

Faculty of Engineering Department of Textile Engineering

Study on Knit Garments Merchandising

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This Thesis presented in partial fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of **Bachelor**of Science in Textile Engineering

Advance in Apparel Manufacturing Technology

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First and foremost, we would like to thank Allah for giving us with the chance to complete our Thesis on a comprehensive study of Knit Garments Merchandising.

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We believe that their excellent expertise on the manufacturing process will be extremely useful to us in our future careers.

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that, this project has done by us under the supervision of **Mst. Murshida Khatun,** Assistant Professor, Department of Textile Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Daffodil International University. We also declare that neither this project or any part of this project has been submitted elsewhere for award of any degree or diploma.

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

29 September, 2021

To

The Head

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102, Shukrabad, Mirpur Road, Dhaka 1207

Subject: Approval of Project Report of B.Sc. in TE Program.

Dear Sir,

I am just writing to let you know that this Project Report titled as **Study on Knit Garments Merchandising** has been prepared by the student bearing ID 173-23-5210 and 173-23-5208 is completed for final evaluation. The whole report is prepared based on the proper investigation and information. The student was directly involved in their project activities.

Therefore, it will highly be appreciated if you kindly accept this project report and consider it for final evaluation.

Yours Sincerely

Mst. Murshida Khatun

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ABSTRACT

The Garments, Apparel, and Knitwear Industry contributes more than 84 percent of Bangladesh's export revenues. The goal of this thesis is to give a comprehensive review of garment merchandising, as well as a resource and guidance for further research. The chapters are designed for clothes merchandising experts who need thorough easing knowledge, as well as those who seek an overview or specialized information in a certain area. The book will cover all aspects of garment merchandising, including the initial concept of garment marketing, garment merchandising, merchandiser qualification, merchandising procedure, chronological process of merchandising, important document for a merchandiser, costing and consumption, garment dry process, garment washing, inspection, and basic knowledge for a merchandiser. This thesis paper includes the most up-to-date technological knowledge on industry practice and standards. The inclusion of tables will make it much easier for the reader to comprehend. In current economy, merchandising is quite important. The living standard and prosperity of a nation are directly proportional to the rise in its foreign money, and it is entirely dependent on a merchandiser who not only acts as a liaison with buyers but also works directly in the manufacturing sector. We participated with two merchandising teams and followed the process until the shipping was completed.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Bangladesh's textile and apparel industry have been the prime source of growth in recent years. Textile and garment exports make up the bulk of foreign exchange revenues. According to data from the Export Promotion Bureau, readymade garment (RMG) manufacturing export profits dropped 2.99 percent to \$15.54 billion, accounting for 84 percent of national exports (EPB). Bangladesh began with a GDP of USD 6.29 billion in 2006 and expanded to USD 173.82 billion in 2014, with exports accounting for USD 31.2 billion, 82 percent of which were readymade garments. Bangladesh was the world's second-largest clothing producer in 2016, after only China. Bangladesh is the second-largest supplier of western fast fashion brands in the world. Furthermore, in the aftermath of the COVID-19 epidemic, total garment exports fell by 16.94 percent year over year in 2020. As a textile engineering student, I believe the garments industry represents the economy's future. On that point, the merchandising sector, through meeting with various global buyers, plays an essential role in the improvement of the textile economy. They also contact with them in order to establish positive relationships for the sake of export and import trade and business. We first introduce a project or thesis in our final semester, in which we must do research on a certain topic under the supervision of a respected teacher. As a result of our discussion with our respected teacher, we have decided on a thesis topic. We're proud to share more merchandising knowledge with you that we've gained from the industry.

1.2 Origin of the Study

The entire project focuses around merchandising. We'll talk about the merchandising process in this thesis. As a result, this thesis explains merchandiser operations such as product development, sampling, production, quality, shipment, and marketing. At the conclusion of this project, we will have a better understanding of what a merchandiser does.

1.3 Objectives

The most important aspect of this project is that it represents a merchandiser's complete operations in Meghna Knit Composite. We will study how they can conduct the tech pack, order sheet, sample development, QC check, approve comment, factory production, shipment, and delivery in this section. So the main objectives of this report is as follows:

- In nature, to get a proactive attitude
- Being a wise, calm, and fast decision maker
- To get knowledge about the readymade clothing industry
- Must be aware of the most recent business terms
- To have a better understanding of our country's clothing industry
- Have a thorough understanding of product development
- Have a complete understanding of spinning, knitting, dyeing, washing, finishing, and shipping.
- It is necessary to be prepared for a new task.
- We have gathered information about the shipping process.
- To get knowledge of the merchandising process
- To assess the merchandising department
- To find out how successful the merchandising department is
- To understand the connection between theoretical and practical knowledge
- Must be careful of the restrictions and issues that exist in the merchandising sector

1.4 Scopes

This report was created with the assistance of Meghna Knit Composite Ltd's merchandisers. It states that the technique of data capture is a relatively simple process. They are extremely useful in learning about the merchandising section's procedures. As a result, we are exceptionally lucky to have gained a wealth of detailed expertise regarding merchandising operations.

- Discussion
- Factory
- Internet
- Getting help from Mostafa Anwar and Toki Tahmid sir, merchandiser team in Meghna Knit Composite Ltd.
- In addition, we have gathered some knowledge from books and important articles in the apparel industry.

1.5 Limitations

Because of the support of several brothers and sisters, we don't get too many issues with our study. However, we are aware that each type of challenge we have encountered in any type of job is referred to as a limitation. As a result, we have a few restrictions that we found during our investigation.

The problems we faced during our investigation as follows:

- Officers from several departments are unable to provide us with the time we require.
- The merchandiser does not have enough time to provide detailed information.
- Visit multiple working sections for a short period of time.
- There's also the issue of time management.
- It will be tough for us to understand everything there is to know about merchandising in two months.
- Some sensitive information (like running PO sheet, Tech Pack, Proforma Invoice, LC etc.) that the company refuses to share with us.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATE REVIEW

2.1 Garments Merchandising

Knit garments merchandising refers to all of the actions that are planned to execute and send products on time while keeping the 4 R's in mind:

- Right Cost
- Right Quantity
- Right Quality &
- Right Time.

2.1.1 Definition of a Merchandiser

A merchandiser is a service that buys goods and resells it for a profit to buyers. Retailers and wholesalers are ideal examples of merchandisers since they acquire products from producers to advertise and sell to the public at large.

2.1.2 Qualifications of a Good Merchandiser:

- Good information in English, math, computer skills, and online messaging.
- Fiber, yarn, texture, coloring, printing, finishing, colors, and shading are all covered in depth.
- Fastness, the construction of clothes, and so on.
- The usual possible quality problems in clothing products and production are clearly identified.
- The usual crude materials examination frameworks and item of clothing inspection method are well-documented.
- Knowledge of the standard framework used in each generating country, as well as obligation rates, customs control, and providing and monitoring account documents.
- Information about how to use specific goods correctly

2.1.3 Management System of Merchandising Department

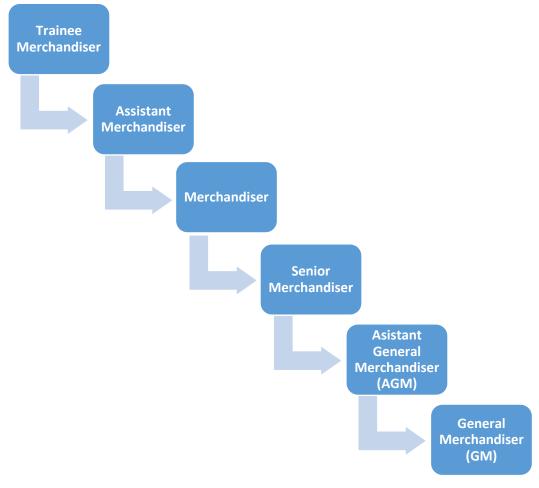


Figure 2.1.3: Management System of Merchandising Department

2.1.4 Merchandising Duties and Job Responsibilities

In the apparel industry, merchandising plays the most important role. Merchandising general procedures include sourcing garments, making a sample, price negotiation, price confirmation, order confirmation, fabrics-trims and accessories booking, fabrics-trims and accessories inhouse, and arranging QC files. Merchandising bridge, the gap between the maker and the buyer of clothing.

Some key responsibilities of a merchandiser are as follows:

- Development of a product and a pricing proposal to the client.
- Price verifies with the customer and sends the PI for the master L/C.
- Within a short period of time, collect all order-related documents and provide them to the customer for action.

- Collect PI in preparation for opening BTB L/C and arranging all necessary materials.
- T & A should be followed up on on a frequent basis to guarantee on-time delivery of the correct quality and quantity.
- The buyer must approve the lab dip, trimmings, bulk fabric color, and quality.
- Assemble all of the ingredients needed to create the desired sample.
- Closely monitor the sampling approval process and offer timely feedback to the customer for approval, as well as arrange for go-ahead permission.
- Analyze the critical path and meet with the buyer.
- Pre-production meeting with buyer
- Size set is submitted to the buyer, who approves bulk manufacturing.
- According to T & A, in-house supplies must arrive on time for manufacturing.
- To obtain a copy of the store's inventory report.
- Send the required materials (trims, fabric, etc.) to a third-party test and send the result to the customer. Update factory production and the quality team about every message of purchasing a house.
- Check with the quality department on a regular basis to confirm that the quality is accurate.
- Make an inspection timetable with the buyer's inspection team.
- Booking space with a shipping line and receiving products on schedule.
- Confirm on-time and trouble-free delivery to the buyer.
- If on-time delivery or right quality is not achieved, make a choice and consult with the head of department or a higher authority before finalizing.
- Reporting to the department's head on a regular basis
- On a need-to-know basis, reporting to the highest authority.
- Send the document so that an inspection certificate can be issued.
- If necessary, follow up on the payment issue.

2.1.5 Outline of the Merchandising Process



Figure 2.1.5: Outline of the Merchandising Process

2.2 Merchandising Activities

The Merchandiser is the person in charge of planning and coordinating all actions from order sourcing through shipping. To do his job quickly and successfully, a merchandiser needs have a thorough understanding of his work processes and duties.

2.2.1 Production Inquiry of Merchandising

- 1. When a merchandiser receives an inquiry, he or she must put up an agenda and immediately transmit all data to three production lines from the approved plant list for estimation.
- 2. The merchandiser must confirm that the production line has significant authority in the item under consideration and has previously cooperated with the customer.
- 3. The supplier should be chosen based on their previous performance, efficiency, and delivery, among other factors.
- 4. If it's a different buyer, the merchandiser must review the inquiry(s) with the department head before sending it off.
- 5. In the event of another production facility, a processing plant evaluation should be conducted in accordance with the established parameters.

2.2.2 Quotation Price

- 1. Within 1-2 days of receiving the request, prices must be given.
- 2. The new improvement sheet must be filled out with all enquires.
- 3. The merchandiser must request a prototype sample based on the lowest value. A minimum of two photos must be requested. One for the client and one for the office.
- 4. Before informing the client of any expenses. The merchandiser should have the Head of Merchandising or the Managing Director sign off on all expenditures.
- 5. If renegotiation is necessary, include the department head, the head of merchandising, and the managing director so that the best prices are completed with the manufacturing lines.
- 6. On the revised improvement sheet, the final quoted cost must be updated.

2.2.3 PO Package for the Factory

The matching PO bundle for the manufacturing facility must be included in another PO bundle:

- i. Original PO sheet.
- ii. Spec. Portray and laborer sheet.
- iii. Color print work of art, lab plunge, unique texture swatch and unique trim card.
- iv. Original test (If accessible)

The stock supervisor must need a pre-creation internal gathering within one day of receiving another request. This meeting required the attendance of the accompanying persons:

- a) Head of Operation.
- b) Merchandise Manager.
- c) Acct. Related Merchandiser.
- d) Head of QA Dept.
- e) QA Personal.
- f) Internal QA Personal.

The merchandiser will provide all relevant information on the request during the gathering. This information includes:

- a) Duplicate PO sheet.
- b) Spec sheet with all related data.
- c) Lab plunge card, print fine art, trims card, etc.
- d) Original texture swatch (If accessible)
- e) Proto test.

2.2.4 Lab Dip/Strike Off

- 1. If lab plunges are required, follow up with buyer.
- 2. Immediately send an imitation to the supplier after receiving the lab plunges from the buyer.
- 3. Follow up with the supplier to ensure prompt delivery of the most current lab plunges within 5 days.
- 4. For each shade, get the most extreme amounts of lab plunges from the provider's base 3.
- 5. Upon receiving lab plunges from the supplier, match lab plunges to buyer specifics using a visual test or if a lab test is requested by the buyer.
- 6. Get a Lab Dips Format Sheet from our lab and add it to the agenda, then attach it to the agenda.

- 7. Before sending the examples to the buyers, the head of division will provide the final approval.
- 8. Send the lab plunges to the buyer, accompanied with a lab test report as soon as the results are available. Ascertain that the customer receives lab dibs in accordance with their requirements.
- 9. Follow up with clients to see if they have any endorsements or comments.
- 10. Update Order Checklist with new design.
- 11. If necessary, update the exceed expectations sheet and enclose it.

2.2.5 Dye Lots

- 1. Quality check and follow-up with the provider for the color component delivery.
- 2. Around 5 days before the start of genuine creation, the merchandisers should have access to the dye lot (6 X 6 for each move).
- 3. Upon receiving the tests from the supplier, send the equivalent to the lab for a lab test and compare the results to the client's information.
- 4. Pay close attention to the shading standard, shading rate, shrinkage, GSM/development, hang feel, texture quality, stitching pressure, Lycra, and other factors.
- 5. Get a copy of the Dye Lot test design sheet from the lab and link it.
- 6. Before providing the examples to the buyers, the head of office will provide the final approval.
- 7. Update the Order Checklist and include it in the encased.
- 8. In the same way, update the surpass expectations document, with the design enclosed.

2.2.6 Bulk Accessories

- 1. Follow up with the service provider on the delivery of mass extras.
- 2. These additions should be available to merchandisers around 5 days prior to the start of genuine generating.
- 3. After receiving them, pass them with the client's information.
- 4. Carefully compare the additional shading and trim nature to the buyer's comments.
- 5. Gather bulk accessories, sort the sheet, and place the appendices.
- 6. Before providing the examples to the buyers, the head of office will provide the final approval.
- 7. Update the Order Checklist and include it in the encased.
- 8. Correctly update the exceed expectations document, with the design encased.

2.2.7 Production

- 1. Once testing is completed, the Head of Concern Merchandiser sends the request record, together with the approved test and a copy of the expected production plan, to the Head of Quality Control.
- 2. Ensure that the record is provided at least 5 days prior to the start of the actual creation.
- 3. The Head of Merchandising Department, the Concern Merchandiser, the Head of Quality Control, and the Quality Control Officer (Production) should convene a meeting to discuss all of the request's points of interest.
- 4. Obtain a guideline document from the quality control officer that includes all of the relevant data and sign it.
- 5. Double-check that any additional comments are included in the guideline document.
- 6. A regular channel of communication between the suppliers and Quality Control about the progress of the creation should be established.
- 7. Ensure that the Quality Control Department is in charge of all needed investigations for each request, including Texture Quality Testing, ILC, IPC, MPC, and FRI.
- 8. Make sure there are more than one MPC lead by quality control for large volumes.
- 9. Obtain daily generation status from Quality Control and transmit the equivalent to IT for updating the Web site to the most recent version by 11:00 a.m. each day.
- 10. Obtain reports from quality control for each request, including Texture Quality Testing, ILC, IPC, MPC, and FRI, and maintain a duplicate for your records.
- 11. Make a visit to the provider at least once throughout the evaluation.
- 12. Ensure that the FRI is lead at least 2 days prior to the shipment date.
- 13. Notify the client after the Order Checklist has been approved.
- 14. Update accordingly to the excel sheet, using the format provided.

2.2.8 Delivery and Commercial Dept.

Regular follow-up is essential to:

- 1. Ensure that the items are delivered to the forwarder.
- 2. Ascertain that the forwarder books space/flight in order to deliver goods on schedule.
- 3. Ensure that goods staffing is completed.
- 4. Double-check that the departure date corresponds to the booking.
- 5. Request vessel/flight information from the commercial department and inform the buyer.

- 6. Obtain a buyer's acknowledgment of goods.
- 7. Fill out the Order Checklist, which is included in the format.
- 8. Make the necessary changes to the excel sheet, using the format provided.

2.2.9 Documentation

Maintain constant contact with the commercial department and the supplier to ensure the timely delivery of all of the papers listed below to the buyer.

- a) Packing List
- b) Commercial Invoice
- c) GSP
- d) Country of Origin Certificate
- e) Country of Origin Certificate for Argentina cargo verified by the Argentinean Embassy in India (must be obtained 1-month prior shipment)
- f) Master Airway/Bill of Lading The bill is only transmitted from the supplier's bank to the buyer's bank.
- g) Certificate of Inspection
- h) ERC (export registration certificate)
- i) Bill of Lading.

All of these documents must be emailed or faxed to the buyer before being delivered in person. Receipt of the buyer's acknowledgement of the documents.

2.3 TNA in Knit Garments Industry

A time and action calendar is a very effective communication tool that has shown to be beneficial in this situation. Every activity scheduled (important ones) has a time period specified on the chart, and these actions must be completed on time. TNA's goal is to check whether the planned is being carried out properly at regular intervals, such as once a week. The more often inspections are performed, the easier it is to detect and fix irregularities. TNA is especially valuable when a buyer needs to know how far along an order is in its completion.

2.3.1 Structure of TNA

Merchandisers often create an order plan in a spreadsheet by identifying the major processes in the first column and the expected dates of action for each step in the second. The time and action calendar is a common name for this planning sheet (TNA). Once a TNA calendar is

created, merchandisers can easily write down their daily 'to do list' and cross it off one by one. According to TNA's timetable, processes can be run on a regular basis to determine whether an order icon is on track or will be delayed.

To create TNA, the following information must be available:

- An order's process flow, along with a list of tasks to be completed
- Cutting, stitching, washing, and finishing production capacity
- Capacity for sewing based on batch and product (production per day per batch)
- Activities' lead times, such as raw material lead times, sample lead times, and so on.
- Date of shipment or expected ex-factory date

TNA is usually unaffected by the fabric used in woven or knitted garments. TNA is primarily determined by an order's specific process flow, machine requirements, and available production capacity. The two most important dates in TNA are the planned cutting date (PCD) and the ex-factory date.

2.3.2 Importance of TNA

- It aids in the creation of a successful production plan for a clothing manufacturing unit.
- It is necessary for the timely delivery of an export order.
- It enhances manufacturing efficiency so that deadlines are met.
- It aids in the correct implementation of export orders.
- In the clothing sector, knowing the advance state of order processing at various levels is useful.
- It aids a savvy merchandiser in doing an industry's vital duty effectively.
- It improves inventory management in the manufacturing.
- It lays out a detailed plan for the Export order.
- It is a necessary instrument for a successful dispatch order.
- It gives an indication of the running order's position.
- It aids in the optimization of industrial inventories.
- As a result, production rises, and revenues rise as well.
- It is an ideal tool for a merchandiser to effortlessly pursue a forecasting plan.

2.3.3 Factors need to be considered while preparing TNA

- The plant's production capacity and the merchandise's style
- Manufacturing country festivals

- Holidays
- Details about the shipment
- Festivals held in the countries from which raw materials are imported
- Facilities for logistics
- Buyer-estimated lead time Style problems
- Manufacturing issues with fabrics and trimmings
- Each department must provide a buffer.
- The country's political stability
- Freight forwarder adaptability
- At several phases, the buyer's response time was measured.
- Various operations, such as L/C payment, custom clearance, and so on, have lead periods.
- Deadlines for shipments

2.3.4 Remarks of TNA

- Knitted clothing has a 35-45day lead time, whereas woven garments have a 90-120 day lead time.
- Before mass manufacturing, marketing pre-production meetings are done for knitted clothes. In the case of woven clothes, a marketing pre-production meeting is held one week before to bulk production.
- In knitted garments TNA, lab rejection is estimated.
- TNA, on the other hand, is used in woven clothes.
- Rejections in the lab are not calculated.

2.4 Letter of Credit (L/C)

A letter of credit is a document issued by a bank that assures a seller that payment will be made in full if specified delivery criteria are satisfied. The bank will cover the outstanding amount if the buyer is unable to make payment on the transaction.

2.4.1 Types of L/C

Letters of credit may be of different kind and nature:

- Revocable L/C
- Irrevocable L/C
- Confirmed letter of credit

- Confirmed and irrevocable letter of credit
- Transferable or divisible letter of credit
- Back to back letter of credit
- Red clause letter of credit
- Sight letter of credit
- Usance letter of credit
- Revolving letter of credit
- Stand by letter of credit

As a result, all letters of credit should explicitly state whether they are revocable or irrevocable.

In the absence of such a statement, the credit will be considered revoked.

2.4.1.1 Revocable L/C

The issuing bank may alter or terminate the L/C at any time and without notifying the recipient. However, in the event of revocable credit, the L/C issuing bank is required to.

- a) Reimburse a branch or bank with which a revocable credit has been made available for deferred payment if the branch or bank has received notification of modification prior to receiving it.
- b) Reimburse a bank branch with which a revocable credit has been made available for sight payment, acceptance, or negotiation for any payment, acceptance, or negotiation made by such branch or bank prior to receipt by it of notice of amendment or cancellation, for any payment, acceptance, or negotiation made by such branch or bank against documents that appear on their face to be in accordance with its terms and conditions. Merchandising of knit clothing is the subject of research.

2.4.1.2 Irrevocable L/C

Constitutes a strong commitment from the issuing bank, provided the required documentation are produced and the loan terms and conditions are met:

The full name of the "L/C" is irrevocable letter of credit, which implies that once issued by the bank or the buyer and accepted by the beneficiary (the seller), it cannot be canceled or withdrawn by the buyer or the opening bank until the beneficiary agrees. In other words, after the buyer obtains a letter of credit from his bank to cover the items he has acquired, he must pay for the goods when the seller sends the goods in accordance with the L/C.

As a result, the seller believes that the sooner he receives the L/C, the safer he is.

2.4.1.3 Confirmed Letter of Credit

This is a type of credit in which the exporter's bank guarantees the advance payment.

2.4.1.4 L/C That Can be Transferred or Divided

A transferable credit is one in which the beneficiary has the right to request that the bank responsible for payment or acceptance, or any other bank with the authority to negotiate, make the credit available to one or more other parties in whole or in part (second beneficiary) A credit can only be transferred if the originating bank has designated it as "transferable." Terms like "divisible," "fractional," "assignable," "transmissible," and "transmissible" shall not be used, and the bank requested to effect the transfer (transferring bank), whether it has confirmed the credit or not, is under no responsibility to effect the transfer other than to the extent and in the manner expressly consented to by such bank. Unless otherwise stated, the first recipient is responsible for any bank costs associated with transfers. A transferable L/C may only be used once. With the exception of the credit amount, the credit can only be transferred if all of the terms and conditions mentioned in the original credit are met.

2.4.1.5 Back to Back L/C

A back-to-back L/C is one that is opened against the original master L/C.

2.4.1.6 Red Clause L/C

Under this credit, the exporter's bank is required to advance his dues even before all export paperwork have been submitted to the bank. And there's a clause linked to it. This provision had to be kept by the manufacturer.

2.4.1.7 Sight L/C

When the shipper delivers the goods covered by the L/C and provides the document to the bank for negotiation, the bank (the negotiation bank) will credit the proceeds to the shipper's account as soon as the paperwork are checked and found to be in order. When the negotiation bank sends the paperwork to the L/C opening bank, the L/C opening bank makes an instant payment to the negotiation bank. A common phrase on such a letter of credit is "AT SIGHT," which implies "pay when the bank sees the documents."

2.4.1.8 Usance L/C

This is a letter of credit with a time limit for the opening bank to pay a foreign bill of exchange. Alternatively, payment from the L/C opening bank to the negotiating bank will only be made once the time period specified in the L/C has passed. The length can be negotiated between the customer and the supplier, with 60 days, 90 days, or 120 days being common.

2.4.1.9 Revolving L/C

This indicates that the beneficiary can withdraw money from the L/C up to the amount mentioned in the papers, and that after each withdrawal, the amount pulled is automatically refilled and made available for another drawing, and so on.

2.4.2 Common Parties in an L/C

Letters of credit serve their function by substituting the bank's credit for the customer's credit in order to facilitate commerce. Commercial and standby are the two main categories. A commercial letter of credit is a transaction's primary payment method, whereas a standby letter of credit is a transaction's secondary payment mechanism.

2.4.3 L/C Opening

A letter of credit is a word that virtually everyone in the business world is familiar with.

Buyer signed an agreement with your foreign supplier to import machinery for your factory's manufacturing.

A buyer must establish a Letter of Credit in accordance with your contract (LC). In this circumstance, your bank (or another opening bank) opens a letter of credit, with the beneficiary being your foreign machinery vendor. A letter of credit is a guarantee issued by your bank (not the buyer) to the bank of your buyer on your buyer's behalf. The funds under the LC are transferred according to the terms and circumstances stated in the letter of credit.

2.4.4 Procedures to Open a Letter of Credit

A buyer can go to a bank and request a Letter of Credit. The bank's concerned officer assists you in completing the appropriate application to obtain a line of credit. Because the LC is opened on the basis of the purchase contract, a copy of the purchase order / export contract, as well as other relevant papers, must be supplied. The bank may require you to maintain a specific proportion of your margin with them.

2.4.5 Document Needed to Present an L/C

When importing products to Bangladesh, an importer must follow to all applicable import regulations. The following is a list of important papers that a new importer must have when opening an L/C:

- The bank account must be kept up to date.
- Valid Import Registration Certificate (IRC).
- License for a bonded warehouse (in case of export oriented industry).
- The foreign supplier has submitted a pro forma invoice (PI).
- Note on the insurance policy.
- A business license is required.
- Certificate of TIN (Tax Identification Number).
- Certificate of VAT (Value Added Tax).
- Declaration in triplicate on the importer's payment of income tax.
- The importer must complete and sign a Letter of Credit Authorization Form.
- The importer must sign one set of IMP forms.
- A valid certificate of membership from a recognized Chamber of Commerce and Industry or Trade Association is required.
- Proof of payment of the IRC's renewal costs.
- RJSC Certificate of Incorporation (Registrar Join Stock Companies).
- Certificate of Completion
- The Board of Directors made a decision.
- Any other papers required under the Import Policy Order (IPO).

2.4.6 Errors in L/C

Approximately half of the drawings on display have inconsistencies. A discrepancy is a flaw in the papers that leads them to be out of sync with the letter of credit. Without the express agreement of the customer, the issuing bank cannot waive or change the letter of credit's requirements. To minimize any delays in payment, the beneficiary should carefully prepare and review all papers before presenting them to the paying bank.

Commonly found discrepancies between the letter of credit and supporting documents include:

Prior to the presentation of the document, the letter of credit had expired.

- The delivery of goods before to or after the date period specified in the credit is shown by a bill of lading.
- Documents that are out of date.
- Changes made to the invoice that were not approved in the credit.
- Goods are described inconsistently.
- Errors in insurance documents
- The invoice amount is not the same as the draft amount.
- The credit does not specify the loading ports or the destination.
- The goods does not match the description on the credit card.
- A credit-required document is not presented.
- General information, such as amount, quality, and so on, is inconsistent among documents.
- The invoice or statement is not signed according to the letter of credit's requirements.

When a difference is found by the negotiating bank, a document repair may be permitted provided it can be completed promptly while staying under the bank's control. If time is not an issue, the exporter should ask for the paperwork to be returned to the negotiating bank for revisions.

If the exporter does not have enough time to make the necessary changes, the exporter should request that the negotiating bank submit the papers to the issuing bank for approval or inform the issuing bank by wire, describing the differences and requesting payment permission. Payment will not be paid unless all parties have agreed to waive the disparity collectively.

2.5 Sampling

Sampling is one of the most important procedures in the garment manufacturing industry, and it is critical for attracting buyers and confirming orders, since customers often make orders after being happy with the quality and responsiveness of the sampling. It is the most essential and vital step in the fashion merchandising process. The sampling department creates samples based on the buyer's specifications and requirements. According to sampling in merchandising "The concept, vision, and ideas of a fashion designer created into product samples, in structured stages of product development, with technical and quality clarity in a development,".

2.5.1 Types of Sample

The sampling process varies by buyer and style, but in industry, there is a certain sequence in which samples are taken; the processes and goal of the sample may be the same, but the language used may change, and it is entirely dependent on the buyer.

The following are examples of typical samples:

- Approved sample
- Counter sample
- Proto sample
- Size set sample
- Pre-production sample
- Production sample
- Lab-test sample
- GPT sample
- Photo shoot sample
- Sales man sample
- Shipment sample

2.5.1.1 Proto Sample

This is a sample of a fresh design developed by designers. This is the initial sample in the stage of product development. A prototype sample is created to explain the design of a style or a line, or to show the construction of a garment. Fit and fabric details are not taken into account in proto prototypes.

The purpose of the initial sample is to determine if the manufacturer is capable of producing such a sample.

- Fabrication (should be same content and construction but may not be of same color)
- Accessories (Available but if similar is better).
- Embroidery work (Just simulation with any embroidery work preferably same size and width but placement should be correct)
- Printing (Simulation with the same size, quality, and type of print as the original, but not necessarily the same pattern and color)
- Value-Added-Items Attachment
- Observation (may be simulated with like items)

- Washing (If the fabric construction and contents are accurate, then exact washing may be done to determine how high/low, abrasion, hand feel, softness, and drivability affect the cloth.)
- folding and finishing (not necessary)
- No need finishing Accessories
- No need to well packing

2.5.1.2 Counter Sample

Counter sample refers to the duplicate sample kept by the sample room for future reference, but for H&M buyers, counter sample refers to the sample with all actuals, without which no production can proceed. As a result, Counter Sample for H&M is very important and has a different meaning all together.

- Fabrication (Actual)
- Actual Accessories
- The printing process (All actual)
- Value-Added-Items Attachment (Actual)
- (Actual with all high/low effects, abrasion, hand feel, softness, and drivability in acceptable condition)
- folding and finishing (As instructed by buyer)
- Finishing accessories instructed by buyer
- Buyer instructed packing

2.5.1.3 Size Set Sample

The sizing set's aim is to verify the garment's fit in several sizes. At this step, the manufacturer creates samples of various sizes. Buyers typically want a size set sample in leap sizes such as S, L, and XXL.

If anything has to be fixed, the buyer should inspect the size set sample and provide feedback to the factory.

When making a sample, the middle size is generally taken into account. However, when all measurements and fitting details have been confirmed, the item is rated for all sizes. Grading-down is done for similar sizes, and grading-up is done for larger sizes. All sizes of clothes are manufactured and their fitting correctness is tested using this graded measurement.

Without approval of the entire size set, bulk production cannot begin. As such, this is similarly critical and must be completed and submitted on time in order to begin bulk production on time.

- Fabrication (Actual)
- Actual Accessories
- The printing process (All actual)
- Value-Added-Items Attachment (Actual)
- (Actual with all high/low effects, abrasion, hand feel, softness, and drivability in acceptable condition)
- folding and finishing (As instructed by buyer)
- Finishing accessories instructed by buyer
- Buyer instructed packing

2.5.1.4 Pre-Production Sample

All of the samples listed above were created at the sampling section. The buyer requires a preproduction sample (PP sample) to be generated on the actual production line so that the operators are informed of what they will be manufacturing. This example was created by sewing line tailors using real fabric, trimmings, and accessories. Prior to starting with real manufacturing, the buyer or buying house merchants (technical personnel) must approve the PP sample.

These are also highly essential samples since manufacturing cannot begin without their permission. Nothing to be mistaken with a size-set sample, which only includes the sizes, but a Pre-Production sample may have to include all colors of fabric, since various colors may have different types of shrinkage and cross-staining characteristics that require specific attention. Nothing to be mistaken with a size-set sample, which only includes the sizes, but a Pre-Production sample may have to include all colors of fabric, since various colors may have different types of shrinkage and cross-staining qualities that need real attention.

- Fabrication (Actual)
- Actual Accessories
- The printing process (All actual)
- Value-Added-Items Attachment (Actual)
- (Actual with all high/low effects, abrasion, hand feel, softness, and drivability in acceptable condition)

- folding and finishing (As instructed by buyer)
- Finishing accessories instructed by buyer
- Buyer instructed packing

2.5.1.5 Production Sample

Once the manufacturing is up and running, a few parts are removed in the midst of the process. As a production sample, production components are given to the buyer. Production samples are not requested by all buyers.

The goal is to see if the manufacturing is adhering to the PP sample specifications. Is the sample to reflect the floor production? These samples are collected from the floor production to assess the overall quality standard of the clothes being manufactured.

- Fabrication (Actual)
- Actual Accessories
- The printing process (All actual)
- Value-Added-Items Attachment (Actual)
- (Actual with all high/low effects, abrasion, hand feel, softness, and drivability in acceptable condition)
- folding and finishing (As instructed by buyer)
- Finishing accessories instructed by buyer
- Buyer instructed packing

2.5.1.6 Photo Shoot Sample

Buyers often want to advertise the clothing before they have them in the store/market, thus they ask for well-stitched garments. To entice and draw clients, photos of the clothing are shot while they are being worn by certain models and then exhibited in the retail shop or advertised in papers, magazines, and brochures.

2.5.1.7 Salesman Sample

- The primary goal of a salesman sample is to gather orders from stores.
- Actual fabric or sample yardage must be utilized in the salesman's sample actual accessory.
- This sample is also an essential step of sampling because the buyer's sales are dependent on the sample presentation, appearance, and feel of the cloth.

- The sample quality must meet the buyer's expectations; hence, the merchandiser must be aware of the sample quality standards and ensure that the product development team is as well.
- The customer pays for sample production, and in rare cases, the buyer may pay 150 percent of FOB.

2.5.1.8 GPT Sample (Garment Performance Test)

- The primary goal of GPT is to conduct physical and chemical testing on garments in order to assure their performance.
- Shrinkage, color fastness, seam performance, and other testing are performed on clothing.
- Garments for the GPT sample can be made at the same time as the Size Set sample.
- Normally, GPT samples are submitted to a third-party inspection, with the findings being provided to both the manufacturer and the buyer.
- If a style has three or four distinct colors, just one color sample is fully evaluated, while the other color samples are merely tested using a color way test, i.e. only color fastness tests are performed.

2.5.1.9 Shipment Sample

There might be three primary methods for shipping samples, each with separate buyer needs (before inspection for buyer clearance to perform final inspection, after inspection but holding the shipment and waiting for buyer comments, after inspection sending customer to examine the shipment represent the clothes that have been inspected and dispatched.)

- A few buyers may request shipping samples, which the factory will have to extract from the real cargo and provide to the buyer.
- The main goal of this sample is to convince the buyer about the real shipping of the cargo.

2.6 Pre-Production Meeting

Pre-production procedures are those that are carried out prior to the start of bulk garment manufacture. The pre-production method involves everything including sample development to approvals, research and development work for orders, raw material testing, and pre-production discussions. The importance of pre-production steps for efficient production cannot be overstated.

Merchants or the production planning department have a pre-production meeting with the production team, quality team, and sourcing team after the pre-production (PP) sample (also known as sealer sample) is authorized (also known as sealer sample) and the majority of the trimmings are sourced. All pertinent remarks, processes to be followed, and dos and don'ts are addressed. All teams are notified of the PCD (scheduled cut date) and shipment dates.

2.6.1 Meeting with Buyers

A manufacturing house's designer displays their latest designs and inventions to consumers on this stage. On the other hand, if a buyer already has a set design of a style and only needs minor adjustments to fit, materials, or trimmings, they negotiate such details with the production unit's merchandiser.

- Initial sample development for the buyer: After obtaining the buyer's concept or instructions for the new design, samples are created using available fabrics and trimmings.
- Fabric sample, bit loom, print, and embroidery artwork development
- Fabric is created to the specifications of the buyer.

Cloth development is the process of finding a customer-specific fabric with matching characteristics that has been dyed and polished in solid colors. The clearance process for solid color lap dips is crucial. Merchants re-submit lap dips till the lap dip sample is accepted. Fabric samples with specified designs, stripes, or checks are developed by merchants in the case of yarn dyed fabrics. These fabric samples named as Bit Loom. Other approvals are completed, such as artwork approval for print and embroidery, as well as color approval. It might be done at a later stage, during pre-production.

2.7 Costing of Garment (Complete Cost as well as Manufacturing Cost)

Merchants provide a cost sheet that breaks down the costs in detail, including raw material costs, production costs, overheads, and margin. The stage of costing is quite important. Because a company's costing determines whether or not it will receive orders. If the cost of the garment is too high, the manufacturer may lose the order; on the other side, if the cost is too low, the factory will not benefit from the order. The cost of the clothing should be estimated using data.

2.7.1 Knitting Charges of Following Fabric Designs

Design	Rate/kg	Design	Rate/kg
S/J	8.00	Mash Fabric	50.00
S/J Dyed Yarn	20.00	Mini Waffles	35.00
S/J HFL	25.00	S/J(Eng. stripe)	100.00
Pique/ Lacoste	14.00	Lacoste(Eng. stripe)	120.00
1X1 Rib	14.00	FF LY S/J(Eng. stripe)	200.00
Plain Interlock	17 .00	HF LY S/J(Eng. stripe)	150.00
2X1 Rib	20.00	FF LY Lacoste(Eng. stripe)	220.00
Fleece	18.00	HF Lycra Lacoste (Eng. stripe)	170.00

Table 2.7.1: Minimum Knitting Charges

2.7.2 Dyeing Charges of Following Dye Shades

SL	Color Name	Cost per KG (TK)
1	Average Color	80
2	White	25-30
3	Black	40-45
4	Royal Blue	115-120
5	TC (Solid)	100-120

Table 2.7.2: Minimum Dyeing Charges

2.7.3 Processing Charges of Following Fabric Designs

SL	Name of fabric process	Charge per kg (TK)
1	Slitting only	5
2	Stented only	25
3	Compacting only	15
4	Stented + Compacting	35
5	Stented + Compacting+ wash	50
6	Tube Compacting	10

Table 2.7.3: Minimum Fabric Processing Charges

2.7.4 Keep Costs as Low as Possible

Garment manufacturers cannot afford to waste time or materials throughout the manufacturing process. When products aren't delivered on time, lost time can lead to late fees. Buyers rapidly locate other firms to replace manufacturers that fail to deliver, and in an industry where competition is already fierce, you can't afford to take that risk. Raw material prices are steadily rising, and poor planning can result in missed opportunities and increased expenses.

With style changing so quickly and vendors placing smaller and smaller orders to keep up with shifting trends, each manufacturing piece's planning process must be as precise as possible.

Reduce Loss: According to Stitch World, the fabric accounts for 60 to 70% of the cost of a garment. As a result, it's critical that you order correctly and maintain track of your cutting room procedures to avoid costly errors. Efficient product planning relies on your ability to order the proper amount of fabric for a run and achieve a cutting error rate of no more than 2 to 3 percent. That is, the number of clothes produced should be 97 to 98 percent of the total number of garments cut.

2.8 Pattern Making, Correction & Pattern Grading

At first, the pattern master creates a fit pattern, then redevelops it with buyer feedback and rectifications on the fit sample. Pattern master grade pattern for size set samples only for specified sizes after fit approval. They grade the pattern for the whole size range once the order is ready for manufacturing.

- Each sample serves a certain function. The sampling department creates samples, which are then delivered to the customer for approval.
- Corrections to fit samples based on customer feedback
- If the buyer recommends further work or if the sample is not accepted.

2.9 Production Follow up

One of the most essential components of the garment manufacturing business is production planning and management. On-time delivery, the most efficient use of personnel, and reassurance that the right supplies and equipment are available for each order are all benefits of meticulous planning. Everything from arranging each job in the process through product execution and delivery is covered by production planning.

2.9.1 Procedures Followed by Production

Start-up assistance: At the time of article starting, a C&C Garment Supports team will be present in the production facility to help at each production process stage, ensuring that the needed quality level and production objectives are met in the shortest time feasible.

- Consideration for the client's needs, techniques, and technical specifications will be given special attention.
- C&C Garment Support will remain on the job until the entire procedure is secured and guaranteed.

2.9.2 Production control

When the quality level cannot be achieved fully by the Quality Assurance System, the C&C Garment Support team is ready to be present in the manufacturing plants to do quality checks on finished products throughout production as well as final checks before shipment.

- Quality controls in production will be based on technical specifications and checklists developed with the client.
- Controls are always AQL-based (ISO 2859), and findings are communicated to both the manufacturer and the client in a clear and comprehensible manner.

Because we value Quality Assurance and Prevention, not only will faults be noted, but C&C Garment Support will also provide ideas for improvement and repair.

2.10 Production, Material and Line planning

- It is critical to prepare ahead of time in order to start manufacturing and dispatch orders on schedule.
- Material supply, production capacity, and line planning all need planning.
- At this point, work scheduling and responsibilities are specified.
- Fabrics, trimmings, accessories, and packing supplies are ordered.
- Collecting raw materials.
- Fabric and other raw materials testing
- Bulk fabric's physical characteristics are being investigated.
- In-house testing labs can perform this test.
- An examination of a sample that has been approved
- Breakdown of operations, work content, key operations, and line setup.

• In the production stage, finding the most efficient techniques to produce the garment is also important.

2.11 Garments Inspection

Inspections are carried out to ensure product quality by inspecting the items without the use of any tools. Inspection is the process of analyzing the fabric, stitching, buttons, thread, zipper, garment dimensions, and other items according to a specification or intended standard. In every area of the clothing industry, there are several inspection facilities. The goal of inspection is to save time and money by finding flaws or problems at every stage of garment production.

2.11.1 Flow Chart of Garments Inspection

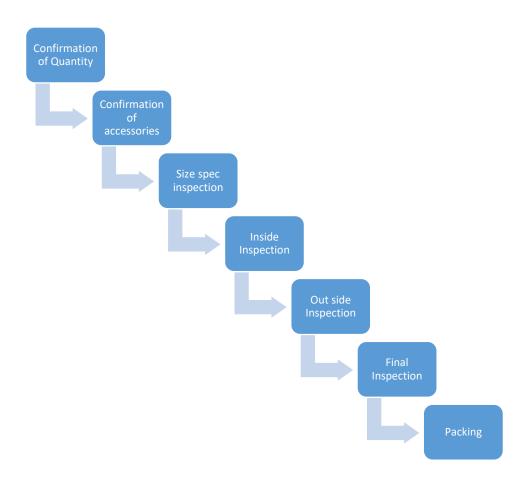


Figure 2.11.1: Garments Inspection Flow Chart

2.11.2 Inspection Procedure of Garments

- **A.** Confirmation of Quantity: The first stage in the garment inspection process is to double-check the quantity on the vendor's packing list by counting all pieces. Each box's contents If the quantity does not match the packing list and is written on the box, the vendor is notified.
- **B.** Confirmation of Accessories: We confirm brand tags, demerit tags, Price tags, or other tags, wash care labels, woven labels, or other labels and accessories as needed by the buyer in the next stage.
- **C. Size Spec inspection:** Following the confirmation of accessories, all pcs are verified for size spec using the instruction sheet provided by the buyer. If a measurement issue is discovered, we inspect the original sample and notify the customer at the same time.
- **D.** In Side Inspection: At this point, the garment is inspected from the back to ensure that there are no fabric defects, bad stitching, stains, or other flaws.
- **E. Out Side Inspection:** The garment is checked from the outside to make sure there are no color variations, weaving defects, fabric defects, printing defects, holes, poor stitching, unpleasant odors, dying defects, and stains, among other things.
- **F. Final Inspection:** The final inspection stage is the most essential element of the inspection process; here, the garment is rechecked to ensure that the inspection was completed correctly without skipping any steps; if any defects are discovered, the garment is discarded or returned.
- **G. Packing:** All "Grade-A" items are repackaged in poly bags according to the original packing, and then sent for needle inspection. As a result, certain clothes are sent for repair while others are rejected, depending on the severity of the damage.

2.12 Shipment & Delivery

Documentation need for shipment:

- a. Packing list
- b. Commercial invoice
- c. ERC (Export Registration Certificate)
- d. Bank account.
- e. Bill of Lading.

2.12.1 Packing List

- This is a document that lists the contents of each carton/package within the container.
- The cubic dimensions of the cartons/packages, the weight, the number of cartons/packages, and the breakdown of the items by size/color/quantity are all included on the packing list.
- The buyer can select which information should be included in this document, which is created by the vendor or the ship owner.

2.12.2 FOB (Free on Board)

Simply means that the Supplier delivers the products to his nearest Port and passes them over to the Buyer's designated Freight Forwarder. After that, the buyer pays for the freight and arranges for insurance.

2.12.3 CIF: (Cost, Insurance, and Freight)

It Indicates that the Supplier sends the products to his own Freight Forwarder.

2.12.4 Bill of Lading

A bill of lading is a document issued by a carrier, such as a ship's master, certifying that certain items have been received on board as cargo for transportation to a defined location for delivery to the consignee, who is generally designated. A through bill of lading includes at least two modes of transportation, such as road, rail, air, and sea.

2.13 Shipping Terms

Consignee: The person whose name appears on the bill of lading or airway bill as the party to whom the carrier may deliver the goods.

FCL (**Full Container Load**): A completely loaded container, either in terms of weight or cubic capacity, contracted by a single shipper and delivered to a single consignee and destination.

LCL (**Less Container Load**): A consignment of goods that does not fill a complete container and is combined with other consignments for the same destination

Shipper: The person whose name appears on the bill of lading or airway bill as the party who has hired the carrier to transport the goods is known as the shipper.

Shipping Marks: These are the marks that are used to identify cargo and attach it to certain papers. Because these marks and numerals are used as identifiers, they should be as basic as feasible. Buyer's shortened name, reference number, destination, package number, and container number are all examples of shipping marks (if applicable).

Garments on Hangers (GOH): Hangers are used to load the clothing inside the container.

2.14 Proforma Invoice

A proforma invoice is a written or expected invoice used to get payment from a committed client for goods or services before they are delivered. A proforma invoice provides a description of the products, the total amount due, and other transactional information.

A Performa consignment is a document that shows a promise from the seller to reserve some things to be purchased by a specific individual, the buyer, in a foreign alternative transaction. The customer puts an order, and if the vendor accepts, it extends a Performa bill and agrees to all of the terms in it; the products are sent, and the Performa is replaced with a commercial bill.

These items must be carefully investigated by the merchandising branch:

- a. Name and tackle of seller
- b. Invoice number and date.
- c. Buyer title and address.
- d. Body/middle part.
- e. Product description.
- f. Unit price.
- g. Total price.
- h. Bottom part:
- i. Shipment date.
- j. Shipment terms FOB or C&F.
- k. Country of origin.
- 1. Terms of payment, at sight or one hundred twenty days.
- m. Others exclusive terms.

2.14.1 Importance of Proforma Invoice

- It's a type of contract between an importer and an exporter.
- This document is necessary for the bank to provide a letter of credit.

- This export document is also needed for subsequent bartering.
- It can also be used as an import license.
- As a custom duty computation document, it is critical.

HUZHOU CHUANGMEI TEXTILE IMP. & EXP. CO., LTD. ADD: ZHILI TOWN, HUZHOU, ZHEJIANG PROVINCE, CHINA. PROFORMA INVOICE

	<u>PROI</u>	Forma inv	/OICE	
				: RPFT2005122105
This CON	TRACT is made by between the Buyers and t	the Sellers whe	reby Buvers agree to buv	and the Sellers agree
	under mentioned goods on the terms and co			and the control agree
ART.NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE C&F CTG.	AMOUNT
01.	100% CTN TWILL, WITH PEACH, 210+GSM, CNST: 20X16/120X54, W: 59/60" COLOR: BLACK	5472 YDS 6528 YDS		
	KHAKI OLIVE STONE	7200 YDS 3984 YDS 3456 YDS		
02 .	BROWN	3360 YDS 30000 YDS	USD1.22/YD	USD 36600.00
	100% CTN TWILL, WITH PEACH, 260+ GSM. CNST: 16X12/97X50, W: 59/60* COLOR: BLACK	3060 YDS 3060 YDS 3408 YDS 3060 YDS 2712 YDS 1740 YDS	USD1.37/YD	USD 23344.80
	TOTAL QUANTITY	: 47040 YDS	TOTAL AMOL	JNT : USD59944.80
TERMS of 1. Portof 2. Portof 3. Interes 4. Partial 5. Pre-Sh 6. Count 7. Quanti 8. Payme 9. L/C Op 10. Insural 11. Negoti 12. Test If 13. L/C mu	SHIPMENT: WITHIN 20 DAYS AFTER F & CONDITIONS: Loading: Any Sea Port/Air Port of China. Destination: Chittagong/Dhaka, Bangladesh by the Should be paid by the L/C Opener at LIBOR fo Shipment & Trans-Shipment Allowed. Light Home of Certificate: Issued by Beneficiary of Origin: China & issued by Beneficiary. Light Home or Less is acceptable. Light By 100% Irrevocable L/C available by draft at len: 20 days before the date of shipment. L/C munce: To be effected by The Buyer. Light Home of the Shipment of the	Sea/Air. r the usance per ary, if need. 120 days at sigh st be opened by t charge & have	iod. at & Confirmed L/C to be ope SWIFT CODE: BKCHCNE	& L/D APPROVAL.
		••••		

Figure 2.14.1: Proforma Invoice (Blank Sample)

THE BUYERS

THE SELLER

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Purchase Order Sheet (PO Sheet)

The purchase order sheet is referred to simply as the PO sheet. The garments manufacturing purchase order sheet (PO sheet) is a frequently used vital document in the garments manufacturing industry. Essentially, a purchase order sheet includes information on the buyer's order confirmation. The buyer must supply a PO Sheet to clarify certain critical production and technical problems. Product style, PO number, fabric cost, trimmings cost, garments unit cost, order quantity, shipping date, shipment destination, and many other details may be included on a PO sheet.

3.1.1 Importance of PO Sheet

Every department in the apparel industry need a (PO) sheet. You won't be able to find out about your shipment date, shipping destination, over or under ship tolerance, or payment term if you don't have a PO sheet. That is why this paper (PO sheet) is so essential.

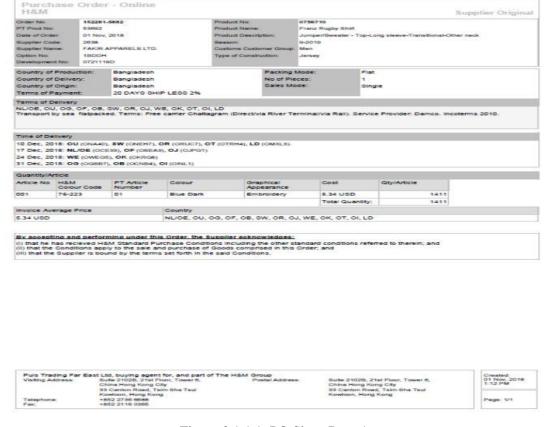
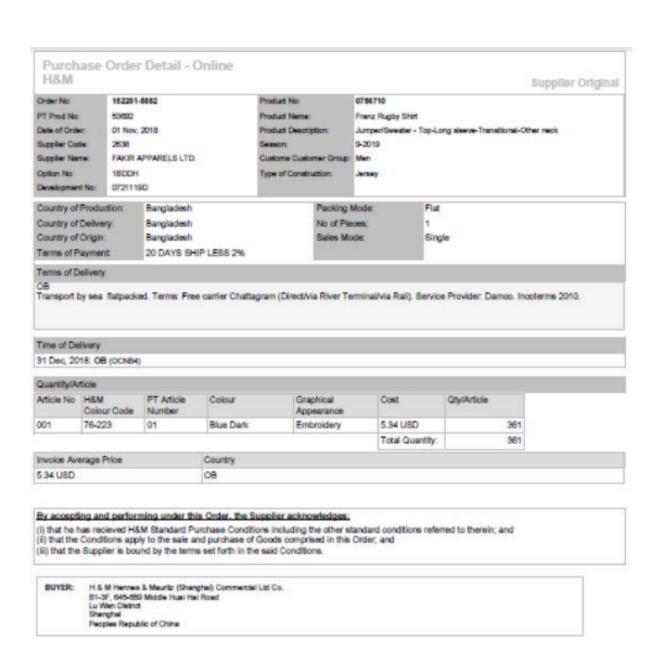
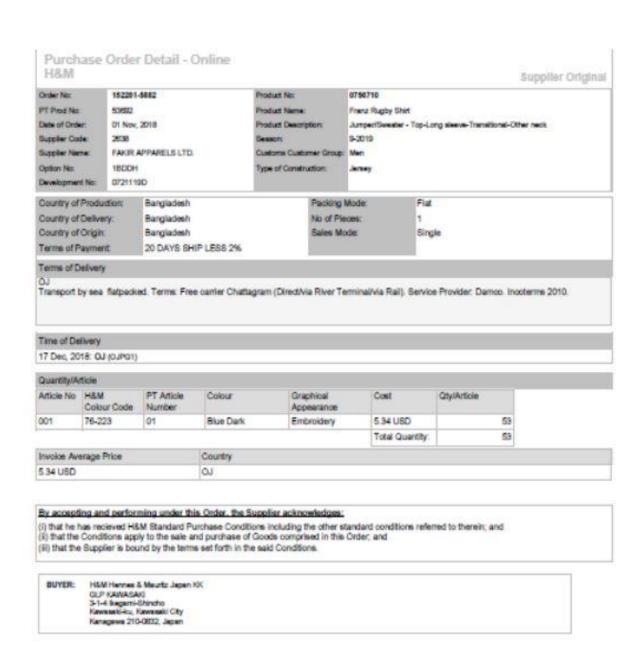


Figure 3.1.1.1: PO Sheet Page 1



Puls Trading Far East Ltd, buying agent for, and part of The HSM Group
Visiting Address: Suits 21008, 21st Floor, Tower 6, Postal Address: Suits 21008, 21st Floor, Tower 6, 01 Nov., 2018
China Hong Kong City
33 Centon Road, Teim She Taul
Kowloon, Hong Kong
Telephore: +652 2736 9538
Fax: +652 2116 0365

Figure 3.1.1.2: PO Sheet Page 2



Puls Trading Far East Ltd, buying agent for, and part of The HSM Group

Welting Address: Suite 21005, 21st Floor, Tower 6, Postel Address: Suite 21005, 21st Floor, Tower 6, O1 Nov, 2016
Chine Hong Kong City
33 Canton Road, Teim She Tsul
Kowloon, Hong Kong
Telephore: +652 2116 0366

Figure 3.1.1.3: PO Sheet Page 3

Purchase Order Detail - Online H&M

Supplier Original

30 30

Order No. 152281-5882 0758710 Product No: PT Prod No. 53932 Product Name: Franz Rugby Shirt

Date of Order: 01 Nov. 2018 Product Description: Jumper/Sweater - Top-Long sleeve-Transitional-Other neck 2638 9-2019

Supplier Code: FAKIR APPARELS LTD. Supplier Name: Customs Customer Group: Men 1800H Option No: Type of Construction: 07211190 Development No:

Country of Production: Bangladesh Packing Mode: Flat No of Pieces: Bangladesh Country of Delivery: Single Country of Origin: Bangladesh. Sales Mode: Terms of Payment 20 DAYS SHIP LESS 2%

Terms of Delivery

Transport by sea flatpacked. Terms: Free carrier Chattagram (DirectA/ia River Terminal/via Rail). Service Provider: Damoo. Incoterms 2010.

Time of Delivery

31 Dec. 2018: Ol (OINL1)

Quantity/Article Article No H&M PT Article Graphical Qty/Article Colour Colour Code Number Appearance 001 76-223 01 Blue Dark Embroidery 5.34 USD

Invoice Average Price Country 5.34 USD OI

Total Quantity:

By accepting and performing under this Order, the Supplier acknowledges:

(i) that he has recieved H&M Standard Purchase Conditions including the other standard conditions referred to therein; and (ii) that the Conditions apply to the sale and purchase of Goods comprised in this Order; and

(ii) that the Supplier is bound by the terms set forth in the said Conditions.

BUYER HSM Hernex & Meuritz Retail Private Limited

A - Wing, 2nd floor D-3, District Center Select New Delhi - 110017

Puis Trading Far East Ltd, buying agent for, and part of The H&M Group

Visiting Address: Suite 21025, 21st Floor, Tower 6, Postal Address

China Hong Kong City 33 Centon Road, Taim She Taul

Kowloon, Hong Kong +862 2736 6688 +862 2116 0365 Fax:

Suite 21028, 21st Floor, Tower 6, China Hong Kong City 33 Carton Road, Teim She Teul

Kowloon, Hong Kong

01 Nov. 2018 1:12 PM

Page: 1/1

Purchase Order - Sales Sample H&M Supplier Original Salex Sample Order No. 57604 Product No: 0756710 162281-5882 Purchase Order No: Product Name Franz Rugby Shirt 01 Nov. 2018 Date of Order Product Description: Jumper/Sweater - Top-Long sleeve-Transitional-Other neck Supplier Code: 2636 9-2019 Supplier Name: FAKIR APPARELS LTD. Customs Customer Group Mary Type of Construction: Jacony

Terms Of Delivery

Transport by Courier, DHL.

Account number to be used at shipment: 959169904

As soon as possible after approved Final Inspection of Order no. 152281-5882 and no later than 10 Dec, 2018

Destination

HSM Hennes & Mauritz GBC AB

Palermogatan 18 115 56 Stockholm

Sweden

Sales Sample Terms

The Sales Samples should be picked from bulk production of above mentioned Purchase Order no. Supplier is responsible to pick and send the

The Sales Samples should be picked from bulk production of above mentioned Purchase Order no. Supplier is responsible to pick and send the Sales Samples from the first shipment batch after approved Final Inspection.

All Sales Samples should have correct hang tags and price tags attached before shipping. The Sales Samples should be packed with individual Polybags and have it stickers (online) attached to each bag as in packing instructions – PIM.

All Sales Samples should be packed and shipped together in one parcel and sent by the Courier. If Sales sample from different Orders have the same Time of Delivery they can be shipped together in one parcel and sent by the Courier.

Costs for Sales Samples are included in the total price for the above mentioned Purchase Order no.

If the Supplier fails to deliver Sales Samples at the Time of Delivery, the Buyer has a right to cancel the above mentioned Purchase Order no. without any liability to the Supplier and the Supplier shall reimburse the Buyer for any and all costs in relation to such cancellation.

Article No	H&M Colour Code	PT Article Number	Colour	Graphical Appearance	Size	Qty
001	76-223	01	Blue Dark	Embroidery	M	2
001	76-223	01	Blue Dark	Embroidery	L	1

By accepting and performing under this Order, the Supplier acknowledges:

(i) that he has received H&M Standard Purchasing Conditions including the other standard conditions referred to therein, and

(ii) that the Condition apply to the sales and purchase of Goods comprised in this Order, and (iii) that the Supplier is bound by the terms set forth in the said Conditions.

Created 01 Nov. 2018 1-12 PM

Figure 3.1.1.5: PO Sheet Page 5

3.1.2 Explanation of a Few Points of PO Sheet

- **A. Purchase order number/ PO Number:** For tracking and execution, a PO number is assigned to both the buyer and the vendor. A PO number is assigned to each order. Customers receive, monitor, and pay for items based on the PO number.
- **B. Size breakdown with order quantity:** For merchandisers, warehouses, cutting, stitching, and packaging PO sheets, the most crucial information is needed. So there's a size breakdown and a size-by-size order.
- **C.** Lot wise Order Quantity: The total number of items in a single PO or lot. Some buyers request various colors; therefore, they create color-specific PO sheets while retaining the same PO number.
- **D. Shipment Date of Exporter port:** The shipment date is a vital piece of information on the PO sheet. When the shipment date changes, the PO sheet changes as well.
- **E. Pack Type: Solid or Assort:** The PO sheet indicates the sort of packing required for a given PO. It can be a solid pack or an assort, and if it's a solid pack, how many pieces per SKU are there. If assort, how many quantities per carton are there, and which size includes or excludes these amounts
- **F.** Penalty if supplier fail to give on-time shipment: If a manufacturer is unable to fulfill the buyer's delivery/shipment deadline, they must ship by air at their own expense. There is an alternative option; a buyer may choose to get commission on a goods.

3.2 Tech Pack

A tech pack is an instruction manual for the garment production process. This is a graphical and printed document that details the garment's design specifications, fit specifications, production method, and measurement and sizing. Buyer sends the tech-pack to the manufacturing merchandiser in order to get the desired result in terms of quality and appearance. The provision is included in tech-pack to ensure product quality throughout the manufacturing process.

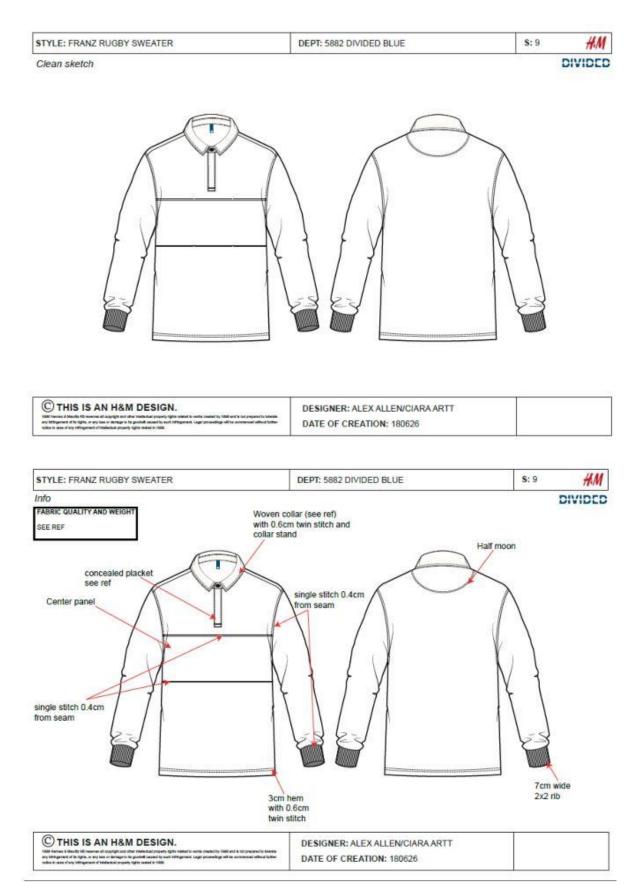


Figure 3.2.A: Tech Pack Page 1



Figure 3.2.B: Tech Pack Page 2

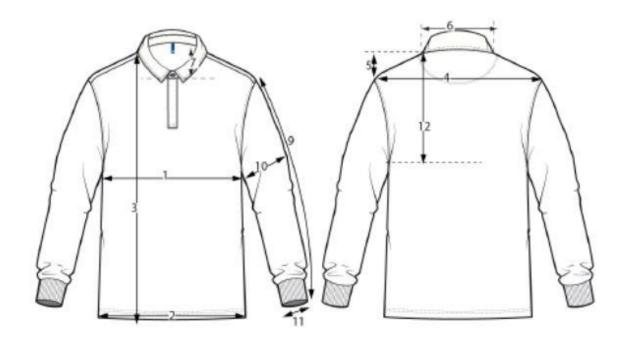


Figure 3.2.C: Tech Pack Page 3

Seam allowance added

Style Pattern: 74056-1_dxf

Ref Pattern:



*=rev. m-ment		XS	5	H	L	XL	XXI
QC 1 % CHEST		52	56	60	64	68	72
QC 2 % BOTTOM		52	56	60	64	68	72
3 FRONT LENGTH fr hps		72	73.5	75	76.5	78	79.5
QC 4 SHOULDER TO SHOULDER		47	49	51	53	55	57
5 SHOULDER SLANT		5.05	5.4	5.75	6.1	6.45	6.8
QC 6 NECK WIDTH		15.15	15.95	16.75	17.55	18.35	18.35
7 NECK DROP FRONT		7.75	8.25	8.75	9.25	9.75	9.75
8 NECK DROP BACK		2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
QC 9 SLEEVE LENGTH		65	66	67	68	69	70
10 % BIOSPS		20.25	21.5	22,75	24	25.25	26,5
11 % BOTTOM SLEEVE at rib		9	9.5	10	10.5	11	11.5
QC 12 SCYE DEPTH		31	32	33	34	35	36
QC 13 IS MENIMUM EXTENDED NEOK	LINE	30	30	30	30	30	30
Status: Published	Published By: Hinton, Remi	Published Date: 02 Jul 2018	Page 1 of 1				

Figure 3.2.D: Tech Pack Page 4

3.2.1 Contents of Tech-Pack

- 1) Style no.
- 2) Color specification
- 3) Embroidery design scan or sample
- 4) Point of measurement
- 5) Embroidery placement
- 6) Trim specification
- 7) Measurement sheet
- 8) Seam and stitch specification and placement
- 9) Graphic placement
- 10) Testing methods
- 11) Color combo
- 12) Graphic specification
- 13) Other technical data related to garment construction

3.2.2 Tack Pack Shows the Details Information About the Order

- 1. Fabric Composition: The fabric's composition. Type of yarn, structure, weight, and GSM. This also offers an idea of how much fabric the style will need and how much it will cost.
- 2. Color combination: In a tech pack, it also specifies the fabric's shade composition. The yarn dyed fabric in this order is solid navy blue for option A, grey melange for option B, and white and black embroidery for both options.
- 3. Details on trimmings and accessories: In a tech pack, the key elements about trims and accessories, as well as their positioning, should be included. The main aspects of the most significant label and other minor embroideries are presented in this tech bundle.
- 4. Embroidery details: A tiny print drawing of the embroidery portion is included in this tech pack. Also, the embroidered part's positioning.
- 5. Stitching details: This tech pack includes a stitching and constructing tiny print of the correct fashion. The clothes will no longer be correctly arranged if the construction and sewing are wrong.
- 6. Measurement Information: The buyer's assistance is used to determine the size essential parts of the clothes for the specific fashion of the garments.

3.3 TNA Analysis

TNA: "Time & action" plan. TNA stands for scheduled time, which includes fabric booking, cutting, sewing, manufacturing, and delivery. As a result, it covers every element of the 45/90/120-day working method.

- It is one of a merchandiser's most essential responsibilities to do his or her tasks correctly and on time.
- This is where you'll find all of the activities. Fabric and accessories booking, sampling, cutting, printing, embroidery, sewing, finishing, final inspection, and commercial operations are only a few examples.

3.3.1 TNA Documents



Figure 3.1.1.1: TNA Sheet for Individual Style



Figure 3.1.1.2: TNA Sheet of Department Wise Style Page 1

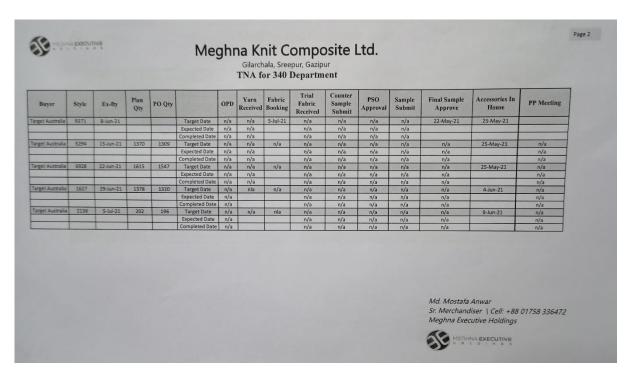


Figure 3.1.1.3: TNA Sheet of Department Wise Style Page 2

3.4 Sample Development

Samples are usually developed in 4 steps. These samples are developed according to the buyer requirements and comments of the buyers. Buyers are always keep communication with merchandisers in their provided ERP system and emailing system.

3.4.1 Design Sample or Prototype Sample

This is the 1st step of sample development. The design sample is the cause for the manufacturing cycle. Factories either follow the original sketch or the designer's tech pack. The goal is to only look at the style and design aesthetics, therefore it doesn't have to be built to the exact requirements. Depending on availability, any fabric and trim with a similar weight can be selected. Three prototype sampling is generally made: two for the brand/reference designer's and one for the factory's reference.



Figure 3.4.1: Design Sample

After getting approval of this sample then other sample production will run according to buyer requirements and following their comments.

3.4.2 QA or Quality Assurance Sample

The QA sample is produced using the style's genuine fabric, trimmings, and accessories. Under the supervision of the merchandiser and sampling master, a QA sample is created at the sampling department. After creating a QA sample, the merchant sends it to the customer. Buyer inspects sample details and quality before approving the QA sample if all style specifications are followed. Buyer seals the QA sample and returns it to the vendor for reference in bulk manufacturing.



Figure 3.4.2: QA Sample

3.4.3 Test Sample or GPT Sample

GPT stands for Garment Package Test and FPT stands for Fabric Package Test in garment and textile testing. Each buyer guidance concerning for which testing are required at the fabric stage and then at the garment stage. Buyers transmit this list of package tests to their chosen testing laboratories. Buyers required FPT and GPT quality checks from their vendors prior to bulk production permission. The sample is subsequently sent to FPT and GPT testing facilities by the garment manufacturer. After the garment manufacturer chooses FPT or GPT, the testing lab operates all tests in keeping with the buyer's laboratory manual. Garment makers are not required to specify any tests to the testing lab in this package test.

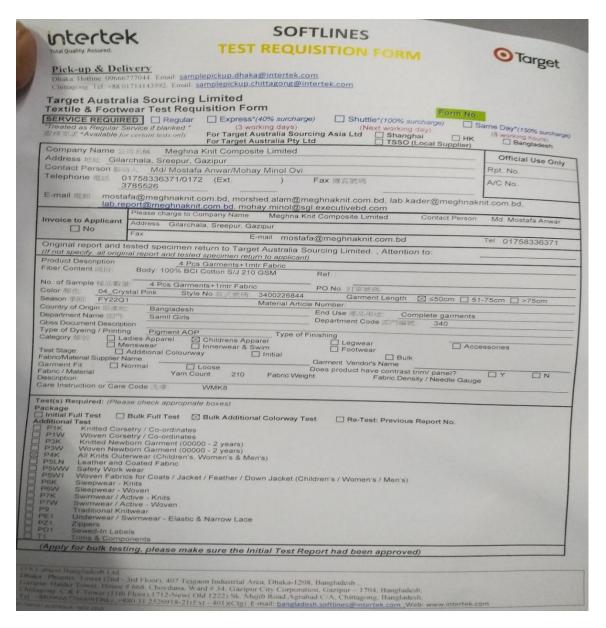


Figure 3.4.3: Test Requisition Form

3.4.4 CC or Customer Contract Sample

The CC sample stands for Customer Contract Sample in garment sampling. The CC sample has a similar design to the final manufacturing garments. Actual fabric, trimmings, and accessories are used to create CC samples. Buyers request CC samples, and sometimes pays the supplier for the CC samples. The demand for CC samples is larger than any other samples. This is why these samples are shown in showrooms. The buyer sent CC samples to the retail shops, and the retailers placed an order based on the design. Based on consumer feedback and orders placed by their merchants, the buyer estimates order quantity for that particular design.



Figure 3.4.4: Approved CC Sample

3.4.5 Sample Production Follow up

An Ideal merchandiser always pays attention to the sample. He tracking sample production stages, faults, and others problems and solve them immediately to defend the sample submission deadline.

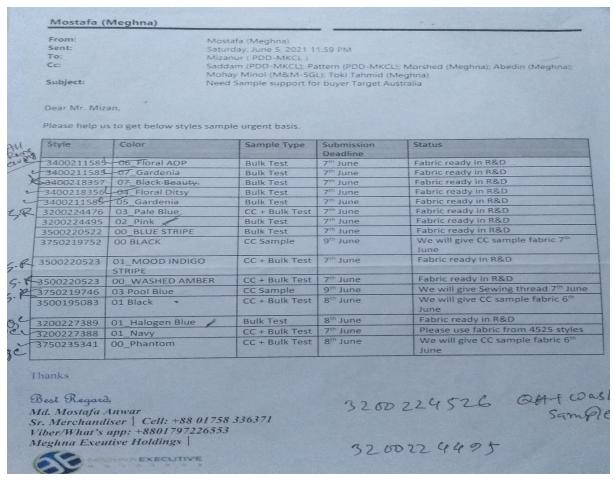


Figure 3.4.5.1: Sample Production Follow Up Sheet 1

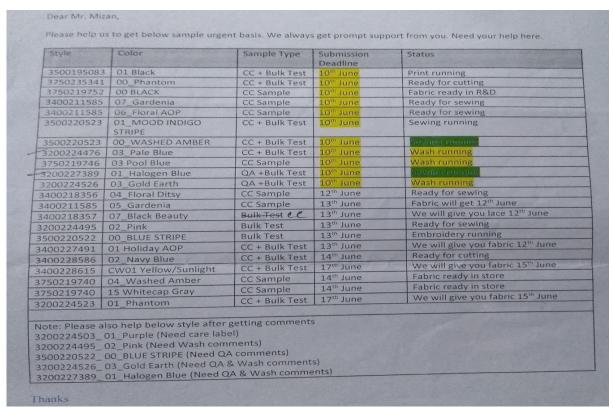


Figure 3.4.5.2: Sample Production Follow Up Sheet 2

3.4.6 Buyer's Comments

Merchandiser creates numerous garment samples based on the buyer's requests and submits them for approval. Orders are sometimes confirmed after the customer has seen a few sample items. The merchandiser collects the buyer's comments and suggestions, and the required adjustments are sent to the appropriate staff.

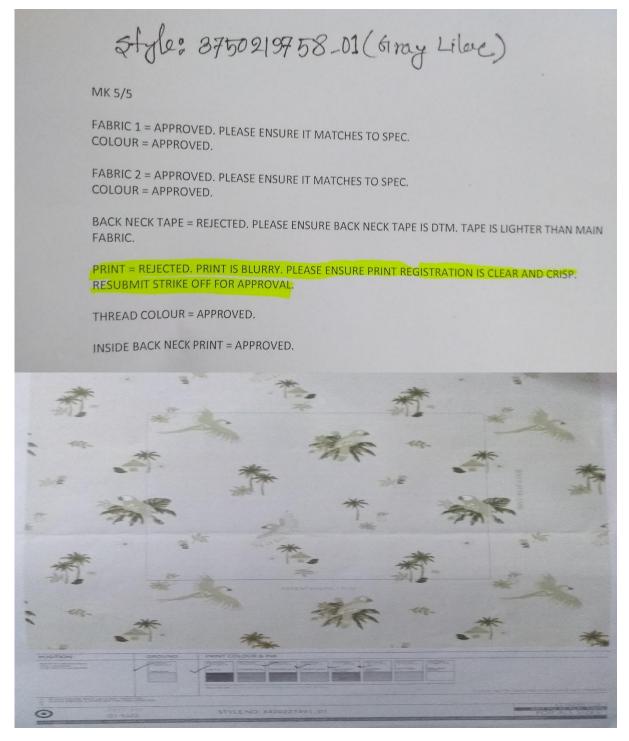


Figure 3.4.6: Buyer's Comment on Printing

3.5 Other Documentation

Proper documentation is one of the most important factors for garment merchandisers. A well-designed documentation system can assist in successfully completing the entire operation. As a result, it is important to fully realize every documentation.

3.5.1 Billing Invoice

A billing invoice is a business document delivered by a seller to a merchandiser that details the items, quantities, and agreed-upon prices for products or services the seller gave to the buyer.

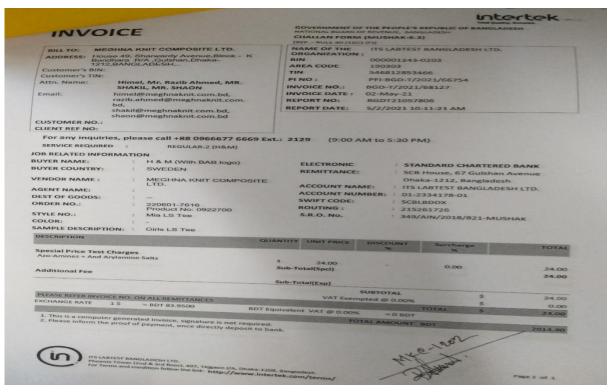


Figure 3.5.1.1: Billing Invoice of Lab Tests



Figure 3.5.1.2: Transaction Sheet of Lab Tests

3.5.2 Measurement Sheet

A garment measuring sheet is a technical document that lists all of the garment's measurements. Designers utilize measurement sheets to communicate design concepts to merchandisers. The primary goal of supplying garment measuring sheets to the manufacturer is to make the entire garment production process easier. Merchandisers often receive soft copy garment measuring sheets from buyers. The merchandiser can perform the consumption and costing method by following this sheet.

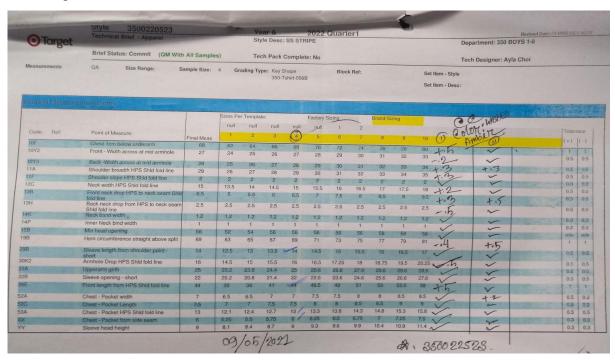


Figure 3.5.2.1: Measurement Sheet of a Style; Buyer: Target Australia

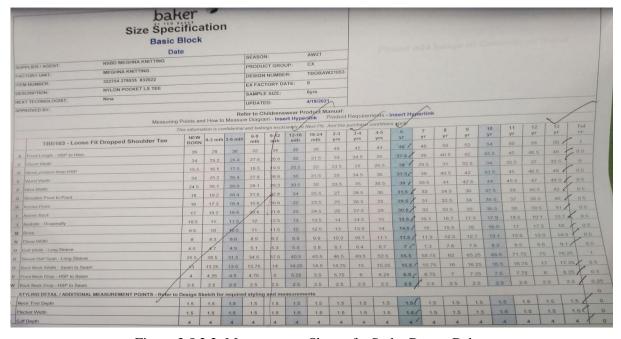


Figure 3.5.2.2: Measurement Sheet of a Style; Buyer: Baker

3.5.3 Packing List

The packaging department uses the packing list to pack the garments according to the ratio/assortment, and the inspectors check the garments according to the packing list. It's also utilized by the commercial department to create a final packing list for the forwarding agency and customs departments (both internal and external) to calculate the overall shipment weight and volume, as well as whether the proper goods are being transported. Merchandisers develop a detailed packing list to ensure that all purposes are served.

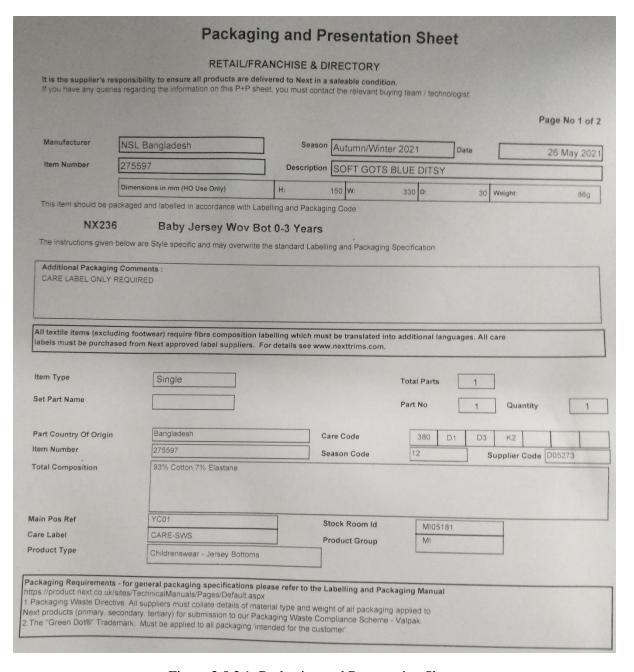


Figure 3.5.3.1: Packaging and Presentation Sheet

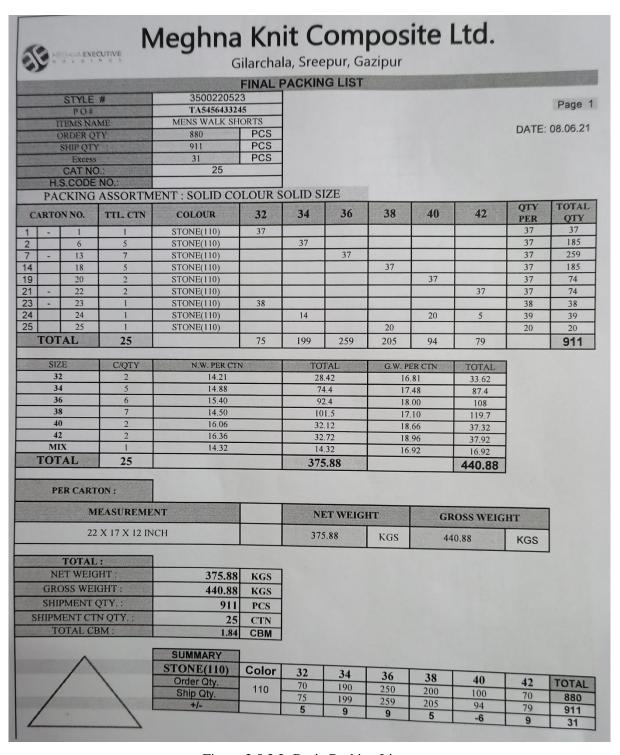


Figure 3.5.3.2: Basic Packing List

3.5.4 Cost Sheet

The task of pricing garment samples is made easier and faster with the use of a cost sheet. By using a cost sheet, there is less chance to miss any particular costing heads. It is frequently necessary to understand how to get at the final FOB of a garment order. A well-designed cost

sheet will aid in tracing all of the cost breakup's information. The cost sheet will also include a cost breakdown for future use.

SHEET et Australia 50/Pcs 50/		TROUSER Cotton, 5% Ly COST SHEET FC PRICE/YDS S Total Fabrics (ycra (2 DR PER S C 1.85 Cost-	PCS+DZI	2.220 2.220 0.11 0.03 0.12 0.02	\$ \$ \$	26.640 26.640 1.260 0.36 1.44
no/Pcs nar-21 AlLS- nabric Trims ting Ining Zipper Ebutton Ebutton Ebutton Bivet d elastic with plastic tipping al label EF, Yiggo girls I CARE LABEL (LEFT SS INSIDE)	Style Description 95% (Cotton, 5% Ly COST SHEET FO PRICE/YDS \$ Total Fabrics (ycra (2 DR PER S C 1.85 Cost-	PCS+DZI COST/PCS \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	2.220 2.220 0.11 0.03 0.12 0.02	\$ \$ \$ \$	26.640 26.640 1.260 0.36 1.44
an-21 ALLS- abric Trims ting lining IZipper c Button I button I button I divet d delastic with plastic tipping al label EF, Yiggo girls I CARE LABEL (LEFT SS INSIDE)	95% C YY/YDS 1.20	PRICE/YDS \$ Total Fabrics (0.70	PCS+DZI COST/PCS \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	2.220 2.220 0.11 0.03 0.12 0.02	\$ \$ \$ \$	26.640 26.640 1.260 0.36 1.44
ATLS- Trims tting ining I Zipper c Button I button Rivet d elastic with plastic tipping al label EF, Yiggo girls I CARE LABEL (LEFT SS INSIDE)	YY/YDS 1.20	PRICE/YDS \$ Total Fabrics (0.70	PCS+DZI COST/PCS \$ \$ \$ \$	2.220 2.220 0.11 0.03 0.12 0.02	\$ \$ \$ \$	26.640 26.640 1.260 0.36 1.44
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Trims Trims Trims Trims Zipper E Button button Rivet d elastic with plastic tipping al label EF, Yiggo girls I CARE LABEL (LEFT SS INSIDE)	1.20	S Total Fabrics C	1.85 Cost-	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	2,220 2,220 0.11 0.03 0.12 0.02	\$ \$ \$ \$	26.640 26.640 1.260 0.36 1.44
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ting lining I Zipper E Button button Button Rivet d elastic with plastic tipping al label EF, Yiggo girls I CARE LABEL (LEFT SS INSIDE)	0.15	5		\$ \$	0.03 0.12 0.02	\$	0.36 1.44
ining Zipper				\$	0.12	\$	1.44
Zipper C Button D button D button D button D button Rivet C button C b				\$	0.02		
button						\$	0.24
Rivet d elastic twith plastic tipping al label EF, Yigga girls H CARE LABEL (LEFT SS INSIDE)					0.04		0.48
elastic ; with plastic tipping al label EF, Yigga girls I CARE LABEL (LEFT SS INSIDE)				\$	0.05		0.60
elastic y with plastic tipping al label EF, Yigga girls H CARE LABEL (LEFT SS INSIDE)				\$	0.08		0.96
with plastic tipping al label EF, Yigga girls I CARE LABEL (LEFT SS INSIDE)				\$	0.06	\$	0.72
al label EF, Yigga girls I CARE LABEL (LEFT SS INSIDE)				_	0.03	\$	0.36
CARE LABEL (LEFT SS INSIDE)				\$	0.03		0.36
				\$	0.03		0.36
CARE LABEL (UNDER WCL1)				\$	0.04		0.48
TAG EF, Yigga girls				\$	0.01	\$	0.12
STICKER tag (double)				\$	0.08		0.96
ROIDERY				\$	0.10		1.20
S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S							0.36
							0.9
n							0.8
STKR,Tagpin,Gumtape	CONTROL OF STREET	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	Total-				12.7
CONTRACTOR SECTION SERVICE CONTRACTOR SECTION							
oidery/Print			- 1	-			
			Total	-1 >		3	
	TOWEL BEAG	CH WITH/PP		\$	0.7	5 \$	9.0
			Total	- 5	0.7	5 \$	9.0
ABRICS+TRIMS COST				\$	4.0		
nercial Cost				\$	0.08	31 \$	0.
				\$	1.3	35 \$	16.
			Tota	I- \$	1.3	35 \$	16.
	EXTRA-			\$			6
200	n STKR,Tagpin,Gumtape pidery/Print ABRICS+TRIMS COST	OIDERY TOWEL BEA ABRICS+TRIMS COST	OIDERY TOWEL BEACH WITH/PP ABRICS+TRIMS COST DETAILS COST DETAILS COST DETAILS COST DETAILS COST	OIDERY Total- Didery/Print Total- TOWEL BEACH WITH/PP Total- T	ODIDERY STAR, Tagpin, Gumtape Total- \$ Total- \$ Total- \$ ABRICS+TRIMS COST SETTRA- FINAL FOB: S S S Total- \$ Total- \$ S FINAL FOB:	S C.03 S C.03 S C.03 S C.03 S C.04 C.05 C	S C,03 \$ \$ C,05 \$ \$ C,07 \$ C,07 \$ \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ C,07 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

Figure 3.5.4.1: Basic Costing Sheet

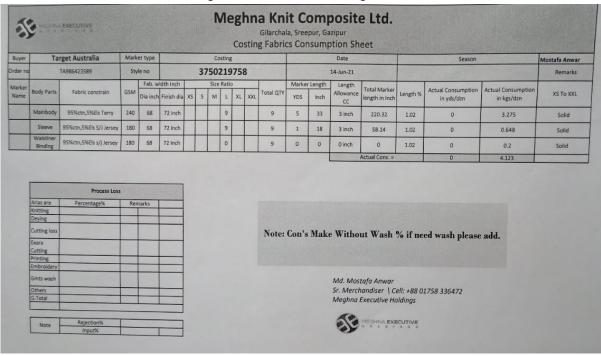


Figure 3.5.4.2: Costing Fabrics Consumption Sheet

3.5.5 Fabric Booking Sheet

Fabric booking is done accurately by merchandisers by following order specifications such as order quantity, fabric kinds (Cotton single jersey, Stretch piquet, etc.), and color types for each fabric (Blue, Black, Red, etc.)



Figure 3.5.5: Fabric Booking Sheet

3.5.6 Sample Order Sheet

A merchandiser makes sample order and forwarded it to the sample section. Sample section started producing samples according to sample order sheet. This sheet contains style numbers, quantity, color, size and various type of information.



Figure 3.5.6.1: Sample Order Sheet 1



Figure 3.5.6.2: Sample Order Sheet 2

3.6 Trim Card

A trim card is used to display approved garment trimmings and accessories by inserting all garment trims and accessories on the trim card. Supervisors on the production floor used to utilize the trim card as a reference to find the correct trims.

A swatch card is defined as a card with a fabric swatch attached to it. When trims are added, the same card is referred to as the trim card.

Swatch cards and trim cards are delivered to buyers and suppliers with fabric swatches or other materials, and the trim card can also be used internally.

3.6.1 Applications of Trim Cards

- 1. **Production File:** One of the most essential parts of the production file is the trim card. The garment production team need a guideline for creating the clothes as well as a reference for the appropriate thread size, label, and other trimmings to be applied to the garment according to specifications. They obtain authorized things on the trim card.
- **2. Store Room:** To ensure the quality of the trimmings and fabrics issued against an order, the store room uses the authorized trim card.
- **3. Garments Inspection:** At the time of garment checking and shipping inspection, quality inspectors require the authorized trim card. One copy of the trim card is prepared

for the quality inspector's file by the merchandiser. Quality controllers must conform to the authorized item's reference, whether it's a fabric shade, button color and size, or care label content.

4. Trim approval from buyers: All trimmings and accessories products are subject to buyer approval before being used in bulk production, as is usual procedure. A buying house trim card is used to provide samples of bulk trimmings and bulk fabric swatches to buyers. A merchandiser sends the reference fabric or trim for sample creation to the suppliers using the trim card.

	MECHBIA EXECUTIVE	Meghna Knit Composite Ltd. Gilarchala, Sreepur, Gazipur	
		Trim Card	
Ser Line	Customer / Dept.	: Target Austrolia	
	Fabric Colour	·	
	MKC Number	1203 A	
	PO Number	:	
	Style / Stroke	: 3750219746	
	Season	:	
	Shipment Date	;	
	Order Quantity	:	**

Figure 3.6.1.1: Trim Card Cover Page

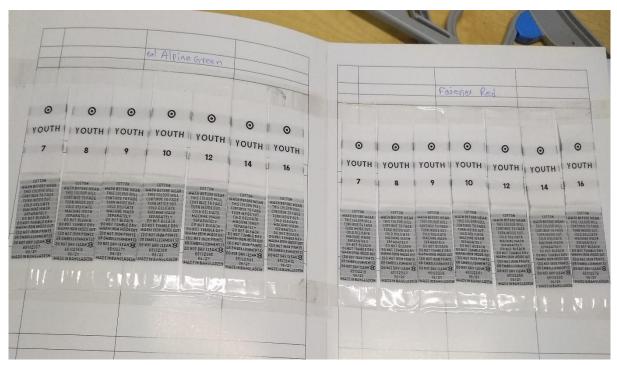


Figure 3.6.1.2: Trim Card Care Label Page 1

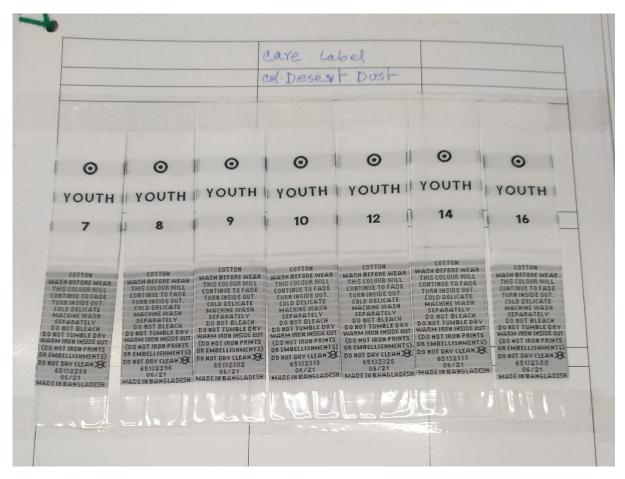


Figure 3.6.1.3: Trim Card Care Label Page 2

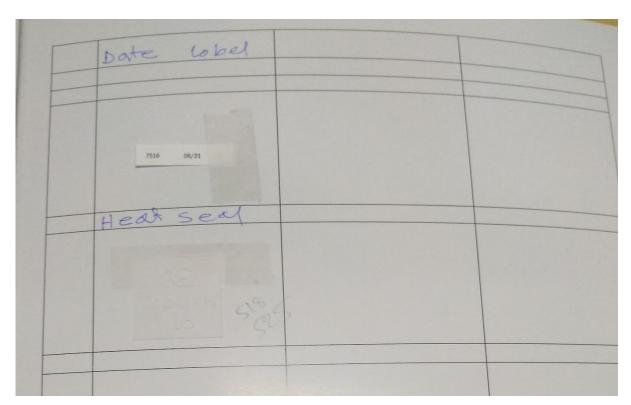


Figure 3.6.1.4: Trim Card Date & Heat Seal Label Page

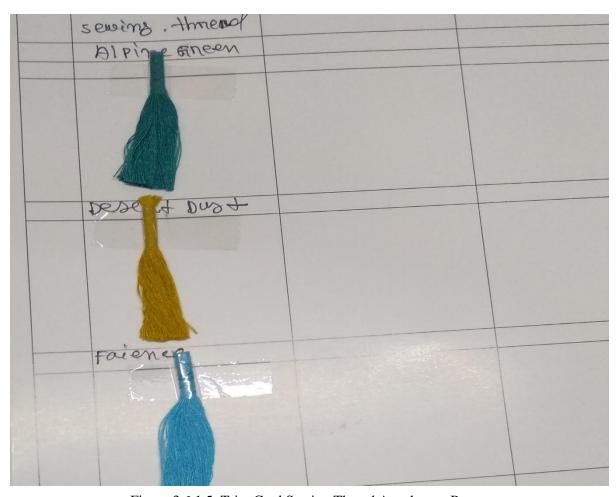


Figure 3.6.1.5: Trim Card Sewing Thread Attachment Page



Figure 3.6.1.6: Button Approval Trim Card Cover Page

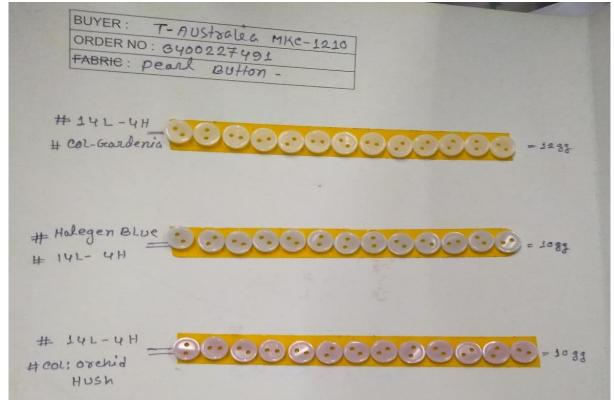


Figure 3.6.1.7: Trim Card Button Attachment Page

3.7 Final Inspection (AQL)

Following the completion of the order, it is necessary to assess the product's quality. This inspection is being carried out by a third party. So they want to reserve a date at a third birthday party testing facility over the internet. It's also known as the last random inspection.

The inspection is carried out using an AQL chart as a basis. Faulty items are classified as Critical, Major, or Minor during the inspection process, depending on their importance to the consumers. In the end, a single critical flaw might cause the order to fail inspection.

So, this inspection was carried out in three ways:

- 1. Critical defect is one that involves a safety or criminal issue, or a transit fault that prohibits the product from being distributed to the consumer.
- **2. Major defect** is one that has a substantial impact on the product's utility or elegance, since it frequently results in a consumer return and/or an immediate or later complaint.
- **3. Minor defect** is one that isn't always visible to the user and doesn't have a significant impact on the product's utility or attractiveness.

3.7.1 AQL Table (Acceptable Quality Level)

The AQL is supposed to be the maximum average number of defective items in a lot. It is given as a proportion of average defective items, which may be easily recognized using a formula.

Average defective item = No. of defective item found during inspection / Total no. of item inspection X 100.

SL	Lot	AQL	Max no	AQL	Max no	AQL	Max no
No	Quantity (GMTS	1.5	Defective	2.5	Defective	4.0	Defective
	size in units)		Allowed		Allowed		Allowed
1	51-90	8	0	20	1	13	1
2	91-150	32	1	20	1	20	1
3	151-280	32	1	32	2	32	3
4	281-500	50	2	50	3	50	5
5	501-1200	80	3	80	5	80	7
6	1201-3200	125	5	125	7	125	10
7	3201-10000	200	7	200	14	200	14
8	10001-35000	315	10	315	14	315	21
9	35001-150000	500	14	500	21	315	21
10	150001-190000	800	21	500	21	35	21

Table 3.7.1.1: AQL Table

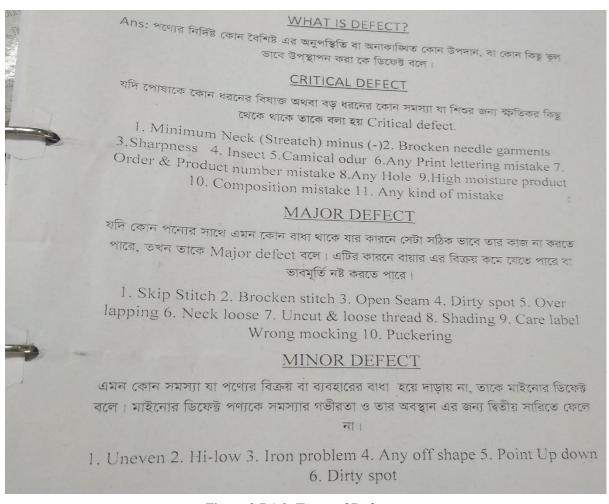


Figure 3.7.1.2: Types of Defects



Figure 3.7.1.3: Garments Defects

CHAPTER 4

Result and Discussion

We observed that Target Australia ordered various type of kids apparels. which has different color and size variation. Australian Buyer team demanded four types of samples for approval. They are Design sample, QA sample, Test sample and CC sample. From these, they wanted CC samples most, which ranged from 8 to 12 pcs of each style. And the rest of the samples wanted a limited amount. After sample approval and confirming the order they arrange a preproduction meeting in Meghna Knit Composite Ltd. According to purchase order sheet and technical package consumption, costing, testing, bulk production follow-up, final inspection, packing has been done respectively.

Though they ordered different kinds of kids apparels in large quantities, so here is the costing and profit of only two styles by the help of a senior merchandiser.

4.1 Cost and Profit Chart of Youth T-Shirt (1585 07_Gardenia)

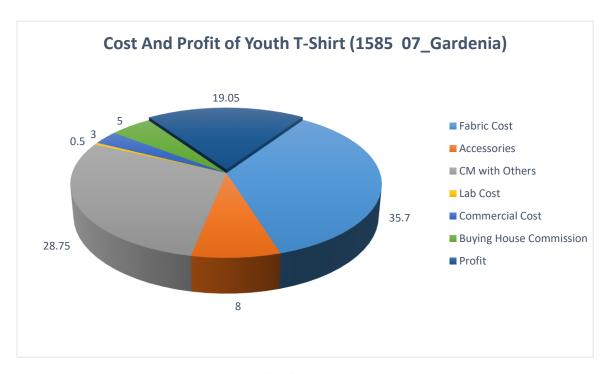


Chart 4.1: Cost and Profit of Youth T-Shirt (1585 07_Gardenia)

4.1.1 Costing Details of Youth T-Shirt (1585 07_Gardenia)

SL	Description	Cost in %
1	Fabric Cost	35.7 %
2	Accessories	8 %
3	CM with Others	28.75 %
4	Lab Cost	0.5 %
5	Commercial Cost	3 %
6	Buying House Commission	5 %
Tota	l Cost	80.95 %
Earr	ning Profit	19.05 %

Table 4.1.1: Costing Details of Youth T-Shirt (1585 07_Gardenia)

4.2 Cost and Profit Chart of Youth T-Shirt (7388 01_Navy) AOP

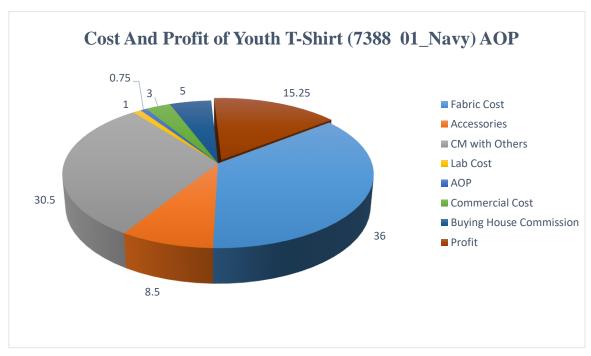


Chart 4.2: Cost And Profit of Youth T-Shirt (7388 01_Navy) AOP

4.2.1 Costing Details of Youth T-Shirt (7388 01_ Navy) AOP

SL	Description	Cost in %
1	Fabric Cost	36 %
2	Accessories	8.5 %
3	CM with Others	30.5 %
4	Lab Cost	1 %
5	AOP (All Over Print)	0.75 %
6	Commercial Cost	3 %
7	Buying House Commission	5 %
Tota	al Cost	84.75 %
Earning Profit		15.25 %

Table 4.2.1: Costing Details of Youth T-Shirt (7388 01_ Navy) AOP

Here **7388 01_ Navy AOP** is little bit costlier than **1585 07_ Gardenia** youth t shirt because of its dark navy dyeing cost, AOP cost, and additional lab charges. So the amount of profit has been found to be bit less.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

In the garments industry, the merchandiser seems to be quite important. The study's results indicate that there are several ways to improve our merchandising management skills. In any region, a professional merchandiser is always in demand. The merchandising management system in the garments industry has already advanced to a modern level. The most significant human resource for the organization's growth is the merchandiser. Many factors have a part in the development of this important resource. To successfully enhance an organization's production, we require an efficient and optimal merchandiser. The development of management capabilities in relation to the merchandiser activity should be a part of the future company manager's preparation. Finally, we can assume that after completion of this project, we have a complete understanding of the merchandising processes. We also learn not just about merchandising but also about the whole process of making a complete garment. In a word, this experience will be extremely beneficial to us in the future.

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