



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 Mohit Maheshwari

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ASSOCIATION NEWS

1. The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held on 11th December, 2025 and the Members unanimously elected the following Office Bearers for the next term:

- **Chairman** - **Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary,**
Mg. Director, Pratibha Syntex Limited, Pithampur.
- **Vice Chairman** - **Shri Siddharth Agrawal,**
Mg. Director, Sagar Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd., Tamot.
- **Dy. Chairman** - **Shri Subhash Jain,**
Director, Prem Textiles (Inter.) Pvt. Ltd., Indore.
- **Dy. Chairman** - **Shri Mohit Maheshwari,**
President, Maral Overseas Limited, Maralsarover.

2. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Madhya Pradesh organized the National Conference on Textiles & Apparel: TexMAP 2025 on 11th December, 2025 at Minto Hall, Bhopal. Shri Vishvas Sarang, Hon'ble Minister, Government of Madhya Pradesh addressed the gathering as Keynote Speaker. The event began with a discussion on investment opportunities, highlighting the State's strengths, policies, and the role of the PM MITRA Park. This was followed by panel discussion focused on innovation, technology, sustainability and design and on unlocking market-linked opportunities through e-commerce, quick commerce, and modern retail. The sessions provided strategic perspectives on strengthening State's fibre-to-fashion value chain and positioning the State as a competitive, future-ready textile hub. The entire session was moderated by Our Chairman, Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary.



3. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment implemented four Labour Codes w.e.f. 21st November, 2025. While going through these Codes, we have observed certain points, implementation of which will create confusion, hardship and higher costs. We have therefore, made a Representation on 15th December, 2025 to the Hon'ble Secretary, Ministry of Labour and other Authorities on the following issues:

- Removal of 50% clause from definition of wages and exclusion of payments of variable nature from the definition.
- Section 5 of the Code on wages be modified to include "No employer shall pay to any employee wages plus house rent allowance less than minimum wages notified by the appropriate Government".
- Under Section 6 of OSH Code Factory Manager or any person entrusted to act on behalf of employer should be included in place of Occupier.
- ESI should be made responsible for free Medical check -up of the employees under OSH Code.
- Removal of Journey allowance from OSH Code for Inter-state migrant workers.
- Employers be allowed to settle gratuity as per old definition of wages till 20th November, 2025 and as per new definition thereafter.
- Allow uniform base wage rate of Rs. 7,000 p.m. for calculation of bonus.
- Present provisions for employment of Welfare Officers and Safety Officers be continued.

The Draft Rules in respect of these Codes have been notified by the Government on 30th December, 2025.

RAW MATERIALS

1. As per USDA press release dated 9th December, 2025 for 2025-26 season, Global cotton production is projected at 119.8 million bales. World 2025-26 cotton harvested area is forecast at 29.4 million hectares (72.8 million acres), nearly 2.5% below the previous year. The 2025-26 global cotton yield is forecast to be 886 kilograms per hectare (790 pounds per acre), 10 % above the 5-year average and the highest on record. World cotton production remains concentrated among a few countries, with the top four countries (China, India, Brazil, and the United States) accounting for 76 % of total expected production in 2025-26, 2.3 percentage points above the previous season. China and India are expected to continue as the leading cotton producers in 2025-26, accounting for 28 % and 20 %, respectively, of the global total. Global cotton mill use in 2025-26 is forecast to decrease marginally (0.3%) from the year before to 118.6 million bales. Although the world cotton use projection is 3 million bales above the most recent 4-year average, it remains





approximately 5 % below the record (124.5 million bales) set in 2020-21. For 2025-26, cotton mill use estimates are mixed for the leading cotton-spinning countries- China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Vietnam—with China expected to see the largest reduction this season. Despite a 500,000-bale lower forecast for China in 2025-26, the top five countries are expected to account for approximately 76.5 % of total global cotton mill use, similar to last season. With continued economic uncertainty affecting world cotton demand for textile and apparel products, global cotton stocks and the stocks-to-use ratio (64 %) are projected slightly higher in 2025-26. Consequently, the 2025-26 world cotton price (Cotlook A-Index) is expected to decline for the fourth consecutive season, averaging below the 2024-25 level of 80 cents per pound.

Quantity -Million 480-Pound Bales

World	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Opening Stock	75.90	73.40	74.61
Production	112.56	112.98	119.79
Consumption	114.98	118.93	118.61
Export / Import	44.34	42.40	43.74
Closing Stock	73.40	74.61	75.97

2. As per USDA, Production in India is forecast at 24.0 million bales, unchanged from 2024-25, with an increase in yield offsetting a decrease in harvested area. India's yield is projected 3 % higher at 467 kgs. per hectare, while harvested area is projected to decline 3,00,000 hectares from last season to 11.2 million hectares. For India—the second-largest cotton spinner-2025-26 mill use is forecast at 25.0 million bales, unchanged from the previous year. India is expected to account for 21 % of global mill use this season.

3.The Cotton Association of India (CAI), has released on 6th December, 2025 its estimates of State -wise Cotton output. The Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (CoCPC) of Ministry of Textiles met on 8th December, 2025 and finalized its estimates of Cotton production for 2025-26. A comparative statement of the two agencies is as under:

Quantity in Lakh Bales of 170 Kgs. each

State	Production in 2025-26		Difference
	CAI	CoCPC	
Punjab	2.00	2.88	+0.88
Haryana	7.00	9.75	+2.75
Rajasthan	21.50	19.71	-1.79
Gujarat	75.00	70.99	-4.01
Maharashtra	91.00	72.66	-18.34
Madhya Pradesh	19.00	17.10	-1.90
Telangana	40.50	54.40	+13.90
Andhra Pradesh	17.00	9.39	-7.61
Karnataka	26.00	25.54	-0.46
Tamil Nadu	4.50	0.76	-3.74
Odisha	4.00	8.42	+4.42
Others	2.00	0.55	-1.45
Total	309.50	292.15	-16.35

The estimates of consumption, Imports, export and closing stocks etc. for the cotton season 2025-26 by the two agencies are as under:

Quantity in Lakh Bales of 170 Kgs. each

Particulars	CAI	CoCPC
SUPPLY:		
Opening Stock	60.59	45.50
Production	309.50	292.15
Import	50.00	40.00
Total	420.09	377.65
DEMAND :		
Mill Consumption	210.00	213.00
SSI Consumption	73.00	93.00
Non - Mill Use	12.00	16.00
Export	18.00	15.00
Total	313.00	337.00
Closing Stock	107.09	40.65

4. Shri Vijay Kotak President CAI stated on 9th December, 2025:“Current market challenges driven by lower domestic productivity and high MSP have made Indian cotton costly compared to other competing international growths. The 11% import duty levied on cotton imports in India not only distorts the prices but also compounds the misery of our textile industry.” “The only solution to improve the textile industry is to make available a sustainable and competitive supply of raw material. The farmers are already protected through MSP operations. Now is the time to protect the Textile Industry also by remedy of removal of 11% import duty. This will make availability of competitive raw material to the textile /spinning mills.

5. The confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) Chairman, Shri Ashwin Chandran expressed the need for removal of import duty on cotton in the backdrop of indications that cotton production may decline this year, and fibre quality expected to deteriorate due to unseasonal rainfall, increasing supply-side concerns. It will reduce the divergence between domestic and global prices and help restore the competitiveness of India's spinning and textile industries.

POWER

1. The M P Power Management Company has advised DISCOMs to bill to the consumers Fuel & Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) @ 1.05% on energy charges only for one month commencing from 24th December, 2025.



2. The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission has issued a Public Notice on 24th December, 2025 inviting comments/suggestions on the proposed tariff for 2026-27. The Tariff proposed for the Textile Industry (HV 3.1) as compared to tariff of 2025-26 is as under:

Fixed Charges Krs. /KVA of Billing Demand per month	2025-26 Actual		2026-27 Proposed	
11KV	Rs. 399.00		Rs. 439.00	
33KV	631.00		694.00	
132/ 220/400KV	719.00		791.00	
Energy Charges	Up to 50% LF	Above 50% LF	Up to 50% LF	Above 50% LF
	Rs./unit	Rs./unit	Rs. /kVAh	Rs./kVAh
11KV	Rs7.50	Rs 6.50	Rs.7.81	Rs.6.76
33KV	7.46	6.41	7.76	6.67
132KV	7.05	6.06	7.34	6.31
220/400KV	6.60	5.60	6.87	5.83

• Power Factor Incentive has been withdrawn. The time of the day surcharge / rebate has been changed as under:

9.00 hours to 17.00 hours	Rebate 20% of normal rate of Energy Charges
6.00 to 9.00 Hours & 17.00 to 22.00 hours	Surcharge 20% of normal rate of Energy Charges
22.00 Hours to 6.00 Hours (next day)	Normal rate of Energy Charges

The last date for filing comments/suggestions is 25th January, 2026 and the Public Hearings will be held on 24th, 25th and 26th February, 2026.

MANPOWER

1. According to the Ministry of Labour & Employment Notification dated 8th December, 2025 the existing Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Industrial Tribunals constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) shall continue to adjudicate the existing as well as new cases, for the purpose of ensuring continuity of adjudication and avoiding any legal or administrative vacuum until the constitution of





Industrial Tribunals and National Industrial Tribunals under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020.

2. Draft Rules in respect of the four Labour Codes have been notified by the Central Government on 30th December, 2025.

3. In respect of Employees Deposit Linked Scheme the Employees Provident Fund Organisation has clarified on 17th December, 2025:

- The minimum benefit payable to dependents/legal heirs of members, who have not rendered continuous service of 12 months before the month of their death and average PF balance is less than Rs. 50,000 has been raised to Rs. 50,000.
- The members who die in service within six months of their last contribution received, provided they were still on the employers' rolls, EDLI benefits would be payable to dependents/legal heirs of employees as per the Scheme.
- For the members who have rendered service in more than one EPF covered establishments, where there is a gap of up to 60 days between two spells of such gap would be ignored and such multiple services shall be treated as continuous service.

EXPORT & IMPORT

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

- During November, 2025 Textiles exports registered a growth of 7.99% over the November 2024 while Apparel exports registered a growth of 11.27% during the same time period.
- Cumulative Exports of Textiles and Apparel during November, 2025 have registered a growth of 9.40% over November, 2024.
- During April –November, 2025 Textiles exports registered a de-growth of 2.27% over the previous period, while Apparel exports registered a growth of 2.28% during the same time.
- Cumulative Exports of Textiles and Apparel during April –November, 2025 have registered a de-growth of 0.35% as compared to April –November, 2024.

The information relating to textile and apparel exports during the period April-November, 2025 as compared to exports in same period of the previous year is as under:

Value in US\$ Million

Exports	Apr.- Nov. 2024-25	Apr.-Nov. 2025-26	% Change
Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups & Handloom Products	7,867.42	7,610.78	(-)3.26
MMF Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	3,189.23	3,187.31	(-)0.06
Jute Products	246.52	245.08	(-)0.58
Carpets	1,015.29	977.42	(-)3.73
Handicrafts, etc	1,165.31	1,157.24	(-)0.69
Textiles	13,483.77	13,177.83	(-)2.27
Apparel	9,854.79	10,079.82	2.28
Textiles & Apparel	23,338.56	23,257.65	(-)0.35
All Commodities	2,84,603.50	2,92,072.61	2.62
% Share of T & C	8.20	7.96	

2. India also witnessed 75.35% rise in imports of cotton (raw and waste) in November, 2025 compared to November, 2024. Imports of Textile yarn, Fabric, Made-ups also surged by 2.60% compared to November, 2024. The details of imports in April-November, 2025 as compared to the same period of previous year are as under:

Value in US\$ Million

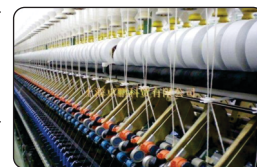
Imports	Apr.-Nov. 2024-25	Apr.-Nov. 2025-26	% Change
Cotton Raw & Waste	775.80	1,210.09	55.98
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	1,628.08	1,750.65	7.53

3. Textile and apparel exports between April and November 2025 fell 0.35 % year-on-year. The sharper blow, however, came in November, when cotton yarn, fabrics and made-ups registered a 03.26 % decline, the steepest monthly fall in two years. This decline, which typically signals weakening global retail offtake, has been compounded this time by halted US shipments and delayed payments. The tariff increase by US has emerged as the most disruptive force in India's global textile positioning this decade. India's textiles traditionally do not enjoy the same duty-free access that Bangladesh, Vietnam or Cambodia receive under the US GSP or Preferential Trade Agreements. With the new slabs stretching up to 50 % on certain finished apparel categories, India's cost disadvantage has widened to 30-35 %.

4. A research study by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, authored by Professor Sunitha Raju, estimated that a 50% tariff on Indian products would result in a US \$ 6.6 billion reductions in US import demand for Indian textiles and apparel—a fall of 67.8%. The study stated that the negative effect would be most severe for fibres, followed by yarn and fabrics, while in absolute terms, made-ups and apparel would account for US \$ 5.7 billion of the decline. It also found that competitors such as China, Vietnam and Bangladesh would gain significant market share in apparel, while Pakistan, Mexico and China would benefit in made-ups. The report noted that even a 25% tariff would reduce US import demand for Indian textiles and apparel by US \$ 2.1 billion, equivalent to a 21.6% decline. Made-ups would bear the largest losses, followed by apparel, together accounting for more than 80% of the overall drop.

STATE OF INDUSTRY

1. According to data released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) on 29th December, 2025, India's industrial production growth improved to 6.7 % in November, 2025. IIP for the manufacture of textiles was up by 3.2 % in November, 2025 as compared to November, 2024. IIP for wearing apparel was down by 14.4% in November, 2025 as compared to same month of last year. The details of IIP for the period April-November, 2025-26 as compared to those of same period of 2024-25 are as under:



Items	For the Month		Cumulative		Growth Apr.-Nov. 2025-26
	Nov. 2024	Nov. 2025	Apr.-Nov. 2024-25	Apr.-Nov. 2025-26	
General	148.1	158.0	149 . 3	154.2	3.3%
Textiles	106.2	109.6	108 . 0	107 . 4	(-)0.6%
Wearing Apparel	110.3	94.4	111 . 7	109.1	(-)2.3%

2. According to a new report by the ICRA ESG Ratings Limited, despite making strides in sustainability, India's textile sector faces critical challenges in energy and waste management. 74 % of top textile firms in the country adopted zero liquid discharge (ZLD) processes in fiscal 2024-25, led by integrated players, while the industry's waste recycling rate improved from 77 % in 2023-24 to 80 % in 2024-25, though waste generation rose by nearly 19%. Both water and waste usage trends point towards the need for strengthening circularity in resource use. The apparel, yarn and fabric segments are making gradual progress towards formal ESG governance frameworks. However, challenges persist. Energy intensity remains high, particularly in the yarn and fabric segment, with renewable energy share being only 8 % in 2024-25, highlighting urgent need for decarbonisation.

TEXTILES IN PARLIAMENT

The following are some of the replies given in the winter session of Parliament to the questions raised by Members:

- The Ministry is regularly monitoring exports of Textiles & Apparel to US and other countries and tracking impact of US tariff. The details of export in Textile Sector from April to September, 2025 as stated below clearly reflects the stability in the export performance of the Sector during the current financial year despite global challenges:

Exports	USA	Rest of World	Total Exports	Growth %
Apr.-Sept. 2024	5361.85	12858.59	18220.54	
Apr.-Sept. 2025	5224.16	13011.27	18235.44	0.1

- The Ministry of Textiles has taken several measures to help maintain stability in cotton prices and protect textile units from the impact of global price fluctuations. The Ministry remains in continuous engagement with all stakeholders through the Textile Advisory Group to address price-related concerns across the cotton value chain. Further, the Government has exempted cotton imports from the existing 11% import duty, and this relief will remain in effect until 31.12.2025.
- With a view to attract investment, boost employment generation and position itself strongly in the global market, the Government has approved setting up of 7 (Seven) PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks with an outlay of Rs. 4,445 crore for a period of 2021-22 to 2027-28. The investment received/grounded/MoUs signed under the PM MITRA Scheme so far is Rs. 42,491 crore (including Rs. 14,099 crore for PM MITRA Park in Madhya Pradesh).
- National Technical Textiles Mission is a Pan-India initiative to promote technical textiles in the country. The Mission has strategic focus on agro-

textiles, recognizing its vital role in enhancing agricultural sustainability and productivity. Among others Functional textiles for tackling organophosphate insecticides, pesticides and nerve agents' toxicity project has been assigned to Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indore.

- Ministry of Textiles has launched "Grant for Research and Entrepreneurship across Aspiring Innovators in Technical Textiles (GREAT)" guidelines under the National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) with an objective to support start-up ecosystem of Technical Textiles in India. Under the GREAT scheme, a maximum support of Rs. 50 lakh is provided to each approved proposal. A total of 24 Start-ups have been approved at a total cost of Rs 12.16 crore, of which Rs 10.79 crore is Government of India share.
- A Special Project on Cotton titled 'Targeting technologies to agro-ecological zones-large scale demonstration of best practices to enhance cotton productivity' has been 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 and 2045-25 extended to 2025-26 to enhance productivity of cotton and production of ELS cotton.
- Ministry is regularly monitoring India's export of Textile & Apparel including Handicrafts to United States and other countries in the world and tracking of the impact of US tariffs on all segments of the textile Sector. India's Textiles & Apparel exports, including handicrafts, stood at US\$ 20,401.95 million during April–October, 2025, reflecting a marginal decrease of 1.8% compared to the same period in the previous year (US\$ 20,728.05 million), yet indicating overall stability in export performance. India's exports recorded positive growth in more than 100 countries compared to the previous year—including key markets such as the UAE, U.K., Germany, Spain, France, Italy, China, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Japan—reflecting the resilience and diversification efforts of the Indian textile industry.
- India's textile and apparel exports have recorded steady growth over the past five years, increasing from US \$ 31.58 billion in 2020–21 to US \$ 37.75 billion in 2024–25.
- Cotton imports from the United States of America (USA) have increased to meet the quality and supply requirements of the domestic textile industry, which consumes about 94% of India's cotton. Overall, cotton imports in India rose from 15.20 lakh bales in 2023-24 to 41.40 lakh bales in 2024-25. These imports ensure the availability of specialized cotton varieties and support export-oriented production, thereby enhancing the global competitiveness of India's textile sector.
- The position of power-looms in India is as under:

	Units	Looms	Employment	Shuttleless Looms
India	3,85,596	24,86,418	44,18,240	1,03,141
M P	8,344	39,979	1,66,147	1,03,141

For Address