -17.46% in 2016, stabilizing at \$164 million. Moderate growth resumed, with imports rising by 10.51% in 2017, reaching \$181 million, and continuing to climb to \$208 million by 2019.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused a modest decline of -2.93%. However, Mozambique swiftly recovered, achieving 17.31% growth in 2021, with imports increasing to \$236 million. This growth trend continued through 2022 and 2023, culminating in imports valued at \$275 million.

Throughout this period, Mozambique's share of global textile imports fluctuated between 0.01% and 0.04%, indicating a gradual yet consistent increase in its presence in the global textile market. The CAGR of 8.85% underscores Mozambique's expanding role in the textile import sector, highlighting a positive long-term trend from 2004 to 2023.

Table 159: Garment Exports in \$million

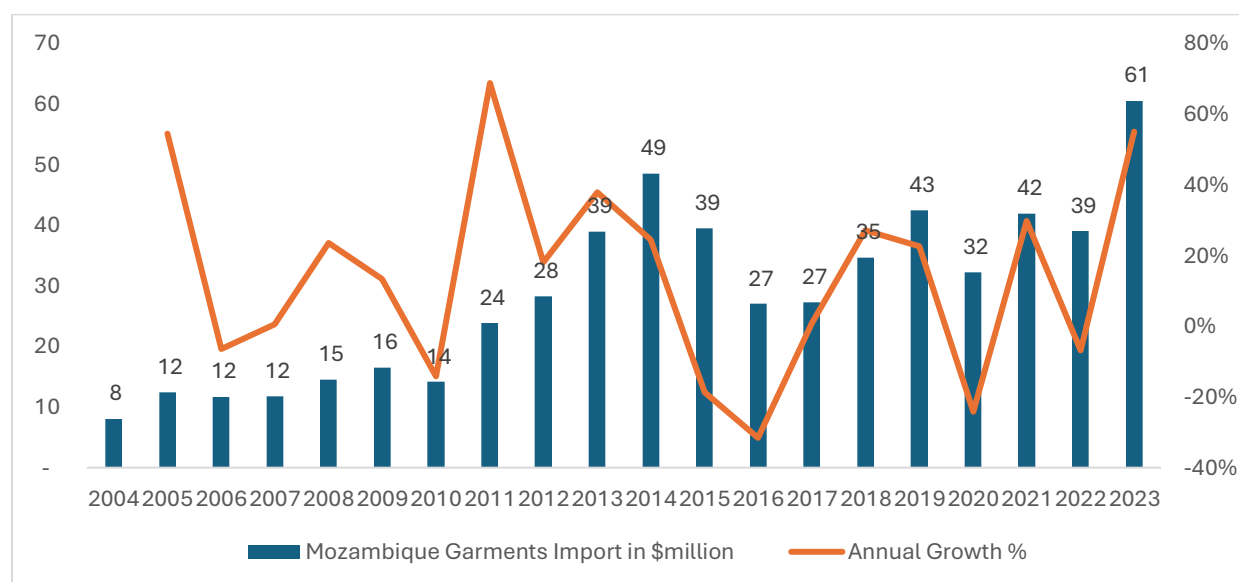


Mozambique's garment exports have experienced significant fluctuations over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 0.04% from 2004 to 2023. Starting at \$4 million in 2004, exports ended at the same value in 2023, reflecting no overall growth over two decades.

Between 2004 and 2007, exports declined sharply, dropping from \$7 million in 2005 to just \$1 million in 2007, representing an 80.53% decrease. Exports remained low and relatively stagnant until 2016, with sporadic recoveries such as a 249.15% increase in 2011 when exports rose to \$2 million. However, these gains were followed by further periods of decline and instability.

From 2017 onwards, garment exports showed some improvement, reaching at \$6 million in 2019. This period included growth surges, such as a 131.89% increase in 2018. Despite these efforts, the upward trend was not sustained, with exports declining to \$3 million in 2021 and 2022 before a slight recovery to \$4 million in 2023.

Table 160: Garment Imports in \$million



Mozambique's garment imports have grown steadily, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 11.18% from 2004 to 2023. Beginning at \$8 million in 2004, imports reached \$61 million in 2023, reflecting a significant increase over two decades.

From 2004 to 2011, imports rose from \$8 million to \$24 million, driven by notable growth rates like 68.85% in 2011. This period of expansion was followed by continued growth, reaching at \$49 million in 2014, before experiencing a sharp decline to \$27 million in 2016 due to consecutive contractions in growth.

Post-2016, Mozambique's imports rebounded, with consistent annual increases, culminating in a peak of \$61 million in 2023. The highest growth rate in this period occurred in 2023, with a 55.11% increase compared to the previous year. Mozambique's share of global garment imports has remained negligible, reaching at 0.014% in 2023.

Pakistan

Summary

Pakistan's GDP growth has fluctuated significantly over the years, with strong growth in the early 2000s reaching at 8% in 2005. Growth declined steadily, reaching a low of 1.06% in 2009. Between 2010 and 2018, the economy saw moderate growth, with a high of 6.1% in 2018. The COVID-19 pandemic caused a contraction of -0.94% in 2020, followed by a recovery in 2021 and 2022. However, GDP slightly contracted in 2023 (-0.21%), with projections indicating modest growth of 2.38% in 2024 and 3.2% in 2025.

GDP in current prices followed an upward trend from \$132 billion in 2004 to \$356 billion in 2018. A decline occurred in 2019 and 2020, but the economy rebounded to \$375 billion in 2022 before dipping to \$337 billion in 2023. Projections suggest a recovery to \$375 billion in 2024. GDP per capita mirrored these trends, reaching at \$1,698 in 2018 before declining in 2019-2020. After a recovery in 2021 and 2022, it dropped again in 2023 but is expected to rise in 2024.

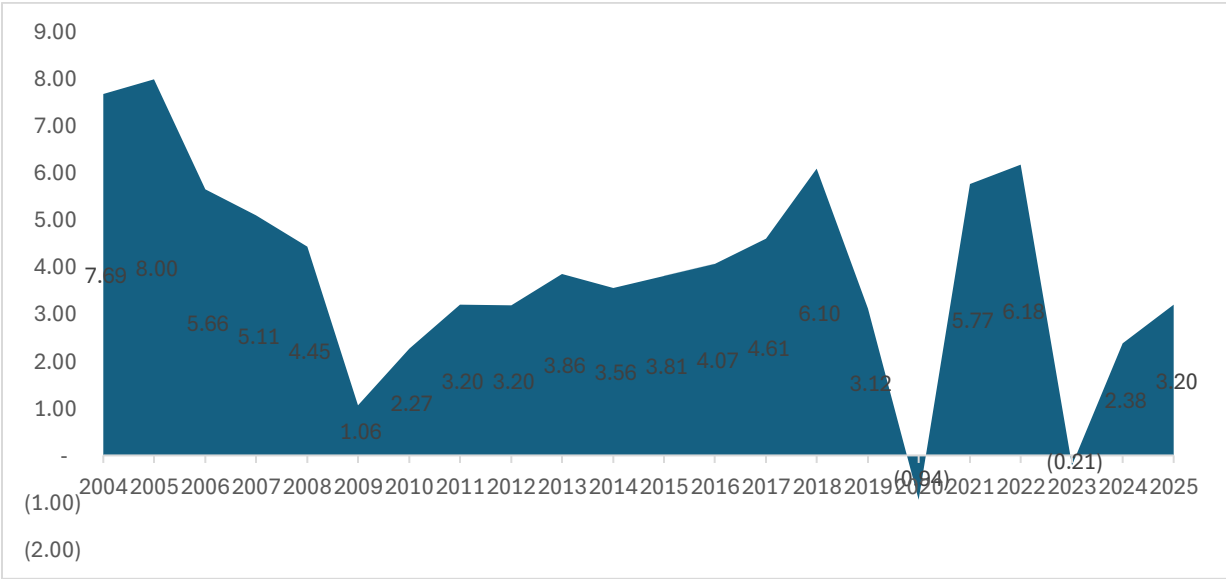
Total investment as a percentage of GDP fluctuated, reaching at 18.28% in 2006 before gradually declining to 14.63% by 2011. It recovered slightly in 2018 (17.07%) but fell to 13.14% by 2024, with a modest projected increase to 13.60% in 2025. The population has grown steadily from 149.36 million in 2004 to 240.54 million projected for 2025, highlighting increasing demand for resources and infrastructure. The labor force has expanded from 50.56 million in 2004 to 82.19 million in 2023, with a low female participation rate of 22.9%. A large portion of the population (37.03%) is under 14 years of age, emphasizing the need for long-term employment strategies.

Foreign direct investment peaked at \$5.59 billion in 2007 but declined significantly in subsequent years. After a modest recovery, FDI stood at \$2.05 billion in 2023.

Pakistan's textile exports have grown at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.44%. Exports reached at \$18.86 billion in 2022 before declining to \$16.25 billion in 2023. Despite periodic downturns, Pakistan's share of global textile exports ranged between 1.63% and 2.01%, demonstrating resilience in the sector. Textile imports have also grown, with a CAGR of 5.78%, reaching at \$4.68 billion in 2021 before dropping to \$2.96 billion in 2023 due to economic pressures.

Garment exports have steadily increased, with a CAGR of 6.16%, outperforming global averages. Exports peaked at \$9.07 billion in 2022 before declining to \$7.55 billion in 2023. Pakistan's share of global garment exports has ranged from 0.90% to 1.63%. Garment imports have shown a CAGR of 9.60%, reaching at \$112 million in 2018 and 2021. However, imports declined in 2022 and 2023, settling at \$62 million.

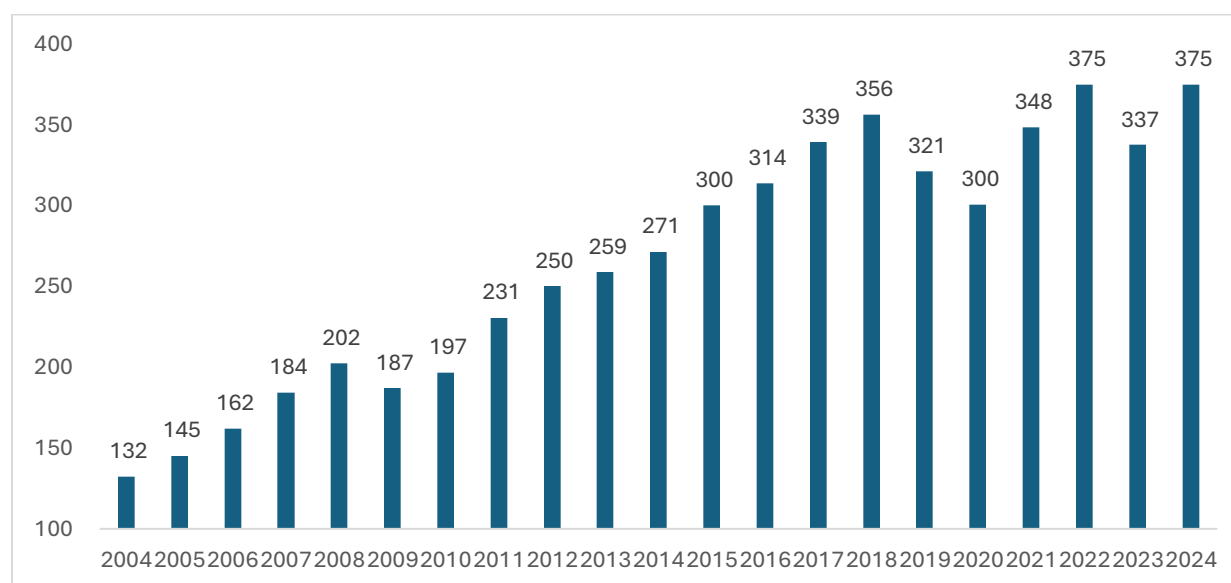
Table 161: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change



Pakistan's GDP growth in constant prices has shown significant fluctuations over the past two decades. In the early 2000s, the country experienced robust growth, reaching at 8% in 2005. However, this growth began to taper off, with GDP growth declining to 5.66% in 2006 and further to 4.45% by 2008. The slowdown became more pronounced in 2009, with growth dropping to a mere 1.06%.

From 2010 to 2018, Pakistan's economy displayed moderate growth, with rates ranging between 2.27% and 6.1%, the latter being the highest recorded in 2018. However, economic contraction was evident in 2020 with a negative growth rate of -0.94%, attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic. Recovery efforts led to a rebound in 2021 and 2022, with growth rates of 5.77% and 6.18%, respectively. Despite this recovery, projections for 2023 indicated slight economic contraction at -0.21%, with modest growth expected to resume in 2024 and 2025 at 2.38% and 3.2%.

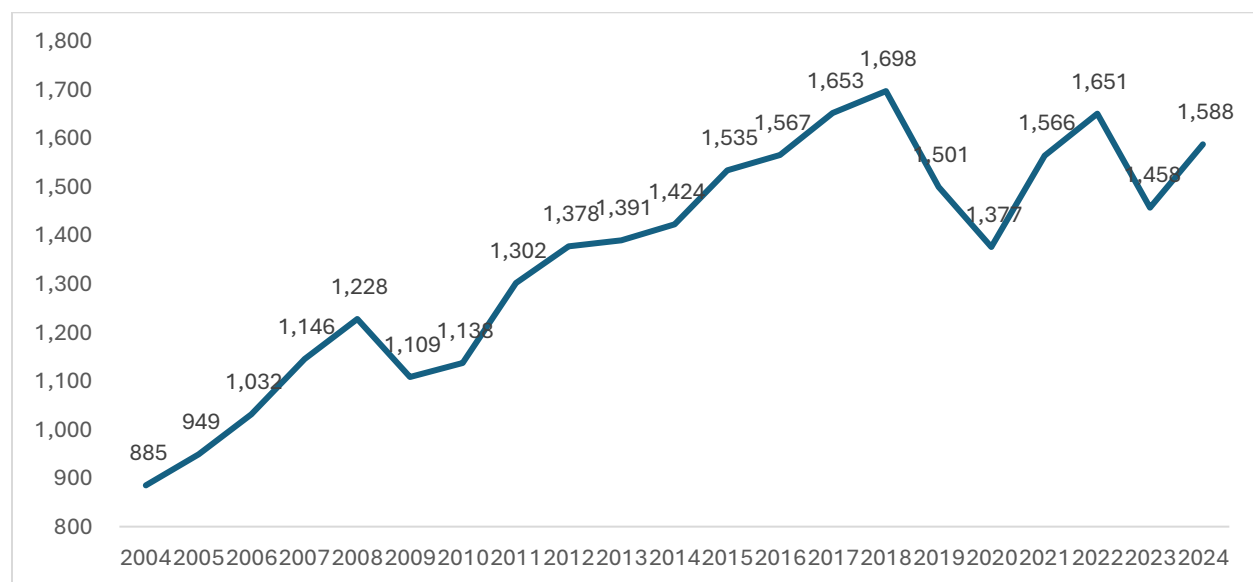
Table 162: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



Pakistan's GDP in current prices has experienced a consistent upward trend from 2004 to 2018, reflecting economic expansion and growth in various sectors. The GDP increased from \$132 billion in 2004 to \$356 billion in 2018. This period of growth highlights Pakistan's efforts in industrialization, services expansion, and infrastructure development.

However, in 2019 and 2020, the GDP saw a decline to \$321 billion and \$300 billion, respectively, reflecting the economic slowdown and challenges posed by global uncertainties and domestic constraints. A rebound occurred in 2021 and 2022, with GDP reaching \$348 billion and \$375 billion. Despite a dip to \$337 billion in 2023, projections for 2024 indicate a return to \$375 billion.

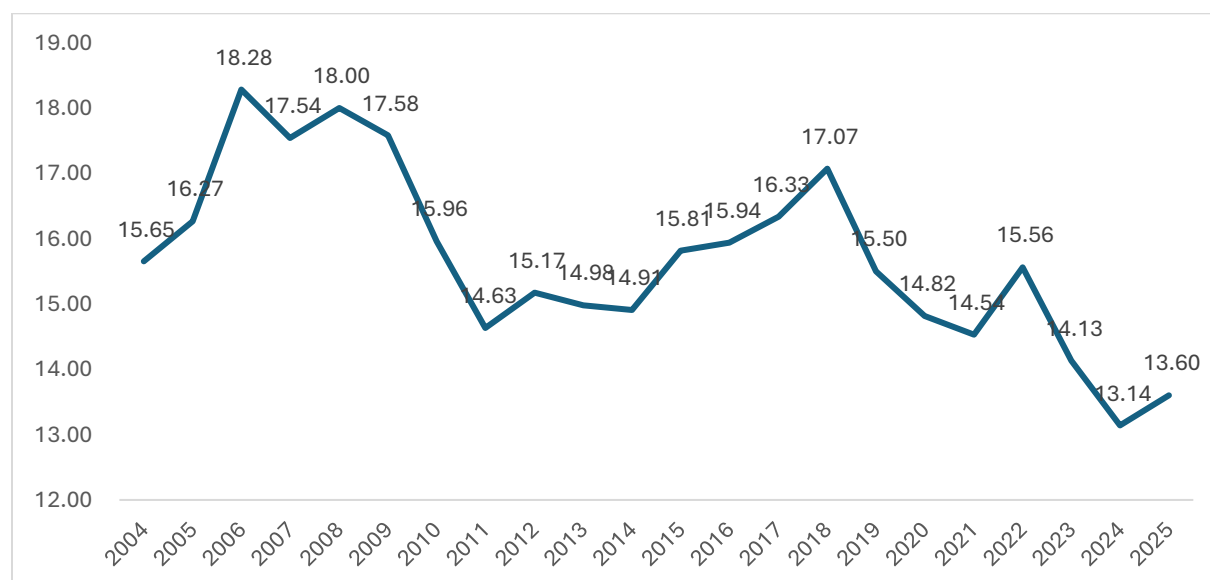
Table 163: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



Pakistan's GDP per capita increased consistently from \$885 in 2004 to \$1,698 in 2018, reflecting economic growth and improved productivity.

A decline occurred in 2019 and 2020, with GDP per capita falling to \$1,501 and \$1,377, respectively, reflecting economic challenges during that period. Recovery followed in 2021 and 2022, reaching \$1,566 and \$1,651. Although 2023 saw a dip to \$1,458, projections for 2024 indicate growth to \$1,588.

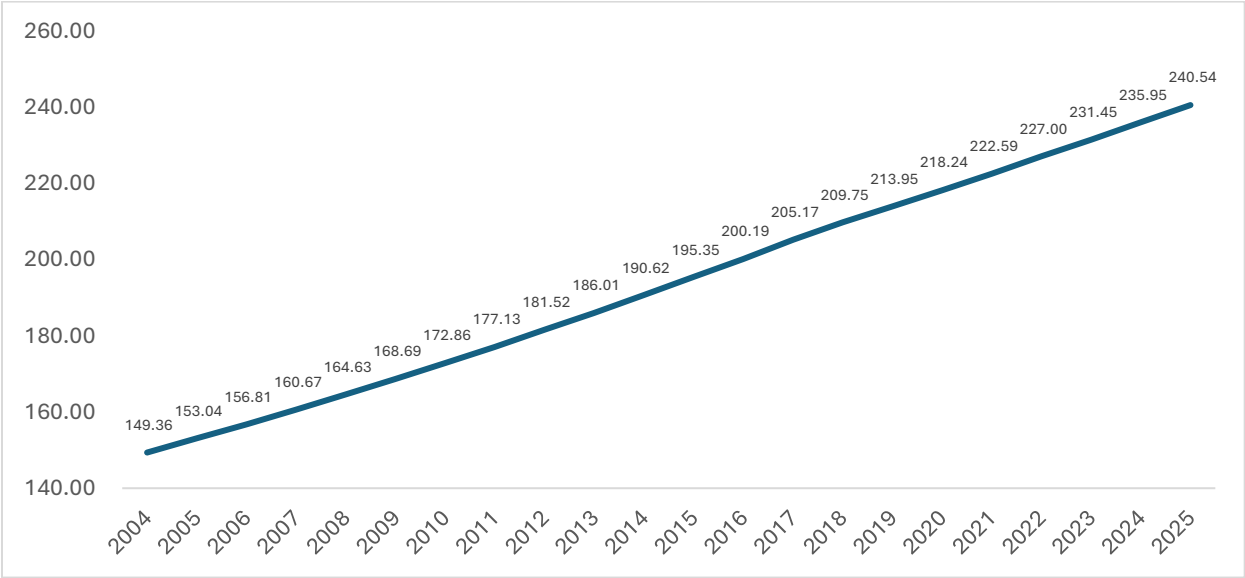
Table 164: Total investment Percent of GDP



Pakistan's total investment as a percentage of GDP experienced notable fluctuations between 2004 and 2025. The investment rate rose from 15.65% in 2004 to a peak of 18.28% in 2006, reflecting a period of increased economic activity and expansion. However, this upward trend was not sustained, as the investment rate gradually declined to 14.63% by 2011.

In the years following 2011, the investment rate showed slight recoveries, reaching again at 17.07% in 2018 before declining to 13.14% by 2024. Projections for 2025 suggest a modest increase to 13.60%.

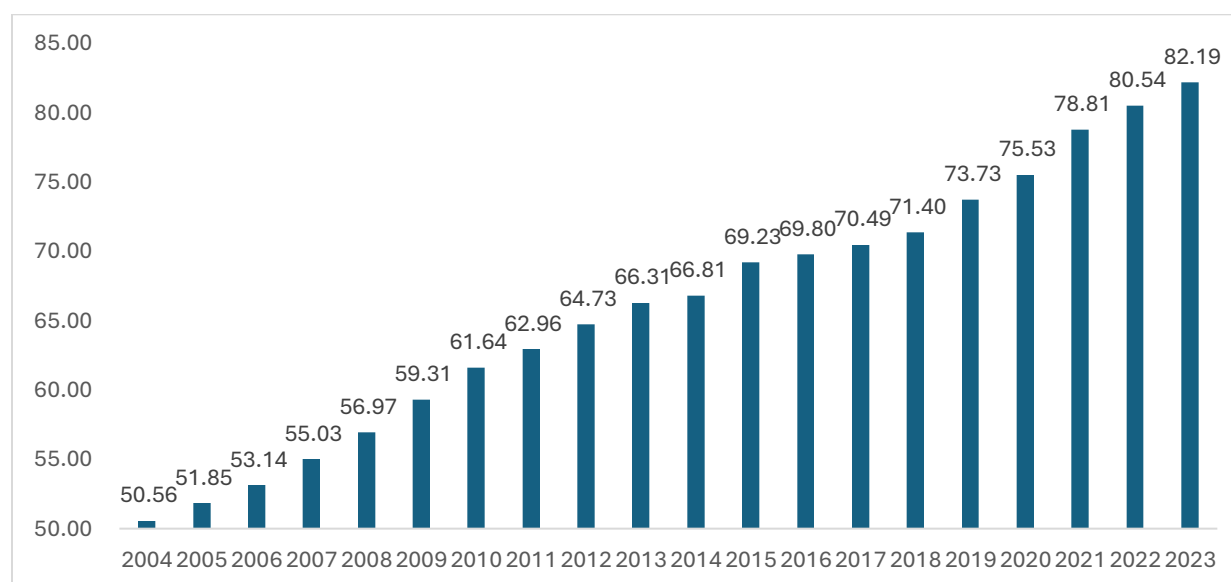
Table 165: Population in Millions



Pakistan's population has steadily grown from 149.36 million in 2004 to 240.54 million projected for 2025. This consistent rise highlights the nation's demographic expansion over the years, reflecting a growth rate that underscores the increasing demand for resources, infrastructure, and services.

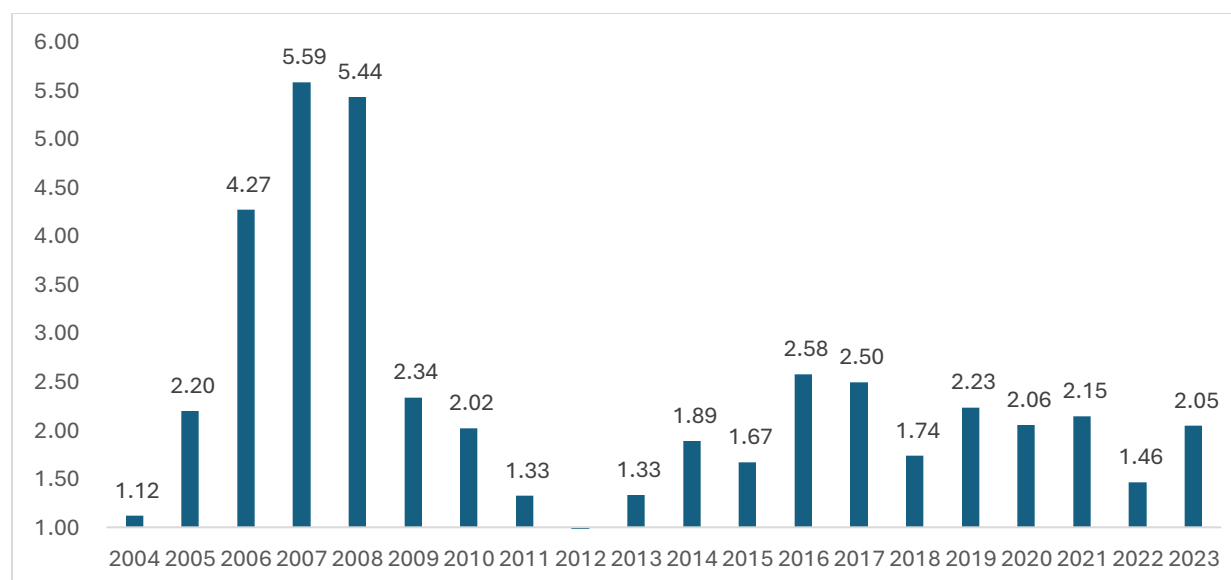
Between 2004 and 2010, the population increased by approximately 23.5 million, reaching 172.86 million. The growth trajectory continued at a similar pace through the following decade, with the population surpassing 218 million by 2020. The projected figures for 2025 indicate that Pakistan's population will continue its upward trend, emphasizing the need for sustainable development and economic planning.

Table 166: Total Labor Force in million



Pakistan's labor force has steadily increased from 50.56 million in 2004 to 82.19 million in 2023, reflecting the country's expanding workforce. This growth aligns with the broader population trends, highlighting a youthful and developing labor market. Despite this expansion, female participation in the labor force remains relatively low at 22.9%, suggesting potential for greater gender inclusivity and economic empowerment. A significant portion of Pakistan's population, 37.03%, falls within the 0-14 age bracket, indicating a youthful demographic.

Table 167: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)

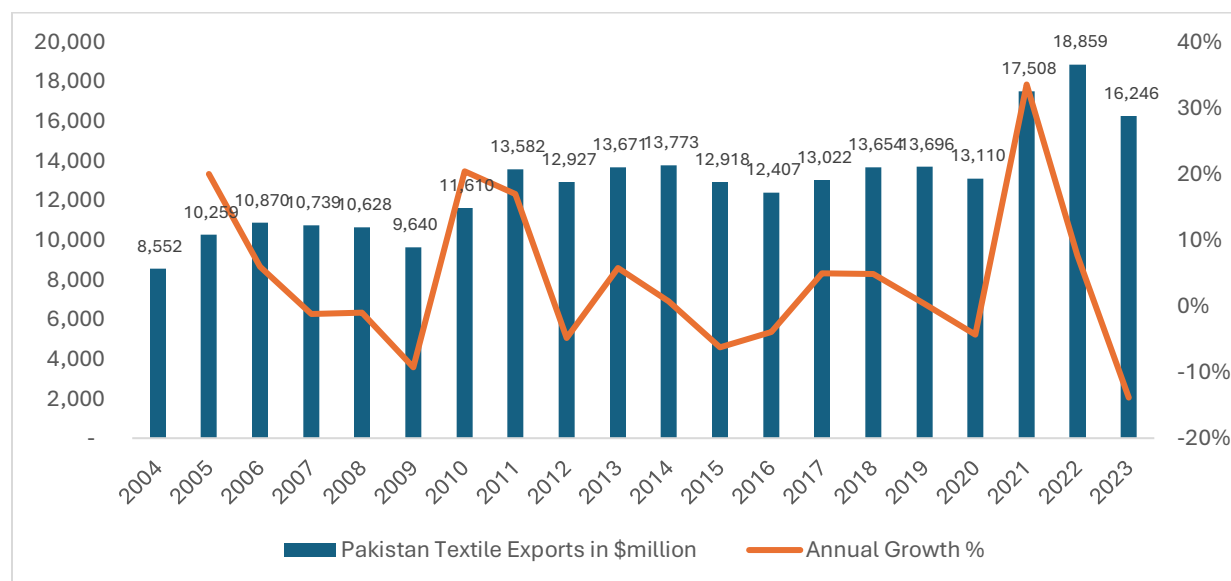


Foreign direct investment (FDI) in Pakistan has fluctuated significantly over the past two decades. Between 2004 and 2008, there was a notable upward trend, reaching at \$5.59 billion in 2007, reflecting strong investor confidence and economic reforms during that period. However, from 2009

onwards, FDI inflows experienced a sharp decline, dropping to as low as \$0.86 billion in 2012, before gradually recovering in subsequent years.

Despite some positive rebounds, such as \$2.58 billion in 2016, FDI levels have remained inconsistent, with 2023 recording inflows of \$2.05 billion.

Table 168: Textile Exports in \$million



Pakistan's textile exports have demonstrated a consistent upward trend over the years, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.44%.

In 2004, Pakistan's textile exports were valued at \$8.55 billion. This figure increased by 19.97% in 2005 to \$10.26 billion. However, growth slowed in 2006 to 5.95%, with exports reaching \$10.87 billion. The following two years, 2007 and 2008, saw slight declines of -1.21% and -1.03%, bringing the export value to \$10.63 billion.

In 2009, Pakistan's textile exports fell by -9.30% to \$9.64 billion, reflecting the global economic downturn's impact. However, the sector rebounded strongly in 2010 with a 20.44% growth, reaching \$11.61 billion. This growth continued in 2011, with exports increasing by 16.99% to \$13.58 billion. However, exports declined by -4.83% in 2012, settling at \$12.93 billion.

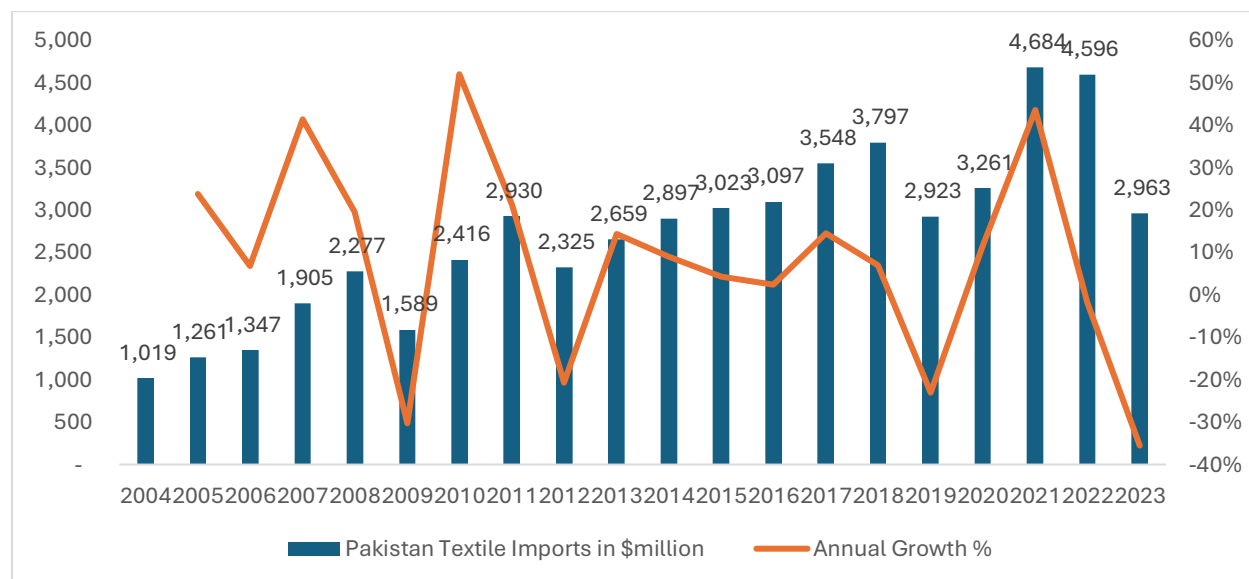
Between 2013 and 2016, Pakistan's textile exports fluctuated modestly, reaching \$12.92 billion in 2015 and then slightly declining to \$12.41 billion in 2016. A period of gradual growth followed, with exports climbing to \$13.70 billion in 2019.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 led to a -4.28% decrease in textile exports, lowering the value to \$13.11 billion. Despite this, the sector quickly recovered, experiencing robust 33.55% growth in 2021, driving exports to \$17.51 billion. This growth continued into 2022, with exports rising by 7.71% to \$18.86 billion.

In 2023, exports fell by -13.85%, settling at \$16.25 billion, reflecting global market uncertainties. Throughout this period, Pakistan's share of global textile exports fluctuated between 1.63% and 2.01%, reaching at 1.97% in 2022.

The CAGR of 3.44% underscores the competitiveness and growth potential of Pakistan's textile sector over the long term, reinforcing its position as a significant player in the global textile market.

Table 169: Textile Imports in \$million



Pakistan's textile imports have exhibited a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.78% over the period from 2004 to 2023, reflecting significant fluctuations in import levels.

In 2004, Pakistan imported textiles worth \$1.02 billion, which increased by 23.81% to \$1.26 billion in 2005. This upward trend continued in 2006, with a growth rate of 6.80%, reaching \$1.35 billion. A notable surge of 41.39% in 2007 brought imports to \$1.91 billion, followed by a 19.53% increase in 2008, with total imports reaching \$2.28 billion.

However, in 2009, Pakistan's textile imports experienced a sharp decline of -30.22%, dropping to \$1.59 billion. This was followed by a significant rebound in 2010, with imports rising by 52.06% to \$2.42 billion. The positive momentum carried into 2011, with imports climbing 21.27% to \$2.93 billion.

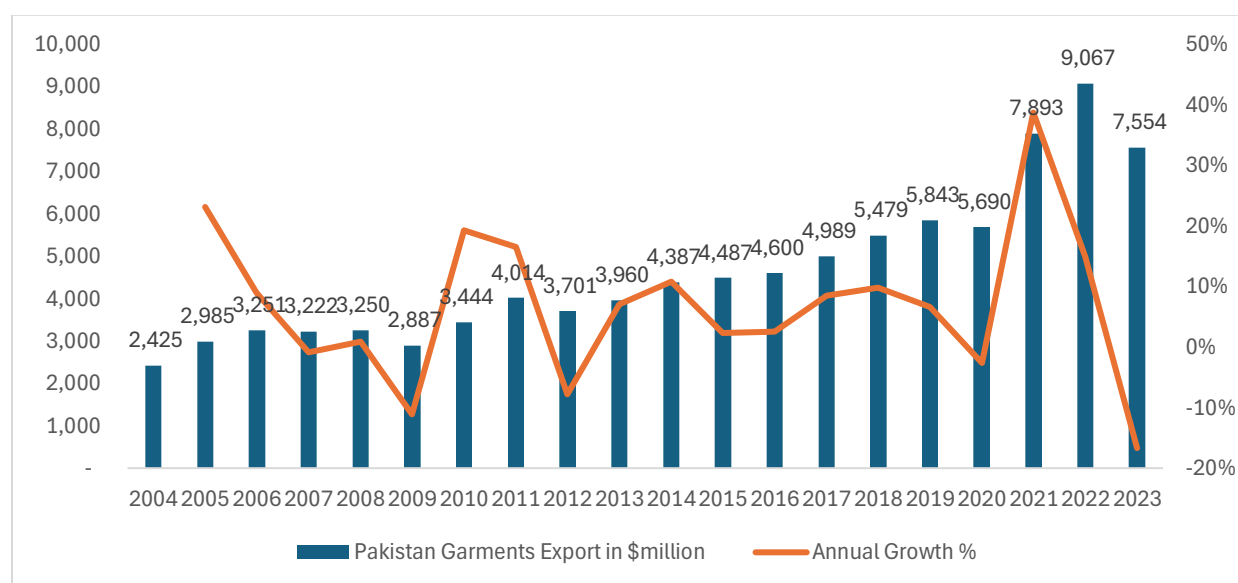
In 2012, imports dropped by -20.62%, falling to \$2.33 billion. Despite this, the following years saw consistent growth. Imports increased by 14.33% in 2013 and 8.95% in 2014, reaching at \$2.90 billion. The growth slowed slightly in 2015 and 2016, with increases of 4.38% and 2.43%, respectively, culminating in imports of \$3.10 billion.

By 2017, Pakistan's textile imports had risen by 14.58% to \$3.55 billion, followed by a modest 7.01% increase in 2018 to \$3.80 billion. However, in 2019, imports dropped by -23.02% to \$2.92 billion. The pandemic year of 2020 saw a recovery, with imports rising by 11.57% to \$3.26 billion.

In 2021, imports surged by 43.63%, reaching a peak of \$4.68 billion. However, imports slightly declined in 2022 by -1.89%, settling at \$4.60 billion. By 2023, imports had dropped by -35.53% to \$2.96 billion, reflecting global economic pressures and domestic adjustments.

Throughout this period, Pakistan's share of global textile imports fluctuated between 0.21% and 0.59%, reaching in 2021. The 5.78% CAGR highlights the overall competitiveness of Pakistan's textile import sector, despite periodic volatility.

Table 170: Garment Exports in \$million



Pakistan's garment exports have demonstrated consistent growth over the years, reflecting the country's strengthening position in the global apparel industry. In 2004, garment exports from Pakistan totaled \$2,425 million, accounting for 0.97% of global garment exports. By 2005, this figure increased by 23.11% to \$2,985 million, representing a share of 1.11%.

The upward trend continued into 2006, with exports growing by 8.90% to \$3,251 million, albeit with a slight dip in 2007 to \$3,222 million, reflecting a marginal decline of 0.88%. Exports rebounded in 2008 to \$3,250 million, but the global economic downturn in 2009 resulted in an 11.15% contraction, reducing exports to \$2,887 million. Despite this setback, a strong recovery was observed in 2010, with exports rising by 19.28% to \$3,444 million.

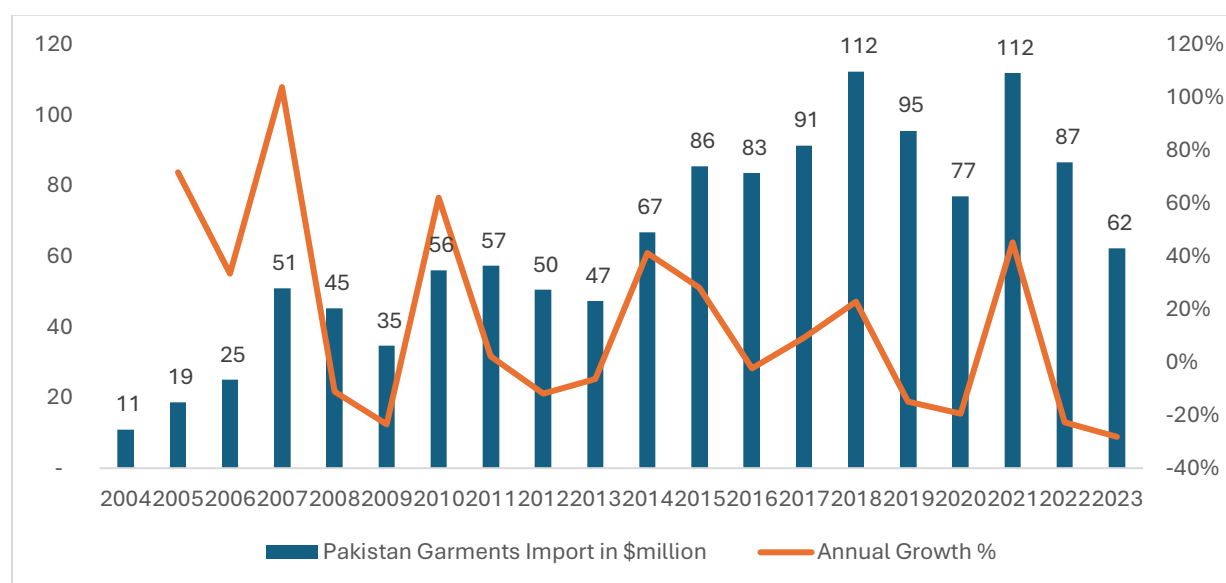
Between 2011 and 2015, Pakistan's garment exports experienced steady growth, reaching \$4,487 million in 2015. Notable milestones during this period include a 16.53% increase in 2011, where exports rose to \$4,014 million, and a 10.78% increase in 2014, bringing the total to \$4,387 million. This period highlighted the resilience of Pakistan's garment sector, maintaining competitiveness despite global market volatility.

From 2016 to 2020, exports saw moderate fluctuations, reaching at \$5,843 million in 2019 before contracting to \$5,690 million in 2020 due to pandemic-related disruptions. However, a robust recovery followed in 2021, with exports surging by 38.71% to \$7,893 million, the highest annual growth rate during the analyzed period. Exports further increased to \$9,067 million in 2022, marking the sector's peak performance, before declining to \$7,554 million in 2023, reflecting a 16.69% drop.

Over the years, Pakistan's share of global garment exports has fluctuated between 0.90% and 1.63%, with the highest share recorded in 2022. Despite its relatively modest share of the global market, Pakistan's garment industry has shown competitiveness and adaptability, driven by increased production capacity, diversification of products, and penetration into new markets.

The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Pakistan's garment exports from 2004 to 2023 stands at 6.16%, outpacing the global CAGR of 3.91%.

Table 171: Garment Imports in \$million



Pakistan's garment imports have exhibited considerable growth over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.60% between 2004 and 2023. In 2004, Pakistan imported garments worth \$11 million, accounting for 0.004% of global garment imports. By 2005, imports rose by 71.69% to \$19 million, and in 2006, they further increased by 33.49% to \$25 million.

The upward trajectory peaked in 2007 with imports reaching \$51 million, reflecting an impressive growth rate of 103.80%. However, the following years saw a decline, with imports falling to \$45 million in 2008, marking an 11.19% decrease, and further contracting by 23.45% to \$35 million in 2009. Despite these challenges, 2010 marked a recovery, with imports increasing by 62.06% to \$56 million, followed by a slight rise to \$57 million in 2011.

Between 2012 and 2017, Pakistan's garment imports experienced fluctuations. Imports fell to \$50 million in 2012 and to \$47 million in 2013, reflecting declines of 11.85% and 6.31%, respectively. A strong recovery occurred in 2014 and 2015, with imports increasing by 41.20% and 28.11% to \$67 million and \$86 million, respectively. However, 2016 saw a slight contraction to \$83 million, and imports remained relatively stable at \$91 million in 2017, marking a 9.29% increase.

The period from 2018 to 2023 was marked by variability. Imports peaked at \$112 million in 2018, a 22.91% increase from the previous year. However, a decline followed, with imports dropping to \$95 million in 2019 and further contracting to \$77 million in 2020, reflecting decreases of 14.85% and 19.41%, respectively. A significant recovery occurred in 2021, with imports surging by 45.31% to \$112

million, matching the earlier peak. Despite this growth, imports fell again to \$87 million in 2022 and \$62 million in 2023, declining by 22.62% and 28.17%, respectively.

Throughout the period, Pakistan's share of global garment imports remained modest, ranging from 0.004% to a peak of 0.026% in 2018 and 2021.

South Africa

Summary

South Africa's GDP growth has fluctuated significantly over the years. Between 2004 and 2007, the country experienced steady growth, reaching at 5.60% in 2006. However, the global financial crisis led to a sharp contraction of -1.54% in 2009. From 2010 to 2019, growth remained modest, fluctuating between 0.67% and 3.17%. The COVID-19 pandemic caused a severe contraction of -6.17% in 2020, followed by a strong recovery of 4.96% in 2021. Growth has since slowed, with projections indicating modest increases of 0.70% in 2023 and 1.49% in 2025.

South Africa's GDP in current prices increased from \$256 billion in 2004 to a peak of \$459 billion in 2011. The economy contracted to \$323 billion by 2016 before rebounding to \$405 billion in 2018. The pandemic caused GDP to fall to \$338 billion in 2020, but it recovered to \$421 billion in 2021. Forecasts suggest a gradual increase to \$418 billion by 2025.

GDP per capita rose from \$5,393 in 2004 to \$8,785 in 2011 before declining to \$5,631 in 2020 due to economic challenges. A recovery was observed in 2021, reaching \$6,939. Despite some volatility, projections for 2025 estimate GDP per capita at \$6,517.

Total investment as a percentage of GDP peaked at 21.29% in 2008 before stabilizing at around 18-19% until 2015. From 2016, investment levels declined, reaching 12.35% in 2020. A recovery trend began in 2021, with investment projected to rise to 15.71% by 2025.

South Africa's population has grown steadily from 47.51 million in 2004 to 60 million in 2020. Projections indicate continued growth, reaching 63.20 million in 2024 and 64.15 million in 2025. The labor force increased from 20.17 million in 2004 to 27.14 million in 2023, with women comprising 46.81% of the workforce.

Foreign direct investment has fluctuated significantly. A record \$40.66 billion inflow was recorded in 2021, compared to \$3.15 billion in 2020. However, FDI declined to \$9.24 billion in 2022 and further to \$3.44 billion in 2023.

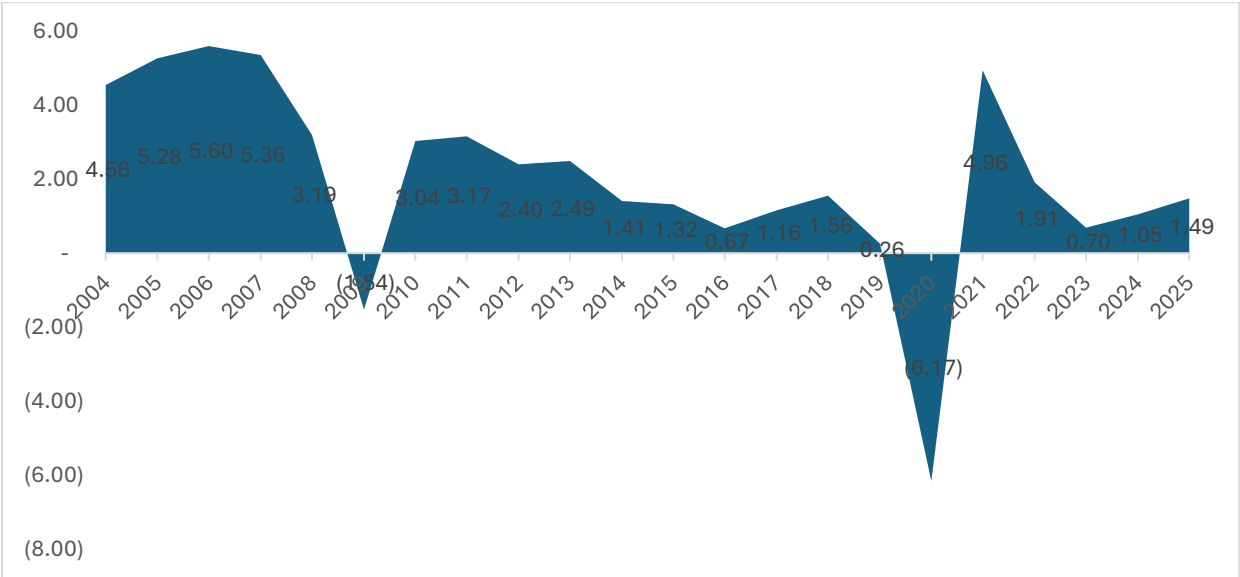
Textile exports grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.69%. Exports were valued at \$760 million in 2004 but saw declines until a major recovery in 2010, reaching \$1.10 billion. The sector experienced fluctuations but remained stable at \$1.26 billion in 2023. South Africa's share of global textile exports ranged between 0.10% and 0.17%, reaching in 2010 and 2011.

Textile imports grew at a CAGR of 3.87%. Imports increased from \$1.57 billion in 2004 to \$3.69 billion in 2019. A pandemic-related decline occurred in 2020, but imports rebounded, reaching at \$3.69 billion in 2019 before stabilizing at \$3.23 billion in 2020. The share of global textile imports ranged between 0.33% and 0.48%.

Garment exports exhibited a CAGR of 2.48%. Exports declined significantly between 2004 and 2009 before recovering in 2010 to \$389 million. From 2011 to 2023, exports fluctuated, reaching at \$454 million in 2011. Despite a strong recovery in 2021, exports fell to \$390 million in 2023. South Africa's share of global garment exports ranged from 0.03% to 0.11%.

Garment imports grew at a CAGR of 6.35%. Imports rose from \$564 million in 2004 to a peak of \$2,058 million in 2022. A decline of 11.81% in 2023 brought imports down to \$1,815 million. South Africa's share of global garment imports ranged from 0.22% to 0.46%, reflecting its role as a significant market within the global supply chain.

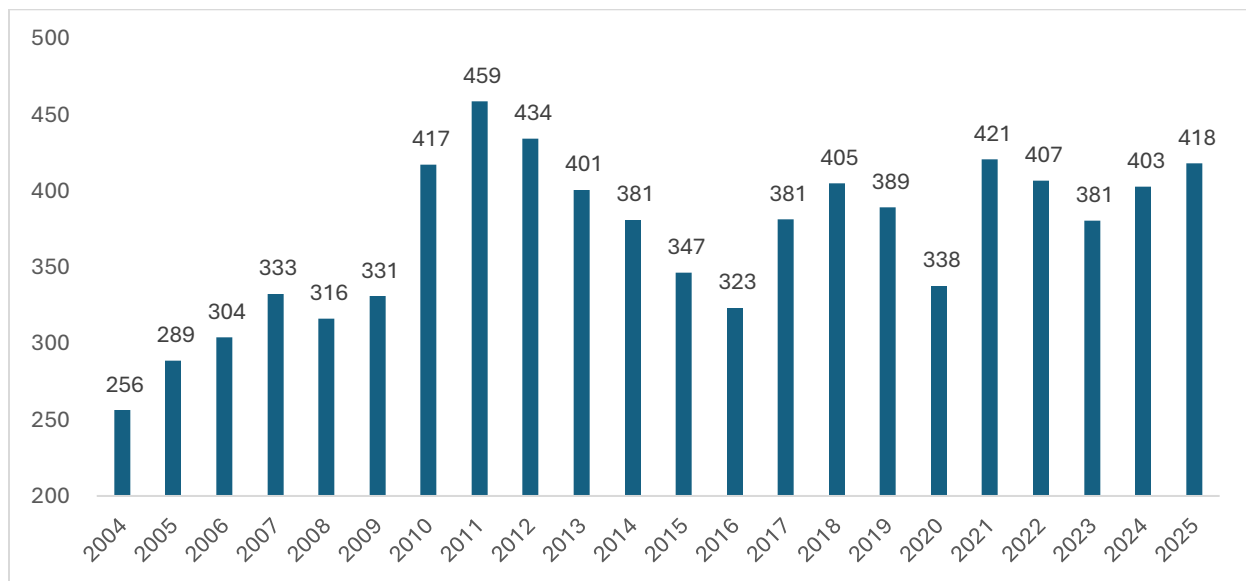
Table 172: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change



South Africa's GDP growth has demonstrated volatility over the years. Between 2004 and 2007, the country experienced consistent growth, reaching at 5.60% in 2006. However, the 2008 global financial crisis led to a sharp contraction, with GDP shrinking by 1.54% in 2009. Despite subsequent recovery efforts, growth rates remained modest, fluctuating between 0.67% and 3.17% from 2010 to 2019.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 further impacted South Africa's economy, resulting in a significant contraction of 6.17%. A notable recovery of 4.96% was observed in 2021, but growth has since slowed, with projections suggesting modest increases of 0.70% in 2023 and 1.49% in 2025.

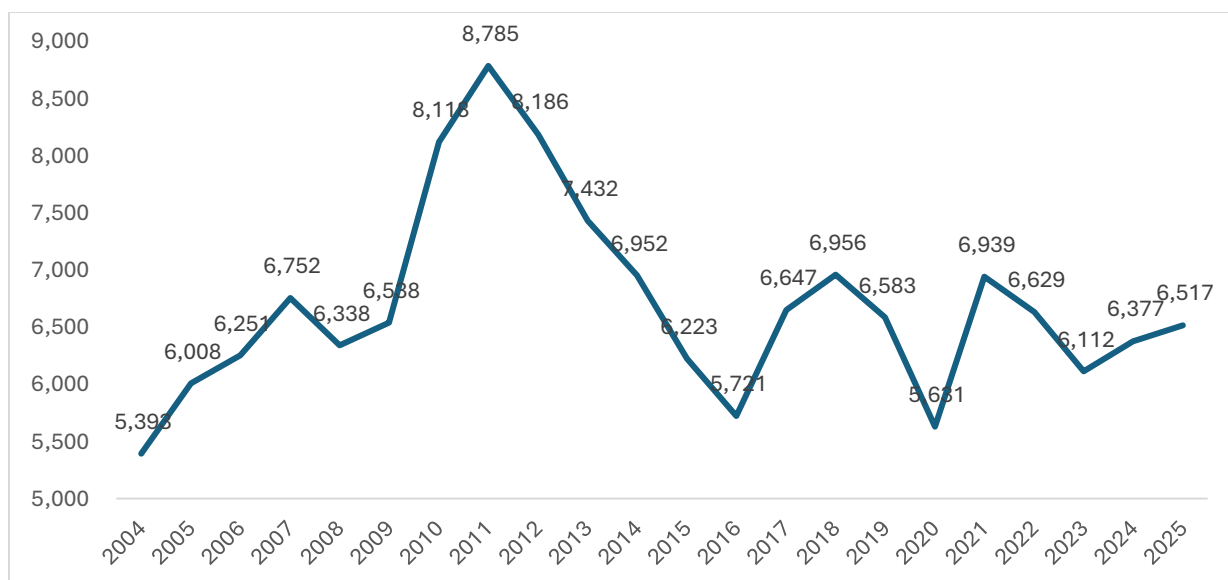
Table 173: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



South Africa's GDP in current prices exhibited notable fluctuations from 2004 to 2025. The GDP steadily rose from \$256 billion in 2004 to a peak of \$459 billion in 2011. However, this growth was followed by a period of economic contraction, with GDP dropping to \$323 billion by 2016. A recovery phase was observed between 2017 and 2018, where GDP climbed back to \$405 billion.

Despite facing challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to a GDP decrease to \$338 billion in 2020, South Africa rebounded with \$421 billion in 2021. Forecasts indicate modest growth, with GDP reaching \$418 billion by 2025.

Table 174: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars

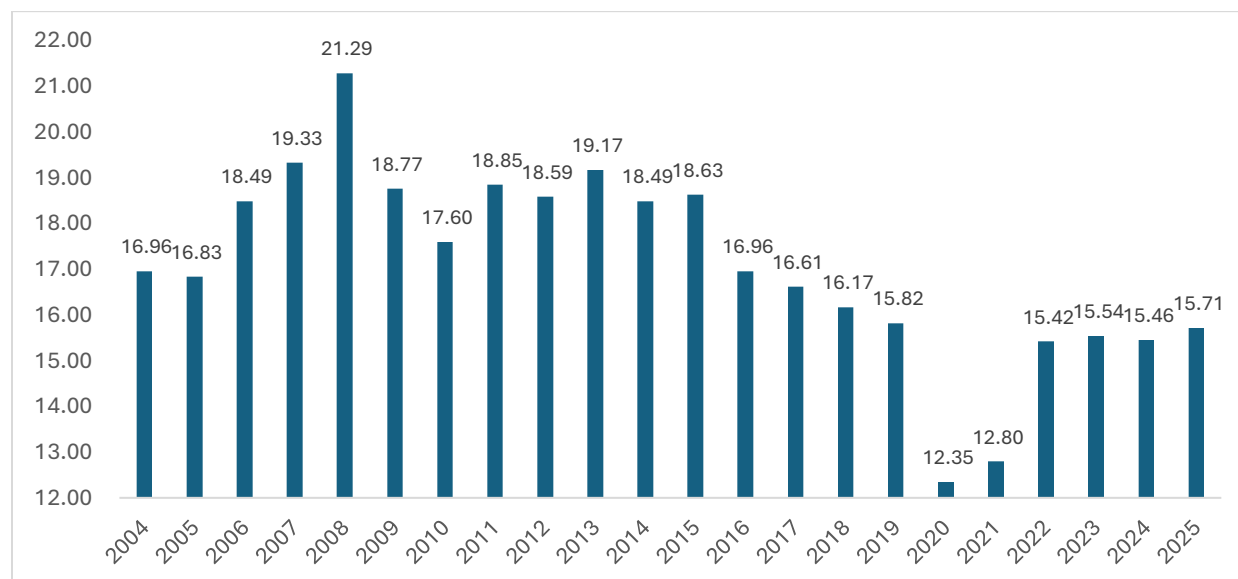


South Africa's GDP per capita in current prices reflects fluctuations in economic performance from 2004 to 2025. It rose consistently from \$5,393 in 2004 to a peak of \$8,785 in 2011. Following this, a

gradual decline set in, reaching \$5,631 by 2020, indicative of economic challenges during that period.

Post-2020, GDP per capita demonstrated recovery, climbing to \$6,939 in 2021. Despite some volatility, projections for 2025 estimate GDP per capita at \$6,517, signaling steady improvement but still below the 2011 peak.

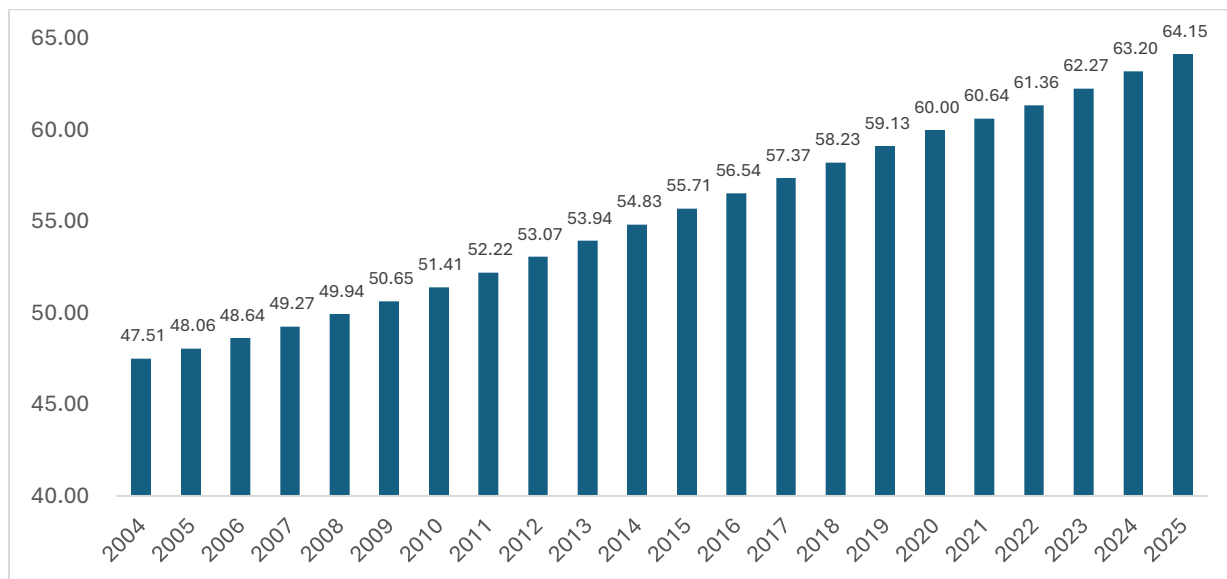
Table 175: Total investment Percent of GDP



Total investment in South Africa as a percentage of GDP exhibited variability between 2004 and 2025. It increased from 16.96% in 2004 to a peak of 21.29% in 2008, reflecting robust economic activity and capital formation during that period. However, post-2008 saw a decline, stabilizing around 18-19% until 2015.

From 2016 onward, investment levels trended downward, reaching 12.35% in 2020, coinciding with economic disruptions. A gradual recovery followed, with investment levels projected to rise to 15.71% by 2025.

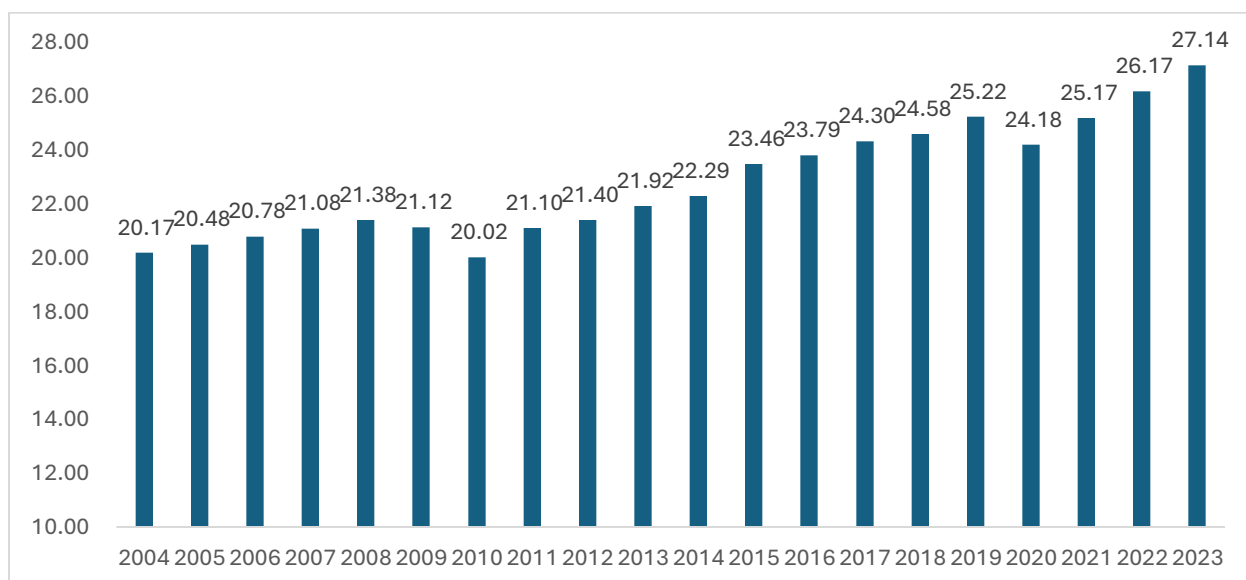
Table 176: Population in Millions



The population of South Africa has shown a consistent upward trend from 2004 to 2025. In 2004, the population was approximately 47.51 million, increasing annually to reach 60 million by 2020. This growth highlights steady demographic expansion over the years.

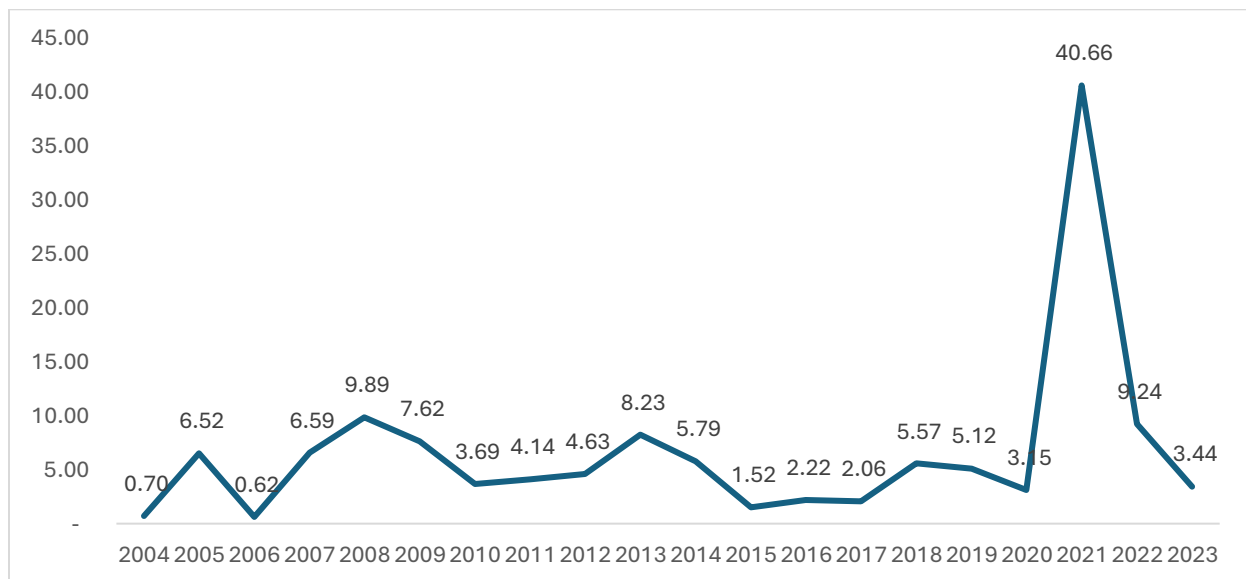
Projections for 2024 and 2025 suggest that the population will continue to grow, reaching 63.20 million in 2024 and 64.15 million in 2025.

Table 177: Total Labor Force in million



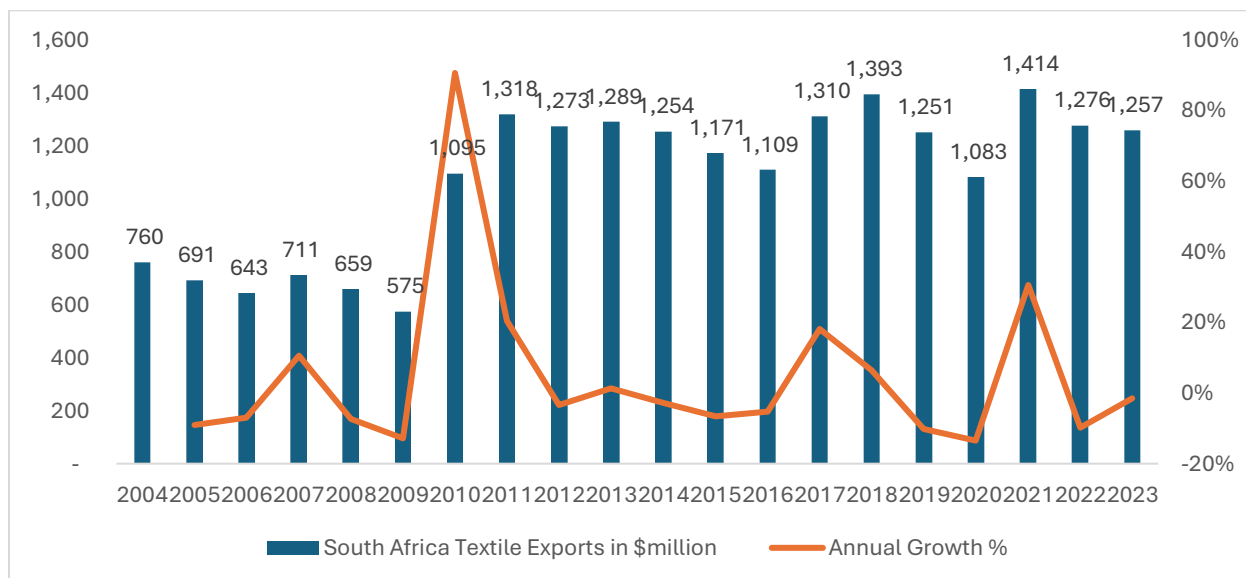
The labor force in South Africa has grown steadily from 20.17 million in 2004 to 27.14 million in 2023. This increase highlights a consistent rise in workforce participation over the years. A significant aspect of this trend is the notable contribution of women to the labor force, which stands at 46.81% of the total labor force.

Table 178: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Foreign direct investment (FDI) net inflows in South Africa have shown significant fluctuations over the years. A notable spike occurred in 2021, with FDI reaching \$40.66 billion, a sharp contrast to the \$3.15 billion recorded in the previous year. This surge may reflect a major investment deal or increased investor confidence at the time. Following this peak, FDI declined to \$9.24 billion in 2022 and further to \$3.44 billion in 2023.

Table 179: Textile Exports in \$million



South Africa's textile exports have grown at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.69% from 2004 to 2023, reflecting a relatively steady performance with periods of volatility.

In 2004, South Africa exported textiles worth \$760 million. This figure declined by -9.04% in 2005 to \$691 million and further by -6.94% in 2006, dropping to \$643 million. However, 2007 saw a modest

recovery of 10.62%, raising exports to \$711 million, though this was followed by a -7.34% decline in 2008.

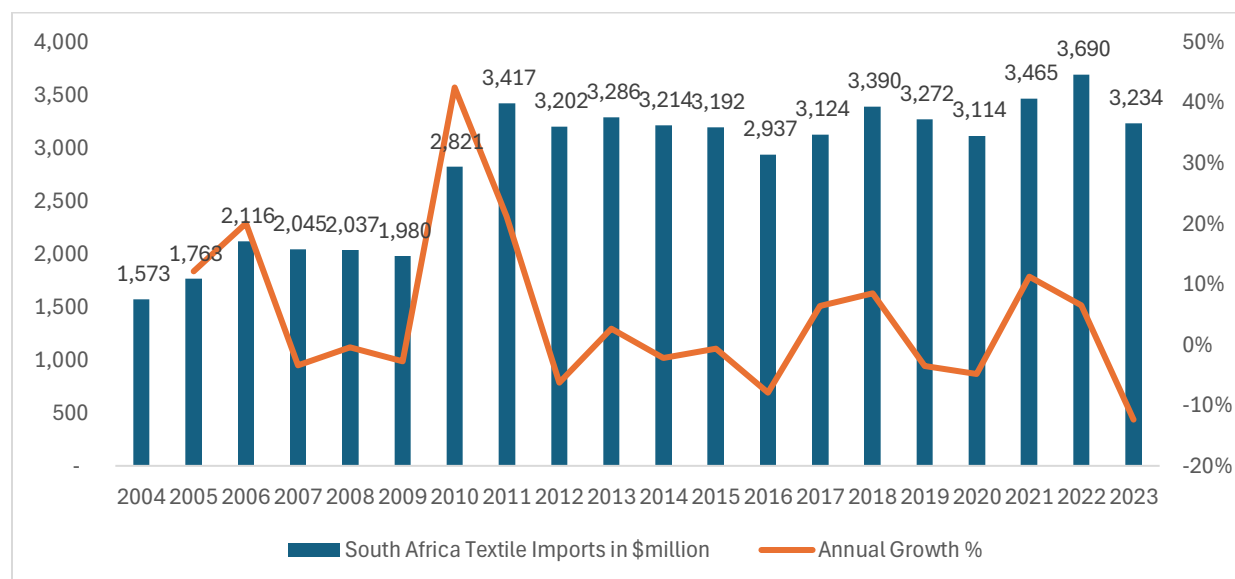
By 2009, textile exports decreased significantly by -12.81%, falling to \$575 million. A remarkable recovery occurred in 2010 with a 90.57% growth, boosting exports to \$1.10 billion. This positive momentum continued in 2011, with exports rising by 20.34% to \$1.32 billion.

However, export growth fluctuated in subsequent years. In 2012, South Africa's textile exports slightly declined by -3.42% to \$1.27 billion but rebounded marginally in 2013 by 1.33%. The following years showed mixed results, with declines of -2.77% in 2014, -6.57% in 2015, and -5.36% in 2016. Despite this, there were growth spurts such as an 18.14% increase in 2017 and 6.35% growth in 2018, reaching \$1.39 billion.

In 2019, exports fell by -10.16% to \$1.25 billion, followed by another decline of -13.47% in 2020, likely reflecting the impact of the global pandemic. However, 2021 saw a strong recovery with a 30.59% increase, raising exports to \$1.41 billion. Despite a -9.74% drop in 2022 and a slight -1.53% decrease in 2023, exports remained stable at \$1.26 billion.

Throughout this period, South Africa's share of global textile exports fluctuated between 0.10% and 0.17%. The highest market share was recorded in 2010 and 2011 at 0.17%, while the lowest point was 0.10% in 2009 and 2008. The CAGR of 2.69% underscores the competitiveness of South Africa's textile export sector.

Table 180: Textile Imports in \$million



South Africa's textile imports have grown at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.87% over the period from 2004 to 2023. This growth reflects steady but fluctuating import patterns.

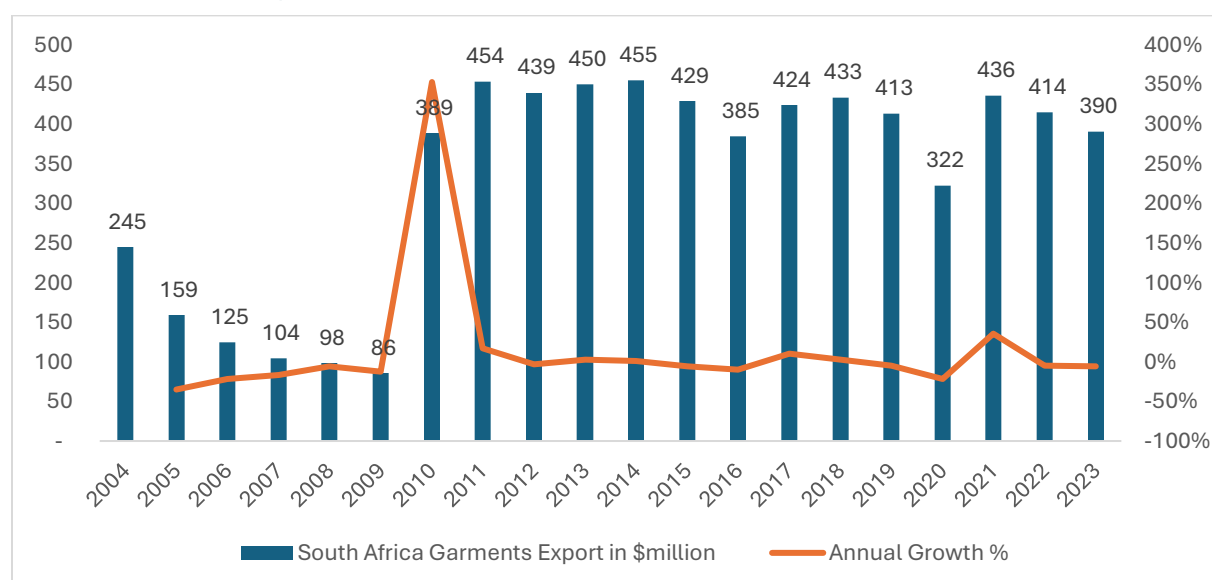
In 2004, South Africa imported \$1.57 billion worth of textiles, increasing by 12.12% in 2005 to \$1.76 billion. This growth continued in 2006 with a 19.99% increase, reaching \$2.12 billion. However, imports declined by -3.36% in 2007 and further by -0.40% in 2008, stabilizing around \$2.04 billion.

In 2009, South Africa's textile imports dipped slightly by -2.76% to \$1.98 billion, followed by a strong rebound in 2010 with a 42.47% increase, raising imports to \$2.82 billion. This upward trend persisted in 2011, growing by 21.12% to \$3.42 billion. However, in 2012, imports fell by -6.29% to \$3.20 billion.

Between 2013 and 2015, South Africa's textile imports fluctuated with minor growth and decline, reaching at \$3.39 billion in 2015, followed by a small drop to \$3.27 billion in 2016. By 2017, imports had fallen to \$3.11 billion, reflecting a -4.81% decline from the previous year. In 2018, South Africa's textile imports rose again by 11.28% to \$3.47 billion, continuing to \$3.69 billion in 2019. However, the pandemic led to a -12.37% decline in 2020, bringing imports down to \$3.23 billion.

Throughout this period, South Africa's share of global textile imports ranged between 0.33% and 0.48%, with the highest share recorded in 2011 at 0.48%. The most recent share, in 2023, was 0.42%. The overall CAGR of 3.87% highlights South Africa's stable demand for textile imports.

Table 181: Garment Exports in \$million



South Africa's garment exports have demonstrated a mixed performance over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.48% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, South Africa exported garments worth \$245 million, accounting for 0.10% of global garment exports. However, exports faced a sharp decline of 35.03% in 2005, dropping to \$159 million, followed by further contractions of 21.60% in 2006 and 16.37% in 2007, bringing the export value down to \$104 million.

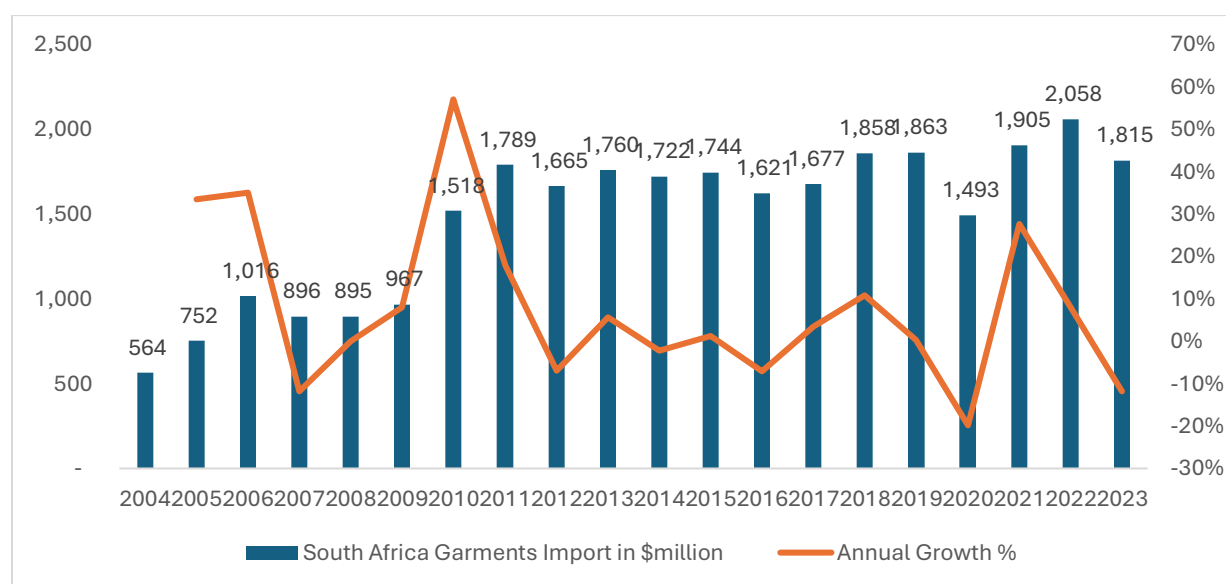
The downward trend persisted into 2008 and 2009, with exports decreasing by 5.73% and 12.74%, respectively, to reach \$86 million in 2009. This marked the lowest export level during the period. A dramatic recovery occurred in 2010, with exports surging by 352.90% to \$389 million. This growth continued into 2011, with a 16.68% increase, bringing exports to \$454 million.

From 2012 to 2017, South Africa's garment exports experienced moderate fluctuations. In 2012, exports slightly decreased to \$439 million, followed by a modest recovery to \$450 million in 2013 and \$455 million in 2014, reflecting growth rates of 2.49% and 1.06%, respectively. A slight decline to \$429 million occurred in 2015, followed by another dip to \$385 million in 2016. However, 2017 saw a recovery with a 10.12% increase, reaching \$424 million.

The period from 2018 to 2023 was marked by a series of ups and downs. Exports increased to \$433 million in 2018, reflecting a 2.27% growth, but declined to \$413 million in 2019 and further to \$322 million in 2020, marking a significant drop of 22.01%. A strong rebound occurred in 2021, with exports surging by 35.27% to \$436 million. However, the recovery was short-lived, as exports fell again to \$414 million in 2022 and \$390 million in 2023, reflecting declines of 4.85% and 5.81%, respectively.

South Africa's share of global garment exports remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 0.03% and 0.11% over the period. The highest share was achieved in 2010 and 2011 at 0.11%, while the lowest was recorded in the earlier years, such as 2006 and 2007 at 0.03%.

Table 182: Garment Imports in \$million



South Africa's garment imports have demonstrated a steady upward trajectory over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.35% from 2004 to 2023. Starting at \$564 million in 2004, South Africa's imports accounted for 0.22% of global garment imports. By 2005, imports had surged by 33.46% to \$752 million, followed by another significant increase of 35.06% in 2006, reaching \$1,016 million.

The growth momentum slowed in subsequent years. In 2007, imports declined by 11.83% to \$896 million, followed by a marginal drop of 0.09% in 2008, bringing imports to \$895 million. Despite these declines, 2009 saw a recovery with an 8.01% growth, taking imports to \$967 million. This was followed by a dramatic increase of 57.05% in 2010, reaching \$1,518 million, marking a peak for that period.

From 2011 to 2018, South Africa's garment imports maintained a relatively stable growth trend. In 2011, imports grew by 17.86% to \$1,789 million. This was followed by minor fluctuations, with imports reaching \$1,665 million in 2012 and \$1,760 million in 2013, reflecting growth rates of -6.95% and 5.69%, respectively. Imports peaked at \$1,858 million in 2018, after experiencing a growth rate of 10.80%.

The years 2019 to 2023 were marked by volatility. In 2019, imports increased slightly to \$1,863 million, but 2020 witnessed a sharp decline of 19.33%, reducing imports to \$1,493 million, likely due

to disruptions caused by the global pandemic. A robust recovery followed in 2021, with imports surging by 27.59% to \$1,905 million. This upward trend continued into 2022, with imports reaching \$2,058 million, an 8.02% increase. However, 2023 saw a decline of 11.81%, with imports dropping to \$1,815 million.

South Africa's share in global garment imports has remained consistent, ranging between 0.22% and 0.46%. The peak was achieved in 2011, with a share of 0.46%, while the lowest share of 0.22% occurred in 2004.

South Korea

Summary

South Korea's GDP growth has fluctuated over the years, reflecting shifts in domestic and global economic conditions. From 2004 to 2007, growth was steady, reaching at 5.84% in 2007. The global financial crisis led to a slowdown, with growth declining to 3.00% in 2008 and 0.82% in 2009. A strong recovery in 2010 saw GDP grow by 6.98%, followed by moderate growth rates between 2.31% and 3.69% from 2011 to 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic caused a contraction of 0.70% in 2020, but the economy rebounded with 4.61% growth in 2021. Growth has since slowed, with projections for 2024 and 2025 at 2.49% and 2.17%.

South Korea's GDP in current prices has grown steadily, rising from \$823 billion in 2004 to \$1.22 trillion in 2007. The 2008 financial crisis led to a decline, with GDP dropping to \$1.09 trillion in 2008 and \$983 billion in 2009. The economy rebounded to \$1.31 trillion by 2011 and continued growing, reaching \$1.71 trillion in 2017. After minor declines in 2019 and 2020, GDP recovered to \$1.94 trillion in 2021. Projections for 2024 and 2025 suggest further growth, reaching \$1.87 trillion and \$1.95 trillion.

GDP per capita followed a similar trend, rising from \$17,108 in 2004 to \$25,075 in 2007. The financial crisis led to a decline, with GDP per capita falling to \$22,291 in 2008 and \$19,933 in 2009. Recovery followed, with GDP per capita reaching \$26,178 in 2011 and reaching at \$35,364 in 2018. After a dip in 2019 and 2020, the figure rebounded to \$37,518 in 2021. Projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate further increases to \$36,132 and \$37,675.

Total investment as a percentage of GDP remained stable, ranging from 32.69% to 33.70% between 2004 and 2008. The global financial crisis caused a dip to 29.56% in 2009, followed by a rebound to 33.26% in 2011. The ratio fluctuated between 29% and 33% in subsequent years, reaching at 33.33% in 2022. Projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate a slight decrease to around 31%.

South Korea's population grew from 48.08 million in 2004 to a peak of 51.84 million in 2020. Since 2021, the population has declined slightly, reaching 51.68 million in 2025, reflecting an aging population and lower birth rates.

The labor force expanded from 24.2 million in 2004 to 29.7 million in 2023, reflecting strong workforce participation. Women account for 43.45% of the labor force. The population aged 0-14 represents only 10.97% of the total, indicating a declining youth demographic.

Foreign direct investment fluctuated over the years. FDI peaked at \$13.64 billion in 2005 before declining to \$4.10 billion in 2015. A surge in 2021 saw FDI reach \$22.06 billion, followed by \$25.04 billion in 2022. However, inflows declined to \$15.18 billion in 2023.

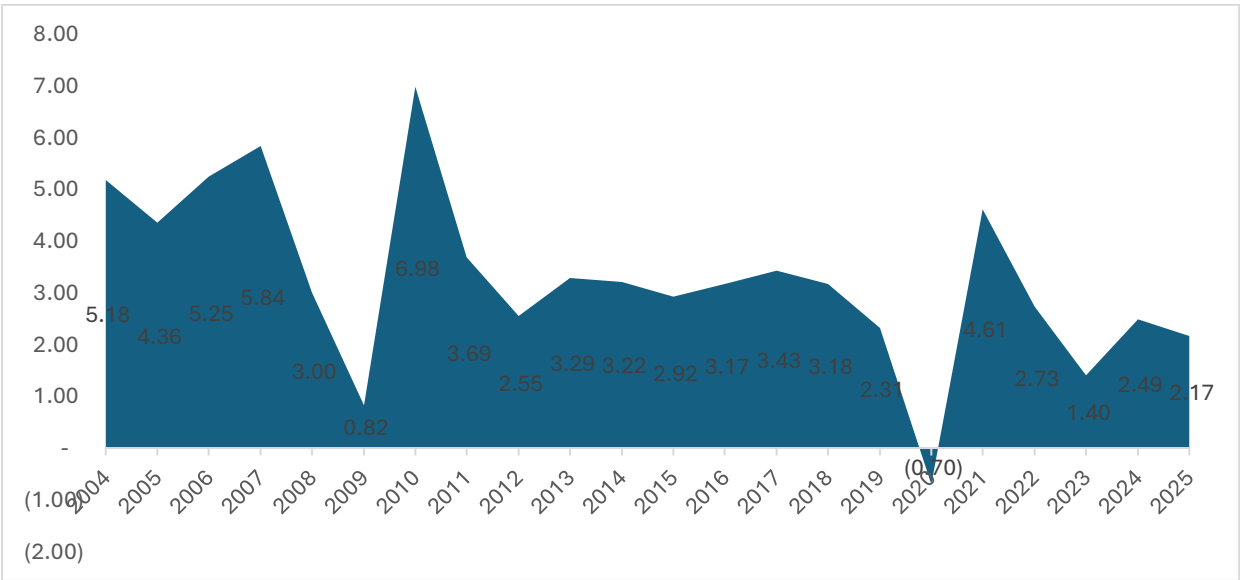
Textile exports declined at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of -1.89%. Exports fell from \$14.9 billion in 2004 to \$13.7 billion in 2005 and continued to decline through 2009. A recovery in 2010 saw exports grow by 20.32% to \$13.7 billion. By 2011, exports reached \$15.7 billion, but declines followed, with exports falling to \$10.4 billion in 2023. South Korea’s share of global textile exports dropped from 3.09% in 2004 to 1.18% in 2023.

Textile imports grew at a CAGR of 5.23%, rising from \$6.68 billion in 2004 to \$17.60 billion in 2023. A significant decline in 2009 was followed by a strong rebound, with imports reaching at \$18.81 billion in 2022 before slightly retracting in 2023. South Korea’s share of global textile imports increased from 1.40% in 2004 to 2.29% in 2023.

Garment exports declined at a CAGR of -2.46%, falling from \$3,112 million in 2004 to \$1,938 million in 2023. The largest declines occurred between 2005 and 2009, with exports dropping by 59%. Recovery efforts between 2010 and 2014 saw exports peak at \$2,033 million before stagnating. South Korea’s share of global garment exports declined from 1.25% in 2004 to 0.38% in 2023.

Garment imports grew at a CAGR of 8.39%, rising from \$2,595 million in 2004 to \$11,992 million in 2023. Growth was particularly strong between 2010 and 2014, with imports reaching \$8,033 million. Despite fluctuations, South Korea’s share of global garment imports increased from 1.00% in 2004 to 2.68% in 2023, reflecting rising demand.

Table 183: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change

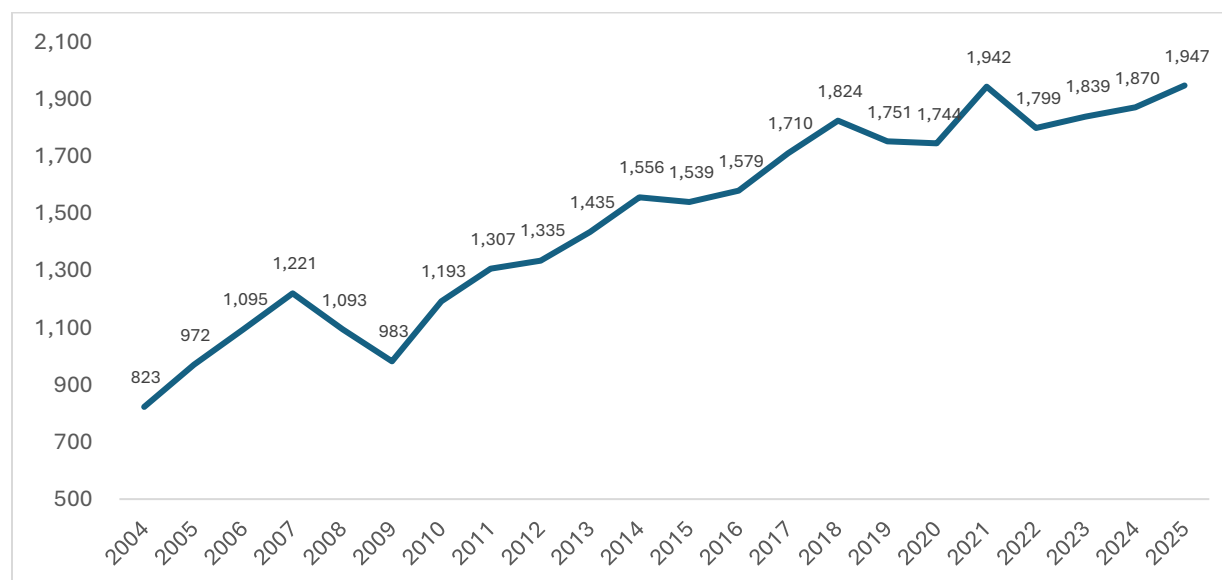


South Korea’s GDP growth has shown fluctuations over the years, reflecting shifts in domestic and global economic conditions. From 2004 to 2007, the country experienced steady growth, reaching at 5.84% in 2007. However, the global financial crisis in 2008 caused growth to slow to 3.00%, with a further dip to just 0.82% in 2009.

The economy rebounded strongly in 2010 with a growth rate of 6.98%, driven by recovery measures and increased exports. However, from 2011 to 2019, growth stabilized at moderate levels, fluctuating between 2.31% and 3.69%.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 resulted in a contraction of 0.70%, reflecting the widespread economic disruption. In 2021, the economy rebounded with a growth rate of 4.61%, but subsequent years have seen slower growth, with projections for 2024 and 2025 indicating increases of 2.49% and 2.17%, respectively.

Table 184: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions

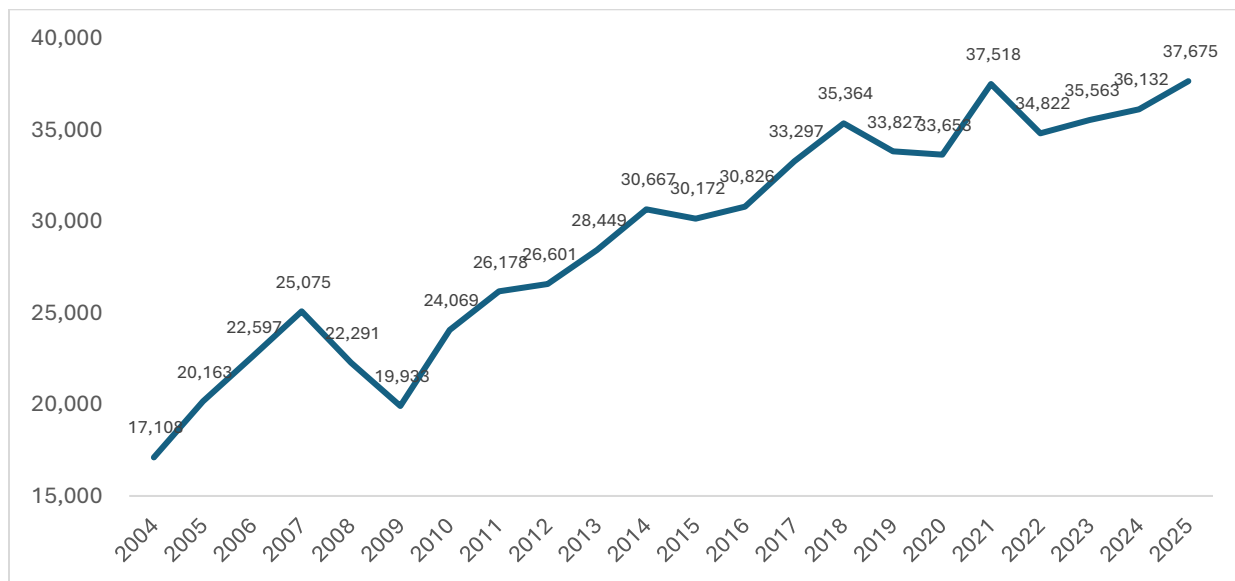


South Korea's gross domestic product (GDP) in current prices has exhibited steady growth over the years, with a few notable fluctuations. From 2004 to 2007, GDP expanded consistently, rising from \$823 billion to \$1.22 trillion. However, the global financial crisis in 2008 led to a decline, with GDP falling to \$1.09 trillion in 2008 and further to \$983 billion in 2009.

A robust recovery followed, with GDP climbing to \$1.31 trillion by 2011 and continuing to grow, reaching \$1.71 trillion in 2017. Despite a slight dip in 2019 and 2020, South Korea's economy rebounded in 2021, surpassing pre-pandemic levels at \$1.94 trillion.

Looking ahead, projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate further growth, with GDP expected to reach \$1.87 trillion and \$1.95 trillion, respectively.

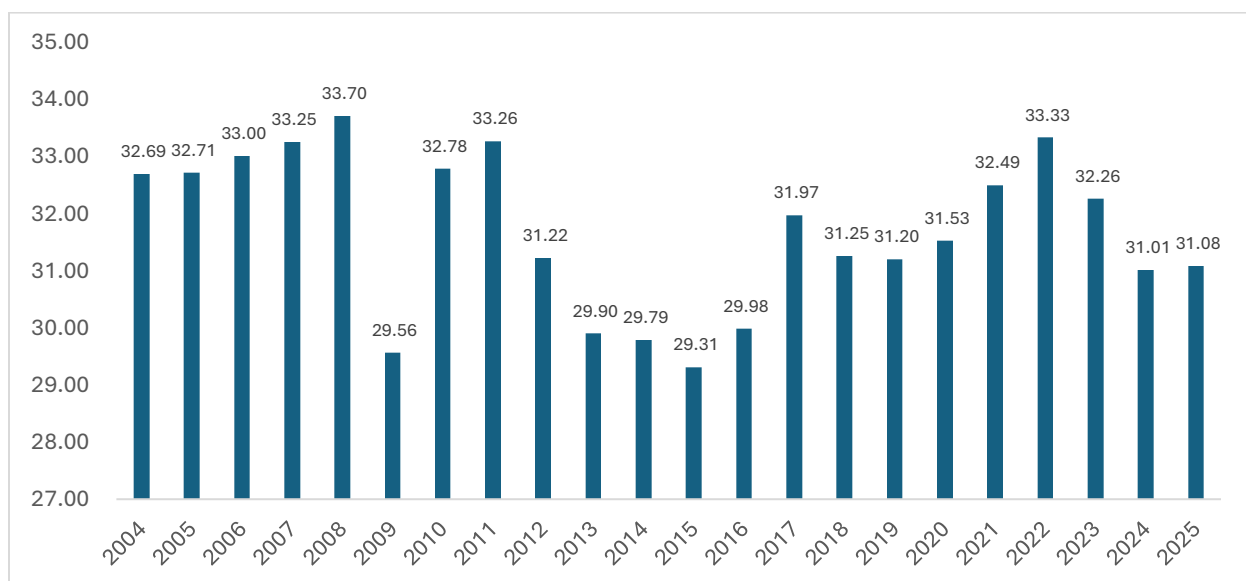
Table 185: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



South Korea's GDP per capita in current prices has shown a general upward trajectory over the years, reflecting the country's economic growth and increasing individual prosperity. From 2004 to 2007, GDP per capita rose steadily from \$17,108 to \$25,075. However, the global financial crisis in 2008 led to a decline, dropping to \$22,291 in 2008 and further to \$19,933 in 2009.

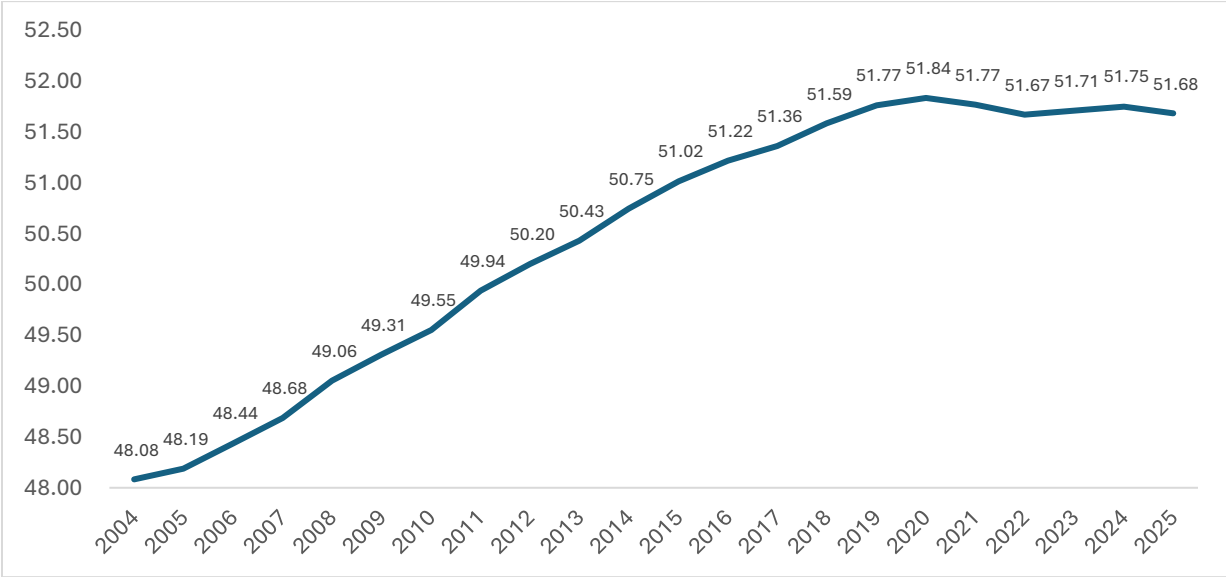
A strong recovery followed, with GDP per capita climbing to \$26,178 by 2011 and continuing to grow, reaching at \$35,364 in 2018. Despite a dip in 2019 and 2020, the country rebounded in 2021, reaching \$37,518. Projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate further growth, with GDP per capita expected to rise to \$36,132 and \$37,675, respectively.

Table 186: Total investment Percent of GDP



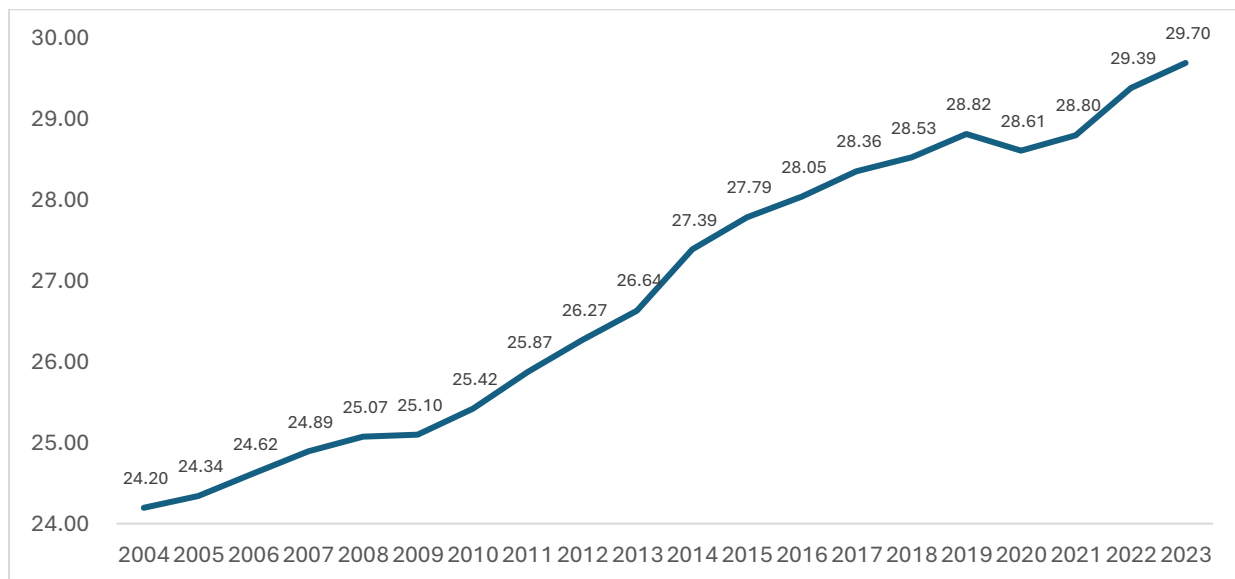
South Korea's total investment as a percentage of GDP has remained relatively stable over the years, consistently reflecting a strong focus on capital formation. From 2004 to 2008, investment levels hovered around 32.69% to 33.70%. However, the global financial crisis in 2009 caused a dip to 29.56%. Following the downturn, investment rebounded, reaching 33.26% in 2011. Despite fluctuations, the investment-to-GDP ratio largely stayed between 29% and 33% over the subsequent years. Notably, the highest recent figure, 33.33%, was recorded in 2022. Projections for 2024 and 2025 suggest a slight decrease to around 31%.

Table 187: Population in Millions



South Korea's population has experienced gradual growth over the years, increasing from 48.08 million in 2004 to a peak of 51.84 million in 2020. However, starting in 2021, the population began to show signs of slight decline, leveling off at 51.77 million and decreasing marginally to 51.68 million by 2025, based on projections.

Table 188: Total Labor Force in million

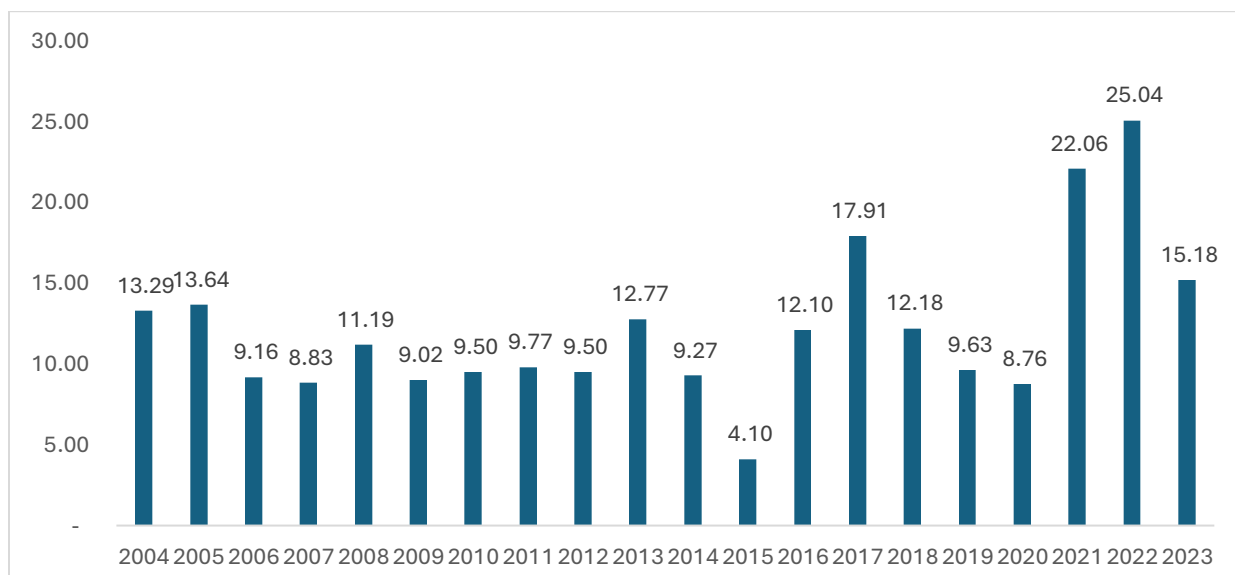


South Korea's labor force has demonstrated steady growth from 24.2 million in 2004 to 29.7 million in 2023. This expansion reflects the country's economic resilience and increasing workforce participation over the years.

The labor force grew consistently, with notable increments between 2010 and 2015, reaching at 28.82 million in 2020. After a slight dip in 2020, the labor force rebounded, reaching 29.39 million in 2022 and further increasing to 29.7 million in 2023. Despite this growth, the population aged 0-14 accounts for only 10.97% of the total population, indicating a declining youth demographic that may impact future labor force growth and economic sustainability.

Additionally, women represent 43.45% of the total labor force, highlighting the significant contribution of female participation to South Korea's workforce and economic development.

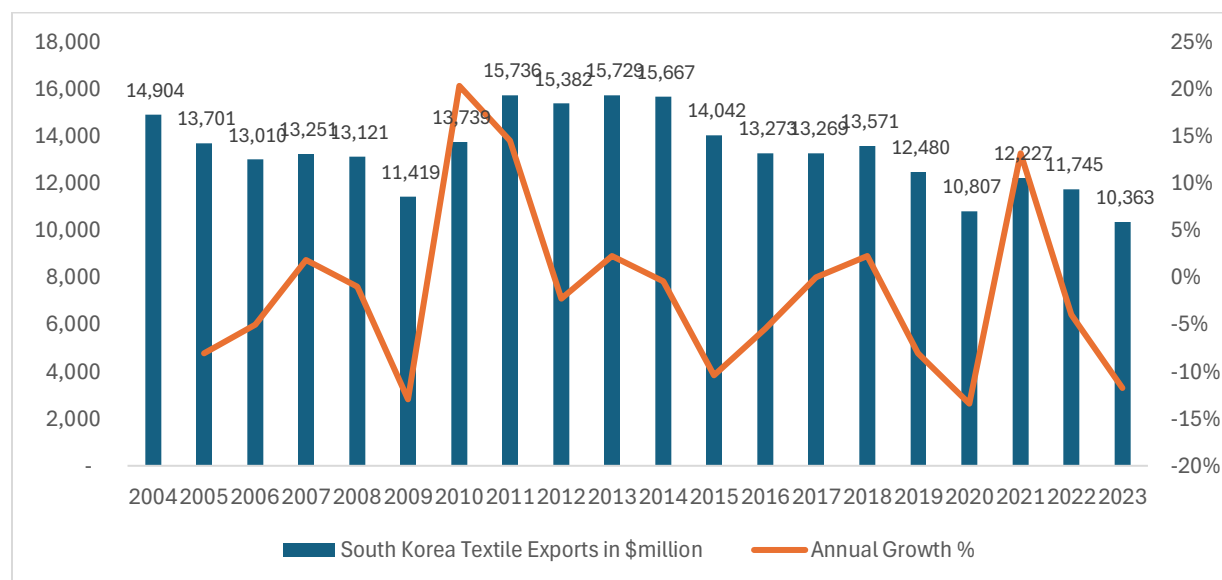
Table 189: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Foreign direct investment (FDI) net inflows in South Korea have experienced fluctuations over the years, reflecting changing economic conditions and investor sentiment. In 2004, FDI stood at \$13.29 billion, peaking at \$13.64 billion in 2005 before experiencing a decline in the subsequent years, reaching a low of \$4.10 billion in 2015.

A notable surge occurred in 2021, with FDI inflows reaching \$22.06 billion, followed by an even higher inflow of \$25.04 billion in 2022. However, this upward trend reversed in 2023, with inflows dropping to \$15.18 billion.

Table 190: Textile Exports in \$million



South Korea's textile exports have experienced a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of -1.89% from 2004 to 2023, indicating a gradual decline over the years.

In 2004, South Korea exported textiles valued at \$14.9 billion. By 2005, exports had declined by -8.08% to \$13.7 billion, followed by another -5.04% dip in 2006 to \$13 billion. A slight recovery of 1.85% in 2007 brought exports to \$13.3 billion. However, this was short-lived as exports declined again in 2008 by -0.98%, reaching \$13.1 billion.

The sharpest decline occurred in 2009, with a -12.97% drop, reducing textile exports to \$11.4 billion. A strong recovery followed in 2010, with a 20.32% growth pushing exports to \$13.7 billion. The upward trend continued in 2011, with exports growing by 14.53% to \$15.7 billion. However, from 2012 onwards, South Korea's textile exports began to face steady declines and fluctuations.

Between 2012 and 2016, exports hovered around \$13 to \$15 billion, reaching at \$15.7 billion in 2011 and then gradually decreasing. By 2019, textile exports had fallen to \$12.5 billion, and the downward trend persisted through 2020, with exports declining to \$10.8 billion – a -13.40% drop.

In 2021, South Korea's textile exports rebounded slightly by 13.14%, reaching \$12.2 billion. However, this recovery was not sustained, as exports declined again in 2022 and 2023, reaching \$10.4 billion by the end of the period.

Throughout this time, South Korea's share in global textile exports consistently declined from 3.09% in 2004 to 1.18% in 2023, reflecting its reduced competitiveness or shifting industrial focus in the global textile market.

Despite occasional growth years, the overall negative CAGR of -1.89% highlights the challenges South Korea's textile industry has faced in maintaining export levels over the past two decades.

Table 191: Textile Imports in \$million



South Korea's textile imports have demonstrated a healthy compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.23% from 2004 to 2023, reflecting a strong and consistent upward trend over the years.

In 2004, South Korea's textile imports were valued at \$6.68 billion. This figure grew steadily by 3.65% in 2005, reaching \$6.93 billion. The growth accelerated in 2006, with imports rising by 15.25% to \$7.98 billion. By 2007, imports increased by 10.58%, reaching \$8.83 billion. However, there was a slight dip in 2008 by -0.94%, bringing imports to \$8.75 billion.

In 2009, the global economic downturn contributed to a significant -16.72% drop in imports, bringing the total to \$7.28 billion. A sharp rebound followed in 2010, with imports rising by 33.26% to \$9.71 billion. This growth continued into 2011 with an increase of 30.81%, resulting in imports of \$12.70 billion.

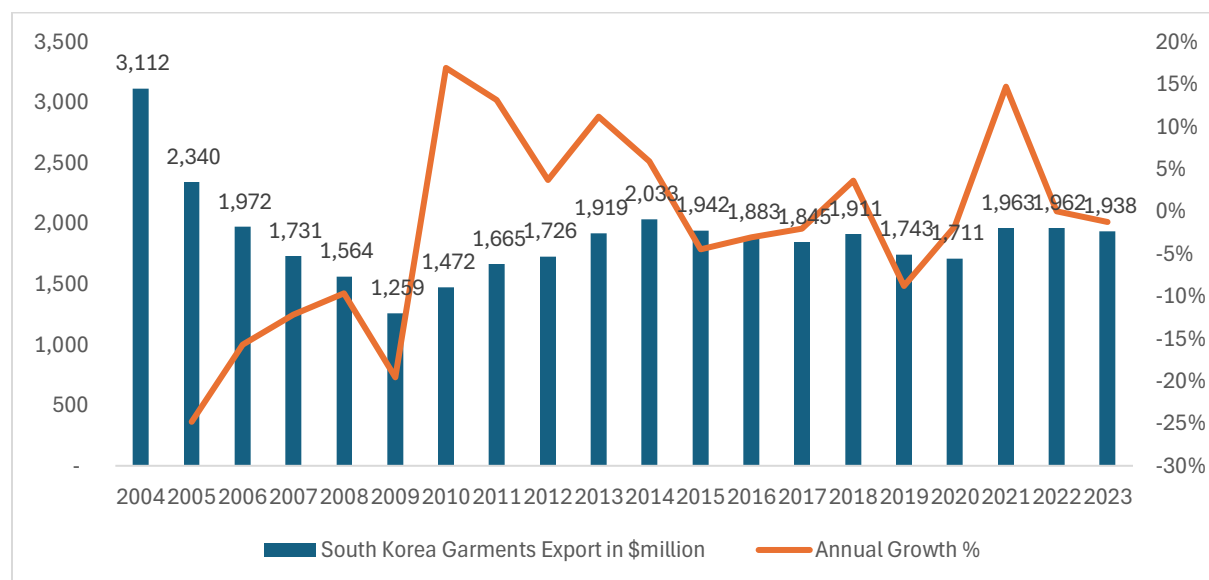
After peaking in 2011, South Korea's textile imports experienced some fluctuations. In 2012, imports fell by -6.96% to \$11.81 billion but rebounded in 2013 with a 12.01% growth, reaching \$13.23 billion. The upward trend continued in 2014, growing by 7.32% to \$14.20 billion.

From 2015 to 2017, South Korea's textile imports stabilized around \$13.85 billion to \$14.47 billion, with modest growth. However, 2018 saw a notable increase of 12.66%, pushing imports to \$16.31 billion. This growth trend continued through 2019, with imports slightly decreasing by -1.01% to \$16.14 billion.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 led to a -6.29% decline, bringing imports down to \$15.13 billion. Nevertheless, 2021 saw a strong recovery, with imports rising by 12.76% to \$17.06 billion. By 2022, imports reached \$18.81 billion, before slightly retracting to \$17.60 billion in 2023.

Throughout this period, South Korea's share of global textile imports gradually increased from 1.40% in 2004 to 2.29% in 2023, reflecting the country's growing importance in the global textile market. The overall 5.23% CAGR indicates South Korea's steady demand for textiles, driven by both domestic consumption and industrial needs.

Table 192: Garment Exports in \$million



South Korea's garment export sector has experienced significant declines over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of -2.46% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, South Korea's garment exports stood at \$3,112 million, accounting for 1.25% of global garment exports. This marked the peak of South Korea's market share in the analyzed period.

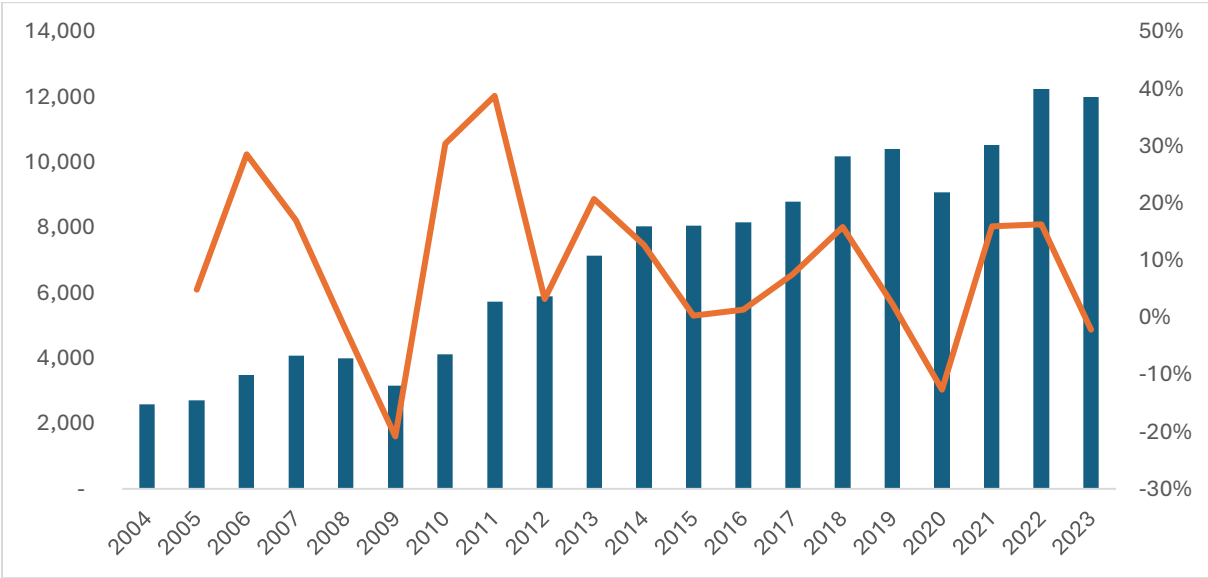
Between 2005 and 2009, the exports saw a steep downward trajectory. In 2005, exports dropped by 24.81% to \$2,340 million. This decline continued in 2006 and 2007, with exports shrinking to \$1,972 million (-15.74%) and \$1,731 million (-12.19%), respectively. By 2009, exports had fallen further to \$1,259 million, marking a cumulative decline of over 59% compared to 2004.

From 2010 onwards, South Korea's garment exports began to recover slightly. In 2010, exports grew by 16.92% to \$1,472 million, followed by a further increase of 13.13% in 2011, reaching \$1,665 million. The upward trend persisted until 2014, with exports reaching \$2,033 million, marking a modest recovery phase. However, this rebound was short-lived as exports began to stagnate and decline marginally in the following years.

The period from 2015 to 2023 was marked by slight fluctuations and an overall downward trend. Exports hovered between \$1,845 million and \$1,962 million during this period, reflecting the challenges faced by South Korea in maintaining competitiveness in the global garment export market. By 2023, exports had declined to \$1,938 million, a stark contrast to the early 2000s.

South Korea’s share in global garment exports has also diminished significantly, dropping from 1.25% in 2004 to 0.38% in 2023. The most notable decline occurred between 2004 and 2009, with the share reducing to 0.40% by 2009. From 2010 to 2023, the share stabilized at around 0.40% but remained significantly lower than the levels seen in the early 2000s.

Table 193: Garment Imports in \$million



South Korea's garment import market has demonstrated consistent growth over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.39% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, South Korea imported \$2,595 million worth of garments, accounting for 1.00% of global garment imports. This share remained relatively stable over the years, gradually increasing to 2.68% in 2023, reflecting the country's growing demand for garments.

Between 2004 and 2010, South Korea experienced steady growth, punctuated by some volatility. Imports grew by 4.79% in 2005 to \$2,719 million, followed by a substantial 28.47% increase in 2006, reaching \$3,493 million. The upward trend continued into 2007 with a 16.93% increase to \$4,085 million. However, 2008 saw a minor decline of 2.23%, with imports reducing to \$3,993 million, and 2009 experienced a more pronounced drop of 20.83%, bringing imports down to \$3,162 million. This decline coincided with the global economic downturn.

The post-2009 period marked a strong recovery. Imports surged by 30.44% in 2010 to \$4,124 million and continued growing rapidly, reaching \$5,722 million in 2011, a remarkable 38.74% increase. The growth pace moderated slightly in subsequent years, with imports rising to \$7,129 million in 2013 (20.75% growth) and \$8,033 million in 2014 (12.68% growth).

From 2015 to 2023, South Korea's garment imports continued to grow, albeit at a slower rate. Imports reached \$8,168 million in 2016, \$10,172 million in 2018, and \$12,250 million in 2022. Despite minor setbacks, such as a 12.64% decline in 2020 during the pandemic, imports rebounded strongly with a 15.95% growth in 2021, reaching \$10,534 million.

By 2023, South Korea’s garment imports stood at \$11,992 million, reflecting the country’s steady increase in demand over the two decades. Throughout this period, South Korea's share of global

garment imports grew significantly, rising from 1.00% in 2004 to 2.68% in 2023. This consistent growth highlights the increasing role of South Korea in the global garment market, driven by rising consumer demand, fashion trends, and a robust economy.

Taiwan

Summary

Taiwan's economic growth has been marked by volatility, with GDP growth reaching at 6.85% in 2007 before contracting by 1.61% in 2009 due to the global financial crisis. A strong rebound in 2010 saw a 10.25% expansion, followed by moderate growth ranging from 1.47% to 4.72% through 2019. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, Taiwan maintained resilience, with 3.39% growth in 2020 and 6.62% in 2021. Future projections estimate growth at 3.73% in 2024 and 2.67% in 2025.

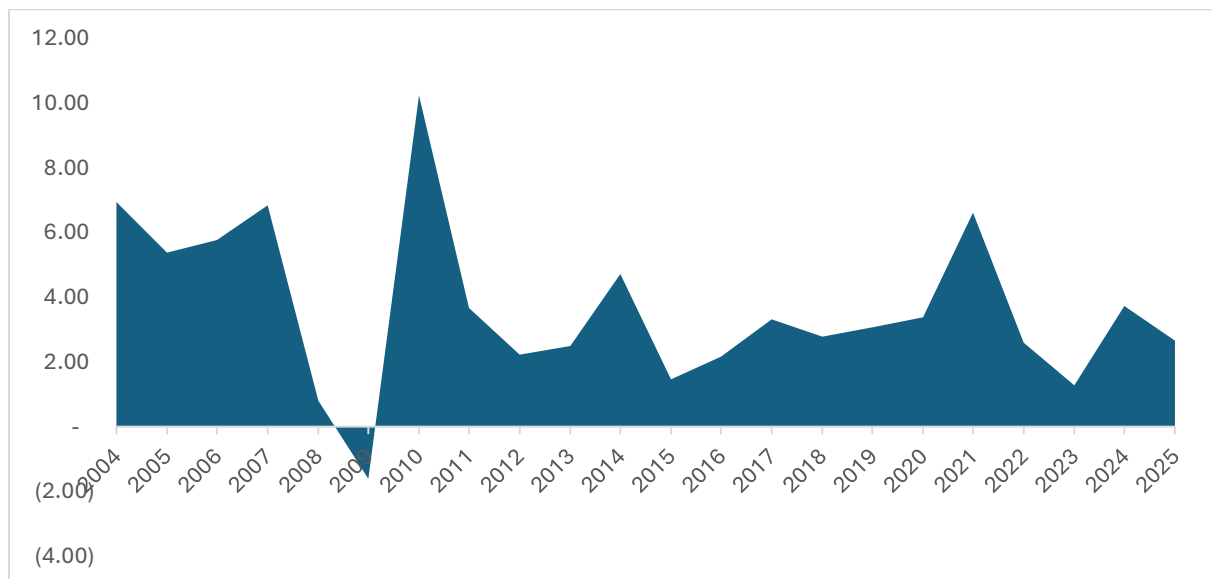
Taiwan's GDP increased steadily from \$347 billion in 2004 to \$673 billion in 2020, peaking at \$773 billion in 2021 before stabilizing at \$756 billion in 2023. Projections indicate a rise to \$775 billion in 2024 and \$814 billion in 2025. GDP per capita followed a similar trajectory, reaching \$33,071 in 2021, with expected growth to \$34,924 by 2025.

Investment as a percentage of GDP fluctuated, dropping to 19.97% in 2009 before recovering to 28.15% in 2022. It is expected to stabilize around 26% by 2025. Population growth peaked at 23.60 million in 2019 before gradually declining to 23.32 million by 2023, with stabilization projected for 2025.

Taiwan's textile exports declined at a -3.31% CAGR from 2004 to 2023, falling from \$12.56 billion to \$6.63 billion, with its global share shrinking from 2.60% to 0.75%. Textile imports grew at a 1.61% CAGR, reaching \$3.66 billion in 2023, reflecting steady domestic demand.

Garment exports saw a significant decline, with a -8.09% CAGR, dropping from \$1.67 billion in 2004 to \$336 million in 2023, reducing Taiwan's global share from 0.67% to 0.07%. In contrast, garment imports grew at 4.58% CAGR, rising from \$945 million in 2004 to \$2.21 billion in 2023, highlighting increasing consumer demand.

Table 194: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change

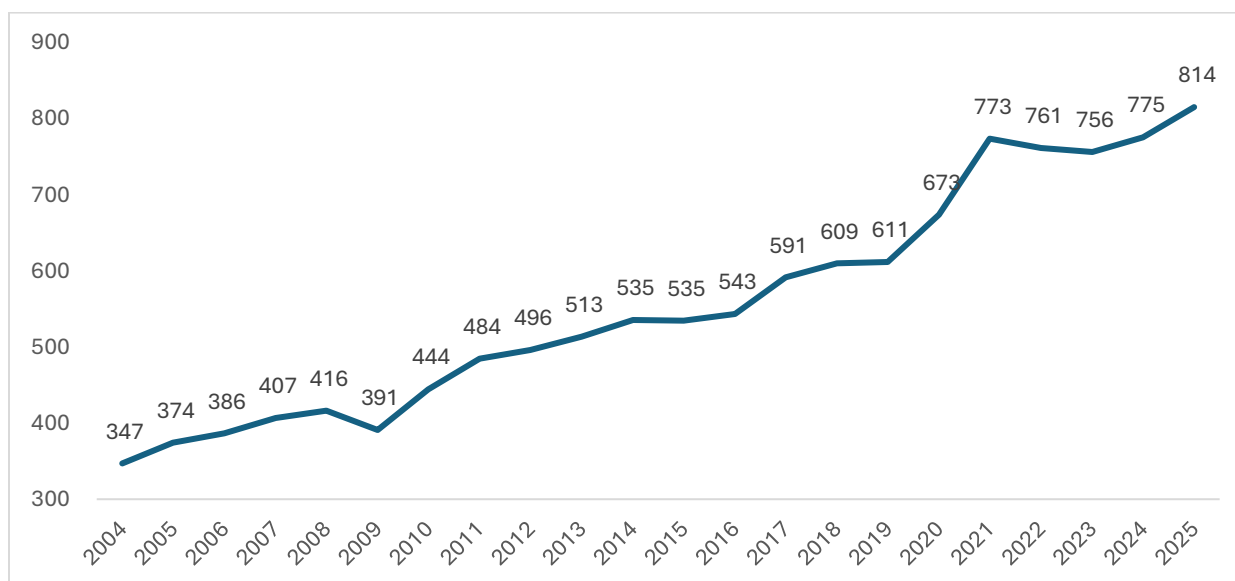


Taiwan's GDP growth has shown considerable volatility over the years. From 2004 to 2007, the economy experienced robust growth, reaching at 6.85% in 2007. However, the global financial crisis in 2008 led to a sharp decline, resulting in a contraction of 1.61% in 2009.

A strong recovery followed in 2010, with GDP surging by 10.25%. Despite this rebound, growth moderated in the subsequent years, fluctuating between 1.47% and 4.72% from 2011 to 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 impacted growth, but Taiwan managed to achieve a 3.39% increase, followed by an impressive 6.62% in 2021.

Projections for 2024 and 2025 suggest more moderate growth rates of 3.73% and 2.67%, respectively.

Table 195: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions

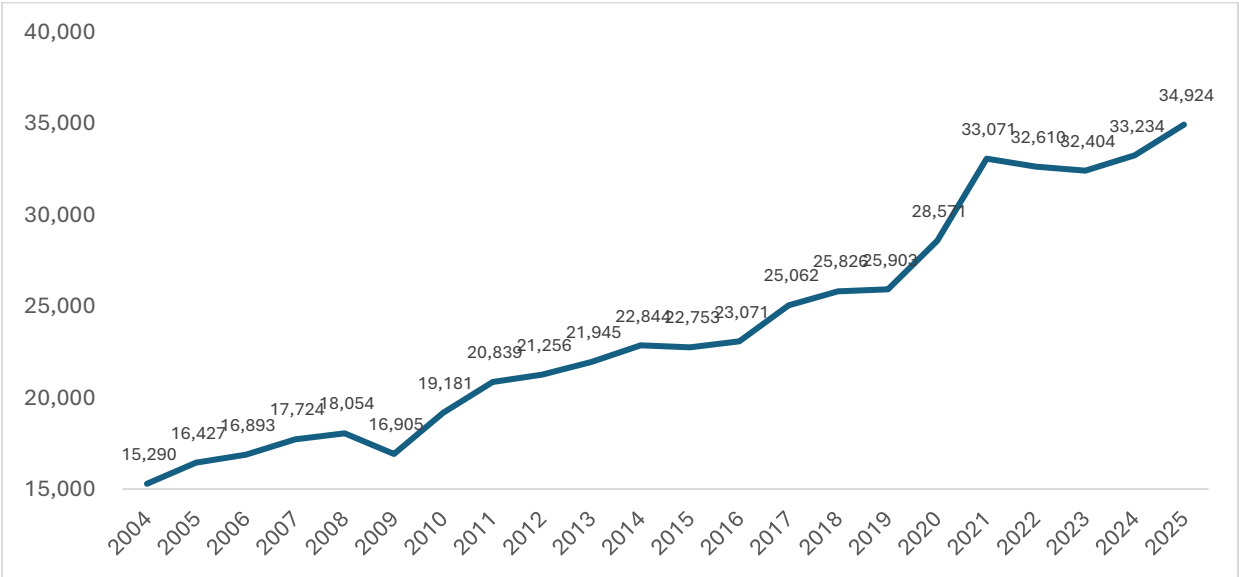


Taiwan's GDP at current prices has steadily increased over the years, reflecting the country's economic growth and resilience. From \$347 billion in 2004, GDP rose to \$407 billion by 2007. However, the 2008 financial crisis led to a decline, with GDP dropping to \$391 billion in 2009.

A strong recovery followed, with GDP reaching \$444 billion in 2010 and continuing to grow, peaking at \$673 billion in 2020. The post-pandemic rebound in 2021 saw GDP rise to \$773 billion, though slight fluctuations occurred in 2022 and 2023, with GDP at \$761 billion and \$756 billion, respectively.

Projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate a positive outlook, with GDP expected to climb to \$775 billion in 2024 and \$814 billion in 2025.

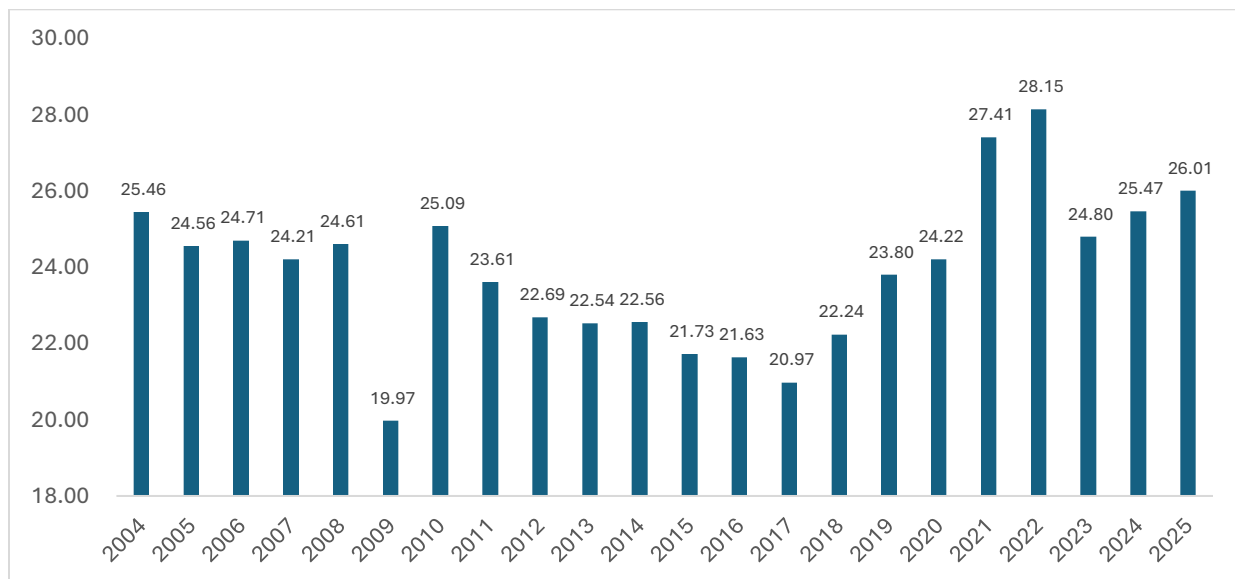
Table 196: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



Taiwan's GDP per capita in current prices has shown a general upward trend, indicating growth in individual economic prosperity over the years. In 2004, GDP per capita stood at \$15,290, rising steadily to \$18,054 by 2008. The 2009 financial crisis led to a dip, with GDP per capita falling to \$16,905.

A strong recovery followed, with figures reaching \$19,181 in 2010 and continuing to grow, reaching at \$28,571 in 2020. The post-pandemic economic expansion further elevated GDP per capita to \$33,071 in 2021. Although slight declines were observed in 2022 and 2023, projections suggest an upward trajectory, with estimates reaching \$33,234 in 2024 and \$34,924 in 2025.

Table 197: Total investment Percent of GDP

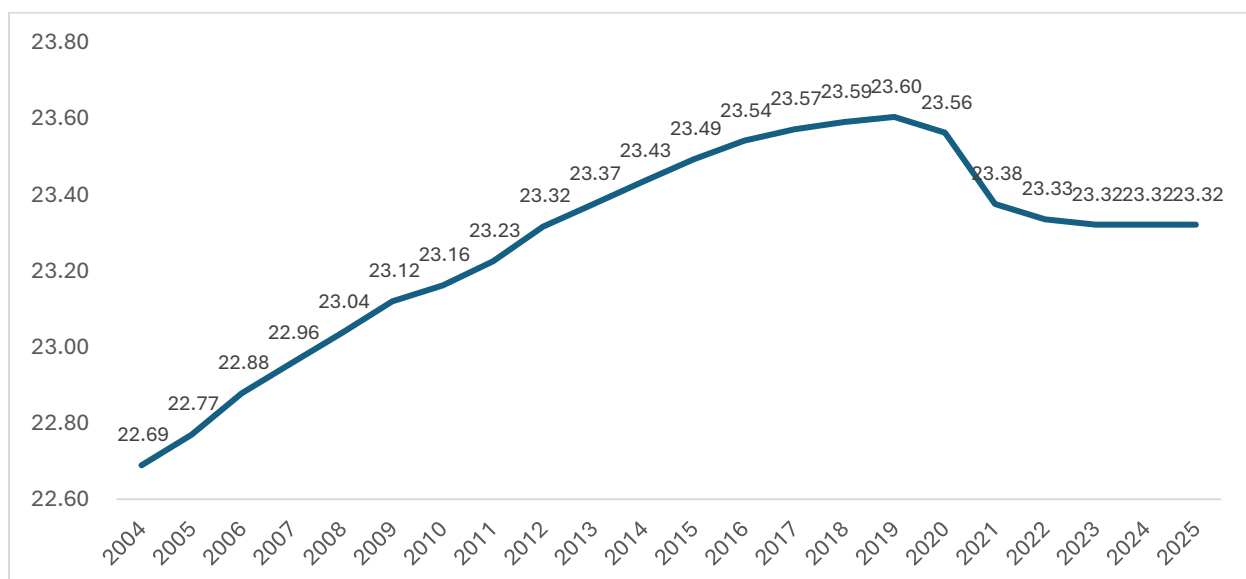


Taiwan's total investment as a percentage of GDP has experienced fluctuations over the years. In 2004, investment stood at 25.46% of GDP, gradually declining to 24.21% by 2007. The global financial crisis in 2009 saw investment drop significantly to 19.97%.

A recovery followed, with investment rising to 25.09% in 2010. However, between 2011 and 2018, investment levels hovered around 20-23%, reflecting a period of relative stability but subdued growth.

Notable increases occurred in 2021 and 2022, with investment reaching 27.41% and 28.15%, likely driven by economic stimulus and post-pandemic recovery efforts. Projections for 2024 and 2025 suggest investment levels stabilizing at 25.47% and 26.01%.

Table 198: Population in Millions



Taiwan's population growth has been relatively stable over the past two decades, gradually increasing from 22.69 million in 2004 to a peak of 23.60 million in 2019.

However, the population began to experience a slight decline from 2020 onwards, falling to 23.38 million in 2021 and continuing to decrease marginally to 23.32 million by 2023. Projection for 2025 indicate that the population will stabilize at 23.32 million.

Table 199: Textile Exports in \$million



Taiwan's textile exports have shown a declining trend over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of -3.31% between 2004 and 2023. This reflects a consistent decrease in its share of global textile exports, alongside fluctuations in annual growth rates.

In 2004, Taiwan's textile exports stood at \$12.56 billion, representing 2.60% of the world's total textile exports. By 2005, exports fell by -6.16% to \$11.79 billion, and in 2006, the decline slowed to -0.16%, bringing the total to \$11.77 billion. In 2007, exports dropped slightly again by -1.55% to \$11.59 billion, followed by a more significant decline of -6.38% in 2008, when exports fell to \$10.85 billion.

The global economic crisis in 2009 exacerbated the decline, with exports dropping by -14.00% to \$9.33 billion. However, in 2010, Taiwan experienced a substantial recovery, with exports growing by 21.07% to \$11.30 billion. This growth continued into 2011 with a 12.33% increase, reaching \$12.69 billion.

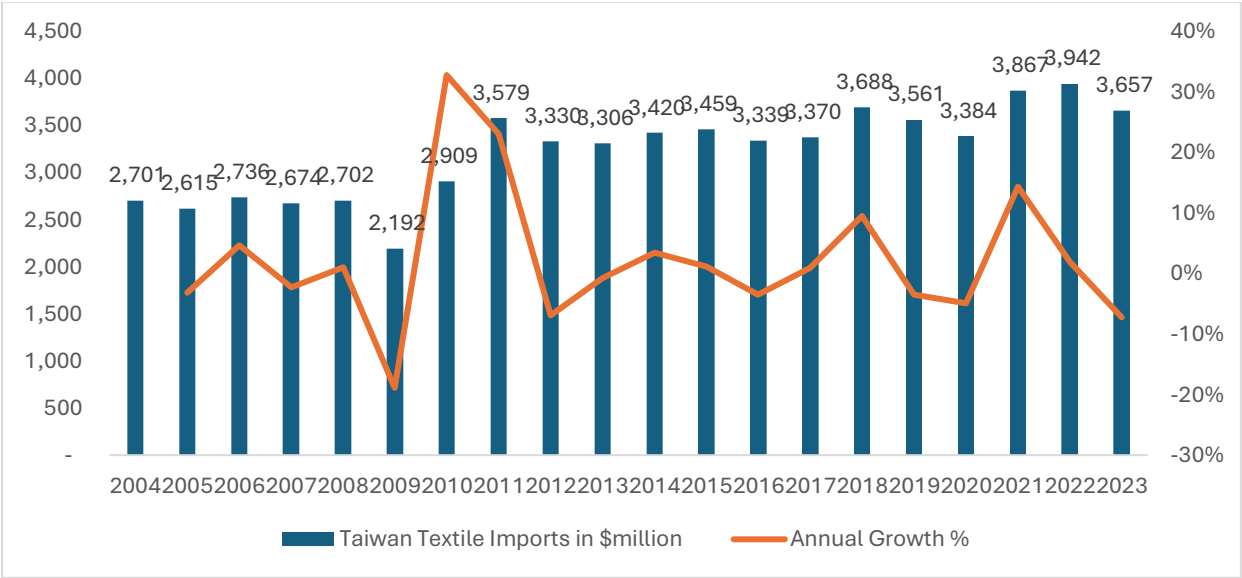
From 2012 onwards, Taiwan's textile exports experienced a gradual decline. Exports fell to \$11.81 billion in 2012 (-6.89%), \$11.67 billion in 2013 (-1.22%), and \$11.55 billion in 2014 (-1.07%). By 2015, the downward trend continued, with exports declining to \$10.78 billion (-6.61%). This pattern persisted through 2016 and 2017, with exports stabilizing around \$10 billion.

From 2018 to 2023, Taiwan's textile exports showed sharper fluctuations. In 2018, exports slightly dropped to \$10.08 billion (-0.11%), followed by a steeper decline in 2019 (-8.80%) to \$9.19 billion. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 led to a significant drop of -17.55%, bringing exports down to \$7.58 billion.

billion. Taiwan rebounded in 2021 with a 19.54% increase to \$9.06 billion, but exports declined again in 2022 and 2023, falling to \$6.63 billion in 2023, a significant -24.68% drop from the previous year.

Over this period, Taiwan’s share in global textile exports declined steadily from 2.60% in 2004 to 0.75% in 2023. This decline highlights Taiwan's reduced competitiveness in the global textile market, despite intermittent years of recovery. The -3.31% CAGR reflects the overall downward trajectory of Taiwan's textile exports over the analyzed period.

Table 200: Textile Imports in \$million



Taiwan's textile imports have experienced moderate growth over the years, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 1.61% between 2004 and 2023. Despite fluctuations in annual growth, the overall trend has been an increase in imports, reflecting Taiwan's continued role in the global textile market.

In 2004, Taiwan imported textiles worth \$2.70 billion, accounting for 0.56% of global textile imports. By 2005, imports declined by -3.20% to \$2.62 billion and recovered in 2006, growing by 4.66% to \$2.74 billion. However, a slight decline of -2.28% in 2007 brought imports to \$2.67 billion, followed by a marginal increase of 1.03% in 2008, reaching \$2.70 billion.

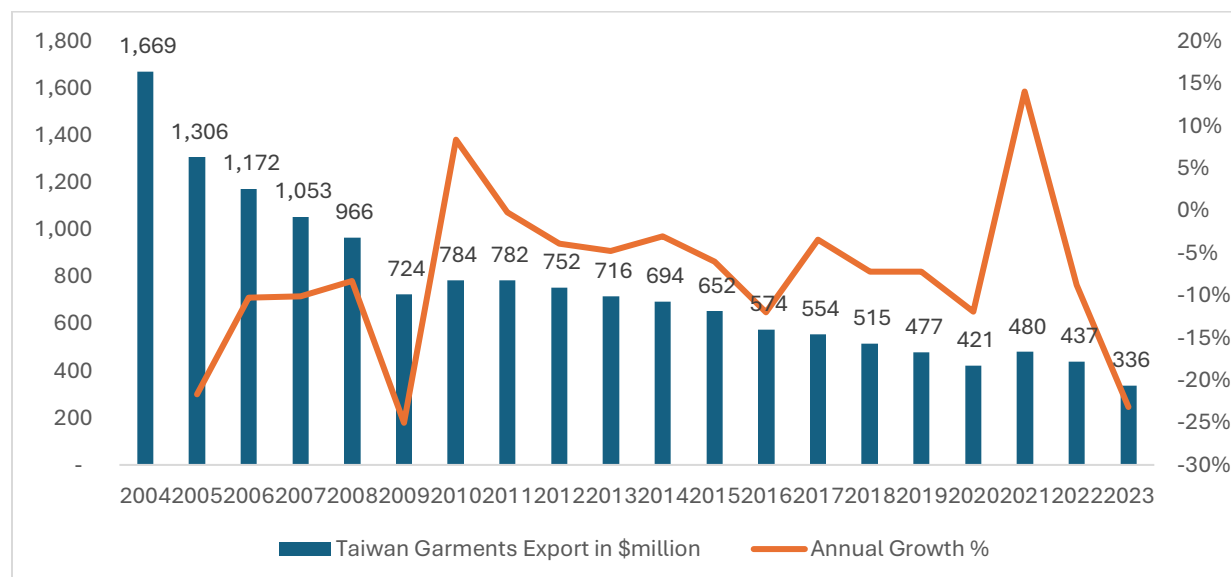
In 2009, Taiwan experienced a significant drop in imports by -18.88%, falling to \$2.19 billion due to the global economic downturn. A strong recovery in 2010 saw imports surge by 32.74% to \$2.91 billion, followed by a continued increase of 23.01% in 2011, reaching \$3.58 billion.

From 2012 to 2017, Taiwan’s imports stabilized, fluctuating between \$3.30 billion and \$3.42 billion. This period was marked by relatively modest growth rates, with minor declines in some years, such as -6.95% in 2012 and -3.45% in 2016. In 2018, imports increased significantly by 9.45%, reaching \$3.69 billion.

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted Taiwan's textile imports, resulting in a decline of -4.96% in 2020 to \$3.38 billion. However, imports rebounded strongly in 2021, growing by 14.27% to \$3.87 billion. In 2022 and 2023, imports remained steady, ending at \$3.66 billion in 2023.

Throughout this period, Taiwan's share of global textile imports fluctuated between 0.41% and 0.56%, with a slight overall decline from its 2004 level. The CAGR of 1.61% reflects a steady, albeit modest, increase in Taiwan's textile imports over the two decades analyzed.

Table 201: Garment Exports in \$million



Taiwan's garment export performance has been characterized by a consistent decline over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of -8.09% from 2004 to 2023. In 2004, Taiwan's garment exports were valued at \$1,669 million, contributing 0.67% to the global garment export market. By 2023, this figure had dropped significantly to \$336 million, representing only 0.07% of global garment exports.

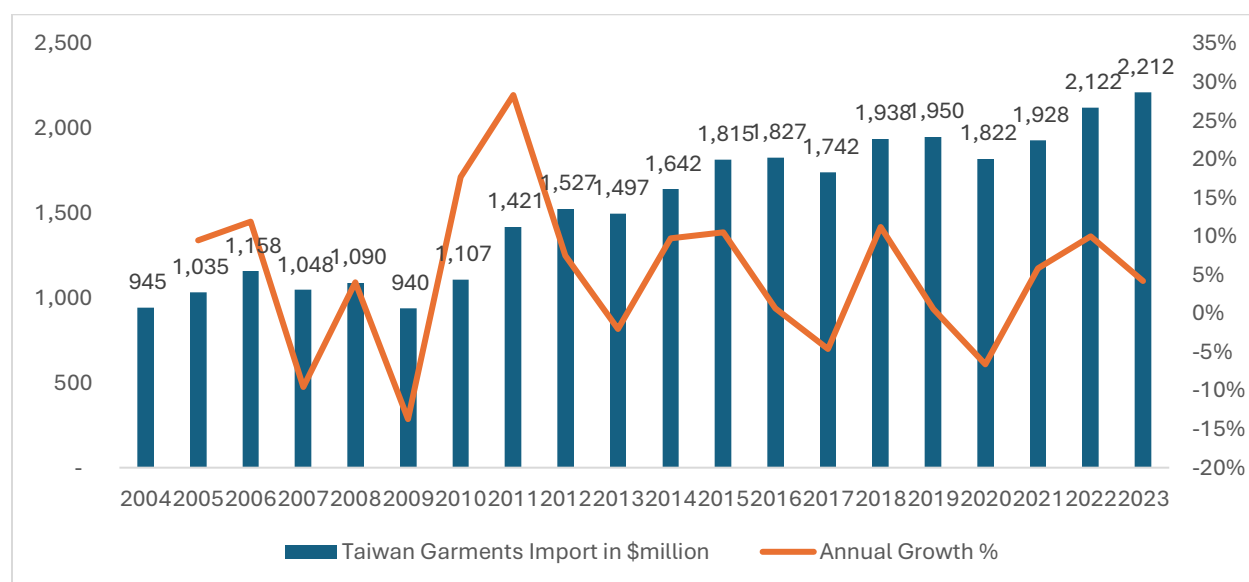
Between 2004 and 2010, Taiwan's garment exports experienced a steady decline. Exports fell by 21.71% in 2005 to \$1,306 million and continued to decrease annually, reaching \$724 million in 2009, a sharp 25.03% drop compared to the previous year. The global economic crisis in 2009 exacerbated this downward trend. A minor recovery occurred in 2010, with exports increasing by 8.33% to \$784 million.

From 2011 onward, Taiwan's garment exports showed a gradual yet persistent decline. Exports stood at \$782 million in 2011 and continued to fall to \$694 million by 2014. Between 2015 and 2020, the export value declined further, with notable drops in 2016 (-11.97%) and 2020 (-11.91%), ending the decade at \$421 million.

Despite a brief resurgence in 2021, with exports growing by 14.03% to \$480 million, this recovery was short-lived. Exports declined again in 2022 and 2023, with the latter year seeing a sharp 23.15% drop to \$336 million.

Taiwan's share in global garment exports also decreased significantly during this period, falling from 0.67% in 2004 to just 0.07% in 2023. This decline highlights Taiwan's challenges in maintaining competitiveness in the global garment market amidst shifts in production bases to lower-cost countries and evolving global trade dynamics.

Table 202: Garment Imports in \$million



Taiwan's garment imports have shown a steady upward trajectory over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.58% from 2004 to 2023. Starting at \$945 million in 2004, imports increased to \$2,212 million in 2023, highlighting Taiwan's growing demand for garment products.

Between 2004 and 2010, Taiwan's imports grew consistently, albeit with some fluctuations. In 2005, imports rose by 9.53% to \$1,035 million, followed by an 11.94% increase in 2006, reaching \$1,158 million. However, 2007 and 2009 experienced declines of 9.57% and 13.71%, respectively, reducing imports to \$1,048 million and \$940 million. A significant recovery occurred in 2010, with imports rising by 17.71% to \$1,107 million.

The period from 2011 to 2018 marked steady growth, with imports reaching \$1,938 million by 2018. Notable increases during this period include 28.33% in 2011 and 10.53% in 2014. While slight declines occurred in some years, such as 2013 (-1.98%) and 2017 (-4.62%), the overall trend remained positive.

From 2019 onwards, Taiwan's imports fluctuated, experiencing a decline of 6.57% in 2020 to \$1,822 million, likely due to disruptions caused by the global pandemic. However, a strong rebound followed in 2021, with imports growing by 5.85% to \$1,928 million. The upward trend continued into 2022 and 2023, reaching \$2,122 million and \$2,212 million, respectively, with a notable 10.04% growth in 2022.

Taiwan's share of global garment imports has remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 0.30% and 0.49% over the years. In 2004, Taiwan held a 0.36% share, peaking at 0.48% in 2016 and 0.49% in 2023, underscoring its consistent position as a significant importer in the global garment market.

Tanzania

Summary

Tanzania's economy has demonstrated resilience and steady growth, with GDP increasing from \$16 billion in 2004 to a projected \$85 billion in 2025. Growth rates remained between 5% and 7% for most

of the past two decades, with a temporary slowdown to 4.54% in 2020 due to the global pandemic. Economic recovery followed, with growth rebounding to 4.84% in 2021 and expected to reach 6% by 2025. GDP per capita has also steadily risen from \$429 in 2004 to a projected \$1,272 in 2025, reflecting improvements in living standards.

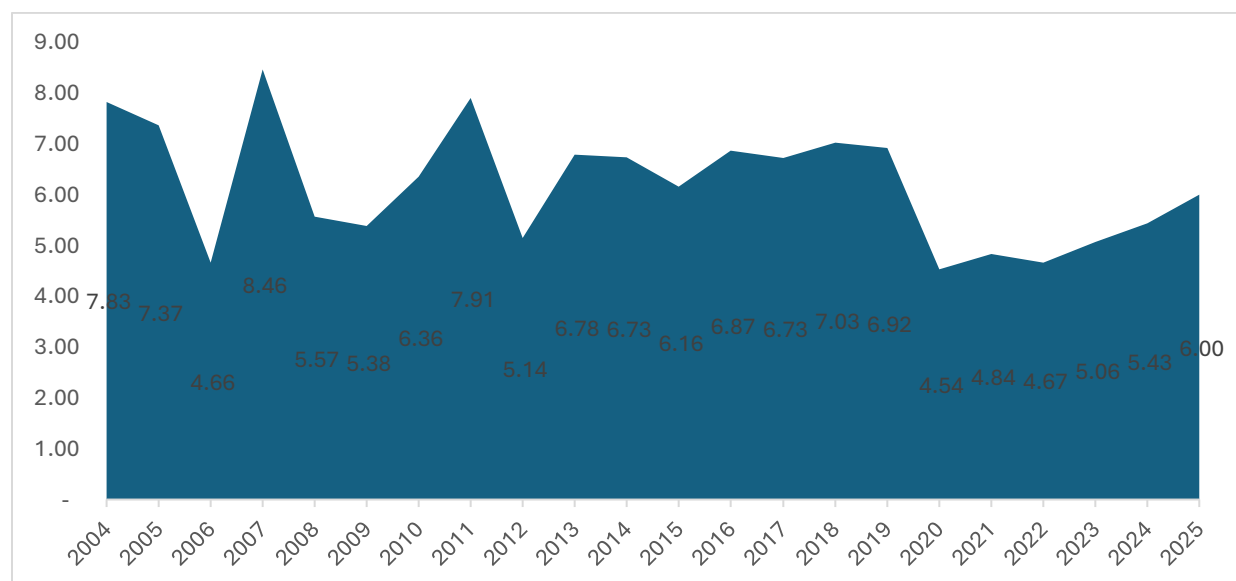
Investment as a percentage of GDP has fluctuated, rising from 27.95% in 2004 to 40.80% in 2021 before stabilizing at around 38% by 2025. The population has grown consistently from 36.31 million in 2004 to 67.18 million in 2025, contributing to an expanding labor force, which reached 31.05 million in 2023. Women account for 48.46% of the workforce, while 42.72% of the population is under 14, indicating a young demographic.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have varied, reaching at \$2.09 billion in 2013 before stabilizing at \$1.63 billion in 2023, reflecting Tanzania's ongoing efforts to attract foreign capital.

Tanzania's textile exports grew at a 3.42% CAGR, rising from \$131 million in 2004 to \$248 million in 2023, maintaining a small but stable global market presence. Textile imports expanded at a higher 8.08% CAGR, reaching \$415 million in 2023, reflecting increasing domestic demand.

Garment exports grew at 8.37% CAGR, rising from \$8 million in 2004 to \$38 million in 2023, despite fluctuations. Garment imports exhibited even stronger growth at 10.53% CAGR, surging from \$11 million in 2004 to \$76 million in 2023, highlighting rising domestic consumption.

Table 203: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change

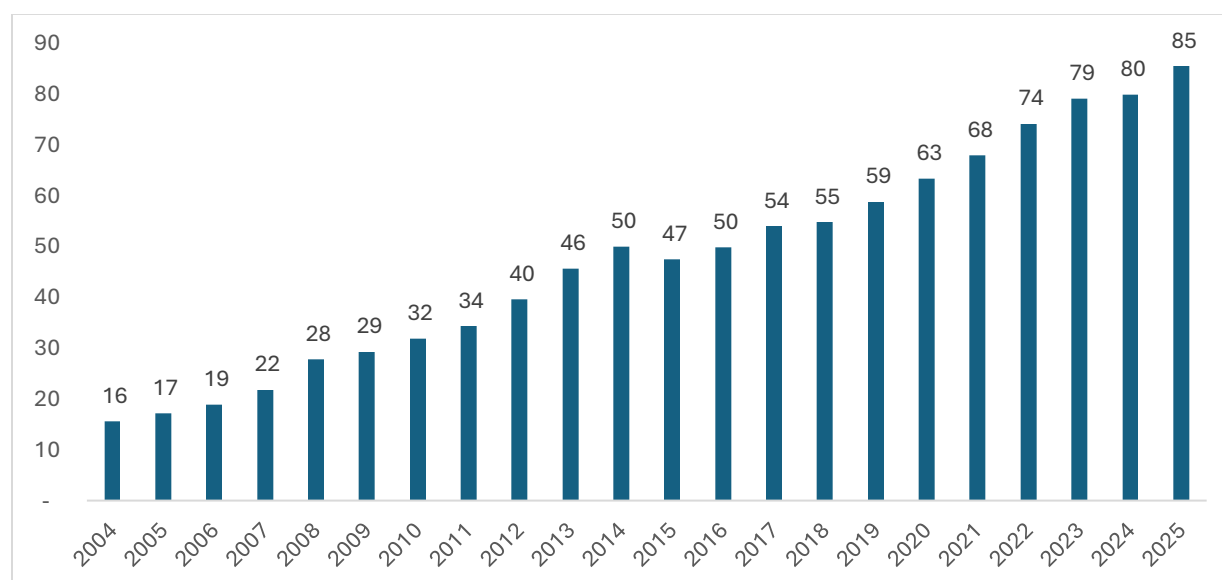


Tanzania's economic growth has exhibited resilience and moderate fluctuations over the years. From 2004 to 2007, the country experienced robust growth, peaking at 8.46% in 2007. This period was followed by a slowdown, with growth rates stabilizing between 5% and 7% for most of the next decade.

The global pandemic in 2020 led to a contraction in growth, with GDP increasing by only 4.54%. Despite this setback, Tanzania's economy began to recover in the following years, with growth rebounding to 4.84% in 2021 and continuing a gradual upward trajectory.

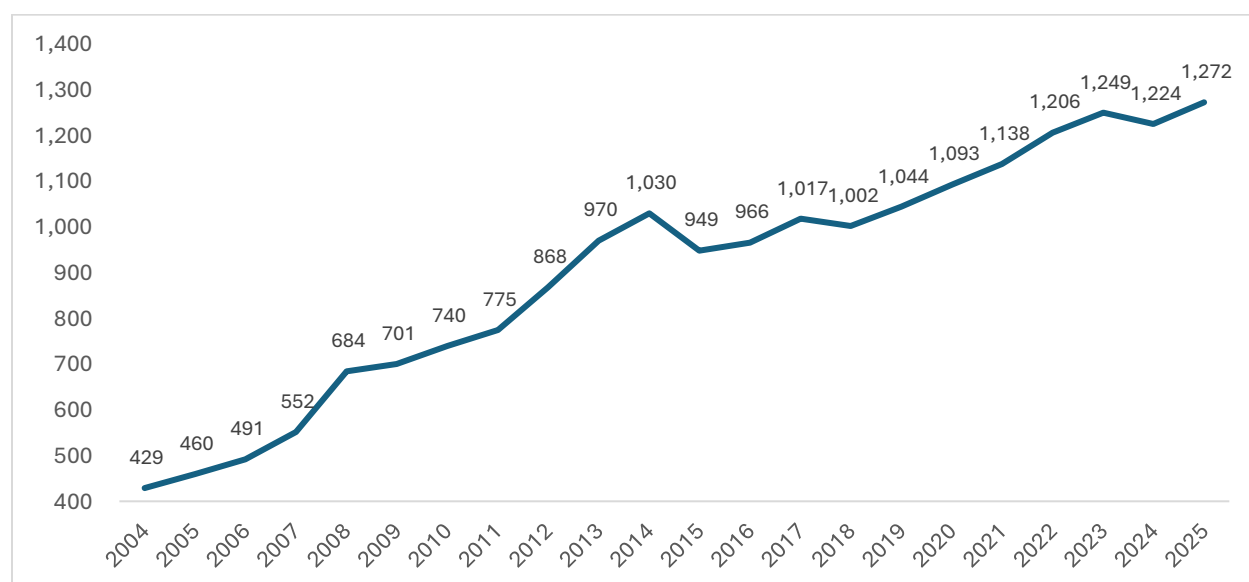
Projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate further acceleration, with growth expected to reach 6% by 2025.

Table 204: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



Tanzania's GDP in current prices has shown consistent growth from \$16 billion in 2004 to a projected \$85 billion in 2025. The GDP increased steadily through the late 2000s, reaching at \$50 billion in 2014 before experiencing a slight dip in 2015.

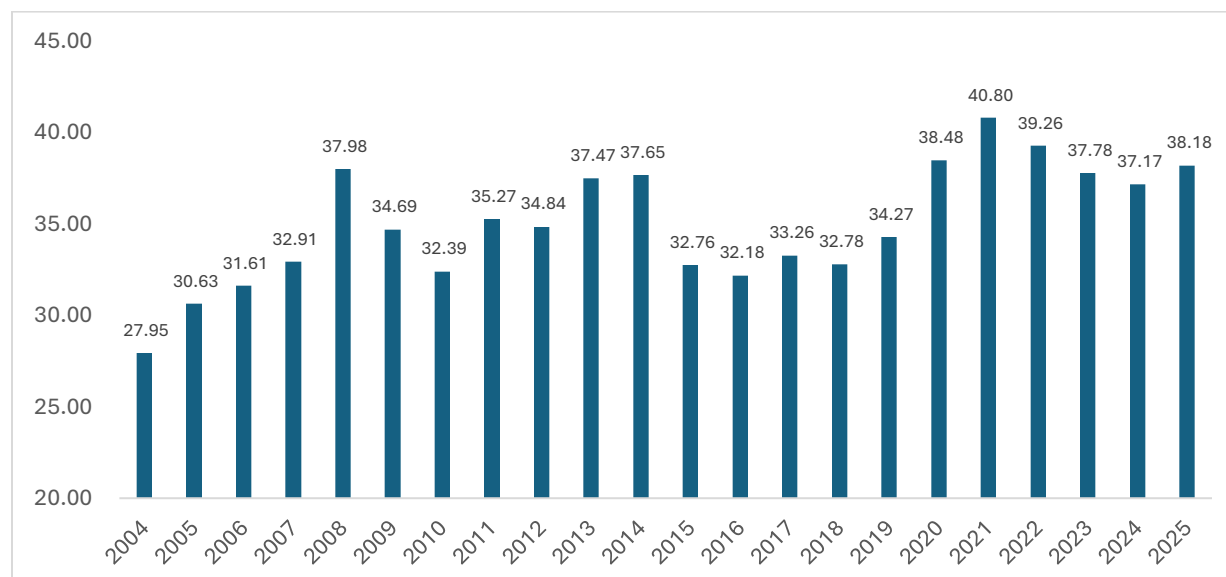
Table 205: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



Tanzania's GDP per capita has steadily increased from \$429 in 2004 to a projected \$1,272 in 2025. This consistent rise highlights economic growth and improving living standards over the years.

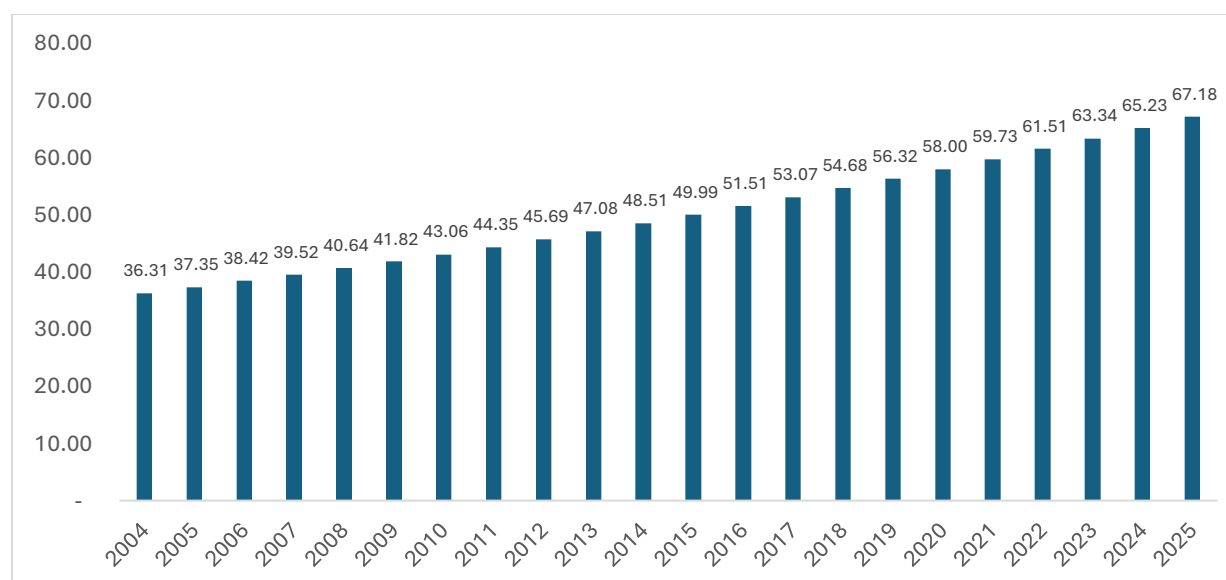
Growth accelerated between 2007 and 2014, peaking at \$1,030 in 2014. A brief decline occurred in 2015, but the upward trend resumed, with GDP per capita crossing the \$1,000 mark again in 2017. Projections indicate that GDP per capita will reach \$1,224 in 2024 and \$1,272 in 2025.

Table 206: Total investment Percent of GDP



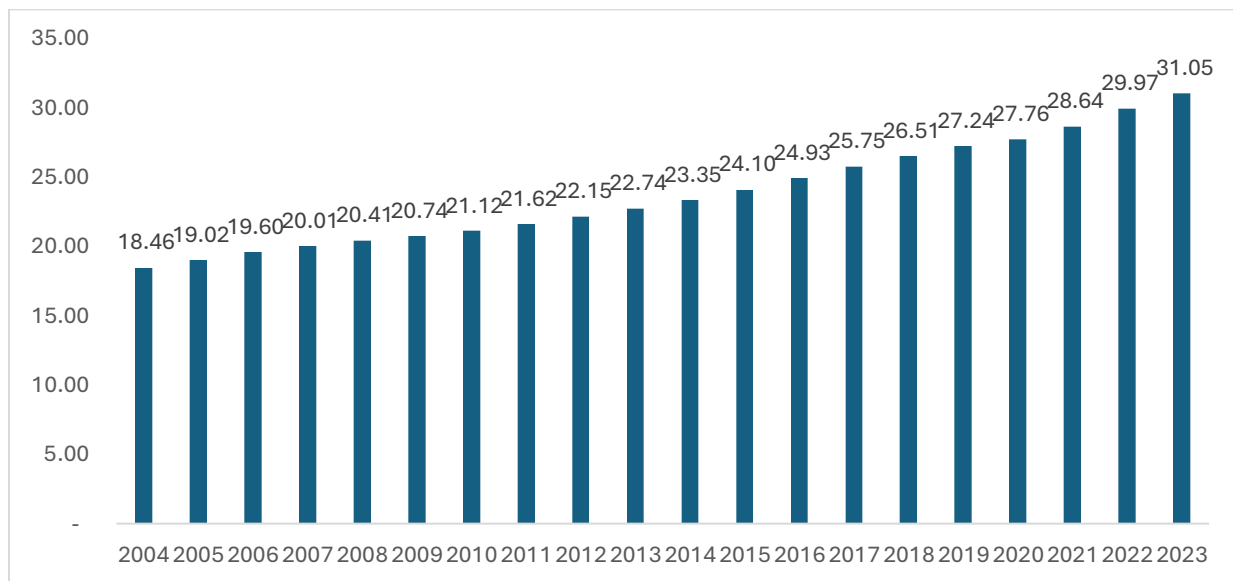
The total investment in Tanzania, measured as a percentage of GDP, has shown considerable fluctuation over the years. It rose from 27.95% in 2004 to 40.80% in 2021, reflecting efforts to boost economic development. Projections for the coming years indicate a slight decrease to 37.17% in 2024, followed by an increase to 38.18% in 2025.

Table 207: Population in Millions



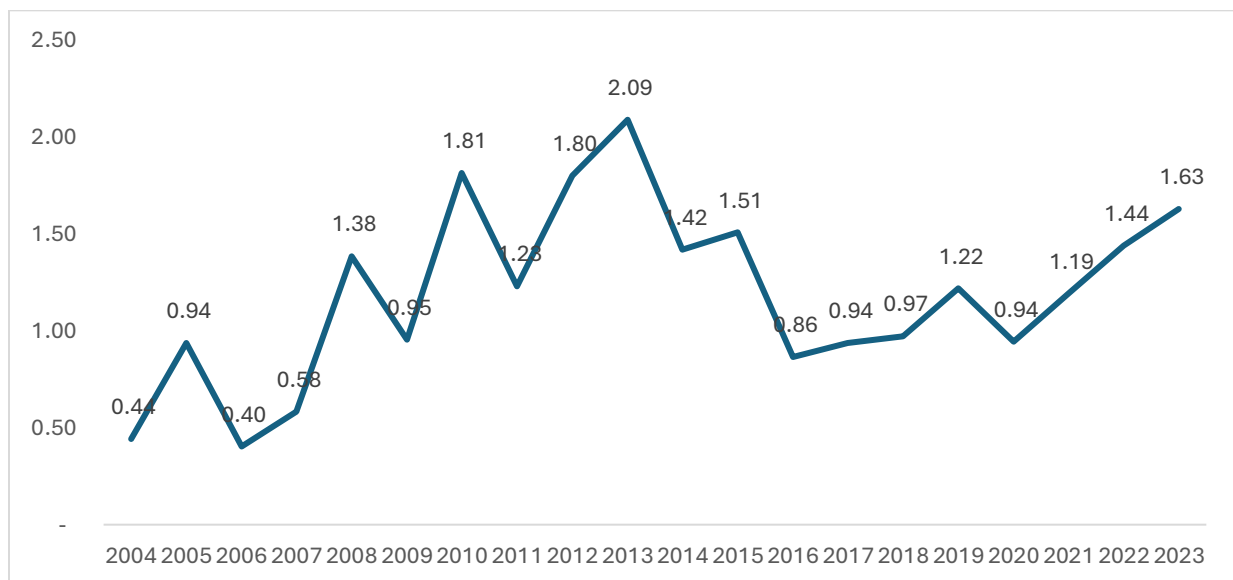
Tanzania's population has experienced consistent growth over the years. It increased from 36.31 million in 2004 to 59.73 million in 2021. The upward trend continues with projections indicating the population will reach 65.23 million in 2024 and 67.18 million in 2025.

Table 208: Total Labor Force in million



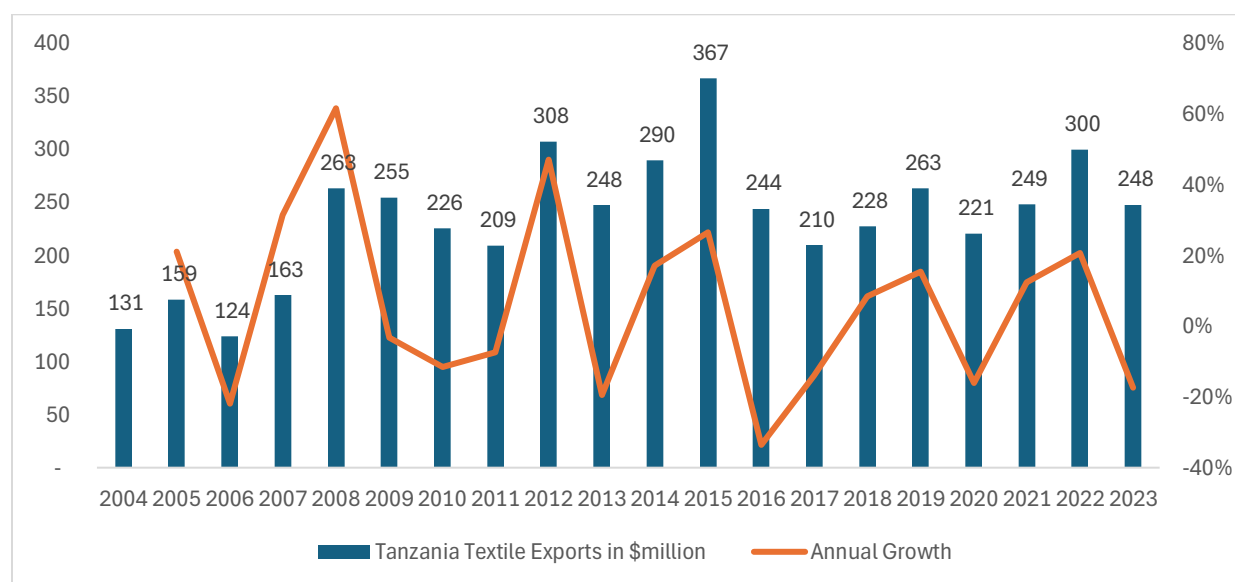
Tanzania's labor force has shown consistent growth, increasing from 18.46 million in 2004 to 31.05 million in 2023. This growth highlights the expanding workforce and the country's demographic trends. A significant portion of Tanzania's population is young, with individuals aged 0-14 making up 42.72% of the total population. Additionally, females constitute 48.46% of the labor force, reflecting gender participation in the workforce.

Table 209: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Tanzania's foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have experienced fluctuations over the years. In 2004, FDI stood at \$0.44 billion, rising to \$1.38 billion by 2008. However, inflows varied, reaching at \$2.09 billion in 2013 before declining in the following years. In 2023, FDI reached \$1.63 billion, reflecting a steady increase from \$1.19 billion in 2021 and \$1.44 billion in 2022.

Table 210: Textile Exports in \$million



Tanzania's textile exports have displayed moderate growth over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.42% between 2004 and 2023. Despite fluctuations in annual performance, Tanzania has maintained its position as a small but active participant in the global textile trade.

In 2004, Tanzania exported textiles valued at \$131 million, accounting for 0.03% of global textile exports. Exports increased by 21.17% in 2005 to \$159 million but fell sharply by -21.90% in 2006, reaching \$124 million. A recovery followed in 2007, with a 31.42% increase, bringing exports to \$163 million. The strong growth continued into 2008, with a remarkable 61.71% rise to \$263 million, the highest annual growth rate in the two decades analyzed.

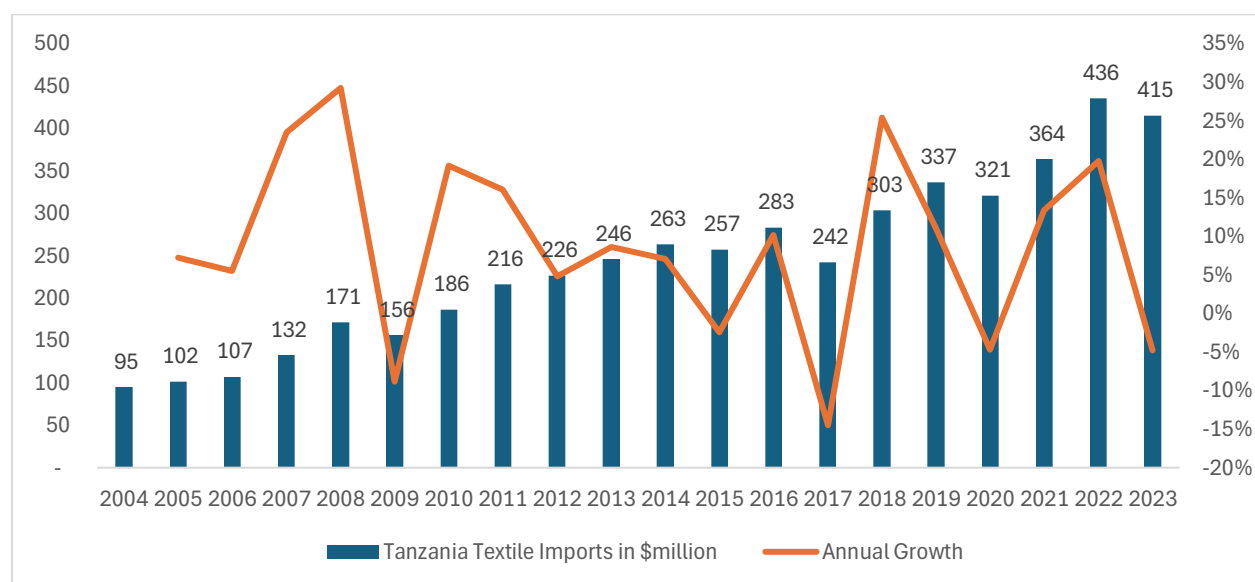
In 2009, exports experienced a slight decline of -3.15%, falling to \$255 million. This downward trend persisted over the next two years, with exports dropping to \$226 million in 2010 and \$209 million in 2011. A significant rebound occurred in 2012, with a 47.14% increase to \$308 million, marking a high point in Tanzania's export performance.

Between 2013 and 2018, exports fluctuated between \$244 million and \$308 million, with periods of growth and decline. Notable increases include a 26.62% rise in 2015 to \$367 million, while significant decreases occurred in 2016 (-33.55%) and 2017 (-14.01%). By 2018, exports stabilized at \$228 million.

In 2019, Tanzania's textile exports saw a resurgence, increasing by 15.50% to \$263 million. The COVID-19 pandemic caused a -16.10% decline in 2020, but exports recovered in 2021 with a 12.52% increase, reaching \$249 million. In 2022, exports rose further by 20.71% to \$300 million, before falling again by -17.35% in 2023, ending at \$248 million.

Throughout this period, Tanzania's share of global textile exports remained consistently at 0.03% to 0.05%, highlighting its relatively small contribution to the global market. Despite this, the CAGR of 3.42% reflects Tanzania's steady overall growth in textile exports over the past two decades.

Table 211: Textile Imports in \$million



Tanzania's textile imports have experienced significant growth over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.08% between 2004 and 2023. This steady increase highlights the growing demand for textiles within the country.

In 2004, Tanzania's textile imports stood at \$95 million, accounting for 0.02% of global textile imports. Imports grew by 7.25% in 2005 to \$102 million and increased further by 5.54% in 2006 to \$107 million. A notable rise occurred in 2007, with imports climbing by 23.52% to \$132 million. The upward trend continued in 2008 with a significant 29.25% increase, reaching \$171 million.

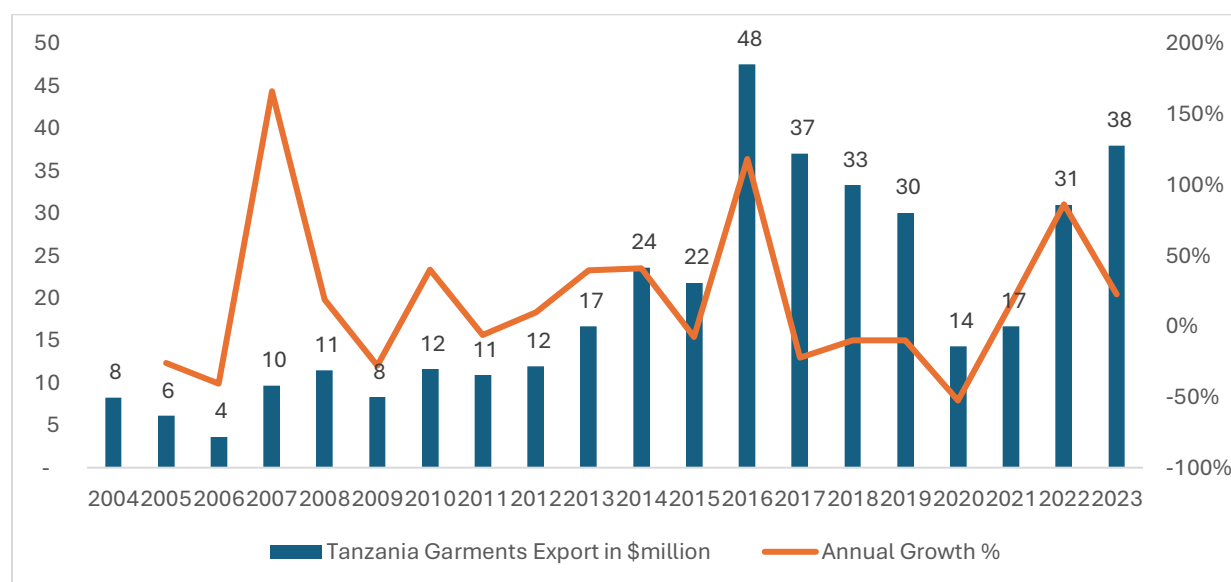
However, imports declined in 2009 by -8.84%, falling to \$156 million. The recovery began in 2010, with a 19.15% rise to \$186 million, and imports continued to grow steadily, reaching \$216 million by 2011 and \$226 million in 2012. The following years saw moderate growth, with imports climbing to \$263 million in 2014, marking an 8.65% increase from the previous year.

Between 2015 and 2019, Tanzania's textile imports fluctuated, peaking at \$303 million in 2018, with a remarkable 25.39% increase from the previous year. However, 2017 saw a decline of -14.51% to \$242 million. By 2019, imports rose again to \$337 million, reflecting an 11.03% growth.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused a slight dip of -4.73%, bringing imports to \$321 million. Tanzania quickly rebounded, achieving a 13.37% growth in 2021 to \$364 million. Imports continued to grow in 2022, reaching \$436 million, before slightly declining by -4.75% in 2023 to \$415 million.

Throughout this period, Tanzania's share of global textile imports remained between 0.02% and 0.05%, indicating its relatively small but growing presence in the international textile market. The 8.08% CAGR reflects the consistent upward trend in Tanzania's textile imports over the years.

Table 212: Garment Exports in \$million



Tanzania's garment exports have shown an overall upward trend over the past two decades, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.37% from 2004 to 2023. Starting at \$8 million in 2004, exports rose to \$38 million by 2023, indicating a gradual yet consistent growth trajectory despite fluctuations.

From 2004 to 2007, Tanzania experienced a significant decline of 40.56% in 2006, followed by a sharp rebound in 2007 with exports increasing by 166.32% to \$10 million. Growth continued into 2008, with exports reaching \$11 million, a 19.08% increase.

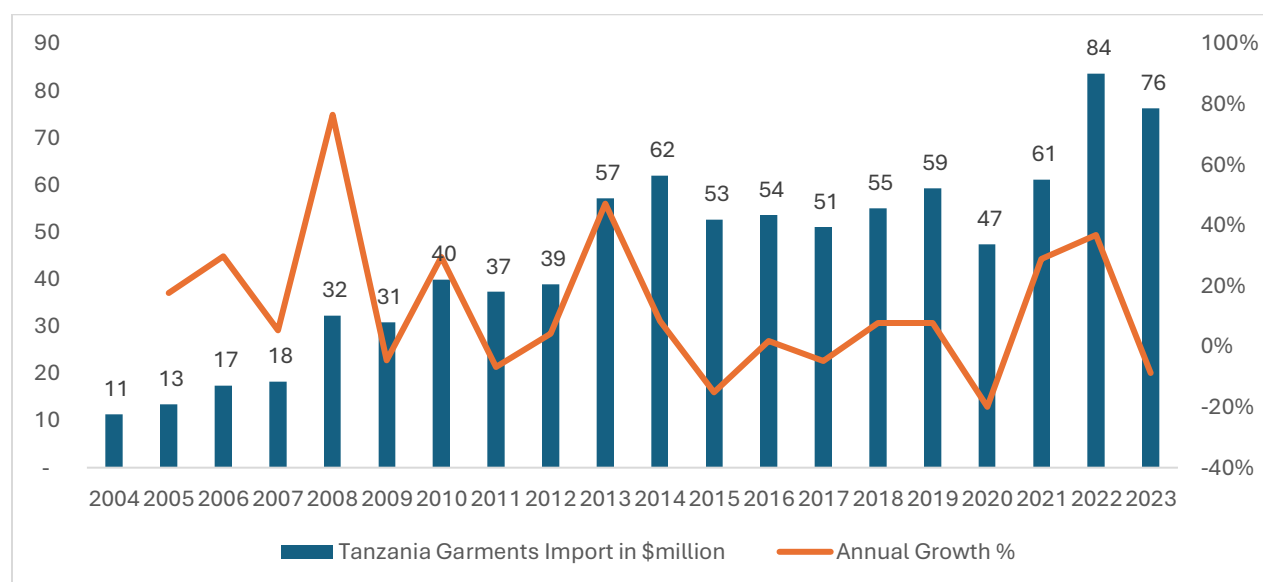
However, the global financial crisis in 2009 resulted in a 27.81% decline, bringing exports down to \$8 million. Recovery began in 2010, with exports climbing 40.10% to \$12 million. Growth remained steady through 2014, with exports reaching at \$24 million, marking a notable 41.13% increase from the previous year.

The period between 2015 and 2017 saw significant volatility. Exports dipped by 7.56% in 2015, followed by an extraordinary growth of 118.41% in 2016 to \$48 million, which marked Tanzania's highest export value in the dataset. However, this peak was followed by declines in 2017 (-22.17%) and 2018 (-10.05%), reducing exports to \$33 million.

The years 2019 to 2023 marked a recovery phase with some inconsistencies. A sharp decline of 52.50% in 2020 was counterbalanced by a rebound in 2021 with a 16.60% growth to \$17 million, followed by an impressive 86.34% increase in 2022, bringing exports to \$31 million. In 2023, exports reached \$38 million, reflecting a 22.52% increase.

Tanzania's share of global garment exports has remained minimal throughout this period, peaking at 0.011% in 2016. In 2004, the share was 0.003%, and despite fluctuations, it stood at 0.007% in 2023.

Table 213: Garment Imports in \$million



Tanzania's garment imports have witnessed substantial growth over the past two decades, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10.53% from 2004 to 2023. Imports started at \$11 million in 2004 and rose to \$76 million in 2023, demonstrating a steady upward trend despite periods of volatility.

From 2004 to 2008, Tanzania's garment imports experienced significant growth. Imports increased from \$11 million in 2004 to \$32 million in 2008, with a peak growth of 76.51% in 2008. However, the global financial crisis in 2009 led to a slight contraction of 4.55%, reducing imports to \$31 million.

Between 2010 and 2013, imports rebounded strongly, rising to \$57 million by 2013, reflecting a 47.11% increase compared to the previous year. Growth continued into 2014, with imports reaching at \$62 million, an 8.37% increase from 2013.

The period from 2015 to 2020 saw fluctuations. Imports dropped by 15.06% in 2015, followed by modest growth in 2016 (1.80%) and a decline in 2017 (-4.76%). By 2020, imports stood at \$47 million, marking a 19.91% decrease compared to 2019.

A strong recovery phase began in 2021, with imports surging by 28.82% to \$61 million, followed by another significant increase of 36.76% in 2022, bringing imports to \$84 million. In 2023, imports declined slightly by 8.70% to \$76 million. Tanzania's share of global garment imports remained minimal throughout the period but showed a gradual increase. Starting at 0.004% in 2004, the share reached 0.017% in 2023.

Türkiye

Summary

Türkiye's economy has demonstrated strong growth, with GDP increasing from \$407 billion in 2004 to \$1,130 billion in 2023, and projections reaching \$1,455 billion by 2025. Despite a contraction of 4.82% during the 2009 financial crisis, the economy rebounded with 11.2% growth in 2011 and

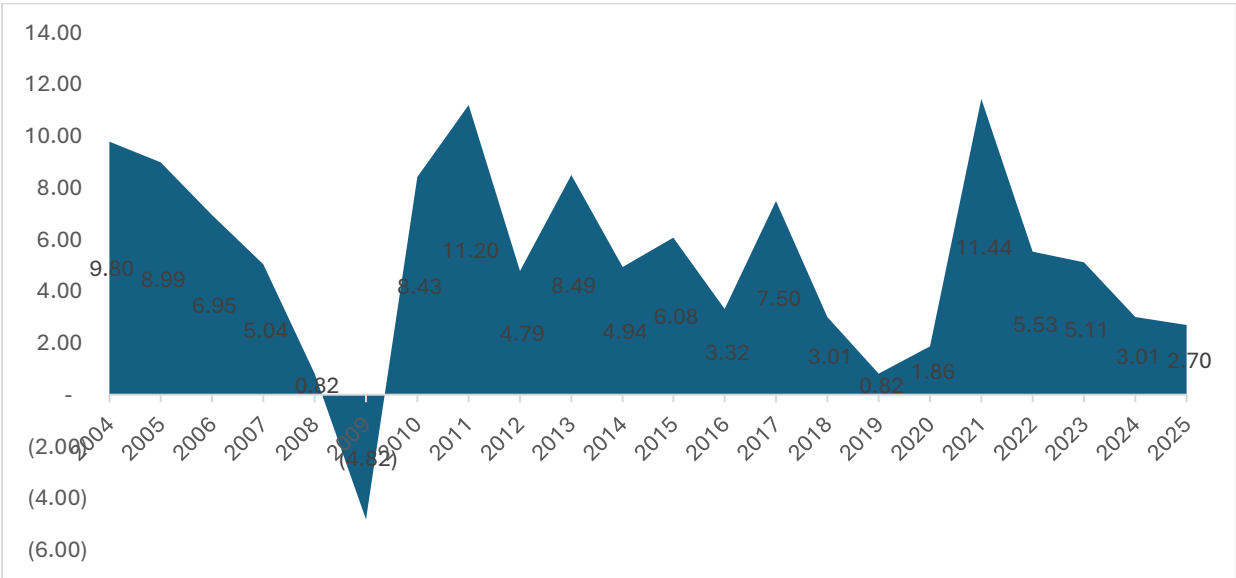
11.44% in 2021. Growth rates for 2024 and 2025 are expected to moderate at 3.01% and 2.7%, respectively. GDP per capita rose from \$5,985 in 2004 to \$13,236 in 2023, with forecasts reaching \$16,877 by 2025.

Investment as a percentage of GDP fluctuated, peaking at 35.04% in 2022 before stabilizing around 25% in 2025. Türkiye’s population expanded from 68.01 million in 2004 to a projected 86.24 million in 2025, driving labor force growth from 22.78 million in 2004 to 35.59 million in 2023. Women comprise 33.34% of the workforce, while 21.83% of the population is aged 0-14, indicating a substantial youth demographic. Foreign direct investment (FDI) peaked at \$22.05 billion in 2007 but fluctuated in subsequent years, settling at \$10.95 billion in 2023.

Türkiye remains a key player in global textiles, with exports growing at a 3.34% CAGR, reaching \$32.87 billion in 2023, maintaining a 3.30%-3.80% global market share. Textile imports followed a similar trajectory, growing at 3.57% CAGR, reaching \$12.23 billion in 2023.

Garment exports grew at 2.82% CAGR, rising from \$10.8 billion in 2004 to \$18.3 billion in 2023, though global market share declined from 4.33% to 3.55%. Meanwhile, garment imports surged at 8.98% CAGR, from \$577 million in 2004 to \$2.96 billion in 2023, reflecting rising domestic demand.

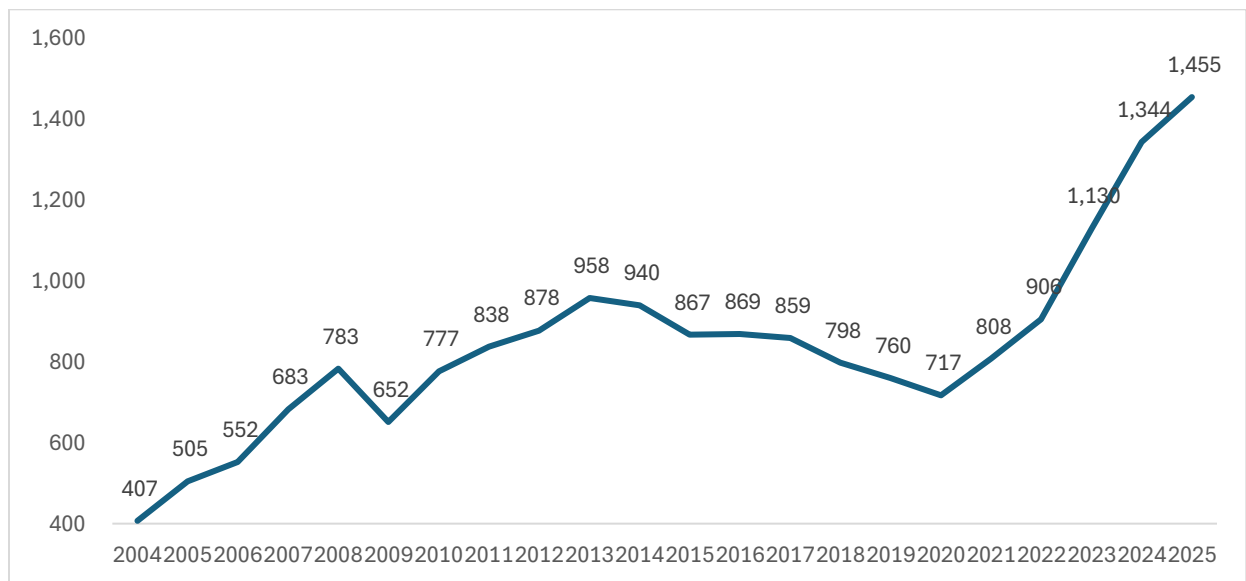
Table 214: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change



Türkiye's GDP growth has exhibited significant variability over the years. In the mid-2000s, the country experienced robust growth, reaching at 9.8% in 2004 and maintaining strong performance through 2007. However, the global financial crisis in 2009 led to a contraction of 4.82%.

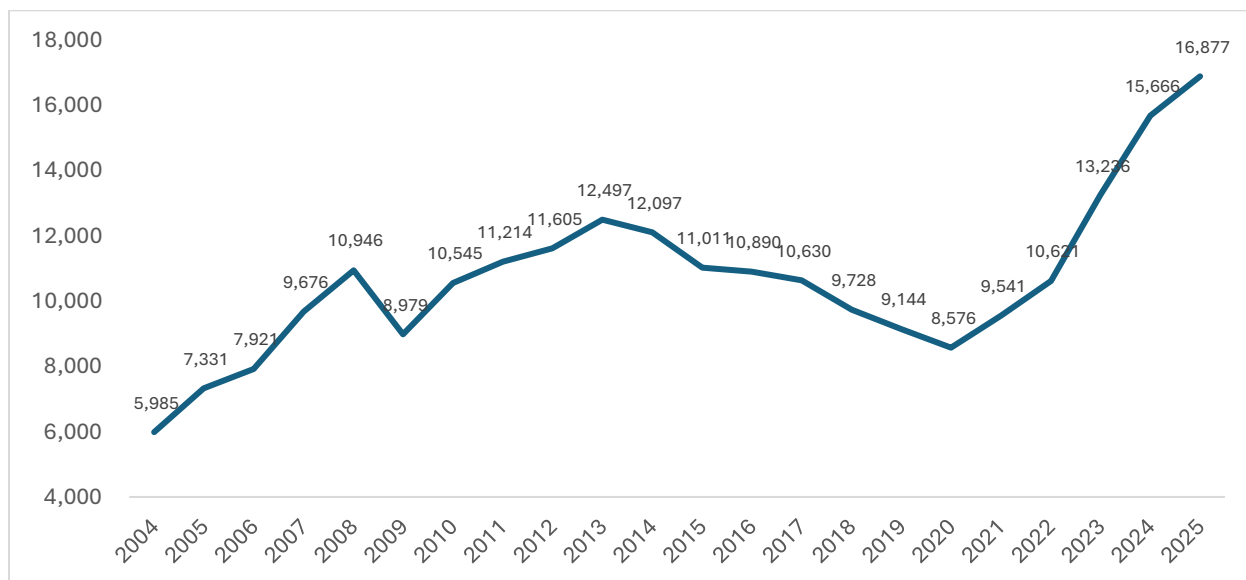
Following the downturn, Türkiye's economy rebounded with notable growth of 11.2% in 2011. The subsequent years saw fluctuating growth rates, with highs of 11.44% in 2021 and more modest increases in the following years. Projections for 2024 and 2025 anticipate growth rates of 3.01% and 2.7%, respectively.

Table 215: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



Türkiye's GDP in current prices has shown consistent growth over the years, with significant increases projected for 2024 and 2025. The GDP rose from \$407 billion in 2004 to \$906 billion in 2022. Despite some fluctuations, including a dip to \$717 billion in 2020, the economy rebounded to \$1,130 billion in 2023. Projections for 2024 and 2025 anticipate GDP levels of \$1,344 billion and \$1,455 billion, reflecting continued economic expansion.

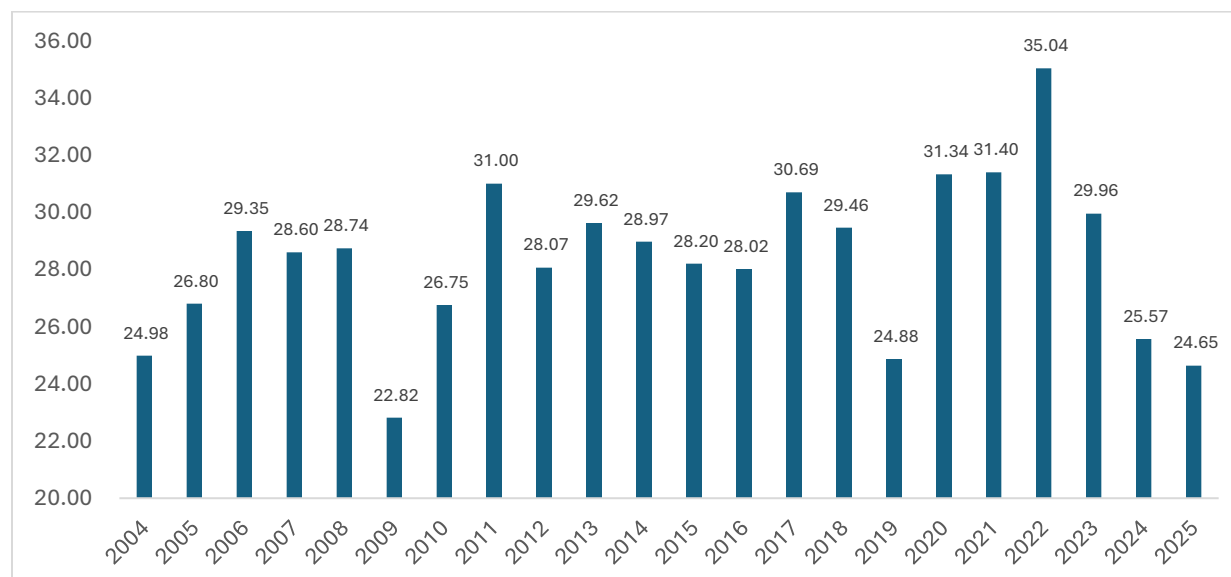
Table 216: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



Türkiye's GDP per capita in current prices has demonstrated notable growth over the years. From \$5,985 in 2004, GDP per capita steadily increased, reaching \$10,946 in 2008. However, the global financial crisis led to a dip, with GDP per capita falling to \$8,576 in 2020.

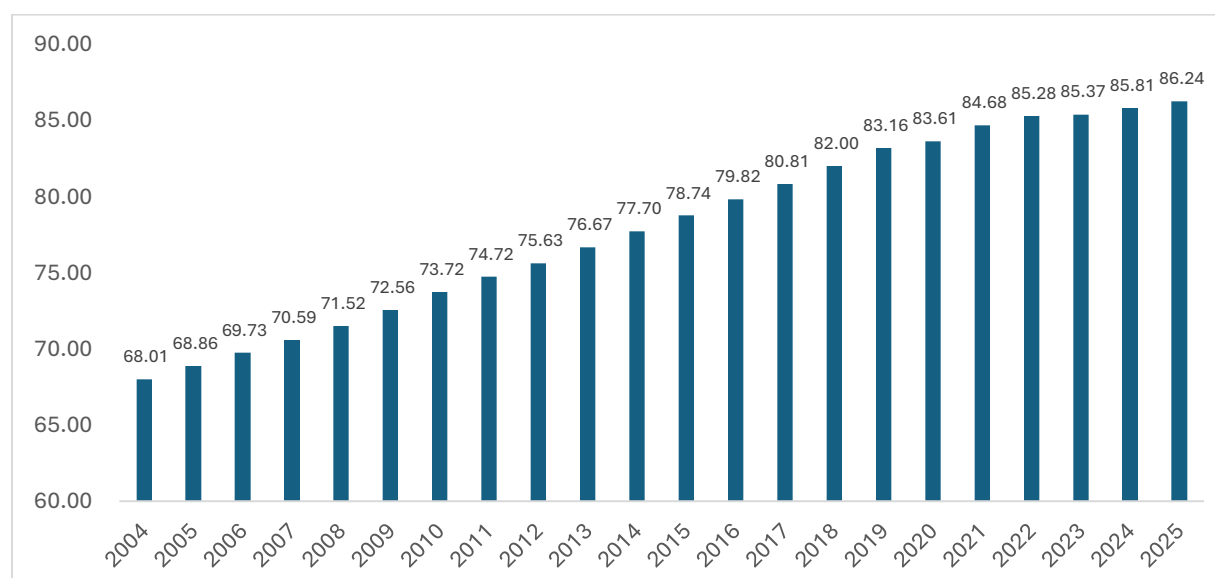
The economy rebounded in subsequent years, with GDP per capita reaching \$13,236 in 2023. Projections for 2024 and 2025 anticipate further growth, with figures expected to rise to \$15,666 and \$16,877, respectively.

Table 217: Total investment Percent of GDP



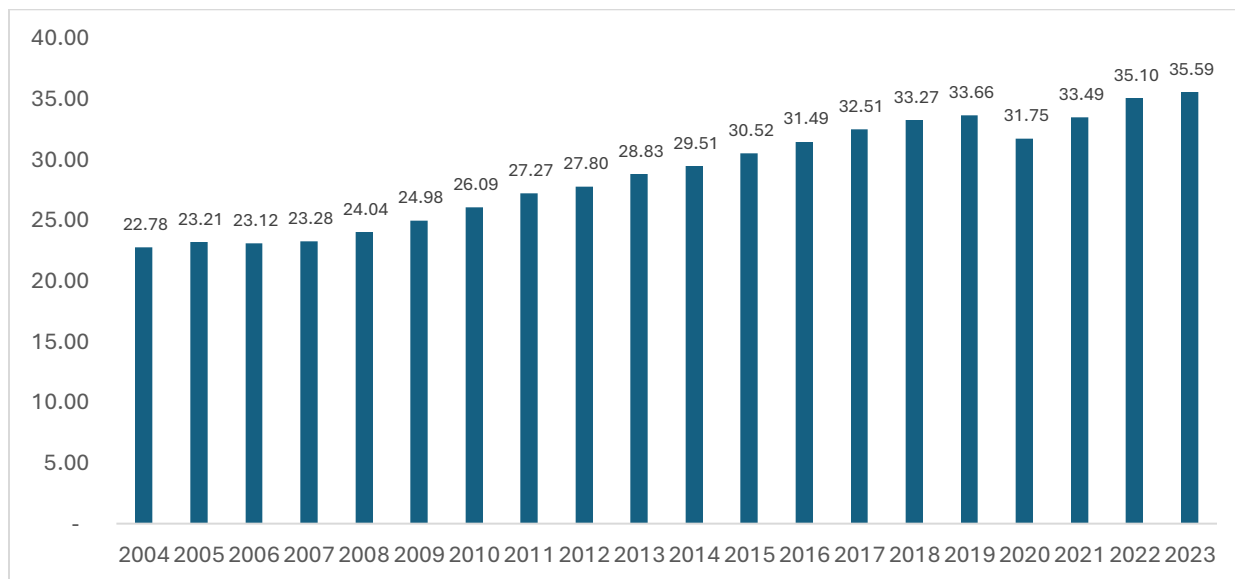
Türkiye's total investment as a percentage of GDP has shown fluctuations over the years. In 2004, total investment stood at 24.98% of GDP, increasing steadily to 31% in 2011. However, the percentage dipped to 22.82% in 2009, reflecting the impact of the global financial crisis. The investment rate peaked at 35.04% in 2022 but has since tapered off. Projections indicate a decline to 25.57% in 2024 and 24.65% in 2025.

Table 218: Population in Millions



Türkiye's population has shown consistent growth from 68.01 million in 2004 to a projected 86.24 million in 2025.

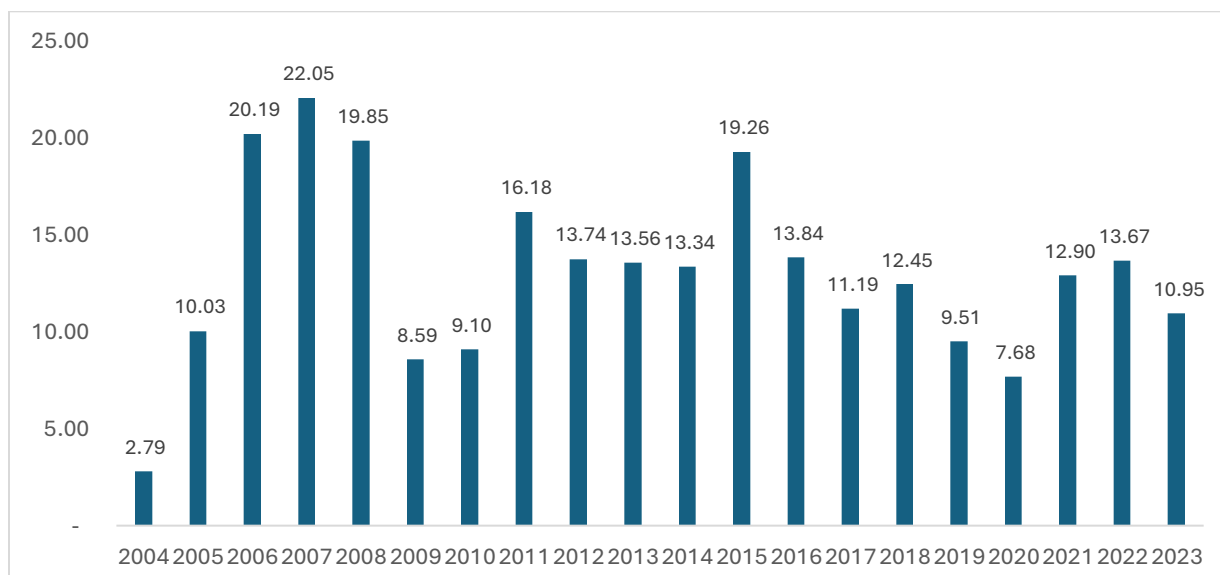
Table 219: Total Labor Force in million



Türkiye's labor force has shown consistent growth from 22.78 million in 2004 to 35.59 million in 2023, reflecting the country's expanding workforce. Notably, the labor force rebounded after a slight dip in 2020, reaching 35.1 million in 2022.

Key demographic insights highlight that 21.83% of Türkiye's population is aged 0-14, signaling a significant youth population. Additionally, females make up 33.34% of the total labor force, underlining the ongoing participation of women in the workforce.

Table 220: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Türkiye's foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have fluctuated significantly over the years. A peak was observed in 2007, with FDI reaching \$22.05 billion, reflecting strong investor confidence during that period. However, this momentum slowed, with inflows dropping to \$8.59 billion by 2009.

Subsequent years showed mixed performance, with notable recoveries such as \$19.26 billion in 2015 and \$16.18 billion in 2011. More recently, FDI inflows were recorded at \$13.67 billion in 2022, but a slight decrease to \$10.95 billion followed in 2023.

Table 221: Textile Exports in \$million



Türkiye's textile exports have grown steadily over the past two decades, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.34% from 2004 to 2023. This reflects Türkiye's consistent efforts to maintain its competitiveness in the global textile industry.

In 2004, Türkiye's textile exports were valued at \$17,605 million, accounting for 3.65% of global textile exports. The exports increased by 7.35% in 2005, reaching \$18,900 million, and further rose by 4.32% in 2006 to \$19,716 million. A notable surge occurred in 2007, with a 16.32% growth to \$22,934 million, followed by a marginal increase in 2008 to \$23,050 million.

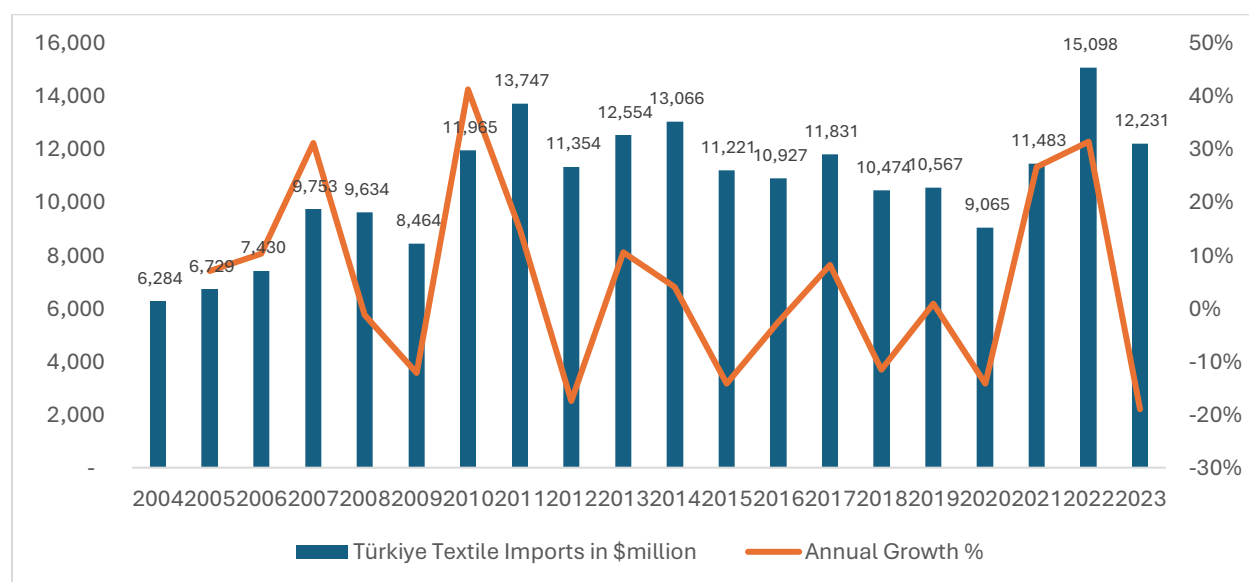
The global financial crisis of 2009 impacted Türkiye's textile exports, leading to a sharp decline of -16.19%, bringing exports down to \$19,317 million. However, Türkiye rebounded strongly in 2010, with a 12.98% growth, and exports reached \$21,826 million. The upward trajectory continued through 2011, with a 14.35% growth to \$24,958 million, and further increased to \$25,500 million in 2012.

From 2013 to 2015, Türkiye's textile exports experienced steady growth, peaking at \$30,141 million in 2014. However, a slight decline of -12.61% in 2015 brought exports down to \$26,341 million. The market stabilized in subsequent years, with exports fluctuating between \$26,221 million and \$28,592 million from 2016 to 2019.

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic caused a slight contraction of -4.41%, with exports falling to \$27,331 million. Nevertheless, Türkiye quickly recovered in 2021, achieving a 26.10% growth and reaching \$34,463 million. By 2023, exports stood at \$32,870 million, slightly down from the previous year but maintaining a strong presence in the global market.

Türkiye's share in global textile exports ranged from 3.30% to 3.80% over the years, highlighting its importance as a key player in the textile industry.

Table 222: Textile Imports in \$million



Türkiye's textile imports have demonstrated significant growth over the years, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.57% from 2004 to 2023. This growth highlights Türkiye's increasing reliance on imported textiles to support its robust textile and garment industry.

In 2004, Türkiye's textile imports were valued at \$6,284 million, accounting for 1.31% of global textile imports. Imports increased by 7.09% in 2005, reaching \$6,729 million, and further grew by 10.41% in 2006 to \$7,430 million. A substantial rise was observed in 2007, with a 31.27% growth to \$9,753 million, followed by a slight dip of -1.22% in 2008, bringing imports to \$9,634 million.

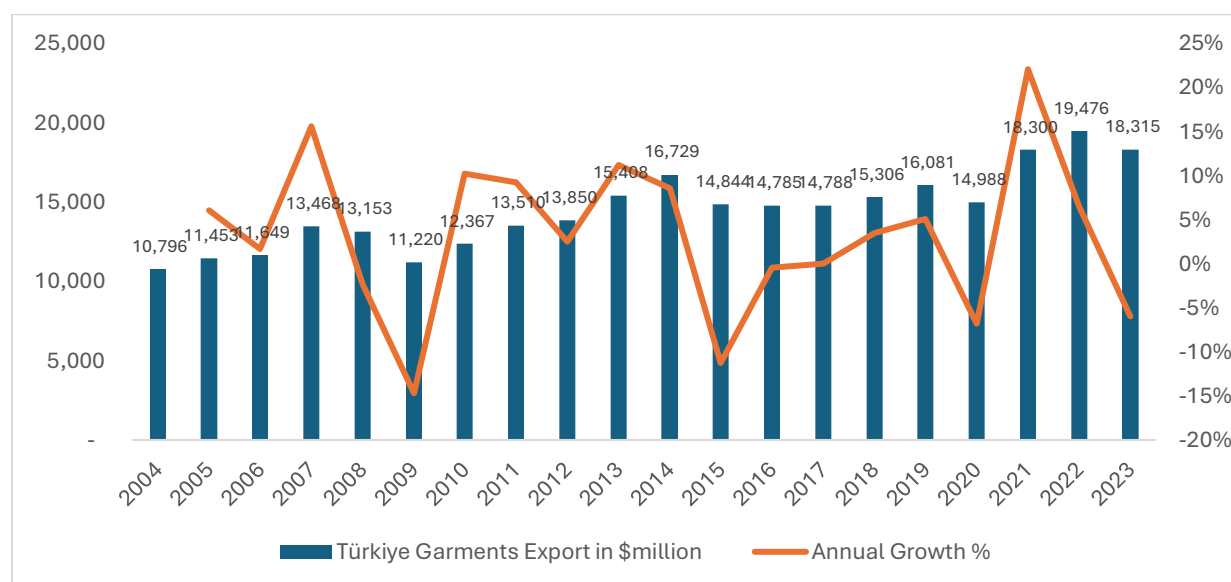
The global financial crisis in 2009 impacted Türkiye's textile imports, causing a decline of -12.15% to \$8,464 million. However, imports rebounded strongly in 2010, growing by 41.37% to \$11,965 million, and continued to rise in 2011, reaching \$13,747 million with a 14.89% growth. A decline of -17.40% in 2012 brought imports down to \$11,354 million, but they recovered in 2013 with a 10.57% increase to \$12,554 million.

From 2014 to 2016, imports fluctuated, reaching at \$13,066 million in 2014 before falling to \$10,927 million in 2016. The market showed moderate recovery in 2017 and 2018, with imports stabilizing at \$10,474 million. However, the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused a -14.21% contraction, bringing imports down to \$9,065 million.

Post-pandemic recovery was robust, with imports growing by 26.67% in 2021 to \$11,483 million and reaching a peak of \$15,098 million in 2022, representing a 31.48% growth. However, imports declined by -18.99% in 2023 to \$12,231 million.

Throughout this period, Türkiye's share in global textile imports ranged from 1.31% to 1.96%, reflecting its strong presence in the global market.

Table 223: Garment Exports in \$million



Turkey's garment export sector has shown a moderate growth trajectory over the past two decades, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.82% from 2004 to 2023. Starting at \$10.8 billion in 2004, exports reached \$18.3 billion in 2023, reflecting Turkey's position as a key player in the global garment market.

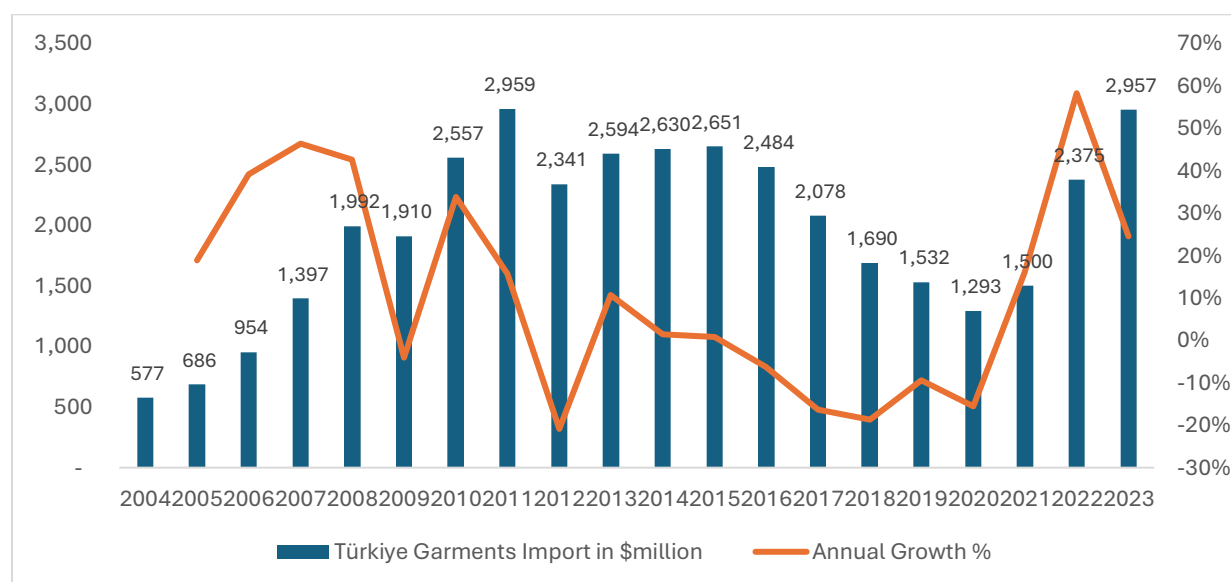
From 2004 to 2008, Turkey's garment exports experienced consistent growth, rising from \$10.8 billion to \$13.2 billion. The highest annual growth during this period was in 2007, with a 15.61% increase. However, the global economic crisis in 2009 led to a sharp 14.70% decline, with exports falling to \$11.2 billion.

The recovery phase began in 2010, with exports increasing by 10.22% to \$12.4 billion. This upward trend continued through 2014, culminating in \$16.7 billion in exports. However, between 2015 and 2017, exports experienced fluctuations, dropping to \$14.8 billion in 2016 before stabilizing around similar levels.

In 2018, exports began to rise again, reaching \$15.3 billion, followed by \$16.1 billion in 2019. However, the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 led to a 6.79% decline, bringing exports to \$14.9 billion. A strong recovery followed in 2021, with exports surging by 22.09% to \$18.3 billion. Despite this growth, 2023 saw a slight decline of 5.96%, reducing exports to \$18.3 billion.

Turkey's share in global garment exports has varied over the years, starting at 4.33% in 2004 and declining to 3.55% in 2023.

Table 224: Garment Imports in \$million



Turkey's garment import market has witnessed notable fluctuations over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.98% from 2004 to 2023. Imports rose from \$577 million in 2004 to \$2.96 billion in 2023, showcasing Turkey's growing demand for imported garments to cater to its domestic and industrial requirements.

Between 2004 and 2008, garment imports surged significantly, with an annual growth rate peaking at 46.36% in 2007 and reaching \$1.99 billion by 2008. This growth was driven by Turkey's expanding consumer market and increased integration into global trade networks. However, the global financial crisis in 2009 resulted in a 4.11% contraction, bringing imports down to \$1.91 billion.

Recovery was swift, with imports climbing by 33.88% in 2010 to \$2.56 billion, and they continued to grow moderately until 2014, reaching \$2.63 billion. Between 2015 and 2019, imports fluctuated, declining to \$1.53 billion in 2019 due to economic challenges and changing trade policies.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 further impacted imports, causing a 15.59% decline to \$1.29 billion. However, the market rebounded strongly in 2021 with a 16.04% growth, followed by an exceptional 58.31% increase in 2022, bringing imports to \$2.38 billion. By 2023, imports had grown by another 24.48%, reaching \$2.96 billion.

Turkey's share of global garment imports rose from 0.22% in 2004 to 0.66% in 2023, reflecting its increasing reliance on international markets for garment supplies. The highest share was recorded in 2010 and 2011, at 0.75%. Despite fluctuations, Turkey remains a significant player in the global garment import market, underscoring its role as both a producer and a consumer of garments on the international stage.

Uganda

Summary

Uganda's economy has demonstrated steady growth, with GDP rising from \$11 billion in 2004 to a projected \$63 billion in 2025. Despite a contraction of 1.14% in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Uganda rebounded with growth rates of 5.49% in 2021 and 6.29% in 2022. Projections for 2024 and 2025 stand at 5.88% and 7.45%, respectively. GDP per capita has similarly increased, from \$431 in 2004 to an estimated \$1,304 in 2025, reflecting improved living standards.

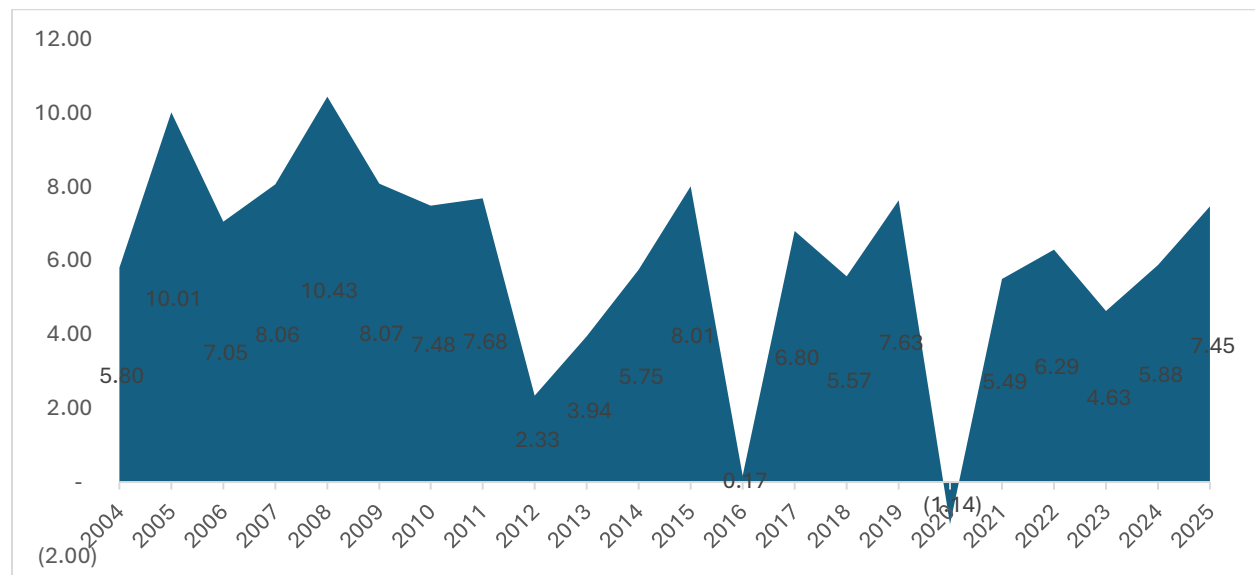
Investment as a percentage of GDP peaked at 28.95% in 2013 before stabilizing around 24% between 2018 and 2022. Projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate slight declines to 21.78% and 21.97%, respectively. Uganda's population has grown significantly, from 24.96 million in 2004 to a projected 48.25 million in 2025, fueling labor force expansion from 9.47 million to 19.08 million over the same period. Women account for 49.33% of the workforce, while 43.93% of the population is aged 0-14, signaling strong future labor market growth.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has increased steadily, from \$0.30 billion in 2004 to \$2.99 billion in 2023, reflecting Uganda's attractiveness to investors and economic reforms.

Uganda's textile exports have shown modest fluctuations, with a 0.80% CAGR, reaching \$57 million in 2023. Despite a peak of \$107 million in 2011, exports have remained relatively stable at 0.01% of global textile trade. Textile imports have expanded significantly, growing at an 8.41% CAGR from \$88 million in 2004 to \$409 million in 2023, reflecting rising domestic demand.

Garment exports grew at a 2.77% CAGR, rising from \$5 million in 2004 to \$8 million in 2023, though global market share remained minimal. Conversely, garment imports surged at 7.53% CAGR, increasing from \$20 million in 2004 to \$79 million in 2023, driven by expanding consumer demand.

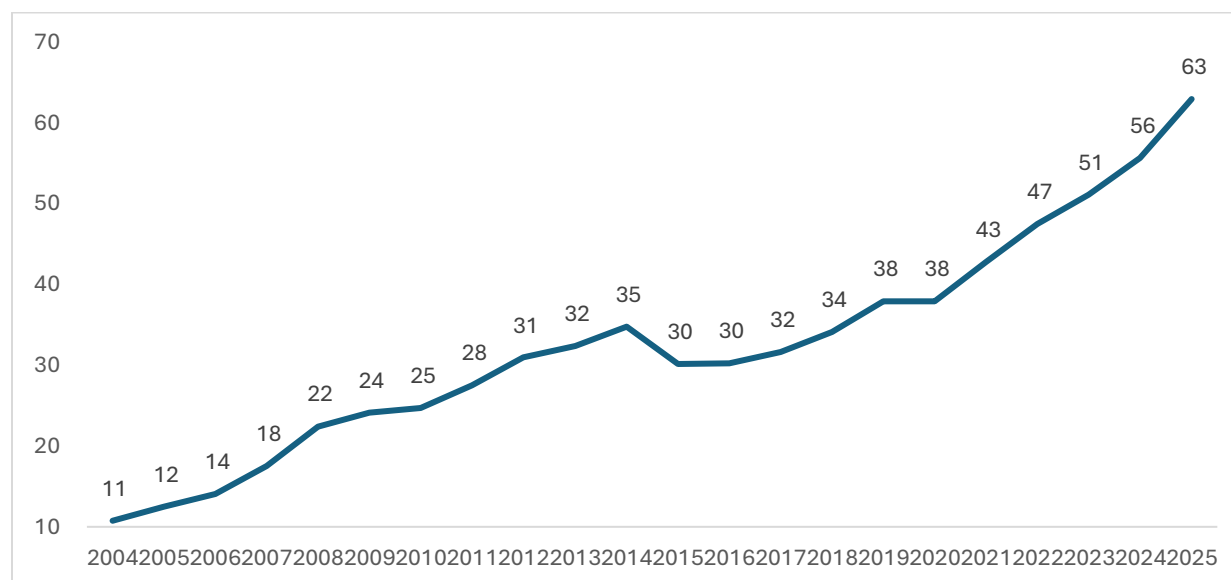
Table 225: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change



Uganda's GDP growth has shown variability over the years. The country experienced significant growth in 2005, reaching 10.01%, followed by another peak at 10.43% in 2008. However, the growth rate dropped to 2.33% in 2012, reflecting economic challenges.

In 2020, Uganda faced a contraction of 1.14%, likely due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The economy rebounded in 2021 with a growth rate of 5.49%, continuing with 6.29% in 2022. Growth projections for 2024 and 2025 stand at 5.88% and 7.45%, respectively, indicating a positive outlook for Uganda's economic performance in the coming years.

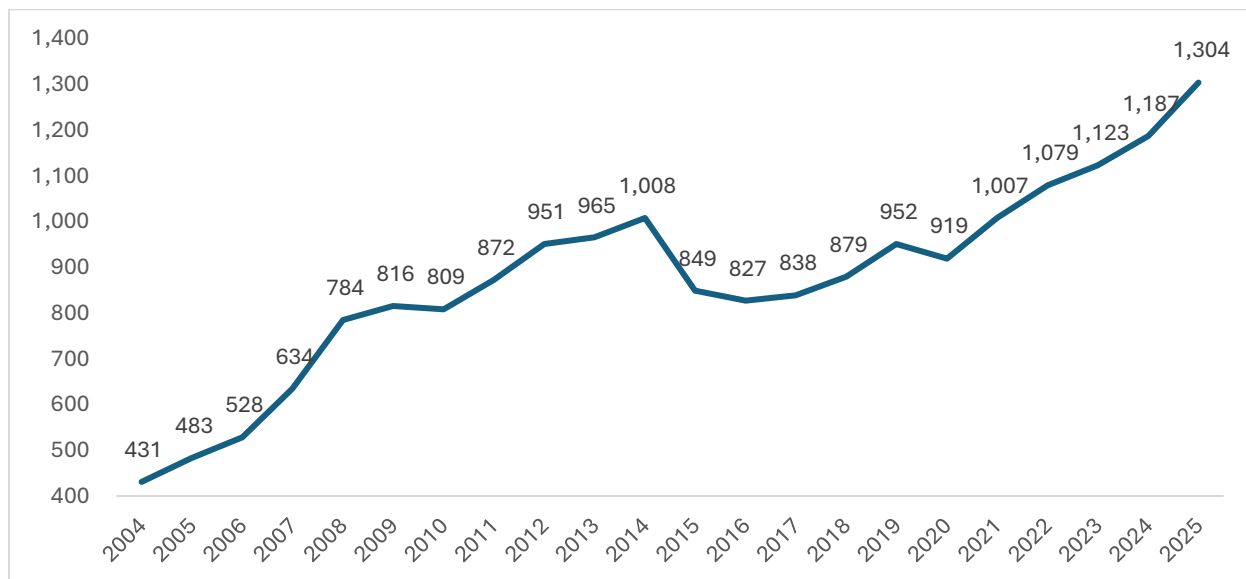
Table 226: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



Uganda's GDP in current prices has shown consistent growth over the years. In 2004, the GDP was \$11 billion, increasing steadily to \$31 billion by 2012. Despite a slight dip to \$30 billion in 2015 and 2016, the economy regained momentum, reaching \$38 billion by 2020.

Projections indicate that Uganda's GDP will continue to grow, reaching \$56 billion in 2024 and \$63 billion in 2025.

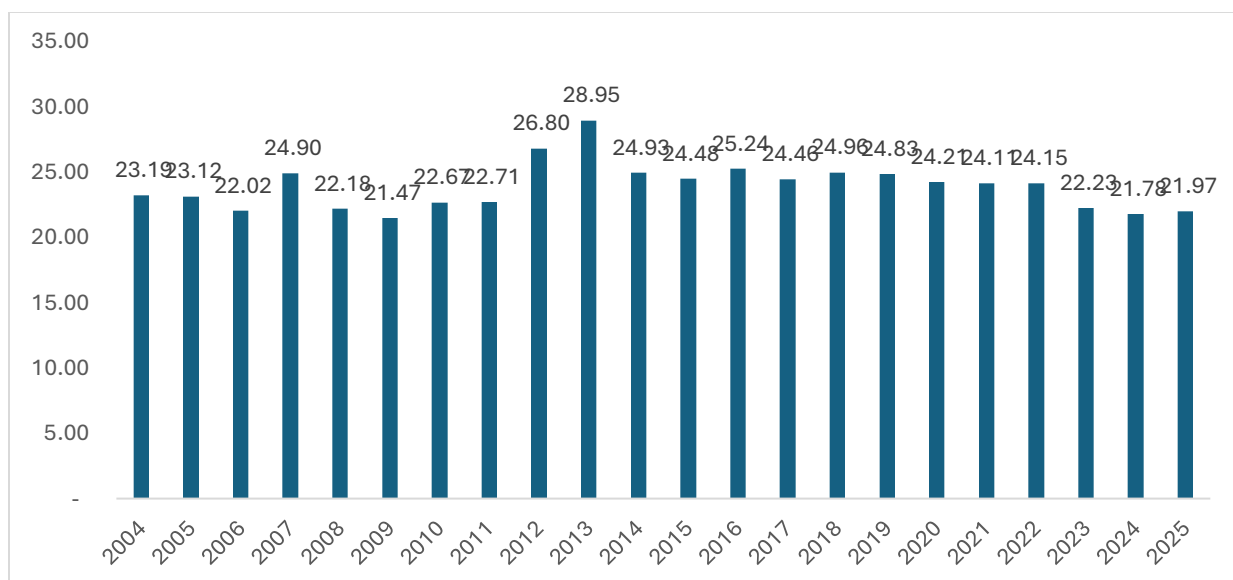
Table 227: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



Uganda's GDP per capita in current prices has steadily increased from \$431 in 2004 to \$1,304 projected in 2025. The data shows consistent growth, with notable progress between 2008 and 2012, where GDP per capita rose from \$784 to \$951.

Although there was a slight dip in 2015 and 2016, dropping to \$849 and \$827 respectively, the trend recovered, reaching \$1,007 in 2021 and continuing to rise. The projected figures for 2024 and 2025 stand at \$1,187 and \$1,304, reflecting continued economic advancement and improved living standards.

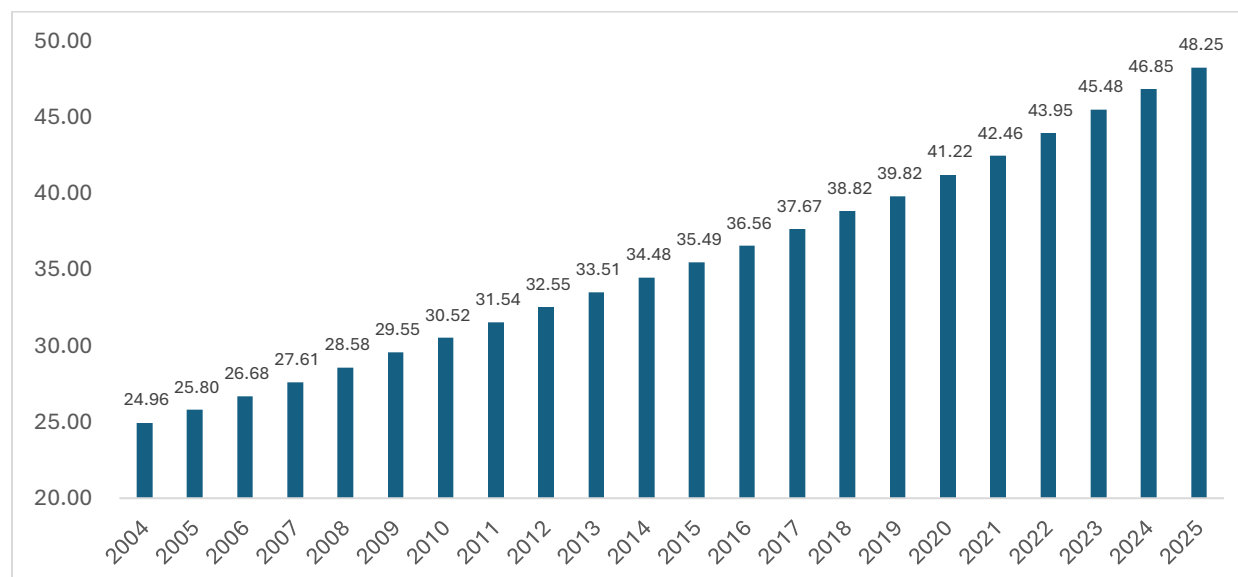
Table 228: Total investment Percent of GDP



Uganda's total investment as a percentage of GDP fluctuated over the years, starting at 23.19% in 2004 and showing a projected figure of 21.97% in 2025.

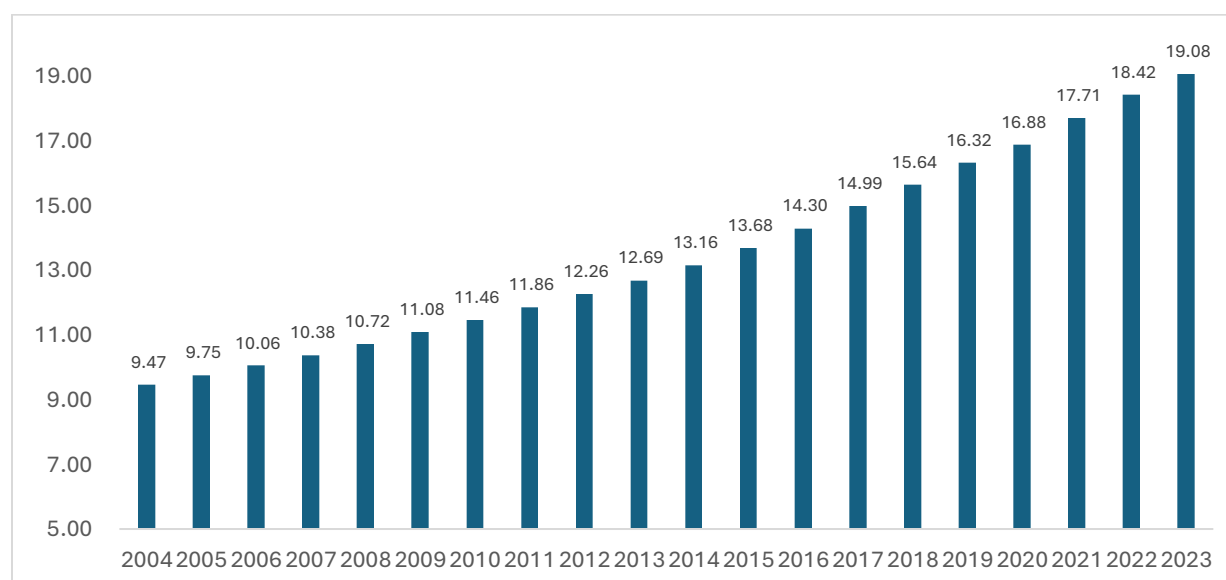
The highest level recorded was 28.95% in 2013, indicating a peak in investment relative to GDP. This was followed by moderate declines, with figures stabilizing around 24% between 2018 and 2022. The projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate a slight dip to 21.78% and 21.97%, respectively.

Table 229: Population in Millions



Uganda's population has shown steady growth over the years, increasing from 24.96 million in 2004 to a projected 48.25 million by 2025.

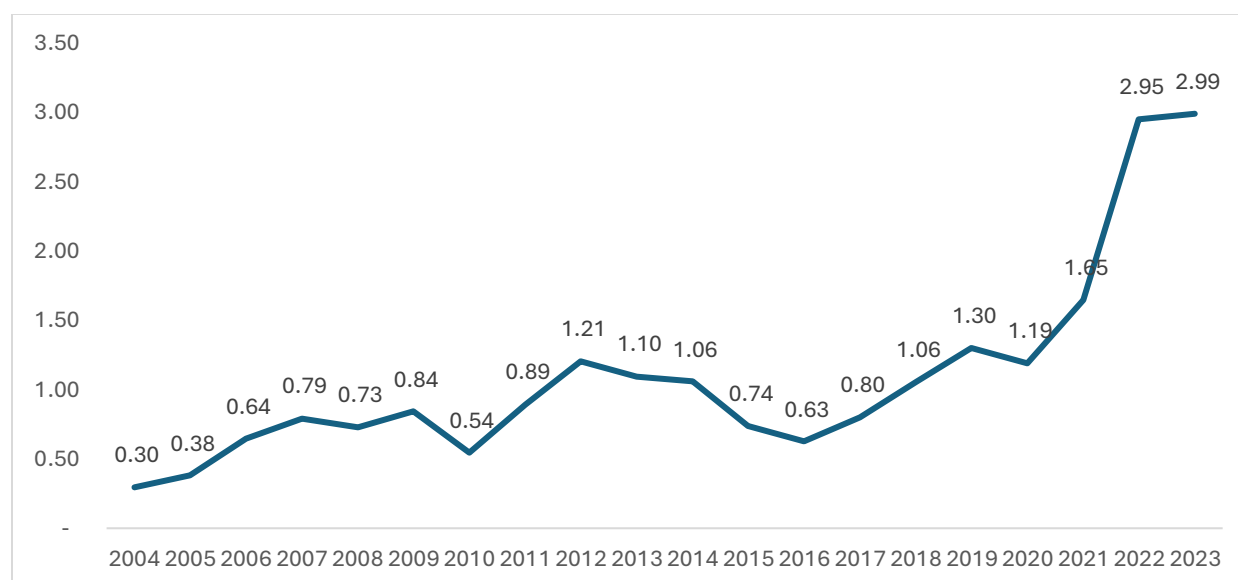
Table 230: Total Labor Force in million



Uganda's labor force has grown from 9.47 million in 2004 to 19.08 million in 2023, reflecting a consistent increase over the years. This growth coincides with a youthful population, with 43.93% of the population aged 0-14.

Additionally, female participation in the labor force stands at 49.33%, highlighting the significant role women play in Uganda's workforce.

Table 231: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



Uganda's foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have shown a steady increase over the years, rising from \$0.30 billion in 2004 to \$2.99 billion in 2023.

Table 232: Textile Exports in \$million



Uganda's textile exports have experienced modest fluctuations over the years, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 0.80% from 2004 to 2023. Despite the small contribution to global textile exports, Uganda's performance highlights its resilience and potential in the sector.

In 2004, Uganda's textile exports were valued at \$49 million, maintaining a 0.01% share of global textile exports. In 2005 and 2006, exports declined significantly by -13.81% and -28.97%,

respectively, falling to \$30 million in 2006. A recovery followed in 2007 with a 19.13% growth, reaching \$36 million, and further increased by 3.16% in 2008 to \$37 million.

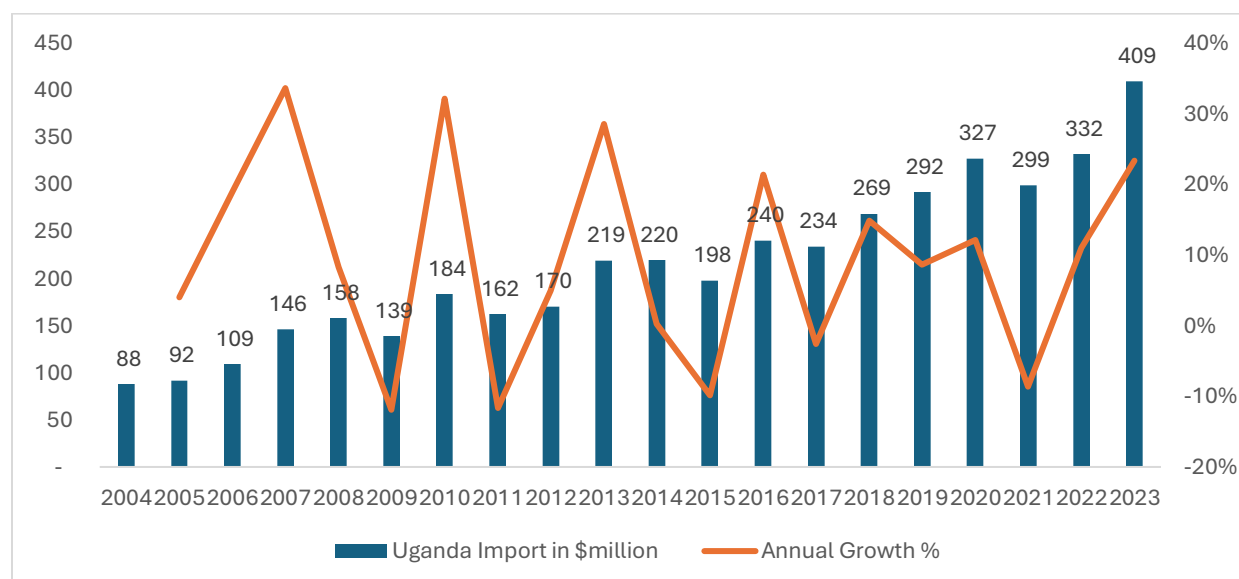
The 2009 economic downturn saw a 10.62% increase in Uganda's textile exports, bringing the total to \$41 million. In 2010, exports fell slightly by -2.90% to \$39 million. However, a sharp growth of 171.24% in 2011 pushed exports to \$107 million, the highest recorded during the period. This peak was followed by a -5.74% decline in 2012 to \$101 million and a steep -47.15% drop in 2013 to \$53 million.

Between 2014 and 2017, exports fluctuated significantly, falling to \$37 million in 2014 and remaining stagnant in 2015 before rebounding to \$73 million in 2017. A moderate decline of -9.26% in 2018 brought exports down to \$67 million, followed by a recovery of 22.38% in 2019 to \$82 million.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused a -26.08% contraction in exports, reducing them to \$60 million. In 2021, exports declined further by -11.18% to \$54 million but recovered by 10.33% in 2022, reaching \$59 million. In 2023, exports slightly decreased by -4.06% to \$57 million.

Throughout the period, Uganda's share of global textile exports remained consistent at 0.01%, reflecting the limited but steady contribution to the global market.

Table 233: Textile Imports in \$million



Uganda's textile imports have demonstrated a strong growth trajectory over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.41% from 2004 to 2023. This steady increase underscores Uganda's growing demand for textiles in its domestic and industrial markets.

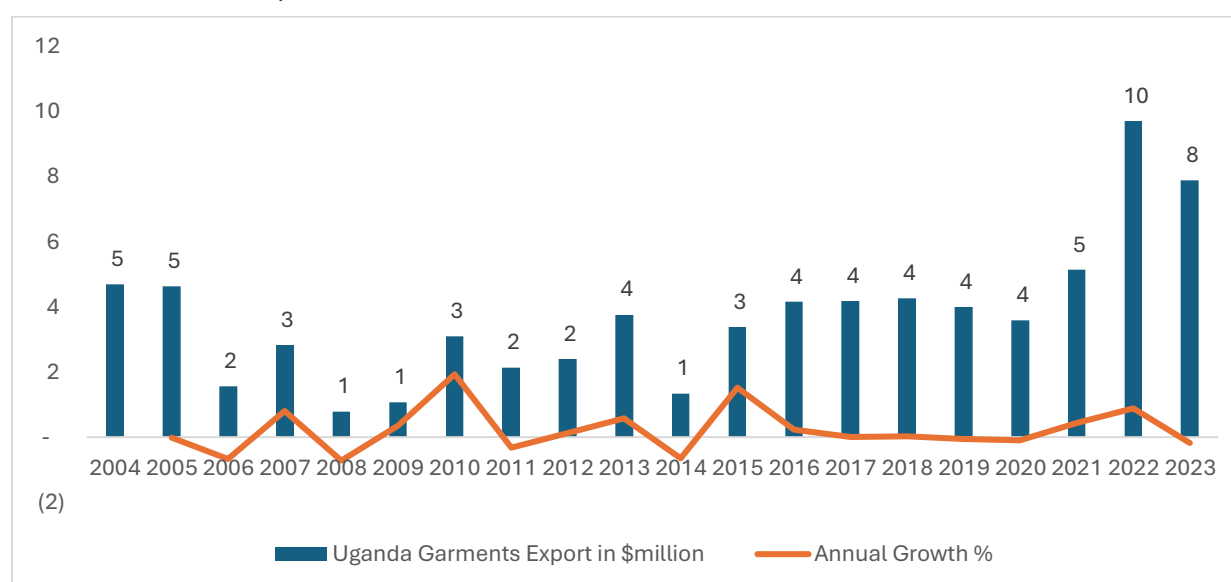
In 2004, Uganda's textile imports were valued at \$88 million, representing 0.02% of global textile imports. Over the next two years, imports increased modestly, reaching \$109 million in 2006, marking a 19.03% growth in 2006 alone. The upward momentum continued in 2007, with a significant 33.61% growth, bringing imports to \$146 million. By 2008, imports rose further by 8.24%, reaching \$158 million.

The 2009 global economic slowdown caused a -11.91% decline in Uganda's textile imports, reducing the total to \$139 million. However, the country quickly rebounded in 2010, experiencing a 32.10% growth, pushing imports to \$184 million. After a dip of -11.66% in 2011, imports recovered modestly, reaching \$170 million in 2012. A robust 28.54% growth in 2013 led to imports reaching at \$219 million.

Between 2014 and 2017, Uganda's textile imports showed fluctuations, with minor declines in 2015 and 2017, but growth rebounded in 2016 with a 21.32% increase, reaching \$240 million. By 2018, imports grew by 14.87% to \$269 million, followed by consistent growth in 2019 (8.62%) and 2020 (12.13%), reaching \$327 million.

In 2021, imports saw a slight dip of -8.65%, totaling \$299 million, before recovering in 2022 with a 10.94% increase, bringing the value to \$332 million. In 2023, Uganda's textile imports reached their highest level, \$409 million, reflecting a robust 23.29% growth compared to the previous year. Uganda's share in global textile imports remained consistent at around 0.02% to 0.05%.

Table 234: Garment Exports in \$million



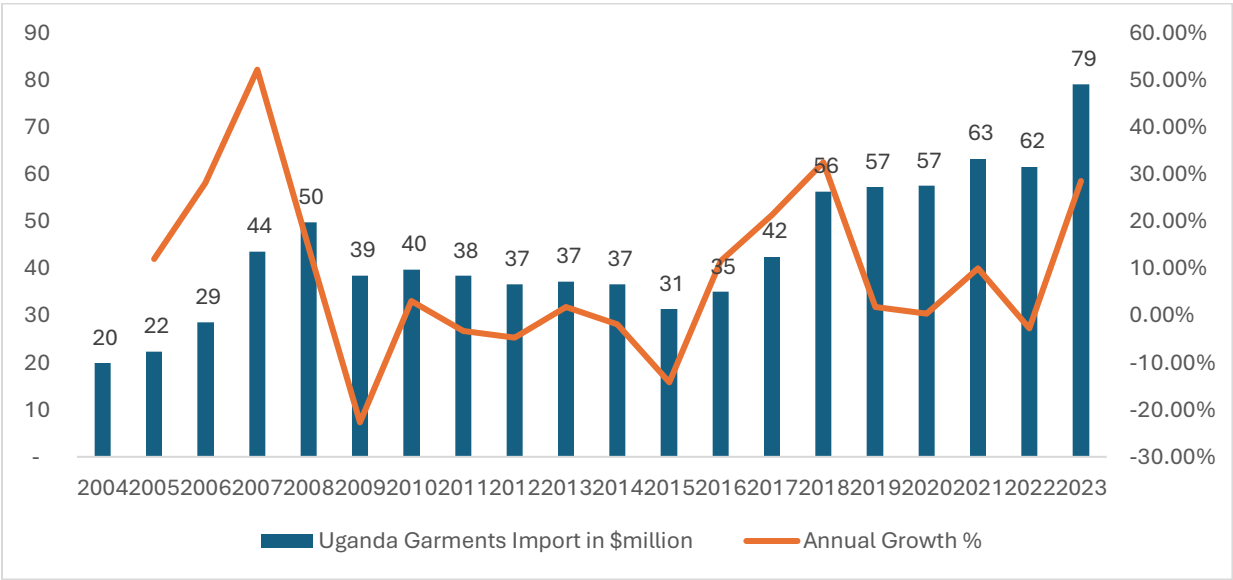
Uganda's garment export sector has experienced fluctuating growth patterns over the years, with a modest compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.77% from 2004 to 2023. Starting at \$5 million in 2004, exports reached \$8 million in 2023, reflecting the challenges and opportunities faced by Uganda in its garment trade journey.

Between 2004 and 2006, Uganda's garment exports declined sharply, dropping from \$5 million to \$2 million in 2006, reflecting a 66.35% contraction. This was followed by a recovery phase in 2007, with exports growing by 80.69% to \$3 million. However, this upward trend was short-lived, as exports fell drastically in 2008, shrinking by 72.10% to \$1 million.

The period from 2009 to 2014 saw mixed performance. Exports fluctuated, with notable surges such as the 192.82% growth in 2010, followed by declines, including a 64.35% drop in 2014. By 2015, Uganda managed to achieve a remarkable 152.73% increase, bringing exports to \$3 million. This was sustained into 2016 with a 22.67% growth to \$4 million.

From 2017 onwards, Uganda's garment exports demonstrated greater stability, maintaining \$4 million annually through 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 led to a 10.51% decline, reducing exports to \$4 million. However, a strong recovery followed in 2021, with exports rising by 43.50% to \$5 million, and an exceptional growth of 88.76% in 2022 brought exports to \$10 million. Despite a decline of 18.62% in 2023, exports remained at \$8 million. Uganda's share in global garment exports has remained minimal throughout the period, fluctuating between 0.001% and 0.002%.

Table 235: Garment Imports in \$million



Uganda's garment imports have shown a steady upward trajectory over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7.53% from 2004 to 2023. Imports increased from \$20 million in 2004 to \$79 million in 2023, demonstrating Uganda's growing demand for garments.

From 2004 to 2007, Uganda experienced consistent growth, with imports rising from \$20 million to \$44 million. This period saw significant annual growth rates, including a remarkable 52.18% increase in 2007. The upward trend continued into 2008, with imports reaching \$50 million, reflecting a 14.47% increase. However, the global economic downturn in 2009 resulted in a 22.68% contraction, reducing imports to \$39 million.

Between 2010 and 2015, Uganda's garment imports showed fluctuations, ranging from \$31 million to \$40 million. Despite slight annual declines in 2010, 2011, and 2014, the period was marked by a recovery in 2016 with an 11.57% growth, bringing imports to \$35 million. From 2017 onwards, Uganda entered a period of sustained growth, with imports increasing to \$56 million in 2018, a 32.54% rise.

The period from 2019 to 2023 demonstrated a stable yet dynamic performance. Uganda's imports reached \$57 million in 2020 despite the global pandemic, showcasing resilience. The years 2021 and 2023 marked notable growth, with imports rising to \$63 million and \$79 million, respectively, reflecting annual growth rates of 10.08% and 28.54%. Uganda's share in global garment imports has remained marginal, fluctuating around 0.01% to 0.02% throughout the period.

United States

Summary

The United States economy has demonstrated resilience and steady growth, with GDP increasing from \$12.2 trillion in 2004 to a projected \$30.3 trillion in 2025. Economic fluctuations have occurred due to major global events, including the 2008 financial crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, which caused contractions of -2.58% and -2.16%, respectively. Strong recoveries followed, particularly in 2021 with 6.06% growth. Future projections suggest moderate expansion, with GDP expected to grow at 2.77% in 2024 and 2.15% in 2025.

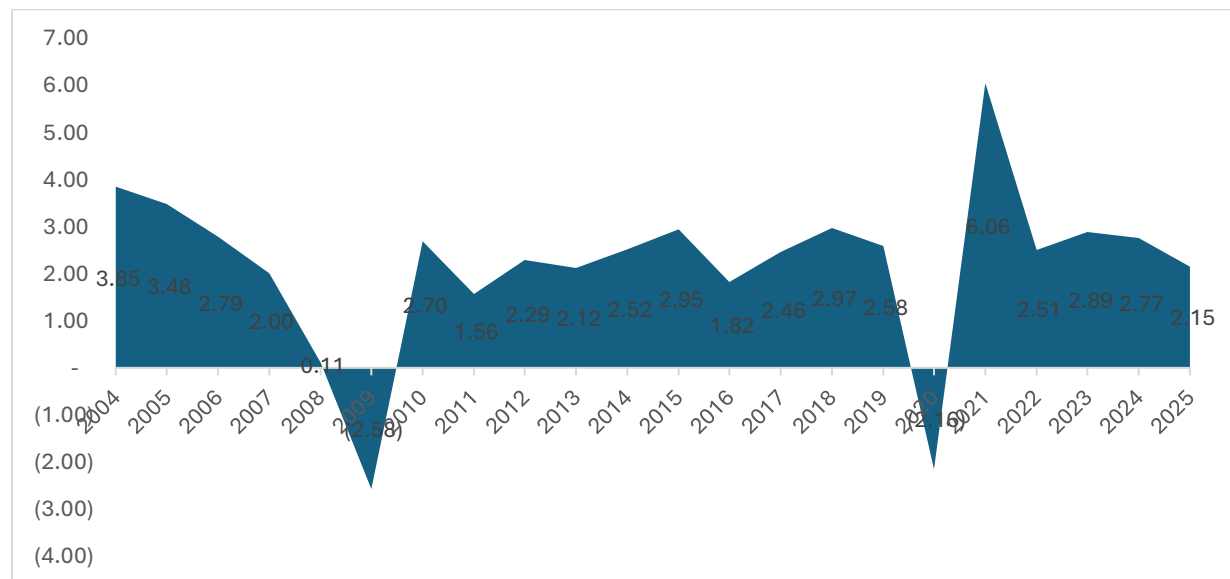
GDP per capita has shown consistent improvement, rising from \$41,642 in 2004 to a forecasted \$89,678 in 2025. Investment as a percentage of GDP has remained stable, hovering around 21-22% in recent years. Meanwhile, the U.S. population has expanded from 293 million in 2004 to an estimated 338 million in 2025, with a growing labor force reaching 170.7 million in 2023. Women represent 45.65% of the total workforce, while 17.59% of the population is under 14.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have fluctuated significantly, peaking at \$511 billion in 2015, dipping to \$137 billion in 2020, and rebounding to \$475 billion in 2021. Inflows were estimated at \$348 billion in 2023, reflecting strong investor confidence in the U.S. economy.

The U.S. remains a key player in the global textile and garment industry. Textile exports grew modestly at a 0.98% CAGR, reaching \$26.5 billion in 2023, though the U.S. share of global textile exports declined from 4.56% in 2004 to 3.01% in 2023 due to increasing international competition. Textile imports grew at a 1.21% CAGR, reaching at \$145.5 billion in 2022 before declining to \$114.4 billion in 2023.

Garment exports have experienced slow but steady growth, with a CAGR of 1.63%, rising from \$4.6 billion in 2004 to \$6.2 billion in 2023. However, the U.S. share in global garment exports fell from 1.84% to 1.21% over the same period. Garment imports saw minimal growth at a 0.81% CAGR, reaching a peak of \$105.4 billion in 2022 before dropping to \$81.6 billion in 2023. The U.S. share of global garment imports declined from 27.03% in 2004 to 18.24% in 2023, though it remains one of the world's largest importers.

Table 236: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change



The United States' gross domestic product (GDP) growth in constant prices has demonstrated a series of fluctuations over the past two decades. In 2004, the economy expanded by 3.85%, followed by a slight decrease to 3.48% in 2005 and 2.79% in 2006. By 2007, growth had slowed further to 2%.

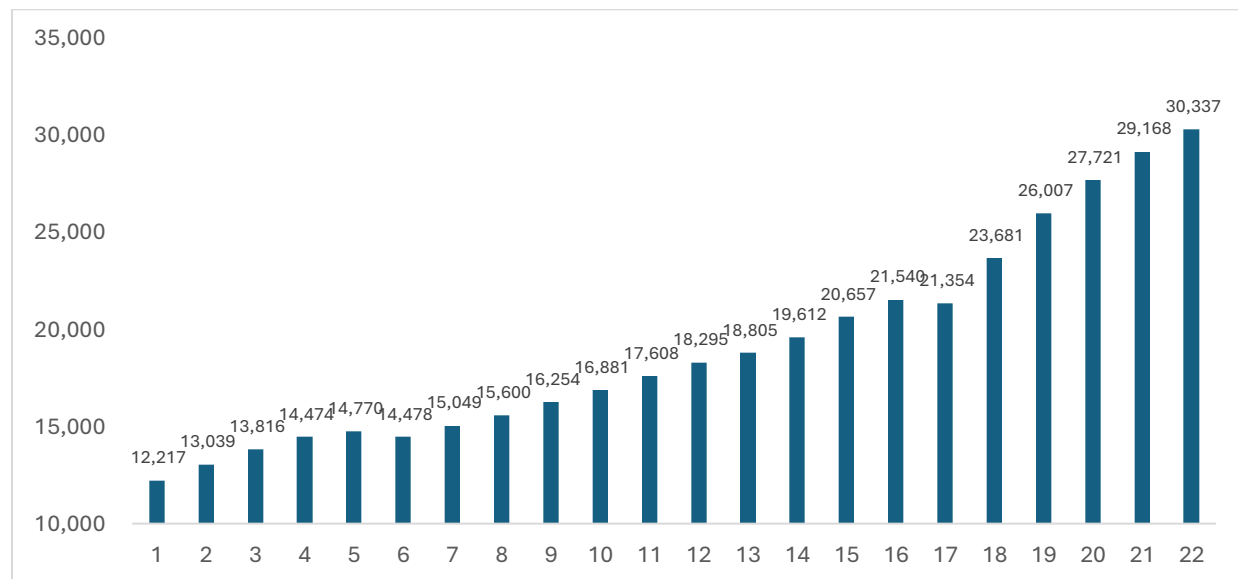
In 2008, the U.S. economy grew marginally at 0.11%, but the global financial crisis in 2009 led to a sharp contraction of (2.58%), highlighting one of the most significant economic downturns in recent history. The economy began to recover in 2010 with a growth rate of 2.70%, continuing the rebound with 1.56% in 2011 and 2.29% in 2012.

From 2013 to 2015, growth gradually improved, reaching 2.12% in 2013, 2.52% in 2014, and peaking at 2.95% in 2015. However, by 2016, GDP growth moderated to 1.82%. Growth rebounded to 2.46% in 2017 and further accelerated to 2.97% in 2018.

In 2019, the economy grew by 2.58%, but the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 triggered a contraction of (2.16%). This downturn was followed by a sharp recovery in 2021, with GDP growth surging to 6.06%. Growth then moderated to 2.51% in 2022 and is projected to reach 2.89% in 2023.

Looking ahead, growth is forecasted to slow slightly to 2.77% in 2024 and 2.15% in 2025, suggesting a more stabilized yet moderate economic outlook for the near future.

Table 237: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



The United States' gross domestic product (GDP) in current prices has steadily increased over the past two decades. In 2004, the GDP stood at \$12,217 billion. This figure rose to \$13,039 billion in 2005 and continued growing to \$13,816 billion in 2006 and \$14,474 billion in 2007.

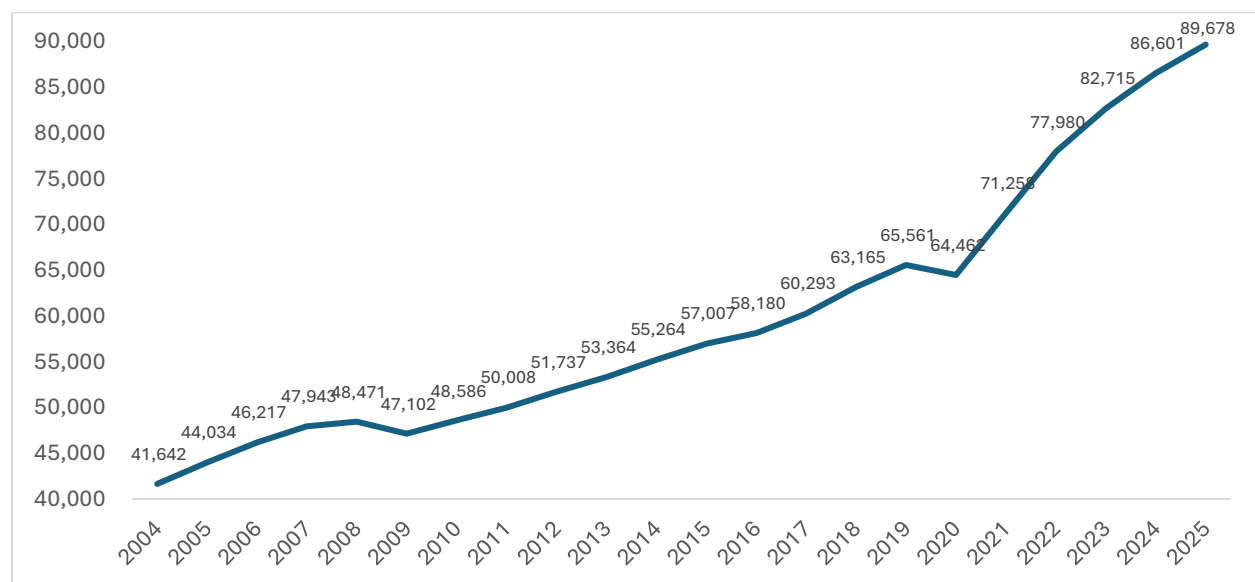
In 2008, GDP reached \$14,770 billion, but the global financial crisis led to a slight decline in 2009, bringing it down to \$14,478 billion. By 2010, the U.S. economy began recovering, with GDP increasing to \$15,049 billion, followed by \$15,600 billion in 2011.

The upward trend continued in subsequent years, with GDP expanding to \$16,254 billion in 2012, \$16,881 billion in 2013, and \$17,608 billion in 2014. By 2015, the economy grew to \$18,295 billion, reaching \$18,805 billion in 2016 and \$19,612 billion in 2017.

In 2018, GDP climbed to \$20,657 billion, followed by \$21,540 billion in 2019. However, in 2020, the pandemic led to a slight dip to \$21,354 billion. The recovery was swift, with GDP surging to \$23,681 billion in 2021 and further increasing to \$26,007 billion in 2022.

The growth continued in 2023, with GDP reaching \$27,721 billion. Projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate continued economic expansion, with GDP expected to hit \$29,168 billion and \$30,337 billion, respectively.

Table 238: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



The United States' gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in current prices has demonstrated consistent growth over the years, with some fluctuations.

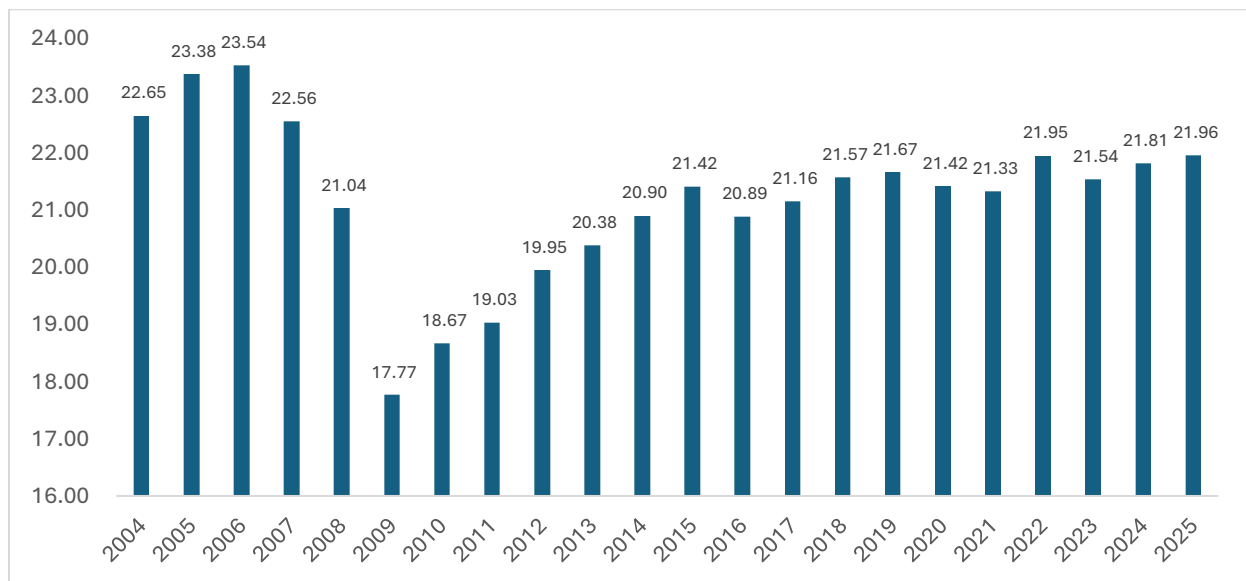
In 2004, the GDP per capita was \$41,642, increasing to \$44,034 in 2005 and \$46,217 in 2006. The growth continued through 2007, reaching \$47,943, and in 2008, it climbed to \$48,471. However, in 2009, the economic downturn led to a slight decline, with GDP per capita dropping to \$47,102.

A recovery followed in 2010, bringing GDP per capita up to \$48,586, and this upward trend persisted, with figures reaching \$50,008 in 2011 and \$51,737 in 2012. By 2013, GDP per capita had grown to \$53,364 and further increased to \$55,264 in 2014 and \$57,007 in 2015.

The growth trend continued steadily, with GDP per capita rising to \$58,180 in 2016, \$60,293 in 2017, and \$63,165 in 2018. In 2019, GDP per capita reached \$65,561. However, 2020 saw a slight decline to \$64,462 due to the pandemic's economic impact.

In 2021, the economy rebounded strongly, with GDP per capita surging to \$71,258. The positive momentum carried into 2022, reaching \$77,980, and in 2023, GDP per capita increased to \$82,715. Projections for 2024 and 2025 indicate continued growth, with expected values of \$86,601 and \$89,678, respectively.

Table 239: Total investment Percent of GDP



The total investment as a percentage of GDP in the United States has shown variations over the years, reflecting economic cycles and changing investment patterns.

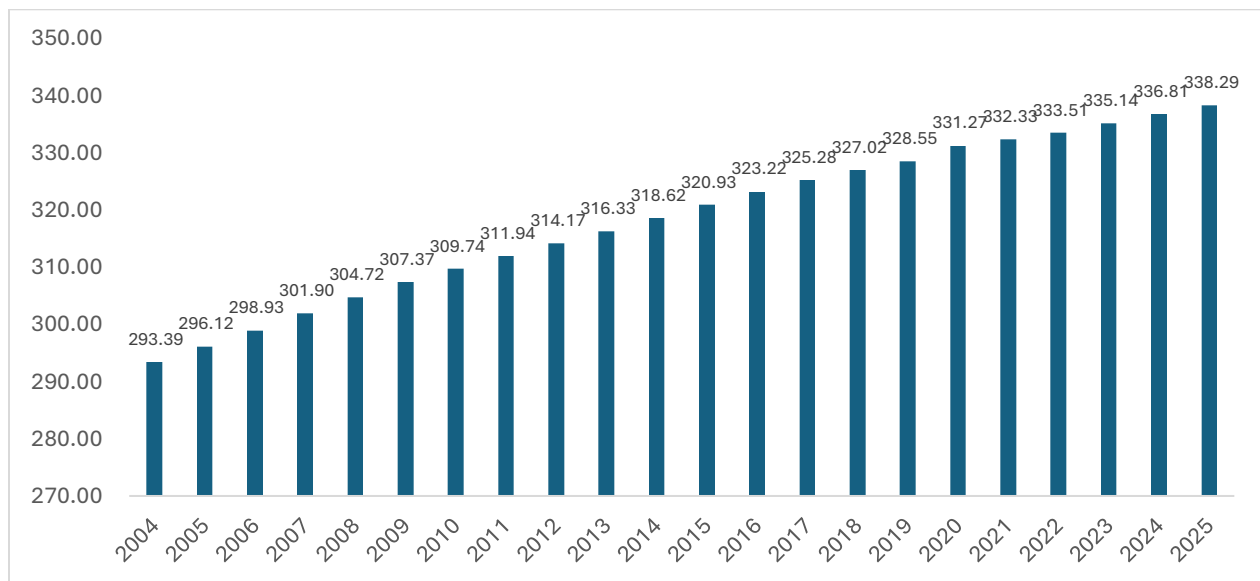
In 2004, total investment stood at 22.65% of GDP, rising to 23.38% in 2005 and reaching at 23.54% in 2006. However, the percentage began to decline in subsequent years, dropping to 22.56% in 2007 and further to 21.04% in 2008, reflecting the impact of the global financial crisis.

In 2009, investment fell to its lowest point during this period at 17.77%. A gradual recovery followed, with investment increasing to 18.67% in 2010 and 19.03 % in 2011. By 2012, the investment percentage rose to 19.95% and continued to climb steadily, reaching 20.38% in 2013 and 20.90% in 2014.

Between 2015 and 2017, the total investment percentage hovered around 21%, with slight fluctuations. It reached 21.57% in 2018 and 21.67% in 2019. However, the figure dipped slightly to 21.42% in 2020, reflecting pandemic-related disruptions.

In 2021, investment accounted for 21.33% of GDP, rising again to 21.95% in 2022. For 2023, the percentage stood at 21.54%, with projections for 2024 and 2025 indicating modest increases to 21.81% and 21.96%, respectively.

Table 240: Population in Millions

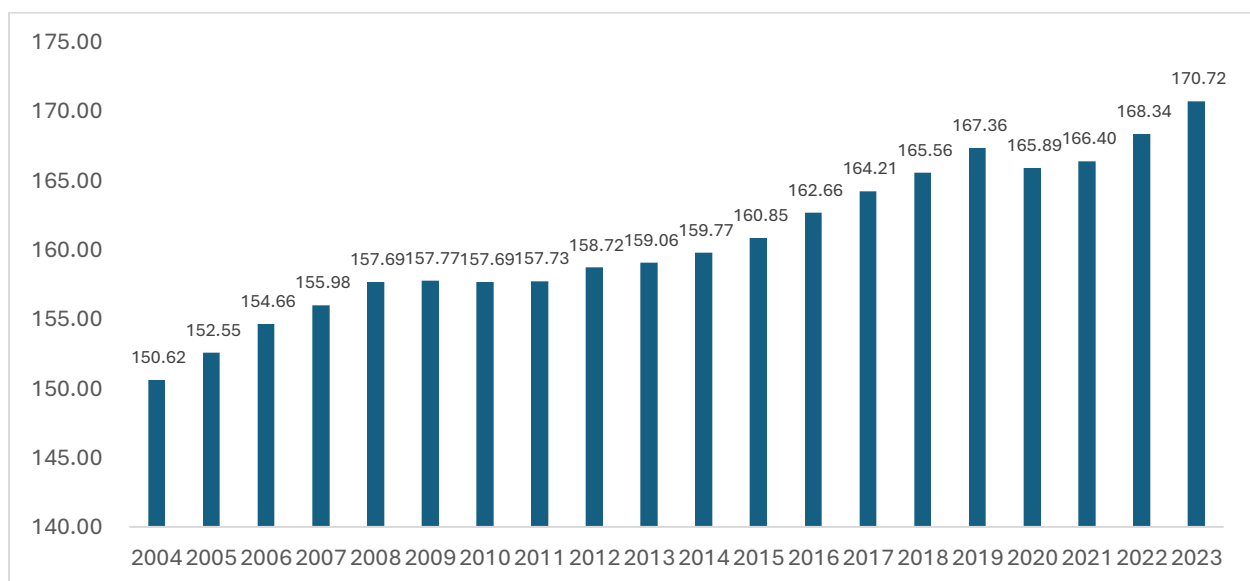


In 2004, the population was recorded at 293.39 million, rising to 296.12 million in 2005 and 298.93 million in 2006. By 2007, the population had grown to 301.90 million, continuing to 304.72 million in 2008 and 307.37 million in 2009.

Throughout the 2010s, the population growth remained consistent, reaching 309.74 million in 2010, 311.94 million in 2011, and 314.17 million in 2012. By 2015, the population had expanded to 320.93 million and increased to 325.28 million by 2017.

In the years leading up to 2020, the population rose to 328.55 million in 2019 and further to 331.27 million in 2020. Post-2020 projections estimate the population at 333.51 million in 2022, 335.14 million in 2023, with growth continuing to 336.81 million in 2024 and 338.29 million by 2025.

Table 241: Total Labor Force in million



The labor force in the United States has experienced consistent growth over the years.

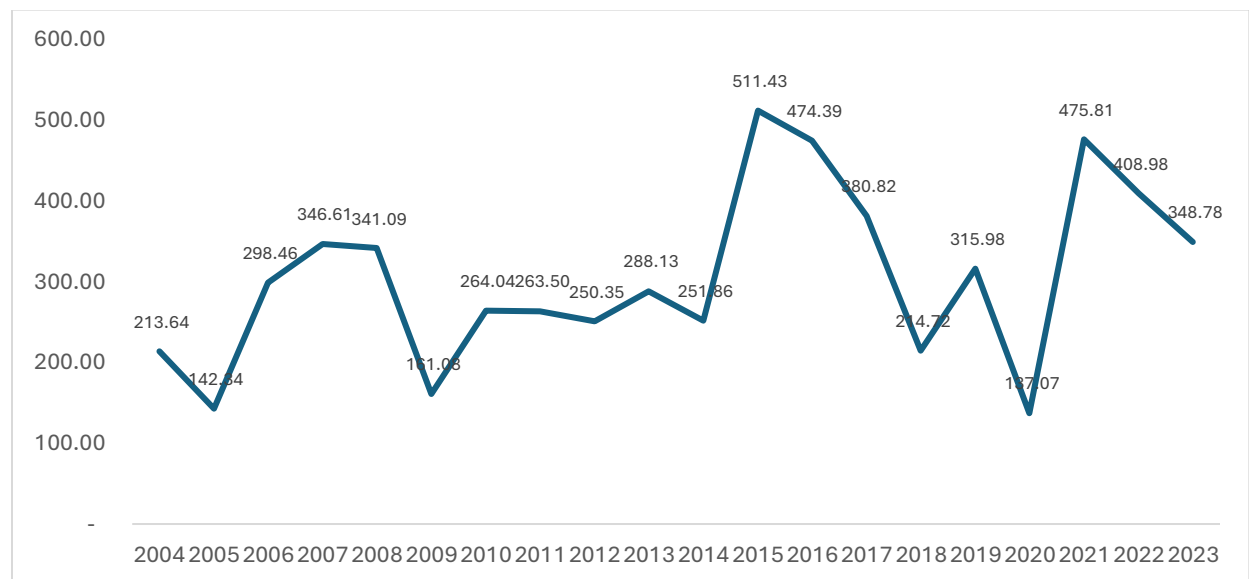
In 2004, the labor force stood at 150.62 million, increasing to 152.55 million in 2005 and 154.66 million in 2006. This upward trend continued, reaching 155.98 million in 2007 and 157.69 million in 2008. By 2009, the labor force remained steady at 157.77 million.

From 2010 to 2013, the labor force fluctuated slightly but maintained growth, increasing from 157.69 million in 2010 to 159.06 million in 2013. By 2015, it had risen to 160.85 million and continued expanding to 164.21 million in 2017.

In subsequent years, the labor force increased further, reaching 165.56 million in 2018, 167.36 million in 2019, and 165.89 million in 2020. Despite the slight dip in 2020, growth resumed, with the labor force expanding to 168.34 million in 2022 and 170.72 million in 2023.

Additionally, the female labor force participation accounted for 45.65 % of the total, while the population aged 0-14 made up 17.59 %.

Table 242: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)



The foreign direct investment (FDI) net inflows for the United States have shown significant variation over the years.

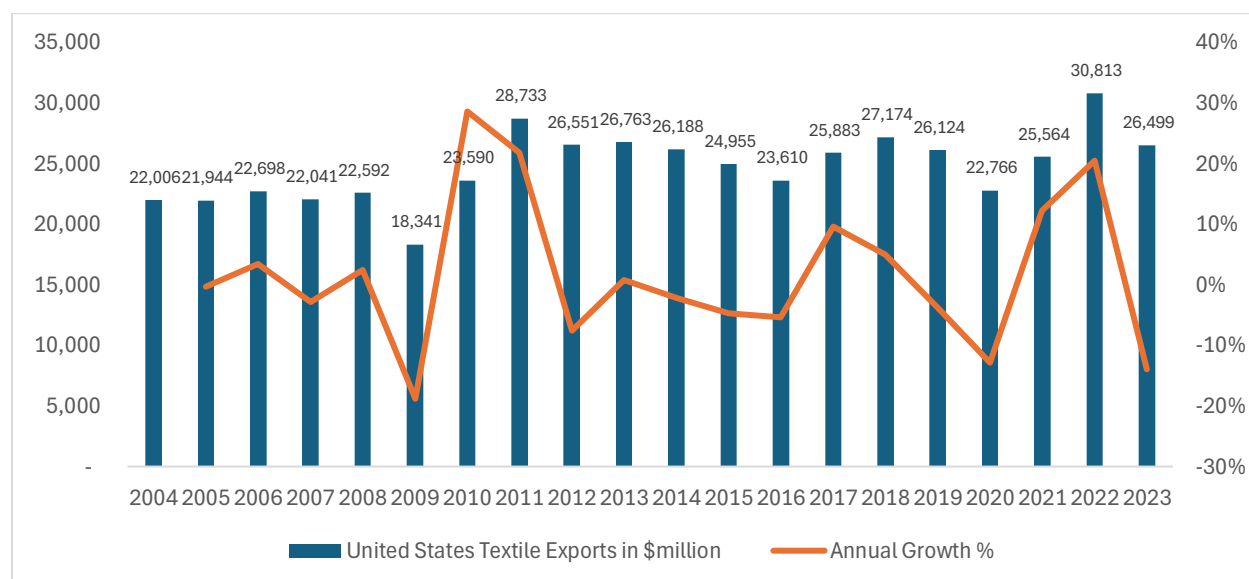
In 2004, the FDI inflows stood at \$213.64 billion, decreasing to \$142.34 billion in 2005. This was followed by a sharp rise to \$298.46 billion in 2006 and further to \$346.61 billion in 2007. In 2008, inflows slightly decreased to \$341.09 billion but experienced a substantial drop in 2009 to \$161.08 billion.

The inflows rebounded in 2010 to \$264.04 billion and remained relatively stable in 2011 at \$263.50 billion. However, they slightly declined to \$250.35 billion in 2012 before increasing again to \$288.13 billion in 2013. In 2014, inflows stood at \$251.86 billion, but 2015 saw a sharp surge to \$511.43 billion, the highest inflow recorded during this period.

In 2016, inflows decreased to \$474.39 billion, followed by a significant drop in 2017 to \$380.82 billion. The downward trend continued in 2018 with inflows of \$214.72 billion. In 2019, FDI inflows recovered to \$315.98 billion, but 2020 saw another sharp decline to \$137.07 billion.

Post-2020, there was a strong recovery with inflows rising to \$475.81 billion in 2021. In 2022, inflows decreased slightly to \$408.98 billion and further to \$348.78 billion in 2023.

Table 243: Textile Exports in \$million



The United States' textile exports have grown modestly over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 0.98% from 2004 to 2023. Despite fluctuations in growth, the U.S. has maintained a significant presence in the global textile export market.

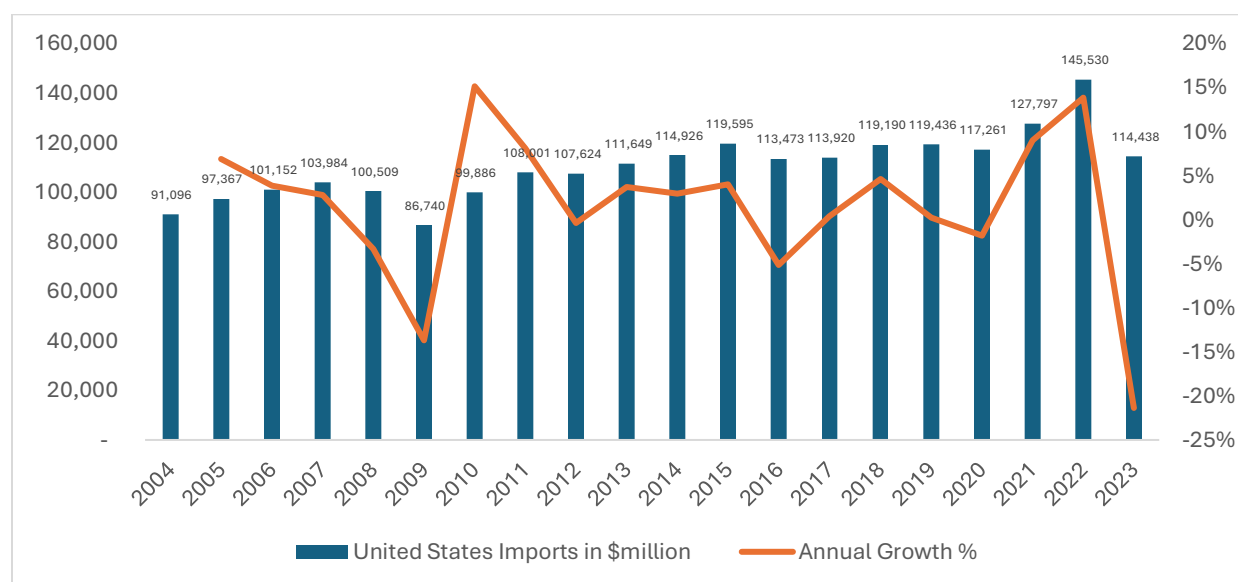
In 2004, U.S. textile exports amounted to \$22,006 million, representing 4.56% of global textile exports. Between 2004 and 2008, exports showed minor fluctuations, peaking at \$22,698 million in 2006 before slightly declining to \$22,592 million in 2008. However, the 2009 global economic downturn caused a sharp drop of -18.81%, bringing exports down to \$18,341 million.

A recovery phase began in 2010, with exports growing by 28.62% to \$23,590 million, followed by a 21.80% increase in 2011, reaching \$28,733 million. The subsequent years saw fluctuating growth rates, with exports declining to \$26,188 million in 2014 after peaking at \$28,733 million in 2011. Between 2014 and 2017, U.S. textile exports remained relatively stable, averaging around \$25,883 million.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 significantly impacted exports, leading to a -12.85% decline, bringing them down to \$22,766 million. However, the U.S. experienced a recovery in 2021, with exports rising by 12.29% to \$25,564 million and continuing to grow by 20.53% in 2022, reaching \$30,813 million. In 2023, exports slightly declined by -14.00%, settling at \$26,499 million.

Throughout this period, the U.S. share in global textile exports decreased from 4.56% in 2004 to 3.01% in 2023, reflecting increased competition from other textile-exporting nations.

Table 244: Textile Imports in \$million



The United States' textile imports have experienced a modest increase over the years, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 1.21% from 2004 to 2023. Although the U.S. remains one of the world's largest textile importers, its share in global textile imports has declined slightly over the period.

In 2004, U.S. textile imports totaled \$91,096 million, representing 19.03% of global textile imports. Over the next few years, imports steadily grew, reaching \$103,984 million in 2007. However, a slight contraction in 2008 (-3.34%) and a significant decline of -13.70% in 2009 due to the global financial crisis brought imports down to \$86,740 million.

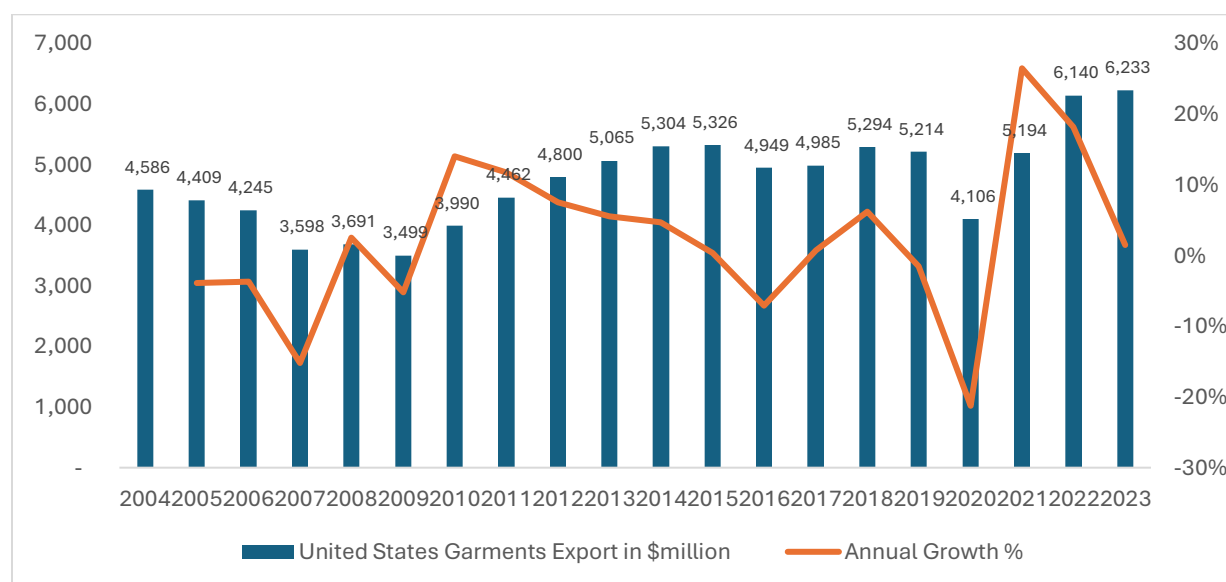
The recovery phase started in 2010, with imports increasing by 15.16% to \$99,886 million, followed by further growth in 2011, reaching \$108,001 million. Between 2012 and 2015, imports grew steadily, reaching at \$119,595 million in 2015.

From 2016 to 2020, the market exhibited fluctuations. Imports dropped to \$113,473 million in 2016 but rebounded to \$119,436 million by 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic slightly impacted imports in 2020, with a -1.82% decline to \$117,261 million.

In 2021, the U.S. experienced robust growth, with imports rising by 8.99% to \$127,797 million. This trend continued into 2022, where imports reached \$145,530 million, marking a 13.88% increase. However, in 2023, imports declined by -21.37%, falling to \$114,438 million.

Throughout the period, the U.S. share in global textile imports decreased from 19.03% in 2004 to 14.89% in 2023.

Table 245: Garment Exports in \$million



The United States' garment exports have experienced moderate growth over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 1.63% from 2004 to 2023. Starting at \$4,586 million in 2004, exports reached \$6,233 million in 2023, indicating a steady upward trend in its contribution to the global garment trade.

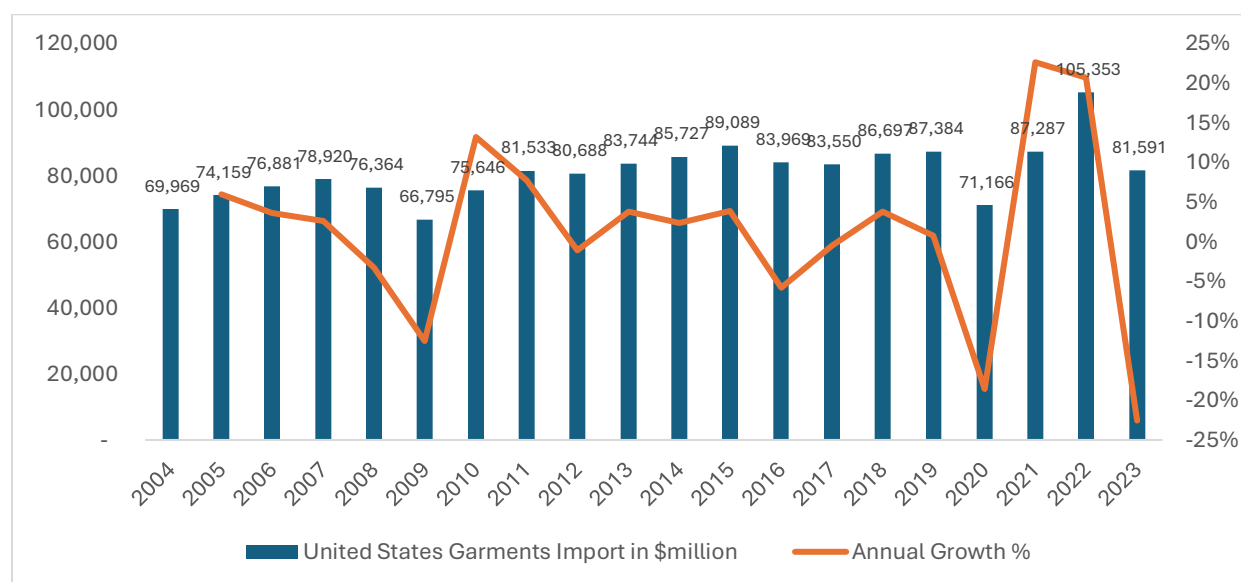
From 2004 to 2008, the United States saw a gradual decline in garment exports, dropping from \$4,586 million to \$3,691 million, with notable annual decreases such as 15.23% in 2007. The global economic crisis of 2008 further exacerbated the decline, reflecting the overall contraction in global trade.

A rebound began in 2010, with exports increasing to \$3,990 million, representing a 14.03% growth. This upward trajectory continued until 2014, with exports peaking at \$5,304 million due to sustained annual growth rates, including 7.57% in 2012 and 5.54% in 2013. However, 2015 marked a period of stagnation, with minimal growth at 0.41%, followed by a slight contraction in 2016.

Between 2017 and 2020, the U.S. garment exports experienced fluctuations, with exports decreasing to \$4,106 million in 2020, primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which disrupted global supply chains and reduced demand. Despite this setback, the following years demonstrated a robust recovery, with exports surging by 26.51% in 2021 and 18.20% in 2022, reaching \$6,140 million. By 2023, the exports stabilized at \$6,233 million, reflecting a 1.52% annual growth.

The United States' share of global garment exports has declined over the years, from 1.84% in 2004 to 1.21% in 2023, reflecting increasing competition from emerging economies. While the share fluctuated between 1.02% and 1.22% during the analyzed period, the U.S. maintained its position as a significant player in the global garment trade.

Table 246: Garment Imports in \$million



The United States' garment imports have demonstrated slow growth over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 0.81% from 2004 to 2023. Imports began at \$69,969 million in 2004, reaching a peak of \$105,353 million in 2022 before declining to \$81,591 million in 2023.

Between 2004 and 2008, U.S. garment imports experienced moderate growth, increasing to \$78,920 million. However, the global financial crisis in 2009 caused a significant 12.53% decline, reducing imports to \$66,795 million. A strong recovery followed in 2010, with imports rising by 13.25% to \$75,646 million, continuing to grow steadily until 2015, reaching \$89,089 million.

From 2016 to 2020, U.S. garment imports faced fluctuations. In 2016, imports declined by 5.75% to \$83,969 million, followed by marginal changes in subsequent years. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 resulted in an 18.56% drop, reducing imports to \$71,166 million, reflecting the global disruption in trade and consumer demand.

A robust recovery occurred in 2021, with imports increasing by 22.65% to \$87,287 million, and further to a record \$105,353 million in 2022, marking a 20.70% growth. However, in 2023, imports fell by 22.55%, settling at \$81,591 million.

The United States' share in global garment imports has gradually declined over the years, from 27.03% in 2004 to 18.24% in 2023. While it maintained a substantial share, the decline reflects the increasing importance of other markets in the global garment trade. Despite these shifts, the U.S. remains a dominant player in the global garment import market.

Uzbekistan

Summary

Uzbekistan's economy has demonstrated strong growth and resilience, with GDP increasing from \$15 billion in 2004 to a projected \$127 billion in 2025. Despite fluctuations, economic expansion has been steady, with GDP growth reaching at 9.5% in 2007, slowing to 1.56% in 2020 due to the

pandemic, and rebounding to 8.04% in 2021. Projections indicate stable growth at 5.61% in 2024 and 5.71% in 2025.

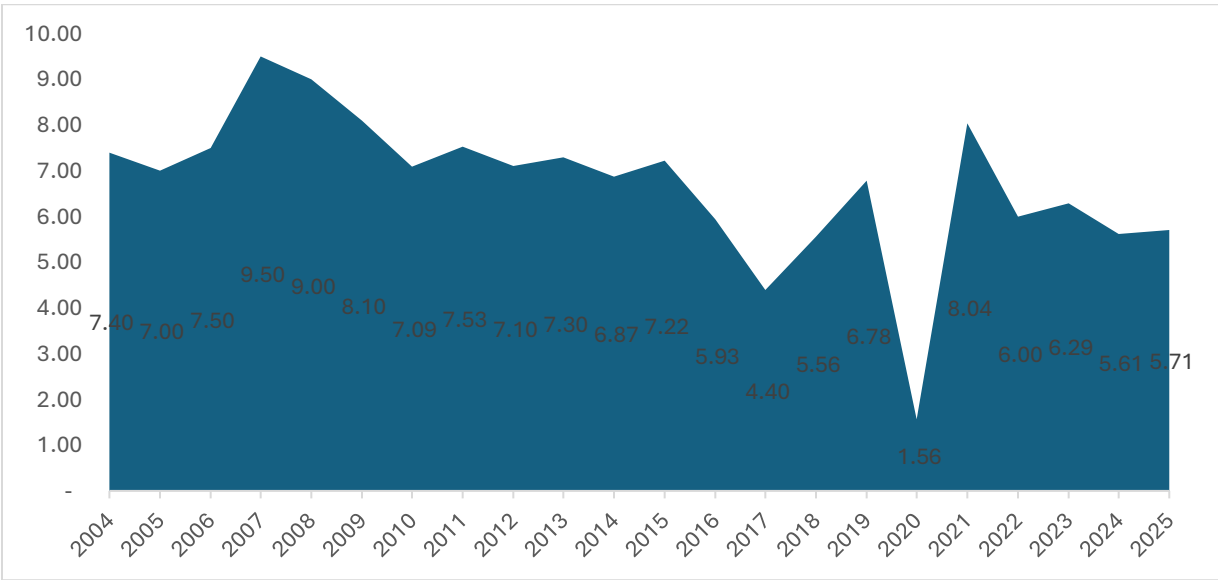
Per capita GDP has steadily risen, from \$585 in 2004 to an estimated \$3,379 in 2025, highlighting improvements in economic output and living standards. Investment as a percentage of GDP has been consistently high, reaching 35.03% in 2025. Uzbekistan's population is expanding, projected to grow from 25.71 million in 2004 to 37.7 million in 2025, with an increasing labor force of 13.84 million in 2023, of which women constitute 35.67%.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has shown promising growth, increasing from \$0.21 billion in 2005 to \$2.66 billion in 2023, reflecting the country's improving investment climate.

Uzbekistan's textile and garment sectors have experienced rapid expansion. Textile exports grew at a 16.19% CAGR since 2017, reaching \$4.02 billion in 2023, capturing 0.46% of the global market. Imports have also surged, growing at 21.75% CAGR, reaching \$800 million in 2023.

Garment exports have been even more impressive, growing at a 29.22% CAGR from \$269 million in 2017 to \$1.25 billion in 2023, increasing the country's share in global garment exports from 0.06% to 0.24%. Garment imports have also risen significantly, growing at a 22.77% CAGR to \$72 million in 2023.

Table 247: Gross domestic product, constant prices percent change

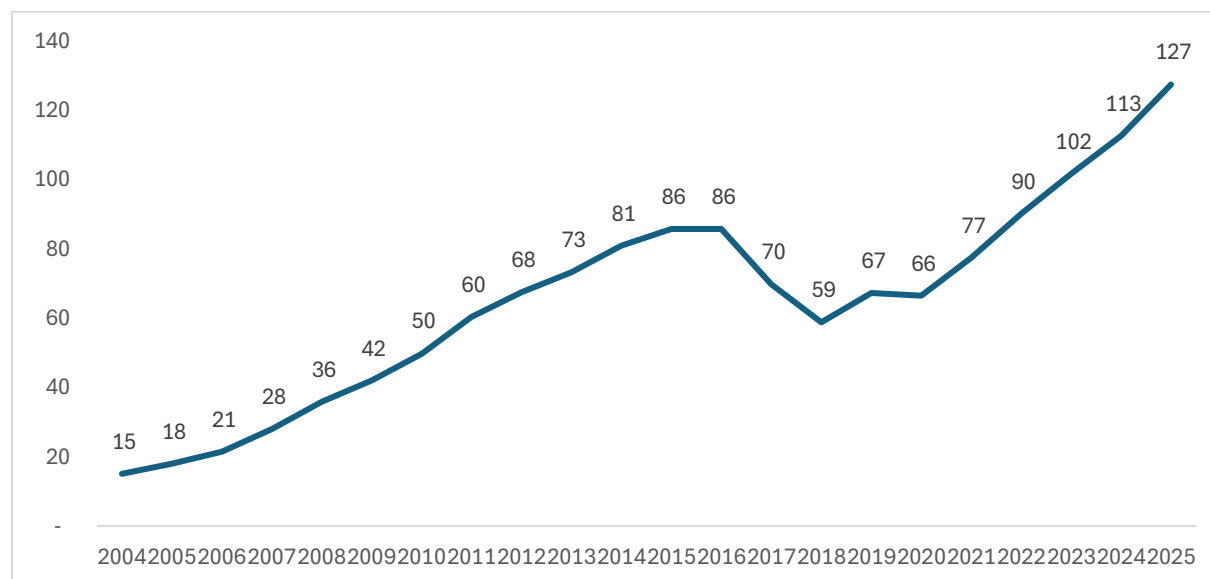


Uzbekistan's gross domestic product (GDP) growth in constant prices has experienced fluctuations over the years. In 2004, the growth rate stood at 7.40%, slightly decreasing to 7% in 2005. The economy saw a steady rise to 7.50% in 2006 and peaked at 9.50% in 2007. However, growth gradually slowed, dropping to 8.10% in 2009 and fluctuating between 7.09% and 7.53% from 2010 to 2013. By 2014, the growth rate declined to 6.87% and continued to dip to 5.93% in 2016 and 4.40% in 2017, indicating a period of economic deceleration.

Following this slowdown, Uzbekistan's economy rebounded, with growth reaching 5.56% in 2018 and 6.78% in 2019. The global economic challenges in 2020 led to a sharp decline, with GDP growth

plummeting to 1.56%. However, the economy recovered swiftly in 2021 with an 8.04% growth rate. This recovery moderated to 6.00% in 2022, with projections indicating continued growth of 6.29% in 2023 and a slight decline to 5.61% in 2024 and 5.71% in 2025.

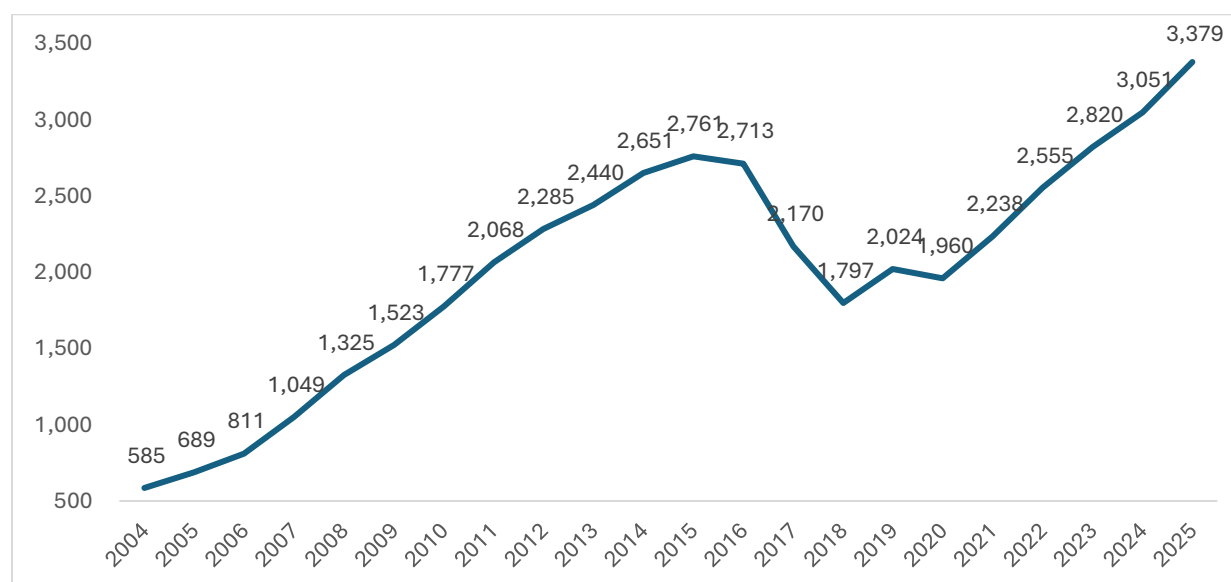
Table 248: Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars Billions



Uzbekistan's gross domestic product (GDP) in current prices has demonstrated consistent growth over the years, reflecting a developing economy. In 2004, Uzbekistan's GDP was valued at \$15 billion, rising steadily to \$28 billion by 2007. This upward trend continued with the GDP reaching \$42 billion in 2009 and \$60 billion by 2011. The country's economic expansion persisted, peaking at \$86 billion in both 2015 and 2016. However, 2017 marked a notable decline, with GDP falling to \$70 billion, followed by further contractions to \$59 billion in 2018.

Despite these downturns, Uzbekistan's economy showed signs of recovery in subsequent years. By 2020, GDP stood at \$66 billion, and in 2021, it increased to \$77 billion. This growth trajectory continued, with GDP reaching \$90 billion in 2022 and further rising to \$102 billion in 2023. Projections for 2024 and 2025 anticipate sustained growth, with GDP expected to climb to \$113 billion and \$127 billion, respectively.

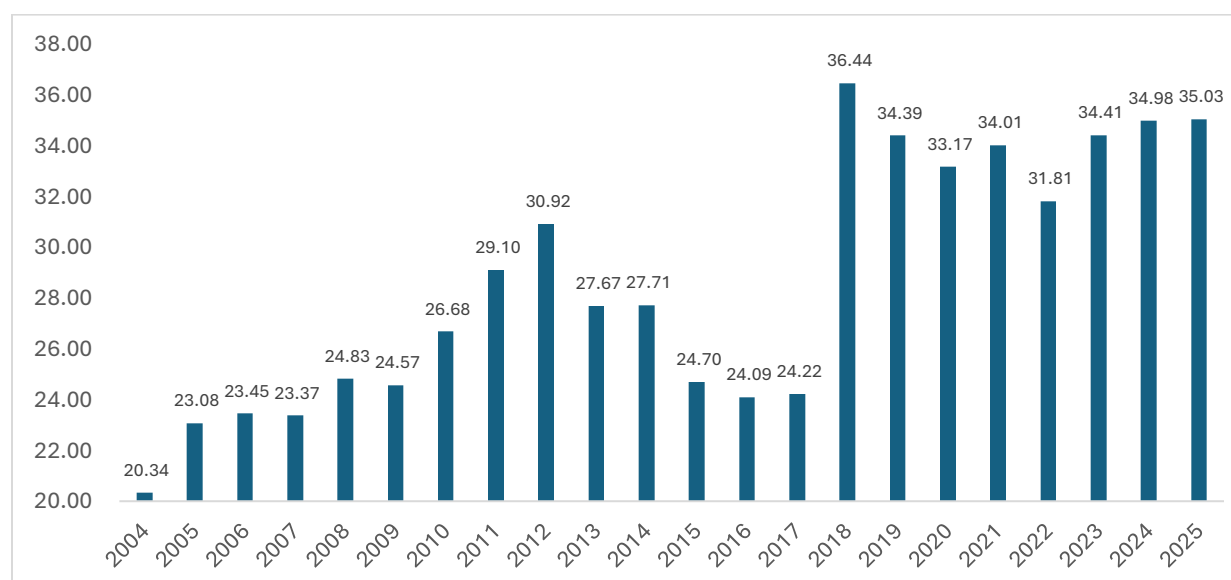
Table 249: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices U.S. dollars



Uzbekistan's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in current prices has steadily increased over the years, reflecting improvements in economic output per person. In 2004, GDP per capita was \$585, rising to \$1,049 by 2007 and further to \$1,777 in 2010. This upward trend continued, reaching \$2,440 in 2013 and reaching at \$2,761 in 2015. However, in 2016, GDP per capita slightly declined to \$2,713, with a more significant drop to \$2,170 in 2017 and \$1,797 in 2018.

Following these declines, Uzbekistan's per capita GDP began recovering, reaching \$2,024 in 2019 and \$2,238 in 2021. The economic recovery has continued, with projections indicating GDP per capita will rise to \$2,820 in 2023 and further increase to \$3,379 by 2025.

Table 250: Total investment Percent of GDP

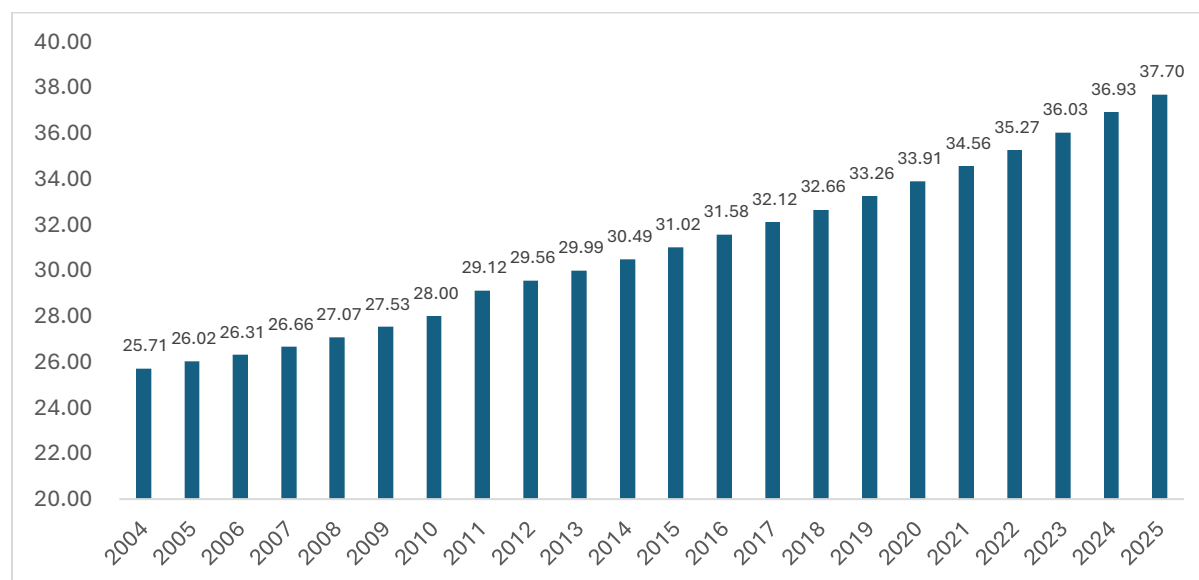


Uzbekistan's total investment as a percentage of GDP has shown a pattern of steady growth and fluctuation over the past two decades. In 2004, total investment stood at 20.34% of GDP, rising

consistently to 23.45% by 2006. This trend continued, reaching 26.68% in 2010 and peaking at 30.92% in 2012. Afterward, there was a slight dip to 27.67% in 2013, followed by relative stability around 24-27% through the mid-2010s.

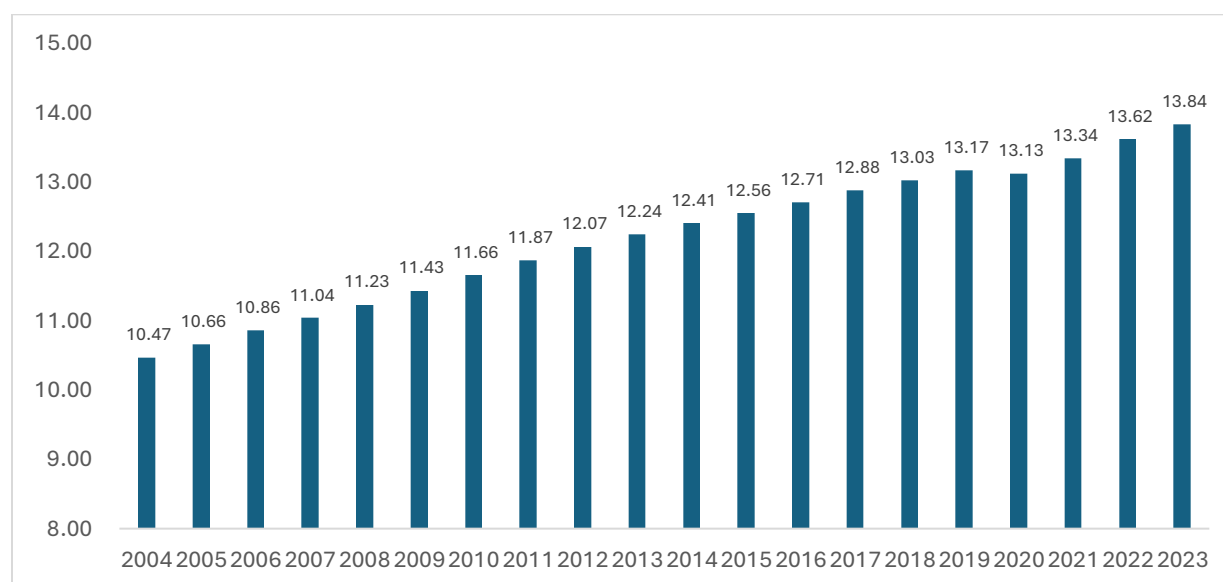
From 2017 onwards, investment as a percentage of GDP saw significant increases, jumping to 36.44% in 2018 before slightly declining to 34.39% in 2019. Despite the impact of global economic challenges in 2020, investment levels remained high at 33.17%, with projections indicating sustained growth, reaching 35.03% by 2025.

Table 251: Population in Millions



Uzbekistan's population has demonstrated consistent growth over the past two decades. In 2004, the population was recorded at 25.71 million, increasing gradually each year to reach 29.12 million by 2010. This upward trend persisted, with the population surpassing 30 million in 2014 and continuing to grow steadily to 33.91 million in 2020. Projections indicate that the population will reach 37.7 million by 2025.

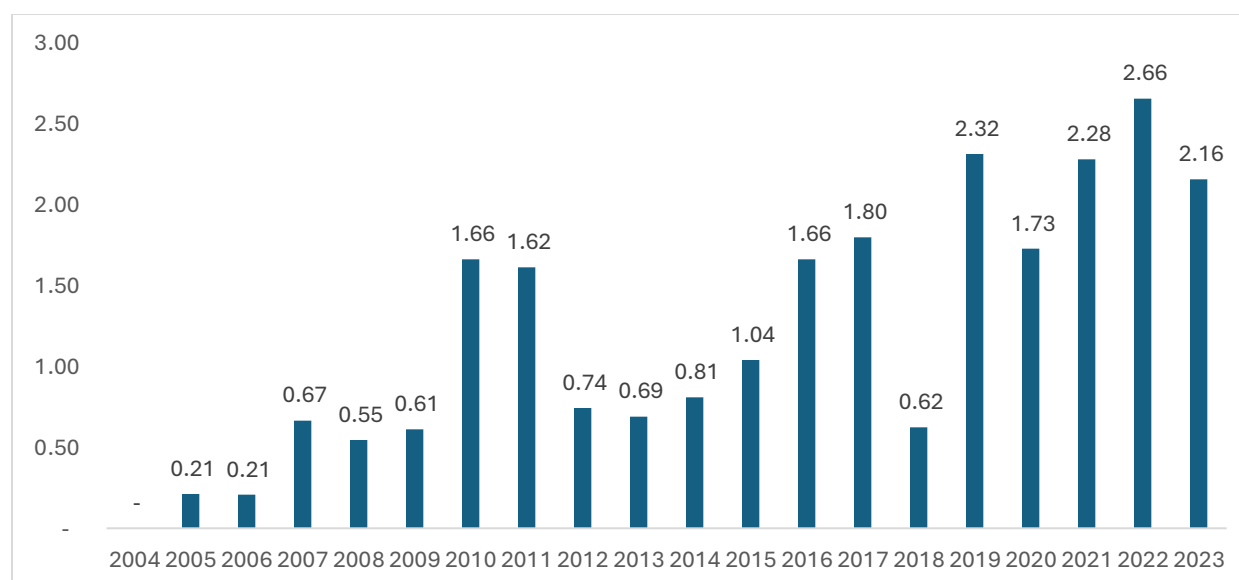
Table 252: Total Labor Force in million



Uzbekistan's labor force has shown steady growth from 10.47 million in 2004 to 13.84 million in 2023, reflecting the nation's expanding working-age population. This growth highlights the increasing availability of labor to support economic activities across various sectors. The female participation rate in the labor force stands at 35.67%, indicating a significant contribution by women to the workforce.

Moreover, 30.87% of the population falls within the 0-14 age bracket, suggesting a young and growing demographic.

Table 253: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$ billion)

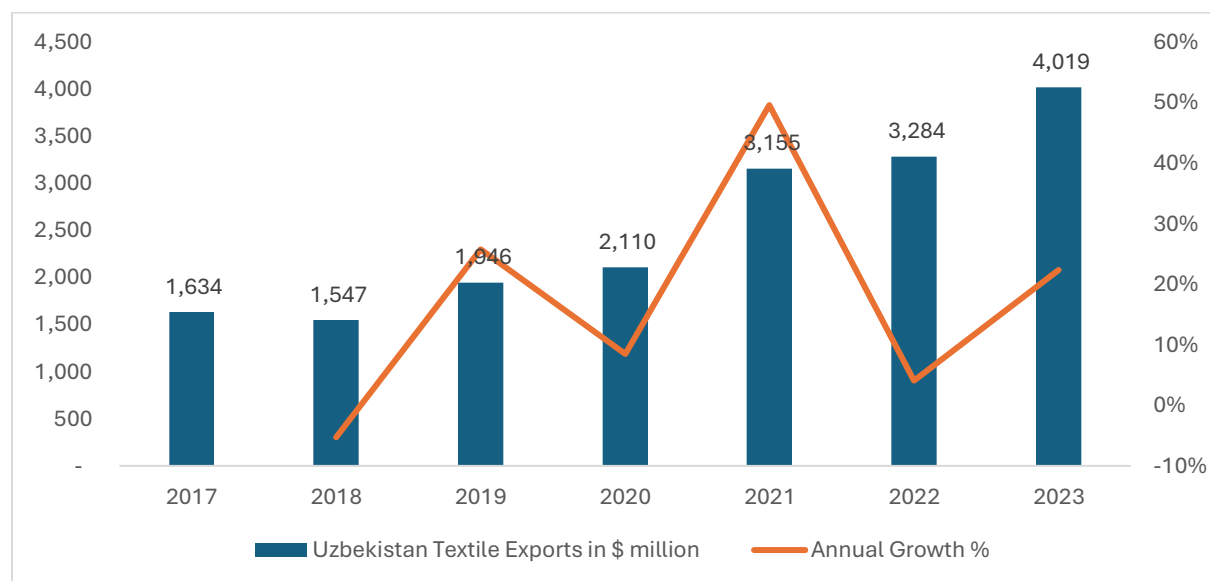


Uzbekistan's foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have exhibited significant variation over the years. From a modest inflow of \$0.21 billion in 2005 and 2006, FDI increased to \$1.66 billion by 2010, reflecting a growing interest from foreign investors. However, inflows fluctuated in the following

years, with notable peaks of \$1.80 billion in 2017 and \$2.32 billion in 2020, suggesting intermittent but promising growth in investment.

In recent years, FDI inflows have remained relatively stable, with figures reaching \$2.28 billion in 2022 and \$2.66 billion in 2023, before slightly declining to \$2.16 billion.

Table 254: Textile Exports in \$million



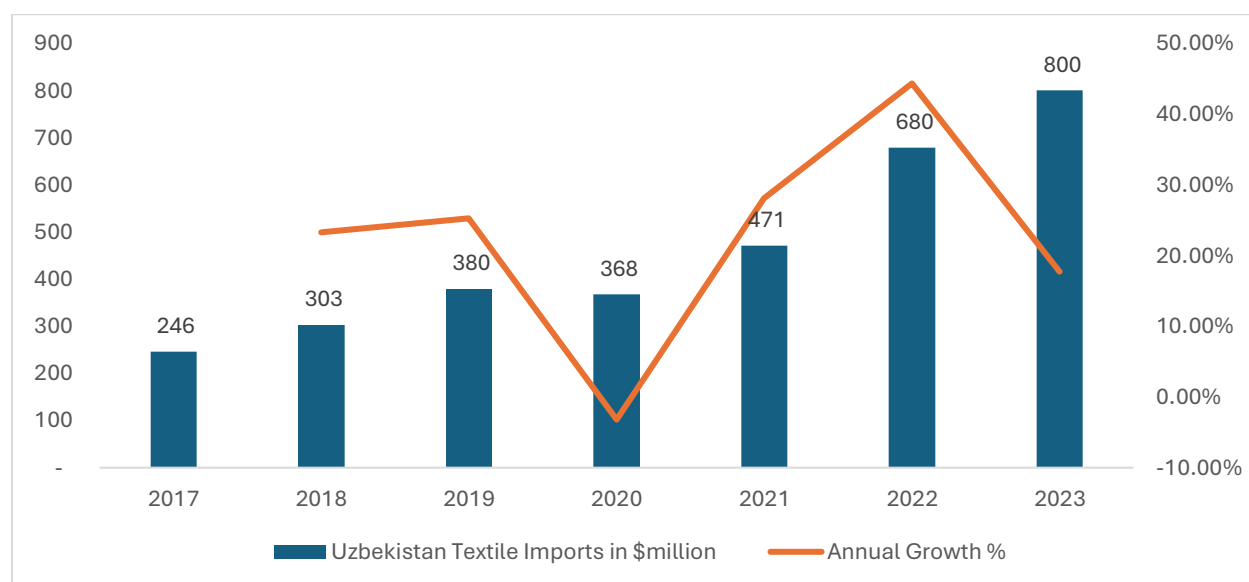
Uzbekistan's textile exports have demonstrated remarkable growth since the data became available in 2017, achieving an impressive compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 16.19%. Despite starting relatively late in contributing to global textile exports, Uzbekistan has shown consistent improvement in both value and global share.

In 2017, Uzbekistan's textile exports were valued at \$1,634 million, accounting for 0.21% of global textile exports. The following year, exports slightly declined by -5.28% to \$1,547 million. However, Uzbekistan rebounded strongly in 2019 with a growth of 25.73%, reaching \$1,946 million.

In 2020, Uzbekistan's textile exports continued to grow, increasing by 8.43% to \$2,110 million. The most significant growth occurred in 2021, where exports surged by 49.56% to \$3,155 million, reflecting the country's strategic emphasis on its textile sector. Growth stabilized in 2022 with a 4.10% increase, taking exports to \$3,284 million. By 2023, exports further grew by 22.36% to \$4,019 million, capturing 0.46% of the global textile market.

Uzbekistan's consistent progress highlights its growing importance in the global textile industry and underscores its potential as a key player in the coming years.

Table 255: Textile Imports in \$million



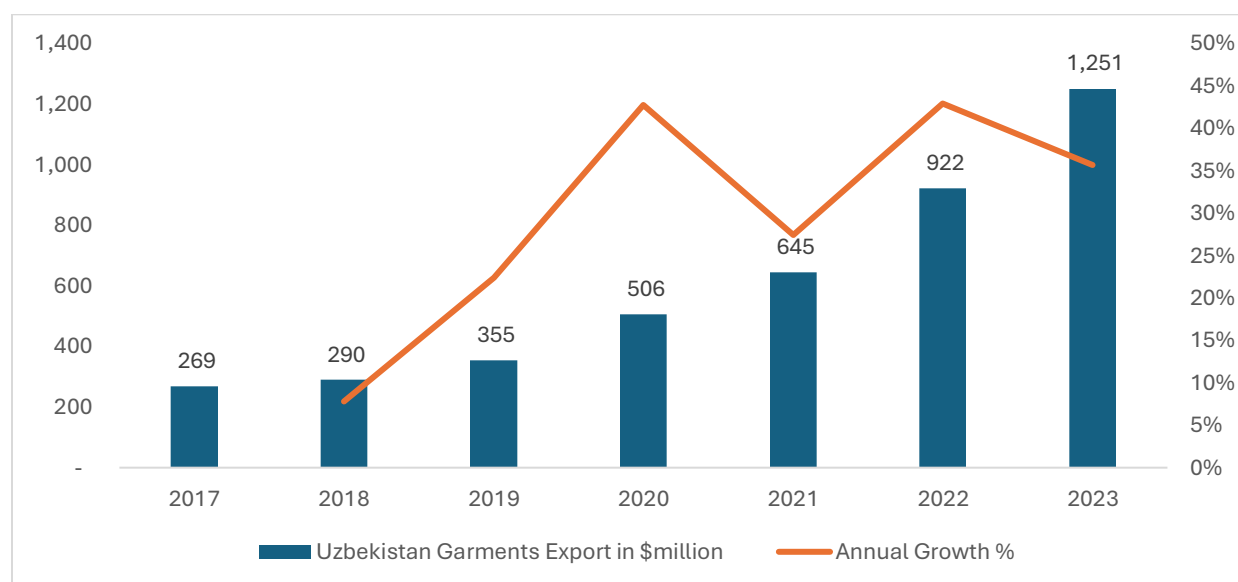
Uzbekistan's textile imports have shown robust growth since 2017, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 21.75%. This growth reflects the country's increasing integration into the global textile trade and a rising demand for imported textiles.

In 2017, Uzbekistan imported textiles valued at \$246 million, representing 0.03% of global textile imports. The following year, imports rose significantly by 23.33%, reaching \$303 million in 2018. In 2019, imports grew further by 25.30% to \$380 million, showcasing a consistent upward trend.

In 2020, Uzbekistan's textile imports saw a slight decline of -3.20%, totaling \$368 million, possibly reflecting the global disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, imports rebounded strongly in 2021 with a 28.12% growth, reaching \$471 million. This upward trajectory continued in 2022 with a remarkable 44.37% increase, bringing imports to \$680 million.

By 2023, Uzbekistan's textile imports reached \$800 million, growing by 17.70% and capturing 0.10% of the global textile import market.

Table 256: Garment Exports in \$million



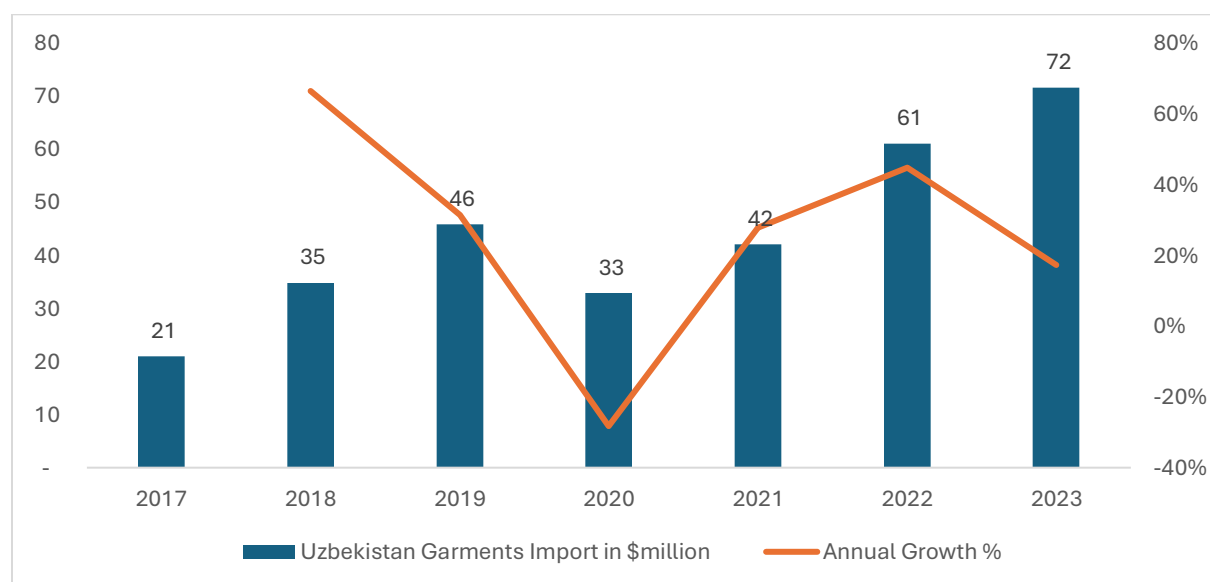
Uzbekistan's garment exports have experienced exceptional growth in recent years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 29.22% from 2017 to 2023. Starting at \$269 million in 2017, exports surged to \$1,251 million in 2023, showcasing the country's rapid emergence as a notable player in the global garment market.

From 2017 to 2018, Uzbekistan's garment exports grew modestly by 7.81%, reaching \$290 million. This growth gained momentum in 2019, with exports increasing by 22.41% to \$355 million. The upward trajectory continued into 2020, with a remarkable 42.74% growth, bringing exports to \$506 million, demonstrating resilience amid global trade disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The post-pandemic recovery further accelerated Uzbekistan's growth. In 2021, exports rose by 27.43% to \$645 million, followed by an even stronger growth of 42.94% in 2022, reaching \$922 million. By 2023, exports increased by 35.67% to \$1,251 million, solidifying Uzbekistan's position as a fast-growing garment exporter.

Despite these gains, Uzbekistan's share in global garment exports remains relatively small but steadily increasing. In 2017, the country accounted for only 0.06% of global garment exports. This share gradually rose to 0.24% in 2023, reflecting Uzbekistan's growing significance in the global market.

Table 257: Garment Imports in \$million



Uzbekistan's garment imports have grown significantly over the years, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 22.77% between 2017 and 2023. Starting from \$21 million in 2017, imports reached \$72 million in 2023, reflecting a steady increase in demand for foreign garments.

From 2017 to 2018, imports surged by 66.60%, reaching \$35 million. This growth continued in 2019 with a further 31.55% increase, taking imports to \$46 million. However, in 2020, imports declined sharply by 28.25%, dropping to \$33 million, likely impacted by global trade disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The recovery phase began in 2021, with imports growing by 27.95% to \$42 million. This was followed by an even stronger increase of 44.99% in 2022, bringing imports to \$61 million. By 2023, imports grew by 17.39%, reaching \$72 million.

Uzbekistan's share in global garment imports has remained relatively modest but shows a slight upward trend. Starting at 0.01% in 2017, the share increased marginally to 0.02% in 2023.

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