RNI No. MPENG/2005/16718

P.R.No.MP/IDC/1200/2025-27-Indore

M. P. TEXTILE NEWSLETTER

THE MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF
THE MADHYA PRADESH TEXTILE MILLS ASSOCIATION

Volume XXI No. 10 | Indore, May 2026 • Pages 4 | Price Rs. 5/-

ASSOCIATION NEWS

1. The Association submitted a Representation to the Union Finance Minister, Commerce Minister and the Textile Minister on 6th April, 2026 against the DGTR findings/recommendations regarding imposition of Anti-Dumping Duty on Elastomeric Filament Yarn (EFY) imported from China and Vietnam. Imposition of such duties would raise costs by 18 – 43 %, severely harming downstream textile industry (denim, sportswear, lingerie, medical textiles, etc.) operating on thin margins. The Ministers have been requested to exercise discretion under Section 9 A of Customs Tariff Act, 1975 to reject or modify duties in public interest.

2. Sagar Manufacturers Private Limited (our Member) has expanded its integrated textile operations with the commissioning of a new dyeing and printing facility in December, 2025 at Tamot, Raisen District. The move marks the Company's transition towards a fully integrated value chain, adding fabric processing capabilities to its existing spinning and knitting operations. The newly launched unit brings an additional annual capacity of 8,000 metric tons of dyed and printed fabrics, enabling it to offer end-to-end solutions to its domestic and international customers. The Company exports to over 35 countries and serves more than 200 global brands. Congratulations.

3.Vardhman Textiles Limited (Our Member) has approved the acquisition of 31.2% stake in Renew Green (MPR Four) Private Limited to support the development of a 19 MW (AC) wind-solar hybrid power plant in Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh, comprising 26.4 MW of wind and 15 MW of solar capacity. The total capital requirement for the project is approximately Rs. 77.86 crore (US $8.3 million). Vardhman Textiles' total financial contribution for its stake is set at Rs. 24.29 crore, (US $2.90 million), which will be deployed in three phases. Vardhman Textiles aims to secure captive renewable power through this investment, improving energy resilience and reducing long-term costs. The company expects its renewable energy share to reach around 60% next year, driven by bio-based boilers and solar hybrid systems, while also advancing textile-to-textile recycling through its Renova Brand. Congratulations.

RAW MATERIALS

1. According to the 1st April, 2026 release by International Cotton Advisory Committee, early projections for the 2026-27 season indicate that global cotton lint production will decline by 4% to 24.9 million tons, while world consumption is expected to remain stable at approximately 25 million tons. The anticipated production decline is driven primarily by lower cotton prices, weak demand, and reduced planting intentions, particularly in major producing countries such as Brazil and Australia. In United States, early planting surveys also suggest a shift away from cotton toward competing crops such as corn and soybeans. Global cotton production in 2026-27 will continue to be led by China, followed by India, Brazil, and the United States. World cotton lint trade is projected to decline by 2.5% to 9.6 million tons, reflecting lower production levels and evolving global demand. Trade flows are expected to remain highly sensitive to tariffs, trade agreements, and geopolitical developments, including recent disruptions to global shipping routes. On the import side, Bangladesh is projected to remain the world's largest cotton importer at 1.8 million tons, followed by Vietnam, China, Pakistan, Türkiye, and India, together accounting for approximately 80% of global imports.

2. As per USDA press release dated 9th April, 2026,the forecast for 2025-26 world cotton production is raised almost 900,000 bales this month with 300,000-bale increases each for China, India and Pakistan, and small changes for other countries. The global consumption forecast is raised about 560,000 bales, driven by higher mill use for China and India that is partially offset by reductions for Bangladesh and Vietnam. World imports are lowered by roughly 160,000 bales as reductions for Pakistan, Bangladesh and Vietnam more than offset increases for China and India, with small changes for selected other countries. World exports are lowered almost 190,000 bales led by a decline for India. Global production, mill use, and ending stocks for 2024-25 are raised primarily because of revisions to India's balance sheet. The forecast for 2025-26 global ending stocks is raised by over 650,000 bales, largely because of increases for India and China. The projected global stocks-to-use ratio for 2025-26 is 64.7%, up marginally from last month.

Quantity -Million 480-Pound Bales

World	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Opening Stock	75.86	73.30	74.07
Production	112.23	119.34	121.87
Consumption	114.99	119.44	119.14
Export / Import	44.06	42.44	43.75
Closing Stock	73.30	74.07	77.04

3. For India, 2025-26 cotton production is projected by USDA at 23.8 million bales, 1 % below last year and the third consecutive annual decrease. The successive declines are the result of reduced harvested acreage that was partially offset by small increases in yield. In 2025-26, harvested area in India is estimated to decline to 11.2 million hectares, 2 % below 2024-25, while yield is forecast to be 8 kg per hectare higher at 463 kg per hectare. India is forecast to account for 20 % of world cotton production in 2025-26, a slight decline from last year. India's textile industry remains primarily focused on cotton product exports. Cotton mill use in India is forecast to contribute 21 % of the global total in 2025-26.

4. The Cotton Association of India (CAI) released on 10th April, 2026, its latest estimate of India's total cotton pressing of each state for 2025-26 season. The Committee on Cotton production and Consumption (CoCPC) of the Ministry of Textiles met on 16th April, 2026. The state-wise break-up of cotton production estimated by the two agencies for the cotton season 2025-26 is as under:

Quantity in Lakh Bales of 170 Kgs. each

State	CoCPC	CAI	Difference
Punjab	3.46	1.50	1.96
Haryana	9.75	7. 00	2.75
Rajasthan	17.94	20. 50	(-)2.56
Gujarat	66.08	72.00	(-)5.92
Maharashtra	78.91	105.00	(-)26.09
MadhyaPradesh	10.16	17.50	(-)7.36
Telangana	60.84	45.00	14.16
Andhra Pradesh	12.11	18.00	(-)5.89
Karnataka	21.50	27.00	(-)5.50
Tamil Nadu	1.12	5.00	(-)3.88
Odisha	8.49	3.50	4.99
Others	0.55	2.00	(-)1.45
Total	**290.41**	**324.00**	**(-)33.59**

The variation in the cotton production figures of two agencies is unimaginable.

5. India's man-made yarn market registered a declining trend as consumer industries faced labour shortages. Global uncertainty also discouraged buying of polyester-cotton (PC), polyester, and viscose yarn. Polyester fibre price has increased from Rs. 101 (US $1.08) to Rs. 131 (US $1.40) per kg, while viscose staple fibre price has gone up to Rs. 188 (US $2) from Rs. 168 (US $1.79) between 1st March and 1st April., 2026. Adding to cost pressures, 60s polyester–viscose yarn prices have risen from Rs. 218 (US $2.32) to Rs. 235 (US $2.50) per kg, highlighting a widening gap between input costs and output realisations.

6. The expiry of the 11% import duty waiver on cotton at the end of December, 2025 has pushed domestic prices higher, limiting cheaper imports and tightening availability for mills. Domestic supply remains tight as the Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption has estimated India's cotton output marginally lower than last year. At the same time, consumption by textile mills is rising and is projected at 312 lakh bales, indicating steady demand. The widely traded Shankar-6 cotton variety, primarily grown in Gujarat, was priced at Rs. 60,500 (US $ 645) per candy (356kg), up about 8.5% from a month ago.

POWER

1. The M P Power Management Company has advised DISCOMs to bill to the consumers Fuel & Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) @5.36 %on energy charges only for one month commencing from 24th April, 2026.

2. The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission has notified Rates of Electricity for SEZ, Pithampur for 2026-27 effective from 20th April, 2026, which are as under:

Category (Industrial)	Fixed Charges Rs. /KVA per month	Energy Charges Rs/ unit
11KV	Rs. 207.00	Rs. 4.13
33 KV	RS. 244.00	Rs. 4.12

The TOD Rebate is as under:

- Peak hours (6 AM to 9 AM and 5 PM to 10 PM) Surcharge of 20% on normal rate of energy charge,
- Off peak /Solar hours (9 AM to 5 PM) Rebate of 20% on normal rate of energy charge
- Off peak hours (10 PM to 6 AM next day) Normal rate of energy charge.

MANPOWER

Shri Venkat Holla, Assistant Vice President of projects at Kitex Group, while speaking at the Asian Textile Conference- 2026 argued for a shift in Government support. He said, we must move from capital subsidies to labour productivity-linked incentives. The Indian textile industry faces a critical "10-year window" to capitalize on its labour advantage before automation significantly reshapes the necessity of manual manufacturing.

LEGAL & TAXATION

1. The Department of Revenue vide Notification No. 11/2026-Customs dated 31st March, 2026 has announced a one-time relief measure for units in Special Economic Zones (SEZ), allowing them to sell in domestic markets at a lower custom duty for one year.

2. Instruction No. 6/2026-Customs dated 27th April, 2026 issued by Department of Revenue clarified that in cases where goods are cleared into DTA from SEZ unit on payment of applicable duties and are re-exported thereafter are to be treated as imported goods for the purposes of disbursement of drawback under Section 74 of the Customs Act, 1962.

EXPORT & IMPORT

1. As per Ministry of Textiles, India's textile and apparel sector continued to demonstrate resilience in global markets during financial year 2025–26. Total textile exports, including handicrafts, increased from Rs. 3,09,859.3 crore in financial year 2024–25 to Rs. 3,16,334.9 crore in financial year 2025–26, registering a growth of 2.1%. This performance reflects steady global demand for Indian textile products and the continued competitiveness of the sector across major product categories. Government support through schemes like RoSCTL (Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies) and RoDTEP (Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products) also helped exporters. India's free trade agreements (FTAs) also progressed significantly during 2025-26.

2. As per think tank Global Trade Research Initiative (GTRI), the country's textiles and garment exports fell 2.2% to $35.8 billion in 2025-26 due to contraction in shipments of key segments, declining pattern is visible across major segments — cotton textiles — (-3.9%), ready-made garments (-1.4%), and carpets (- 5.3%). Only handicrafts grew slightly by 1.5% during the fiscal. India is exporting more in value terms domestically, but earning fewer dollars globally. For instance, man-made textiles show a 3.6% rise in INR but a 0.8% decline in dollar terms, and garments show a 2.9% INR increase despite a 1.4% dollar contraction. India is losing market share or failing to expand in key global markets. This "raises a critical policy question: why are ongoing reforms not translating into export growth? The Government must urgently investigate bottlenecks."

3. India's textile and apparel exports continued to see a significant decline in March after a fall in February, 2026 due to geopolitical disturbances amid the US-Israel–Iran conflict. Apparel exports fell by 18.99 %, while textile exports declined by 9.91%, resulting in an overall drop of 14.02 % year on year in textile,

- Cumulative Exports of Textiles and Apparel during March, 2026 have registered a de-growth of 14.02% over March, 2025.
- During April – March, 2025-26 Textiles exports registered a de-growth of 2.86% over the previous year, while Apparel exports registered a degrowth of 1.36 % during the same time.
- Cumulative Exports of Textiles and Apparel during April – March, 2025-26 have registered a de-growth of 2.21 % as compared to April – March, 2024-25.

The information relating to textile and apparel exports during the financial year 2025-26 as compared to exports in 2024-25 are as under:

Value in US$ Million

Exports	Apr. - Mar. 2024 - 25	Apr. - Mar. 2025 - 26	% Change
Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups & Handloom Products	12,056.27	11,587.12	(-) 3.89
MMF Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	4,869.50	4,830.83	(-)0.79
Jute Products	384.07	357.64	(-)6.88
Carpets	1,541.11	1,459.22	(-) 5.31
Handicrafts, etc	1,766.83	1,792.41	1.45
Textiles	**20,617.78**	**20,027.22**	**(-)2.86**
Apparel	**15,989.34**	**15,772.14**	**(-)1.36**
Textiles & Apparel	**36,607.12**	**35,799.36**	**(-)2.21**
All Commodities	4,37,704.58	4,41,784.23	0.93
% Share of T & C	**8. 36**	**8.10**	

Commenting on the trade data, Shri Ashwin Chandran, Chairman of CITI, said, “MMF is aligning with global demand, while cotton textiles face stress amid rising costs and a 54.9% surge in imports, prompting calls to remove import duty. With the removal of US tariff and new FTA opportunities, the industry is optimistic, supported by likely easing of West Asia tensions."

4. Imports of cotton (raw and waste) decreased by 30.38 % in March, 2026 compared to March, 2025. Imports of Textile yarn, Fabric, Made-ups increased by 2.86% compared to March, 2025. The details of imports in financial year 2025-26 as compared to the same period of previous year are as under:

Value in US$ Million

Imports	Apr.-Mar. 2024-25	Apr.-Mar. 2024-25	% Change
Cotton Raw & Waste	1,219.32	1,888.79	54.91
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	2,475.17	2,601.95	5.12

India's import of raw cotton increased significantly during the financial year, which is followed by a period of eased import duties.

5. Asia is the foundation of the global textile industry, but this also means it bears the responsibility of steering the sector towards a resilient and sustainable future. The industry's social and economic impact is significant, employing over 100 million people directly, including being a top employer for women. Despite these strengths, Asia must now prepare for shifting trade policies, evolving consumer demands, and increasing environmental regulations. Top ten exporters of Textile & Apparel products in Asia during the period 2021 to 2024 are as under:

Value in US $ Billion

Country	2021	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024%
China	304.7	319.7	292.6	299.0	51.7
Bangladesh	48.8	61.5	52.1	53.9	9.3
Viet Nam	41.3	45.4	40.3	44.5	7.7
India	41.5	38.3	34.2	36.7	6.3
Turkiye	34.5	35.3	32.9	32.1	5.5
Pakistan	17.5	18.9	16.2	17.5	3.0
Indonesia	13.0	13.8	11.6	11.9	2.1
Cambodia	8.4	9.3	8.1	10.1	1.7
Korea Rep.	12.2	11.7	10.4	10.0	1.7
Hong Kong China	13.5	9.8	8.7	8.9	1.5
Others	56.0	60.3	53.3	53.9	9.3
Total	**591.4**	**624.0**	**560.6**	**578.5**	**100.0**

6. India's country wise exports of Textiles & Apparel during the years 2022 to 2025 have been as under:

Value in US $ Billion

Country	2022	2023	2024	2025	Share 2025%
USA	10.84	9.30	10.47	10.04	27.2
Bangladesh	3.49	2.64	3.24	3.01	8.01
UAE	2.09	1.98	2.14	2.40	6.5
UK	2.01	1.87	1.98	2.08	5.6
Germany	1.58	1.27	1.34	1.39	3.8
Netherlands	0.94	0.86	1.09	1.17	3.2
Spain	0.92	0.84	0.94	1.05	2.8
France	0.98	0.92	0.88	0.96	2.6
Italy	0.89	0.78	0.79	0.82	2.2
Sri Lanka	0.80	0.68	0.80	0.79	2.1
Others	13.76	13.11	13.03	13.24	35.8
World	**38.31**	**34.23**	**36.71**	**36.96**	**100.0**

The US remains the largest market but is stagnant, while Europe shows modest growth and key markets like Bangladesh are declining.

7. India's textile and apparel exports to the US contracted 28.7% year-on-year in February, 2026 to $0.63 billion (Rs. 63 crore). Other major textile and apparel manufacturing countries such as China (45.2%) and Bangladesh (16.2%) also witnessed sharp declines in exports to the US during the period. Among key exporters, only Vietnam recorded a single-digit growth of 5% in shipments to the US. For India, the US is the largest market for textile and apparel exports, accounting for nearly 30% of the country's total exports of $38 billion in this segment. In 2025, India exported $9.68 billion worth of textile and apparel products to the US.

8. The Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) issued Public Notice No.52/2025-26 dated 7th April, 2026. Now Certificates of Origin can only be issued by the agencies authorized for the purpose. Exporters are mandated to use identical Invoice numbers in CoO and shipping bills to enable automated utilization verification.

9. The DGFT issued another Notice No.1/2026-27 dated 7th April, 2026 whereby the authorized agencies for issuance of CoO may accept and issue the certificates only from the designated electronic platform as specified by DGFT.

10. Department of Revenue issued Circular No. 20/2026-Customs dated 10th April, 2026, whereby Clarification has been issued that the treatment of short realization of export sale proceeds under RoDTEP and RoSCTL follows the same principle applied for duty drawback in relation to FOB value. Where agency commission and foreign bank charges are within the overall limit applicable to FOB realization, remission or rebate under these schemes may be computed on the full FOB value without deduction of such charges. If the deductions exceed the permissible limit, the excess is to be deducted from FOB value for purposes of granting the benefit.

11. The DGFT issued Circular No. 01/2026-27 dated 15th April, 2026 clarifying that the benefit under Component II of the RELIEF Scheme shall also be available to exporters who obtain a new ECGC Whole Turnover Policy for the first time on or after 16th March, 2026.

12. The CBIC issued a SWIFT 2.0 (Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade) Booklet for the benefit of trade and industry. It is an upgraded Digital Single Window platform for trade clearances and will serve as a one-stop portal for importers, exporters and Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) for all EXIM approvals. It replaces the earlier SWIFT system, which mainly functioned as a document repository.

13. Instructions have been issued by the Department of Revenue on 23rd April, 2026 for crediting RoDTEP and RoSCTL befits within three days to be strictly followed.

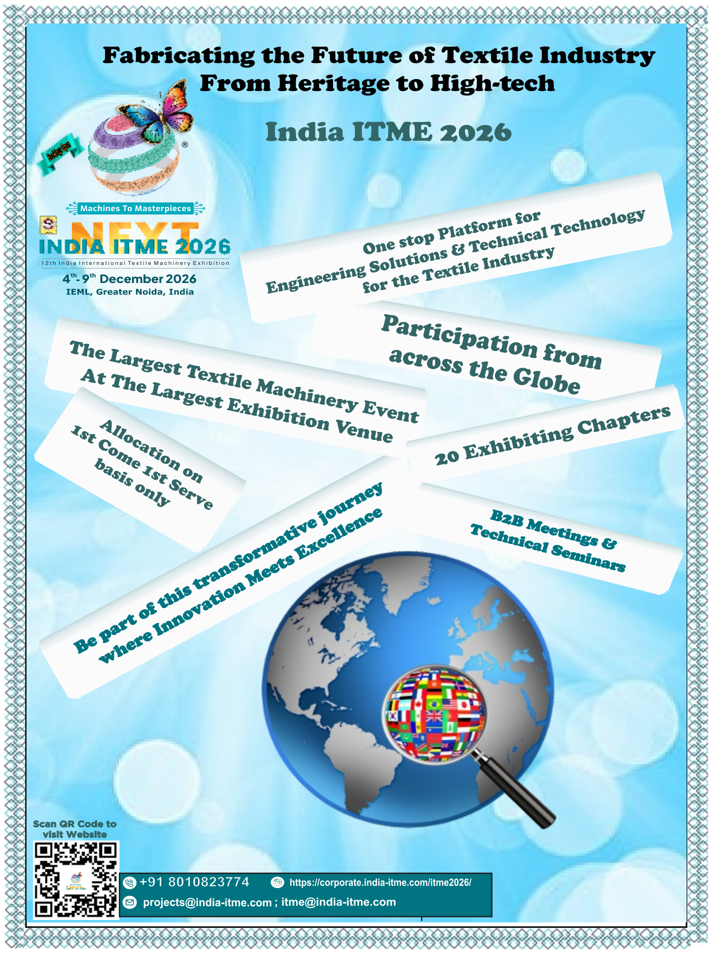
STATE OF INDUSTRY

1. According to data released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) on 28th April, 2026, India's industrial production growth improved to 4.1 % in March, 2026. IIP for the manufacture of textiles was down by 3.6% in March, 2026 as compared to

RNI No. MPENG/2005/16718
Date of Publication: 01-05-2026

M.P. TEXTILE NEWS LETTER

P.R.No.MP/IDC/1200/2025-27-Indore
Date of Posting : 15-05-2026



March, 2025. IIP for wearing apparel was down by 14.6 % in March, 2026 as compared to same month of last year. The details of IIP for the period April-March, 2025-26 as compared to those of same period of 2024-25 are as under:

Items	For the Month		Cumulative		Growth
	Mar. 2025	Mar. 2026	Apr.-Mar. 2024-25	Apr.-Mar. 2025-26	Apr.-Mar. 2025-26
General	166.3	173.2	152.6	158.9	4.1%
Textiles	113.0	108.9	109.3	108.0	(-)1.2%
Wearing Apparel	144.8	123.6	116.7	110.5	(-)5.3%

2. The Union Minister of Textiles Shri Giriraj Singh, released study report on Domestic Demand of Textiles "Market for Textiles and Clothing: National Household Survey 2024" on 6th April, 2026. As per the study conducted by the Textiles Committee the domestic demand for textiles has experienced a robust growth during last 15 years. The market size of textiles has increased from Rs. 4.89 lakh crores in 2010 to Rs. 14.95 lakh crores in 2024 experiencing a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) growth of 8.3%. Out of total market size, the contribution of household has increased from Rs. 4.18 lakh crores in 2010 to Rs. 8.77 lakh crores in 2024 and played a pivotal role in driving the domestic demand of textiles in the country. At the same time, the per capita demand increased from Rs. 2,119 in 2010 to Rs. 6,066 in 2024 experiencing a CAGR growth of 7.8%, reflecting a strong growth trajectory. The estimates show a robust growth in per capita demand in textiles by the individuals during the same period. Man Made Fibre (MMF) & blended fiber based products are contributing 52.2%, followed by 41.2% by cotton based products. On the other hand, Silk and Woollen fiber based products are contributing 5.2% and 1.3% respectively to the product basket.

3. As per reports, the Government has approved 52 new applications under the third round of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for textiles. Out of these, five are for Man Made Fibre (MMF) Apparel, 19 for MMF Fabrics, 18 for Technical Textiles and 10 for multiple segments, committing an investment of Rs 6,708 crore with an expected turnover of Rs 21,186 crore. So far, 148 companies have been selected under this Scheme. Together, they are expected to invest Rs. 6,708 crore (US $718 million) and generate a turnover of Rs. 21,186 crore (US $2.27 billion).

4. The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council —(Texprocil) has submitted a representation to the United States Trade Representative (USTR) rejecting claims of excess capacity and forced labour in the Indian cotton textiles sector. India is not an export-surplus economy in cotton textiles and the production trends across cotton, yarn, and fabric segments show stagnation or decline, not expansion indicative of excess capacity, Indian cotton textile industry is driven by strong domestic demand, with a small percentage towards exports. The industry is largely demand-driven, with over 80% of production going to the domestic market. Any adverse action under Section 301 will be inconsistent with ground realities and can disrupt a mutually beneficial trade relationship between India and the U.S.

5. According to a joint report by FICCI and RECEIC, it is estimated that India generates about 7.25 million tons of textile waste each year. However, a large portion remains underutilized due to fragmented collection systems, lack of standardized sorting, and limited recycling capacity. India has the potential to unlock nearly US $9.4 billion (around Rs 78,500 crore) annually from textile waste by strengthening collection, sorting, and recycling systems. The report notes that about 85% of this value lies in reuse pathways, which remain underdeveloped.

6. The Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) has called for the inclusion of the spinning segment under the proposed Textile Expansion and Employment Mission (TEEM), arguing that such a move is essential to enhance the global competitiveness of India's textile and apparel sector. The absence of parallel modernisation in spinning could lead to supply misalignment within the domestic value chain, increased dependence on imported yarn, and a loss of value addition within the country. According to industry estimates, nearly 25% of India's installed spindle capacity remains idle. This under utilisation is attributed not only to subdued demand but also to technological obsolescence, high energy intensity, lower productivity levels, and limited capability to produce value-added and specialised yarn required by modern downstream segments.

7. India and New Zealand signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) on 27th April, 2026, that will eliminate tariffs on 100 % of India's exports to New Zealand, delivering a major boost to labour-intensive sectors such as textiles.

8. The Adani Foundation has set up a Garment Skills and Production Centre in Badarwas Block of Shivpuri District in Madhya Pradesh under its CSR initiative to empower women. The aim of the Centre is that women will sew here on modern machines. They will be trained and when they make their products, garments, the Foundation will provide good market. If women can improve quality, bring a difference in design, and connect to the market, income of women will increase.

For Address

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