

M. P. TEXTILE NEWSLETTER

THE MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF
THE MADHYA PRADESH TEXTILE MILLS ASSOCIATION



Chairman:
Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary;
Vice Chairman:
Shri Siddharth Agrawal;
Dy. Chairmen:
Shri Subhash Jain
Shri Tarun Baldua

Volume XXI No. 01

Indore, August 2025 • Pages 4

Price Rs. 5/-

HAPPY INDEPENDENCE DAY



ASSOCIATION NEWS

1. The Association submitted a Representation to Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), New Delhi on 4th July, 2025 requesting that the new requirement of accompanying Transaction Certificate (TC) along with other documents for export (as per Public Notice No.39/2024-25 dated 5th January, 2025) is not feasible. The TC issuing requirement of Certifying Bodies (CBs) in case of organic textile products require various documents including Invoice, e-way Bill, LGR/R, Shipping Bill, Bill of Lading, etc. Accordingly, the Certifying Authority can issue the TCs only after physical export, whereas DGFT/Custom require TC of the finished goods before export. This is contradictory to the Rules of Certifying Bodies (CBs). Textile Exchange and GOTS designate the Certifying Bodies and they have their own complete procedure to verify the traceability and chain of product from raw material to finished, hence they are taking time in issuing the TCs.

Therefore, we have requested DGFT to amend the condition required for export of organic textile products from India; otherwise, it would not be possible to export organic textile products from the country.

The DGFT has clarified by Policy Circular No. 1/2025-26 dated 15th July, 2025 that Organic Textiles do not fall within the ambit of accreditation of categories prescribed under NPOP.

2. The following Mill has been enrolled as new Member, we welcome them:

- Bhandari Process, Burhanpur a unit producing Textiles and Made-ups.

3. Speaking at the 5th Apparel Sourcing Week held in Bangalore during a panel discussion titled "Sustain It to Lead It: Apparel's Sourcing Future", Shri Mukesh Matta from Pratibha Syntex laid bare the complexities that come with serving variety-hungry global brands, while striving to remain true to sustainability goals. The company practices organic farming, prioritises water stewardship, and chooses materials that are easier to recycle or upcycle. The company currently generates 30 % of its power from solar energy and uses bio-based briquette boilers to reduce environmental harm. It is working toward sourcing 100 % of its raw materials from certified sustainable sources by 2030. As of now, 62 % already meet these

standards. By 2025, the company aims to reduce solid waste by 50 % and hazardous waste by 90 % as part of its broader zero-waste to- landfill commitment. The goal is to achieve 100 % renewable energy use and 70 % decarbonisation by 2030. On the waterfront, the company has pledged to eliminate the use of fresh water in production entirely by 2025. Women currently comprise half of its workforce and the company is working to raise their representation in supervisory roles from four to 43 %.

RAW MATERIALS

1. As per USDA Report dated 12th July, 2025 for 2025-26 (August–July) Global cotton production in 2025-26 is projected at 118.4 million bales, 1 % (1.5 million bales) below the previous year but 3 % above the 5-year average. For 2025-26, cotton production prospects for most of the major producing countries declined, with only Brazil and the United States showing an increase. The world cotton harvested area is projected to be virtually unchanged from last year. Global harvested area is forecast at 30.3 million hectares (74.9 million acres) in 2025-26, the same as in 2024-25 but 3 % below the 5-year average. The harvested area increase is largely attributable to gains in the United States and Brazil, while the largest decrease occurred in India. The 2025-26 global cotton yield is forecast at 850 kilograms (kg) per hectare (758 pounds per acre), down from last season's record but 4 % above the 3-year average. World cotton production is concentrated among a few countries, with the top four countries accounting for 74 % of total expected production in 2025-26, compared with 73% for the previous season. China and India are forecast to remain the leading cotton producers in 2025-26, accounting for 26 % and 20%, respectively, of the global total. China is projected to produce 31.0 million bales of cotton in 2025-26, down 3 % (1 million bales) from 2024-25. China's yield is projected at 2,288 kgs per hectare, down nearly 5 % from last year's record of 2,402 kgs per hectare. Production in India is forecast at 23.5 million bales, 2 % (500,000 bales) below 2024-25, with lower area harvested offset slightly by a higher yield. India's cotton area is projected to fall 2.6% in 2025-26 to 11.2 million hectares as farmers shift to alternative crops, while the yield is forecast to increase to a 6-year high of 457 kgs per hectare due to above-average monsoon rains.



World cotton mill use is forecast to increase year over year to 118.1 million bales, up 1 % (1.4 million bales) and the highest level in 5 years.. Mill use for each of the major cotton-spinning countries is forecast to rise slightly in 2025-26 with the exception of China. The top five countries account for 76 % of global cotton mill use, similar to 2024-25. China is expected to continue as the largest cotton mill user as it remains a key exporter of cotton apparel products. China is projected to account for 31 % (36.5 million bales) of global



cotton mill use in 2025-26, down 500,000 bales from 2024-25 and its lowest total since 2021-22. India's cotton mill use is forecast to increase 2 % (500,000 bales) to 25.5 million bales and contribute 22 % of the global cotton total in 2025-26. Mill use in India is projected to tie the 2023-24 level but remain below the 2020-21 record of 26.0 million bales.

World cotton trade in 2025-26 is projected at 44.7 million bales, up 1.7 million bales year over year. With global mill use estimated to increase 1.4 million bales (1%) in 2025-26, imports by most of the major importers of raw cotton are also projected to rise.

The-summarized position is as under:

Million 480-Pound Bales

World	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Opening Stock	75.90	73.74	76.78
Production	112.96	119.90	118.42
Consumption	114.80	116.70	118.12
Export/Import	44.05	42.99	44.68
Closing Stock	73.74	76.78	77.32

The position of cotton production estimates for India is as under:

Million 480-Pound Bales

India	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Opening Stock	10.82	9.30	9.70
Production	25.40	24.00	23.50
Import	0.89	2.85	3.00
Consumption	25.50	25.00	25.50
Export/Import	2.31	1.40	1.00
Closing Stock	9.30	9.75	9.70

2. The Cotton Association of India (CAI) in its release of 11th July, 2025, has increased the total cotton pressing numbers for 2024-25 to 311.40 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each, which are 10.25 lakh bales more than the CAI's previous estimate of 301.15 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. The cotton imports for the 2024-25 season are maintained at 39.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each, which are higher by 23.80 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. Cotton exports for the 2024-25 season at 17.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. The closing stock at the end of 2024-25 season on 30th September 2025 is estimated at 55.59 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. Cotton arrival till 30th June, 2025 is estimated at 296.57 lakh bales.

4. India's nodal agency for Government cotton procurement, the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), has procured nearly one-third of the total cotton output, which reached a landmark of 100 lakh bales (each weighing 170 kgs). The agency has also sold about 67 lakh bales of the procured cotton. As of the first week of this month, CCI's cotton sales had reached 56.34 lakh bales. CCI holds an unsold stock of nearly 43 lakh bales of cotton produced in the current season.

5. In a major agricultural reform aimed at doubling cotton production in the country, the Government is planning to legalise the controversial Herbicide-Tolerant (Ht) Bt cotton (HtBt cotton). The expert committee on Ht Bt cottonseeds has given a positive recommendation for its commercial cultivation to the top biosafety regulatory body, the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC), after analyzing three years of biosafety data. India's cotton production has been declining over the past ten years. Cotton production in India reached a high in 2013-14, with 398 lakh bales produced, but then saw a decline in subsequent years, sharply decreasing to 311.40 lakh bales for the 2024-25 season, and the top producer tag shifted to China.

6. The Office of Textile Commissioner vide its Order dated 17th July, 2025 announced Minimum Support Price (MSP) of different varieties of cotton for the season 2025-26 (October-September). The MSP of major varieties is as under:

Class	Staple Length (mm)	Minimum Support Price in Rs/Qtl.	
		2024 -25	2025 -26
Short Staple	20 & below	6,621	7,210
Medium Staple	21.5 -22.5	6,871	7,460
	21.5 -23.5	6,921	7,510
	23.5 -24.5	6,971	7,560

Medium Long Staple	24.5 -25.5	7,121	7,710
	26.0 -26.5	7,221	7,810
	26.5 -27.0	7,271	7,860
Long Staple	27.5 -28.5	7,421	8,010
	27.5 -29.0	7,471	8,010
	29.5 -30.5	7,521	8,060
Extra Long Staple	32.5 -33.5	7,721	8,310
	34.0 -36.0	7,971	8,510
	37.0 -39.0	8,721	9,310

7. A Stakeholder Consultation on Increasing Cotton Productivity was organized on 11th July, 2025 at the ICAR-Sugarcane Breeding Institute (SBI), Coimbatore, under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan. The event also witnessed presence of Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Shri Giriraj Singh, underscoring the importance of inter-ministerial collaboration for improving cotton productivity and aligning value chain stakeholders. The Hon'ble Minister proposed the development of a comprehensive roadmap for preserving Desi cotton through targeted innovation, strengthening extension services to address hybrid mixing and varietal development under HDPS to lower seed costs. Improving Soil Organic Carbon and developing synchronized maturity technologies were highlighted for long-term productivity.

8. The Cotton Bales (Quality Control) Order shall now come in to force w.e.f. 27th August, 2026.

9. According to the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2025-2034, India is set to become the world's largest cotton producer by 2034, overtaking China, on improving yields. Over the next decade, India's cotton production is projected to grow at an annual rate of around 2 %, driven primarily by productivity gains rather than area expansion. Global cotton production over the same period is expected to grow by 1.3 % annually and is expected to touch 29.5 million tons by 2034. As per International Cotton Advisory Committee, the cotton output during the current 2024 -25 season is projected at 25.68 million tons.

POWER

1. The M P Power Management Company has advised DISCOMs to bill to the consumers Fuel & Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS)@ 2.59% on energy charges only for one month commencing from 24th July, 2025.



2. The MP Electricity Regulatory Commission has issued 4th Amendment to Security Deposit Regulations on 20th June, 2025, whereby in case of sanction of additional load, additional security deposit for additional load will be calculated, as if it is new service.

MANPOWER

1. The P M Viksit Bharat Rojgar Yojna (PM-VBRY) to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors will come into effect from 1st August, 2025.



Under the Scheme, the first-time employees will get one month's wage (up to Rs 15,000/-) in two instalments. Employees with salary up to Rs. one lakh will be eligible. The employers will get incentives in respect of employees with salaries up to Rs 1 lakh. The Government will incentivize employers, up to Rs 3000 per month, for two years, for each additional employee with sustained employment for at least six months. For the manufacturing sector, incentives will be extended to the 3rd and 4th years as well.

2. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has approved SPREE 2025 (Scheme for Promotion of Registration of Employers and Employees)—during its 196th ESI Corporation Meeting held in Shimla on 1st July, 2025. The Scheme for Promotion of Registration of Employers and Employees (SPREE) 2025 is a special initiative aimed at expanding social security coverage under the ESI Act. The Scheme will be active from 1st July to 31st Dec. 2025 and provides a one-time opportunity for unregistered employers and employees—including contractual and temporary workers—to enrol without facing inspections or demands for past dues.



3. ESI Corporation has notified on 24th July, 2025 the New Amnesty Scheme, 2025 for withdrawal of the Criminal Cases filed against Insured Persons and Employers and settlement of cases filed by Employers u/s 75 and 82 of ESI Act, 1948.

4. The State Government has specified on 27th June, 2025 terms and conditions for ensuring safety of women, who are required or allowed to work in any factory or manufacturing process between hours of 8 PM and 6 AM.

EXPORT & IMPORT

1. According to the quick estimates data released by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry on 15th July, 2025:

- Exports of cotton yarn/fabrics/made-ups, handloom products etc. from India declined by 3.07% in June, 2025 over June, 2024.
- During April-June, 2025, cotton yarn/fabrics/made-ups, handloom products registered a decline of 1.94 %.
- During June, 2025, Textiles Exports registered a negative growth of 2.07% over the June, 2024, while Apparel Exports registered a growth of 1.23% during the same time period.
- Cumulative Exports of Textiles and Apparel during June, 2025 have registered a negative growth of 0.61 % over June, 2024.
- During April-June, 2025 Textiles Exports registered negative growth of 0.94 % over the same period of previous year, while Apparel Exports registered a growth of 8.91% during the same period.
- Overall T&A registered a growth of 3.37 % during April-June, 2025.

The information relating to textile and apparel exports during the period April-June, 2025 as compared to exports in April-June, 2024 is as under:

Value in US\$ Million

Exports	Apr. -June 2024 -25	Apr. -June 2025 -26	% Change
Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups & Handloom Products	2,916.65	2,860.08	(-)1.94
MMF Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	1,165.42	1,166.68	0.11
Jute Products	83.30	93.70	12.48
Carpets	363.36	370.85	2.06
Handicrafts, etc	407.50	398.48	(-)2.21
Textiles	4,936.23	4,889.79	(-)0.94
Apparel	3,849.71	4,192.60	8.91
Textiles & Apparel	8,785.94	9,082.39	3.37
All Commodities	1,10,057.43	1,12,174.54	1.92
% Share of T & C	7.90	8.10	

2. During June, 2025 imports of Cotton Raw & Waste increased by 5.00 % to \$ 73.73 million, whereas textile yarn, fabric and made-ups imports decreased by 1.43 % to \$ 206.13 million. The details of imports in April-June, 2025 as compared to the same period of previous year are as under:

Value in US\$ Million

Imports	Apr. -June 2024 -25	Apr. -June 2025 -26	% Change
Cotton Raw & Waste	152.01	262.92	72.96
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	557.10	619.95	11.28

3. A report by the State Bank of India (SBI) indicates that India may sharply boost its apparel exports to the United States as Washington's tariff policy tightens its grip on several Asian competitors. India presently accounts for roughly 6% of US apparel imports. SBI economists estimate that gaining an extra 5% point share-essentially at the cost of Bangladesh, Cambodia and Indonesia-would boost India's GDP by around 0.1%. The report observes

that, aside from its much-mentioned advantage in chemicals, India also has a Revealed Comparative Advantage in clothing and textiles. However, it competes on an equal footing with Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia and Vietnam—nations that collectively dominate low-cost apparel manufacturing. Of those, only Vietnam continues to enjoy relatively lighter US duties; the others have higher tariff schedules than India, which are boosting Indian exporters' prices.

STATE OF INDUSTRY

1. According to data released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) on 28th July, 2025, India's industrial production growth improved to 1.5 % in June, 2025. IIP for the manufacture of textiles was up by 1.2 % in June, 2025 as compared to June, 2024. IIP for wearing apparel was up by 4.2 % in June, 2024 as compared to same month of last year.

The details of IIP for the period April-June, 2025-26 as compared to those of same period of 2024-25 are as under:

Items	For the Month		Cumulative		Growth Apr-June 2025-26
	June 2024	June 2025	Apr-June 2024 -25	Apr-June 2025-26	
General	151.0	153.3	151.2	154.2	2.0%
Textiles	106.2	107.5	106.2	105.7	(-)0.5%
Weaving Apparel	122.6	127.7	117.1	122.8	4.9%

2. Addressing the 3rd Man Made Fibre Conclave organised by the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) on 30th June, 2025 in Coimbatore, Ms. Shubra, Additional Director General of Foreign Trade informed: "Qatar alone has expressed interest in investing US Dollar 10 billion in India's textile sector. Saudi Arabia is also looking to invest in the Indian textile story. Japan and South Korea are exploring partnerships and joint ventures." She said. "If the world sees potential in us, we need to see it in ourselves too." While spinning technology has seen progress, she noted that fibre innovation and production capacity expansion are still lagging.

Weavers in particular face, some of the most pressing issues, from outdated technology to limited access to finance and increasing competition from imports. She reaffirmed the Government's commitment to supporting the sector; she stated, "We will hold the industry's hand. We will offer whatever schemes are required. However, the drive must come from within. The industry has to be bold enough to grow, even if, there are challenges. That is part of the process." She concluded with a direct appeal to the industry to embrace change. "MMF is not just an option anymore. It is the direction the world is moving in." She said. "We have the capability, we have the interest from global partners and we have the policy support. Now it is time to build the future."

4. As per Office of Textile Commissioner, the estimated production of Man-made fibre, filament yarn, cotton yarn and blended and 100% non- cotton yarn during April-March, 2024-25 have been as under:

Figures in Million Kgs.

Financial Year	MMF Fibre	MMF Filament Yarn	Cotton Yarn	Non Cotton & Blended Yarn	Total Yarn
2021-22	2,160	2,016	4,075	1,758	5,833
2022-23	2,152	1,904	3,438	1,746	5,184
2023-24	1,987	1,702	3,757	1,724	5,481
2024-25	2,052	1,875	3,756	1,756	5,512
Variation%	3.27	12.14	-0.03	2.51	0.76

5. As per reports, the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for textiles has become a game-changer for the industry, catalysing modernisation and global integration. So far, the scheme has led to Rs. 7,343 crore (US \$ 857 million) in investments, generated a turnover of Rs. 4,648 crore (US \$ 542 million), and spurred exports worth Rs. 538 crore (US \$ 63 million).

Seize the Ultimate Opportunity at the Largest Textile Machinery & Technology Exhibition in India & South East Asia

Bookings Open

Machines To Masterpieces

NEXT INDIA ITME 2026
12th India International Textile Machinery Exhibition

4th - 9th December 2026 | India Expo Center & Mart, Noida

Be part of this transformative journey where Innovation Meets Excellence

Scan QR Code to visit Website

+91 8010823774 | <https://corporate.india-itme.com/itme2026/>
projects@india-itme.com ; itme@india-itme.com

6. A Meeting of the Core Committee on Infrastructure in the Textile Sector was convened on 3rd July, 2025, under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner – Dr. M. Beena at Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi. During the meeting, she provided an insightful overview of the Ministry of Textiles' ongoing efforts to bolster infrastructure across the textile sector. She not only elaborated on current schemes but also shared a forward-looking perspective on several new initiatives under consideration. Key proposals discussed included the PM VASTRA Scheme, Hub & Spoke Models, DPIIT's upcoming Industrial Parks, and PLI 2.0, all aimed at accelerating growth and enhancing the competitiveness of the textile industry. It was informed that Ministry is planning to notify various such schemes by January, 2026 and execute them by March, 2026.

7. A stakeholder consultation was held by Ministry of Textiles under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (Textiles), Ms. Neelam Shami Rao on 9th July, 2025, which was attended by representatives from various industry associations as also industry stakeholders. She informed that the Ministry of Textiles is in process of framing a new scheme for facilitation of exports of Apparels and Made-ups. Under the proposed scheme, the imports of inputs (fabric including interlining in this case) will be allowed to be imported duty free, provided the same is getting exported after a minimum value addition criterion of 40%. This scheme aims towards easing down challenges being faced by the textile industry with the existing Advance Authorization Scheme (AAS).

8. As per reports, at a meeting of Southern Gujarat Chambers of Commerce & Industry held at Surat the representatives of TMMA and other stakeholder participated. It was felt that to achieve projected market of \$ 350 billion of textile and apparel by 2030, it is necessary to have four lakh high-speed weaving machines with an investment of Rs. 40,000 crore.

9. Panipat, a city located in the state of Haryana, has established itself as a major player in the textile industry globally—not through traditional textile production, rather through recycling. Over the decades, it has earned several titles including 'Textile Recycling Hub' and the 'Cast-off Capital', reflecting its reputation as a centre for processing used and discarded textiles on an industrial scale. Today, Panipat stands out as Asia's largest

hub for textile recycling, a rare distinction to say the least. Each year, Panipat processes more than 100,000 tons of discarded garments and textile waste, repurposing them into a range of useful products, such as blankets, carpets, mats, upholstery, and other home textiles. This enormous volume of recycling not only helps divert significant amounts of textile waste from landfills but also contributes substantially to local employment, entrepreneurship, and exports. In effect, Panipat serves as a model for how waste material can be transformed into economic and environmental opportunities.

TEXTILES IN PARLIAMENT

The following replies were given in the present session of Parliament to questions raised by Members:

- Firefighting suit has been developed by NITRA indigenously, which is significantly cost effective with same properties as of imported ones. The technology has been transferred to a domestic manufacturer for scaling up its domestic production. The table below highlights the exports growth of technical textiles from financial year 2020-21 to 2024-25:

Year	'20-21	'21-22	'22-23	'23-24	'24-25
Exports Rs.crore	16100.51	21194.64	20095.55	21407.36	24732.68
YoY Growth%	-	31.63	-5.18	6.52	15.53

- To enhance cotton productivity and quality, promote innovation and strengthen the entire textile value chain in line with the Vision 2030, a five-year 'Mission for Cotton Productivity' was announced in Budget 2025-26. The Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE) is the nodal department for implementing the Mission, with the Ministry of Textiles as a partner. Special Project on Cotton titled 'Targeting Technologies to Agro-ecological zones-large scale Demonstration of best practices to Enhance Cotton Productivity' is implemented by ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur in 8 major cotton growing states under National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) during 2023-24, 2024-25 and is ongoing in 2025-26 to enhance productivity of cotton and production of ELS cotton. The total outlay of the Special Project is Rs. 6,032.35 lakhs. India's total exports of cotton textiles, including cotton yarn, cotton fabrics, made-ups, other textile yarn, fabric made-ups and raw cotton, crossed \$35.642 billion during the last three years.
- NIFT has established formal collaborations with over 22 institutions across more than 14 countries, including the UK France, Australia, Japan, the United States, New Zealand, and Finland. These collaborations are governed through MoUs that support student and faculty exchanges, joint research initiatives, dual-degree and twinning programs, collaborative curriculum development, and global academic immersion. Notable engagements include partnerships with institutions such as FIT (New York), UAL (UK), ENSAIT (France), and Bunka (Japan).
- Under SAMARTH Scheme, a total of 3,19,887 beneficiaries have been trained and 2,73,681 beneficiaries have been placed including 26.70 % SC and 12.50 % ST during last three years.

For Address