



Chairman:
Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhary;

Vice Chairman:
Shri Siddharth Agrawal;

Dy. Chairmen:
Shri Subhash Jain
Shri Mohit Maheshwari

ASSOCIATION NEWS

1. The Association submitted a Representation to the Principal Secretary, Industrial Policy & Investment Promotion and Labour Commissioner of the State on 27th May, 2026 giving our suggestions/comments on "The Madhya Pradesh Code on Empowering Work Space -2026". Our suggestions included:

- A clear distinction between industrial home based work and domestic work is required.
- In case of a factory the employer should be "Occupier" only.
- The word 'industry' and 'manufacture' should be deleted from this proposed code as already defined in Central Code.
- Introduction of weightage for night work and calculation of overtime on weighted hours should be deleted, as it will create disparity among employees performing similar work.
- The inclusion of phrase 'or such higher rate as may be prescribed' is not aligned with central code, which prescribe overtime wages at twice the normal rate lacks clarity for payment of overtime wages and should be deleted.
- The provision relating to casual leave and special leave is not aligned to Central Model Standing Orders. A clear frame work is required. Casual Leave should be restricted at seven days only.
- Fixed Term Employment definition should be as given in Section 2 (o) of Central Industrial Relations Code.
- The framework of compounding under the proposed code should be aligned with Central Codes.

4. On 29th April, 2026 a Delegation led by Shri Ashwin Chandran, Chairman, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry met the Hon'ble Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Minister Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan in connection with removal of 11% import duty on cotton with a view to strengthen the global competitiveness of the textile and apparel industry. The Minister acknowledged the industry concerns and emphasized on the need of a balanced approach including the interest of farmers. The delegation also included our Vice Chairman Shri Siddharth Agrawal (Mg. Director Sagar Manufacturers).

4. M/s Jain Cord Industries Private Limited, Gurugram setting up a Textile Unit in PM Mitra Park has been admitted as Member of the Association. Congratulations.

5. At a function held on 25th May, 2026 TEXPROCIL Export Awards for 2023-24 were presented by Hon'ble Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman. Vardhman Textiles was awarded Silver trophy for Highest Global Exports. Our Congratulations.

RAW MATERIALS

1. According to the 1st May, 2026 release by International Cotton Advisory Committee, — World cotton production in the 2026-27 season is projected at 25.9 million tons, exceeding global consumption of 25.2 million tons. That means both production and consumption are expected to remain close to current season levels, while global cotton trade is projected to decline by 2.7% to approximately 9.6-9.7 million tons. There are some key market drivers having an impact:



- Geopolitical tensions in the Middle East could disrupt fertilizer supply chains, increasing input costs for producers;
- Severe drought in the United States is affecting most cotton-growing areas, raising the likelihood of abandonment;
- Rising prices for synthetic fibers may improve cotton's competitiveness;
- Favorable conditions in China are expected to support strong yields.

China is expected to remain the world's largest producer (nearly 7 million tons) and the leading consumer (accounting for 32% of global use). Global exports will continue to be led by Brazil, followed by the United States and Australia. On the import side, Bangladesh is projected to remain the world's largest importer at 1.8 million tons, followed by China, Vietnam, Pakistan, and Türkiye.

2. As per USDA press release dated 12th May, 2026, World supply for 2026-27 is down 2 % from 2025-26 as global production is projected 6.6 million bales lower, more than offsetting the 2.8-million-bale increase in beginning stocks. World consumption is projected to increase 1 % to 121.7 million bales led by increases for China, India, Bangladesh, Egypt, Pakistan, and Vietnam (up collectively 1.5 million bales). Global trade is expected to be 1 % lower at 43.4 million bales as reduced imports by India more than offset increases for Pakistan, China, Vietnam, and other countries. Ending stocks are down 7 % from 2025-26 at 71.8 million bales as Australia, Brazil and the United States draw down stocks to support exports given smaller crops, and India and China draw down stocks to support consumption. The 2025-26 world balance sheet is revised to show higher production, consumption, and beginning and ending stocks, with trade marginally increased. The global





production estimate is raised nearly 1 % to 122.6 million bales as an almost 900,000-bale increase for Uzbekistan is partially offset by a reduction for Argentina. Consumption is increased by almost 1 % as mill use in Uzbekistan is raised 1 million bales, reflecting its much larger crop, and consumption in China is revised 500,000 bales higher. Partially offsetting reductions are expected for Pakistan and Vietnam, with small adjustments for several countries. Ending stocks are forecast to increase by around 220,000 bales as the increases in beginning stocks and production exceed that for consumption. The ending stocks-to-use ratio is down slightly to 64.3 %.

Quantity -Million 480-Pound Bales

World	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Opening Stock	75.86	73.45	74.52
Production	112.23	119.34	122.64
Consumption	114.99	119.11	120.13
Export/Import	44.06	42.43	43.78
Closing Stock	73.30	74.52	77.27

3. As per UDSA report dated 12th May, 2026 production in India—the second-largest cotton-producing country—is projected at 24.0 million bales in 2026-27, approximately 1 % (200,000 bales) above 2025-26 but still the third lowest in two decades. Harvested area is projected to increase 300,000 hectares to 11.5 million hectares in 2026-27, but the yield is expected to be lower. India's cotton mill use is projected to increase 500,000 bales (2%) in 2026-27 to 26.0 million bales, matching 2020-21's record.

4. On 5th May, 2026 the Union Cabinet approved a Rs. 5,659.22 crore 'Mission for Cotton Productivity' to boost domestic production to almost 49.8 million bales, up almost 71 % from the existing 29.1 million bales by the 2030-31 cotton season.

This would be done by doubling the productivity of domestic cotton from the existing 440 kg per hectare to 755 kg per hectare by 2030-31. The cotton yield will be improved through the development of High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds resistant to disease and pests, scaling up of existing and latest crop production technologies State Governments, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs).

5. At its meeting held on 26th May, 2025 the Cotton Association of India (CAI) has revised its cotton production estimates for the crop season 2025-26 to 334.00 lakh bales (production in Maharashtra, Andhra and Karnataka increased by 10 lakh bales, 3 lakh bales and 1 lakh bale respectively and production decrease in Gujarat and Telangana 2 lakh bales each). Imports have been estimated at 47.00 lakh bales and exports at 18.00 lakh bales. It observed that, encouraged by the remunerative prices and better income realised during the current season, farmers are expected to bring a larger area under cotton cultivation during the next crop year 2026-27. Consequently, the all-India cotton sowing area is expected to increase by around 7%.

6. A Study- Economic Analysis of Cotton, Supply, Pricing and Trade Policy in India got conducted by CITI from Gherzi & ICAC on India's Cotton sector flags adverse impact of import duty and low productivity on textile competitiveness. The Report presents a detailed and implementable roadmap for stakeholders to realise the ambitious \$350 billion target that we have for the textile and apparel industry by 2030, including exports worth \$100 billion by the end of this decade. A stable and predictable policy is imperative to allow the mills to sustain their operations and fulfil the market demand. There is a need to withdraw import duty on cotton and allow the mills to have access to cotton at competitive prices, pointing out that India's competitors in Asia have free access to international cotton without any import duty. A Cotton Price Stabilization Fund scheme with 5% interest subvention may be considered to mitigate working capital during peak season, for cotton procured during November–March.

7. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 13th May, 2026 approved Minimum Support Price of cotton for Cotton season 2026-27, which are as under:

Rupees per quintal

Cotton	2025-26	2026-27	Rise	% Rise
Medium Staple	7,710	8,267	557	7.22
Long Staple	8,110	8,667	557	6.87

8. Quality Control Order (QCO) compliance on polyester yarn imports has been re-imposed after the Gujarat High Court stayed the Centre's earlier decision to withdraw mandatory quality norms for key synthetic yarn categories. The move is expected to tighten import scrutiny and offer relief to domestic polyester yarn manufacturers, while raising concerns among downstream textile players over supply and input costs. The Office of the Principal Commissioner of Customs at Mundra issued directions on 15th May, 2026 instructing officials to strictly enforce Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and QCO compliance for import of polyester yarn products including fully drawn yarn (FDY), partially oriented yarn (POY) and drawn textured yarn (DTY). The order came after interim relief granted by the Gujarat High Court in cases challenging the Government's November, 2025 Notification that had rescinded the QCOs.

POWER

1. The M P Power Management Company has advised DISCOMs to bill to the consumers Fuel & Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) @ 3.91 % on energy charges only for one month commencing from 24th May, 2026.



MANPOWER

1. The Government had announced the implementation of the four Labour Codes from 21st November, 2025. With the notification of the Rules relating to these four Labour Codes on 8th May, 2026, implementation of these Codes will replace 29 labour laws that governed provisions, including wages, social security, working hours, retirement benefits, and trade union rights.



2. On 30th April, 2026, the Labour Department of the State notified State's Draft Rules in respect of the Wages and Industrial Relations Codes inviting suggestions/comments from the stakeholders within 45 days from the date of publication. On 6th and 8th May, 2026 Draft Rules in respect of other two Codes- namely Social Security and Occupational Health & Safety have also been published.

3. According to the latest investment data released by Invest India—the national investment promotion and facilitation agency under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Madhya Pradesh has emerged as a leading state in the country in terms of employment generation. This has been highlighted in official data released by the Government of India, underscoring the expanding scope of investments and the increasingly significant role of states.

The National Report clearly states that Madhya Pradesh has secured the top position in employment generation across the country, surpassing states such as Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana and Maharashtra.

LEGAL & TAXATION

1. The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) has extended the validity of earlier circulars issued to mitigate challenges arising from disruptions in maritime routes due to the closure of the Strait of Hormuz. The facilities provided through Circular Nos. 09/2026, 10/2026, 12/2026, 15/2026, 19/2026, and 21/2026 shall continue until 30th June, 2026, without any changes to their terms and conditions. (Circular No. 25/2026-Customs dated 14th May, 2026).



2. Keeping the interests of cotton farmers and the entire cotton value chain at the forefront, the Government of India has adopted a proactive and balanced approach by temporarily exempting Basic customs duty and Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess on cotton imports from 1st June to 31st October, 2026 vide Notification No. 19/2026-Customs dated 30th May, 2026.

3. The Supreme Court in Assistant Commissioner (Anti Evasion) & Anr. v. Aerocom Cushions Private Limited dismissed the Revenue's Special Leave Petition and affirmed the Bombay High Court's ruling that the assignment of leasehold rights in an industrial plot allotted by MIDC, along with the factory building constructed thereon, to a third-party assignee for consideration does not constitute a "supply of service" under Section 7 of the CGST Act.



EXPORT & IMPORT

1. During April 2026, India's textile exports stood at US\$ 1.67 billion, registering a growth of 3.59 % compared to the same month last year. However, apparel exports declined sharply by 11.66 % to US\$ 1.21 billion from US\$ 1.37 billion in April 2025. As a result, cumulative textile and apparel exports for the month fell 3.42 % year-on year to US\$ 2.88 billion. Jute manufactures, including floor coverings, however, registered a marginal decline of 0.53 %. Among the major textile categories, exports of cotton yarn, fabrics, made-ups and handloom products remained largely stable at US\$ 968.38 million, recording a marginal increase of 0.57 % over April last year. Man-made yarns and fabrics exports rose 2.34 % to US\$ 392.77 million, reflecting steady demand in the synthetic and performance textile space.



The information relating to textile and apparel exports during the month of April, 2026 as compared to exports in April, 2025 are as under:

Value in US\$ Million

Exports	April, 2025	April, 2026	% Change
Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups & Handloom Products	962.93	968.38	0.57
MMF Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	383.80	392.77	2.34
Jute Products	28.36	28.21	(-) 0.53
Carpets	114.87	126.28	9.93
Handicrafts, etc .	122.59	154.73	26.22
Textiles	1,612.55	1,670.37	3.59
Apparel	1,371.34	1,211.47	11.66
Textiles & Apparel	2,893.89	2,281.84	(-) 3.42
All Commodities	38,288.77	43,559.61	13.78
% Share of T & C	7.79	6.62	

2. Imports of cotton (raw and waste) decreased by 6.10 % in April, 2026 compared to April, 2025. Imports of Textile yarn, Fabric, Made-ups also decreased by 7.17 % in April, 2026. The details of imports in April, 2026 as compared to the same month of previous year are as under:

Value in US\$ Million

Imports	April, 2025	April, 2026	%Change
Cotton Raw & Waste	86.88	81.58	(-)6.10
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	193.12	179.27	(-)7.17

3. India's commodity wise Exports and Imports during last four years have been as under:

Value in US \$ Billion

Exports	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Share In 2025
Fibre	2.22	1.63	1.89	1.72	4.7
Filament	1.10	0.86	0.96	0.74	2.0
Yarn	4.23	4.48	4.30	4.11	11.1
Fabric	5.59	5.01	5.09	5.35	14.5
Apparel	16.68	14.50	15.72	16.28	44.1
Home Textiles	6.20	5.77	6.43	6.29	17.0
Others	2.30	1.98	2.32	2.46	6.7
Total	38.31	34.23	36.71	36.95	100.0

Value in US \$ Billion

Imports	2022	2023	2024	2025	%Share In 2025
Fibre	2.83	1.80	2.25	3.19	28.5
Filament	1.39	1.52	1.13	1.34	12.0
Yarn	0.72	0.56	0.43	0.52	4.6
Fabric	2.76	2.72	2.68	3.13	28.0
Apparel	1.73	1.57	1.56	1.68	15.0
Home Textiles	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.34	3.0
Others	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.99	8.8
Total	10.67	9.19	9.31	11.18	100.0

4. The Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) issued Public Notice No. 9/2026-27 dated 11th May, 2026 regarding amendments in Para 2.88 and Para 2.91 of the Handbook of Procedures (HBP) 2023. The amendments have been carried out to facilitate exporters to obtain Certificates of Origin (CoO) under the India-United Kingdom Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (India-UK CETA).

5. The DGFT issued Trade Notice No. 3/2026-27 dated 13th May, 2026 regarding clarification for Interest subvention support under the Export Promotion Mission for eligible pre-shipment and post-shipment export credit, where UIN generation was delayed during initial implementation. For financial year 2025-26, claims may be filed if the credit was disbursed on or after 2nd January, 2026 and the UIN is generated on or before 31st May, 2026, with support admissible from the date of disbursal. For 2026-27 onwards, a UIN generated within 15 days of disbursal is treated as valid, and banks must link claims to the year of disbursal.

STATE OF INDUSTRY

1. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has revised the base year of the All India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) from 2011-12 to 2022-23 with the objective of making the index more representative of the current structure and dynamics of the industrial sector. The revised series incorporates an updated item basket, a revised weighting structure, and enhanced sectoral coverage to better capture recent developments in industrial activity across the economy. The IIP growth rate for the month of April 2026 is 4.9 % as compared to April 2025. The IIP declared on 1st June, 2026 are as under:



Items	For the Month		Cumulative		Growth April, 2026 %
	April, 2025	April, 2026	Apr.-Mar. 2024-25	Apr.-Mar. 2025-26	
All India	113.4	118.4	113.5	118.4	4.9%
Textiles	114.7	132.6	116.7	119.4	15.6
Wearing Apparel	98.5	91.6	101.6	98.5	(-)7.0

2. Speaking at the Confederation of Indian Industry's Annual Business Summit in New Delhi on 12th May, 2026 Commerce and Industry Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal said the Government is developing detailed execution plans to improve FTA utilisation by Indian companies, particularly in sectors capable of scaling exports rapidly. The Government intends to send nearly 500 trade delegations to different parts of the world over the next eight to nine months, with a strong focus on countries that already have trade agreements with India. Officials will also engage with around 1,600 industry chambers across the country to encourage exporters to explore fresh markets and diversify product offerings.

3. Speaking at the TEXPROCIL Export Awards function in Mumbai, Finance Minister Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman on 25th May, 2026 warned that climate change, geopolitical tensions and rapid technological changes would make the coming decade challenging for India's textile sector, while asserting that the country has a major opportunity to strengthen its position in the global

**Fabricating the Future of Textile Industry
From Heritage to High-tech**

India ITME 2026

Machines To Masterpieces

INDIA ITME 2026
12th India International Textile Machinery Exhibition
4th - 9th December 2026
IEML, Greater Noida, India

One stop Platform for
Engineering Solutions & Technical Technology
for the Textile Industry

Participation from
across the Globe

The Largest Textile Machinery Event
At The Largest Exhibition Venue

Allocation on
1st Come 1st Serve
basis only

Be part of this transformative journey
where Innovation Meets Excellence

20 Exhibiting Chapters

B2B Meetings &
Technical Seminars

Scan QR Code to
visit Website

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

textile order amid shifting global supply chains. She said India's textile industry must prepare for an increasingly uncertain global trade environment marked by rising protectionism, sustainability-linked trade barriers and growing competition from other manufacturing economies. The decade ahead will not be easy. Climate change will affect cotton yields. Geopolitical disruptions will create supply chain volatility. Technology will continue to disrupt labour markets. At the same time, the Minister stressed that global disruptions were opening new opportunities for India as countries diversify sourcing away from single-country dependencies.

4. The Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) to support the development of evidence-based and analytically driven policies for the textile sector. Under the collaboration, ICRIER will contribute its research and technical capabilities to strengthen textile-related data systems and provide analytical inputs for policymaking in India's textile and apparel (T&A) industry, a key sector for the country's manufacturing, exports and employment generation.

5. As per a report in Moneycontrol.com the US-Iran conflict has pushed up crude-linked costs across global supply chains, polyester-focused apparel makers are coming under sharper pressure than traditional cotton manufacturers. Synthetic yarn prices have risen 40-45 % in recent months, compared with roughly 20% increase in cotton yarn prices, as geopolitical tensions in West Asia ripple through petrochemical and freight markets.

6. The knowledge paper- Threading the Loop: 'Building Resilient and Responsible Textile Value Chains in India' released by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry in April, 2026 significant untapped value within India's textile waste ecosystem, emphasizing that the challenge is not a lack of waste or market demand, but the absence of robust collection, sorting, traceability, and recycling systems. It highlights major inefficiencies across the recovery value chain, including poor source segregation, contamination through mixed waste streams, limited sorting infrastructure, and insufficient recycling capacity for blended textiles. The paper outlines a

roadmap for systemic transformation through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), dedicated textile waste collection systems, technology-enabled sorting, standardized grading mechanisms, and investments in recycling infrastructure and innovation.

7. The Centre for Trade and Investment Law (CTIL), Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, in collaboration with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry organised a conference on "Next-Gen Trade Pacts: Leveraging India's Partnership with Europe under FTAs" in New Delhi on 9th May, 2026, bringing together policymakers, industry leaders, trade experts, legal practitioners and academicians to discuss India's evolving trade engagement with Europe under emerging free trade agreements. The conference focused on market access, regulatory compliance, services trade, digital economy engagement and challenges arising from the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

8. Free Trade Agreements offer the Indian textile industry a significant opportunity to expand its share in the EU, UK, and other markets, as they boost competitiveness. Large players, including Gokaldas Exports, KPR Mill, Arvind, Welspun Living, Vardhman Textiles, and Pearl Global Industries, have signaled export growth in these markets. Some, such as Trident and Arvind, are setting up showrooms, increasing brand visibility at trade fairs and appointing local executives in Europe to strengthen their presence. Having been among the hardest hit by the US tariff escalation last year, the industry is keen to reduce its concentration on a single market. European and UK buyers are proactively diversifying sourcing away from Bangladesh and Vietnam, and tariff parity from FTAs will support India's push.

9. According to Crisil Ratings, crude-linked sectors, including polyester textiles, are likely to face pressure on operating profitability as companies may only be able to partially pass on higher input costs to consumers, and that too with a delay. The prolonged conflict in West Asia is increasing cost pressures on India's textile and readymade garment (RMG) sectors as companies grapple with supply-chain disruptions, elevated fuel and freight expenses, and a weakening rupee. However, export-oriented sectors such as textiles and readymade garments could derive some benefit from rupee depreciation.

10. As per reports, the PM MITRA Park in Dhar, Madhya Pradesh, is entering the execution phase, with at least four textile companies set to begin construction in the first half of the current fiscal. Early movers include Jain Cord Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vibrant Polymers LLP, Vansh Technofab Pvt. Ltd. and Sanathan Polycot Pvt Ltd, signaling a shift from land allotments to on-ground development at the integrated textile hub. The Park has attracted 38 investment proposals worth over Rs 21,500 crore, with the potential to generate around 55,000 jobs. About 1,140 acres have already been allotted, and authorities are accelerating lease execution and plot handovers. Among key investors, Jain Cord Industries Pvt Ltd plans to invest Rs 2,515 crore over 58 acres, targeting production by 2028. Meanwhile, Vibrant Polymers LLP is set to begin construction with an investment of Rs 50.61 crore. Developed under the Government's integrated "farm-to-fashion-to-foreign" vision, the park aims to create a complete textile value chain ecosystem, improving efficiency, lowering costs, and boosting exports.

For Address