September 2024

ECONOMY

WORLD

Textile exports to remain strong amid global shifts, FTA negotiations with UK and EU will offer additional growth opportunities

The Indian textile industry is set to experience developments in 2024, driven by improving demand in export markets, resilient consumer spending in key sectors, and favourable geopolitical conditions, according to the B&K Securities report. In the ready-made garments (RMG) sector, the demand offtake in export markets is anticipated to show substantial improvement in 2024.While domestic demand is expected to remain moderate due to lower discretionary spending and overstocking from the previous fiscal year, the recovery in export demand is promising. The domestic market could see a boost in the second half of FY25, supported by an increase in wedding days and festive season, although the rise in realisations is likely to be marginal. The export growth in RMG is expected to be driven by a combination of factors including restocking by Western retailers, increased demand for spring-summer collections, and a general uptick in retail sales.

The anticipated interest rate cuts in the US will further stimulate demand. India's RMG exports will also benefit from stable cotton prices and uninterrupted supply, enhancing cost competitiveness on the global stage. The ongoing crisis in Bangladesh, a major player in the global RMG market, presents a temporary tailwind for Indian exporters. However, the benefits for India are expected to be short-lived due to differences in product portfolios and Bangladesh's trade agreements with the European Union. Over the medium to long term, India could see more substantial gains as global buyers continue to diversify their supply chains away from China and Bangladesh, particularly as Bangladesh faces challenges such as rising wages and the loss of its Least Developed Country (LDC) status by 2029.

The home textiles segment is poised to continue its growth trajectory, primarily driven by robust consumer spending in the United States, which accounts for approximately 60 per cent of India's home textile exports. The market share of Indian players in the US has been steadily increasing, supported by the China+1 strategy adopted by big box retailers to diversify their supply chains. India's competitive advantage in raw material costs and increased domestic capacity will likely sustain its dominance in the US home textiles market. The Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations with the UK and the European Union offer additional opportunities for growth, potentially leading to higher margins and increased market share for Indian players. While the industry is on a positive trajectory, it faces near-term challenges such as logistical disruptions due to the Red Sea crisis and uncompetitive domestic cotton prices. Moreover, as sustainability becomes a major theme in Western markets, Indian textile companies will need to invest in compliance with these evolving norms to remain competitive.

(E.T.3/09/2024)

Global apparel deals flowing into India amid Bangladesh crisis

The Tirupur knitwear export hub has swung export orders worth ₹450 crore in the last two weeks from Bangladesh in the wake of the political unrest there. Global brands like KiK from Germany, Zeeman from Netherlands, and Pepco of Poland, among others, placed orders to be delivered before the Christmas and New Year and the average price of the garment ordered is to the tune of $3, said KM Subramanian, president of Tirupur Exporters' Association (TEA).Tirupur has got orders for knitted garments like kids wear, nightwear, tops and pyjamas from these global brands in the last fortnight. "This sort of a thing has not happened before. The global brands place orders in December-January for spring/fall season demand and during June-July for Christmas and New Year demand," added the TEA president. The Noida Apparel Export Cluster (NAEC) too received 15% more orders from Zara in the last month compared to the same period last year. Zara wants to buy women's tops and dresses at a price ranging between $5-$9, said Lalit Thukral, president, of NAEC. "The brand has asked us to deliver the order within 60 days. These are fresh orders which are unusual at this time of the year," he said.

A Sakthivel, head of the southern region of Apparel Export Promotion Council said Tirupur has received fresh orders from global brands as some of them have diverted orders from Bangladesh to India. “But if there had been a free trade agreement between India and the EU, we would have seen more orders flowing in from the global brands. The sooner the government clinches an FTA with the EU, we will be able to grab more orders. Bangladesh has an FTA with the EU, which is helping them a lot. “Bangladesh’s readymade garment exports in the last fiscal (FY24) were around 3.2 times of India's, but during the first quarter (Q1) of this fiscal (FY25), this ratio narrowed down to around 2.5 times, reflecting India eating into the demand for apparel from Bangladesh, according to Care Edge Ratings. Apart from the impact of socio-political upheavals in Bangladesh, this was also aided by various initiatives to enhance the competitiveness of Indian readymade garment exports, the rating agency noted. Media reports said the Indian government has halted The India-Bangladesh Friendship Pipeline (IBFP) construction project in the wake of the political instability in Bangladesh. Diesel is important for Bangladesh's textile industry and may impact ready-made garment production in the neighbouring nation, said a veteran apparel exporter, who did not want to be named

(E.T.5/09/2024)

Bangladesh issue to have small negative impact on cotton yarn, footwear, soft luggage, FMCG sectors says CRISIL

The political upheaval in neighbouring Bangladesh can have "small but negligible negative impact" on cotton yarn, power, footwear, soft luggage and fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) sectors while ship breaking, jute, readymade garments (RMG) should benefit, CRISIL Ratings said in a study adding for most other sectors, the impact would be insignificant. Stating that developments in Bangladesh have not had a significant impact on India's trade and going forward, it said it does not foresee any near-term impact on the credit quality of India Inc either. However, a prolonged disruption can affect the revenue profiles and working capital cycles of some export-oriented industries for which Bangladesh is either a demand centre or a production hub, it added. Besides this one has to keep a watch on Bangladeshi currency taka. Highlighting that India's trade with Bangladesh is relatively low, accounting for 2.5% of its total exports and 0.3% of total imports last fiscal, CRISIL said merchandise exports mainly comprise cotton and cotton yarn, petroleum products, electric energy, while imports largely consist of vegetable fat oils, marine products and apparel.

"For cotton yarn players, Bangladesh accounts for 8-10% of sales, so the revenue profile of major exporters could be affected. Their ability to compensate sales in other geographies will be an important monitor able," it said. "Their operating profit margins, however, may not be significantly impacted because cotton-yarn spreads are already modest at present," it added

Pointing out that companies into footwear, FMCG and soft luggage could see some impact because of manufacturing facilities located in Bangladesh, the rating agency said these facilities faced operational challenges during the initial phase of the crisis. "However most have since commenced operations, though a full ramp-up and the ability to maintain their supply chain will be critical," it said. Engineering, procurement and construction companies engaged in power and other projects in Bangladesh could see execution delays and companies supplying electricity could see delayed payment of dues, it said. On the other hand, companies in the ship breaking, jute and RMG sectors are seeing an increase in sales inquiries from key export destinations such as the US and Europe, it added.

(The Hindu:- 17/09/2024)

GROWTH OF ECONOMY

World Bank ups India growth forecast to 7% amid global turbulence

The World Bank Tuesday raised the growth forecast for the Indian economy for FY25 to 7% from 6.6% projected earlier, led by a recovery in agricultural sector, private consumption and rural demand. India's growth continues to be strong despite a challenging global environment, and a recovery in agriculture will partially offset a marginal moderation in industry with services expected to remain robust, the multilateral lender said Tuesday in its India Development Update. “Growth is forecast to remain strong over the medium term, reaching 7% in FY25 and averaging 6.7% over FY26-FY27, from a high base in the previous year’s reflecting capex push over the past years-gradually crowding in private investment-and gradual recovery in private consumption," it said.

Private investment is expected to pick up over the medium term. Amid geopolitical uncertainties and relatively restrictive monetary policy, global economic activity experienced a deceleration in 2023 to 2.6% while India showed "extraordinary resilience against challenging external conditions" and grew at 8.2% in FY24, as the fastest-growing major economy in the world, according to the report. Improvement in monsoon and private consumption have led to revising the India gross domestic product (GDP) forecast, said World Bank senior economist Ran Li. This follows an upward revision in growth forecast for the Indian economy by International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) to 7% for FY25. The economic survey had pegged the country's real gross domestic product (GDP) growth at 6.5-7% in 2024-25, while the Reserve Bank estimates a higher 7.2% growth for the current financial year. Last week, Moody's upgraded its economic growth forecast for India to 7.2% in 2024 and 6.6% in 2025, from earlier estimates of 6.8% and 6.4%, respectively. The World Bank also projected India's retail inflation to rise 4.5% in FY25, 4.1% in FY26 and 4% in FY27, aligning with RBI's target. The current account deficit is anticipated to remain between 1% and 1.6% of GDP until FY27

(E.T.3/09/2024)

Manufacturing pushes factory output growth to 4.8% in July

Factory output, measured in Index of Industrial Production (IIP), grew a tad to 4.8 per cent in July against revised June’s number of 4.7 per cent, government data released on Thursday showed. However, it is lower than 6.2 per cent of July last year. Overall performance on sequential basis improved mainly on account of manufacturing sector. Meanwhile, experts do not see improved performance in coming months mainly because of uneven consumption. Manufacturing and power sectors were significant drivers of this growth, with growth rate of 4.6 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively. The mining sector also contributed, growing by 3.7 per cent in the same period. Within the manufacturing sector, specific industries performed particularly well. The production of basic metals grew by 6.4 per cent, while the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products saw a 6.9 per cent increase. The standout performer was the manufacture of electrical equipment, which surged by 28.3 per cent, making it the top contributor to the sector’s overall growth.

At the use-based classification level, there was a moderation in the growth of all the sectors in July, barring capital and intermediate goods. Capital goods registered the highest growth among use-based classification at 12 per cent. According to Paras Jasrai, Senior Analyst with India Ratings & Research (Ind Ra), this was the strongest pace of growth since October last year, signalling an uptick in investment activity in the economy. This was supported well by the government capex which picked up in July. The capex of the Union and the States (25 State governments) jumped 42.8 per cent to ₹1.17 lakh crore during July 2024. The intermediate goods sector growth stood at a five-month high of 6.8 per cent in the same period. The swift progress of monsoon rainfall in the country has resulted in some slack in the electricity generation due to lower power demand. “The electricity demand and coal production declined 6.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively, in August, indicative of slowdown in primary goods. Other high frequency indicators such as steel production and petroleum consumption also point to a decline in industrial growth in August. Ind-Ra expects the IIP growth to be lower than 3 per cent yoy in August.” Jasrai said. Growth rate was 10.9 per cent last year. Rajani Sinha, Chief Economist with CARE said consumption-related segments painted a mixed picture, as output of consumer durables grew by 8.2 per cent, while non-durables output remained in the contractionary zone, falling by 4.4 per cent. An improvement in kharif sowing amidst a good monsoon bodes well for the private consumption demand. “Overall, a sustained and meaningful improvement in consumption and private capex remains critical for the performance of industrial activity,” she said.

(B.L.12/09/2024)

India’s $30 trillion economy targets by 2047 will need 20 x financial sector growth: BCG report

India’s ambition to achieve a $30 trillion GDP by 2047 will require a 20 times growth in the financial services sector, with banks playing a pivotal role, according to a BCG report. As a predominantly bank-led economy, India will require the banking sector to play an anchor role while the other financial asset classes continue to grow much faster, per the report “Banking for a Viksit Bharat” released at the annual FICCI-IBA Conference. This will require $4 trillion of capital base in banks, 1/3rd of which will have to be fresh capital deployment. India’s banking system is in a strong position today – characterised by high profitability, robust capital adequacy, and low levels of non-performing assets (NPAs),” the report said. Ruchin Goyal, Managing Director and Senior Partner at BCG and Co-author of the report, observed that India’s journey towards a $30 trillion economy by 2047 is an ambitious yet achievable goal. It demands a transformation in the financial services sector, with banks at the forefront.

(B.L.6/09/2024)

Organised apparel retailers to clock 8-20 pc revenue growth in FY25: Report

Festive and wedding season and increasing preference for fast fashion is expected to help the organised retail apparel sector log 8-10 per cent revenue growth this financial year, a report said on Tuesday. The organised retail apparel sector will clock a revenue growth of 8-10 per cent this fiscal riding on higher demand stemming from a normal monsoon, easing inflation, festive and wedding season and increasing preference for fast fashion, which is inexpensive, trendy clothing that mimics high fashion designs and popular styles, Crisil Ratings said in a report. "The mass market segment accounts for 60 per cent of total sales now, compared with 56 per cent before the pandemic, due to the rising popularity of fast fashion, which is expected to be the primary revenue driver this fiscal.

The likely increase in demand for premium clothing during the upcoming festive and wedding seasons will also contribute to overall revenue growth of 8-10 per cent this fiscal," Crisil Ratings Senior Director Anuj Sethi said. However, revenue growth will be slower than the compound annual growth rate of 11-12 per cent seen between fiscals 2018 and 2023, making retailers cautious at opening new stores, the report noted. In the apparel retail business, the mass market is the largest segment, followed by premium and luxury. The area addition will be lower year-on-year at 2.2 million square feet compared with 3.6 million square feet last fiscal as store sizes will be smaller, said the report. Meanwhile, Crisil Ratings further said that revenue density is expected to remain flat at Rs 11,900 per square foot due to muted growth in same-store sales and will restrict significant improvement in profitability.

According to the report better inventory management and stable input costs will prevent significant inventory write-offs, unlike last fiscal when sharp cost changes lowered profitability by 100-110 basis points. Consistent cash flow and limited reliance on debt to fund store expansion will lead to adequate debt metrics. Interest coverage and total debt/Ebitda (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortisation) ratios of apparel retailers are expected to be 6.2 times and 1.7 times, respectively, in 2024-25, in line with last fiscal, it added. However, changes in commodity prices, inflation trends, consumer spending behaviour, and retailers' ability to sustain the momentum in the fast fashion segment needs to be watched, added the report.

(E.T.24/09/2024)

GDP growth may top 7.2% in FY25: Mo SPI official

India's economic growth could touch 7.2% in FY25, or even surpass it, a senior official from the ministry of statistics and programme implementation (MoSPI) told FE, citing many high frequency indicators that have pick up, particularly since August. "The sub-7% growth recorded in Q1FY25, will be offset by higher than expected growth in the other three quarter's growth prints," the official said. "Also, the data that's coming in shows the first quarter's growth (of 6.7%) could be revised upwards," the person added. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has projected India's GDP to grow 7.2% in the current financial year. But due to a slower than projected growth (of 7.1% in Q1FY25), economists say the full year growth could be around 7% or slightly lower. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB) have projected the country's GDP growth at 7% in FY25.The ministry official explained that a better monsoon and lower inflation is expected to push up consumption (in Jul-Mar), which will also lead to higher manufacturing output. "GST collections data is showing a robust year-on-year growth. The IIP (Index of Industrial Production) growth is decent so far, but will likely rise in the coming months," said the official. The GST monthly collections data is an indicator of consumption activity in the economy, and IIP tells the level of factory output. So far, in April-August of FY25, the monthly GST collections growth averaged 10.1%, but officials in the finance ministry expect the growth for the full year to average over 11%. In FY24, the GST collections growth had averaged 11.7%, and in April-August of FY24, it averaged 11.3%. The IIP growth, in April-July of FY25, has averaged 5.2% as against 5.1% in the corresponding period of FY24.A recent paper by the RBI staff said that “household consumption is poised to grow faster in Q2 as headline inflation eases, with a revival of rural demand is already taking hold”.

(F.E.23/09/2024)

India to become third-largest economy by 2030-31, says S&P Global

India is set to become the world’s third-largest economy by 2030–31, as per S&P Global India. The country is forecast to grow at an annual rate of 6.7 per cent. India emerged as the fastest-growing large economy, with gross domestic product (GDP) growth at the rate of 8.2 per cent in the financial year (FY) 2024, surpassing the government's earlier estimate of 7.3 per cent. Abhishek To mar, head, S&P Global India Leadership Council, and chief data officer for S&P Global Market Intelligence, said, "India's medium-term prospects are healthy and filled with opportunities in multiple sectors, including trade, agriculture, and AI, likely structural reforms, and growing energy demands. India is poised for growth, and with a young and dynamic workforce, it is well-positioned to shape the global economic landscape." The research further stated that India must develop infrastructure and geopolitical strategies, particularly regarding its extensive coastline, to maximise trade benefits. Nearly 90 per cent of India's trade is seaborne, necessitating robust port infrastructure to manage increasing exports and bulk commodity imports. According to the World Bank and S&P Global’s Container Port Performance Index 2023, only three Indian ports found a place among the top 50. Moreover, the performance gap between public and private sector ports was notable, as the country’s largest government owned port, the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), was ranked 96th globally, while the

Privately operated Mundra Port Terminal in Gujarat ranked 27th. Until a decade ago, India's government-owned ports commanded about 75 per cent of the country's container volumes, with JNPT and Chennai Port leading the pack. But cargo volumes have increasingly shifted to private ports, given their market-oriented dynamics in a competitive environment, and bureaucratic hurdles associated with pricing and infrastructure investment have limited the attractiveness of government-owned ports, the research said. Privately run ports in India captured 47 per cent of total cargo in FY24, according to S&P Global's Journal of Commerce. As per the journal, this demonstrates the rise of Adani Ports. Adani-run Mundra Port handled 15.6 per cent more volume than JNPT and grew twice as fast in FY24. Rahul Kapoor, vice president, global head of shipping analytics and research, stated, “India needs more ports. With big investments pouring into the sector, a balance needs to be struck while we discuss public and private ports.” Additionally, Kapoor stated that the market intelligence firm is expecting freight rates to come down. The report also added that India’s total petroleum product demand is projected to rise by almost 2 million barrels per day (b/d) to reach 7.1 million b/d by 2035 from 2023 levels, largely led by demand for transportation.

(B.S.19/09/2024)

GOVERNMENT POLICY FOR TAXATION

GST collections rise 10% to Rs 1.75 trillion in August, shows govt data

Gross GST collections in August grew 10 per cent to about Rs 1.75 lakh crore, reflecting higher domestic consumption. As per the government data released on Sunday, gross GST revenues from domestic transactions grew 9.2 per cent to about Rs 1.25 lakh crore. Revenues from import of goods were up 12.1 per cent to Rs 49,976 crore. In July, gross Goods and Services Tax (GST) mop-up was Rs 1.82 lakh crore, while in August last year it was Rs 1.59 lakh crore. M S Mani, Partner, Deloitte India, said a 10 per cent increase in collections on a year-to-month basis at the start of the festive season for the year indicates that consumption is robust and will only improve further in the coming festival months."This would give renewed confidence that the collection targets for the year would be achieved. There are some differences in the GST collection increases across major states which may need a deep dive," Mani said. Refunds worth Rs 24,460 crore were issued during August, 2024, which is 38 per cent more than the refunds issued in the year-ago period. After adjusting refunds, net GST revenue increase was 6.5 per cent at Rs 1.5 lakh crore during the month under review. EY Tax Partner Saurabh Agarwal said the continued growth in gross GST collections indicate a robust economy. “The government's commitment to reduce working capital costs for businesses facing inverted duty structure is demonstrated by the higher domestic GST refunds. By rationalizing rates, the government aims to address this issue over time," Agarwal said. Mani further said the ability of large states like Maharashtra, Karnataka, UP, MP and Haryana to record double digit increases in collections once again indicates the robust consumption in these states accompanied by the tax authorities’ measures to improve compliance and crack down on evasion. However, the single digit increase in large states like Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu would engage the attention of the tax authorities in these states, Mani added. KPMG Indirect Tax Head & Partner Abhishek Jain said the GST collections seem to have stabilized around Rs 1.75 lakh crore now. “With the kick-off to festivities, the next few months is expected to witness a further surge," Jain added.

(B.S.1/9/2024)

IMPORT/ EXPORT

In export push, govt steps in to raise container capacity

Concerned over the fallout of the Red Sea crisis and severe shortage of containers against the backdrop of a steep decline in merchandise exports in August, the Union government is pulling out all the stops to find a solution.To begin with, the government has devised a strategy aimed at boosting container supply and supporting exporters. An inter-ministerial meeting chaired by trade minister Piyush Goyal decided that the state-owned Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) will start operating a large container ship and purchase five additional second-hand container vessels apart from reducing loading and handling cost of empty containers by the Container Corporation of India (Concor). A simultaneous container scanning will also begin at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority (JNPA) for faster clearances and reduction in turnaround time.

"I am confident that it (decisions taken today) will result in bringing down the shipping cost, improve the availability of empty containers, help faster evacuation of export consignments, and significantly reduce the congestion at ports", Goyal told reporters during a briefing. Average price cargo-worthy container up sharply in September. The meeting, chaired by Goyal, was attended by officials from shipping, railways, civil aviation, finance and commerce & industry. One of the major issues that was pointed out was that foreign shipping lines are not giving us slots.

Addition of new vessels is expected to reduce the time for exports and raise the container capacity by 10-12 per cent. Currently, India's container capacity is 40,000-45,000 TEU. Officials from the Railway Board and CONCOR said that empty containers can now be stored at the yard at zero cost for 90 days. The charges of Rs 3,000, that is being levied beyond 90 days, are now halved to Rs 1,500.Further, the storage and handling rates will be reduced for containers from Rs 9,000 to Rs 2,000 (for a 40 ft container) and from Rs 6,000 to Rs 1,000 (for a 20 ft container).

That apart, shipping lines assured that all charges such as container transportation and lift-on-lift-off at yards would be embedded in the delivery order given to shippers. Goyal said that he expects shipping and transportation costs for Indian exports to fall over the next few months. Prominent ports such as Adani-owned Mundra Port have been experiencing major backlogs, sector watchers say. Ajay Sahai, director general and chief executive officer at the Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO), however, said that there is no shortage of containers per se, but a specific variety of container may be in short supply. The real problem is lack of space on the ship because of which there's a perception of container shortage because once the shipping line allocates space, they can allocate containers, Sahai said. According to Delhi-based think tank GTRI, India can lower its risk of global supply chain disruptions by boosting domestic container production, encouraging the use of locally made containers, and increasing the use of Indian shipping companies for transporting goods.

(B.S.19/09/2024)

India's exports to China fall at faster clip than to other partners

Amid a massive slowdown in China, India’s exports to the neighbouring country contracted at a faster pace in comparison to the exports to the rest of the world. India’s exports to China witnessed 22.44 per cent contraction to $1 billion, while overall exports declined 9 per cent at $34.7 billion in August, commerce department data showed. China is India’s fifth-largest export market. On the other hand, import dependency on China continued, with the country being India’s largest import partner. According to the data, inbound shipments from China stood at $10.8 billion, up 15.5 per cent year-on-year (Y-o-Y).While the disaggregated data for the month of August wasn’t immediately available, trends over the last few months showed that exports to China were dominated by items such as iron ore, marine products, copper, and food items, among others. On Tuesday, Commerce Secretary Sunil Barthwal had said that other than muted demand, geopolitical and logistics-related

challenges, another key factor that is impacting merchandise exports is a huge slowdown in China that has also led to a decline in petroleum prices. As far as imports are concerned, top inbound shipments from China include electronic components, industrial machinery, IT hardware, and organic chemicals, among others.During

August, exports to six out of India’s top 10 markets witnessed contraction the US (6.29 per cent), the UAE (2.39 per cent), China (22.44 per cent), Singapore (-39.25 per cent), Bangladesh (27.85 per cent), and Australia (-24.05 per cent). The top 10 countries comprised 68 per cent of India’s total value of goods exported during August. The US continued to remain India’s largest export market, followed by the UAE, the Netherlands and the UK. Barring Russia, the US, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, and Indonesia, inbound shipments from the rest of the top 10 import partners witnessed growth during August, the data showed. To be sure, India relies on crude oil imports from most of these countries and a contraction in imports is mainly due to falling petroleum prices. India’s overall imports grew 3 per cent Y-o-Y to $64.3 billion in August. The record high imports was mainly due to doubling of gold imports during the month. As a result, imports from Switzerland, which is mainly driven by gold imports, witnessed 80 per cent growth to $3.9 billion.

(B.S.19/09/2024)

Readymade garment exports rise 12% in Aug despite global challenges

The country's readymade garment exports (RMG) in August rose by about 12 per cent to $1.26 billion despite global headwinds and challenges such as high logistic cost, according to the commerce ministry data. Cumulatively, RMG exports during the April-August period of 2024-25 grew by 7.12 per cent to $6.39 billion. Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) Chairman Sudhir Sekhri said that exports are keeping the growth momentum despite global headwinds, persisting Red Sea crisis and other challenges such as high logistic costs. "Growing at an average of 7.12 per cent in the last five months (April to August 2024-25), the RMG exports have bucked the trend of falling merchandise exports which touched a 13-month low in August," he said.

He added that with focus on product quality as well as environmental and social compliance, the industry is poised to take a leap into high growth trajectory and be a major global player of garment exports. "I am hopeful that the growth momentum will continue. While the global garment sourcing is realigning itself, we are ready to play a significant role. The long-term policy support for garment exports related schemes will provide stability in the policy regime and will help further thrust garment exports from the country," Sekhri said.The council has made a submission to the government for providing flexibility in fabric import, PLI 2.0 for capacity augmentation, and extension of interest equalization scheme for at least five years with an increased rate of 5 per cent for all exporters. Mithileshwar Thakur, Secretary General, AEPC stated that in recent months, RMG exports have demonstrated a positive trend. "FTA (free trade agreement) partner countries like Japan and Korea have also started yielding positive results. Our exports to Japan, Korea, Australia, Mauritius and Norway have also grown in the first quarter of this fiscal year," Thakur added.

(B.S.19/09/2024)

Govt extends incentives to exports via courier medium to boost e-commerce

The government has extended incentives for exports through the courier medium, a move aimed at promoting shipments through e-commerce. This was informed in the meeting of Board of Trade (BoT) in Mumbai. "In the realm of e-commerce exports, the Board of Trade was informed by officials from the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) that effective immediately, RoDTEP, RoSCTL, and drawback benefits will be extended to all exports made via courier," the commerce ministry said in a statement. It added that plans to extend these benefits to postal route exports are also in the pipeline, creating a more equitable environment for e-commerce exporters utilising the courier and postal mode. RoDTEP (Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products) provides refunds of central, state, and local taxes and levies on exported products that are not covered by other schemes. The scheme covers a range of sectors, including marine, leather, gems and jewellery, agriculture, electrical, electronics, automobiles, machinery, and plastics.The rebate of State and Central Levies and Taxes (RoSCTL) scheme covers the entire textile value chain, including apparel and made-ups. However, RoDTEP is not available for apparel and made-ups that are covered under RoSCTL. Drawback scheme refunds customs and central excise duties charged in imported and excisable material when used as inputs for goods to be exported. The move assumes significance as the government is planning a big push for e-commerce exports that now stand around USD 2 billion. It is also setting up e-commerce export hubs. As per estimates, e-commerce exports potential for India is in the range of USD 200-300 billion by 2030. Global e-commerce exports are expected to touch USD 2 trillion in 2030 from USD 800 billion now. The ministry also said as part of ease of doing business reforms for exporters, the Ministry of Commerce and its public sector enterprise under its administrative control, Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) launched two portals that will provide online access to all the services and resolution of grievances. The Jan Sunwai Portal will be run by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade is a video conference-based virtual interface to streamline communication between stakeholders authorities, addressing trade and industry-related issues, it said.

This portal offers on-demand video conferencing services, in addition to fixed video conference links for regular, scheduled interactions. The portal's accessibility extends across various offices and autonomous bodies under the Department of Commerce, such as the DGFT, Coffee Board, Tea Board, Spices Board, Rubber Board, APEDA, MPEDA, ITPO, and EIC.Chairing the BoT meeting, Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal also inaugurated ECGC's new online service portal, alongside a revamped in-house SMILE-ERP system. “These innovations mark a significant leap towards paperless processing and faceless service delivery, benefiting both exporters and banks," it said, adding that this transformation will not only streamline customer services but also enhance ECGC's core operational efficiency. Other issues that were discussed at the meeting include quality, organic and natural farming, mutual recognition agreements that India is going to sign with various countries to facilitate trade. The free trade agreements, too, came up for discussion at the meeting that also saw participation of the state governments. The Board of Trade functions as a key platform for collaboration, discussion, and policy recommendations to bolster the growth of India's international trade. Bringing together representatives from the industry ministry, state governments, industry stakeholders, and trade organisations, the advisory body seeks to shape a thriving trade ecosystem.

(B.S.15/09/2024)

INDUSTRY

Indian Home Textile Sector To Grow 8-10% In FY25 Amid Global Recovery

The Indian home textile industry is poised for a significant revival, with sales predicted to increase by 8 to 10 per cent in FY25 after a tough FY23. According to a Care Edge Ratings analysis, important drivers of this recovery are rising per capita income, rapid urbanisation, a thriving real estate market and greater hygiene awareness following COVID-19. Globally, the home textile business was valued at USD 122 billion in 2023 and is forecast to reach USD 134 billion by the end of 2024, rising at a CAGR of 5 to 5.5 per cent, with a market value of USD 185 billion by 2030. China dominates the global market with exports of around USD 23 billion, followed by India at USD 5.7 billion and Turkey at USD 4.2 billion. The United States remains the top importer, accounting for 30 per cent of worldwide home textile imports, with India ranking second at 29 per cent, trailing only China.

India's domestic textile exports increased by 12.27 per cent between CY19 and CY23, establishing the country as a major player in the US market. Carpets, rugs, bed linen and kitchen linen remain popular export items. However, after peaking in FY22 with 26 per cent year-over-year increase driven by pandemic-induced demand, the industry encountered challenges. Cotton prices soared to Rs 1,00,000 per candy by mid-2022, while the Russia-Ukraine war increased freight expenses, reducing profitability. Exports fell by 12 per cent year on year in FY23, from Rs 14,200 crore in Q2 FY22 to Rs 11,200 crore in Q4 FY23.

Despite these losses, the industry began to recover in FY24, with exports trending upward, mainly to the US. Cotton prices have stabilised between Rs 160 to Rs 164 per kg, allowing manufacturers to re-establish profitability. Freight prices, while still high due to the ongoing Red Sea situation, have decreased from their peak levels, contributing to better financial performance, Care Edge Ratings stated. The recovery is also aided by Indian home textile companies' robust bank sheets, with many investing in capacity development to meet rising worldwide demand. Care Edge Ratings predicts that the industry will sustain operating margins of 14 to 15 per cent in FY25, owing to stable raw

material prices and growing demand from important countries such as the United States and Europe. While freight prices continue to be an issue, the transition towards sustainable and eco-friendly products is projected to play an important part in the industry's growth. India continues to benefit from the China+1 strategy, which has seen multinational corporations diversify their supply chains away from China, creating possibilities for Indian exporters.

(B.L.25/09/2024)

India's textile roadmap: $350 billion industry and 4.5-6 crore jobs by 2030

India has made a roadmap for its textile industry to grow to $350 billion by 2030 from around $164 billion now and create 4.5-6 crore jobs, textile minister Giriraj Singh said Friday. At the ministry's 100-day programme, he also said that the seven PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (MITRA) parks approved earlier will have investment to the tune of Rs 70,000 crore when fully functional, thereby creating 21 lakh jobs. “To reach a size of $350 billion in the coming days, we need man-made fabric, whether it be synthetic, viscose or natural fibre, we are preparing for everything,” Singh said, adding that over 350 brands globally procure clothes from India. Singh also said that neither Bangladesh nor Vietnam was ever a challenge for India's textile exports and “there is this havoc being created about Bangladesh posing a challenge to India's textile industry”. Setting a target of 50,000 metric tonne production and employment generation of 1 crore by 2030, he said that cultivation of silk is linked to employment generation of farmers. India aims to achieve $600 billion of textile exports by 2047 from $44 billion in FY22 and the domestic market to grow to $1.8 trillion from $110 billion in 2022Officials said that around a dozen companies are set to start receiving incentives under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for the textile sector in the current financial year amid signs of a recovery in textile exports in August. “The government will start disbursing the textile PLI incentives from this year. Around 40 companies have already grounded investment. We hope that in this financial year, 10-12 companies will get incentive pay out under PLI,” said an official, adding that a call is being taken on the next edition of the PLI scheme. The current scheme covers technical textiles and manmade fibre products. The government had launched the Rs 10,683 crore PLI scheme to promote the production of MMF apparel, MMF fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles in the country to enable the textiles industry to achieve size and scale and to become competitive.

(E.T.27/09/2024)

India`s Technical Textile Industry Exports To Cross $10 Billion By 2030: Minister

The Indian technical textile industry exports are projected to cross $10 billion by 2030, Union Textiles Minister Giriraj Singh said on Friday, adding that the niche carbon fibre will likely be produced by India in 2025-26. The global trade of technical textiles is around $300 billion while India's domestic market size stands at $25 billion with an export of $2.6 billion. The minister expressed confidence that the carbon fibre -- used in aerospace, civil engineering and defence as an alternative to metal -- will be produced by India in 2025-26. Currently, India does not produce any carbon fibre and relies on imports. The minister emphasised the increasing consumption and importance of man-made fibres and technical textiles in all spaces of life, at both a global and domestic level. “The government is fully dedicated to the development of the technical textiles industry of India and has taken various steps such as launch of National Technical Textiles Mission, PLI Scheme for MMF Fabric, Apparel and Technical Textiles,” Singh mentioned during an event here organised by the Ministry of Textiles, FICCI and the Indian Technical Textile Association (ITTA).

The minister also launched the Compendium of the National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) and also awarded confirmation certificates to 11 approved startups under NTTM. He informed that 156 research projects have been sanctioned including, development of carbon fibres and support to start-ups under different areas of technical textiles, under the mission. Singh displayed confidence in the ability of the local industry, government and stakeholders in the development of high-performance fibres that have huge applications in different field including aerospace, automobile and construction. The minister reiterated the complete support of the government to become a global leader and the largest manufacturer and market of technical textiles. Minister of State for Textiles, Pabitra Margherita, said the nation is advancing towards becoming 'Atmanirbhar' in all sectors, including technical textiles. Margherita also mentioned that multiple state governments have taken initiatives for promoting investments, including FDI, in the technical textiles industry and urged other states to do the same. The government urged the industry and stakeholders to carry out large scale investments in this sector, including the development of complex machinery to not only cater the local demand but also tap the large global market.

(E.T.9/9/2024)

SIMA seeks measures to address issues related to raw materials for textile industry

The Central government should address issues related to raw materials used by the textile industry, said S.K. Sundaraman, chairman of the Southern India Mills Association (SIMA). In a press release issued by the Association on Tuesday after its annual meeting, the SIMA said the government should come out with a Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) to increase cotton production and productivity and address the inverted duty structure for manmade fibre (MMF). The government had announced a special package last cotton season to encourage indigenous seed technology for high density planting of cotton crop, improve agronomy practices, and to promote cultivation of extra long staple cotton. The phase one of trial projects in these areas saw 30% to 60% increase in productivity and phase II trials were progressing.

At a recent meeting with Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman in Coimbatore, the Minister assured the industry that steps would be taken to address the MMF value chain inverted duty structure issue in GST. Though it was addressed in 2022, it was reversed due to opposition from a section of the industry, he said. Mr. Sundararaman, Managing Director of Shiva Texyarn, was re-elected chairman of SIMA at the annual meeting. Durai Palanisamy, Executive Director of Pallava Textiles, Erode, was re-elected deputy chairman and S. Krishnakumar, Managing Director of Sulochana Cotton Spinning Mills, Tiruppur, was re-elected vice chairman of the Association for 2024-25. At the annual meeting of the SIMA Cotton Development & Research Association (SIMA CD & RA) held on Tuesday, Mr. Sundararaman, Mr. Palanisamy, and Mr. Krishnakumar were elected its chairman, deputy chairman, and vice chairman, respectively.

(The Hindu: 17/09/2024)

Century textiles buys 10-acre land in Worli for Rs.1100 crore

Bringing an end to a long-standing dispute over the property, Aditya Birla Group's Century Textiles and Industries on Tuesday said it has acquired the ownership rights of a 10-acre land parcel worth Rs 1,100 crore from Nusli Wadia, chairman of the Wadia Group, in Worli, a prime area in Mumbai.The land will be developed by Birla Estates, the company's wholly-owned real estate subsidiary. According to the company's stock exchange filing, the land parcel adds an approximate booking value potential of Rs 14,000 crore to the company. With the deal, the company is set to have a gross 30-acre contiguous landholding in the particular area, with an overall booking value potential of approximately Rs 28,000 crore. Both parties will file consent terms with the court where the legal dispute is pending, said a source close to the development.

Century Textiles closed 5.4 per cent, up at Rs 2,482.40 a share on Tuesday. In a statement, Century Textiles said Worli today is seen as a hotspot for buyers in not just South Mumbai, but also beyond, reaffirming the trend of consumers seeking a curated lifestyle in premium locations. "It also paves the way for a gross 30-acre contiguous landholding in this prime area, with an overall booking value potential of approximately Rs 28,000 crore. This includes Birla Niyaara, the flagship project of Birla Estates, launched a few years ago, which achieved great success and is one of the fastest selling uber luxury projects in MMR, with cumulative sales of over Rs 5,700 crore since its launch," the statement said.In 2009, Nusli had filed a suit against Century Textiles over the use of land. The land was leased by Nowrosjee Wadia, the great-grandfather of Nusli Wadia, to Century Textile Mills for 999 years.

(B.S.10/9/2024)

Cotton

Low cotton sowing in kharif season may impact India's textile export target amid a decline in cotton production

Reduced cotton sowing in the ongoing kharif season is raising doubts about whether the government will be able to meet its ambitious textile export target, dashing hopes of Indian readymade garment (RMG) shipments scooping up extra orders in the wake of the Bangladesh crisis, two persons said.Cotton sowing had dropped to 11.24 million hectares as of 13 September, as compared with 12.36 million hectares during the same period last year, according to agriculture ministry data. The decline comes amid an already challenging period for Indian cotton production. "Certainly, there has been a contraction in production in recent years, and this year, low sowing levels are expected to result in a reduced production of cotton bales," the first person said. "We are hoping that the area under sowing will improve slightly to 11.6 million hectares from presently 11.2 million hectares. This is expected as summer sowing in Tamil Nadu will add 200,000 hectares, and another 100,000 hectares will come from sowing in the western parts of Telangana and Karnataka during the summer season," this person said.Summer sowing of cotton seeds is done during February-March. "Low production will impact the export of textiles, and it is expected to be lower compared ti the last fiscal year," the second person said. Textiles exports is witnessing a declining trend. It dropped from $33.83 billion in FY20 to $29.46 billion in FY21. Although exports rose to $41.12 billion in FY22, they then fell to $35.55 billion in FY23 and further to

$34.40 billion in FY24. The government has set a target to exceed $40 billion in textile exports by FY25.

“Given the low sowing area expected to result in reduced production, achieving the projected export target of over $40 billion by FY25 will be challenging. The current trend in lower sowing and production raises concerns about meeting these ambitious goals in future too,” said Abhash Kumar, assistant professor of Economics, Delhi University. The country's cotton production, which peaked in FY20 at 36 million bales (each bale weighing 170 kg), has also seen a downward trend over the years. In FY21, production slipped to 35 million bales, followed by a further drop to 31 million bales in FY22. Though production recovered slightly to 33 million bales in FY23, it fell again to 32 million bales in FY24.According to the Commerce Ministry's India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), the market for Indian textiles and apparel is projected to grow at a 10% CAGR, reaching $350 billion by 2030. India also set a target to scale up its textile exports to $100 billion by 2030, aiming to capture a significant share of the global market. "About 55-60% of India’s textile and apparel exports are natural fibre based, predominantly cotton. So low cotton sowing and resultant price rise of cotton fibre are a significant risk to Indian textile and garment exports,” said Mihir Parekh, Associate Partner, Garments, Foundation for Economic Development (FED).

The textiles and apparel industry contributes 2.3% to the country’s GDP, 13% to industrial production and 12% to exports. The textile industry in India is predicted to double its contribution to the GDP, rising from 2.3% to approximately 5% by the end of this decade, the IBEF report said. The budget allocation for the textiles sector has been increased by ₹974 crore to ₹4,417.09 crore in the Union Budget 2024-25. In the budget, the allocation for research and capacity building in the sector was raised to ₹686 crore from ₹380 crore and the allocation for the National Technical Textiles Mission jumped 120.59% to ₹375 crore from ₹175 crore in 2023-24.

(E.T.18/09/2024)

Cotton exports up 80% at 28 lakh bales in 2023-24 season

Cotton exports for the 2023-24 crop year or season ending September are estimated at about 80 per cent at 28 lakh bales (170 kg each) on higher demand from consuming countries such as Bangladesh and Vietnam. In the previous crop year, cotton exports were 15.50 lakh bales. Cotton exports for the 2023-24 crop year or season ending September are estimated at about 80 per cent at 28 lakh bales (170 kg each) on higher demand from consuming countries such as Bangladesh and Vietnam. In the previous crop year, cotton exports were 15.50 lakh bales. As per the Cotton Association of India (CAI)‘s latest estimates, exports till August end were 27 lakh bales. Imports of the fibre into the country were 16.40 lakh bales, up from 12.50 lakh bales in the previous year.CAI president, Atul Ganatra, in a statement, said closing stocks as of September 30, 2024, are estimated at 23.32 lakh bales, down from 28.90 lakh bales a year ago. The consumption of cotton during the crop year is estimated at 317 lakh bales. Till August end, the consumption was estimated at 291 lakh bale Ganatra said the estimated pressing figures for 2023-24 season is 323.03 lakh bales, up from the earlier estimate of 317.70 lakh bales on higher than projected supplies from Maharasthra and Gujarat among others. Supplies till August-end were estimated at 362.18 lakh bales.

As per the Agriculture Ministry data, cotton has been planted on about 112.13 lakh hectares (lh) till September 6 against 123.39 lh a year ago. The decline is mainly in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana. However, Karnataka and Odisha have witnessed a marginal increase in acreage.In Maharashtra the area has reduced to 40.75 lh from 42.22 lh a year ago. Similarly in Gujarat, the area has declined to 23.62 lh (26.79 lh in the previous year), while in Telangana, it is down to 17.39 lh (18.01 lh).In Madhya Pradesh, the cotton area is down to 6.14 lh (6.50 lh), while in Haryana it was down at 4.76 lh (6.65 lh), while Rajasthan it was down at 5.19 lh (7.90 lh). Andhra has seen a marginal dip in area at 3.71 lh (3.80 lh). The area in Karnataka has increased to 6.74 lh (6.60 lh), while in Odisha it was up marginally at 2.36 lh (2.34 lh).

(B.S.13/09/2024)

Cotton picking begins, yield likely to double this season

Picking of cotton balls has begun in the semi-arid districts of Punjab amid field inputs of an insignificant impact of pest attacks on the ‘white gold’, giving much relief to farmers. Experts at Punjab Agriculture University (PAU) and state agriculture officials expect that the production this time will be double as compared to that of the last year and higher yield will encourage farmers to go back to cotton cultivation again. In 2023-24 season, Punjab had produced 17.54-lakh-quintal cotton. In the kharif season of 2024-25, Punjab witnessed the lowest ever cotton acreage of 96,000 hectares, triggering fear among the policymakers as farmers switched to rice cultivation in a big way in the semi-arid belt of southwest districts of the state. Pest attacks in the last three seasons hit economic conditions and lowered the morale of farmers who showed little interest in the traditional kharif crop in the current year. In 2023, cotton was sown on 1.79 lakh hectares. The acreage has seen a dip of 46 per cent this kharif season. This came even as the agriculture department had set a target of two lakh hectares of land under cotton this year against the goal of three lakh hectares last year. According to the data of the Punjab Mandi Board, in the past few days farmers have started reaching mandis of various districts with their cotton produce in small quantities. Information suggests private players are offering up to ₹7,501 per quintal to cotton growers against the minimum support price (MSP) of ₹7,281. More than 160 quintals of raw cotton have been purchased in different mandis till Tuesday. Mandi board’s state cotton coordinator Manish Kumar said on Monday that arrival started last week and Muktsar reported maximum arrival of 82 quintals to date, followed by 31 quintals in Fazilka. “It is the early-sown cotton that has started reaching mandis in small quantities. Arrival is expected to gain momentum by the month-end and we hope for a good season this time. Ample arrangements are in place for a smooth purchase of the crop,” said the official.

Agriculture authorities say that after an initial serious crop loss assessment, no major adverse impact of the deadly whitefly and pink bollworm was observed this time. PAU principal entomologist Vijay Kumar said an assessment by farm experts of Haryana and Punjab at a seminar in Hisar on Tuesday concluded that Punjab managed to control pink bollworm efficiently this year. “We are confident to double the produce this year if the climatic conditions remain conducive and no rain is reported. The health of plants has remained impressive,” he added.

(F.E.17/09/2024)

INFLATION

The annual rate of inflation based on all India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) number is 1.84% (Provisional) for the month of September, 2024 (over September, 2023). Positive rate of inflation in September, 2024 is primarily due to increase in prices of food articles, food products, other manufacturing, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers, manufacture of machinery & equipment, etc. The index number 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 (%)	Jul-24(F)		Aug-24(P)		Sept-24 (P)	
		Index	Inflation	Index	Inflation	Index	Inflation
All Commodities	100.0	155.3	2.10	154.5	1.31	154.6	1.84
I. Primary Articles	22.62	197.8	3.18	194.9	2.42	195.7	6.59
II. Fuel & Power	13.15	148.2	1.93	148.1	-0.67	146.9	-4.05
III. Manufactured Products	64.23	141.7	1.58	141.6	1.22	141.8	1.00
Food Index	24.38	195.5	3.60	193.2	3.26	195.3	9.47

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 increased by 0.41% to 195.7 (provisional) in September, 2024 from 194.9 (provisional) for the month of August, 2024. Prices of minerals (1.83%), non-food articles (1.31%) and food articles (0.86%) increased in September, 2024 as compared to August, 2024. The prices of crude petroleum and natural gas (-5.74%) declined in September, 2024 as compared to August, 2024

Fuel & Power (Weight 13.15%)

The index for this major group declined by 0.81% to 146.9 (provisional) in September, 2024 from 148.1 (provisional) for the month of August, 2024. Price of electricity (1.34%) increased and price of mineral oils (-1.72%) decreased in September, 2024 as compared to August, 2024. The index for coal remained constant at 135.6 (provisional) in September, 2024 as compared to August, 2024.

Manufactured Products (Weight 64.23%)

The index for this major group increased by 0.14 % to 141.8 (provisional) in September, 2024 from 141.6 (provisional) for the month of August, 2024. Out of the 22 NIC two-digit groups for manufactured products, 10 groups witnessed an increase in prices, 9 groups witnessed a decrease in prices and 3 groups witnessed no change in prices. Some of the important groups that showed month-over-month increase in prices are manufacture of food products; other manufacturing; other non-metallic mineral products; computer, electronic and optical products; wearing apparel etc. Some of the groups that witnessed a decrease in prices are manufacture of basic metals; textiles; motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; chemicals and chemical products; fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, etc. in September, 2024 as compared to August, 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 increased from 193.2 in August, 2024 to 195.3 in September, 2024. The annual rate of inflation based on WPI Food Index increased from 3.26% in August, 2024 to 9.47% in September, 2024.

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

For the month of July, 2024 the final Wholesale Price Index and inflation rate for 'All Commodities' (Base: 2011-12=100) stood at 155.3 and 2.10% 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

(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 & Month	Nylon Filament Yarn			Polyester Filament Yarn		
	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

Source : Internal Source With Our Members P = These figures are provisional

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

(Tonnes)

Year &	Polyester Staple Fibre			Acrylic Staple Fibre		
Month	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

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 &	Viscose Filament Yarn			Regular Viscose Staple Fibre		
Month	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

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(P)	
	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

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	15624.4	21498.14

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(P)	
	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 &	Caprolactam		D.M.T.		M. E. G.		P. T. A.	
Month	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

Sources : Ministry of Commerce and Industry

EXPORT OF TEXTILES ITEMS

(Qty in Tonnes)
(Value in Rs. Lakh)

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