Nigeria - Textiles – The Rise of Nigerian Fashion

1960s–1980s
From farm to mill: a flourishing industry

- Manufacturing contributes 10% to GDP prior to 1970s oil boom
- 1962: Establishment of Nigerian Textile Mills
- 1971: Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) founded to represent manufacturing, construction and service sectors
- 1977: Nigerian Enterprise Promotion Decrees of 1972 and 1977 switched ownership of textile firms from foreign to Nigerian
- 1980: Nigeria ranked 3rd largest textile industry in Africa, alongside Egypt and South Africa

1987–2007
Decline & Import Dependence

- 1987–1988: Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) imposes import bans on raw materials; Privatization & Commercialization Act encourages increased efficiency in manufacturing but increased reliance on oil boom marks beginning of downturn in manufacturing and agriculture
- 1989: Fashion Designers Association of Nigeria (FADAN) established to represent the design industry
- 1990s: Manufacturing sector declines accounting for less than 8% of GDP; Political instability also a major contributor to the decline of the textile industry and number of textile companies narrows from 175 in early 80s to 125
- 1997–2000: Influx of foreign textiles and cheaper fabrics following the lift of importation ban
- 2002–2004: Nigeria’s oldest textile company Kaduna Textile Ltd shuts down followed 2 years later by Arewa Textiles and Nigeria Textile Mills (bought by Dangote in 1993); number of operational textile companies falls below 50
- 2004: Another ban on importation of textile products as part of efforts to revive the industry
- 2006–2007: China recognized as one of the world’s largest producers of textiles; Nigerians embrace Chinese brands for affordability and number of indigenous textile companies further reduces to 25

2007–2014
The Rise of Nigerian Fashion

- 2008–2009: Collective call by industry stakeholders for increased investment; Growth recorded in fashion industry with emergence of brands like MOMO and Tiffany Amber showcasing their designs at international events
- 2010: Kaduna Textile Mills re-established
- 2012: Launch of Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) to revamp the sector and boost cotton production
- 2014–Present: Gearing for Growth?

2014–Present
Gearing for Growth?

- 2014: Bol reveals 70 companies had accessed N52.515bn from the CTG fund as at August 2014 but none have fully repaid the loans; National Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Mines and Agriculture (NACCIMA) alleges CTG fund is a failure for not addressing industry’s lack of raw materials and modern technology
- Federal government
  - Signs agreement with cotton-dependent countries Germany and Pakistan;
  - Introduces 20% import levy on textiles to fund growth of local sector
  - Launches National Cotton, Textile and Garment Policy to boost cotton production to 500,000 metric tonnes by 2015 end, increase employment to 100,000 by 2017 and raise $3bn annually from textile export.
- 2015 Elections contribute to high demand in textile products as political parties style members in different African prints.
  - Dutch textile and design company, VLISCO Group, signs investment MOU with government & Woodin Nation, a brand of VLISCO Nigeria, launches in Lagos to join other popular brands like Daviva & SuperWax

2015 Elections contribute to high demand in textile products as political parties style members in different African prints.
  - Dutch textile and design company, VLISCO Group, signs investment MOU with government & Woodin Nation, a brand of VLISCO Nigeria, launches in Lagos to join other popular brands like Daviva & SuperWax