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ECONOMY

WORLD

Textiles sector poised for a big growth

Globally, the size of the textile trading industry is estimated at \$800 billion, with India's export contribution being around \$35 billion. Recently, the government of India announced a road map for the industry to reach \$100 bn by 2030, implying a 19% CAGR over the next six years. This would not only entail investments of close to Rs 200,000 crore, but also generate direct employment for 3 million people. Between 2001 and 2014, the sector witnessed a 9% CAGR. However, over the past 10 years, textile exports from India stagnated due to the expiry of the EU trade treaty, COVID and high channel inventories. While growth aspirations may look stretched, besides 'China plus one', two key catalysts – PLI and FTA with the EU/UK – could help India achieve its lost glory in textiles.

India emerging as a strong player: MNCs are now increasingly looking to diversify their supply lines away from China due to geopolitical tensions as well as high labour costs. This has led to a potential shift of exports from China towards other countries. Some of the biggest global brands have already begun reducing their exposure to China. We believe India's competency across factor cost and a well-established textile ecosystem (across cotton segment) will allow it to benefit from the 'China plus one' theme. Despite Bangladesh being a very strong player in garments trade due to FTAs and low labor costs, the recent political turmoil may force retailers to evaluate other options, with India once again emerging as a country of choice.

Apparels and home textiles to lead the way: Within the textile sector, we remain most excited about garmenting and home textile space rather than the commodity-based weaving, spinning and yarn manufacturers who are prone to cyclicalities. What excites us about garmenting is global retailers looking to diversify away from China and now Bangladesh as well, along with vendor consolidation. This means certain large garment manufacturers will get disproportionate share in contracts, with Indian companies being already strategically positioned with retailers. Moreover, technical textiles, used in human protection (for doctors, fire fighters, Army), industrial belting, ropes etc, are growing at a fast pace owing to domestic demand and export opportunities. Building blocks in place to create a strong garmenting industry: Garment is a labour-intensive industry and has been fragmented with no company with above \$1.5 bn in revenue.

To attract investments and generate employment, certain states are providing labour subsidies to companies and trying to provide a holistic ecosystem for manufacturers. We are also witnessing a trend towards consolidation, wherein larger manufacturers are acquiring good production facilities or companies with diverse client bases. Such M&As help companies offer a wider product boutique, cross-sell their offerings, negotiate better with customers and vendors and ultimately become a supplier to MNC retailers.

FTAs with UK and EU could be a game changer: Currently, India does not have FTAs with Europe and the UK. As a result, due to higher import duty, India's share in readymade garments and home textiles has been negligible in these countries. With FTA negotiations in the final round, opportunities emerge as a whole new market opens up for home textile and garment players. Similarly, the government's focus on PLI schemes and incentivising the textile industry, creating an ecosystem for textiles, will help companies achieve the target set by the Centre. Financials to improve as opportunities galore: The combined EBITDA of the textile sector in India grew at a 9% CAGR over the past decade. With focus on manufacturing, especially on garments, home textiles and technical textiles, we believe the sector can grow faster. Over the next few years, we believe certain pockets in the textile sector will offer wealth creating opportunities and prefer integrated companies or companies which are up in the value chain (garments, home textiles) vs pure yarn and fabric manufacturers.

(F.E.24/11/2024)

Bangladesh: Understanding foreigners key to efficient cross-border trade

With an increase in international trade of Bangladesh, efficient cross border trade will have notable implications for its LDC graduation process. It is, therefore, imperative to understand the country's foreign business partners. International trade finance landscape is also facing increasing risks due to geopolitical tensions and complex regulations such as new US sanctions targeting specific jurisdictions. Mahbubur Rahman, president, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) - Bangladesh, said this as the chief guest at the concluding session and certificate-giving ceremony of a daylong workshop styled 'Trade Finance Legal Challenges and International Sanctions Regime & Requirements'. To effectively manage these risks and reduce the risk inherent to trade based money laundering (TBML), according to him, a connected risk and compliance approach to cross-border trading and finance is essential. The ICCB co-hosted the event with Moody's and ICC United Arab Emirates (UAE) at a city hotel on Saturday, according to a media statement. Mohamed Daoud, director and industry practice lead for Moody's Financial Crime Compliance across the Middle East and India, and Vincent O'Brien, director, ICC UAE, attended the event moderated by ICCB secretary general Aatur Rahman. At the event, ICCB president Mahbub said, "The financing of international trade transactions plays a crucial role in facilitating global commerce." However, it operates within a complex legal framework shaped by regulatory requirements, including sanctions, presenting significant challenges for financial institutions and businesses dealing with international trade.

Therefore, according to the ICCB president, financial institutions and businesses must navigate a labyrinth of sanctions imposed by various jurisdictions. These sanctions can target specific countries, entities or individuals, and often differ between regions, leading to complexities in ensuring compliance. Highlighting the role of lending organisations, Mr Mahbub said banks were obligated to conduct thorough due diligence to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. This involves verifying the identities of clients and understanding the nature of their business activities, which can be resource-intensive and legally complex. Mr Mahbub said the evolving geopolitical landscape, which introduced new sanctions, has increased the compliance burden on banks and businesses engaged in international trade. To

navigate these challenges, he added, financial institutions and businesses should establish comprehensive policies, follow regulatory requirements and educate employees on the latest developments in sanctions laws and compliance obligations. Some 106 participants from different government agencies like the Financial Institutions Division, banks, financial institutions and international agencies took part in the event. There were four sessions on different topics-modern trade finance, risk management, international sanctions, and TBML. A similar workshop was also held in Chattogram on Sunday.

(F.E.25/11/2024)

Tirupur's textile industry sees resurgence as US & UK orders surge amid Bangladesh instability

India's textile hub of Tirupur is facing a revival of fortunes after nearly two years with a flurry of orders from the US and UK, helped also by political instability in neighbouring Bangladesh. With this, the city's 5,000 apparel export units are buzzing with activity with their factories operating at 95% capacity. K M Subramanian, president of Tirupur Exporters Association (TEA) said new apparel buyers from the UK are seeking samples in anticipation that a much-awaited Free Trade Agreement (FTA) will be signed soon between India and the UK. Last week, the Union commerce ministry said talks on the FTA will resume early next year.

"The units are getting orders from the US for the upcoming Spring season. A few months ago, the units were operating at 60-65% capacity. But that has changed now," said Subramanian. He said some US-based companies who were earlier sourcing from Bangladesh are now tapping Indian suppliers. "In FY24, Tirupur had clocked a revenue of Rs 35,000 crore which is likely to increase to Rs 40,000 crore in FY25," he added. India's apparel exports surged by 35% in October to \$1.22 billion from \$908.78 million a year earlier, as per the commerce ministry. Punit Lalbhai, vice chairman and executive director of textile maker Arvind Ltd, said during the company's Q2 earnings call, "As far as garments go, currently, anybody who is a credible garment player, who has capacities, will be full because the demand scenario is pretty good. And India is a preferred location, where people want to diversify their sourcing metrics, too. So, that explains why everybody has good visibility and a good order book.

The US had significantly reduced garment imports after the pandemic. "The US pipeline of garments is shallow, and they are putting in fresh orders. Some orders are coming from Bangladesh too because of the ongoing political unrest," said Sanjay Jain, chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce National Committee on Textiles. "We are expecting to achieve around \$18.5-\$19 billion of apparel exports in FY25 from \$16 billion in FY24 and the growth momentum will continue for at least two years in the near term," he said. Sudhir Dhingra, owner of Gurugram-based exporter Orient Craft noted that even though orders meant for Bangladesh are being diverted to India, many Indian textile makers do not have the necessary infrastructure to handle large orders. "The big ones will be able to take orders. But the smaller ones, which are large in numbers, may not be able to do so. The opportunity from Bangladesh is huge, and the Indian apparel industry can leverage it only if the government gives incentives like Production Linked Incentive (PLI) for garment manufacturing units and banks come forward to give working capital loans to the smaller units," he said.

In the earnings call, Lalbhai had said “Vietnam and Bangladesh were already approaching saturation as (it was a case of) too many eggs in one basket for many customers. I think from that perspective, this unrest in Bangladesh only reinforces the need to have more sourcing locations. And India ticks a lot of boxes amongst the future candidates for further diversification.” Commenting on the India-UK FTA in an earnings call recently, Sivaramakrishnan Ganapathi, vice chairman and managing director, Gokaldas Exports had said, “And it is positive, definitely more positive for me, because we already are working with some UK-based clients in anticipation, and they will only increase their sourcing. But regardless of that, I am seeing that, with problems in Bangladesh, I am finding even UK based customers who currently enjoy a 12% delta in import duty between India and Bangladesh because Bangladesh goes duty-free are looking at outsourcing more from India. So, we are seeing traction coming from there which will only accelerate if the FTA happens.” “US apparel imports are now trending up over the previous year. After a major period of excess inventory, which the brands were consciously trying to liquidate, inventory holdings have reached a low level and brands have started purchasing again,” said Ganapathi.

(E.T.26/11/2024)

Thailand, Indonesia raise concerns at India’s QCOs on leather, textiles, restrictions on copper, tyres

Indonesia and Thailand have questioned at the World Trade Organization (WTO) India’s quality control orders (QCO) on various products including medical textiles, footwear and viscose staple fibre, and certain measures which restrict its import of copper, wooden boards and tyres. These issues came up at a meeting on market access in WTO on Wednesday. Last year, Canada, Japan, the UK and the EU had raised concerns at India’s QCOs terming them protectionist. “Some new trade concerns pertaining to India’s QCOs were raised at the meeting,” said a Geneva based official. Indonesia also raised concerns at QCOs on plywood and wooden flush door shutters, viscose rayon cut staple spun yarn, and dyed knitted or crochet fabric made from synthetic fibres.

To encourage local manufacturing, India has issued QCOs on many products such as toys, aluminium products, lighters, sports goods, potable water bottles and insulated flasks, resin-treated compressed wood laminates and wooden furniture. By bringing these goods under quality norms, New Delhi aims to curb substandard imports. QCOs mandate compliance of a specified Indian Standard, obtaining a valid licence from the Bureau of Indian Standards and bearing of the standard mark on the covered products. “We have been informing all members that QCOs are applicable to domestic production also and not only imports, and that the quality of Indian products will define the future of its trade,” said another official.

India has already put in placed import restrictions on tyres as part of the government’s plan to encourage local manufacturing. The government has unveiled incentives for select sectors for local manufacturing through production linked incentive schemes. At the WTO, Thailand raised concerns at some measures that may have unintended results equivalent to quantitative restrictions on the import of copper, wooden boards, and tyres, the first official said.

(E.T.24/11/2024)

Policy decision of Trump administration to play crucial role in shaping global trade dynamics: Report

The Finance Ministry in its latest monthly economic review stated that the upcoming administration in US after the win of Donald Trump in the latest elections is set to play an important role in trade dynamics globally. The report noted that global economic factors, including shifts in interest rates, earnings growth, and geopolitical developments, will significantly influence trade and capital flows. It said "Apart from the emerging indications of domestic growth and stability, the dynamics of global interest rates, earning growth and valuation, geopolitical developments and policy decisions of the next administration in the United States will determine the course of trade and capital flows". It also added that the geopolitical tensions, especially the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, have added to financial market uncertainty. Safe-haven assets like U.S. Treasuries and gold have seen increased demand as investors look for stability. These fragile conditions continue to weigh on global markets and could impact India's trade environment. It said "Recent developments in the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine have caused some concern in financial markets with safe-haven assets such as US Treasuries and gold finding a bid". The report also noted that India's export growth may encounter hurdles in the coming months due to weakening demand in developed markets. While the global slowdown poses challenges for merchandise exports, the ministry noted that the services trade continues to maintain its strong momentum. It said "On the external front, India's export recovery may encounter challenges due to softening demand in developed markets. However, trade in the services sector is sustaining momentum".

Despite these external challenges, the report outlined that the India's domestic economic outlook remains cautiously optimistic. Agriculture, in particular, is set to benefit from favourable monsoon conditions, higher minimum support prices, and sufficient input supplies. Strong agricultural production prospects are expected to keep inflation in check, despite existing price pressures in some food items. Early November trends have already shown a moderation in key food prices. However, geopolitical risks could still affect domestic inflation and supply chains. The report highlighted that the high-frequency indicators of economic activity in India have shown signs of recovery after a brief slowdown during the monsoon months. In October, indicators such as the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), Eway bill generation, and metrics of rural and urban demand exhibited a positive rebound. The formal employment sector is also seeing growth, with an expanding workforce in manufacturing and a significant inflow of young workers into organized sectors. These trends signal a strengthening domestic economy, even as India navigates a challenging global environment.

(E.T.26/11/2024)

India waiting for new UK govt to resume FTA talks

India is waiting for the UK's new Labour government to come to the table to resume negotiations for the proposed India-UK free trade agreement (FTA) as talks have been paused since the UK general elections in May 2024, sources said. "We are giving them time to make up their mind about the way they want to take the FTA talks forward because every government has its own priority," a senior official told business line. The Labour party, led by Prime Minister Keir Starmer, swept to office after a decade in July this year as the country grappled with inflation and slow growth. "The new government was so far busy with its first budget. Now that the budget session is over, New Delhi is hopeful that the FTA dialogue could resume shortly," the official added.

The India-UK FTA talks began under the Conservative government, led by former PM Boris Johnson, in January 2022. Initially, urgency was shown by both sides to conclude the talks early and Johnson set a deadline of Diwali 2022, which was missed. A second informal deadline to conclude the talks by the Diwali of 2023 was also missed as the two sides struggled to deal with a handful of tricky issues. With the Labour government now at the helm, New Delhi is hopeful that it will be as enthusiastic about the free trade deal as the Conservatives as it seeks to benefit both sides. The FTA, once implemented, is estimated to double bilateral trade to \$100 billion by 2030 opening up new markets for businesses in both countries.

But, some sources tracking the UK government said the new regime may be taking it slow as its focus right now is on accelerating economic activity, increasing revenue earnings and controlling inflation in the unstable global environment. "The UK government has to show definite gains flowing from potential FTAs to the people as there are apprehensions of job losses or decline in manufacturing activities due to FTAs giving greater market access to partner countries," the source said. The UK wants India to bring down import duties steeply in sectors such as Scotch and automobiles, give greater access in financial and legal services, and bring in stronger IPR rules, to provide additional protection to pharmaceutical majors. India, on the other hand, has demanded easier work visa norms for its professionals apart from more market access for a number of goods.

(B.L.17/11/2024)

Bangladesh: Textile waste management system needs formalisation: Experts

Bangladesh's informal textile waste management system must be formalised to align with the European Union's (EU) sustainable product regulations, experts said on Tuesday during a discussion aimed at improving the country's ready-made garment (RMG) industry. The discussion was titled to be about switching to practices in the RMG industry that lead to sustainability (circularity) during the manufacturer's collection of raw materials in the supply chain (upstream). The formalisation is required also for averting political-economic tension and labour unrest in the country's RMG industry, the industry representatives said.

Moreover, the experts opined that an enabling policy framework is essential to drive the transition as it could create millions of jobs in the recycling industry and reduce Bangladesh's reliance on imports. The event was organised under the 'SWITCH to

Circular Economy Value Chains' project, co-funded by the EU and the Finland government led by United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association, Global Fashion Agenda, BESTSELLER, Reverse Resources, Chatham House, Circle Economy, and the European Investment Bank also collaborated to organise the programme. Speaking there, Ministry of Commerce Additional Secretary (Head of export wing), Abdur Rahim Khan said, "In our country, jute (garment waste) is not only an economic issue but also a law and order issue." Citing the latest labour unrest in the country's RMG industry, he said the waste has been attributed as one of the major contributors to this unrest and stressed the need for framing a policy for waste management. Though a policy will not directly help the country to transform into circularity, he mentioned, saying that it will resolve the unrest around the sector, hinting that an obstacle on the path towards circularity will be removed.

The industrial textile waste market in Bangladesh remains largely informal and that has a significant political-economy nexus in the sector as seen during the recent labour unrest in Ashulia and other parts of Dhaka, Mr Spanier added. Formalising the sector is very important, he said adding a clear regulatory framework and enabling conditions would also attract innovative recycling technologies and know-how. Citing a recent study of a Germany-based service provider, GIZ, he said that Bangladesh's lack of supportive policies has contributed to shifting preferences towards countries like Vietnam and Indonesia as destinations for recycling industries. The diplomat also stressed for improvements in the business environment for this transformation and to attract more European companies here.

Chief Technical Advisor on Circular Economy in Global Value Chain from UNIDO, Mark Draeck, said in the textile industry, especially regarding circularity, things were more complex, which is why progress has not been straightforward. He highlighted two concrete pilot projects they are working on, closely collaborating with both brands and manufacturing companies, to address challenges at the technology, logistics, economics and traceability levels. Citing his visit at factories including Fakir Group and Recycle Raw, he said interest and readiness from the industry to move forward was evident. However, to scale these initial experiences across the industry, more systemic challenges must be addressed, including policy, capacity building, access to finance and the necessary investments for this shift, Mr Draeck added. BGMEA Support Committee member Rezwana Selim, Desh Group of Companies Deputy Managing Director Vidiya Amrit Ktan and GFA Stakeholder Consultant Shamiul Hoque, spoke at the event, among others.

(F.E.13/11/2024)

GROWTH OF ECONOMY

Indian economy in sweet spot, 7.2% growth projected in 2024: Moody's

Projecting a 7.2-per cent gross domestic product (GDP) growth for India this year, Moody's Ratings recently said the country's economy is in a sweet spot, but inflation risks may prompt the central bank to retain a relatively tight monetary policy this year. "... from a macroeconomic perspective, the Indian economy is in a sweet spot, with the mix of solid growth and moderating inflation. We forecast 7.2 per cent growth for calendar year 2024, followed by 6.6 per cent in 2025 and 6.5 per cent in 2026," Moody's said. Despite the near-term uptick, retail inflation should moderate toward the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) target in the next few months as food prices ease amid higher sowing and adequate food grain buffer stocks, it said. Retail inflation rose to a 14-month high of 6.21 per cent, beyond the RBI's upper tolerance limit, on a sharp jump in vegetable prices. Sporadic food price pressures continue to inject volatility in the disinflation trajectory, the rating agency said. "Potential risks to inflation from heightened geopolitical tensions and extreme weather events underscore the RBI's cautious approach to policy easing. Although the central bank shifted its monetary policy stance to neutral while keeping the repo rate steady at 6.5 per cent in October, it will likely retain relatively tight monetary policy settings into next year, given the fairly healthy growth dynamics and inflation risks," Moody's said. Household consumption is poised to grow, Moody's said in its Global Macro Outlook 2025-26. Additionally, rising capacity utilisation, upbeat business sentiment and the government's continued thrust on infrastructure spending should support private investment. India's real GDP expanded 6.7 per cent year on year in the second quarter this year, driven by a revival in household consumption, robust investment and strong manufacturing activity. There are indications of a steady economic momentum in the July-September quarter as well. Sound economic fundamentals, including healthy corporate and bank balance sheets, a stronger external position, and ample foreign exchange reserves also bode well for the growth outlook, it added.

(B.S.15/11/2024)

GDP growth hits 7-quarter low of 5.4% in Q2 as manufacturing slows

India's growth in the July-September quarter (Q2 of FY25) slowed to 5.4 per cent, down sharply from 8.1 per cent in the same period last year and 6.7 per cent in the April-June quarter (Q1 FY25). Moderation in growth was being predicted for some time, with some economists not sure of a recovery in the second half of the financial year also. Retail inflation surging to 6.2 per cent adds to the disappointment. One-off drop However, Chief Economic Advisor V Anantha Nageswaran rejected dire predictions, maintaining that while the Q2 number is disappointing, it is "just a one-off". "The GDP growth print of 5.4 per cent is on the lower side. It is disappointing but it is not an alarming situation," Nageswaran said. He said it is too soon to say that a lower range of growth estimates (6.5-7 per cent) is in danger. "We will go back and take stock of the full-year number," he added. Economists attribute the low growth

number to slowing manufacturing and consumption. Upasna Bhardwaj, Chief Economist at Kotak Mahindra Bank, said that the sharply lower-than-expected GDP figures reflect the highly disappointing corporate earnings data. "The manufacturing sector appears to have taken the maximum beating," she said. DK Srivastava, Chief Policy Advisor at EY India, said two domestic demand components private final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation together account for a fall of 1.5 percentage points, which nearly fully explains the fall in GDP growth to 5.4 per cent from 6.7 per cent in Q1. "Incorporating today's numbers, we now lower our FY24-25 growth forecast to 6.5 per cent from 6.8 per cent," Sodhani said. However, she thought that the growth slowdown was likely to be short-term. While high-frequency data for economic activity reflect some improvement in festival-loaded Q4 vs Q3, the data signals are mixed at best.

According to Rumki Majumdar, economist, Deloitte India, export growth decelerated to 2.8 per cent in Q2 FY25, largely driven by declining petroleum product exports and the ongoing impact of global uncertainties. However, a robust performance in high-end manufacturing exports, such as electronics, engineering goods, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, provided a much-needed cushion to the overall figures. "We believe this trend will continue and India's trade diversification towards higher value-add manufacturing will help us tide over the global uncertainties as global demand for such goods will remain high," she said. With continuous contraction in capital expenditure and lower gross tax collection, the fiscal deficit touched 46.5 per cent of the Budget Estimates (BE) in the first seven months (April-October) of FY25. The eight core sector industries' output grew 3.1 per cent in October, higher than the revised output growth of 2.4 per cent in September. Six of the eight core industries' output was in positive territory. Both cement and steel saw robust output growth at 3.3 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively, on the back of a pickup in government spending.

(B.L.29/11/2024)

Centre, RBI Speak in different voices over inflation, rate cuts

Chief Economic Advisor (CEA) V Anantha Nageswaran on Tuesday said that retail inflation is largely driven by a few key commodities namely tomato, onion, potato (TOP), gold, and silver. Excluding these items, he noted, the inflation rate would drop to approximately 4 per cent. This comes a day after Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman emphasised that bank interest rates will have to be far more affordable at a time when industries want to ramp up and move, building capacities. Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal last week also said the RBI must cut interest rates and that it is a flawed theory to consider food inflation for making a choice on cutting benchmark interest rates. Speaking at SBI's 11th Banking & Economics Conclave, Anantha Nageswaran said: "We know that CPI (consumer price index-based) inflation is being very much influenced by a few commodities. If you take out tomato, onion, potato (TOP), gold and silver, the headline CPI rate is 4.2 per cent. "So, items – TOP, gold and silver – that constitute 3.4 per cent by weight together account for more than one-third of 6.2 per cent inflation rate you have seen for October."

The latest economic survey, which was put together by the CEA's team, noted that India must take a re-look at its current inflation targeting framework and explore one that would target an inflation rate excluding the volatile food component. This is in contrast to the RBI's position. In his August monetary policy statement, RBI Governor

Shaktikanta Das, emphasised that the monetary policy committee's target is the headline inflation wherein food inflation has a weight of about 46 per cent. "With this high share of food in the consumption basket, food inflation pressures cannot be ignored. Further, the public at large understands inflation more in terms of food inflation than the other components of headline inflation. "Therefore, we cannot and should not become complacent merely because core inflation has fallen considerably," Das said. Second and equally important is the reality that high food inflation adversely affects household inflation expectations, which have a significant impact on future trajectory of inflation, he added. The rate-setting monetary policy committee (MPC) has kept the repo rate rock steady at 6.50 per cent in its last 10 consecutive meetings to stem inflationary pressures. The next policy meeting is scheduled in December.

(B.L.20/11/2024)

GOVERNMENT POLICY FOR TAXATION

Budget 2025: Nirmala Sitharaman to meet state FMs for pre-Budget, GST Council meet on Dec 21-22

Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman is likely to meet her state counterparts on December 21-22 for pre-budget consultations and meeting of the GST Council, an official said. The meeting assumes significance as states finance ministers would present their recommendations for 2025-26 Budget to be unveiled on February 1, 2025. The 55th GST Council meeting would be held during one of these two days in which the much awaited decision on exemption or lower GST rate on health and life insurance would be taken. The Council may also take up some rationalisation exercise and reduce tax rates on a host of common items from 12 per cent to 5 per cent as per the recommendations of a panel of state ministers. The two-day meeting is slated to take place in Rajasthan, either in Jaisalmer or Jodhpur, the official added. Last month, the group of ministers (GoM) on health and life insurance GST broadly agreed on exempting insurance premiums paid for term life insurance policies, and senior citizens' health insurance from GST. Also, GST on premiums paid by individuals, other than senior citizens, for health insurance with coverage of up to Rs 5 lakh is proposed to be exempted. However, 18 per cent GST will continue on premiums paid for policies with health insurance cover of over Rs 5 lakh. The GST Council in its 54th meeting on September 9 had tasked the GoM to finalise the report on GST levy on insurance by October-end. Separately, the GoM on GST rate rationalisation has also suggested that the GST Council rejig tax rates on a host of goods, including packaged drinking water, bicycles, exercise notebooks, luxury wrist watches, and shoes. This rate rejig is expect to result in revenue gain of about Rs 22,000 crore. The GoM on rate rationalisation proposed reducing GST on packaged drinking water of 20 litre and above to 5 per cent from 18 per cent. If the GoM's recommendation is accepted by the GST Council, GST on bicycles costing less than Rs 10,000 will be reduced to 5 per cent from 12 per cent. Also, GST on exercise notebooks will be reduced to 5 per cent from 12 per cent. The GoM also proposed hiking GST on shoes above Rs 15,000/pair from 18 per cent to 28 per cent. It also proposed hiking GST on wrist watches costing above Rs 25,000 from 18 per cent to 28 per cent. Bihar Deputy Chief Minister Samrat Chaudhary is the convenor of the 13- member GoM on health and life insurance and 6-member GoM on rate rationalisation. Currently, GST is a four-tier tax structure with

slabs at 5, 12, 18, and 28 per cent. Under GST, essential items are either exempted or taxed at the lowest slab, while luxury and demerit items attract the highest slab. Luxury and sin goods attract cess on top of the highest 28 per cent slab. The average GST rate has fallen below the revenue neutral rate of 15.3 per cent, prompting the need to start discussions on GST rate rationalisation.

(E.T.12/11/2024)

IMPORT/ EXPORT

Exports of apparels surge despite global tension, market challenges

Despite continuing wars and the Red Sea issue and India not taking any meaningful slice of the Bangladesh's market, India's garment exports are rising. Exporters attribute this to mainly to the depletion of stocks with the buyers and many economies doing better. India's garment exports hit a peak of \$16.71 billion in 2017-18. In April-October 2024, these exports were \$8.7 billion, 11.6 per cent higher than the corresponding period of last year, raising hopes that 2024-25 could better the 2017-18 high. Achieving record performance this year would have been a cinch if only India had had manufacturing capacities to take on jobs that would have normally gone to Bangladesh, which is in a socio-political wobble. India is playing catch-up with China and China-invested countries like Vietnam and Indonesia the hope is that India will get a share of the Bangladesh's market, but that is for later. In the current year, the good growth is all because of better demand from the two big markets — US (11.5 per cent growth) and UK (7 per cent) though there is also a bump-up in demand from smaller markets, such as the Netherlands (27 per cent) and Spain (18 per cent).

The April-October 2024 number is actually 4.7 per cent lower than the comparable period of 2022-23, a good year in which exports touched \$16.19 billion, thanks to post-Covid demand. However, this year, the rising trend in exports is more sustainable. "Our capacity is booked till March," says N Thirukkumaran of ESSTEE Exports, who is also the General Secretary of Tiruppur Exporters Association. Sivaramakrishnan Ganapathi, V-C & MD of Gokaldas Exports, observes that immediately after the pandemic, the sudden resurgence in demand combined with a supply-demand mismatch between consuming and manufacturing hubs in Asia, scared retailers into stocking-up. However, as demand subsided and inflation peaked, retailers faced high inventory levels, prompting them to reduce apparel imports, allowing existing inventory to sell naturally.

(B.L18/11/2024)

Export surge 17% in Oct, fastest pace in 28 months

India's merchandise exports grew at the fastest pace in 28 months in October, witnessing double-digit growth of 17.3 per cent year-on-year (Y-o-Y) to touch \$39.2 billion, due to inventory build-up in the Western countries ahead of the Christmas season. However, the imports hit an all-time high of \$66.34 billion in October, growing at 3.9 per cent, leading to a widening of the trade deficit, or the gap between imports and exports, to \$27.1 billion from \$20.8 billion in September, data released by the commerce department on Thursday showed. On the brighter side, non-petroleum and

non-gems and jewellery exports, an indication of a clearer parameter of exports' health and domestic manufacturing, grew 27.7 per cent to touch \$31.36 billion in the previous month. Exports growth was driven by higher demand for items such as engineering goods (39.4 per cent), chemicals (27.35 per cent), electronic goods (45.7 per cent), readymade garments (35.1 per cent) and rice (85.8 per cent). On the other hand, exports of petroleum products, with a 12 per cent share in India's export basket, continued to contract in October (-22.1 per cent) at \$4.6 billion due to sustained decline in global crude oil prices. Commerce secretary Sunil Barthwal said exports performance this year will be better than last year and if the trend continues, India will be able to export goods and services worth \$800 billion during this financial year. "October is also the time when inventory build-up happens for Christmas sales. Prima facie, what I feel is that this Christmas sales looks better than last year," Barthwal said. Commerce Secretary Sunil Barthwal added, "Perhaps, that is also reflecting that we are able to contribute more in terms of exports to these countries."

Federation of Indian Export Organisations (Fieo) president Ashwani Kumar said an impressive double-digit growth in merchandise exports, amid continuing global economic uncertainties is an encouraging sign of revival, although volatility in crude and metal prices have also played a key role in increasing the value of exports to some extent. On a cumulative basis, during April-October, exports saw 3.2 per cent growth at \$244.5 billion while imports grew 5.7 per cent at \$416.9 billion leading to a trade deficit of \$164.65 billion during the same period. "One of the chief reasons underpinning the sequential rise in the trade deficit appears to be a jump in the volume of crude oil imports, as well as the festival season-led uptick in gold imports. Looking ahead, we expect the current account deficit to ease to 1.2 per cent of GDP in the ongoing quarter (Q3) from an estimated 1.8 per cent of GDP in Q2FY25, and settle around 1 per cent of GDP for the year (FY25) as a whole," she added. Services exports saw 21.3 per cent growth at \$34 billion in October, while services imports witnessed 26.3 per cent rise to \$17 billion, resulting in a surplus of \$17 billion.

(B.S.14/11/2024)

Commerce Dept. plans meetings with heads of missions in key countries to boost exports

The Commerce Department has initiated a series of meetings with the heads of missions in twenty high potential export growth countries across Europe, America, Asia and Africa to formulate strategies to push exports with the overall goal of touching a combined \$2 trillion target in goods and services by 2030. "The Commerce & Industry Minister and the Commerce Secretary will be taking these meetings with heads of missions from about 20 countries in a number of rounds," an official told business line.

The first round of meetings has already taken place with the European countries on November 13. "It included Ambassadors and senior officials from missions in the UK, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Italy and Turkey... which have been identified as the highest export potential countries in Europe," the official said. The next round will be with the Americas followed by Asia Pacific, the official added. The fourth round of meetings will be with the mission heads of the GCC and African countries. This

exercise is part of the government's efforts to increase exports by focussing on six high potential products and 20 countries.

"The 20 countries that have been identified for special focus account for 60 per cent of global imports. It is not that India would stop focussing on other countries. But given the growth potential the identified countries hold, there is more emphasis on strengthening foothold in these markets," the official said. The six focus sectors with share of 67 per cent of global imports include engineering goods, electronic goods, chemicals and plastics, drugs and pharmaceuticals, agriculture and allied products and textiles. Shipments up After a decline in goods exports in FY24 by 3 per cent to \$437 billion, amidst global slowdown and geopolitical uncertainties caused by the West Asia crisis and Russia's war in Ukraine, exports have started looking up recently. Exports in October 2024 increased 17 per cent (year-on-year), the sharpest in about two years, to \$39.2 billion. "With this kind of focussed strategy on exports, it has not only shown us results till October, but will also help us in showing excellent results by the end of this financial year," the official said. According to the plan, attempt would be made to go for deeper economic integration in focus countries. This could be achieved through greater market access through balanced trade agreements, economic partnerships for investments and technological collaboration in emerging areas and promoting 'Brand India' for better export realisation and sustenance. Addressing non-tariff barriers and holding trade promotional events would also be incorporated in the strategy, the official said.

(B.L.17/11/2024)

INDUSTRY

Govt may shut single window system as industry seems uninterested: Piyush Goyal

The government will not include any retrospective steps in Jan Vishwas 2.0 that can hurt industry, commerce and industry minister Piyush Goyal assured industry Thursday. At an event organised by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), he also said that he is inclined to abort the idea of a national single window as it seems that the industry "has no interest" in it and the initiative of a national land bank. "I do believe that the national single window that we have created needs inputs from all of you...without which I am almost inclined to abort the idea," Goyal said at the the DPIIT-CII National Conference on Ease of Doing Business. The National Single Window System (NSWS) is a digital platform to guide the industry in identifying and applying for approvals according to business requirements.

"The choice is now with you. If you feel that you are not interested in it, I'm spending a lot of money on it, and I have come to a stage that I'm almost inclined to abort the entire idea," Goyal said. He said the NSWS may not be perfect but he was open to suggestions from the industry to improve it. "I am once again urging you, hopefully for the last time, unless each one of you engages with the national single window, tries to get your licenses, your approvals, to that and give us your feedback for us, it seems as if the industry does not have an interest in either the national single window or the industrial land bank," he said.

On easing the compliance burden through the Jan Vishwas 2.0 Bill, he said the government will try to provide retrospective benefits to the industry. “No retroactive negativity, only retroactive benefits on an optional basis. Please bear that in mind, I don't want to end up with the UPA-type situation where we cause a complete collapse of the trust in India's systems with retroactive taxation coming in and killing investor appetite to come to India,” the minister said. “Anything we do has to be positive if retroactive, if there is anything which hurts anybody it can only be prospective. That is the commitment that this government has made on the floor of Parliament,” Goyal told industry, adding that the government is actively looking to decriminalise 300 more laws.

Goyal said that the government is fast tracking antidumping and safeguard actions against unfair competition from imported goods. “There are times when I realize that even the 180 days required for any of these actions, if they are long and can hurt an industry...we have even taken action In 24 hours to protect sectors which needed it,” he said. While he said that growing imports are a signal of growth and development for entrepreneurs and business persons to invest in those sectors, Goyal asked industry to start making a commitment to give a preference to Indian suppliers like in Korea, Japan, the US’ Inflation Reduction Act, and the EU’s CBAM and other deforestation regulations.

(E.T.28/11/2024)

Home textiles to weave 6-8% growth after rebound from last fiscal year: CRISIL Ratings

India’s home textile industry is set to stitch a 6-8% growth this fiscal year following a 9-10% rebound in revenue growth last fiscal year, a CRISIL Ratings analysis of 40 companies has indicated. These companies account for 40-45% of the industry revenue. Such a growth is anticipated on the back of resilient demand from the US and expansion in the domestic market. The credit profiles of home textile companies will remain stable, supported by healthy cash accrual and moderate capital expenditure (capex) plans on the back of deleveraged balance sheets, the analysis stated. The home textile industry derives 70-75% of its revenue from exports the US alone accounts for 60% and the remaining 25-30% from the domestic market. Gautam Shahi, Director, CRISIL Ratings, says that other than the US, the European Union (EU) forms 15-16% of the import share of the industry. This market could see a muted growth in the current fiscal year given the economic situation in the region as well as the EU’s preferential trade tariffs for exports from Pakistan.

“The domestic Indian market forms the remaining 25-30% of the overall industry’s revenue. The Indian home textiles market is largely unorganised and the organised players are making continuous efforts to expand their market share in India,” he says. International cotton prices had fallen below the domestic prices between June and September 2024, driven by a surge in cotton supply from Brazil and the US. However, with the commencement of India’s cotton season, the gap between domestic and international cotton prices is expected to narrow, protecting India’s export competitiveness. With domestic raw material prices remaining close to international prices, the operating margin is likely to remain stable at 14-15% this fiscal year. The margin will remain insulated from the recent volatility in freight cost as most exports are on a free-on-board basis.

Shahi adds that some of the major categories exported from home textile products from India in FY24 included furnishing articles and bed sheets (38-40%), carpets (30-32%) and terry towels (17-18%), which together form 85-90% of the home textile exports (in value terms). "For 5 months fiscal 2025 (April to Aug 2024), the carpet segment has recorded the highest YoY value growth (14%), vs a lower growth in the other categories. The other categories (curtains, ropes etc.) are relatively miniscule and will not meaningfully contribute to the overall home textile growth," he states. On the capex front, the home textile companies had invested Rs 8,500 crore to add capacity over fiscal years 2019-2024. With revenues scaling up gradually, the industry's capacity utilisation is expected to remain at 60-70% this financial year. Pranav Shandil, Associate Director, CRISIL Ratings, highlights that with steady operating performance and moderate capex in fiscal year 2025, the interest coverage for home textile companies should remain stable at 5-6 times. "Healthy cash accrual is likely to reduce dependence on external debt for working capital, which will keep the total outside liabilities to tangible net worth ratio low at 0.6-0.7 times this fiscal," he states. That said, any significant slowdown in the US or a surge in domestic cotton prices compared with international prices will be monitor able.

(E.T.12/11/2024)

Textile hub Tiruppur weaves a comeback as exports spring back to life

After experiencing an 11 per cent contraction in exports in 2023-24 (FY24) due to a dip in exports for 10 consecutive months from April to January, the Tiruppur textile industry is back on track in 2024-25 (FY25). The cluster, which contributes 55 per cent of the country's total knitwear exports, posted a 13 per cent increase in the first five months of this financial year (FY25), with August seeing a 22 per cent rise — the highest in over two years. Additionally, global majors like Primark, Tesco, Tommy Hilfiger, Marks & Spencer, and Warner Bros. Discovery Global Consumer Products, among others, are lining up to place orders with manufacturers from this textile city. According to the Tiruppur Exporters' Association (TEA), a major reason for this shift is the Green Tiruppur sustainable strategy adopted by the manufacturing units, which has made the hub more attractive to buyers in the US and Europe.

Moreover, the recent political instability in Bangladesh has also made Tiruppur an attractive option for global apparel majors. Companies from the US, such as GAP, Carter's, and Walmart, along with European giants like Next and Duns, and Australian companies like Target and Woolworths, have placed orders during the first five months. The textile industry is traditionally energy and water-intensive and produces substantial greenhouse gas emissions. However, investments in zero liquid discharge, green energy, and tree plantations have positioned the Tiruppur knitwear cluster to comply with environment, social, and governance standards, making it a carbon-negative cluster. This has attracted companies keen on green compliance to the region.

"Companies here are promoting Green Tiruppur. We are planting 2 million trees and generating nearly five times the green energy required, from wind and solar, which totals around 1,900 megawatt (Mw), while our requirement is only around 300 Mw," said K M Subramanian, president of TEA. "We are also using almost 100 per cent recycled water out of the total water requirement of 150 million litres every day for

processing our fabrics," Subramanian added. The manufacturers are supplying the remaining power to the grid. During the first five months of the current financial year, the region's exports were valued at Rs 14,679 crore, a 13 per cent increase from Rs 12,995 crore during the April to August period of 2023-24. In August alone, there was a 22 per cent rise, reaching Rs 3,114 crore, up from Rs 2,550 crore in August 2023. This comes at a time when the region's overall exports fell by 11 per cent in 2023-24, to Rs 30,690 crore, compared to Rs 34,350 crore in 2022-23. This decline was due to multiple factors, including the war in Ukraine, the financial crisis in Europe and the US, and global business disruptions. Tiruppur has around 28,000 manufacturing units involved in various processes across the textile value chain, providing employment to roughly 800,000 people. These include knitting, dyeing, bleaching, fabric printing, garmenting, embroidery, compacting, calendaring, and other ancillary units.

(B.S.12/11/2024)

MIP may be woven into textiles as imports rise

The government is examining if minimum import price (MIP) can be imposed on certain textile products which have seen a spike in imports in the last few months and injured the domestic industry. The textiles ministry is studying at least six products including viscose rayon yarn, woven fabric of polyester and cotton shorts, most of which come from China."The government is studying if MIP can be applied on products facing a surge in imports. Domestic industry is being consulted to see where all India has capacity to meet the local demand," said an official. MIP is a temporary measure to provide protection to domestic industry from predatory pricing of cheaper imports and help in improving the domestic price. MIP prohibits imports if they are priced below the prescribed amount. Flax, laminated and coated fabrics of plastics and pile fabrics of manmade fibres (MMF) are also on the list of products being examined. Flax imports have grown 78.7% on-year in April-August this year while those of viscose rayon yarn are up 10%. Inbound shipments of fabrics coated with polyurethane (PU) were up 28.8% in the period. As per industry analysis, a whopping 99% of the total import of \$133.79 million worth of viscose rayon yarn came from China in the first five months of FY25, while 93% of the MMF pile fabrics was imported from there. New Delhi had a \$40.81 billion trade deficit with Beijing in April August 2024-25.

"There are certain products with significant import dependence and which negatively impact the domestic industry. The government is checking for such disturbances so that appropriate action can be taken," said a representative of the cotton textile industry. China is also the top source of India's coated fabrics of plastics and PU with a share of 68% and 52%, respectively, while Belgium and France are the key flax suppliers to India. Bangladesh is the top exporter of cotton shorts and trouser bib and brace overalls to India with an 81% share. Last month, the government extended the MIP of \$3.5 per kg on synthetic knitted fabrics till December 31 this year to discourage inbound shipments of cheap fabrics. The MIP was also extended for eight new kinds of knitted fabrics including printed, bleached, unbleached and crocheted fabrics.

(E.T.18/11/2024)

India's textile and apparel sector story

The textile and apparel (T&A) sector remains central to India's economy, contributing significantly to the Gross Domestic Product (2.3%), industrial production (13%), and exports (12%). It directly employs around 45 million people, providing livelihoods across rural and urban areas, and creates jobs for unskilled, semi-skilled, and female workers. However, despite this potential, India's T&A sector accounted for only 4.8% of global exports in 2023. The country's strength lies in its raw materials, particularly cotton, where it holds 14% of global exports. As it prepares for the future, India's T&A industry will need to penetrate the growing Man-Made Fibre (MMF) segment, which now accounts for approximately half of global apparel trade and will continue to grow. The global apparel industry is extremely competitive and characterised by low margins. Buyers frequently switch suppliers to secure better prices, creating a high-pressure environment for manufacturers. This dynamic is particularly challenging for Indian firms, most of which are relatively small compared to their counterparts in Bangladesh and Vietnam, where firms tend to be larger and more consolidated. India in general finds it difficult to compete on costs with these countries, which then drives a need to develop competitive advantages based on other factors, such as quality, innovation, or sustainability. Market access further handicaps Indian exporters. Bangladesh, for instance, enjoys preferential trade agreements like the European Union (EU)'s Everything But Arms (EBA) initiative, which provides duty-free access to the European market, allowing it to dominate in certain apparel categories. Similarly, Vietnam benefits from the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA). In contrast, Indian exports to the EU face import tariffs of 9.6%, creating a significant price disadvantage in the world's largest apparel market.

As a result, market shares for Bangladesh and Vietnam market in global apparel exports stand at 10% and 7%, respectively, versus only 3.5% for India, as of 2022. (Contrary to some perceptions, Bangladesh will remain a rising power in apparel production: its current problems are temporary.) India's historical reliance on cotton production has further limited its ability to adapt to changing global trends. Cotton-based products remain India's core strength, but global apparel demand is shifting increasingly towards MMF, driven by markets like the United States, where items such as MMF-based jerseys and pullovers are in high demand. Athletic wear is also moving increasingly towards MMF. Indian companies have been slow to pivot to MMF-based apparel production. Many companies are hesitant to enter the MMF segment, which is more competitive and requires significant investments in new technology and infrastructure. Another reason is that domestic taxes favour cotton over MMF and create an artificial price wedge: MMF yarn and fibres, fabric and apparel attract Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the range of 12-18%, while the same range of cotton products see a duty of 5%. This discourages investment in MMF production, exacerbating India's challenges in aligning its production with global demand. Given that Indian firms are generally smaller and less competitive than those in Bangladesh and Vietnam, the country needs to find ways to compete on parameters other than price. This could include improving supply chain efficiency, enhancing quality control, or focusing on ethical production and sustainability, which are becoming more important in the global market. India can also build on its strength in cotton by developing higher-value segments within the cotton apparel market, such as organic cotton or luxury cotton-based garments, which command higher prices and are less susceptible to the cutthroat price competition of the fast-fashion industry. Additionally,

India's large domestic market and growing middle-class offer opportunities for producers to innovate and move up to higher quality segments, which could eventually help firms compete better internationally.

India's domestic supply chain in the manmade space is currently inadequate to meet the needs of its exporters. Apparel exporters need to rely on imports, but relatively high tariffs on MMF inputs like manmade fibres, yarn and fabric make it harder for exporters to compete. For instance, Vietnam carries an Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariff of 2% on polyester fibre compared to India's 5%. While reducing tariffs on MMF inputs, policymakers should also ensure that tariffs along the entire supply chain be rationalised. For example, Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA), an important raw material for manufacturing polyester yarn, has a tariff of 5%; if the yarn tariff, currently at 5%, is reduced, the PTA tariff must be similarly reduced, or else the yarn sector might see "negative effective protection." Moreover, the polyester fabric duty of 20% is too high, given the sharp global competition in the MMF sector.

It should carry a duty no more than that on key MMF inputs like yarn. India's textile and apparel sector holds significant potential to create more and better employment, especially from the labour-intensive apparel segment. However, the sector faces important challenges in adapting to global market demands. It requires both the government and private sector to play their part. The government could help by rationalising domestic taxation and reducing import tariffs along the entire supply chain. This can help increase demand, reduce import costs of MMF inputs and incentivise domestic production. Securing preferential access to the European market would be very helpful. The private sector could step out of its cotton comfort zone and aggressively push into the MMF segment, import suitable MMF technology from world leaders such as Korea, China, and Japan, and innovate more in the cotton segment. The potential gains in (higher quality) employment would be immense.

(Source: Hindustan times: 2/11/2024)

Cotton

Cotton panel estimates 8% drop in crop output to 299 lakh bales on drop in acreage

The Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (CCPC) has estimated the fibre crop's output at 299.26 lakh bales (of 170 kg each) for the 2024-25 crop year (October-September) down 8 per cent from the 325.22 lakh bales last crop year. The dip in production is mainly on account of a decline in the area under cotton this year at 113.60 lakh hectares, down 10 per cent from 126.88 lakh hectares (lh) a year ago. However, the yields are higher at 447.84 kg/ha, per CCPC's projections over 435.75 kg/ha last crop year. Lower than CAI estimate.

The CCPC's output projections are a tad lower than the estimates of trade body Cotton Association of India (CAI), which pegged the cotton production at 302 lakh bales. Per CCPC's estimate, the acreage in the Northern Zone comprising Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, declined to 12.38 lh (17.96 lh). Cotton production in the Northern Zone is projected to decline to 33.05 lakh bales (47.60 lakh bales). However, the yields are estimated higher at 453.04 kg/ha (450.96 kg). In the largest producing area of Central Zone comprising Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, the cotton acreage

declined to 69.88 lh (75.47 lh), per CCPC. Cotton production in the Central zone is estimated to be 182.93 lakh bales (189.03 lakh bales). Yields this year are forecast to be rising to 445.02 kg per hectare (425.80 kg). Similarly, in the Southern Zone comprising Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the acreage is down marginally at 29.58 lh (31.13 lh). Production is estimated at 78.01 lakh bales (81.28 lakh bales) and yields are projected to be higher at 448.33 kg/ha (443.8 kg/ha).

(B.L.29/11/2024)

Cotton farmers seek Centre's support as CCI slow to buy stock

Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has pushed farmers into deep trouble by refusing to pick up stocks citing high moisture presence. Taking the situation to advantage, middlemen and cotton traders are picking up stocks at low price resulting massive losses to the growers. Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu has asked the Centre to immediately intervene to set the things right with regard to cotton procurement in the state. Farmers are alleging that the CCI officials are deliberately rejecting the stocks only to help the private people. CCI opened about 60 procurement centres in ginning mills and 11 centres in market yards across the state. However, procurement is not going on at anticipated levels due to high rate of rejections. Shocked with the CCI's decision to reject the stocks, the growers are selling produce at low price to local traders as they could not take the entire stock back home by taking transport costs. The Centre has promised to pick up cotton at Rs.7521 per quintal during the current crop season. Surprisingly, the traders are picking up the stock at Rs.5,000-Rs.5,500 per quintal resulting a loss to the tune of Rs.2,000- Rs.2500 per quintal.

Agriculture minister K Atchannaidu said that CCI needed to gear up to procure the stocks from the farmers without creating troubles to the farmers. He said that the chief minister Chandrababu Naidu had already took the issue to the notice of the union agriculture minister Giriraj Kishore and asked him to issue necessary instructions to the officials. In fact, high demand for cotton in the global market in the last four years left the CCI almost idle as over 90-95 percent of the stock was purchased by the private players by offering higher than the Minimum Support Price (MSP) announced by the Centre. Cotton farmers gained huge in the last four years as the prices zoomed past Rs.10,000-Rs.120,00 per quintal in the retail market. However, the prices nosedived to Rs.5,000 per quintal during the current season prompting the CCI to enter the market to procure the stock. To the utter shock of the farmers, CCI is also playing delaying tactics by rejecting massive volume of stocks. "The CCI officials are looked working under pressure from the private exporters and dealers as they are refusing the stocks. The connivance of the CCI officials is visible as they are not showing any sympathy for the farmers. The CCI's actions are only helping the private players to exploit the farmers' distress," said CPI (M) district Secretary Pasam Ramarao. Sensing the trouble in his constituency, Union minister for rural development, Pemmasani Chandrasekhar too reviewed the cotton procurement situation with the officials and requested them to be liberal in picking up the stocks. However, the CCI officials made it clear that they could procure the stocks as the norms fixed by the Centre. Source:

(Times of India: 25/11/2024)

CCI starts buying cotton at minimum support price

The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) is buying cotton at minimum support price (MSP) in five States as the market prices are low. Lalit Kumar Gupta, the Chairman and Managing Director of the CCI, told The Hindu that it had started the MSP operations for the current season (October to September) and procured 2.25 lakh bales of cotton so far. A clear picture on the price trend and areas where the prices would be less than the MSP would be known in two weeks. Nishant Asher, secretary of the Indian Cotton Federation, said cotton arrivals had picked up to 1.3-1.4 lakh bales a day. "Indian cotton is still expensive by about 5 % compared with the international prices. The demand and export of yarn remains subdued and hence cotton prices remained weak," he said. According to the Federation, the price of Shankar-6 variety of cotton on Wednesday was ₹54,500 a quintal of ginned cotton.

(The Hindu: 13/11/2024)

Demand for Indian cotton emerges as prices drop to ₹53,000 a candy

Cotton prices seem to be bottoming out with some kind of demand kicking in from the spinning mills at the lower end of the prices, trade sources said. Cotton prices, which had touched a seasonal low of ₹53,000 per candy (of 356 kg) on lack of demand, are ruling steady and gained marginally with the purchases of raw cotton at minimum support price (MSP) by the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) lending some support. Raw cotton or kapas prices are ruling between ₹6,500 and ₹7,000 per quintal across the country, much below the MSP of ₹7,521. Cotton prices are under pressure, despite a lower crop being estimated on fall in acreage this season. The lack of demand from mills coupled with fall in cottonseed prices is weighing on raw cotton prices. Cottonseed prices, which were in the range of ₹3,600-4,100 per quintal across various markets at the beginning of the season, are now down to ₹3,000-3,500 levels on fall in demand.

The daily arrivals of the fibre is slowly picking up and is hovering around 1.6 lakh bales. In absence of adequate demand from mills, over half the market arrivals is being procured by CCI at MSP, sources said. "Of late there is some demand coming in at the lower level prices," said Ramanuj Das Boob, a sourcing agent for multinationals and domestic firms in Raichur. Cotton prices had touched a low of ₹53,000 per candy recently from the seasonal start of ₹57,500 levels and have seen some recovery of around ₹500-1,000 per candy in the past two days. Prices are now ruling at ₹53,000-54,000 per candy. Das Boob said prices appear to be bottoming out and it's a good level for the millers to purchase at these levels. Since the quality of cotton has been good in Raichur and Adoni regions this year, millers from the North have been buying from the region. In North India, the production was down this year on dip in area. "This season is not in favour of farmers, nor the ginners or the spinning mills. Farmers are reluctant to sell and are waiting for the price to move up," said Pradeep Kumar Jain, President of Khandesh Cotton Gin/Press Owners and Traders Association in Jalgaon. Kapas prices are ranging between ₹6,500 and ₹7,000 levels in Maharashtra. "Farmers want ₹7,500 or more per quintal, but ginners are unable to pay because of the current market conditions. Difficult to predict the market as there is no support," Jain said.

(B.L.22/11/2024)

INFLATION

The annual rate of inflation based on all India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) number is 1.89% (Provisional) for the month of November, 2024 (over November, 2023). Positive rate of inflation in November, 2024 is primarily due to increase in prices of food articles, food products, other manufacturing, textiles, machinery & equipment, etc. The index numbers and inflation rate for the last three months of all commodities and WPI components are given below:

Index Numbers and Annual Rate of Inflation (Y-o-Y in %)*							
All Commodities/Major Groups	Weight (%)	Sept-24(F)		Oct-24(P)		Nov-24 (P)	
		Index	Inflation	Index	Inflation	Index	Inflation
All Commodities	100.0	154.7	1.91	156.1	2.36	156.0	1.89
I. Primary Articles	22.62	195.5	6.48	200.3	8.09	197.9	5.49
II. Fuel & Power	13.15	147.2	-3.85	146.5	-5.79	147.1	-5.83
III. Manufactured Products	64.23	141.9	1.07	142.5	1.50	143.0	2.00
Food Index	24.38	195.9	9.81	201.2	11.59	200.3	8.92

Note: P: Provisional, *Annual rate of WPI inflation calculated over the corresponding month of previous year

Primary Articles (Weight 22.62%)

The index for this major group decreased by 1.20% to 197.9 (provisional) in November, 2024 from 200.3 (provisional) for the month of October, 2024. Prices of food articles (-1.83%) and crude petroleum & natural gas (-0.41%) decreased in November, 2024 as compared to October, 2024. Price of minerals (2.10%) and non-food articles (0.56%) increased in November, 2024 as compared to October, 2024.

Fuel & Power (Weight 13.15%)

The index for this major group increased by 0.41% to 147.1 (provisional) in November, 2024 from 146.5 (provisional) for the month of October, 2024. Price of mineral oils (0.72%) increased in November, 2024 and price of electricity generation (-0.07%) decreased in November, 2024 as compared to October, 2024. Price of coal remained same as in the previous month.

Manufactured Products (Weight 64.23%)

The index for this major group increased by 0.35% to 143.0 (provisional) in November, 2024 from 142.5 (provisional) for the month of October, 2024. Out of the 22 NIC two-digit groups for manufactured products, 10 groups witnessed an increase in prices, 10 groups have witnessed a decrease in prices and 2 groups witnessed no change in prices. Some of the important groups that showed month-over-month increase in prices are manufacture of food products; furniture; other non-metallic mineral products; pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products; electrical equipment etc. Some of the groups that witnessed a decrease in prices are

manufacture of basic metals; rubber and plastics products; chemicals and chemical products; computer, electronic and optical products; motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; etc. in November, 2024 as compared to October, 2024.

WPI Food Index (Weight 24.38%)

The Food Index consisting of 'food articles' from primary articles group and 'food product' from manufactured products group decreased from 201.2 in October, 2024 to 200.3 in November, 2024. The rate of inflation based on WPI Food Index decreased from 11.59% in October, 2024 to 8.92% in November, 2024.

Final Index for the month of September, 2024 (Base Year: 2011-12=100)

For the month of September, 2024 the final Wholesale Price Index and inflation rate for 'All Commodities' (Base: 2011-12=100) stood at 154.7 and 1.91% respectively.

Exchange Rates (Average)

Yearly / Monthly	1 US \$	1 UK POUND	1 EURO	1 YEN
2013	58.63	91.83	77.94	60.1
2014	61.03	100.56	81.09	57.76
2015	66.60	99.93	72.46	54.67
2016	67.21	91.14	74.37	61.95
2017	65.12	83.87	73.50	58.03
2018	68.38	91.23	80.71	61.92
2019	70.41	89.84	78.83	64.56
2020	73.70	94.44	84.03	68.94
2021	74.18	101.57	87.49	67.41
2022	78.79	97.01	82.72	60.04
2023	82.96	103.14	89.70	59.19
Jan-2024	83.12	105.60	90.76	57.06
Feb-2024	82.96	104.79	89.55	55.27
Mar-2024	82.99	105.53	90.26	55.42
Apr-2024	83.41	104.38	89.44	54.21
May-2024	83.39	105.30	90.10	50.87
Jun-2024	83.47	106.16	89.89	52.86
Jul-2024	83.59	107.37	90.59	52.92
Aug-2024	83.88	108.57	92.41	57.39
Sept-2024	83.81	110.74	93.07	58.58
Oct-2024	84.03	109.65	91.57	56.06
Nov-2024	84.36	107.57	89.63	54.94

(Source:- rbi.org.in)

PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRE / YARN - FINANCIAL YEAR

(Qty.in Metric ton)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-23	2023-2024(P)
Polyester Filament Yarn/POY/Tex.Yarn	3317000	3500000	3564750	3649740	3159000	3567000	4021000	4293000
Polyester Staple Fibre/Tow/Tops	1424000	1500000	1610000	1619990	1500000	1650000	1760000	1813000
Acrylic Staple Fibre/Tow/Tops	96358	93213	105000	115000	70000	83000	95000	96000
Nylon Filament Yarn Mono/Multi/Crimp	105000	105000	110000	125000	110000	144000	211000	212000
Nylon Tyre Cord Fabric	96000	93000	96000	83000	92000	110500	85000	86000
Polypropylene Filament Yarn/Tex	11441	10891	11000	12000	12603	13000	13000	20000
Polypropylene Staple Fibre/Tow/Tops	3645	3483	3495	4000	4000	2000	2000	2000
Total Synthetic Fibre / Yarn	5053444	5305587	5500245	5608730	4947603	5569500	6187000	6522000
Viscose Filament Yarn	45981	47373	47565	47000	47000	60000	57000	60000
Regular Viscose Staple Fibre	364990	499000	542000	566000	437000	639000	759000	783000
Total Cellulosic Fibre / Yarn*	410971	546373	589565	613000	484000	699000	816000	843000
Total Man-made Fibre / Yarn*	5464415	5851960	6089810	6221730	5431603	6268500	7003000	7365000

P = These figures are provisional * includes all variants

Source : Internal Source with our members

MONTHWISE PRODUCTION, DELIVERIES & STOCK OF NFY & PFY
All Variants

(Tonnes)

Year &	Nylon Filament Yarn			Polyester Filament Yarn		
Month	Production	Delivery	Avg.Stock	Production	Delivery	Avg.Stock
2022						
January	15,642	14,613	33,730	2,62,068	2,65,483	1,04,016
February	15,485	14,759	34,456	2,71,241	2,68,138	1,07,119
March	15,640	14,906	35,189	2,69,516	2,66,797	1,09,837
April	15,796	15,503	35,483	2,68,169	2,69,465	1,08,540
May	15,954	15,658	35,780	2,65,487	2,68,118	1,05,909
June	16,114	15,814	36,079	2,68,142	2,65,437	1,08,614
July	16,275	15,972	36,382	2,70,823	2,70,746	1,08,692
August	15,950	16,132	36,199	2,78,948	2,76,161	1,11,479
September	15,631	16,293	35,536	2,87,316	2,84,445	1,14,350
October	15,318	16,456	34,398	2,93,063	2,90,134	1,17,278
November	15,012	16,621	32,789	2,98,924	2,95,937	1,20,265
December	15,762	16,787	31,764	3,04,902	3,01,856	1,23,312
2023						
January	15,920	16,955	30,728	3,11,000	3,10,911	1,23,401
February	16,079	17,125	29,682	3,17,220	3,14,021	1,26,601
March	16,883	17,125	29,441	3,35,880	3,20,239	1,42,243
April	16,714	17,296	28,859	3,32,521	3,26,644	1,32,478
May	16,881	17,210	28,530	3,29,196	3,42,976	1,32,705
June	17,050	17,262	28,318	3,25,904	3,39,546	1,12,959
July	17,391	17,296	28,413	3,22,645	3,36,151	1,13,095
August	17,304	17,348	28,369	3,19,419	3,32,789	1,13,230
September	17,477	17,383	28,464	3,16,224	3,29,461	1,13,364
October	17,565	17,400	28,628	3,16,288	3,26,167	1,16,722
November	17,740	17,418	28,951	3,13,125	3,32,690	1,07,036
December	17,652	17,452	29,150	3,09,993	3,29,363	1,07,231
2024 (P)						
January	18,181	17,592	29,740	3,10,086	3,26,070	1,10,618
February	18,363	18,119	29,983	3,06,986	3,22,809	1,10,778
March	18,547	18,471	29,815	3,03,916	3,16,353	1,14,164
April	18,556	18,481	29,890	3,13,033	3,03,699	1,13,022
May	18,565	18,490	29,965	3,19,294	3,03,850	1,11,892
June	18,574	18,499	30,041	3,25,680	3,04,002	1,10,773
July	18,576	18,508	30,109	3,32,193	3,04,154	1,09,666
August	18,586	18,518	30,177	3,42,159	3,04,306	1,08,569
September	18,595	18,527	30,245	3,49,002	3,04,459	1,10,740
October	18,600	18,536	30,309	3,55,982	3,04,611	1,11,848
November	18,610	18,545	30,373	3,63,102	3,04,763	1,11,960

Source : Internal Source With Our Members

P = These figures are provisional

MONTHWISE PRODUCTION, DELIVERIES & STOCK OF PSF & ASF
All Variants

(Tonnes)

Year & Month	Polyester Staple Fibre			Acrylic Staple Fibre		
	Production	Delivery	Avg.Stock	Production	Delivery	Avg.Stock
2022						
January	1,19,453	1,20,233	85,667	6602	6608	3429
February	1,18,258	1,19,030	84,895	6536	6542	3422
March	1,12,345	1,15,459	81,781	6536	6608	3350
April	1,14,592	1,14,305	82,069	6470	6542	3279
May	1,20,322	1,18,877	83,514	6470	6476	3273
June	1,19,119	1,18,877	83,755	6406	6412	3267
July	1,17,928	1,17,688	83,995	6406	6347	3325
August	1,15,581	1,16,511	82,124	6342	6221	3503
September	1,13,281	1,14,193	80,291	6278	6097	3803
Oct	1,12,148	1,13,051	79,388	6215	6036	3982
October	1,11,026	1,11,920	78,494	6215	5976	4221
September	1,09,916	1,09,682	78,729	6153	6574	3801
October	1,08,817	1,09,682	77,864	6153	6376	3578
November	1,07,729	1,08,585	77,008	6092	6313	3357
December	1,06,652	1,07,499	76,160	6092	6249	3199
2023						
January	1,05,585	1,06,424	75,321	6,031	6,124	3,105
February	1,04,529	1,05,360	74,490	5,970	6,002	3,073
March	1,06,641	1,04,296	76,835	6,091	6,030	3,133
April	1,15,172	1,14,726	77,282	6,578	6,332	3,380
May	1,22,083	1,21,609	77,755	7,039	6,838	3,581
June	1,30,628	1,31,338	77,046	6,968	6,906	3,642
July	1,28,016	1,30,024	75,037	7,456	7,321	3,778
August	1,38,257	1,35,225	78,069	7,680	7,906	3,551
September	1,45,170	1,46,044	77,195	7,987	8,223	3,316
October	1,53,880	1,53,346	77,730	7,747	7,812	3,251
November	1,55,419	1,56,413	76,736	8,290	8,124	3,417
December	1,61,636	1,61,105	77,267	8,787	8,611	3,593
2024 (P)						
January	1,69,717	1,69,160	77,824	8,699	8,784	3,508
February	1,71,415	1,70,852	78,387	8,960	9,047	3,421
March	1,67,986	1,70,937	77,247	8,512	8,323	3,610
April	1,64,627	1,71,023	77,285	8,427	8,240	3,612
May	1,61,334	1,71,108	77,324	8,343	8,158	3,576
June	1,59,721	1,74,530	77,363	8,259	8,076	3,540
July	1,60,519	1,74,618	77,401	8,177	8,077	3,540
August	1,58,914	1,76,364	77,440	8,095	8,078	3,541
September	1,57,325	1,76,452	77,479	8,014	8,079	3,541
October	1,58,898	1,76,540	77,518	8,018	8,079	3,542
November	1,58,867	1,76,629	77,556	8,022	8,080	3,542

P = These figures are provisional

Source:- Internal Source with Our Members.

**MONTHWISE PRODUCTION, DELIVERIES AND CLOSING STOCK OF
VISCOSE FILAMENT YARN, REGULAR VISCOSE STAPLE FIBRE**

(Tonnes)

Year & Month	Viscose Filament Yarn			Regular Viscose Staple Fibre		
	Production	Delivery	Avg.Stock	Production	Delivery	Avg.Stock
2022						
January	5503	5567	3752	53330	53493	15514
February	5613	5511	3854	53863	52958	16419
March	5669	5622	3901	54402	54028	16792
April	5726	5731	3895	55490	55109	17173
May	5669	5674	3890	54380	54006	17547
June	5612	5617	3884	55468	56707	16308
July	5668	5674	3879	56022	55573	16757
Aug	5725	5730	3873	55462	54461	17758
September	5667	5616	3925	56571	56640	17690
October	5724	5672	3977	56006	56073	17622
November	5781	5729	4030	55803	55513	17913
December	5724	5786	3968	56361	57733	16541
2023						
January	5781	5728	4020	55234	54846	16928
February	5723	5785	3958	56339	56492	16775
March	6009	5727	4240	58592	54298	21223
April	5949	5956	4233	60350	62443	19130
May	6099	6520	4219	59108	60814	17759
June	5889	6016	4107	62764	63067	18827
July	6038	6455	3802	58517	60206	16070
August	5831	6076	3861	63391	63698	18520
September	5978	5939	3842	61442	59603	17909
October	5772	6015	3619	65927	66246	18202
November	5918	5879	3881	64514	64372	18051
December	5830	5654	3794	65268	65583	17886
2024 (P)						
January	5947	5880	3861	64615	64927	17574
February	5887	5939	3809	68492	68823	17243
March	5931	5880	3860	67807	67525	17525
April	5932	5881	3861	67821	67531	17527
May	5935	5884	3863	67855	67565	17536
June	5938	5887	3865	67888	67599	17545
July	5941	5890	3867	67922	67633	17553
August	5944	5893	3869	67956	67666	17562
September	5947	5896	3870	67990	67700	17571
October	5950	5899	3872	68024	67734	17580
November	5953	5902	3874	68058	67768	17588

P = These figures are provisional

Source:- Internal Source with Our Members.

PRODUCTION OF SPUN YARN

(Mn. Kgs.)

YEAR	COTTON	BLENDED	100% N.C.	TOTAL
2021				
January	339.80	96.00	55.16	490.96
February	336.01	93.74	54.00	483.22
March	338.89	94.84	54.29	488.02
April	335.03	90.90	54.31	480.24
May	318.63	81.46	54.02	454.11
June	329.16	83.63	54.21	467.00
July	345.71	92.20	54.18	492.09
August	349.83	93.26	54.15	497.24
September	346.17	93.42	54.18	493.77
October	352.30	96.53	54.17	503.00
November	334.17	93.67	54.17	482.01
December	352.76	97.70	54.18	504.64
2022				
January	346.32	97.32	54.17	497.81
February	350.32	98.25	55.20	503.77
March	318.40	92.20	53.30	463.90
April	316.11	95.01	54.17	465.29
May	302.54	95.46	54.17	452.17
June	284.34	94.25	54.17	432.76
July	269.47	94.15	54.17	417.79
August	254.25	92.65	54.17	401.07
September	249.28	90.30	54.17	393.75
October	245.20	86.94	54.17	386.31
November	282.16	92.68	54.17	429.01
December	304.93	89.38	54.17	448.48
2023				
January	306.71	88.01	54.17	448.89
February	298.77	84.23	54.17	437.17
March	323.80	90.48	54.17	468.45
April	314.02	91.47	54.17	459.85
May	314.13	89.67	54.17	457.97
June	313.64	89.02	54.17	456.83
July	316.18	91.18	54.17	461.53
August	316.38	91.17	54.17	461.72
September	312.90	88.52	54.17	455.59
October	315.71	90.43	54.17	460.31
November	298.41	83.48	54.17	439.83
December	317.93	91.77	54.17	463.87
2024				
January	314.84	92.42	54.17	461.43
February	308.50	85.92	54.17	448.59
March	316.18	91.14	54.17	461.49
April	307.00	88.23	54.17	449.40
May	312.00	90.46	54.17	456.63
June	310.54	91.93	54.17	456.64
July	313.81	93.36	59.04	466.21
August	313.41	93.19	56.54	463.14
September	311.00	92.12	57.42	460.54

Source : Textile Commissioner's Office

IMPORT OF TEXTILE ITEMS

(Qty in tonne)

(Value in Rs. Lakh)

Items	2017-18		2018-19		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-23		2023-24	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
ACETATE FILAMENT YARN	135.07	273.13	23	86.04	0.98	12.57	341.07	1330.7	15.98	76.77	0.30	0.78	306.51	662.31
ACETATE STAPLE FIBRE	25.99	49.34	3.25	6.53	62.21	118.93	9.53	81.40	44.08	555.62	846.69	1836.33	0	0
ACRYLIC FILAMENT YARN	0.1	1.09	0.53	4.16	11.25	6.07	12.03	50.18	21.40	16.84	0.31	1.12	0.31	1.12
ACRYLIC STAPLE FIBRE	28531.17	39743.88	35801.24	59379.5	50311.25	70844.23	37586.94	45134.91	31390.93	65301.66	22367.07	45568.40	12810.85	17964.86
CUPROMINUM FILAMENT YARN	4139.44	35622.6	3982.85	39938.9	3629.32	38037.86	2427.87	26270.16	3159.41	35163.68	3128.77	35543.58	3043.51	41074.09
NYLON FILAMENT YARN	20345.13	46346.78	21331.64	78578.48	22696.64	42126.85	2021.22	7599.11	2895.03	12711.26	37400.42	14817.52	27624.81	55032.14
NYLON STAPLE FIBRE	6336.44	17982.57	833.19	2981.19	804.04	4612.73	571.01	5581.78	402.33	2773.68	5998.52	36647.4	395.42	1460.57
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FIBRE	12159.37	24556.92	18683.16	38742.37	21973.51	42137.64	17716.17	33306.44	19871.45	45904.87	37594.95	99038.27	30303.7	110232.77
OTHER RAYON YARN	24.35	195.67	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.51	361.94	47.49	487.66
OTHER SYNTHETIC FIBRE	3270.58	5485.86	87.13	224.59	117.27	317.72	125.88	244.39	78.58	259.09	77.41	333.96	36.7	145.33
OTHER SYNTHETIC YARN	2295.99	12849.84	4738.36	23905.45	6632.57	31840.85	5408.14	23731.01	8984.11	39761.85	2669.61	18646.58	3045.83	18962.93
POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN	80882.32	94106.89	81880.03	110693	112480.69	122008.17	14915.73	18721.67	19479.38	31164.77	482608.84	522204.85	488920.66	493215.75
POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE	88989.94	71053.34	91158.9	89684.85	118176.35	94729.11	84272.77	64616.31	78310.11	78489.30	95480.39	95659.59	54706.85	54634.95
POLYPROPYLENE FILAMENT YARN	2760.74	4321.83	1401.94	2007.25	670.41	953.52	754.54	1417.86	314.72	974.70	164.38	1092.34	263.36	391.06
POLYPROPYLENE STAPLE FIBRE	3394.87	3553.29	3360.92	3862.83	2777.54	3096.78	2164.36	2316.000	2985.92	4218.000	4771.4	6184.79	7222.29	8171.78
VISCOSE FILAMENT YARN	13644.4	51909.24	14055.92	67517.28	22302.74	101165.8	22684.61	93534.51	40319.65	172042.92	52287.92	271815.65	53311.35	279389.13
VISCOSE STAPLE FIBRE	34017.4	59595.27	37792.24	67376.73	54409.66	79722.08	23.46	161.78	17.43	76.27	49.15	267.18	71.93	299.65

Source : Ministry of Commerce and Industry

MONTHWISE IMPORT OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES

All variants

Quantity in tonnes/Value in lakh rupees

MONTH	NYLON FIBRE/ TOW/TOPS		POLYESTER FIBRE/TOW/TOPS		ACRYLIC FIBRE/ TOW/TOPS	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
2022						
January	23.46	80.53	6784.31	6868.15	3115.96	6931.61
February	0.26	4.41	6393.01	6856.12	1967.69	6963.31
March	0.06	6.08	6215.78	6533.42	1040.79	2714.39
April	15.42	85.63	5685.29	6395.73	1986.47	3645.2
May	13.7	89.65	5244.56	4816.52	1657.48	3535.27
June	23.56	111.97	6990.37	7843.72	1347.72	3253.58
July	25.13	90.95	6085.45	6646.42	1928.16	4505.65
August	19.34	103.1	9128.4	9998.39	1352.19	3252.47
September	57.97	320.97	9439.29	9668.14	974.29	1838.68
October	17.68	104.46	5921.21	5960.76	1311.27	2518.84
November	32.51	207.42	7146.92	7000.61	2051.49	4190.09
December	28.4	151.44	9779.84	8892.5	2357.95	4522.66
2023						
January	14.02	56.3	6757.94	6101.19	2182.53	4302.07
February	39.31	153.5	8488.54	7326.26	2701.72	5324.66
March	30.28	189.25	12468.18	11003.47	2515.73	4679.21
April	38.85	132.74	4304.38	3833.09	907.59	1194.02
May	46.26	208.2	2714.98	2587.61	1210.27	1738.07
June	12.6	56.51	2345.57	2488.97	872.06	1295.62
July	41.27	166.49	3632.46	3708.23	1920.7	3077.6
August	11.92	48.27	5447.53	5537.03	1501.25	2132.69
September	74.39	248.31	4890.33	4735.04	1097.7	1501.64
October	9.71	31.45	4410.57	4387.16	1163.9	1380.17
November	23.64	95.82	5321.18	5246.74	531.36	685.32
December	36.72	150.85	4386.56	4340.83	979.82	1317.96
2024						
January	54.42	157.01	5038.47	5019.56	868.05	1223.07
February	33.12	104.74	4892.38	4718.09	412.34	440
March	12.54	60.17	5439.99	5421.58	1348.95	1961.35
April	34.59	166.22	5244.59	5285.29	474.29	676.29
May	42.15	167.79	3885.67	3987.37	757.94	791.41
June	46.1	146.5	6244.03	6062.78	1002.36	1376.33
July	30.43	107.50	5442.43	5686.05	6115.18	6624.86
August	44.52	216.81	4758.80	5149.87	1396.72	1859.32
September	62.37	215.34	4434.61	4694.33	570.28	849.54
October	71.88	270.14	7599.29	7502.48	1629.17	2400.89

Sources : Ministry of Commerce and Industry

MONTHWISE IMPORT OF SYNTHETIC FILAMENT YARNS

All variants

(Quantity in Tonnes/Value in Lakh Rupees)

Year &	N.F.Y		P.F.Y.	
Month	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2022				
January	1694.1	3972.51	18773.57	24279.86
February	1327.96	3398.44	15811.01	20693.09
March	2031.5	4902.02	16681.62.	22289.67
April	3007.55	7032.79	20984.83	27095.29
May	2603.98	5859.51	19007.96	23852.69
June	2864.54	6600.63	36888.67	43636.47
July	3672.31	8274.66	36139.12	44048.35
August	3164.66	7428.64	30622.59	38311.53
September	3512.56	7597.86	25501.85	30896.55
October	3416.97	6806.48	31631.74	36679.05
November	2387.46	5055.06	42459.59	46166.56
December	3003.21	5624.75	42191.67	42917.17
2023				
January	3025.47	5325.47	62086.1	58723.78
February	2072.85	3622.87	46787.25	44244.31
March	4668.13	7770.8	88335.78	85633.12
April	1869.81	3450.38	19221.67	21007.18
May	2564.04	4810.64	51925.34	51734.88
June	1506.33	2906.26	81542.43	80174.54
July	2920.45	5396.1	38246.28	39966.55
August	2725.57	5216.58	28832.96	28986.56
September	2463.18	4622.41	108120.04	101440.03
October	2347.40	5132.17	58294.93	58398.91
November	2423.70	4935.35	12615.34	15264.32
December	1693.64	3827.98	23528.09	24721.19
2024				
January	2409.67	4643.90	33686.56	34091.3
February	2096.04	4749.59	14242.12	15092.55
March	2605.63	5340.77	18664.91	19303.93
April	1777.80	3739.14	11633.41	14722.03
May	2042.60	4557.63	14325.57	16294.06
June	2730.14	5777.30	18184.96	23451.96
July	2582.79	4754.47	22385.5	29335.45
August	5057.00	10830.55	17242.33	23727.67
september	3425.61	7535.66	15624.40	21498.14
October	4278.44	8686.57	21022.37	25701.37

Sources : Ministry of Commerce and Industry

IMPORT OF RAW MATERIALS

(Quantity in Tonnes/Value in Lakh Rupees)

	2018-19		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-23		2023-24	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Caprolactam	66496.63	99335.96	68048.63	75256.29	57649.23	55552.67	60060.82	94382.42	22757.30	36651.84	20987.30	29435.45
D. M. T	1454.56	1136.91	1807.000	1199.37	1766.29	982.39	1972.76	1566.74	1933.54	2216.65	1510.20	1952.36
M. E. G.	634713.81	371591.92	787573.88	312148.52	621220.94	226285.95	917786.56	471777.46	1500811.50	666600.40	1102661.38	462698.43
P. T. A.	569755.81	340774.12	886358.44	470167.19	625460.06	245628.5	1471141.63	847399.84	1596467.38	1168376.53	1623242.00	1094477.36

Sources : Ministry of Commerce and Industry

MONTHWISE IMPORT OF RAW MATERIALS

(Quantity in Tonnes/Value in Lakh Rupees)

Year & Month	Caprolactam		D.M.T.		M. E. G.		P. T. A.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2022								
January	3054.00	4901.53	223.81	208.90	103580.40	49569.56	167278.00	98449.16
February	3249.00	5083.66	152.35	143.66	71134.92	32558.57	92092.10	52444.30
March	2031.00	3166.61	100.20	87.73	98449.39	52018.03	164639.01	91253.37
April	4688.30	7839.90	193.18	187.91	117664.06	63698.21	122053.40	89179.81
May	1803.00	3237.90	366.41	408.97	128913.24	65498.39	214529.01	163276.63
June	2525.00	4645.45	36.00	45.49	95128.56	45712.48	153887.89	119421.70
July	2023.00	3736.15	172.00	196.92	99864.70	48257.97	164755.65	134697.31
August	1483.00	2646.55	214.00	265.76	114091.26	49840.71	127988.76	107827.14
September	1864.00	3111.45	190.37	215.16	113134.58	44287.45	88735.46	70576.56
October	992.50	1488.40	51.50	56.4	98,469.47	40,084.53	122521.38	86031.85
November	2742.50	4075.41	73.01	100.27	167884.27	68988.59	103613.13	72318.31
December	880	1151.42	257.74	296.78	198878.42	78049.5	130566.03	88696.87
2023								
January	506.00	687.85	181.33	201.78	104453.32	45505.63	100811.46	63624.11
February	2000.00	2421.01	126.00	150.92	118934.96	51326.57	99718.13	62116.69
March	1250.00	1610.34	72.00	90.29	143434.70	66766.73	170182.54	112195.93
April	1756.00	2676.30	72.00	94.42	92190.27	40588.97	172348.27	111607.34
May	1250.00	1765.68	144.00	196.41	88339.19	37706.53	148949.26	99807.15
June	1282.00	1695.43	72.00	97.37	78410.74	33404.83	170661.67	117493.31
July	1500.00	1804.10	154.00	196.36	69681.76	29878.02	123253.67	81890.75
August	2726.00	3985.53	95.70	137.19	110363.01	43928.01	77872.27	49430.45
September	1517.00	2608.89	152.00	187.73	103056.54	41803.52	112737.09	78389.36
October	1509.30	1924.76	80.00	96.27	82361.84	34055.34	131238.09	93250.03
November	2640.00	3570.90	92.00	120.20	108961.30	44763.66	109934.89	79575.80
December	2504.00	3398.44	304.00	386.67	89870.38	36072.07	169352.74	113912.65
2024								
January	975.00	1303.26	96.50	122.68	98101.95	40120.90	131486.60	86025.12
February	1304.00	1757.34	54.00	72.86	88462.89	38978.35	125667.09	82337.00
March	2024.00	2944.81	194.00	244.35	91892.21	41391.54	149740.32	100692.62
April	4275.10	6123.47	192.00	250.87	79725.15	36406.11	111923.94	75783.42
May	7134.80	10881.89	344.00	497.64	79935.45	35694.56	123983.54	85414.79
June	6452.90	9461.83	140.00	152.48	104518.97	46193.52	115174.94	79938.81
July	5136.70	7623.90	96.00	118.13	114583.32	50926.47	165545.81	116089.05
August	3313.80	5036.34	418.00	566.24	88684.36	41033.51	289856.80	202236.12
September	2928.00	4325.33	248.03	346.15	101312.61	47304.61	236986.81	236986.81
October	4542.00	6425.73	216.00	234.49	86565.40	42132.57	172861.10	112286.21

Sources : Ministry of Commerce and Industry

EXPORT OF TEXTILES ITEMS

<i>(Qty in Tonnes)</i>								
<i>(Value in Rs. Lakh)</i>								
Items	2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-23	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
ACETATE FILAMENT YARN	0.03	0.09	12.81	58.89	81.51	117.53	21.64	91.72
ACETATE STAPEL FIBRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.56	73.11	1418.68	2331.39
ACRYLIC FILAMENT YARN	111.43	214.33	32.84	54.42	13.40	39.38	8.05	101.29
ACRYLIC STAPEL FIBRE	22345.13	35144.00	8084.60	10653.79	2991	6382	9743.06	19780
CUPROMINUM FILAMENT YARN	0.50	2.40	5.10	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.78	17.44
NYLON FILAMENT YARN	6113.69	18774.68	4492.89	12567.43	6619.12	22802.54	7174.18	24802.81
NYLON STAPLE FIBRE	7.36	69.32	12.75	87.35	7.50	112.66	7.50	45.15
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FIBRE	18.53	34.85	231.32	219.52	49.17	88.36	2164.71	4597.00
OTHER RAYON YARN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHER SYNTHETIC FIBRE	91.19	139.64	94.77	153.58	80.97	149.70	47.47	110.01
OTHER SYNTHETIC YARN	2670.6	5436.36	2610.49	5046.41	2617.05	6081.55	3063.08	7892.67
POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN	557198.6	616194.7	401720.2	441865.72	550372.63	743525.66	363812.26	536797.61
POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE	285156.9	204876.1	291399.4	172242	383703.11	329735.7	227366.13	228193.67
POLYPROPYLENE FILAMENT YARN	719.62	964.77	729.3	1004.98	797.6	1297.12	1015.42	1629.37
POLYPROPYLENE STAPEL FIBRE	9508.66	9102.56	8211.20	7667.63	10895.86	14032.68	12126.02	16027.55
VISCOSE FILAMENT YARN	5629.67	16510.48	3324.64	9939.26	4508.87	14472.87	3869.22	16860.89
VISCOSE STAPEL FIBRE	70948.41	104613.06	0.00	0.00	0.58	3.02	0.00	0.00

Source : Ministry of Commerce and Industry