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Report Highlights:

FAS Mumbai estimates marketing year (MY) 2023/24 India cotton production at 25.5 million 480 lb. bales on 12.4 million hectares area planted, a decrease from the previous year due to the expectation that farmers will shift cotton acreage to higher return crops such as oilseeds and pulses. However, yields are expected to recover as farmers will plant shorter duration early maturation varieties. Mill consumption is estimated at 23.5 million 480 lb. bales, as yarn and textile demand weakens in major international markets. Higher exportable supplies, at 2.8 million 480 lb. bales, indicates that export prospects are better than last year, while imports will reduce significantly due to tighter global supplies. The Government of India continues to explore various approaches to enhance yield of extra-long staple (ELS) cotton and reduce import dependence.

India, Commodity, Cotton - Production, Supply and Distribution

Cotton	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Aug 2021		Aug 2022		Aug 2023	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	-	-	-	-		
Area Harvested (1000 HA) (a)	12,370	12,370	12,700	13,000		12,400
Beginning Stocks 1000 480 lb. Bales	11,939	11,939	8,596	8,596		10,996
Production 1000 480 lb. Bales	24,400	24,400	24,500	26,400		25,500
Imports 1000 480 lb. Bales	1,000	1,000	1,700	1,800		1,000
MY Imports from U.S. 1000 480 lb. Bales	-	-	-	-		
Total Supply 1000 480 lb. Bales	37,339	37,339	34,796	36,796	-	37,496
Exports 1000 480 lb. Bales	3,743	3,743	2,200	2,300		2,800
Use 1000 480 lb. Bales	25,000	25,000	22,500	23,500		23,500
Loss 1000 480 lb. Bales	-	-	-	-		
Total Dom. Cons. 1000 480 lb. Bales	25,000	25,000	22,500	23,500		23,500
Ending Stocks 1000 480 lb. Bales	8,596	8,596	10,096	10,996		11,196
Total Distribution 1000 480 lb. Bales	37,339	37,339	34,796	36,796		37,496
Stock to Use % (PERCENT) (b)	30%	30%	41%	43%		43%
Yield (KG/HA) (c)	429	429	420	442		448

Figures in Thousand 480-lb bales, except where indicated: (a) thousand hectares, (b) percent, (c) kilograms/hectares

Production

FAS Mumbai estimates MY 2023/24 India cotton production at 25.5 million 480 lb. bales (32.7 million 170-kilogram bales/5.5 million metric tons), on area planted of 12.4 million hectares. Cotton area is expected down two percent as compared to last year, while production is expected to be reduced by five percent. Farmers are expected to shift cotton area to other higher remunerative crops such as pulses (pigeon pea), groundnut, and paddy across various states. In MY 2022/23, cotton prices were steadily lower than previous seasons due to weak demand. Current farmgate seed cotton prices in March 2023 are almost 20 percent lower than last year (refer table 1).

Based on the expectation of a normal monsoon season, Post forecasts an average yield of 448 kilograms per hectare for MY 2023/24. This represents a six percent recovery from the MY 2022/23 estimate of 420 kilograms per hectare, but is one percent lower than the three-year average and nearly six percent lower than the five-year average of 480 kilograms per hectare. According to the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), the [March to May 2023 seasonal forecast](#) suggests that below normal rainfall is likely over many areas of northwest and west central India, and some parts of northeast and east India. Additionally, there is an enhanced probability of heatwave during March to May in many regions of central and adjoining northwest India. Although cotton is tolerant of high temperatures and drought, the severity and length of the heat can lead to yield loss without adequate moisture.

Planted Area Estimates By Region

Northern India

Post estimates cotton area planted in northern states of Punjab and Haryana to be reduced 10 percent from last year's levels, as producers shift from cotton to paddy rice due to higher returns and guaranteed

procurement by state agencies that offer stability through minimum price support. Although the Punjab government announced an early release of canal water for cotton planting, farmers indicate they still intend to transition to paddy rice cultivation. Yields in both states are expected marginally higher due to water availability during the sowing period. Area planted in Rajasthan is expected to increase by four percent from the previous year, as farmers continue to plant cotton in the non-traditional cotton growing belt in order to replace coarse cereals.

Central India

Post estimates cotton area planted in Gujarat, the largest cotton producing state, down four percent as compared to the previous year, on expected shifts to planting of groundnut (peanut) and guar. Current farmgate prices for groundnut are comparable to cotton, as both crops are trading at 13 percent higher rates than last year. However, lower costs of production, shorter growing duration, and depressed cotton demand makes groundnut a preferred crop this season. In Maharashtra, area planted is expected to be reduced by three percent as farmers shift to pigeon pea (tur dal) and maize due to better profitability. In March, wholesale pigeon pea prices in Maharashtra were \$121 per 100 kilograms (INR 10,000 per 100 kilograms), nearly 30 percent higher than seed cotton prices. Due to its short duration maturity, farmers may also intercrop pigeon pea with pulses and/or coarse cereals to increase income. Post estimates cotton area in Madhya Pradesh down three percent, as farmers shift to soybeans. Prices of competing crops such as soybeans have not been as remunerative, however, they have lower costs of production.

Southern India

High pigeon pea prices are expected to prompt farmers to shift significant cotton area planted in the southern states of Telangana, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh, resulting in an estimated reduction of six percent as compared to last year. Area planted in Karnataka is expected to shift to maize and pulses (pigeon pea, black gram, and mung bean), whereas in Telangana the shift towards maize and paddy rice is likely. Cotton yields are expected to be higher as reservoir storage levels are above normal, and IMD weather forecasts indicate the normal monsoon rains in southern India.

Post estimates MY 2022/23 production at 26.4 million 480 lb. bales (33.8 million 170-kilogram bales/5.74 million metric tons), a reduction from the previous forecast of 27.5 million to align with historical yields averages. Official sources indicate that late planting and harvest in southern India states of Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh will likely add to the production estimate. Post yield estimates are six percent higher than the official USDA estimate on a different area and production estimate for the state of Telangana.

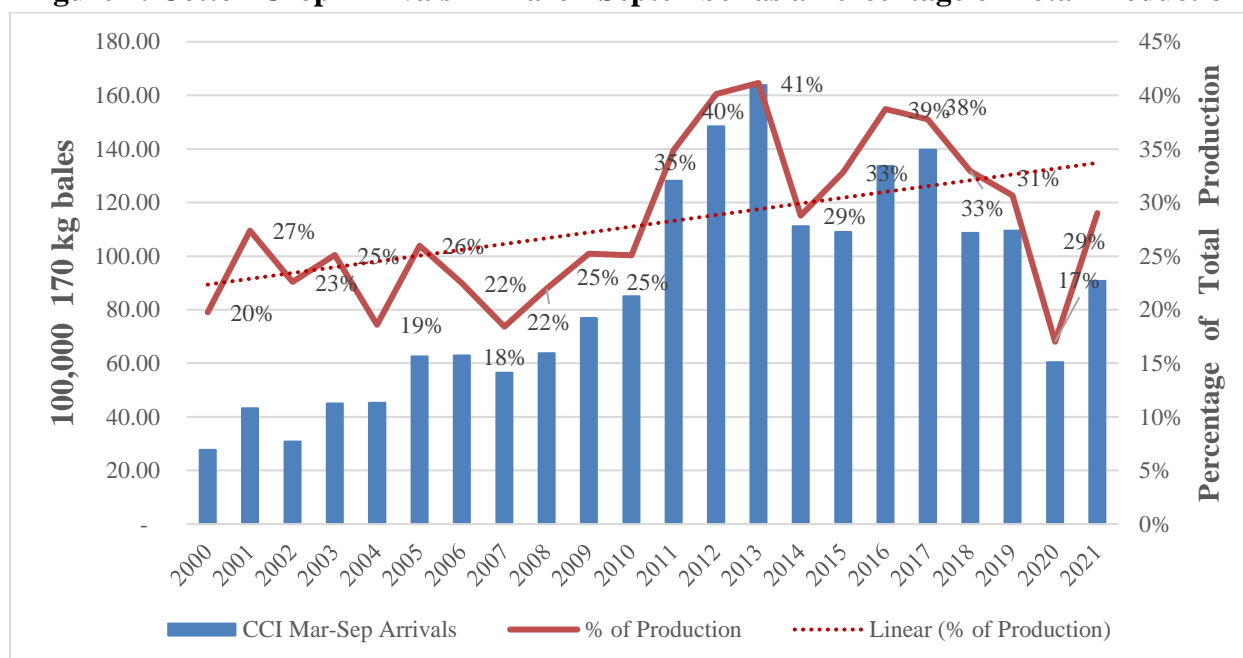
The Post estimate for cotton area planted remains at 13 million hectares on official information from the Government of India. On February 24, 2023 the Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) published its [latest estimates on Indian cotton area, production and yield](#). According to official estimates, area planted is estimated at 13 million hectares, and production at 26.3 million 480 lb. bales (33.7 million 170-kilogram bales/5.73 million metric tons).

Changing Arrival Patterns Affecting Trade and Stocks

According to the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), MY 2022/23 crop arrivals as of February 28, 2023, are estimated at 12.40 million 480 lb. bales (15.88 million 170-kilogram bales/2.70 MMT). Current crop arrivals represent 47 percent of the total estimated production for MY 2022/23. In MY 2021/22, arrivals during the same period (October-February) were 28 percent higher. Trade sources have indicated that

farmers are limiting the delivery of seed cotton and holding harvested crop in anticipation of higher prices. There is a noticeable change in the cotton arrival patterns in the past five years, with increasing delays of market deliveries as prices tend to improve during the latter part of the season. Farmers are being more strategic in bringing seed cotton to market as they obtain better access to market information and prices and therefore negotiate better rates with local trade. However, the change in arrival patterns is impacting textile mills as they are unable to stock for medium to long term requirements and must augment local supplies with imports. Late arrivals also make crop size estimations very difficult, thus leading to major price volatility in domestic markets. Trade sources indicate that farmers in MY 2022/23 are holding stocks between one to 1.5 million 480 lb. bales. Carryover stocks from MY 2022/23 are estimated at approximately 11 million 480 lb. bales.

Figure 1: Cotton Crop Arrivals in March-September as a Percentage of Total Production



Source: Cotton Corporation of India, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India

General Production Outlook

There are an estimated six million cotton farmers in India with an average farm size of 1.5 hectares that account for approximately one-third of global cotton planted area. Nearly five percent of total agricultural area planted in the country is cotton. The central cotton-growing zone produces two-thirds of the country’s output and includes the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Odisha. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MOAFW), close to 45 percent of total cotton area is under irrigation. The northern zone, which consists of the states of Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan, produces cotton under irrigated conditions, and accounts for approximately 12 percent of production. In the south, the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu account for 25 percent of production. The central and southern zones typically grow long duration cotton that allows farmers to reap multiple harvests. While the number of pickings have declined as traditional varieties are replaced by biotech hybrids, farmers can still manage up to five pickings per plant depending on weather conditions. In contrast, irrigated cotton in the northern zone is mostly a short season crop that fits into a cotton-wheat cropping system.

A predominantly monsoon season or Kharif crop, cotton is planted from the end of April to September and harvested in the fall and winter. Cotton yields have plateaued over the last five years to an average of approximately 480 kilograms per hectare. Area under BT (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) cotton and other improved varieties is widely adopted and has reached an estimated 90-93 percent since its introduction in 2002. The Government of India has approved six biotech cotton events and more than 300 hybrids for cultivation in different agro-climatic zones. Between 2017- 2022, a total of 84 non- Bt and 99 Bt hybrids/varieties of cotton have been released for different cotton growing zones of India. One of the results of the adoption of BT cotton has been a significant shift in the varietal profile and share of different types of cotton being produced in India. Most Bt hybrids are of medium and long staple cotton (26 to 32 mm) which has resulted in declining production of short staple (below 22 mm) and extra-long staple (35 mm and above) cotton. The regulatory approval process to introduce new biotech traits is at a standstill, which has led to many companies scaling back, stopping, or withdrawing the development of new biotech varieties for cotton and other crops which will likely impact future long-term growth. However, the Government of India (GOI) continues to state that there is no proposal to ban Bt cotton as no long-term effect has been noticed on soil ecology, soil micro- flora, fauna, and their diversity in the 21 years of its planting.

Yields in India are typically lower than global averages because farmers provide more row space between plants to traverse with a bullock and cultivator for weed control purposes. This lower plant density is offset to some extent by multiple pickings through manual, rather than machine harvesting. To address this, researchers are working on production schemes with higher plant populations that could improve yields. In MY 2022/23, India cotton yields are projected to be around 420 kilograms per hectare as compared to global average of 793 kilograms per hectare.

Table 1: Planting Season, Irrigation & Cotton Type by Region

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

Note: There is a small cotton crop planted in January and February in South India

Various federal and state government agencies and research institutions are engaged in cotton varietal development, seed distribution, crop surveillance, integrated pest management, extension, and marketing activities. In 1999, the national government launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) to improve the availability of quality cotton at reasonable prices, improve productivity, modernize marketing infrastructure, and ginning through research and technology transfer.

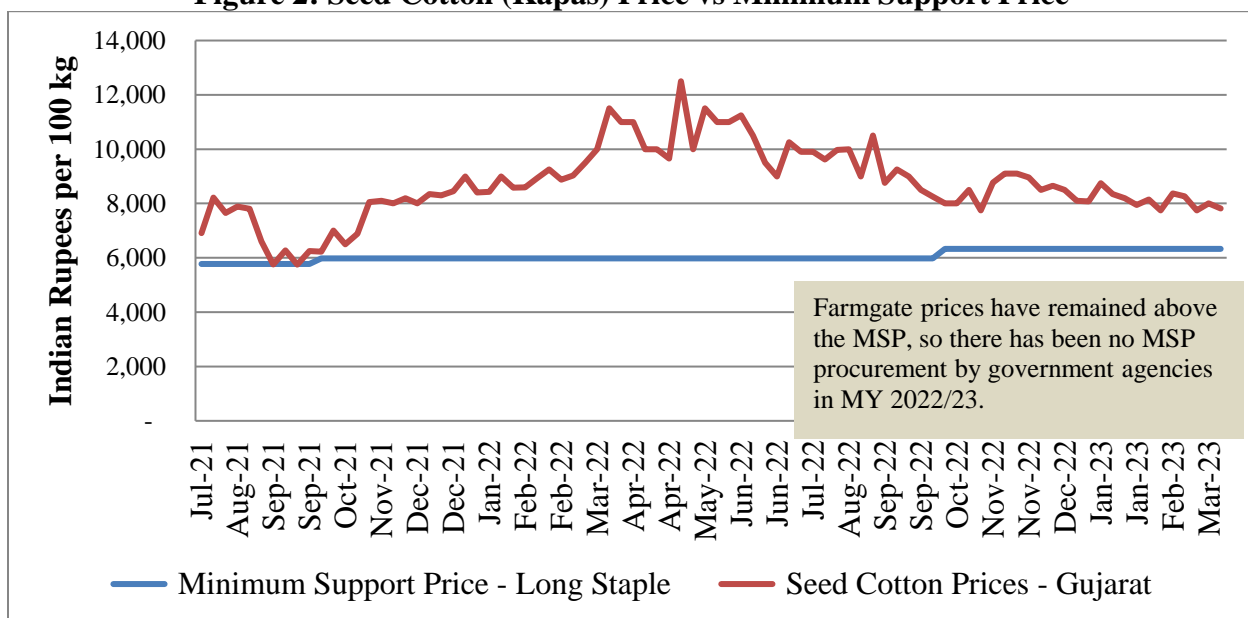
Minimum Support Price

The GOI establishes a Minimum Support Price (MSP) for seed cotton annually and may or may not precede the start of planting season. The CCI has been appointed as the main agency to manage price support operations in the event prices of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) grade seed cotton (*kapas*) fall below the MSP level. CCI is responsible for price support operations in all states. These procurement

operations are carried out only in Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) yards for farmers duly identified based on their land records, government issued identification cards, bank details, and other information without involvement of any intermediaries and payments are made online directly to farmers' bank accounts after receipt of purchase bill.

CCI, in addition to buying at the MSP level and marketing cotton through an auction, is active in the market at other times as conditions dictate. For MSP operations, CCI is assisted occasionally by other federal and state government marketing organizations (e.g., the Maharashtra State Co-op Cotton Growers Marketing Federation or MAHACOT) to purchase cotton in support of local producers. During the Indian Marketing Year (IMY) 2022/23 (October/September), farmgate prices have remained between 20-30 percent above the MSP, so there has been no MSP procurement by the government agencies.

Figure 2: Seed Cotton (Kapas) Price vs Minimum Support Price



Source: Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India

Consumption

Post estimates MY 2023/24 consumption at 23.5 million 480-lb. bales, a marginal recovery from last year. Mill operations have been hampered by a slowdown in global textile demand. Despite heavy investments in increased spinning capacity over the past few years and availability of raw cotton at reasonable prices, mill consumption has weakened due to slowdown in textile exports. As of March 16, the Cotlook A-Index has fallen by eight percent since October 2022 (the beginning of the Indian marketing year), while Indian ex-gin prices and domestic cotton yarn prices fell by 14 percent and 8 percent, respectively during the same period.

In January 2023, the textile sector experienced an 11 percent decrease in production volume as compared to the same period last year (based on the Index of Industrial Production - Quick Estimates of IIP January 2023). Similarly, apparel manufacturing witnessed a decline of 22 percent as compared to its

output last year. Cumulatively (April 2022-January 2023), the production of textiles and apparels have both decreased by nine percent and three percent, respectively, as compared to same period last year.

Figure 3: Monthly Index of Industrial Production (IIP), Aug 2021-Jan 2023



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India

Trade

Post forecasts MY 2023/24 cotton exports at 2.8 million (480-lb.) bales (35.86 million 170-kilogram bales/ 609,000 metric tons). Higher carryover stocks will leave India with an exportable surplus but limited buyers. India ex-gin prices are currently on par with the Cotlook A-Index. Post expects the weakening of the Rupee will provide opportunity for exports of cotton and cotton products. Since January 2022, the Indian rupee has depreciated by 11 percent as surging crude prices fueled worries about the country’s balance of payments. A major concern over weak domestic mill demand has led to a decline in cotton yarn prices which are almost eight percent lower since October 2022, and 25 percent lower since August 2022. The decline in prices should help India trade become more price-competitive in global markets in the medium term when demand recovers.

India exports medium-to-long staple cotton (25 to 32 mm length) to China, Bangladesh, and several Southeast Asian countries. India will likely continue to import ELS and quality long staple cotton (28-34 mm), with occasional imports of short-staple cotton (below 24 mm) when international prices are favorable. The United States is the leading supplier of medium to long staple (average staple length of 28 mm) cotton to India over the past few years. The United States is also the leading supplier of Pima cotton (ELS) to India since 2015, surpassing Egypt. Indian mills importing U.S. Pima and upland cotton recognize its quality and consistency and are ready to pay a premium over competing foreign origin supplies. However, U.S. cotton faces competition from suppliers such as Brazil, Egypt, and Australia as they develop new and improved cotton varieties that are comparable to ELS, and occasionally carry freight advantages and shorter delivery periods. Due to warm weather conditions and cultural traditions, cotton is typically the preferred fiber in India.

According to the February 2023 [provisional trade data published](#) by the Ministry of Commerce, exports of cotton yarn/fabric/made-ups and handloom products decreased by 30 percent (by value) as compared to last year. Cumulatively, exports between April 2022 and February 2023 also declined by 29 percent on a year-on-year basis. However, exports of readymade garments of all textiles were three percent higher between April 2022 and February 2023 on a year-on-year basis. In MY 2022/23, the top cotton yarn export markets were Bangladesh, China, and Egypt, while fabric export markets Bangladesh, Senegal, and Sri Lanka.

Marketing

With the objective of building the image of Indian cotton globally, Make in India *Atmanirbhar* (Self-Reliant) and promoting vocal for local in the field of cotton, the Ministry of Textiles announced “Kasturi Cotton India” Brand on the eve of [World Cotton Day on October 7, 2020](#). The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL) the apex body to promote exports of Indian Cotton textile products including raw cotton across the world, has been designated as the implementing agency for Traceability, Certification and Branding of “KASTURI Cotton India. GOI will provide funding for over a period of three cotton season starting from 2022-23 to 2024-25 to provide complete traceability of Cotton from the origin to farm level, QR Code based Certification technology to validate “KASTURI Cotton India” as a premium brand by enhancing international perception and valuation of Indian Cotton. Quality Control Order (Cotton Bales) under Bureau of Indian standards (BIS) Act 2016 is being finalized.

Textile Sector

The textile industry is the largest source of employment in the country with over 45 million people employed directly and another 60 million people in allied sectors, including many women and rural populations (70 percent of the workforce in garment manufacturing and 73 percent in handloom). The textile industry contributes 11 percent of the country’s industrial output in value terms, 2 percent of India’s GDP, and 15 percent of the country’s export earnings. The domestic textile and apparel production is estimated at USD \$140 billion including USD \$40 billion of textiles and apparel exports.

According to the Ministry of Textiles, the domestic textile industry is valued at USD \$101 billion with apparels (USD \$79 billion), home textiles (USD \$6 billion), and technical textiles (USD \$16 billion) forming the three sectors in the industry. The Indian cotton textile industry is largely unorganized with high production and labor costs. Ageing machinery, inconsistent quality of raw material, and the absence of level playing field for value added cotton products in consumer markets are some of the key challenges faced by the sector. To address these problems, the GOI has introduced various initiatives to make the sector globally competitive, boost exports, and facilitate modernization, thereby increasing productivity and employment.

Textile Exports

The Indian textile sector is the sixth largest exporter of textiles and apparels in the world. The United States is the top market for Indian apparel exports. The GOI is implementing various policy initiatives and schemes for supporting the development of this industry. These schemes and initiatives hope to promote technology upgrades, infrastructure, and skill development to generate better conditions for textile manufacturing in the country. The GOI is implementing various schemes via the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), Schemes for the Development of the Powerloom Sector (Power-Tex), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), SAMARTH- the Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector, Jute (ICARE- Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise),

Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), Silk Samagra, National Handloom Development Program, National Handicraft Development Program, Integrated Wool Development Program (IWDP), National Technical Textile Mission, and others. . For more details on the schemes please refer to [Year-End- Review of Department of Textiles – 2022](#).

Extra Long Staple

Consumption

Post estimates ELS cotton consumption in MY 2023/24 to be lower as demand for ELS based textiles will be slow due to ongoing slowdown in textile demand in major international markets. In addition, the expected lower crop from the United States will likely lead to higher demand for ELS from other exporting countries. India's domestic consumption demand for ELS cotton is met through imports. The United States, Egypt, and Israel are the major suppliers of this variety. Imports from the United States have maintained an average 50 percent market share of total ELS cotton imports in India since 2011. According to U.S. trade data, ELS exports from August 2022 to January 2023 are 33 percent lower by value, and 58 percent lower by volume as compared to same period last year indicating the slowdown in mill demand. Since 2018, U.S. Pima has maintained an average 27 percent share of total U.S. cotton exports to India.

Trade

Since the import duty of 11 percent (five percent basic customs duty, five percent Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess, and one percent social welfare charge) was imposed in 2021, the share of PIMA in U.S. cotton imports has been rising. This indicates the specific requirements/parameters of international retailers can only be met using specific varieties of ELS cotton. ELS cotton is used to produce quality yarn, fabric, and dress material for a small but growing high-end domestic market segment, in addition for export. Mills are seeking ELS, but only for quantities equal to their export orders. Local mills are increasingly using long staple varieties and blending them with imported ELS cotton for quality yarn and fabric production.

Marketing

The Government of India recently made an announcement in the Budget (2023-24), to adopt a cluster-based and value chain approach in a Public Private Partnership model to enhance yields of ELS cotton. While the objective is to reduce import dependence and make India self-sufficient in ELS cotton, imports contribute less than five percent of total cotton supply. In addition, ELS cultivation faces numerous challenges including its vulnerability to pest infestations due to its longer duration, lower yields as compared to long staple varieties, and requirement of an assured irrigation.

Table 2. Marketing Year Exports of U.S. Pima Cotton to India

(Quantity in Metric Ton and Value in U.S. \$ Million)

Area/Partners of Destination And Commodities Exported		August - July Cumulative To Date Quantities								
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Aug - Jan 2022	Aug - Jan 2023	Period/Period % Change (Qty)	
Partner	Product	UOM	Qty	Qty	Qty	Qty	Qty	Qty	Qty	
India	5201002030 - PIMA,ETC,>28.58	MT	34,846.4	38,493.3	25,701.1	42,234.5	30,575.6	15,128.6	6,402.0	-58
Grand Total		MT	34,846.4	38,493.3	25,701.1	42,234.5	30,575.6	15,128.6	6,402.0	-58

Area/Partners of Destination And Commodities Exported		August - July Cumulative To Date Values in Thousands of dollars							
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Aug - Jan 2022	Aug - Jan 2023	Period/Period % Change (Value)
Partner	Product	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
India	5201002030 - PIMA,ETC,>28.58	116,642	116,656	70,336	121,119	157,718	61,993	41,389	-33
Grand Total		116,642	116,656	70,336	121,119	157,718	61,993	41,389	-33

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data

Table 3: India, State Monthly Wholesale Prices for Seed Cotton, March 2023**

State	Prices March 2023**	Prices February 2023	Prices March 2022	Change (Over Previous Month)	Change (Over Previous Year)
Andhra Pradesh	7,429	7,769	9,183	-4%	-19%
Gujarat	7,678	8,048	9,432	-5%	-19%
Haryana	7,632	7,853	9,511	-3%	-20%
Karnataka	7,353	7,701	9,869	-5%	-25%
Madhya Pradesh	7,597	7,634	9,221	0%	-18%
Maharashtra	7,732	7,960	9,738	-3%	-21%
Odisha	7,435	7,474	8,718	-1%	-15%
Punjab	8,008	8,199	8,311	-2%	-4%
Rajasthan	7,898	8,270	10,134	-4%	-22%
Tamil Nadu	7,438	7,600	10,394	-2%	-28%
Telangana	7,287	7,459	8,377	-2%	-13%
AVERAGE	7,590	7,815	9,353	-3%	-19%

Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India

Note: **Prices reported for the period from March 01-22, 2023 (India rupees/100 kilograms).

Table 4: India, State Seed Cotton Arrivals in Market Yards, March 2023 (metric tons)**

State	Market Arrivals March 2023	Market Arrivals March 2022	Change (Over Previous Year)
Andhra Pradesh	1,128	1,188	-5%
Gujarat	22,535	52,938	-57%
Haryana	2,697	27,515	-90%
Karnataka	4,825	2,193	120%
Madhya Pradesh	42,435	42,803	-1%
Maharashtra	52,693	34,034	55%

Odisha	1,543	2,080	-26%
Punjab	4,028	5,739	-30%
Rajasthan	41,567	30,992	34%
Tamil Nadu	2,868	968	196%
Telangana	82,069	34,339	139%
TOTAL	258,388	234,789	10%

Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India

Note: ** Arrivals reported for the period from March 01-22, 2023.

Table 5a: India's Cotton Exports by Month
(Figures in 480-lb. Bales)

Month/Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Aug	67,667	149,979	60,929	265,264	269,321	19,433
Sep	61,279	75,251	58,557	350,289	215,376	20,544
Oct	55,260	178,496	89,804	413,196	196,472	18,101
Nov	441,035	510,352	267,334	611,030	501,255	29,873
Dec	806,272	703,660	472,078	555,687	745,925	60,393
Jan	729,338	538,640	739,317	604,217	578,925	132,599
Feb	648,821	427,040	442,685	640,625	427,104	
Mar	692,948	549,149	281,914	838,634	299,994	
Apr	642,815	166,511	26,385	616,890	240,593	
May	444,963	107,904	123,374	536,086	133,118	
Jun	390,080	48,898	298,085	443,132	86,940	
Jul	219,316	65,238	341,103	313,649	48,405	
TOTAL	5,199,793	3,521,118	3,201,563	6,188,700	3,743,428	280,942

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, and Industry

**FAS estimate

Table 5b: India's Cotton Imports by Month
(Figures in 480-lb. Bales)

Month/Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Aug	342,309	119,657	761,216	47,381	61,194	371,667
Sep	325,246	104,792	424,648	69,024	72,436	412,072
Oct	66,841	68,161	281,301	48,466	63,301	228,399
Nov	36,511	44,533	173,402	33,148	37,825	60,301
Dec	46,696	46,319	97,353	59,683	65,766	17,958
Jan	56,363	67,528	77,553	105,435	42,430	31,434
Feb	77,416	66,583	75,050	64,011	48,924	
Mar	92,276	118,008	87,491	73,875	67,131	
Apr	165,789	138,472	67,712	59,672	53,885	
May	154,902	192,607	89,580	87,479	106,368	
Jun	169,524	318,896	83,758	105,806	145,519	
Jul	142,770	514,499	60,886	89,737	235,486	
TOTAL	1,676,643	1,800,056	2,279,949	843,717	1,000,265	1,121,831

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, and Industry

**FAS estimate

Table 6a: India's Cotton Export Trade Matrix
(Figures in 480-lb. Bales)

2020/21 (Aug/Jul)		2021/22 (Aug/Jul)		2022/23 (Aug/Jan)	
United States	37	United States	46	United States	-
Bangladesh	2,560,527	Bangladesh	1,676,951	Bangladesh	181,344
China	2,374,227	Vietnam	349,120	Vietnam	46,802
Vietnam	734,893	China	192,707	Indonesia	13,058
Indonesia	307,696	Indonesia	152,964	United Arab Emirates	12,856
Oman	41,934	Oman	32,560	Armenia	9,204
Thailand	41,846	Thailand	29,234	China	6,380
Turkey	35,315	United Arab Emirates	26,088	Oman	3,936
Mauritius	14,844	Taiwan	17,462	Japan	1,929
Italy	14,422	Italy	6,995	Taiwan	1,635
Portugal	12,226	Mauritius	4,588	Greece	919
Sub-total	6,137,931	Sub-total	2,488,670	Sub-total	278,063
Others	51,460	Others	20,498	Others	2,880
Total	6,189,391	Total	2,509,168	Total	280,942

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, and Industry

Table 6b: India's Cotton Import Trade Matrix
(Figures in 480-lb. Bales)

2020/21 (Aug/Jul)		2021/22 (Aug/Jul)		2022/23 (Aug/Jan)	
United States	304,334	United States	415,222	United States	334,836
Egypt	288,149	Australia	167,133	Australia	313,373
Australia	42,623	Egypt	86,752	Singapore	90,054
Brazil	39,798	Singapore	66,855	Brazil	67,856
Greece	23,185	Switzerland	51,717	Switzerland	62,519
Switzerland	19,424	Cameroon	45,902	Cote d'Ivoire	50,050
Israel	18,767	Cote d'Ivoire	27,682	Tanzania	43,624
Cote d'Ivoire	17,793	Brazil	27,471	Egypt	23,700
Turkey	15,143	Greece	22,184	Togo	23,562
Germany	14,073	Mali	19,254	Senegal	15,198
Togo	13,903	Turkey	14,459	Netherlands	14,477
Sub-total	492,857	Sub-total	529,408	Sub-total	704,414
Others	350,861	Others	470,852	Others	417,418
Total	843,718	Total	1,000,260	Total	1,121,831

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, and Industry

**Table 7: India's Cotton Yarn* Exports by Month
(Figures in thousand Metric Tons)**

Month/Year	2017-18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Aug	79	108	67	92	116	33
Sep	99	98	66	93	117	26
Oct	98	97	78	86	117	28
Nov	111	95	89	87	111	47
Dec	116	92	91	91	123	47
Jan	87	91	102	82	111	64
Feb	95	100	91	82	91	
Mar	118	117	73	98	95	
Apr	106	89	18	89	73	
May	109	76	58	101	47	
Jun	117	58	96	119	38	
Jul	101	59	101	115	35	
TOTAL	1,236	1,080	929	1,135	1,076	

*HS code: 5204, 5205 and 5207

** Provisional estimate, Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce, and Industry

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce

**Table 8: India's Cotton Fabric* Exports by Month
(Figures in thousand square meters)**

Month/Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Aug	107,497	147,673	150,882	147,156	185,041	157,275
Sep	123,688	126,498	139,365	155,853	167,888	151,313
Oct	109,769	142,260	146,139	160,755	199,174	143,261
Nov	118,256	119,215	126,143	144,515	158,629	120,659
Dec	132,635	132,049	142,892	163,571	194,641	154,879
Jan	125,493	136,899	140,226	152,862	178,802	159,491
Feb	113,399	135,495	148,992	146,373	188,930	
Mar	133,927	162,676	121,661	155,698	177,113	
Apr	114,876	126,031	21,311	167,624	159,373	
May	119,821	141,129	69,666	139,329	155,910	
Jun	122,381	131,507	127,850	151,776	138,910	
Jul	113,614	140,699	154,192	176,276	134,520	
TOTAL	1,435,355	1,642,132	1,489,320	1,861,788	2,038,930	

*HS code: 5208 and 5209

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, and Industry

Attachments:

No Attachments