TEXTILE INTELLIGENCE CENTRE
IBTEX
INFORMATION BUREAU TEXPROCIL

TEXPROCIL NEWS CLIPPINGS

An ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL)
Engineering Centre, 5th Floor, 9, Mathew Road, Mumbai 400004. Maharashtra State. INDIA
W. www.texprocil.org E. ibtex@texprocil.org T. +91-22-23632910 to 12 F. +91-22-23632914

IBTEX No. 123 of 2022 June 24, 2022

NEWS CLIPPINGS

Currency Watch	
USD	78.24
EUR	82.49
GBP	96.09
JPY	0.58

INTERNATIONAL NEWS	
No	Topics
1	China's imports of Indian cotton yarn fell in Apr
2	Economic sanctions on Russia hurt Italy's fashion sector
3	The latest US-implemented law changes China's cotton industry
4	Nike to Fully Exit Russian Market in 'Coming Months'
5	USA: When Talking About Recycled Materials, Origin Matters
6	Trade between BRICS & China reach $196 bn in Jan-May 2022
7	Businessman boosts China-Italy cooperation in clothing
8	Cambodia's garment sector is expected to grow by 8.1% in 2023
9	Is Turkey an Emerging Global Sourcing Hub?
10	Reuse, reduce & repeat: 'Recycled' clothes may be the future of sustainable fashion, but the process is difficult
11	Ensure sustainable cotton sourcing, urge Vietnam's garment producers
12	Vietnam's garment-textile exports to suffer in second half of the year: VITAS

13	Pakistan, Malaysia to benefit from bilateral trade: Chairman, PHMA

NATIONAL NEWS	
No	**Topics**
1	PM inaugurates 'Vanijya Bhawan' and launches NIRYAT portal
2	Piyush Goyal seeks transparency in shipping bills
3	Shri Goyal asks DPIIT to work with Ministries and State governments to integrate with ONDC
4	Consumers trim spending on fuel, clothing: Survey
5	Hanging by a thread: Gujarat’s textile industry
6	North India notes downfall in yarn prices due to cheaper cotton
7	India's West Bengal state to develop apparel hub in Nungi, Maheshtala
8	Global Apparel Cos Seek Discounts to Shift from Lanka
9	Incubation centre for MSMEs opened
10	1,100 plus global buyers participate in India International Garment Fair
11	Raymond clocks in consolidated revenue worth Rs 6,438 cr in FY21-22
12	Maharashtra Cabinet approves Rs 1000 cr support for cotton and soyabean production
13	Telangana will plant cotton on 70 lakh acres this Kharif

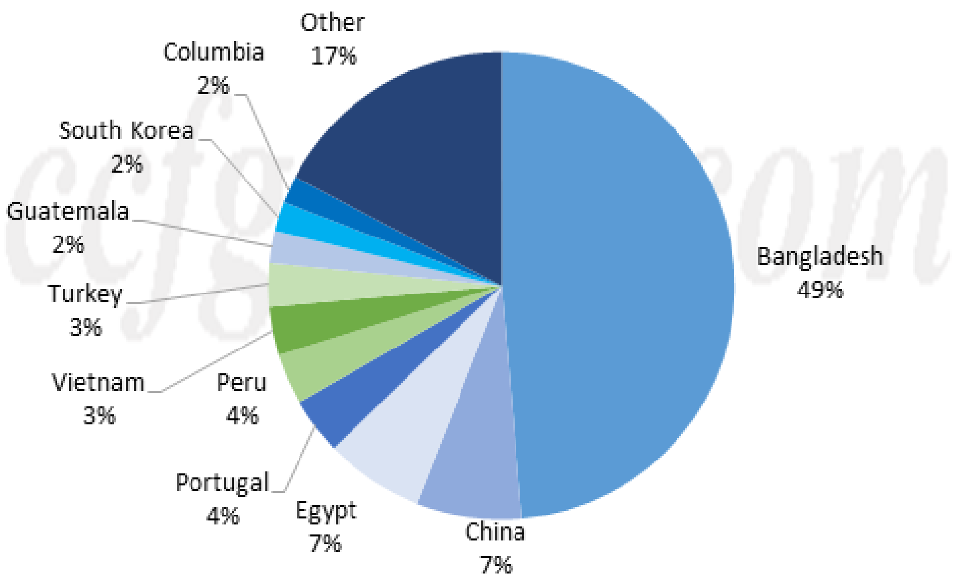
INTERNATIONAL NEWS

China's imports of Indian cotton yarn fell in Apr

According to the latest import and export data, the total exports of Indian cotton yarn (HS code 5205) was 72,600tons in Apr 2022, down 18.54% year-on-year and 31.13% month-on-month.

Bangladesh remained the largest export market for Indian cotton yarn, while China climbed back up to the second largest export market. Indian cotton yarn exports to China in Apr were 5,288.4tons, down 72.59% from a year earlier and 13.34% from a month earlier.

Shares in Indian cotton yarn export market in Apr 2022



Shares in Indian cotton yarn export market in Apr 2022					
Country	exports (Mar 2022) ton	proportion	exports (Apr 2022) ton	proportion	Change
Bangladesh	46,485.68	49%	35,318.23	49%	→
China	5,994.26	6%	5,288.40	7%	↗
Egypt	5,764.31	6%	4,992.13	7%	↗
Turkey	3,469.23	4%	2,179.62	3%	↘
Peru	3,250.95	3%	2,551.96	4%	↗
Portugal	3,722.21	4%	2,855.39	4%	→
South Korea	2,134.34	2%	1,478.72	2%	→
Vietnam	3,118.84	3%	2,437.70	3%	→
Columbia	1,469.86	2%	1,372.99	2%	→
Guatemala	1,917.73	2%	1,610.38	2%	→

Judging from the proportion of Indian main cotton yarn export market in Apr 2022, China was still the second largest market for Indian cotton yarn again, accounting for about 7% of Indian cotton yarn export market in Apr 2022, up 1% from Mar 2022. Bangladesh, with a share of about 49%, still remained the largest market for Indian cotton yarn, flat to that in Mar 2022. Egypt and Portugal ranked third and fourth, accounting for about 7% and 4%. Peru ranked fifth, accounting for 4%, and other countries accounted for less than 4%. With the exception of Turkey, the market share of export countries rose or was just flat compared with Mar 2022.

Shares in Indian cotton yarn export market in Apr 2022

Country	Apr-21	Apr-22	year-on-year	month-on-month
	ton	ton	%	%
Total exports	89,179.31	72,646.08	-18.54	-23.7
Bangladesh	30,539.38	35,318.23	15.65	-24.02
China	19,294.20	5,288.40	-72.59	-11.78
Egypt	3,459.62	4,992.13	44.3	-13.4
Portugal	6,787.15	2,855.39	-57.93	-23.29
Peru	1,914.86	2,551.96	33.27	-26.44
Vietnam	4,458.76	2,437.70	-45.33	-25.02
Turkey	1,744.67	2,179.62	24.93	-30.11
Guatemala	1,264.76	1,610.38	27.33	-24.55
South Korea	2,845.97	1,478.72	-48.04	-22.89
Columbia	2,185.86	1,372.99	-37.19	-6.59

In Apr 2022, Indian cotton yarn exports to China were lower than the same period last year and month. From the year-on-year changes, Egypt saw the largest year-on-year increase, up 44.3%. From the month-on-month changes, all dropped somewhat. As the largest export market for Indian cotton yarn, the exports to Bangladesh moved down by 24.02% month-on-month and continued to take the first place in Apr 2022.

In Apr 2022, exports of four mainstream Indian cotton yarns to China all decreased year-on-year. From the month-on-month changes, the exports to China all increased except the carded C8-25S/1 and combed C30-47S/1. In Apr 2022, the main varieties of Indian cotton yarns exported to China were carded C8-25S/1, accounting for 61.49%, and the export volume was 3,251.72 tons, down 63.42% from the same period last year.

The proportion of combed C8-25S/1 and C25-30S/1 dropped to 9.92% and 10.79% respectively, down 86.38% and 83.59% respectively compared with the same period last year; while the export of combed C30-47S/1 decreased by 87.76% compared with the same period last year, and the export volume reached 203.14 tons.

Indian cotton yarn exports to China in Apr 2022					
Description	Apr-21	Apr-22	year-on-year	month-on-month	Proportion
	ton	ton	%	%	%
Carded C8-25S/1	8,889.27	3,251.72	-63.42	-11.28	61.49
Combed C8-25S/1	3,850.97	524.69	-86.38	34.3	9.92
Combed C25-30S/1	3,477.05	570.72	-83.59	20.4	10.79
Combed C30-47S/1	1,658.98	203.14	-87.76	-56.41	3.84
Total	17876.3	4550.3	-74.5	-8.92	86.04

In conclusion, Indian cotton yarn exports in Apr 2022 moved down year-on-year and month-on-month. Major export markets were Bangladesh, China and Egypt. The exports to China fell year-on-year and month-on-month.

In Apr 2022, the export of the four main Indian yarns exported to China all decreased compared with the same period last year. Indian carded C8-25S/1 exports were still the largest among the exports of the four mainstream Indian cotton yarns.

Source: ccfgroup.com – Jun 24, 2022

HOME

****

Economic sanctions on Russia hurt Italy's fashion sector

The economic sanctions on Russia following its war with Ukraine are making business difficult for many fashion brands in Italy -- the fashion capital of the world. They are especially hurting clothing and shoe manufacturers, as Italy is the largest global producer of these goods. The country exports fashion goods worth $101 billion annually.

Huge number suppliers losing business

Russian customers account for around 3 per cent of Italy's total portfolio. However, their loss affects around 80,000 suppliers, says Fabio Pietrella, President, Fashion industry trade group in Italy. These customers account for 80 per cent of the money made by small Italian businesses every year, he adds. The Marche, Vento, Umbria and Emilia-Romagna regions in Italy are completely dependent on orders from Russia for survival. They connect the entire supply chain, adds Pietrella.

Some of the world's most famous fashion companies like Gucci, Versace and Armani are Italian with a few having operations in Russia. However, these companies have been unable to find ways to get past the sanctions, notes Jeffery Sonnenberg, Professor-Business, Yale University.

Practical concerns stop companies from snapping ties

Even though fashion makers in Russia are extremely concerned over the aggression in Ukraine, they are compelled to continue doing business owing to practical reasons as it difficult to find a substitute, says Pietrella. Companies like D Exterior are also reluctant to cut ties with Russia as it has taken them years to build business in the country. D'Exterior makes 40 per cent of its revenues from Russia every year. The company is unsure of getting payments for 400,000 garment orders for Spring/Summer season, says Nadia Zanola, Owner.

Zanola however, does not intend to abandon Russia business as customers there appreciate the extra efforts needed to make good clothes, she says. She hopes, common Russian consumers are able to raise themselves from the crisis.

Source: fashionatingworld.com – Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

The latest US-implemented law changes China's cotton industry

The US Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) entered into force on 21 June. This potentially far-reaching legislation prohibits imports made by forced labor in XinjiangChina, which includes cotton products.

About 90 percent of China's cotton is produced in Xinjiang, and the region has almost no capacity to prove that forced labor is not used. The situation could cause China's textile and clothing factories to avoid using Xinjiang – produced raw materials if they want to export their products, unless the Chinese regime stops slavery in Xinjiang.

In addition, the European Union adopted a resolution on June 9 condemning the crimes against humanity against Uighurs and calling for a restriction on imports of products made through forced labor.

With similar actions from other regions and countries, the impact of the UFLPA will be stronger to force the Chinese regime to stop forced labor.

UFLPA

The State Department issued a press release saying it implemented the UFLPA on June 21st.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is committed to "continuing to fight forced labor in Xinjiang and strengthen international coordination against this serious violation of human rights," it said. announcement.

The law was signed into law by US President Joe Biden on December 23, 2021 after approval by US lawmakers. It represents Washington's significant response to the "genocide" and "crimes against humanity" that are taking place in the Xinjiang region of northwest China.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported in its "2021 Report on International Religious Freedom: China-Xinjiang", published on June 2, that the White House estimated that the Chinese regime "has detained more than a million Uighurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Hui and members of other Muslim groups. , as well as some Christians, in specially built detention camps or converted detention facilities in Xinjiang "since April 2017.

Although Beijing denies any human rights abuses, the Foreign Ministry said on Tuesday: “We are gathering our allies and partners to free global supply chains from the use of forced labor, to speak out against atrocities in Xinjiang and to join us in urging the Chinese government to to stop atrocities and human rights violations, including forced labor. “

UFLPA affects the production of Xinjiang cotton, which affects China’s textile companies using cotton as one of its raw materials. As the Chinese regime proudly claimed, China is the world’s largest textile exporter.

According to StatistaChina exported $ 154 billion worth of textiles by 2020, accounting for 43.5 percent of the world’s textile export market.

Xinjiang is suitable for growing cotton due to its large lands and a desert climate. Chinese National Bureau of Statistics released on December 14, 2021, Xinjiang said it produces 89.5 percent of China’s cotton a year, using 82.8 percent of the country’s total cotton plant area.

In 2022, Xinjiang’s cotton plant area used 86.4 percent of China’s total cotton plant area, meaning its production will share more than 90 percent of the country’s total production, China Cotton Association reported on May 25 after conducting a nationwide survey.

Xinjiang is divided into north and south by the Tian Shan Mountains. In northern Xinjiang, more than half of the population is of Han ethnicity. Here, farmers plant short cotton, which enables them to use machines to plant and harvest the crop.

In southern Xinjiang, the majority of the population is Uighur. The cotton planted there is the long base type, which is the best quality cotton in China. However, cotton harvesting is dependent on hand picking.

Labor costs in Xinjiang are relatively low. The cotton is picked by hand in southern Xinjiang and partly in northern Xinjiang, which may involve the use of forced labor. In recent years, more and more cotton farmers in northern Xinjiang have started using machines to harvest the crop. According to Chinese regime69.83 percent of cotton was picked by machine in 2020.

According to UFLPA, the exporter wishing to sell the textile or clothing products to the United States must provide conclusive evidence that there was no forced labor involved in the products. Since most of the textiles and garments are made of cotton, the exporter needs such proof if the cotton is from Xinjiang.

However, insiders in the textile industry said that there is no independent audit service in Xinjiang, which means that exporters using Xinjiang cotton cannot verify that their products are free from forced labor.

“The law [UFLPA] will essentially act as a trade embargo on goods with input from Xinjiang, ”Doug Barry, Vice President of Communications and Publications of the US-China Business Council, told South China Morning Post on June 20th.

China’s cotton industry

As the world’s largest textile producer, consumer and exporter, China produced 54.3 million tonnes of fiber in 2017, of which over 20 million tonnes were exported to other countries, the China Cotton Association (CCA). reported on December 21, 2018.

Based on a CCA report, 36.8 percent of China’s fibers are exported, and the United States is China’s largest importer.

At the same time China import cotton from the United States, Brazil, India, Australia and other countries. According to China National Cotton Information center25 percent of China’s cotton used in 2021 was imported, and this percentage will drop to 24 percent in 2022 due to the high cotton price in the global market.

In order to meet the export volume of textiles and clothing, China has to import more cotton because Xinjiang cotton is not qualified to export to the United States.
UFLPA Impact

“UFLPA is great for the Chinese and the global supply chain,” Wang He, the U.S.-based commentator on China affairs, told The Epoch Times on June 22.

Wang believes that not all Chinese textile companies could immediately buy the qualified cotton to produce the products for export, but that they must catch up because more and more countries and regions will follow the United States and ban forced labor products.

"I think EU citizens would be shocked to know that a ban on products known to be manufactured by forced labor does not already exist," said Laura Murphy, a human rights professor at Sheffield Hallam University in the UK. told BBC on 20 June. "The EU must also be a leader in conducting mandatory due diligence on human rights. Both of these tools are needed to ensure that companies address forced labor and other abuses in their supply chains."

The textile industry the contribution 11.4 percent of China's exports in 2020 worth $ 296 billion, according to China's Ministry of Commerce.

"Being unable to use Xinjiang cotton for the textile and clothing export industry is a disaster for the Beijing regime," Wang said. "The Chinese economy is badly damaged by the regime's COVID-19 Zero Tolerance policy because cities are locked down one after the other and people are not allowed to work. The regime is dependent on the textile industry because China's textile and clothing exports earn nearly $ 300 billion each year and contributes over 50 percent of China's trade surplus. "

Wang said importers may face difficulties in finding alternatives to China-made textiles in the global market for some time. But in the long run, the world will benefit.

"In fact, UFLPA is forcing international brands, such as H&M and Nike, to search for their original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) in other countries. This can diversify the global supply chain and boost the economy of other developing countries. "

In addition to cotton, polysilicon, a-silicon and amorphous silicon used in the solar energy industry will also be affected by UFLPA. According to China Photovoltaic Industry Association, China accounted for for 97.3 percent of the global silicon used for solar energy in 2021. State-run Xinjiang Daily reported on February 28 that Xinjiang produced 58.9 percent of China's production.

The United States has banned the import of goods produced by forced labor since 1930, where § 307 the Tariff Act came into force. US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) announced on its website the entry into force of the UFLPA and published one operating instructions for importers on 13 June.

Source: community99.com – Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

Nike to Fully Exit Russian Market in 'Coming Months'

The decision, first reported by Reuters Thursday and confirmed in a note on Nike's Russian e-commerce site, followed months of incremental moves that dramatically decreased the company's presence in the country.

"Company Nike Inc. made a decision to exit the Russian market," the updated message said, according to Google Translate. "Therefore, Nike.com and the Nike mobile app will be no longer available in this region. Nike stores recently temporarily closed and will not open again."

A spokesperson for Inventive Retail Group, a Russian franchisee operating the majority of still-operational Nike locations, said Thursday that its stores would fully close once they run out of stock. So far, 15 of its 37 locations have closed, the spokesperson confirmed. This number matches up with the store directory on IRG's website. On May 25, the IRG directory listed nine locations as "temporarily closed."

"NIKE, Inc. has made the decision to leave the Russian marketplace," the company said in a statement. "Our priority is to ensure we are fully supporting our employees while we responsibly scale down our operations over the coming months."

In March, chief financial officer Matt Friend told investors that Nike's business in Russia and Ukraine represented less than 1 percent of total company revenue.

The company's withdrawal began less than a week after President Vladimir Putin's initial invasion of Ukraine. In a note published to the front page of Nike's Russian website, the Swoosh brand declared it could no longer guarantee delivery of goods to its customers in the country and, as a result, merchandise purchases on Nike.com and the Nike app would be "temporarily unavailable" in the region. Days later, it announced it would temporarily close all its stores in Russia.

By mid-March, it became clear that these closures would not affect independent Nike stores, with Reuters reporting that at least six shops remained open. Last month, however, the Moscow-based daily Vedomosti reported that Nike declined to renew its franchise agreement with IRG, its largest Russian franchisee, and Yar LLC, a Siberian-focused franchisee. Both deals were set to expire May 26.

According to Vedomosti, IRG president Tikhon Smykov told employees that Nike could not "in the foreseeable future" ship goods to Russia. With no remaining inventory to sell, the company "will be forced to close all of its stores under this brand," he added.

Source: sourcingjournal.com– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

USA: When Talking About Recycled Materials, Origin Matters

Campaigns advertising textile products made of recycled materials are becoming more frequent. But do we have a clear idea of where these recycled materials come from? Do consumers assume recycled cotton or recycled polyester come from used clothes? Because, in most cases, they do not.

Recycled material refers to a material that would have otherwise been disposed of as waste or used for energy recovery, but has instead been reprocessed as a material input, in lieu of new primary material, for a recycling process.

The items diverted from the waste stream can be used garments, but also plastic bottles, fishing nets, yarns, wool carpets or industrial waste generated in garment manufacturing, among many other sources. Recycled polyester for example can come from post-consumer bottles (collected from the consumer or from beaches and oceans) and from post-industrial polyester fabrics or even from post-consumer textile fabrics.

In most cases, the origin matters. Not only because it might be more challenging to process one or the other (post-consumer usually being the most challenging), but also because the environmental urgency to recycle certain streams can be higher (because this waste has a higher chance of polluting the environment).

Consumers are left to make assumptions

There are currently no clear standards or regulations that specify how the supply chain and brands should communicate about the feedstock origin of the recycled material towards other industry stakeholders (B2B) nor to final consumers. We leave it to the consumer to assume the origin, which lacks full awareness about the different options and the environmental considerations associated with them.

Most of the recycled polyester in the textile sector currently does not come from recycled garments, but from bottles. It is great to have this lower footprint recycled polyester in the market, however, to achieve circularity in textiles we need scaled textile-to-textile recycling solutions for polyester textiles.

Otherwise, all the garments made with recycled polyester from bottles will just end up in landfill or incinerated after one round of recycling. At the same time, PET bottles are fit for being recycled back into PET bottles many times, in a closed-loop recycling system, when they are part of a clean, separated waste stream.

Ideally, the recycled polyester fibers of the future will come from recycled polyester garments, a notion also supported by the new EU strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles that encourages businesses to prioritize their efforts on fiber-to-fiber recycling. Luckily, several different technologies for recycling polyester garments are already preparing to ramp up in scale.

Fiber-to-fiber recycling scope also covers different textile waste sources. Post-industrial, pre-consumer and post-consumer materials are accepted.

Post-industrial textile waste is generated during textile production, for example fabric waste from garment manufacturing, also called clips or scraps.

Pre-consumer textiles are finished garments that could not be sold or used (default goods or overstock, for example). Finally, there is post-consumer waste. This is the material generated by the end user of the product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose (clothes no longer suitable to wear that need to be recycled).

Nevertheless, there are no mandatory requirements for specifying the origin of the feedstock on a product care label. In the case of cotton, European legislation does not even allow the word “recycled” to be added to the care label yet. Meanwhile, in the U.S., the regulation is only focused on disclosing the country of origin of the cotton but not mentioning the type of reclaimed material used.

For hangtags and campaigns, where mandatory regulation does not apply, there are no clear guidelines either. Voluntary certifications, like RCS or GRS for tracking and verifying the content of recycled materials, do distinguish among pre-consumer and post-consumer content. However, they do not include the disclosure of the origin of the feedstock as mandatory but leave it up to the brand to decide.

While it is positive to recycle all types of textile waste, to make a distinction on the origin is important since the environmental problem and the challenges to face are much bigger for recycling post-consumer garments, the holy grail of circular textiles.

If we only look to the environmental footprint of a final recycled product without that distinction, it could be that post-industrial materials come out better than post-consumer recycled materials due to the extra manual/automated sorting and processing steps required to prepare post-consumer garments for recycling. This can be confusing for consumers.

Upcoming policies like the Green Claims Initiative are supposed to set up minimum criteria for environmental claims and will introduce mandatory disclosure of information such as durability or reparability via a Digital Product Passport. This is clearly needed in the textile sector.

As a basis for this Product Passport, the environmental footprint method will probably be used. This will require consumer education as this information can be complex. As a recycler we argue that aside from environmental footprint, the origin of recycled material matters and therefore this information should also be included on a product.

We believe this can help accelerate circularity in textiles and support the consumer in becoming more aware about nuances of circularity which can help inform their purchasing decisions.

Currently, Recover™ mainly uses post-industrial textile waste as inputs for their mechanical recycling process. However, the company has set a clear goal to scale the recycling of post-consumer textiles and for this to represent a significant amount of its feedstock inputs as it scales worldwide.

Source: sourcingjournal.com– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

Trade between BRICS & China reach $196 bn in Jan-May 2022

Trade between China and other BRICS nations increased by 12.1 per cent year-over-year (YoY) in the first 5 months of this year to reach 1.31 trillion yuan ($196 billion), as per China's General Administration of Customs (GAC).

It exported goods worth 656 billion yuan to BRICS nations, while the imports stood as 651.7 billion yuan between January to May.

BRICS countries include Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

Bilateral trade grew by 7.3 per cent between China and Brazil, 26.5 per cent between China and Russia and 10 per cent between China and India. However, trade between China and South Africa declined by 5 per cent in the same period, Chinese media reports said quoting the GAC.

China's trade with BRICS nations had increased by 39.2 per cent YoY to $490.42 billion in 2021.

China's trade with the rest of the BRICS countries is expected to increase as the economic and trade cooperation between them deepens, said GAC.

The 14th BRICS Summit is being held in Beijing today.

Source: fibre2fashion.com– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

Businessman boosts China-Italy cooperation in clothing

As a Chinese businessman currently living in Italy, Xu Xudong has imperceptibly become a fashionista, yet the 42-year-old thought big: how to act as a bridge between China and Italy.

Xu is the president of DinDin Brand Management S.R.L, headquartered in the eastern Chinese city of Changshu, and he is also the chairman of an Italy-based Chinese entrepreneurship association.

His firm is mainly involved in brand marketing and management in the fields of fashion apparel and accessories, helping Chinese fashion brands go international and brands in Europe enter the Chinese market.

Xu went to Italy with his parents 25 years ago, when many Chinese people took advantage of China's reform and opening-up to go abroad and start businesses overseas.

He was deeply amazed by Italy's well-developed clothing market.

"I made up my mind at that time to help Chinese clothing brands enter the Italian market," Xu said, adding that he has been engaged in the clothing trade business since then.

When Xu returned to China looking to start a business in 2006, he found that the domestic clothing brands were innovating and new brands were rapidly emerging, ready to flex their muscles on the international stage.

Then he set up his company in Changshu, Jiangsu Province. Home to more than 5,000 textile and clothing enterprises, the city has a large apparel market and a complete clothing production and supply chain.

"One thing that I have learned from the Italian fashion industry is that an international vision is a must for Chinese brands to be recognized worldwide," Xu said.

In 2013, Xu collaborated with Changshu's local brand Bosideng to help promote the brand overseas.

He and his team continued to use methods like advertising and runway shows to build a reputation for the Chinese brand's cost-effectiveness in the high-end market in countries like Italy. Now clothes by Bosideng are sold to more than 70 countries and regions.

"China is a huge consumer market, and an increasing number of European brands want to enter it," Xu said, noting that in addition to helping Chinese brands go global, he also took the initiative to communicate with some European brands.

In 2020, Xu's company inked a deal with the Italian brand, Butnot, aiming to bring this street fashion brand to the Chinese market despite the pandemic.

His company has also opened a shopping center selling international brands in Changshu.

"Under the Belt and Road Initiative [BRI], I can feel the deepening of cooperation between China and Italy," Xu said.

"You can see more and more Chinese elements emerging in the Italian fashion industry."

Xu was invited as a representative in a governmental negotiation in 2019, during which a sister-city relationship was established between Changshu and Italy's Taranto.

"It's my mission to bring more Chinese styles to Italy and introduce more charm of the Italian fashion to China, and the mission has yet to be completed Xu said.

Source: globaltimes.cn– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

Cambodia's garment sector is expected to grow by 8.1% in 2023

The Cambodian industry is expected to grow by 9.2 per cent in 2023 with support from improved external demand that help boost garment and non-garment manufacturing, while the garment sector is expected to grow by 8.1 per cent in that year due to demand in the United States, the European Union and the Southeast Asian region, primarily Myanmar.

The country's economy will grow by 6.6 per cent in 2023, 1.2 per cent higher than the projected 5.4 per cent this year, supported by better trends of global demand and higher confidence of investors amid the relaxed and controlled COVID-19 pandemic situation, the government said recently while releasing its macroeconomic and budget strategy.

Inflation is estimated to drop to 2.5 per cent this year from the projected 5 per cent in 2022 as this year the prices of oil and commodities have steeply increased in the international market due to the Russia-Ukraine war and the exchange rate will stay around 4,065 riel against the US dollar, the strategy document stated.

"The government has considered increasing intervention packages to mitigate the impacts of the rising inflation and boost domestic investment to support economic development and creating jobs," it pointed out.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) for 2022 and 2023 is expected to recover to around 12 per cent and 11.6 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) respectively, supported by rising confidence of investors and faster changes in regional and global production and supply chains, Cambodian media reports quoted the document as saying.

The recovery of FDI is expected to enable Cambodia's international reserves to reach about $21 billion, which ensures that the economy would be able to import for a period of 7.7 months in 2022 and around $22 billion in 2023. The current account deficit is expected to further narrow to about 14.1 per cent of GDP in 2023 from 26.8 per cent this year.

The economy in 2023 will need support mainly from agriculture, which is projected to rise by 1.1 per cent with strong progress in animal raising, plantation and fisheries sub-sectors as exporting agricultural products, especially mixed and agro-industrial commodities is expected to rise.

“However, the agriculture sector will still face structural challenges such as low growth of soil and labour productivity, limited supporting infrastructure, weak commercialisation and diversification of agriculture and shortage of investment in processing to gain value-added,” a government statement said.

Source: fibre2fashion.com – Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

Is Turkey an Emerging Global Sourcing Hub?

COVID-19 has impacted the global supply chains and made textile and apparel sourcing difficult. Turkey with its skilled workforce, production flexibility, and years of experience has emerged as a viable location for textiles and apparel sourcing. But it has its fair share of challenges. In this note, we look at advantages and drawbacks of Turkey as a key sourcing location for global textile and apparel value chains.

An emerging market economy with a rich cultural heritage, Turkey is located at the intersection of Europe and Asia. It has served as a major regional trade hub for centuries given its strategic location and maritime control of key waterways between the Black Sea and the Aegean Sea. Although lacking in natural resources, it benefits from large tracts of arable land and miles of coastline.

Textiles and clothing form the core of the Turkish economy in terms of GDP contribution, employment generation, investments, and macroeconomic indicators. In 2021, the Turkish textile industry exported $16.2 billion worth of textiles and was the fifth largest supplier in the world, while the apparel industry exported $18.3 billion worth of apparel and was the fourth largest supplier in the world.

According to the data from the Turkish Statistical Institute and the Ministry of Trade, textile and apparel exports from Turkey increased by 13.03 per cent yearon- year in January-March 2022 to $9.02 billion compared to exports of $7.98 billion during the same period of 2021.

With its qualified human resources, modern technology, flexible production capacity, and years of experience, the Turkish textile and clothing industry has a significant role in world trade with the competence to meet high standards and can compete in international markets in terms of premium quality and a wide range of products.

The European Union (EU) is by far Turkey's largest import and export partner, as well as its main source of investments. In 2021, the EU accounted for 51.8 per cent of Turkey's exports of textiles and apparel, and it was the EU's third largest textile and apparel supplier in the world.

Over the past two years, COVID-19 has disrupted the textile and apparel industry's business. Lockdown induced supply chain disturbances have been at the top of the agenda of fashion chief executives around the world.

The need to build fast, flexible and reliable supply chains has become increasingly important as the severity and frequency of the supply chain shocks is trending upwards. The goal is to spread the risk across multiple sourcing markets to the point where companies can remove dependence on any one market.

Companies nowadays have started manufacturing their collection more smartly with analytics, becoming more customer-centric, designing sustainable products, implementing digital tools, and providing end-customer satisfaction.

Keeping these recent changes in the apparel industry, Turkish companies can provide various competitive features that can help the textile and apparel industry quickly adapt to today's changing global supply chain.

Click here to read the complete article.

Source: fibre2fashion.com– Jun 22, 2022

HOME

****

Reuse, reduce & repeat: 'Recycled' clothes may be the future of sustainable fashion, but the process is difficult

SYDNEY: Today we make more clothing than ever before. And the driver for this is primarily economic, rather than human need. Over the past decade, the term "circular economy" has entered the fashion industry lexicon, wherein materials are made to be reused and recycled by design.

Yet we haven't seen the same level of recycling in fashion as we have in other spaces - such as with plastic recycling, for instance. And this is mainly because clothing-to-clothing recycling is much more difficult.

The use of recycled polyester and cotton by brands such as H&M and Cotton On are key aspects of these companies' sustainability initiatives - but the source of these recycled fibres usually isn't clothing. Recycled polyester tends to come from plastic bottles, and recycled cotton is usually made from manufacturing waste.

The fact is most clothing is simply not designed to be recycled. Even when it is, the fashion industry lacks the kind of infrastructure needed to really embrace a circular economy model.

Why is recycling clothes difficult?

Recycling clothing isn't like recycling paper, glass or metal. Clothes are endlessly variable and unpredictable. So they're not ideal for recycling technologies, which require a steady and consistent source material.

Even a seemingly simple garment may contain multiple materials, with fibre blends such as cotton/polyester and cotton/elastane being common.

Different fibres have different capacities for recycling. Natural fibres such as wool or cotton can be recycled mechanically. In this process the fabric is shredded and re-spun into yarn, from which new fabric can be woven or knitted.

However, the fibres become shorter through the shredding process, resulting in a lower quality yarn and cloth. Recycled cotton is often mixed with virgin cotton to ensure a better quality yarn.

Most fabrics are also dyed with chemicals, which can have implications for recycling. If the original fabric is a mixture of many colours, the new yarn or fabric will likely need bleaching to be dyed a new colour.

A complex garment such as a lined jacket easily contains more than five different materials, as well as trims including buttons and zippers. If the goal of recycling is to arrive at a material as close to the original as possible, all the garment's components and fibres would first need to be separated.

This requires labour and can be expensive. It's often easier to shred the garment and turn it into a low-quality product, such as shoddy which is used for insulation.

Industry progress and challenges

Companies such as BlockTexx and Evrnu have developed processes to recycle fibres from blended fabrics, though such recycled fibres aren't yet widely available.

Through a proprietary technology, BlockTexx separates cellulose (present in both cotton and linen) and polyester from textile and clothing waste for new uses, including in new clothing. And Evrnu has developed a type of viscose made entirely from textile and clothing waste.

Spain-based company Recover meticulously sorts through different kinds of cotton textile waste to produce high quality, mechanically recycled, cotton fibre.

There's also biological recycling. Fibre waste from the Rivcott cotton "gin" (or cotton engine) is composted to become fertiliser for a new cotton crop. The same is possible with natural fibres from worn-out clothing, after potentially toxic dyes and chemicals have been eliminated.

Synthetic fibres such as polyester and polyamide (nylon) can also be recycled mechanically and chemically. Chemical recycling through re-polymerisation (where the plastic fibre is melted) is an attractive option, since the quality of the original fibre can be maintained.

In theory it's possible to use polyester clothing as the source for this. But in practice the source is usually bottles. This is because clothing is usually "contaminated" with other materials such as buttons and zippers, and separating these is too labour intensive.

The fashion industry lacks the kind of infrastructure needed to really embrace a circular economy model.

The plastic problem

Almost all recycled polyester in clothing today comes from recycled plastic bottles, rather than previous polyester clothing. This is significant when you consider polyester accounts for more than 60% of all fibre use.

Given the rapid increase in the production of synthetic fibres, and the as-yet-unknown impact of microplastics (which were documented in human placentas last year) - the question remains whether clothing should be made from biologically incompatible materials at all.

Polyester clothes, regardless of fibre sources, contribute to microplastic pollution by shedding fibres when worn and laundered.

A new generation of synthetic fibres from renewable sources (recyclable and also biodegradable) offers a path forward. For instance, the Kintra fibre is made from corn.

Reduce and reuse before you recycle

There's plenty of evidence that reducing the consumption of clothing by wearing items longer and buying second-hand is preferable to purchasing recycled fibre clothes.

But even second-hand fashion isn't without problems when you consider the scale and pace of clothing production today.

Liz Ricketts of the US-based OR Foundation, a charity focused on sustainable fashion, paints a gruesome picture of the Kantamanto market in Ghana, where much of the world's secondhand clothing ends up (including from Australia).

One path forward is for companies to take responsibility for products at their end of life. US fashion brand Eileen Fisher is a pioneer on this front.

The company has purchased garments back from customers since 2009. These are cleaned and sorted, and mostly resold under the Eileen Fisher Renew brand.

Garments too damaged for resale are given to a dedicated design team, which redesigns them to be sold under the Eileen Fisher Resewn collection. Off-cuts from this process are captured and turned into textiles for further use.

Source: economictimes.com– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

Ensure sustainable cotton sourcing, urge Vietnam's garment producers

Apparel manufacturers need to ensure they source cotton through sustainable supply chain and manufacture in an environment-friendly way, said leaders attending a conference on Sustainability in cotton supply chains held at HCM City in Vietnam recently.

As per Trần Như Tùng, Deputy Chairman, Việt Nam Textile and Apparel Association the country is committed to achieving zero emissions by 2050, many local companies are reducing their environmental footprint. They need to ensure their cotton is sourced in a responsible way and is free from forced labor, he added.

Việt Nam's textile and apparel industry aims to use power and water in a more circular, efficient and sustainable manner by 2039, he added further. Vũ Đức Giang, Chairman explained, companies making textile and apparel products need to ensure sustainability across all stages of production such as raw material farms, manufacturing lines and dyeing processes.

They need to use environment-friendly technologies and abide by global conventions on labor. Many Vietnamese businesses cannot export their goods to the US since they do not fulfill origin traceability requirements, he opined.

Võ Mạnh Hùng, US Cotton Council International, advised, businesses, especially exporters to the US, to partake in sustainable cotton programs to help certify businesses using transparent and sustainable material sources.

The US accounts for around 42 per cent of Việt Nam's textile and apparel exports, and Việt Nam is one of the US's biggest buyers of raw cotton. This year, Vietnam's textile and garment exports to the US increased by 23 per cent to $22 billion.

Source: fashionatingworld.com– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

Vietnam's garment-textile exports to suffer in second half of the year: VITAS

Despite positive results in the first half the year, Vietnam's garment and textile exports are likely to encounter a host of challenges in terms of market and supply chain in the second half, said Vu Duc Giang, Chairman, Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association (VITAS) at a seminar organized in collaboration with the Cotton USA.

Vietnam's textile and garment exports will grow 23 per cent Y-o-Y to $22 million with FTAs including the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CTPP), Giang says. This has boosted the domestic industry over the past five years with its regulations on product origin, he said.

Vietnam exported $5.6 billion worth of yarn last year and $3 billion in the first half of this year as investments in new technologies and digital management The sector has also shifted towards green energy and water resources, thus better meeting international standards and winning confidence of customers, Giang added.

However, escalating inflation in the US and Europe would affect orders in the third and fourth quarters of the year. The ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, along with surging oil and gas prices and transportation costs, would also push up production prices, Giang noted.

Than Duc Viet, General Director, Garment 10 Corporation added, the adverse impact of COVID-19 can be seen in the disruption of supply chain and logistics services. Given this, domestic enterprises said they have kept a close watch on the market to adjust their production plans, diversified material supplies, and sought new clients to maintain production.

Source: fashionatingworld.com– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

Pakistan, Malaysia to benefit from bilateral trade: Chairman, PHMA

Pakistan and Malaysia can both benefit from the bilateral trade between the two countries, said Mian Kashif Zia, Chairman, Pakistan Hosiery Manufacturers and Exporters Association (North Zone) while addressing a Malaysian trade delegation at PHMA office in Malaysia.

Zia said, the joint ventures and business-to-business meetings between business leaders of the two countries will help promote trade between them. Malaysia imports knitwear products worth $759 million from across the world. But, Pakistan's exports to the country amounted to only $6.60 million in 2021.

Pakistan has a growing potential in the local market. Availability of abundant natural resources and independents investment systems, makes it the best investment destination, Zia explains. Muhammad Izwan Zainuddin, CEO, PUNB said, the balance of trade has always been in favor of Malaysia and we aim to get our legitimate share in trade with the country.

Source: fashionatingworld.com– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

NATIONAL NEWS

PM inaugurates 'Vanijya Bhawan' and launches NIRYAT portal

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated 'Vanijya Bhawan' and launched the NIRYAT portal in Delhi today. Union Ministers Shri Piyush Goyal, Shri Som Prakash and Smt Anupriya Patel were among those present on the occasion.

Addressing the gathering, the Prime Minister said today another important step has been taken in the direction of the journey of Citizen-Centric Governance in New India on which the country has been moving for the last 8 years. The country has got the gift of a new and modern commercial building as well as an export portal, one physical and other digital infrastructure, he said.

The Prime Minister noted that today is also the death anniversary of the country's first Industries Minister Dr Shyama Prasad Mukherjee. “His policies, decisions, resolve, and their fulfilment were very important in giving direction to independent India. Today the country is paying its humble tribute to him”, he said.

Referring to the new infrastructure of the Ministry, the Prime Minister said that this is also time to renew the pledge of ease of doing business and through that ‘ease of living’ too. Ease of access, he said, is the link between the two. He said that there should not be any hindrances in communicating with the government and making the government accessible with ease is a major priority of the government. This vision is clearly reflected in the policies of the government, he added.

Referring to many examples of the recent past, the Prime Minister said that in the new work culture of the New India, completion date is part of SoP and is strictly adhered to. He remarked that only when the government's projects do not hang for years and are completed on time, similarly, the government's schemes reach their goals, then only, the taxpayer of the country is respected. Now we also have a modern platform in the form of the PM Gatishakti National Master Plan. He said that this Vanijya Bhawan will give a push to the nations ‘Gati Shakti’.

The Prime Minister cited the new Vanjiya Bhawan as also the symbol of his Government's achievements in the field of commerce during this period. He recalled that at the time of foundation stone laying, he had stressed the need for innovation and improvement in the Global Innovation Index.

Today, India is ranked 46th in the Global Innovation Index and is continuously improving. He had also talked about improving ease of doing business at that time , today, more than 32000 unnecessary compliances have been removed. Similarly, GST was new at the time of foundation stone laying of the building, today, 1 lakh crore GST collection per month has become commonplace. In terms of GeM, 9 thousand crore rupees worth orders were discussed then, today, more than 45 lakh small entrepreneurs are registered on the portal and orders worth more than 2.25 lakh crore have been placed.

The Prime Minister had talked about 120 Mobile units at that time up from just 2 in 2014, today this number has crossed 200. Today India has 2300 registered Fin-tech startups, up from 500, 4 years ago. At the time of the foundation stone laying of the Vanijya Bhawan India used to recognize 8000 startups every year, today, this number is more than 15000, the Prime Minister informed.

The Prime Minister noted that last year, despite the historic global disruptions, India's exports stood at a total of $ 670 billion i.e. Rs 50 lakh crore. Last year, the country had decided that despite every challenge, it has to cross the threshold of $ 400 billion i.e. 30 lakh crore merchandise export.

We crossed this and created a new record of export of $ 418 billion i.e. 31 lakh crore rupees. "Encouraged by this success of the past years, we have now increased our export targets and have doubled our efforts to achieve them. Collective effort of everyone is very necessary to achieve these new goals", he said, further adding that not only short term but long term targets should be set.

The Prime Minister said that NIRYAT - National Import-Export for Yearly Analysis of Trade portal will help in breaking silos by providing real time data to all stakeholders.

"From this portal, important information related to more than 30 commodity groups exported to more than 200 countries of the world will be available. In the coming time, information related to district-wise exports will also be available on this. This will also strengthen the efforts to develop the districts as important centers of exports", the Prime Minister said.

The Prime Minister underlined the role of increasing exports in the transition of a country from developing to developed country. The Prime Minister said that in the last eight years, India has also been continuously increasing its exports and achieving export goals. Better policies to increase exports, easing of the process, and taking products to new markets, have helped a lot.

He said that today, every ministry, every department of the government is giving priority to increasing exports with a 'whole of government' approach. Be it the Ministry of MSME or Ministry of External Affairs, Agriculture or Commerce, all are making common efforts for a common goal.

"Exports from new areas are increasing. Even from many aspirational districts, exports have now increased manifold. The increase in exports of cotton and handloom products by 55 per cent shows how the work is being done at the grassroot level", he pointed out.

The Prime Minister said that the government's emphasis on local products through the Vocal for Local campaign, 'One district, one product' scheme, has also helped in increasing exports. Now many of our products are being exported for the first time to new countries of the world.

"Our Local is fast becoming Global", he said citing examples like Sitabhog Mithai being exported to Bahrain, Fresh King Chilli of Nagaland to London, Fresh Burmese grapes of Assam to Dubai, tribal Mahua products from Chattisgarh to France and Khumani of Kargil to Dubai.

Reiterating the steps taken recently the Prime Minister said "We are also helping and emphasizing on GI tagging to connect our farmers, weavers and our traditional products with the export ecosystem."

He also referred to trade deals with UAE and Australia last year and informed that there has been a lot of progress with other countries as well. He praised the Indian diplomatic institutions abroad for working hard to convert a very challenging environment into opportunities for India. “For business, identifying new markets and manufacturing products after identifying their needs is very important for the progress of the country”, he said.

In conclusion, the Prime Minister requested every department to periodically review the portals and platforms that have been developed in recent times. “The goals with which we have developed these tools, how far they are being achieved and if there is a problem then efforts should be made for solving them.”

Source: pib.gov.in– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

Piyush Goyal seeks transparency in shipping bills

Commerce and industry minister Piyush Goyal on Thursday expressed concerns over shipping rates and opaqueness in shipping bills and hoped that government wouldn't need to take strict decisions going ahead.

At the National Logistics Excellence Awards event, he said there were certain issues in the logistics sectors, such as the announcement of shipping rates and opaqueness in shipping bills, and urged the industry to work on these areas.

"Still, I am not satisfied with the shipping rates, which are not announced transparently. There are ambiguities and opaqueness in the shipping bills. You need to work on that," Goyal said.

Certain sections of the industry, including exporters, have raised issues with regard to shipping rates, which impact the cost of products.

"Logistics has several leakages. Several meetings we have held...I was benevolent because of Covid....(I hope) I do not have to take some tough decisions in the meetings later," the minister cautioned and asked the industry to make top to bottom changes in the sector.

He said that the industry and government will have to work together to reduce the logistics cost, which is estimated at 13-14% of the GDP against 7-8% in the developed nations.

The minister also said that the government is working on schemes to make container manufacturing viable in India. He expressed hope that soon some new ideas would come for making sure that container manufacturing not only meets India's requirements but also the world's.

"We are very seriously working to see how we can expand shipbuilding in India...We want to attract shipping lines," he said.

Source: economictimes.com– Jun 24, 2022

HOME

****

Shri Goyal asks DPIIT to work with Ministries and State governments to integrate with ONDC

The ONDC (Open Network for Digital Commerce), an initiative aiming at promoting open networks for all aspects of exchange of goods and services over digital or electronic networks, is gaining increasing traction from the industry.

A total of seven companies- one buyer side app, five seller side apps and one logistics service provider app – have adopted ONDC protocols and built their own ONDC compatible apps. These apps have been able to successfully complete cascaded transactions across the ONDC network during the pilot phase in five designated cities- Bengaluru, New Delhi, Bhopal, Shillong and Coimbatore - in grocery and food and beverages segments. The information was provided during the meeting of the ONDC Advisory Council chaired by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry Shri Piyush Goyal to review the progress made in the project in New Delhi today.

The meeting was attended by Shri Nandan Nilekani, Shri Adil Zainulbhai, Chairman QCI, Shri Anurag Jain, Secretary, DPIIT, Shri R S Sharma, CEO, NHA, Shri Suresh Sethi, CEO NSDL e-Gov, Shri Dilip Asbe, CEO, NPCI, Shri Praveen Khandelwal, SG CAIT, Shri K Rajgopalan, CEO RAI, Shri Arvind Gupta, Ms Anjali Bansal, Avaana Capital and Shri Anil Agrawal, Additional secretary, DPIIT.

The meeting reviewed the status of the pilot launched since April 29, 2022 and discussed plans for faster rollout of the ONDC platform to a larger number of traders, categories of goods, geographies and companies. The success achieved has ignited tremendous interest in many new companies and a large number of companies on buyer side, seller side and logistics side are now building their own apps and are in advanced stages of integration with ONDC.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Piyush Goyal said that Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has stated that the ONDC will open up new opportunities for small traders, MSMEs and businesses. While the pilot phase of ONDC has given promising results with traders who were already digitally present, ONDC must prioritize strategies towards inclusion of non-digital traders, handicraftsmen and artisans so that the benefits of e-commerce may be availed by these sections.

The Minister asked the department to launch a pilot with focus on non-digital traders from one single market. He said the local trader associations should be involved in the exercise and necessary measures for awareness generation and capacity building of various stakeholders be taken.

During the meeting it was informed that the ONDC and NABARD are working on a program to bring the agriculture sector to ONDC and as a first step, a hackathon is being organized on 1-3 July to build innovative solutions for FPOs (Farmer Producer Organizations). The Minister said that ONDC may prove to be an invaluable tool to assist farmers find the right prices for their produce.

It was also apprised that Govt of UP has actively started working with ONDC to get all the ODOP products available on ONDC network. Shri Goyal directed that building on the template of collaboration with Govt of UP on ODOP products, similar efforts must be made for GI, Khadi, handicraft and tribal products. DPIIT should also work with GOI Ministries and State Governments to get all such entities integrate with ONDC.

Minister Goyal also asked the department to leverage the strength of Startup India to build ONDC based applications. As the ONDC architecture removes many entry barriers to e-commerce, it is much more feasible for entrepreneurs to create sustainable businesses on ONDC architecture.

The network of Startup India Seed Funded incubators may be leveraged for this purpose. Creation of apps in regional languages should be promoted for catering to the diverse needs of citizens living in various towns and villages across country. Shri Goyal said that ONDC must closely work with various industry associations to bring faster adoption to ONDC.

Shri Goyal directed that ONDC network needs to make robust policy framework for building trust in the network. The National Consumer Helpline records show that major grievances of consumers are related to delivery of wrong, defective or damaged product, non-delivery or delayed delivery, no refunds as promised and deficiency in services promised. All these issues must be addressed effectively.

Source: pib.gov.in– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

Consumers trim spending on fuel, clothing: Survey

Urban Indian consumers reduced spending on apparel, fuel, and eating out over the last six months as inflation ate into household budgets, a YouGov survey showed.

A majority of urban Indians said their cost of living has gone up to some extent as compared to 12 months ago, as prices of daily essentials rose. Among the 1,013 urban respondents polled online during 7-10 June, 46% said their cost of living has gone up “a lot" compared to 12 months ago, while 33% said it has gone up “a little".

“With inflation at its highest level in the past eight years, petrol prices spiralling and wholesale price inflation at a 30-year high, cost of living in India has gone up in the recent past," YouGov said.

Retail inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) grew sharply to an eight-year high of 7.79% in April, before cooling to 7.04% in May. As a result, households are trimming expenditure they deem unnecessary.

Consumers in tier I cities are feeling the impact more, with half of them claiming that their cost of living has gone up a lot compared to the 44% and 43% of residents in tier II and III cities.

Clothing tops the list of cutbacks, with more than a third saying they have reduced spends on apparel and accessories. Almost as many (31%) have reduced their spending on hobbies or leisure activities such as going to the cinema.

With the recent rise in fuel prices, 29% claim to have cut expenses on petrol or diesel, while 28% have decreased spending on eating out.

This behaviour is more pronounced in tier I cities than other cities, the survey showed.

Around a quarter have cut down expenses on streaming services, but this is notably higher in tier I cities where 32% have claimed to do so in the last six months.

However, consumers continued to spend on various categories such as essential food items, food deliveries, home broadband subscriptions, insurance, alcohol and tobacco and monthly mobile phone bills.

Fewer cutbacks have been reported on essential food items (12%), broadband subscriptions (15%) and household essentials (18%), perhaps because these are more of a necessity, according to the survey findings.

However, two in five urban Indians expect their household situation to improve in the next 12 months. A third (32%) expect no change and only 17% think it will become worse.

Source: livemint.com– Jun 24, 2022

HOME

****

Hanging by a thread: Gujarat's textile industry

Hours after the Goods and Services Tax (GST) was launched at a midnight gala on June 30, 2017, a 38-year-old textile trader, Hitesh Sanklecha from Surat, started an indefinite fast against it.

During his protest, which lasted a total of 17 days, Mr. Sanklecha was backed by nearly 65,000 Surat-based traders, all of whom anticipated losses in their businesses after the introduction of the GST. During this period, he was able to organise a rally of two lakh people in Surat and 1.5 lakh in Ahmedabad. Anger was also brewing among the cotton farmers due to their falling incomes.

The contention of Mr. Sanklecha, and those who supported him, was that the introduction of the GST on garments — 5% on goods below ₹1,000 and 12% on goods above ₹1,000 — would push the trade away from the State to markets in Bangladesh and Vietnam that were offering attractive tax sops to garment manufacturers.

Exactly five years since the imposition of GST, Mr. Sanklecha says his worst fears about the tax driving the garment manufacturing business out of Gujarat have come true. Not only that, he adds, the entire textile industry has been crippled by rising input costs, falling production and a slump in demand due to several factors such as COVID-19 and the ongoing war in Ukraine.

As *The Hindu* travelled around the State, traders associated with this industry talked about a decrease in exports, increase in the rate of cotton and rising costs of power and chemicals pushing up the production costs while the sales have dropped.

A leader of textile processing units said his business had been impacted by nearly 70%. One south Gujarat-based textile trader, who heads an association of 400 businessmen, said, "I haven't seen such a crisis in my life."

Cotton farmers talked about fluctuating MSPs, untimely rain and pest attacks. One farmer said that his production had taken a 65% hit.

With less than six months to go before the Assembly polls, all the three big political parties in Gujarat — the BJP, the Congress and AAP — are keeping a close watch on the developments unfolding in this sector.

While a senior BJP leader said he was hopeful that the Centre will introduce new, beneficial schemes for farmers and industrialists, a senior Congress leader promised “a healthy atmosphere” for the industry upon being voted to power. An AAP leader said his party will go to the people with “an alternative model” for farmers and industries.

Political significance

Millions of people in Gujarat are associated with the textile industry — from cotton cultivation to making yarns, dyeing, printing, embroidery works, stitching, to the sale of the finished product. Nearly 80% of farmers in Saurashtra and central Gujarat cultivate cotton. Nearly half of Gujarat’s population is linked with cotton farming, the State’s farmer leaders say.

Though textile industries are mostly located in Surat, Ahmedabad and Rajkot, cotton cultivation spreads across central, north and south Gujarat districts — Bharuch, Vadodara, Panchmahal, Dahod, Arvalli, Mahisagar, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar and Gir Somnath, as well as in the Saurashtra-Kutch region.

The BJP has so far been enjoying the support of Patels, who manage industries and cotton cultivation. But a constant decline in business of the cotton traders, as well as the anger among the cotton farmers, once again poses a threat to the party.

The protests that broke out in Gujarat in 2017, just months before the State was scheduled to go to the polls, such as the one led by Mr. Sanklecha in urban districts and by farmer leaders in rural parts of the State, had forced the BJP leadership to sit up and take notice.

The then Union Finance Minister, Arun Jaitley, a key party strategist, had held several rounds of discussions with the textile traders to pacify their anger.

Despite this, the Congress was able to substantially improve its tally in the Assembly polls by, among other things, riding the wave of unrest among the cotton farmers.

The party managed to improve its performance in 2017 by winning 77 seats, 16 more than it won in the 2012 Assembly polls.

Interestingly, the latest entrant in Gujarat politics — AAP — has made inroads in the State by winning municipal corporation wards in Ahmedabad, Surat and Rajkot — all of which are big textile hubs, and have faced huge losses in business and employment. Going into the elections, AAP is trying to position itself as an urban-centric movement that also doesn't shy away from raising the issues of farmers and traders.

Several traders based out of Surat expressed unhappiness with the current state of affairs.

Over the past 15 years, during which the garment manufacturing process has become mechanised, Surat's per day cloth production has increased from 2.5 crore metres to 4 crore metres. However, the demand has stagnated at 2.5 crore metres due to the overall slump in the market, say traders.

"Surat used to handle stitching works worth ₹15 crore on a daily basis. Now, almost the entire work has gone to Bangladesh," says Mr. Sanklecha. Aslam Cyclewala, a young Surat-based Congress leader, who has been working on the issues of textile workers and small traders, says, "Many small textile traders have shut shop and are now working as daily wage labourers for big traders. The market could basically never recover from demonetisation and GST."

Farmers' woes

Praful Khandhadia is a cotton farmer in Rajkot. His family has been cultivating cotton for the past two generations. The pink bollworm, a pest that infects cotton plants, has made Mr. Khandhadia's life miserable.

"The pink bollworm is creating a lot of issues. Many countries that produce cotton have controlled this pest. But here, it is out of control. My cotton production has come down in the last harvest to 12 mann [one mann equals 37.32 kg] from 35 mann, a decrease of 65%," Mr. Khandhadia says. Despite the pest attacks, he says he was not awarded any compensation. Moreover, the crop insurance scheme, which covers farmers for such losses, has not been renewed in the last two years, he adds.

The sowing season has started. The farmers are using whatever money they made over the last season for sowing cotton again. “But if the production continues to decrease, we will be forced to think about shifting to other crops. We are sowing cotton over a much less area this year,” Mr. Khandhadia adds.

Senior Congress leader Madhusudan Mistry voices similar concerns. “Cotton farmers are facing a crisis in the State due to lack of any steady policy by the government. People are shifting to other crops now. The workers are also suffering. People are being pushed into uncertainty by this government,” Mr. Mistry says.

All India Kisan Sabha leader Dayabhai Gajera talks about how fluctuations in the MSP are impacting cotton farmers.

“In 2021, the government offered ₹1,205 for 20 kg of cotton as the MSP. This year, it is ₹1,260 per kg. In the open market, the selling rate is ₹2,500, which is almost double the MSP. We really don’t know what the MSP on cotton will be next year,” Mr. Gajera says.

“It’s not just the worm. Untimely rain has also resulted in the loss of our cotton crops. Nearly 80% of farmers in Saurashtra and central Gujarat cultivate cotton. This means that half of the population of Gujarat is linked with cotton farming,” Mr. Gajera says.

Attacking the BJP for the losses suffered by the State’s cotton farmers, Isudhan Gadhvi, a senior AAP leader in Gujarat and the party’s national joint secretary, says, “In the name of pleasing industries, the BJP has punished cotton farmers by not giving any compensation for their crop losses. The reality is that the BJP has no vision for farmers, workers or the industries.”

Impact of pandemic

Udyog Bharti is an old khadi unit in Rajkot district’s Gondal area. In this region, the BJP and the Congress saw a neck-and-neck fight in the 2017 Assembly polls.

Udyog Bharti’s secretary Chandrakant H. Patel says the rate of cotton has doubled in the last two years. “We are engaging 2,000 spinners and weaver families in 45 villages. Our aim is to attract the youth towards khadi and to create more employment in the sector. But the increase in the rate of cotton is likely to cause a further drop in the demand for our products in the coming months," Mr. Patel says.

Jetpur, an industrial hub in the suburb of Rajkot, with its thousands of dyeing and printing units, is famous for its cotton fabric prints.

One of its cotton sari traders, Umakant Joshi, says thousands of people here have lost their jobs over the past one year. Mr. Joshi himself shut down a fabric printing unit that he had started in 1985.

Mansukh Khachariya, the BJP's Rajkot unit chief and president of the Dyeing and Printing Association, agrees with this observation.

"Traditionally, our sales pick up just before festivals and weddings. But over the last two years, the demand has been very low due to COVID-19, with all big social events being cancelled or postponed," says Mr. Khachariya.

Another reason for the slump in business, he adds, is the increase in the price of cotton.

"Cotton prices have risen to ₹1 lakh for a candy [approximately 356 kg] of cotton. As a result, one metre of cotton cloth, which was priced at ₹20 a year ago, is now selling at ₹32. Also, due to the situation in Ukraine, raw materials such as colours and chemicals have become costlier," Mr. Khachariya says.

Due to the dearth of raw materials, he adds, the production cost has increased manifold. "So, one cotton sari, which used to sell for ₹200 earlier, is now priced at ₹300-350. This has pushed our customers away and has directly impacted our business by about 70%," he says.

Unkept promises

Ahead of the 2017 Assembly election, among the trader bodies that Jaitley met in order to pacify their anger against the GST, were the representatives of the Federation of Surat Textile Traders' Association (FOSTTA), a powerful association of 65,000 traders from 180 markets of Surat. The reason was Surat's huge influence over the State's textile trade.

Jaitley's efforts paid off with the BJP winning all seats in and around Surat, which is believed to be a "Hindutva stronghold".

But FOSTTA leaders claim that none of the promises made to them, such as levying GST only once on textiles, was implemented.

The traders are wary of a proposal to increase the GST to 12% for all fabrics, which is pending before the GST Council. The council is set to meet on June 28 and 29.

FOSTTA president Manoj Agarwal and general secretary Champalal Bothra were part of the delegation that met Mr. Jaitley.

"Any increase in tax will further harm the business. Production has already been hit by COVID-19. We used to send 450 trucks of materials per day before the pandemic. Now the demand is for just over 100 trucks," Mr. Agarwal says.

Mr. Bothra says GST is now levied at every stage of value addition.

"We suggested that the government either levy tax just once, before or after its processing. But the government levies the tax at every stage of the production and value addition. We have been fighting and the government has agreed to some changes," says Mr. Bothra.

But the beneficiaries of the reforms that the government has agreed to undertake, Mr. Bothra says, will be the big players.

He adds, "For the sake of the country and for the sake of the industry, we withdrew the protests in 2017. But after five years, all the promises remain forgotten," he adds.

Supporters turn critics

Ashok Jirawala is the president of the Federation of Gujarat Weavers Association (FOGWA), which was one of the traders' bodies supporting the implementation of the GST. Mr. Jirawala, who switched from the BJP to the Congress, has joined the BJP again.

He too feels that the State government has been more sympathetic towards the interests of the big players.

“About five lakh people work in looms. We have 25,000 employers as members. We need the government’s protection. The big players do not provide as much employment as we do. But all the benefits go to them. We need subsidies to survive,” Mr. Jirawala says.

He is one of the trade representatives who believed that, at the time of its introduction, the GST was a much-needed financial reform. Today he is a GST critic. “The GST system is maintained so poorly that it doesn’t serve the purpose for which it was framed. The purpose of the GST was to organise the entire textile industry. But that is not what has happened,” he says.

“Our input costs have increased due to a number of factors. The yarn prices are fluctuating on an hourly basis. In the end, the consumer is being looted,” adds Mr. Jirawala. South Gujarat Textile Processors Association president Jitendra Vakharia represents more than 400 processing houses in various government panels, almost all of which are based out of Surat.

“The industry is going through its toughest phase in recent history. None of the 400 units, whose owners are part of our association, is functioning beyond 50% of its capacity. The sales have halved,” says Mr. Vakharia. He added that June-July used to be the peak season for the processing units to finish orders that were received for the festival season starting in October.

“So, the production usually finishes before October. But this year, the industry has been hit. Even our working capital has dwindled. Some units work for just three to four days a week. My factory supplies garments to the best brands. But the retail market is also not moving. I haven’t seen such a crisis in my life,” says Mr. Vakharia.

He says the current crisis cannot be compared even with the crisis that hit the textile market in 2008, when Gujarat, among other industrial hubs, was hit by the global recession. Demand for textiles decreased and many units had to close down for months, causing huge job losses.

“We at least had working capital then. What we have today is a vicious cycle,” adds Mr. Vakharia.

C.R. Patil, a BJP MP and president of his party's Gujarat unit, says that the State's textile industry is "doing good". He says the drop in demand for textiles is a seasonal phenomenon and feels that it would bounce back as the festival season picks up.

"The State and Central governments have always helped our textile industry. I am sure that any other issues, including the continuation of the textile upgradation fund, will be considered by the Central government. The Centre always comes up with schemes that are beneficial for farmers and industrialists. The Opposition is playing politics over the issue of seasonal demand," Mr. Patil says. However, Mr. Mistry says that the "entire mentality of the State and Central governments is against growth". He adds that if the Congress comes to power in the State, "we will come up with serious policy changes to revive the MSMEs in Gujarat".

"The Centre should reduce the taxes on fabric and raw materials. Earlier, the entire process was done in a composite manner. Now, each work of value addition is done at various units and taxes are charged at each stage. The Congress will review the tax structure and electricity duty as millions of people are working in this sector. We have to augment this industry. There should be a healthy atmosphere for the industries to grow," Mr. Mistry adds.

Apart from the Congress, AAP has also taken on the BJP over the issues of crop losses and unemployment. Mr. Gadhvi says that his party is working on placing "an alternative vision for cotton farmers and textile industries". "The BJP had promised a lot of schemes for the textile industries ahead of the 2017 Assembly election. But none of those schemes had any impact on the industries," Mr. Gadhvi says.

He adds that AAP's vision for the State is based on adding value to the agricultural produce and providing employment for the youth of Gujarat. "Rather than promoting the export of cotton, we will promote spinning and weaving in the State, so that it provides employment," Mr. Gadhvi says.

Source: thehindu.com– Jun 24, 2022

HOME

****

North India notes downfall in yarn prices due to cheaper cotton

The prices of cotton yarn in north India fell after decline in the price of the natural fibre. Ludhiana registered a drop of ₹5 per kg for 30 count carded yarn due to poor demand and cheaper cotton. However, Delhi noted steady trend amid bearish sentiments. The price of home furnishing yarn also slipped in Panipat market. Comber prices crashed by ₹15 per kg.

A Ludhiana-based trader told Fibre2Fashion, "Cotton yarn demand was negligible therefore the prices eased down. Cotton prices also slipped which put pressure on sentiments of yarn market. Spot cotton prices have eased. Cotton futures also recorded downward trend. Poor demand caused for downfall of ₹5 per kg in yarn prices."

In Ludhiana, 30 count cotton combed yarn was sold at ₹415-420 per kg (GST inclusive), according to Fibre2Fashion's market insight tool TexPro. 20 and 25 count combed yarn were traded at ₹405-410 per kg and ₹410-4215 per kg respectively. Carded yarn of 30 count was quoted at ₹350-355 per kg.

Delhi market noted steady trend in yarn prices, but sentiments remained weak as cheaper cotton can drag yarn prices in future. According to trade sources, demand from weaving industry seems to be better. Buyers were seen interested in fresh buying, but on a limited scale.

Traders argued that it was not possible for weaving industry to shut production for longer time. They are cautious but buying yarn in limited quantity. In Delhi, 30 count combed yarn was traded at ₹395-400 per kg (GST extra), 40 count combed at ₹440-450 per kg, 30 count carded at ₹360-365 per kg, and 40 count carded at ₹400-405 per kg.

Recycled yarn market at Panipat also noted a down trend in prices due to poor demand from weaving industry. According to a trader, local and export demand was not supportive for yarn market.

Cheaper comber also facilitated spinning mills to reduce yarn prices. Comber prices came down by ₹15 per kg. 20s recycled high quality PC yarn (coloured) slipped by ₹10 per kg, while 10s recycled yarn (white) weakened by ₹2 per kg.

In Panipat market, 10s recycled yarn (white) was traded at ₹95-100 per kg (excluding GST), 10s recycled yarn (coloured - high quality) at ₹140-145 per kg, 10s recycled yarn (coloured - low quality) at ₹95-105 per kg, and 20s recycled high quality PC yarn (coloured) at ₹160-170 per kg. 10s optical yarn was traded at ₹125-130 per kg in the market, as per Texpro.

Comber crashed to ₹125 per kg from ₹140 per kg last week. Recycled polyester fibre (pet bottle fibre) eased to ₹98 per kg. Earlier, it was traded at ₹100 per kg.

Cotton prices to dropped by ₹200-300 per maund of 37.2 kg in north India amid slower demand. According to traders, cotton was sold at ₹9,200-9,500 per maund in Bathinda, ₹8,800-9,300 per maund in Hissar, and ₹9,300-9,500 per maund in Sriganganagar market. Sources said that fall in cotton futures led to decline in spot prices.

Source: fibre2fashion.com– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

India's West Bengal state to develop apparel hub in Nungi, Maheshtala

The West Bengal government has planned to set up an apparel hub at Nungi in the Maheshtala area to boost the state's garments industry. The hub, under the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) and textile department, will be developed under the public-private partnership mode. Nungi and Akra are well-known for denim production in the state.

The MSME department has adopted the develop-build-finance-operate-and-transfer (DBFOT) model for the hub, which will be operated by private parties.

The state government is going to select the interested private partner by this week. The neighbourhood of Nungi and in adjoining Metiabruz is known for its unorganised garments industry.

The government will set up 1,000 stalls that hawkers and roadside garment sellers in the neighbourhood can use, according to media reports from the state. There are also plans for setting up a mall inside the hub.

"This new apparel hub will accommodate around 30,000 people and will create over 1 lakh jobs. The investment will be to the tune of several lakh crores," said Rajesh Pandey, secretary of the MSME and textile department in the state.

The West Bengal Garment Manufacturers and Dealers Association (WBGMDA) welcomed the announcement.

Source: fibre2fashion.com– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

Global Apparel Cos Seek Discounts to Shift from Lanka

Global apparel brands are seeking discounts from Indian exporters as they seek to divert orders from Sri Lanka to de-risk supplies from disruptions amid the political and economic crisis in the island nation.

The brands have shown interest in India-made garments but are asking for lower prices as key buyers US and Europe are facing high inflation, Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) chairman Narendra Goenka said.

"Garment exporters are considering to reduce prices by 5% to bag orders from the global brands. Our margins are already squeezed and a reduction in prices will have a further impact," he added.

Supplies from Sri Lanka are cheaper and industry insiders said its exporters have the order book full, but their customers have started shifting orders elsewhere. Lanka exports $5.42 billion worth of garments annually.

Source: economictimes.com – Jun 24, 2022

HOME

****

Incubation centre for MSMEs opened

An incubation centre has been opened in the district to promote the micro, small, medium entreprises (MSMEs) in Salem and neighbouring districts, said Dheeraj Kumar Khandelwal, the chairman of the committee on MSME and start-up and the member of the central council.

The centre will render four services to MSMEs: help coordinate with all stakeholders; legal support in dealing with taxes and other issues; taking MSMEs' concerns to the Centre; and enable tie-ups with banks for getting loans. "The services would be rendered through the Salem branch of ICAI," Khandelwal told TOI.

Source: timesofindia.com – Jun 24, 2022

HOME

****

1,100 plus global buyers participate in India International Garment Fair

Almost 1,189 international buyers from 59 countries have registered to participate in the 67th India International Garment Fair (IIGF), the Apparel Export Promotion Council said.

“IIGF provides a direct marketing platform to MSME exporters from across the country bringing together almost 500 exhibitors and more than 2,000 overseas buyers and buying agents,” said Naren Goenka, chairman AEPC, adding that it is the biggest platform in Asia.

The buyers are visiting from the US, Brazil, Japan, UK, Spain, Australia, Poland, Colombia, Greece, Italy, Egypt, Chile, Argentina, UAE, Thailand, France, Germany, Canada and Iran, among others.

As per the council, in the last physical fair held in January 2020, the business generated was $166.17 million.

“We are expecting a growth of 10% even though adverse marketing conditions are prevailing in various countries,” Goenka said.

The global apparel market which was just under $1.5 trillion in 2013 is expected to generate revenues to the tune of $1.8 trillion in 2022 and $1.9 trillion in 2025 before it closes to $2 trillion in 2026, according to AEPC.

AEPC said it has put up a stall wherein various start-ups will be showcasing their efforts in the textiles and garment sector. As per Goyal, there are about 600 textiles start-ups in India and the Production Linked Incentive scheme would be a window to the investment flow into India and thrust exports of MMF Apparels and Technical Textiles along with scaling their production to match global demand.

Source: economictimes.com– Jun 22, 2022

HOME

****

Raymond clocks in consolidated revenue worth Rs 6,438 cr in FY21-22

Textiles and fashion retailer Raymond Group said that it has earned a consolidated revenue of Rs 6,438 crore in FY2021-22, up from Rs 3,648 crore in FY2020-21, as per its annual report.

The Gautam Singhania-led behemoth raked in earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) of Rs 881 crore in FY22, an increase of 13.49 per cent from Rs 135 crore in FY21. Raymond's total assets grew from Rs 6,740 crore in FY21 to Rs 7,377 crore in FY22.

The company's net profit stood at Rs 260 crore whereas its profit before taxes reached Rs 413 crore in FY22. Raymond's net debt reached Rs 1,088 crore in FY22 during the same period. Raymond saw a dip in its numbers in FY21 due to the coronavirus pandemic that upended the global economy.

Raymond's consumer business comprises of branded textile, branded apparel and retail. Its branded textile division raked in sales worth Rs 2,789 crore and exports to more than 40 countries whereas the apparel business logged sales worth Rs 891 crore. As of FY22, Raymond has 1,351 exclusive stores, 1,304 stores in over 600 cities and towns in India and 47 stores in eight countries.

Raymond's B2B front comprises of businesses like garmenting (high-end suits, jackets, trousers and shirts) and high-value cotton shirting (cotton and linen). Raymond's garmenting business logged sales worth Rs 725 crore mainly from the US, Europe and Japan and exports to over 20 countries. Its high-value cotton shirting business raked in sales worth Rs 572 crore.

The report read, "With constant focus on operational efficiencies and cost rationalisation, the company achieved 21 per cent lower operating cost as compared to FY20 (pre-COVID levels)." The company also listed fluctuations in currency, higher interest costs and frequent changes in raw material prices leading to lower margins as its big challenges.

In order to tackle higher raw material prices, the company sources wool from Australia, South Africa, the US and Paraguay, linen flex from Belgium and France and cotton yarns domestically.

It added, “We manage price fluctuation risks through combination of forward and spot bookings, inventory management, pre-emptive vendor development practices and price hikes undertaken.”

Source: businesstoday.in– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

Maharashtra Cabinet approves Rs 1000 cr support for cotton and soyabean production

In a plan to support farmers and increase the production of cotton and soybean in the state, the Maharashtra government has approved Rs 1000 crore in a new plan.

The state government aims to cover 300-400 cotton, soyabean farmer producer companies by the end of the plan that started in June.

The authorities have decided to provide Rs 450 crore for cotton and soyabean and Rs 100 crore for other oilseeds.

This plan will help the low-income farmers living in areas with low productivity.

As per the project, farmers within hundred acres are covered and ten groups are made with each group having one farmer producer company each.

"Almost 60% of crops grown in Maharashtra are soyabean and cotton," said Dashrath Tambhale, director agriculture and additional project director, State of Maharashtra's Agri-business and Rural Transformation Program (Smart) project.

Vikas Patil, director, Agriculture (extension and training), Agriculture Commissionerate, said, "While farmers shall grow crop individually, marketing and buying machines could be done in group."
"If a farmer wants to buy a machine, he/she might not be able to buy it individually but as a group it becomes easier. Hence, the scheme will help farmers," he added.

According to authorities, the plan has been implemented in 22 districts where soyabean is grown and 17 cotton-producing districts.

Some of the districts that grow cotton are Beed, Akola and Amravati, and Latur, Osmanabad and Buldhana for soyabean.

Source: knnindia.co.in– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****

Telangana will plant cotton on 70 lakh acres this Kharif

Out of the 1.42 crore acres that will be planted during the upcoming Vaanakalam (Kharif) season, cotton will be the main crop, with a sowing area of roughly 70 lakh acres.

Red gramme cultivation has been suggested for roughly 15 lakh acres, compared to the 45 lakh acres that will be used for paddy production.

S Nirajan Reddy, the minister of agriculture, instructed the officials to provide farmers with sufficient supplies of seeds and fertiliser after reviewing their availability here on Wednesday.

was prepared to provide green manure for roughly 16 lakh acres. Farmers were urged not to overuse urea and artificial fertilisers, which might impair soil fertility, raise costs, and ultimately lower production.

Source: siasat.com– Jun 23, 2022

HOME

****