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Cotton and Products

Annual

2008

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Report Highlights:
India's MY 2008/09 (August/July) cotton production is forecast to increase marginally to 25.4 million U.S. bales, an unprecedented sixth consecutive record crop, on higher planting. Bt cotton coverage is expected to peak at 85 percent of the forecast cotton area. Consumption is forecast to increase to 19.0 million bales on expected recovery in export and domestic demand for cotton textiles. Exports are forecast higher at a record 7.0 million bales; and imports at 390,000 bales, mostly extra long staple cotton.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
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[IN]

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SECTION I: SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Table 1: Commodity, Cotton (480 lb bales), PSD

Cotton India	2006			2007			2008		
	2006/2007			2007/2008			2008/2009		
	Market Year Begin: Aug 2006			Market Year Begin: Aug 2007			Market Year Begin: Aug 2008		
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Area Planted	0	9142	9142	0	9530	9530			9650
Area Harvested	9166	9142	9142	9500	9530	9530			9650
Beginning Stocks	8064	8064	8064	7530	7014	7665			8563
Production	21800	21800	21800	25300	24360	24986			25376
Imports	400	400	465	325	400	390			390
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	**30264**	**30264**	**30329**	**33155**	**31774**	**33041**			**34329**
Exports	4634	4850	4565	6100	5850	6246			7027
Use	18100	18400	16823	18200	18100	16944			17568
Loss	0	0	1276	0	0	1288			1406
Total Dom. Cons.	18100	18400	18099	18200	18100	18232			18974
Ending Stocks	7530	7014	7665	8855	7824	8563			8328
Total Distribution	**30264**	**30264**	**30329**	**33155**	**31774**	**33041**			**34329**

Area in thousand hectares, Other PSD numbers in thousand 480 lb.

Note: Production figures in the table include 937,000 bales of loose cotton.

Production

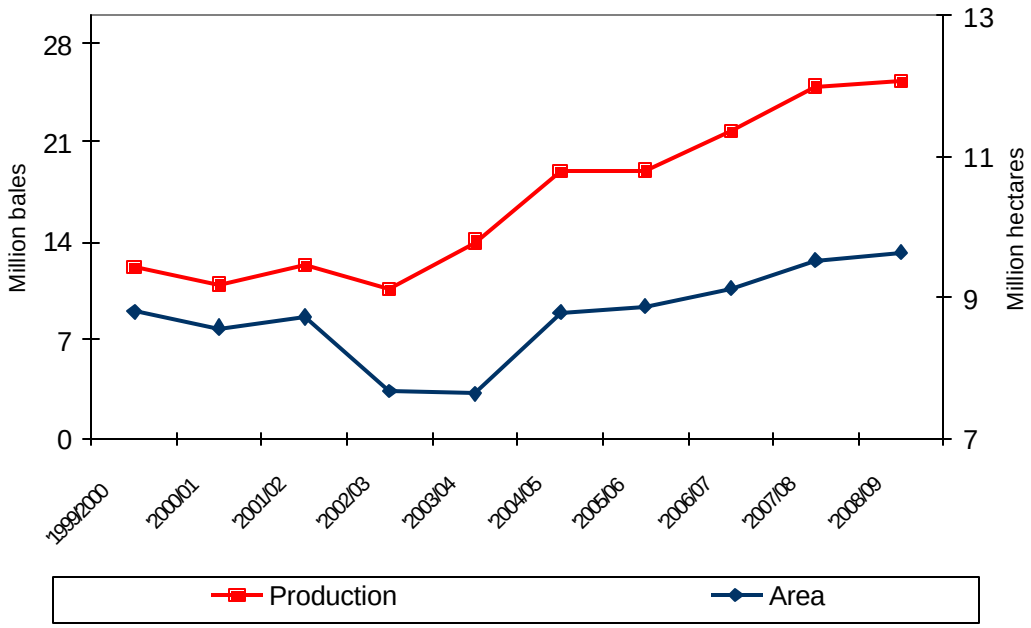
Assuming normal weather conditions, marketing year (MY) 2008/09 (August/July) cotton production is forecast to rise marginally to 25.4 million bales (5.5 million tons) on slightly higher planting. If realized, India is set to have the sixth consecutive record cotton crop riding on increasing planted area and yields due to favorable weather and an expanding share of Bt cotton varieties. Cotton area in MY 2008/09 is forecast to increase marginally to a record 9.7 million hectares due to relatively firm cotton prices (Table 2) and record yields for this year's crop (Table 2). Per hectare yields are unlikely to increase significantly over the MY 2007/08 record yield (571 kg/hectare) that was strongly supported by ideal weather conditions in most states. The latest cotton arrival estimates[1] indicate that MY 2007/08

[1] India's cotton market arrivals, through May 3, 2008, are estimated at 23.2 million bales (29.7 million Indian bales of 170 kg), vis-à-vis 19.8 million bales (25.4 million Indian bales) for the comparable period last year. http://www.cotcorp.gov.in/current_cotton.asp

production estimate will reach 25.0 million bales from a record area (9.5 million hectares) and a record yield (571 kg. per hectare).

Cotton, a predominantly monsoon-season crop, is planted from the end of April through September, and harvested in the fall and winter (Table 4B). Planting intentions are largely influenced by the relative price and profitability of cotton vis-à-vis competing crops (rice, guar, and fodder crops in the north; coarse grains, pulses, and sugarcane in the central region; and rice, tobacco, and chilies in the south). Despite good returns from cotton during MY 2007/08, relatively strong end-season prices of competing crops (paddy/maize/soybean/peanuts/chilies/coarse cereals) will limit any major shift in area from competing crops to cotton (Table 3A). Assuming normal weather at the planting time, cotton planting is expected to expand marginally over last year's record area to 9.65 million hectares.

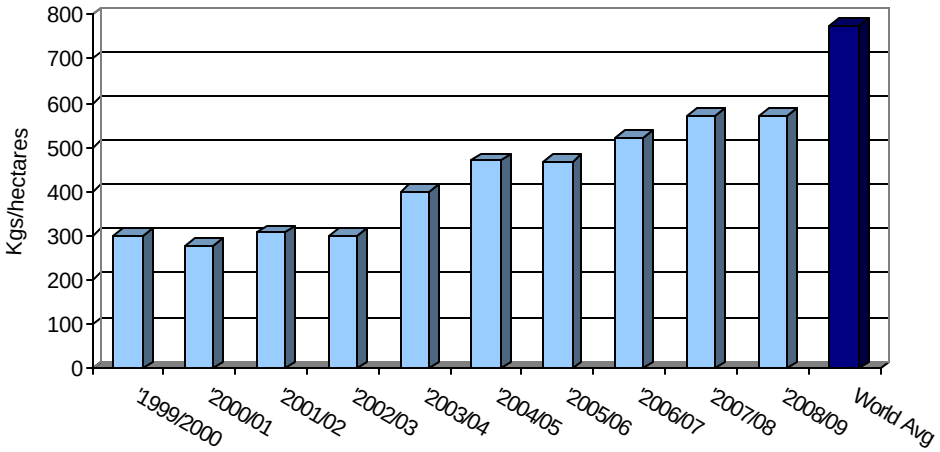
Figure 1: Cotton Area and Production



Indian cotton production has been a success story as production has more than doubled in a short span of six-years from 10.6 million bales in MY 2002/03 to 25.0 million bales in 2007/08. The production growth has been fueled by rapid gains in productivity as there is limited scope for expansion in area[2]. Although area has increased to record levels during the period, cotton yields have nearly doubled from 302 kg per hectare in 2002/03 to 571 kg per hectare in 2007/08. However, Indian cotton yields are still below the world average yield, indicating scope for future growth. About 70 percent of the total cotton production is accounted by the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh (Table 3A).

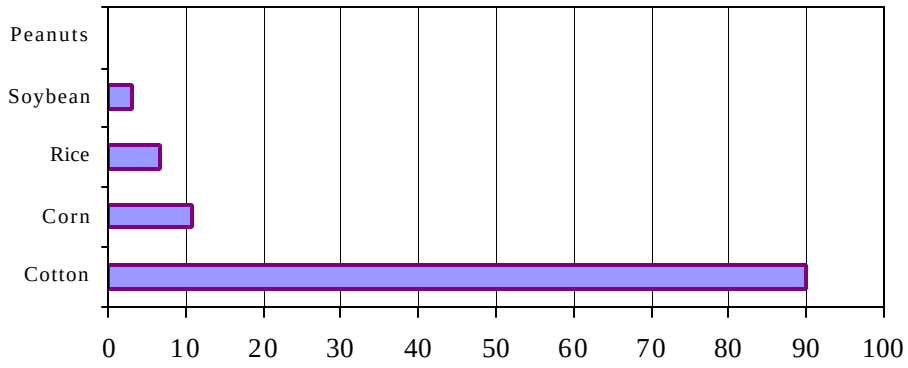
[2] Industry sources expect cotton area to peak at 10.0 million hectares.

Figure 2a: Indian Cotton Yields



The bumper growth in yields can be attributed to introduction and expansion of Bt cotton and improved hybrid cotton varieties[3], improved crop management practices[4] and overall favorable weather conditions in most of the growing states. Industry sources estimate more than half of the productivity gains can be accounted by expansion in the use of Bt cotton and hybrid varieties and 20-30 percent by adoption of improved crop management practices. A comparison of the productivity of cotton vis-à-vis competing crops during the period clearly point towards the technological breakthrough in cotton production.

Fig 2b: Change in Yields of Major Competing Crops



With the area under Bt cotton and improved varieties almost peaking, the prospect for future growth in productivity due to varietal improvement is limited. Although potential exists for a further increase in yields, cotton farmers will have to invest more in production technologies for improved management of irrigation, fertilizers and micro nutrients and pests and

[3] Bt cotton in India was introduced through hybrid cotton varieties, which have better yield potential due to better germplasm vis-à-vis traditional pure line varieties. During the pre-Bt cotton era (before 2002/03), area under hybrid cotton was typically around 30-35 percent of the total cropped area which has progressively expanded to over 85 percent with the increasing adoption of Bt cotton. This expansion in the area under hybrid cotton varieties has supported the phenomenal yield gains of the recent years.
[4] With the cost of Bt and hybrid cotton seeds (Rs. 750 -1650 per acre) significantly higher than traditional varieties (Rs.200-400 per acre), higher investment at the time of planting forces farmers to follow better crop management practices.

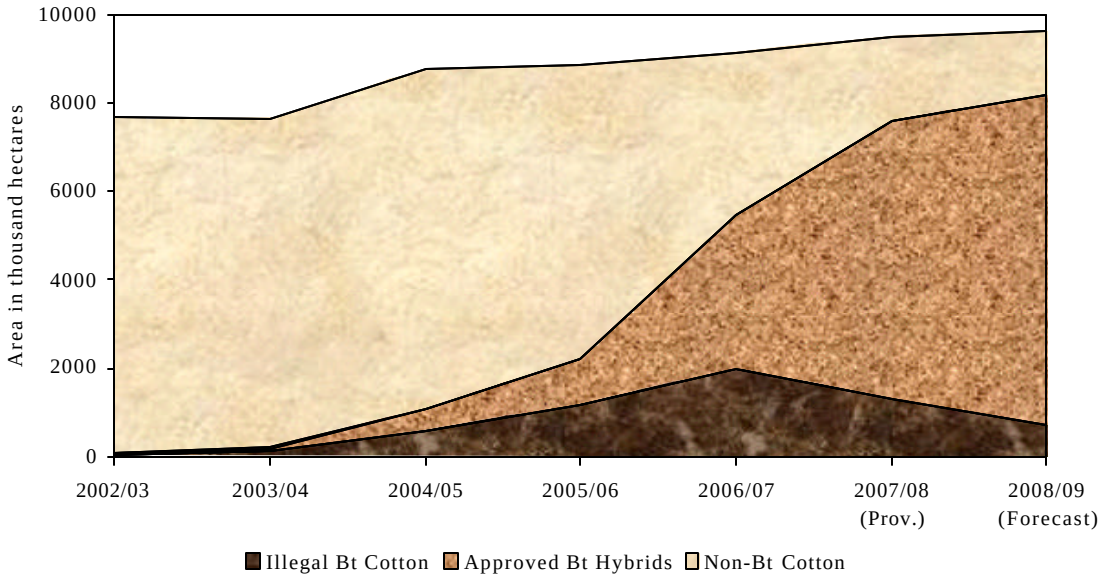
diseases, i.e., move toward precision farming. Riding on the expectation of the continued current growth trend, the government has set up an ambitious production target of 28.1 million bales (6.1 million tons) by 2010[5]. Some industry sources estimate cotton production to peak around 27.0 million bales in the next few years.

Industry sources report that increasing adoption of Bt cotton is leading to changes in the varietal profile and share of different types of cotton produced. With most of the Bt hybrids varieties being medium and long staple cotton (26 to 32 mm), there is a increasing shortage of domestic cotton of short staple (below 22 mm) and extra long staple (35 mm and above). If the current varietal trend continues, the domestic textile industry may have to augment their short staple cotton requirements through imports which they are already doing in the case of extra long staple cotton.

Status of Bt Cotton

Bt cotton was introduced in 2002 and has been an unprecedented success story in the short span of six years as area has grown to a remarkably high proportion. Bt cotton area is estimated at 7.7 million hectares in 2007/08, more than 80 percent of the total area under cotton[6]. Bt cotton planting in MY 2008/09 is forecast to increase further to 8.2 million hectares, almost 85 percent of forecast cotton area.

Figure 3: Progress of Bt cotton in India



Industry sources expect that the Bt cotton share will stabilize at around 85 percent of total cotton area. Due to the significant reduction in seed prices of approved Bt cotton varieties, a wider choice of approved Bt hybrids, and growing awareness about the reliability and benefits of approved Bt seeds, cotton farmers are rapidly shifting from unapproved Bt seeds to approved Bt cotton seeds. In the coming years, various Bt cotton hybrid varieties will compete for area due to factors such as better germplasm (higher yield potential), improved Bt technology (stacked gene events) and adequate availability of seeds.

[5] Report from the working group on textile and jute industry for the 11th five year plan (2007-2012) http://www.txcindia.com.
[6] Source: Directorate of Cotton Development, GOI and Trade Sources.

Approximately 3.8 million out of an estimated 5.5 million cotton farmers planted Bt cotton in MY 2007/08. Various empirical studies report significant benefits to farmers from Bt cotton by way of an increase in yields (30-60%) and reduction in the number of pesticide sprays (50 percent) resulting in a 50 to 100 percent increase in profits[7]. Improved availability of raw cotton to the domestic textile industry at affordable prices also provides the Indian textile industry with a competitive edge in the global market. Due to the remarkable benefits from the technology, there is strong and growing political support for Bt cotton in India among the farmers, textile industry, politicians and policy makers.

Since the first approval of one event and three hybrid varieties of Bt cotton in MY 2002/03, the GOI has approved four events and 162 hybrids from 24 seed companies for commercial cultivation in different agro-climatic regions. Industry sources report that several new Bt cotton Hybrid varieties are in the pipeline for approval for the upcoming 2008/09 planting season. Consequently, cotton farmers have a wider range of choice of Bt cotton hybrids as they increasingly adopt higher yielding Bt hybrids (better germplasm or improved Bt technology like BG-II) among range of available approved varieties.

Approval of Bt Events and Hybrids for Commercial Cultivation

Year	Events	No. of Hybrid Varieties
2002/03	MMBL's Bollgard I	Three
2003/04	MMBL's Bollgard I	Three
2004/05	MMBL's Bollgard I	Four
2005/06	MMBL's Bollgard I	Twenty
2006/07	MMBL's Bollgard I & II; JK Seed's Event 1, and Nath Seeds GFM Event	Sixty Two
2007/08	MMBL's Bollgard I & II; JK Seed's Event 1, and Nath Seeds GFM Event	One hundred and sixty two

In addition to the approved varieties, there are several (forty to fifty) Bt cotton hybrids, illegally developed, multiplied and marketed by farmers and seed companies, which are available at cheaper rates vis-à-vis approved hybrids. However, area under unapproved Bt cotton seed has been rapidly declining since 2006 after state governments forced the approved Bt cotton seed suppliers to lower seed prices. Market sources report that the price differential between approved and unapproved Bt hybrids has declined to a level at which the farmers prefer to plant approved Bt hybrid seeds due to the higher risk associated with production from unapproved Bt cotton seeds.

Consumption and Stocks

After a slowdown in MY 2007/08, cotton consumption in MY 2008/09 is forecast to recover to 19.0 million bales (4.1 million tons) on expected improvement in domestic and export demand for textiles and sufficient domestic supplies. Ending stocks are forecast to decline marginally to 8.3 million bales (1.8 million tons), sufficient for more than five months of the consumption requirement. Post's MY 2007/08 consumption estimate is revised marginally upward to 18.2 million bales (3.9 million tons) based on the latest official monthly consumption figures available for the period August 2007 through January 2008 (Table 4).

[7] Source: James Clive, "Global Status of Commercialized Biotech/GM Crops: 2007", ISAA Brief 37 http://isaaa.org

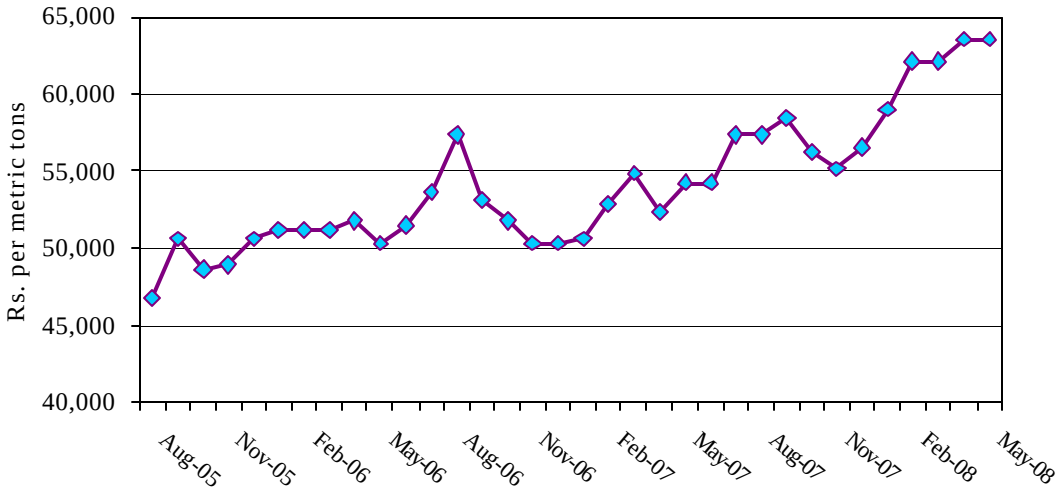
After robust growth for two consecutive years in the post Multi Fiber Agreement period (January 2005 onwards), growth in India's cotton consumption faltered in MY 2007/08 due to a slowdown in export demand, high cotton prices, and depressed domestic demand. The strong appreciation in value of Indian rupee vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar since April 2007[8] has resulted in a slowdown in export demand and a significant decline in the rupee value realization from exports. High cotton prices along with increasing power and transportation costs have further exacerbated the crisis for the textile exporters. The deceleration in exports had a ripple effect in the domestic market as some of the exporters offloaded export goods in the domestic market. Industry sources report a recovery in prices of cotton yarn and textiles since March 2008 due to stronger demand, both export and domestic, which should improve the prospects for domestic consumption. Consequently, MY 2007/08 consumption has been raised marginally higher to 18.2 million bales. Industry sources expect cotton consumption to recover in MY 2008/09 on continued strong growth in the economy, and an expanding middle class. Consequently, MY 2008/09 consumption is forecast to increase by 4 percent to 19.0 million bales.

Cotton's share in the textile industry's total fiber use (Table 13) declined in 2007/08 due to relatively higher cotton prices vis-à-vis man-made fiber (Table 14). Cotton's share in total fiber use is estimated to decrease to 58.8 percent in Indian fiscal year (IFY) 2007/08 (April/March). Mills are increasingly shifting their cotton/polyester blends in favor of polyester. Poly-cotton blends are popular in India due to their durability and ease of maintenance under tropical conditions. Future growth in cotton usage is likely to be determined by the relative prices of cotton vis-à-vis MMFs.

Prices

Despite record domestic production, cotton prices during MY 2007/08 were strong because of strong international cotton prices (Table 6). Prices of most cotton varieties on an average were 12 to 17 percent higher than the comparable period last year.

Fig 4: Shankar -6 Cotton Prices



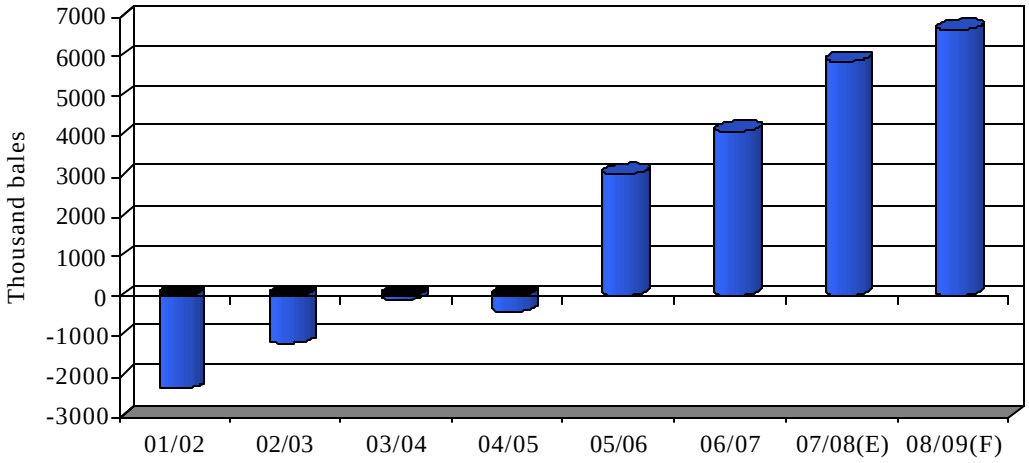
[8] Value of the US Dollars vs. Indian rupee declined from Rs. 42.5 in April 2007 to a low of Rs. 39.0 by the end of 2007.

Prices are expected to be steady in MY 2008/09 on continued strong export demand and sufficient domestic supplies. However, domestic cotton prices will closely follow the international cotton price movement.

Trade

India emerged as the second largest exporter of cotton after the United States since MY 2006/07 and should be a major player in the international market for at least for the next few years. Cotton exports in MY 2008/09 are forecast to increase to a record 7.0 million bales (1.5 million tons) on forecast sufficient domestic supplies and continued strong demand from major markets like China and Far East countries. MY 2008/09 imports are forecast at 390,000 bales (85,000 tons), mostly extra long staple (ELS) and long staple specialty cotton to augment declining local supplies of ELS and quality cotton. However, the relative price of local cotton vis-à-vis world cotton and the quality of domestic cotton during the upcoming season may temper these forecast trade values.

Fig 5: Indian Net Cotton Trade



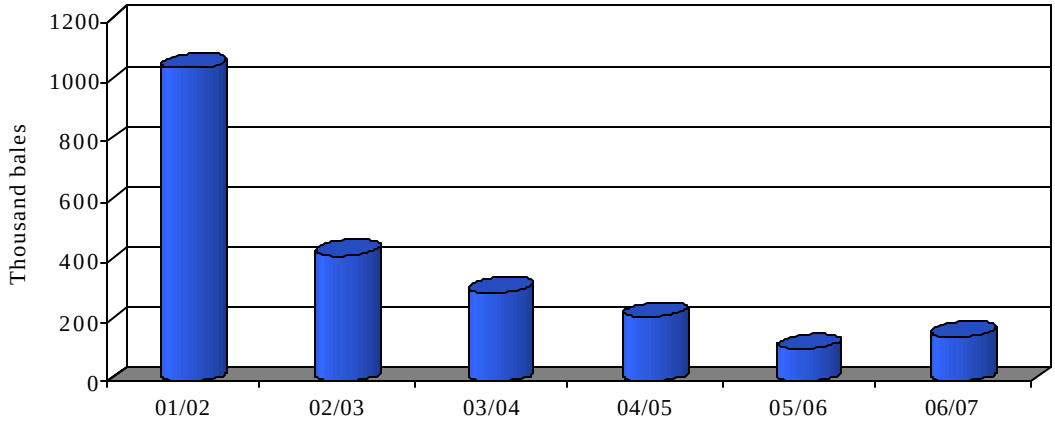
Post's MY 2007/08 export estimate has been raised to 6.2 million bales (1.36 million tons) based on the available official estimates for the first five months of the marketing year and information from trade sources[9]. Despite domestic market arrivals tapering, export demand in March/April was strong unlike previous years. Market sources report that nearly 6.0 million bales have been exported or contracted for export through April 2007 (delivery by May/June). Major export destinations were China (60 percent), Pakistan (12-15 percent), Bangladesh (8-10 percent), Turkey, and Far Eastern countries. Most exports have been of 28-32 mm staple cotton varieties at prices ranging from 65 to 75 cents per lb. FOB Indian port. With some additional exports anticipated in the coming months, MY 2007/08 exports are expected to reach 6.25 million bales.

Post's MY 2007/08 import estimate has been revised marginally lower to 390,000 bales based on available official statistics for the first five months of the marketing year. Most of the imports have been ELS and higher quality long staple cotton from the United States, Egypt, and the CIS. Based on the revised official statistics, MY 2006/07 exports and imports have been revised marginally.

[9] Official export figures are available for five months of the MY 2007/08, i.e., August –December 2007 (see table 6).

India should be in the cotton export market for at least the next four to five years, until domestic consumption catches up with production. Most exports are expected to be of medium-to-long staple cotton (25 to 32 mm length) to neighboring countries, China, and Far East countries. Post expects India to continue to import ELS and quality long staple cotton (28-34 mm), with occasional imports of short staple cotton (below 22 mm) when international prices are favorable. The United States has been the leading supplier of cotton to India over the past few years, but volumes have declined in the recent years on sufficient domestic supplies.

Fig 6: India's Import of U.S. Cotton



Indian mills importing U.S. Pima and upland cotton are appreciative of its quality and consistency. However, U.S. cotton faces severe competition from neighboring suppliers like Egypt, West Africa, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and Australia due to their freight advantage and shorter delivery periods.

Extra Long Staple Cotton

Table 2: Commodity, ELS Cotton (1-3/8" or 35mm staple length and above)

Units : 480 lbs bales	2005/06 Final	2006/07 Final	2007/08 Revised	2008/09 Forecast
Beginning Stocks	66900	59400	51450	51450
Production	140500	156000	156000	140500
Imports	250000	265500	250000	297000
Total Supply	457400	480900	457450	488950
Exports	0	0	0	0
Domestic Consumption	398000	429450	406000	430000
Ending Stocks	59400	51450	51450	58950
Total Distribution	457400	480900	457450	488950

Source: Trade sources.

Indian extra long staple (ELS) cotton production is on a steady decline and the local industry is increasingly focusing on imports to meet their consumption needs. Extra long staple (ELS) cotton production in MY 2008/09 is forecast lower at 140,500 bales on depressed prices during the current season. Local DCH 32 cotton prices during the current season were

6 to 20 percent lower than last year. Consequently, ELS cotton farmers are expected to shift to long staple varieties such as Bunny and Brahma (30-34 mm).

There are very few Indian cotton varieties (DCH-32, TCH-213, and Suvin grown mostly in southern India) that meet international ELS specifications. The fiber quality and yields of these varieties have deteriorated in recent years causing marketing problems and lower returns to growers. Therefore, farmers are increasingly shifting to long staple (30-34 mm) varieties like Bunny and Brahma, which have higher yields and fewer quality problems. Local mills use the long staple varieties for blending with imported ELS cotton for production of quality yarn and fabric. Efforts to improve the productivity of ELS parent lines have been met with limited success.

ELS cotton is used for the production of quality yarn, fabric, and dress material, mostly for exports, and for a small but growing high-end domestic market segment. India's MY 2008/09 ELS cotton consumption is forecast to increase to 430,000 bales on growing domestic demand. Most of the consumption requirement will be met through imports, which are forecast to increase to 297,000 bales.

Cotton Textile Industry

India is a significant player in the world textile economy as the second largest producer of textiles and garments after China and has a share of 3.9 percent in the global textile trade. The Indian textile industry is largely cotton based contributing 17 percent of the country's export earnings, 14 percent of industrial production, 5 percent of the GDP and is the largest employment generator after agriculture[10]. Post MFA (after January 2005), the textile industry was doing very well, but since early 2007, the industry has been facing severe challenges due to appreciation of the Indian rupee vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar, depressed export demand, high input prices and other infrastructure problems.

A sharp appreciation in the value of the Indian rupee compared to the currency of competing suppliers like China, Pakistan, and Bangladesh has severely affected rupee value realization from exports thereby squeezing the exporters' margins. Local problems like the power crisis in the major textile producing state of Tamil Nadu, increasing power costs, and an increasing labor crisis due to a growing economy have significantly increased the cost of production. Thus, the Indian textile industry is facing decreasing cost competitiveness in the international market due to lower productivity vis-à-vis competing suppliers due to various factors[11]. Consequently, there was a slowdown in the growth in cotton textile production in the IFY 2007/08 (Tables 8-12).

With the improvement in export demand and prices of cotton yarn and textiles since March 2008, industry sources expect a turnaround in the textile industry. Export demand for Indian textiles is expected to recover in IFY 2008/09 provided the Indian rupee remains stable. Domestic demand for textiles is expected to grow on continued strong growth in the economy, an expanding working population, and the ongoing retail revolution. Consequently, textile production in IFY 2008/09 is forecast to grow by 6-8 percent, and this will likely continue at least over the next few years.

The Indian textile industry includes both an "organized" sector (large-scale spinning units and composite mills) and an "unorganized" sector (small-scale spinning units, power looms,

[10] Source: Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI.
[11] Weak fabric base, restrictive labor regulations, low investment in fabric and processing sectors and low R&D and skill component is resulting in lower productivity, which has increasingly offset low labor costs in India. High cotton prices and local issues like the power crises in Tamil Nadu have further aggravated the problems.

handlooms, hosiery units). More than 95 percent of yarn is produced in the organized sector. The weaving industry is mainly supplied by the unorganized sector, with power looms accounting for 60 percent, handlooms for 18 percent, and hosiery units for 17 percent of total cloth production. The organized sector weaving mills account for the remaining 5 percent of cloth production.

After two consecutive years of double digit growth, cotton textile exports in the first four months of IFY 2007/08 declined by 8 percent over the corresponding period of IFY 2006/07 (Table 16). Market sources report weak exports during the remaining 8 months the fiscal year. There has been resurgence in export demand since March 2008 and textile export prospects are expected to improve in IFY 2008/09.

Indian textile exports are typically targeted at the lower quality end of the international market. A few modern integrated textile units are now focusing on exports of finer count yarns, fabric, and branded garments for the upper segment of the world market. Leading textile groups are making significant investments in modern equipment and in further integration in the post MFA-era (after January 2005).

Production Policy

The GOI establishes minimum support prices (MSP) for cotton at the beginning of every marketing season. The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), a government organization, is responsible for price support operations in all states. Typically, market prices remain well above the MSP. MSP operations in MY 2007/08 were minimal as market prices were higher than the MSP in most purchase centers. Besides the MSP operation, the CCI and several state marketing agencies are also involved in purchasing cotton at open market prices. The futures trading in cotton was launched by the East India Cotton Association in 1998, and subsequently three commodity exchanges have also started futures in cotton. However, cotton futures have not gained enough volume to affect the market. Various central and state government agencies and research institutions are engaged in cotton varietal development, seed distribution, crop surveillance, and integrated pest management, extension and marketing activities.

In 1999, the central government launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) to improve the availability of quality cotton at reasonable prices. The goal of TMC is to focus on bringing about improvement in the production, productivity and quality of cotton through research, transfer of technology and improvement in the marketing and raw cotton processing sectors. In 1999, the Ministry of Textiles launched the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) that provides an interest subsidy on loans intended to modernize the textile industry. Recently, the government decided to extend the TMC untill the end of the 11th five year (2012). In 2007, the government launched the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks to provide the textile industry with world-class infrastructure facilities. The government has so far approved about 30 parks attracting an investment of $2.93 billion, including $1 billion in foreign direct investment. Additionally the central government has several ongoing schemes[12] for development of specifics sectors like handlooms, power looms etc. Some of the state governments supplement the central government efforts by supporting development schemes including tax incentives, subsidies, etc for the textile industry in their states.

[12] For more information on specific central government schemes, refer the website of Office of the Textile Commissioner http://www.txcindia.com/ and review various schemes in the heading 'Progress of Central Schemes'.

Trade Policy

The tariff levels on cotton and cotton textile products (Table 21) remained unchanged in the 2008 Indian budget that is effective for the IFY 2008/09 (April/March). The GOI does not provide any direct export subsidies for exports of raw cotton and cotton textiles.

With the expiration of the MFA in January 2005, Indian exports of all textile products have been liberalized. In an effort to promote the export of value-added cotton textiles, the GOI provides various incentives. Export oriented units (EOUs) and firms importing against an advance license receive a duty drawback (zero duty for EOUs, and duty discounts for others) on imports of raw materials for the export of value-added goods. Under the "Export Promotion Capital Goods" plan, imports of capital goods and machinery are allowed at reduced duty rates against export obligations (zero duty for a 100 percent EOU).

SECTION II: Statistical Tables

Table 3A: Area, Production & Yield of Cotton in Major States

(Area 000 ha; Production 000 bales, Yield kg/ha)

				Final	Final	Final	Final	Revised	Forecast
STATE		2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Maharashtra	Area	2980	2800	2766	2840	2889	3070	3191	3200
	Production	2674	2030	2420	4060	2811	4060	4841	5075
	Yield	195	158	191	311	212	288	330	345
Gujarat	Area	1687	1634	1647	1906	2077	2390	2516	2600
	Production	2538	2381	3904	5700	6949	7886	9213	9370
	Yield	328	317	516	651	728	718	797	785
Madhya Pradesh	Area	623	545	591	576	600	639	662	600
	Production	1562	1405	1534	1249	1405	1405	1640	1405
	Yield	546	561	565	472	510	479	539	510
Punjab	Area	600	449	452	509	557	607	648	650
	Production	722	586	808	1288	1562	2030	1796	1952
	Yield	262	284	389	551	610	728	603	654
Haryana	Area	610	519	526	621	583	530	478	550
	Production	429	683	898	1210	1015	1249	1288	1405
	Yield	153	287	372	424	379	513	587	556
Rajasthan	Area	347	386	344	438	472	350	368	400
	Production	547	390	714	859	859	625	703	781
	Yield	343	220	452	427	396	389	416	425
Andhra Pradesh	Area	1002	803	837	1178	1037	972	1096	1100
	Production	2089	1542	2139	2538	2499	2733	3514	3357
	Yield	454	418	557	469	525	612	698	665
Karnataka	Area	591	393	313	521	450	375	370	350
	Production	547	390	328	625	508	468	547	547
	Yield	201	216	228	261	246	272	322	340
Tamil Nadu	Area	200	85	103	129	136	122	124	120
	Production	390	234	293	429	429	390	390	390
	Yield	425	600	619	725	688	697	685	708
Others	Area	90	53	51	68	72	87	77	80
	Production	59	78	78	78	78	78	117	156
	Yield	142	321	333	250	236	195	331	425
Loose	Production	781	898	859	937	937	937	937	937
All-India	Area	8730	7667	7630	8786	8873	9142	9530	9650
	Production	12337	10619	13976	18973	19051	21862	24985	25376
	Yield	308	302	399	470	467	521	571	573

Table 3B: Planting Season, Irrigation & Cotton Type by Major Region

REGION	STATES	COTTON GROWN	PLANTING SEASON & IRRIGATION STATUS
North	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan	Medium & Short Staple	End April-May/ Largely Irrigated
Central	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh	Medium & Long Staple	Mid June-July (after onset of monsoon)/Largely rainfed
South[/1]	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	Long & Extra Long Staple	August-September/Largely rainfed

Note: /1 -There is also a small summer cotton crop planted in January-February in Tamil Nadu.

Table 4: Cotton Consumption (Mills and Small Spinning Sectors) by Months
(Million US Bales)

Month\Year	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Aug	1.096	1.350	1.402	1.448
Sept	1.068	1.186	1.400	1.408
Oct	1.109	1.206	1.353	1.430
Nov	1.071	1.178	1.391	1.323
Dec	1.186	1.277	1.444	1.473
Jan	1.129	1.281	1.423	1.448
Feb	1.095	1.190	1.336	
Mar	1.184	1.342	1.436	
Apr	1.170	1.278	1.410	
May	1.206	1.312	1.397	
Jun	1.192	1.309	1.394	
Jul	1.218	1.361	1.438	
TOTAL	13.726	15.268	16.823	8.530

Note: Figures in bold are provisional estimates.

Source: The Textile Commissioner's Office, Government of India (GOI).

Table 5: Month-End Prices of Popular Varieties
(Rupees per Ton)

	ICS 101	ICS 202	ICS 105 28mm	ICS 105 29mm	ICS 106 33mm	ICS 107
Year	Bengal Deshi	SG J-34	H-4	Shankar-6	MCU-5	DCH-32
	(below 22 mm)	(25 mm)	(28 mm)	(29 mm)	(33 mm)	(35 mm)
2006/07						
Aug	41620	48930	52020	57360	60180	111070
Sep	41900	45830	50050	53150	59610	108260
Oct	41340	44990	48930	51740	58490	97010
Nov	40770	43310	48090	50330	73110	90000
Dec	39930	43590	47800	50330	73110	90000
Jan	37680	43300	48650	50620	58490	90000
Feb	41060	48090	51740	52870	61300	92800
Mar	41060	51740	53430	54830	62430	92800
Apr	41340	50330	51740	52300	61860	89980
May	42180	52300	52300	54270	61860	89980
June	42180	52580	52870	54270	61860	88580
July	44990	54830	56240	57360	63270	91390
2007/08						
Aug	43870	53150	55400	57360	63270	89980
Sept	43870	52020	56520	58490	63270	89980
Oct	42740	50050	53990	56240	63270	80140
Nov	47240	51740	52430	55120	58490	80140
Dec	47800	52870	54270	56520	59900	80140
Jan	47800	54550	56520	59050	61300	82670
Feb	47240	56800	59050	62140	63550	87170
Mar	53430	56800	59900	62140	68050	87170
Apr	54550	57930	61860	63550	68890	87170
May 5	57360	59330	61860	63550	68890	89980

Source: Cotton Association of India (Formerly East India Cotton Association), Mumbai.

Table 6: Commodity, Cotton, Import Trade Matrix

Country	India				
Commodity	Cotton				
Time Period	Aug-Jul	Units	480 lb bales		
Imports for:	2006		2007		2008
U.S.A	118,176	U.S.A.	146,096	U.S.A.	34,286
Others		Others		Others	
Egypt	85,543	Bangladesh	84,918	Bangladesh	36,996
Bangladesh	48,253	Egypt	73,579	Egypt	21,963
Turkmenistan	26,547	Burkina FASO	25,312	Benin	14,004
Sudan	25,008	Benin	23,107	Burkina FASO	12,378
Israel	11,000	Australia	15,643	Austria	8,777
Tanzania	10,196	Sudan	13,048	Sudan	8,731
Nigeria	10,109	Cameroon	10,908	Cameroon	5,204
Indonesia	9,177	Turkmenistan	8,497	Senegal	4,767
Total for Others	225,834	Total for Others	255,013	Total for Others	112,820
Others not listed	58,330	Others not listed	67,727	Others not listed	43,642
Grand Total	402,340	Grand Total	468,836	Grand Total	190,748

Note: 1. MY 2007 data are August to Dec 2007.
2. Figures include non-spinnable cotton waste not included in the PS&D.

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS), GOI.

Table 7: Commodity, Cotton, Export Trade Matrix

Country	India				
Commodity	Cotton				
Time Period	Aug-Jul	Units	480 lb bales		
Exports for:	2006		2007		2008
U.S.A	308	U.S.A.	5,144	U.S.A.	3,394
Others		Others		Others	
China	2,167,425	China	2,076,444	China	2,629,950
Pakistan	255,812	Pakistan	760,771	Pakistan	563,225
Bangladesh	180,424	Turkey	381,272	Indonesia	115,549
Hongkong	180,166	Indonesia	271,832	Hongkong	76,252
Indonesia	148,930	Thailand	245,129	Vietnam	73,225
Chinese Taipei	119,600	Hongkong	188,025	Turkey	62,298
Vietnam	114,639	Vietnam	170,494	Bangladesh	49,998
Thailand	109,546	Bangladesh	161,533	Thailand	48,754
Mauritius	36,854	Chinese Taipei	112,848	Chinese Taipei	40,500
Turkey	32,091	Korea RP	34,860	Malaysia	10,605
Total for Others	3,345,485	Total for Others	4,403,206	Total for Others	3,670,356
Others not listed	132,184	Others not listed	158,456	Others not listed	63,561
Grand Total	3,477,977	Total	4,566,806	Total	3,737,311

Note: 1. MY 2007 data are August to Dec 2007.
2. Figures include non-spinnable cotton waste not included in the PS&D.

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS), GOI.

Table 8: Growth of the Indian Textile Industry

Item|Indian fiscal Year (April/March)	1991/92	1995/96	2000/01	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 (P)
Organised Mills [a)]								
Spinning	846	1294	1565	1564	1566	1570	1608	1597
Composite	271	275	281	223	223	210	200	176
Exclusive Weaving	na	172	203	206	202	204	204	179
Small Scale Spinning Units	na	750	996	1135	1161	1173	1236	1219
Power Loom Units ('000s)	na	326	374	413	426	434	438	467
Spindles (millions) [a)]	27.82	31.75	37.91	37.03	37.46	37.51	39.5	39.07
Rotors ('000s)@	113	226	454	482	500	520	601	621
Looms ('000s)@	169	148	140	105	103	92	88	71
Power Loom ('000s) [a)]	na	1365	1662	1837	1903	1944	1990	2098
Hand Loom ('000s) [a)]	na	3891	3891	3891	3891	NA	NA	NA
Spun Yarn Prod (mil kg)								
Cotton Yarn	1450	1894	2267	2121	2272	2521	2824	2945
Other Spun Yarn	356	591	893	931	951	937	989	1045
Man-made Filament Yarn	na	493	920	1118	1109	1179	1370	1505
Man-made Fibre (mil kg)	342.1	498.4	904.3	953.3	1022.6	968.1	1139.5	1241.5
Fabric Production (mil sq m)								
Cotton	14647	18900	19718	18040	20655	23873	26238	27220
Blended	2712	4025	6351	6068	6032	6298	6882	6800
100% non-cotton (inc Khadi/wool/silk)	5229	9033	14187	18275	18691	19410	19545	20500

Notes: a) - As at end of the Indian fiscal year (31st March).
NA- not available.
P- provisional estimate.

Source: The Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI.

Table 9: Production of Spun Yarn
(Fiber-Wise, Million kg)

Year/1	COTTON	BLENDED	100% NON-COTTON	TOTAL
1995	1894	395	196	2485
1996	2148	484	162	2794
1997	2213	583	177	2973
1998	2022	595	191	2808
1999	2204	621	221	3046
2000	2267	646	247	3160
2001	2212	609	280	3101
2002	2177	585	319	3081
2003	2121	589	342	3052
2004	2272	585	366	3223
2005	2521	588	349	3458
2006	2824	635	354	3813
2007 (P)	2945	670	375	3990

Notes: /1: Year 2007 refers to Indian fiscal year 2007/08 (April-March)
(P): Provisional estimate.

Source: The Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI

Table 10: Production of Manmade Fiber
(Million Kg.)

Year/1	Viscose	Acrylic	Polyester	Poly-Propylene	TOTAL
1995	194	74	228	1.9	498.4
1996	179	83	325	1.9	588.2
1997	188	79	439	2.0	708.4
1998	178	79	523	1.9	781.7
1999	202	79	551	2.1	835.0
2000	236	99	566	2.3	904.3
2001	185	95	551	2.4	833.9
2002	225	105	582	2.5	914.5
2003	221	117	613	2.7	953.3
2004	248	128	644	2.9	1022.6
2005	229	108	628	3.1	968.1
2006	247	97	792	3.5	1139.5
2007 (P)	278	80	880	3.5	1241.5

Notes: /1: Year 2007 refers to Indian fiscal year 2007/08 (April-March)
(P): Provisional estimate.

Source: The Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI

Table 11: Production of Manmade Filament Yarn
(Million Kg)

Year/1	VISCOSE	POLYESTER	NYLON	POLY-PROPLENE	TOTAL
1995	61	376	42	15	494
1996	57	493	38	13	601
1997	57	668	30	14	769
1998	61	745	29	15	850
1999	49	801	26	17	893
2000	55	820	26	19	920
2001	48	866	28	20	962
2002	51	995	30	24	1100
2003	53	1013	31	21	1118
2004	54	1004	35	16	1109
2005	53	1076	37	14	1179
2006	54	1271	32	13	1370
2007 (P)	52	1414	28	11	1505

Notes: /1: Year 2007 refers to Indian fiscal year 2007/08 (April-March)
(P): Provisional estimate.

Source: The Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI

Table 12: Production of Fabric
(Fiber-wise, Square Meters)

Year/1	COTTON	BLENDED	KHADI/ WOOL/SILK	100% NON-COTTON	TOTAL
1995	18900	4025	498	8535	31958
1996	19841	4888	540	9569	34838
1997	19992	5751	545	11153	37441
1998	17948	5700	559	11895	36102
1999	18989	5913	575	13725	39202
2000	19718	6351	581	13606	40256
2001	19769	6287	644	15334	42034
2002	19300	5876	662	16135	41973
2003	18040	6068	662	17613	42383
2004	20655	6032	693	17998	45378
2005	23873	6298	769	18637	49577
2006	26238	6882	724	19545	53389
2007 (P)	27220	6800	663	20500	55183

Notes: /1: Year 2007 refers to Indian fiscal year 2007/08 (April-March)
(P): Provisional estimate.

Source: The Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI

Table 13: Consumption of Major Fibers/Yarns by the Textile Industry
(Million Kgs)

Year/1	Cotton	Cotton	Man-made Fibre	Man-made Filament	Total
	Qty	% Share	Qty	Qty	Qty/2
1995	2295	66.6	557	488	3446
1996	2566	65.6	646	581	3913
1997	2719	62.8	770	722	4337
1998	2485	58.9	783	821	4221
1999	2652	58.6	840	899	4528
2000	2721	58.8	889	878	4630
2001	2701	57.7	863	970	4682
2002	2699	55.6	915	1089	4853
2003	2652	54.2	940	1146	4890
2004	2886	56.0	978	1137	5155
2005	3222	58.4	954	1182	5514
2006	3580	59.6	1023	1258	6011
2007 (P)	3700	58.8	1115	1325	6290

Notes: /1: Year 2007 refers to Indian fiscal year 2007/08 (April-March)
/2: Total Yarn includes small quantity of other natural yarns like silk, wool, etc.
(P): Provisional estimate.

Source: The Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI

Table 14: Prices of Raw Cotton and Other Fibers
(Rupees/Kg)

Period	Raw Cotton Fibre	Viscose Staple Fibre	Polyester Staple Fibre	Acrylic Staple Fibre
	(wtd avg)	(avg)	(avg)	(avg)
March 1989	21.94	33.43	83.28	68.00
March 1990	18.15	38.63	70.40	75.50
March 1991	26.71	44.29	75.31	76.77
March 1992	33.61	51.72	80.13	97.67
March 1993	27.69	58.32	79.73	106.72
March 1994	49.50	59.56	78.50	104.67
March 1995	60.58	76.53	104.55	106.00
March 1996	45.71	83.20	89.05	85.50
March 1997	46.07	79.80	67.56	84.63
March 1998	56.10	80.09	51.30	88.50
March 1999	49.03	78.58	47.95	67.75
March 2000	47.75	78.14	63.34	80.25
March 2001	51.25	86.43	57.43	88.57
March 2002	38.12	80.51	51.51	84.95
March 2003	53.82	84.66	69.25	89.98
March 2004	58.10	87.62	76.22	95.00
March 2005	42.38	91.89	78.95	106.75
March 2006	45.14	90.73	77.12	88.25
March 2007	53.13	100.05	70.84	109.25
March 2008	60.78	115.82	62.24	109.25

Note: Prices are average of weekly prices for the month.

Source: The Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI.

Table 15: Per Capita Availability of Cloth in India
(Meters)

Cotton	Blended/Mixed	100% Non-Cotton	Total
12.8	2.2	2.3	17.3
15.1	3.0	6.1	24.1
13.7	2.9	6.3	22.9
15.6	2.6	6.4	24.5
15.9	3.6	6.7	26.2
15.2	3.3	7.5	26.0
16.3	3.5	8.2	28.0
16.2	4.0	9.1	29.3
15.9	4.6	10.4	30.9
13.1	4.1	11.0	28.2
14.2	4.5	11.9	30.6
14.2	4.5	12.0	30.7
14.8	4.7	12.5	32.0
14.4	4.4	12.6	31.4
13.4	4.5	13.1	31.0
14.1	4.1	15.3	33.5
16.4	15.4	4.3	36.1
17.9	17.0	4.7	39.6
-	-	-	40.5

Notes: /1: Year 2007 refers to Indian fiscal year 2007/08 (April-March)
(P) – Provisional estimate; fabric-wise breakup is not available.

Source: The Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI.

Table 16: India's Exports of Textile Items
(Million US$)

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2006*
Cotton Textiles (Yarn/Fabric/Madeups)	2,885	3,210	3,504	3,642	4,077	5,572	1,553	1,689
Man-made Textiles (Yarn/Fabric/Madeups)	1,027	1,354	1,621	1,741	1,772	1,825	662	527
Wool Textiles (Yarn/Fabric/Madeups)	49	50	58	70	87	110	39	35
Silk Textiles (Yarn/Fabric/Madeups)	261	294	358	391	411	423	129	135
Other Textiles (Yarn/Fabric/Made-up)	428	421	563	728	845	801	304	278
Ready-made Garments (Cotton/MMF/Silk/Wools/etc)	5,025	5,753	6,260	6,587	8,643	8,894	3,245	3,053
Other Textile Items (Carpets, floor covering, etc)	680	719	861	954	1,289	1,384	442	437
Total	10,355	11,802	13,225	14,113	17,125	19,009	6,374	6,154

Notes:
- Year 2006 refers to Indian fiscal year 2006/07 (April-March)
- 2007* refers to the period of April-July 2007, i.e., first 4 months of IFY 2007/08
- 2006* refers to the period of April-July 2006, i.e., first 4 months of IFY 2006/07

Source: 1. DGCIS, GOI.
2. The Textile Commissioner's Office

Table 17: Exports of Ready-made Garments from India
(Million US$)

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006*	2005*
Cotton	3678	4456	4752	5014	6480	6808	2536	2363
Man-made	784	742	795	768	1086	1002	349	341
Silk	152	138	124	139	196	194	52	60
Wool	238	219	286	354	371	345	105	119
Others	173	198	303	312	509	545	203	170
TOTAL	5025	5753	6260	6587	8643	8894	3245	3053

Notes:
- Year 2006 refers to Indian fiscal year 2006/07 (April-March)
- 2007* refers to the period of April-July 2007, i.e., first 4 months of IFY 2007/08
- 2006* refers to the period of April-July 2006, i.e., first 4 months of IFY 2006/07

Source: 1. DGCIS, GOI.
2. The Textile Commissioner's Office

Table 18: Commodity, Export Trade Matrix, Cotton Yarn
(Metric Tons)

Country	2005	2006	2007*	2006*
USA	9050	13560	3,540	5,720
KOREA RP	79910	74810	22,730	30,950
BANGLADESH	74510	72610	26,570	29,550
CHINA	45400	42750	11,270	21,760
EGYPT	30900	41190	17,930	14,650
HONG KONG	29180	20370	7,120	9,610
ITALY	26930	31310	11,140	10,960
ISRAEL	16640	16860	6,170	6,650
MAURITIUS	16070	19050	7,350	10,410
SRI LANKA	15000	16440	5,590	6,550
PORTUGAL	14090	22730	10,350	9,520
TURKEY	13250	18960	26,460	5,180
JAPAN	12650	16030	4,370	6,170
TAIWAN	12260	13070	5,170	4,300
GERMANY	10050	15980	4,730	5,270
RUSSIA	9830	11000	5,920	3,570
SPAIN	9650	13030	4,010	5,740
MALAYSIA	8210	8050	2,880	3,750
CANADA	7120	4840	1,660	2,640
UAE	6550	7870	3,190	3,090
POLAND	6510	8970	3,240	3,790
OTHERS	91,720	118,560	50,110	50,940
Total	545,480	608,040	241,500	250,770

Notes:
- Year 2006 refers to Indian fiscal year 2006/07 (April-March)
- 2007* refers to the period of April-August 2007, i.e., first 5 months of IFY 2007/08
- 2006* refers to the period of April-August 2006, i.e., first 5 months of IFY 2006/07

Source: 1. DGCIS, GOI.
2. The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, GOI

Table 19: Export Trade Matrix, Cotton Fabrics
(Metric Tons)

Country	2005	2006	2007*	2006*
USA	62030	57550	20,910	28,350
UAE	57810	42960	17,730	17,390
SRI LANKA	46560	48630	17,100	14,770
BANGLADESH	43900	33080	4,960	20,000
ITALY	26490	33370	12,320	12,970
UK	22400	23250	6,370	12,090
BENIN	18430	17190	11,630	6,560
TOGO	17470	22000	9,980	6,070
GERMANY	16090	17080	8,440	7,330
TURKEY	15050	17870	10,370	5,740
BELGIUM	14810	16960	5,740	6,870
NIGER	14460	15810	9,010	3,400
SENEGAL	11300	28430	13,390	13,750
SPAIN	11250	12430	3,440	6,110
NEPAL	11010	11310	4,400	5,660
HONGKONG	10170	7880	2,940	3,090
CHINA	7820	4220	630	480
FRANCE	7400	8270	3,010	3,890
MALAYSIA	7380	4230	2,400	1,710
PORTUGAL	7040	14940	1,870	7,230
ISRAEL	6990	9480	2,240	4,340
EGYPT	6600	9050	4,220	4,060
KOREA RP	6270	3040	1,100	1,270
OTHERS	228,170	243,370	110,290	103,110
TOTAL	676,900	702,400	284,490	296,240

Notes:
- Year 2006 refers to Indian fiscal year 2006/07 (April-March)
- 2007* refers to the period of April-August 2007, i.e., first 5 months of IFY 2007/08
- 2006* refers to the period of April-August 2006, i.e., first 5 months of IFY 2006/07

Source: 1. DGCIS, GOI.
2. The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, GOI

Table 20: Export Trade Matrix, Cotton Madeups (Finished Goods)
(Metric Tons)

Country	2005	2006	2007*	2006*
USA	353240	404000	136,250	154,340
UK	66740	72710	27,860	30,350
GERMANY	63510	52420	19,740	22,900
FRANCE	45210	41840	16,970	17,710
ITALY	40890	37840	13,470	17,140
SPAIN	28580	87710	8,170	10,470
NETHERLAND	25840	24040	8,830	8,590
UAE	25700	28790	12,010	10,620
JAPAN	23820	21110	8,000	9,030
CANADA	22530	21900	8,060	9,900
SOUTH AFRICA	21250	25780	8,060	13,740
SWEDEN	20930	20350	8,330	9,370
AUSTRALIA	18990	20540	7,420	9,120
BELGIUM	17880	19490	8,240	7,280
DENMARK	11530	9440	3,590	4,090
NORWAY	7600	6810	0	0
MALAYSIA	7310	5080	2,380	2,590
CHILE	6830	6690	3,190	3,540
POLAND	6740	5420	2,930	2,220
OTHERS	118860	123990	49,670	10,170
Total	933,980	1,035,950	353,170	353,170

Notes:
- Year 2006 refers to Indian fiscal year 2006/07 (April-March)
- 2007* refers to the period of April-August 2007, i.e., first 5 months of IFY 2007/08
- 2006* refers to the period of April-August 2006, i.e., first 5 months of IFY 2006/07

Source: 1. DGCIS, GOI.
2. The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, GOI

Table 21: Existing Import Policy & Tariffs/Duties for Cotton/Cotton Textiles

Commodity Code	Description of Comm.	Policy /1	Basic Duty Rate /2	CVD Rate /3	Education Cess/4	Special CVD /5	Total Duty /6
HC 52.01	Cotton-not carded or combed	OGL	10	0	3	4	14.712
HC 52.02	Cotton Waste	OGL	15	0	3	4	20.068
HC 52.03	Cotton-carded or combed	OGL	30	0	3	4	36.136
HC 52.04	Cotton Sewing Thread	OGL	10	/3	3	4	/6
HC 52.05	Cotton Yarn (85% or more cotton)	OGL	10	/3	3	4	/6
HC 52.06	Cotton Yarn (less than 85% cotton)	OGL	10	/3	3	4	/6
HC 52.07	Cotton Yarn for Retail Sale	OGL	10	/3	3	4	/6
HC 52.08	Cotton Fabric (85% or more cotton) Weighing <200gm/sq.m	OGL	Mostly 10 /7	/3	/4	0	/6
HC 52.09	Cotton Fabric (85% or more cotton) weighing >200gm/sq.m	OGL	Mostly 10 /8	/3	/4	0	/6
					/4		
HC 52.10	Cotton Fabric(less than 85% cotton) weighing <200gm/sq.m	OGL	Mostly 10 /9	/3	/4	0	/6
					/4		
HC 52.11	Cotton Fabric(less than 85% cotton) weighing >200gm/sq.m	OGL	Mostly 10 /10	/3	/4	0	/6
					/4		
HC 52.12	Other Cotton Fabric	OGL	Mostly 10 /11	/3	/4	0	/6

Notes:
/1 : OGL(Open General License)- No restrictions on imports.
/2 : Most goods of the under Chapter 52 get a tariff concession up to 50 percent of the effective basic duty on imports from less developed countries (LDC) members of SAPTA - Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives.
/3 : CVD (Countervailing Duty) = local excise taxes + Central Cess applied on CIF value of good plus Basic Duty.
Local excise tax rate = 4.12 % for items not containing synthetic fiber
8.24 % for items containing synthetic fiber
Central Cess under Textile Com Act, 1963 = 0.05%
/4 : Education Cess = 2+1 percent of the Basic duty + CVD.

However, education cess exempted in case of items under the HS codes 5208.41, 5208.42, 5208.49, 5208.51, 5208.52, 5208.53, 5208.59, 5209.41, 5209.42, 5209.49, 5209.51, 5209.52, 5209.59, 5210.41, 5210.42, 5210.49, 5210.51, 5210.52, 5210.59, 5211.41, 5211.42, 5211.59, 5212.15, 5212.24, 5212.25.
/5: Special CVD = 4 percent applied on CIF Value of Good plus Basic Duty plus CVD plus Education Cess. However, cotton fabrics are exempted from Special CVD.
/6: Total Applicable Duty computation
A: CIF Value of Good
B: Basic Duty = Basic Duty Rate * CIF Value
C : CV Duty = CVD Rate * (A+B)
where CVD Rate = Excise Tax Rate + Central Cess
D: Education Cess = 3% of B+C
E : Spl CVD = Spl CVD Rate * (A+B+C+D)
Total Applicable Duty = B+C+D+E
/7: Basic Duty on 5208.39 is 10% or rs. 150/kg
on 5208.41 is 10% or* rs. 9/sq meter
on 5208.42 is 10% or* rs. 37/sq meter
on 5208.49 is 10% or* rs. 200/kg
on 5208.51 is 10% or* rs. 27/sqmeter
on 5208.52 is 10% or rs. 23/sqmeter
on 5208.53 is 10% or* rs. 35/sqmeter
on 5208.59 is 10% or* rs. 50/sqmeter
/8 : Basic Duty on 5209.31-39 is 10% or rs. 150/kg
on 5209.41 is 10% or* rs. 32/sqmeter
on 5209.43 is 10% or* rs. 30/sqmeter
on 5209.49 is 10% or* rs. 150/kg
on 5209.51-52 is 10% or* rs. 30/sqmeter
on 5209.59 is 10% or* rs. 38/sqmeter
/9 : Basic Duty on 5210.39 is 10% or* rs. 150/kg
on 5210.49 is 10% or* rs. 185/kg
on 5210.51-59 is 10% or* rs. 15/sqmeter
/10: Basic Duty on 5211.31-39 is 10% or* rs. 150/kg
on 5211.41 is 10% or* rs. 44/sqmeter
on 5211.42 is 10% or* rs. 18 per sqmeter
on 5211.43 is 10% or* rs. 40/sqmeter
on 5211.49 is 10% or* rs. 150/kg
on 5211.51-59 is 10% or* rs. 18/sqmeter
/11: Basic Duty on 5212.15 and 5212.25 is 10% or* rs. 165/kg
on 5212.24 is 10% or* rs. 20/sqmeter
* - Whichever is higher.