

# How Asia's clothing factories switched to making PPE - but sweatshop problems live on

By [Alessandra Mezzadri](#) and [Kanchana N Ruwanpura](#)

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Personal protective equipment (PPE) has arguably become the most sought-after commodity in the world. The Covid-19 pandemic has led to a [global shortage](#) of this equipment. This has created an opportunity for garment factories across Asia, which have lots of spare capacity because their clothing is in much less demand than usual.



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High street chains in the UK and elsewhere could have immediately paid their garment suppliers to make PPE rather than clothes, but did not. Many [simply cancelled](#) millions of orders, which ended up putting thousands of [Asian workers](#) out on the streets.

Many garment workers didn't even receive [monthly wages](#) due to them. This was despite global campaigning by trade unions, such as those [in Bangladesh](#).

Only a few western brands [such as Barbour](#) eventually started converting their supply chains to make PPE. In most cases, Asian manufacturers just took their own initiative.

## Asia's big shift

China was already the largest PPE exporter before the pandemic, providing [almost half](#) of the world supply of face masks, protective gowns, gloves and goggles in 2018. In the first two months of 2020, China's PPE exports [dipped by about 15%](#) as its own demand for these products rose sharply, with the government preventing some consignments from leaving the country.

However, from March, Chinese PPE exports rebounded as the virus spread west. China was able to meet these orders with help from many garment manufacturers, in a bid to answer mounting calls from other countries for [tighter quality control](#) of PPE.

Elsewhere, Sri Lanka has secured a significant niche in the PPE supply chain, having won [at least](#) \$500m (£402m) in orders during the crisis. Notably, lingerie manufacturer MAS Holdings advertised a move into PPE production using its

trademark slogan, [“Change is Courage”](#).



Malaysia has enjoyed a massive [rise in rubber gloves exports](#). With as much as 65% of all medical gloves made in the country, the US embassy tweeted in March that [“the world relies on Malaysia”](#). The country [has also seen](#) numerous garment businesses moving into PPE.

Meanwhile, India is now the [second largest PPE producer](#) after China, having only started making this equipment earlier in the year. India was manufacturing [450,000 PPE suits a day](#) in May, and aiming to hit [2 million](#) by the end of June. While Indian production has so far only targeted the domestic market, the government has just announced it will soon allow the [export of](#) 5 million PPE suits a month.



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Bangalore is producing [50% of India's](#) PPE kits, thanks to a garment centre dominated by the Gokaldas empire, which employs thousands of women. Production has also [risen massively](#) in Tiruppur in Tamil Nadu state, normally a T-shirt centre. Over 600 Indian companies [are now lab-certified](#) for PPE, including top garment and textile exporters Alok Industries, JCT Phagwara, Gokaldas Exports and Aditya Birla.

With a population of well over a billion, and [around 37,000 public health facilities](#), India needs a staggering quantity of PPE as the [pandemic worsens](#). As it emerges from a tough lockdown that still threatens an economic crisis, the country should [arguably make PPE](#) for [all workers](#) in sectors that need to reopen, such as agriculture. This would get the economy moving, while employing even more people in PPE production.

Yet producing billions of PPE kits may be unviable – even the fast-fashion supply chain can only churn things out so fast. There are also serious issues about environmental waste and [disposable equipment](#), both in India and around the world.

Beyond Asia, the PPE supply chain has also extended to garment factories in countries such as Kenya and Madagascar. This is being [supported by](#) the World Bank, again with a view to sustaining employment.



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## Job opportunities and abuses

On the positive side, this shift into PPE has protected and created jobs. In India, where global buyers like [H&M continue cancelling orders](#) and labour protests roll on, PPE production may mean re-employing at least some of the hundreds of thousands of garment workers who joined the exodus of [migrant labour leaving](#) cities early in the pandemic. In Sri Lanka, PPE is [potentially providing](#) a livelihood for 300,000 workers.

On the other hand, there's [so much pressure](#) to keep up with orders that it is possible that many factories [are running](#) sweatshop conditions and other abusive practices carried over from their usual operations. The PPE supply chain was [already known](#) for labour abuses. For instance, [recent evidence](#) indicated the use of child labour in surgical instruments production in Pakistan. In Malaysia, there are [media reports](#) of Nepali migrant workers in rubber glove factories being subjected to severe abuse.



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In China, [recent findings](#) suggest the widespread use of Uighur forced labour in numerous sectors, potentially including PPE. During lockdown in India, some states have suspended existing legislation, making it possible for factories to use forced labour. Others have passed legislation [extending the working day](#) from eight to 12 hours. At the same time, it is worth pointing out that some countries such as Sri Lanka are known to impose more rigorous standards on their factories.

More generally, garment workers worldwide [may not](#) actually have access to the PPE equipment they make. They deserve to be included in the list of key workers in responding to the pandemic. We tend to think of the key workers helping us as only being in our own country, but this is clearly mistaken.

As such, we should be particularly concerned about labour abuses, and do whatever we can to oppose them. Those who are saving our lives should not themselves live their lives under threat. These workers, who were the backbone of the global economy, are now stitching its safety net.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Alessandra Mezzadri, Senior Lecturer in Development Studies, *SOAS, University of London* and Kanchana N Ruwanpura, Reader in Development Geography, *University of Edinburgh*

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