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India

Cotton and Products Annual

2015

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Report Highlights:

India's 2015 cotton production is forecast at 29.3 million 480 lb. bales on 12 million acres; more than a million bales lower than USDA's official 2014 estimate and a 5 percent acreage reduction. Cotton consumption is forecast higher over the current year as export demand for cotton yarn and cotton lint recovers and markets diversify. Exports are forecast at 5.5 million 480 lb. bales. Government procurement has reached 7 million 480 lb. bales and disposal of these stocks remains a concern.

Executive Summary:

Cotton Market Begin Year India	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Aug 2013		Aug 2014		Aug 2015	
	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	11,700	11,700	12,700	12,700	0	12,000
Beginning Stocks	11,945	11,945	11,515	11,022	0	13,222
Production	31,000	31,000	30,500	30,000	0	29,300
Imports	675	675	1,100	1,000	0	800
MY Imports from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	43,620	43,620	43,115	42,022	0	43,322
Exports	9,255	9,261	4,200	4,800	0	5,500
Use	23,350	23,339	24,000	24,000	0	24,500
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	22,850	23,339	24,000	24,000	0	24,500
Ending Stocks	11,515	11,022	14,915	13,222	0	13,322
Total Distribution	43,620	43,622	43,115	42,022	0	43,322
1000 HA, 1000 480 lb. Bales, PERCENT, KG/HA						

Production

Acres Reductions and Yield Gains as Farmers Mull Crop Choices

India's 2015/16 cotton production is forecast at 29.3 million 480 lb. bales (37.5 million 170 kg bales/6.3 MMT) on 12 million harvested hectares. Planting decisions are largely driven by price realization, but additional factors such as the relative cost of production of competing crops, water availability, central/state government support (including anticipated minimum support prices (MSP)) and a timely monsoon are crucial factors.

Farmers have shown a consistently strong preference for cotton relative to other crops in recent years.

However, as the MY 2015/16 planting season approaches, farmer's planting decisions to expand/contract cotton acreage have become difficult as prices of competing crops in various states have dropped. Farm-gate prices of various competing crops such as paddy, cluster bean (guar), soybeans, maize, and sorghum have fallen on average by 30 percent since the start of the August 2014 marketing season.

Assuming a normal monsoon, overall yields for MY 2015/16 are forecast at 531 kg per hectare. This is higher than MY 2014/15 yields of 518 kg per hectare when crop planting was delayed by unseasonal rains. India's cotton yields continue to be significantly lower than the global average of 800 kg per hectare; a difference due largely to the relatively low plant populations that farmers seed in order to

create rows that are wide enough for bullocks to traverse. Industry experts believe the advent of biotech cotton has improved the predictability and stability of cotton as a crop which has supported the expansion of cotton area in recent years.

Northern India Cotton: A Story of Irrigation and Stable Yields But Falling Acreage

Cotton planting in the northern states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan is irrigated and area is generally stable from year to year. Punjab cotton acreage is expected to be lower compared to last year as farmers shift some of the cotton area towards paddy cultivation due to better price realization. Yields are anticipated to be around 574 kg per hectare which is similar to the three year average as most of the area is irrigated. The 2014/15 season was affected by late rains and pest pressure which led to lower yields.

Similarly, in the states of Haryana and Rajasthan, cotton acreage is expected to be 5 percent lower, even though price realization from competing crops such as guar, paddy, and bajra (millet) has been low. Farmers are expected to shift to less labor intensive crops as rising labor costs for harvesting remains a concern.

Central India: Where Cotton Remains King

The area in the largest cotton growing state of Gujarat will be lower by 3 percent with forecast yields remaining the same. In Gujarat, cotton remains an important crop for the state as the area is a hub for exports of cotton and cotton products and has adequate ginning capacity. In Maharashtra, cotton acreage is expected to remain the same. Cotton area in central Maharashtra (Marathwada) is expected to shift to soybean, but will be offset by increases in cotton planting in eastern Maharashtra (Vidarbha).

Recent Post travel to eastern Maharashtra indicates that farmers are showing confidence in planting cotton for the 2015 Kharif (monsoon crop) season, as the soybean crop for the past two years has been affected by delayed monsoon. Cotton's relative drought tolerance gives it an edge over competing crops as 65 percent of India's cotton area is rain fed. As of March 19, the overall water stored in reservoirs in Gujarat and Maharashtra was less (41 percent of capacity) than the corresponding period of the previous year (53 percent) and lower than the ten-year average (46 percent capacity). Marginal gains in cotton area in Madhya Pradesh are expected as farmers continue viewing cotton as one of their best planting options.

Southern India: Cotton Production Disappointing and Could Push Land Use Back to Traditional Crops

Planted area in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana was 2.38 million hectares in 2014/15. Area in MY 2015/16 is forecast to decrease by 12 percent as MSP prices in the current season forced farmers to make distress sales. Expectations of another disappointing year for prices could prompt farmers to shift to crops like pulses, chilies and maize. Yields in the states are forecast below the three year average of 529 kg per hectare. In Karnataka, the area that had been shifted from maize to cotton is expected to return once again to maize.

MY 2014/15 Crop Estimated Lower as Prices Discourage Additional Pickings

The Post estimate for MY 2014/15 production has been revised 500,000 480 lb. bales lower than the USDA estimate to 30 million 480 lb. bales (38.5 million 170 kg bales/ 6.5 MMT). Farmers in the central cotton growing state of Maharashtra have limited the number of pickings of cotton due to lower price realization. Further, farmers lack incentive for additional pickings. The cotton harvested from third, fourth and fifth pickings are of lower quality (i.e., priced lower). Too, with seed cotton prices in major cotton growing states remaining below MSP and limited market demand or demand prospects,

there is no reason to add labor and related costs to extend production and harvest more. Also, many farmers report that with distressed sales, they have been unable to recover the cost of production and are reluctant to add additional costs for marginal gains. Consequently, yields are expected to be lower than the three year average. Yields are also expected to be lower than the three year average in the northern states of Punjab and Haryana due to late rains in December that affected the crop.

Unseasonal Rains and Slow Arrivals for MY 2014/15 Crop

For MY 2014/15, total arrivals as a percentage of the total production estimate have reached 70 percent as of March 8, 2015. MY 2014/15 all India cotton arrivals, as reported by the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), reached 21.9 million 480 lb. bales (28.1 million 170 kg bales/4.7 mmt), one percent lower compared to the previous year. Per day arrivals are averaging around 86,000 480 lb. bales (110,000 170 kg bales / 18,700 MT). State-wise, there is a major lag in arrivals in the central cotton growing state of Gujarat. Arrivals in Gujarat are slower by 13 percent compared to the previous year. Unusually wet weather in late February and March reportedly delayed deliveries and farmers have been busy with wheat and cumin harvest and the start of summer planting.

MSP Procurement Exceeds 7 Million Bales and Stocks Becoming an Issue

Total cotton procurement under MSP operations has crossed 7 million 480 lb. bales (9 million 170 kg bales) and surpassed the previous record procurement of 6.94 million 480 lb. bales (8.9 million 170 kg bales) set in marketing year 2008/09. As of March 17, 2015, the CCI, a government-run procurement and distribution company, had procured 6.6 million 480 lb. bales (8.5 million 170 kg bales/ 1.4 MMT), directly. States where CCI was the most active and had the highest procurement were Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra. These three states contributed more than eighty percent of the total cotton procurement under MSP operations. In addition to the direct CCI procurement, the Maharashtra State Co-op Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Limited (MAHACOT) procured almost 430,000 480 lb. bales (550,000 170 kg bales).

The Government of India (GOI) has not announced the MSP for the 2015/16 season. In some years, the new MSP prices are not announced until planting nearly is completed. Seed cotton prices have been below MSP for most of the season. Sources believe the GOI could marginally increase the MSP for near-term benefit, but prices would remain depressed in the long term due to large government-held cotton stocks and sluggish global demand.

General Production Outlook – Small Holders Choosing Improved Varieties

Cotton, a predominantly monsoon-season or Kharif crop, is planted from the end of April through September and harvested in the fall and winter. With the area under Bt cotton and improved varieties now reaching an estimated 92 percent of total area, prospects for future growth in productivity are limited as most cotton is grown under rain-fed conditions and on small farms. Cotton plant populations are relatively low density in India because farmers leave rows large enough to traverse with a bullock and cultivator for weed control purposes. Lower plant populations are offset to some extent by the multiple pickings farmers obtain through manual, rather than machine, harvesting.

Researchers are working on production schemes with higher plant populations that could improve yields. There are an estimated 5.8 million cotton farmers with the average farm size of 1.5 hectares. Small holdings are seen to limit the ability to adopt capital intensive production technologies and infrastructure. Even without changing holdings, yields would likely benefit from improved irrigation,

fertilizer, micronutrients, pests and disease management. Future growth in cotton production is more likely to come from higher yields rather than area expansion.

India accounts for about a third of global cotton area. Within India, two-thirds of cotton is produced in the central cotton growing zone; including, the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Odisha where much of the crop is rain fed. The northern zone, which consists of the states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, produces cotton under irrigated conditions and accounts for about 15 percent of production. In the south, the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu account for 30 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 has declined as traditional varieties have been replaced by biotech hybrids, farmers can still extract up to five pickings per plant depending on weather conditions. In contrast, the irrigated cotton in the northern zone is mostly a short season crop that fits into a cotton-wheat cropping system.

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 federal government launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) to improve the availability of quality cotton at reasonable prices. The goal of the TMC is to bring about improvement in the production, productivity and quality of cotton through research, technology transfer, and improvement in the marketing and raw cotton processing sectors.

Biotech Cotton – Widely Adopted for Medium and Long Staple Cottons

Since its introduction in 2002, Bt cotton has been widely adopted and now accounts for an estimated 92 percent of total cotton area and over 95 percent of India's cotton production. The Government of India has approved six biotech events and more than 300 hybrids for cultivation in different agro-climatic zones. In addition to the approved varieties, there are estimated 40-50 Bt cotton hybrids that are developed and multiplied informally outside of regulated marketing channels and sold at cheaper rates relative to approved hybrids. 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 of the 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. If the current trend continues, the domestic textile industry may seek to increasingly augment their extra-long staple and short staple cotton requirements through imports.

Consumption

Slow to Switch to CCI Supplies but Consumption Growing on Strong Domestic Indicators and Market Diversification

India's GDP growth is expected to continue stronger in 2015 and suggests that domestic consumption will at least remain firm and contribute to cotton consumption. MY 2015/16 consumption is forecast at 500,000 480 lb. bales higher at 24.5 million 480 lb. bales over current official USDA estimates for MY 2014/15. The textile sector remains in relatively good condition compared to a few years ago and industry capacity continues expanding. Despite China reducing its volume of cotton yarn buying from India in MY 2014/15, exports of cotton yarn, fabrics, and made-ups (blankets, bed linens, furnishing articles, etc.) have remained strong compared to previous years (refer table 13a and 13b). Sources report that the industry continues enjoying strong margins as demand revives in export markets across Europe and in the United States. Cotton and cotton yarn prices are expected to remain relatively

competitive in 2015/16, as mills will have ample fiber supplies to cater to both domestic and export markets. Per month average cotton consumption in MY 2014/15 is 1.95 million 480 lb. bales (2.49 million 170 kg bales/424,562 MT). For MY 2015/16, the average monthly cotton consumption is forecast one percent higher at 1.97 million 480 lb. bales (2.52 million 170 kg bales/428,917 MT).

Recent Post interactions with large textile mills in northern India indicate that the mills have been buying directly from terminal markets. Apart from prices being much lower than the MSP rates offered by the CCI, the terms of payment are much easier even though the quality available in the market may not be the highest grade. Trade indicates that mills will continue to procure directly as more than twenty five percent of arrivals are yet to reach the market. With market prices remaining depressed, large mills have coverage for about 3-4 months and smaller mills are covered for 1-2 months. It is expected that once the pace of arrivals slows down in the market, mills will look to source cotton for immediate consumption from CCI albeit at higher prices.

Man-Made Fibers and Yarns – More Active and Sportswear

The man-made fiber and yarns (MMF) industry (synthetic and cellulosic fibers) in India has not experienced as rapid growth as other countries due to the government policy skewed towards natural fibers. While the national textile policy discusses fiber neutrality, the GOI has set schemes geared towards promoting natural fibers. India produced 2.3 MMT of MMF and yarn in India fiscal year (IFY) 2013/14 (Apr/Mar) (refer table 9 and 10), while consumption of MMF fibers and yarns in IFY 2013/14 was 1.94 MMT. Trade indicates there is low capacity utilization in India as demand is low, but consumption is rising and is expected to reach significant volumes in the next five years as younger generations are adapting to newer styles. Additionally, there is an increase in sales of active wear and the sportswear category with certain functional aspects. In terms of cost, Indian MMF production is competitive relative to other major producing countries like China, where energy and labor costs are on the rise. But infrastructure issues, capital costs, and central & state taxation at the fiber level make MMF a costly option for textile mills in India.

Trade

Export Market Diversification Essential for Indian Cotton Industry

MY 2015/16 exports are forecast at 5.5 million 480 lb. bales (7 million 170 kg bales/1.1 MMT). Exports are forecast higher as Indian exporters continue to explore new markets for cotton. India will continue to be a regional supplier to Pakistan and Bangladesh along with Southeast Asian markets like Vietnam and Indonesia. However, China being the biggest buyer in recent years will likely be the key determiner of India's volumes. Trade indicates that Chinese demand for imported cotton will be restricted to machine picked cotton. The Indian rupee has strengthened by 1.5 percent since January 2015, but has consistently traded between Rs. 60-64 per dollar over the past six months which has helped to support export volumes.

Indian cotton will remain competitively priced in the next season. The timing and the quantum of cotton stocks released by the CCI will affect domestic prices. Cotton ex-gin prices have remained low throughout the season due to low export demand. Indian ex-gin prices are currently 4-5 cents lower than the Cotlook A Index and are expected to remain flat during the remainder of the marketing year.

Exports in MY 2014/15 have been revised to 4.8 million 480 lb. bales (6.1 million 170 kg bales / 1 MMT) based on trade data. Preliminary data indicates that shipments in MY 2014/15 have crossed 3.1 million 480 lb. bales (3.9 million 170 kg bales/675,000 MT) with four months remaining in the current

season.

Imports in MY 2015/16 are forecast at 800,000 480 lb. bales (1 million 170 kg bales / 174,000 MT). With large domestic supplies, imports by mills are expected to be on an ad hoc basis where mills may import to cover their export commitments. The import estimate for MY 2014/15 is 1 million 480 lb. bales (1.2 million 170 kg bales/ 217,000 MT) and based on trade data.

Marketing

India exports medium-to-long staple cotton (25 to 32 mm length) to China, Bangladesh and Southeast Asian countries. However, India will likely continue to import ELS and quality long staple cotton (28-34 mm), with occasional imports of medium or 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. Indian mills importing U.S. Pima and upland cotton recognize its quality and consistency and are ready to pay a premium over competing origins. However, U.S. cotton faces competition from suppliers like Egypt and Australia due to occasional freight advantages and shorter delivery periods. Due to warm weather conditions and tradition, cotton is typically the preferred fiber in India. However, poly-cotton blends are popular due to their durability and ease of maintenance.

Policy

Trade Policy – Taking Steps to Facilitate Trade

As India has emerged as a cotton exporter in recent years, the GOI has enacted a variety of trade policies to ensure that competitively-priced adequate supplies of cotton are available to the textile industry. India's national fiber policy affirms that cotton exports should be limited to exportable surplus. In December 2014, the GOI issued a new notification (refer table 14). The new policy removed the requirement that exports be registered with the regional Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) authorities. Cotton and cotton yarn exports are allowed under an Open General License (OGL) without any quantitative limit or quota. Based on the current 2015/16 forecast, India's exportable supplies are abundant and the policy may continue as the marketing year progresses.

Production Policy – Price Supports through MSP

The GOI establishes a MSP for seed cotton and sells the processed/baled cotton at market prices. Any losses incurred in the operation are borne by the government. New MSP prices are announced annually and may or may not precede the start of planting. The CCI, a government-run procurement and distribution company, is responsible for price support operations in all states. CCI is assisted occasionally by other federal or state government marketing organizations.

Value Addition to Cotton Critical to Indian Economy

The textile and clothing industry is largely cotton-based; accounting for 14 percent of total industrial production, 17 percent of total export earnings, 4 percent of GDP and provides direct employment to over 35 million people and indirect employment to an additional 55 million people. After agriculture, the textile industry is India's largest employer. The "organized" or modern textile sector is dominated by spinning units which, in terms of numbers, account for 80 percent of the "units" in the modern industry. Domestic demand is primarily supported by the higher consumption of readymade garments and home textiles due to rising income levels, a growing organized retail segment, and a rising consumer class. Cotton always faces competition from India's large man-made fiber industry.

India's textile industry would likely benefit from increased value addition in terms of weaving and garment manufacturing, but the industry continues to focus much of its effort on expansion of the spinning sector. 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, handlooms, hosiery units). More than 95 percent of yarn is produced in the organized sector. The weaving industry is mainly characterized by the unorganized sector, with power looms accounting for 59 percent, hosiery units for 26 percent and handlooms for 11 percent of total cloth production. The organized sector weaving mills account for the remaining four percent of cloth production.

According to the GOI, India ranks third in global exports of textiles and sixth in global exports of clothing with market shares of 5.3 percent and 3.3 percent respectively. The United States and China are the top markets for textile exports with Bangladesh also emerging as a strong market. Cotton textile exports account for 45 percent of total textile exports. Cotton ready-made garments account for the major share of cotton textile exports followed by cotton yarn and cotton fabric. Cotton yarn exports have been on OGL (not subject to quotas) since April 2011. For additional information on textile exports and production see the tables at the end of this report.

For the upcoming GOI 2015/16 fiscal year (Apr/Mar), the government has largely continued with major schemes in an effort to: 1) promote the export of value-added cotton textiles; 2) ensure affordable credit; 3) technology improvement; 4) skill development; and, 5) duty relief for the textile sector. India's current trade policy provides incentives to encourage textile exports such as favorable interest rates on pre-shipment credit, duty-free import of trimmings required by the garment industry, and duty-free import of tools by the handicrafts industry. Firms with export oriented unit status and firms importing against an advance export license receive a duty drawback on imports of raw materials for the export of value-added goods.

The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS): TUFS has provided support for the modernization of the textile industry since 1999 through lower rates of interest on loans for the purchase of capital goods and improved technology. TUFS has been approved for continuation for the entire 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017). The Ministry of Textiles has not proposed a budget funding TUFS, yet, for fiscal year 2015/16 (Apr/Mar).

Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP): SITP provides the textile industry with infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units. SITP has sanctioned 61 new textile parks. The scheme is based on a public private partnership model where the GOI's share is restricted to 40 percent of the project cost or \$6.3 million (Rs. 400 million) whichever is lower. An additional grant of \$1.6 million (Rs. 100 million) will soon be available to each new project to assist firms in the apparel sector. In 2014, 13 new textile parks were approved by the new government that will receive a government grant worth \$83 million (Rs. 5.2 billion).

Scheme for Integrated Processing Development (IPD): IPD is a new scheme with an initial annual outlay of \$80 million (Rs. 5 billion) to address the environmental concerns relating to effluent treatment.

Various Schemes for Handloom Sector: For the overall development of the handloom sector, the GOI has taken various policy initiatives to sustain and develop the industry. This is in addition to two

existing programs, the \$710 million Comprehensive Handloom Package (Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme (which includes Marketing and Export Promotion); Cluster Development and Development and Strengthening of Handloom Institutions; Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package (RRR), and institutional credit. The GOI also implements various training programs under the Integrated Skill Development Scheme to upgrade skills and employability of the handloom weavers and the \$430 million Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package.

Yarn Supply Scheme: The GOI approved the continuation of the Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS) which is now renamed as the Yarn Supply Scheme. The scheme covers weavers who are under privileged and in vulnerable groups by providing them subsidized yarn so that they can compete with the power loom and mill sector.

Scheme to Promote usage of Geotechnical Textiles in the North Eastern Region of India: The GOI launched a new scheme in 2015 to promote usage of Geotechnical Textiles in the North Eastern Region of India. The scheme is intended to boost infrastructure development by giving a particular thrust to the usage of geotechnical textiles in roads and highways construction.

State Textile Policies: In addition to the central government schemes, various state governments have announced new textile policies in recent years. The major cotton producing states of Gujarat and Maharashtra announced their textile policies in 2012, with several programs encouraging industries to locate their textile units in their respective states. Similarly in 2013, the southern state of Karnataka announced its new textile policy for 2013-18.

For additional information on schemes refer - [Ministry of Textiles - Policies/Schemes/Initiatives](#)

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics
Extra Long Staple Cotton:

Table 1: India’s Extra Long Staple (ELS) Cotton

PSD Table - ELS COTTON (1-3/8" or 35mm staple length)									
Units : 480 lbs. bales									
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Beginning Stocks	51,736	170,073	92,646	126,363	83,647	52,321	82,311	47,264	51,168
Production	156,162	140,546	132,738	171,778	187,394	163,970	156,162	152,258	140,546
Imports	258,882	86,544	209,399	117,350	109,220	225,192	128,923	140,546	132,738
Total Supply	466,781	397,162	434,783	415,492	380,261	441,484	367,396	340,067	324,451
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Consumption	296,708	304,516	308,420	331,844	327,940	359,173	320,132	288,900	281,092
Ending Stocks	170,073	92,646	126,363	83,647	52,321	82,311	47,264	51,168	43,360
Total Distribution	466,781	397,162	434,783	415,492	380,261	441,484	367,396	340,067	324,451

India's ELS production is forecast to decline slightly as farmers shift to higher yielding long and medium staple varieties. 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 varieties (Bunny, Brahma, and other 30-34 mm cotton varieties), which have higher yields and fewer quality problems. Efforts to improve the productivity of ELS parent lines have met with limited success. There are some early efforts to develop biotech ELS varieties.

ELS cotton consumption is forecast marginally lower reflecting lower imports and production. India's domestic consumption requirement for ELS cotton is largely met through imports. The United States, Egypt, Israel and Australia are the major suppliers. ELS cotton is used for the production of quality yarn, fabric, and dress material for a small but growing high-end domestic market segment and for export. Mills are seeking ELS, but only for quantities equal to their export orders. Local mills are increasingly using the long staple varieties for blending with imported ELS cotton for the production of quality yarn and fabric.

Table 2: Planting Season, Irrigation & Cotton Type by Major Region

REGION	STATES	COTTON GROWN	PLANTING SEASON AND IRRIGATION STATUS
North	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan	Medium & 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-February in South India

Table 3: India's Cotton Consumption (Mill & Small Sector Units) By Month
(Figures in Million 480 lb. Bales)

Month	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Aug	1.452	1.697	1.455	1.723	1.892	1.910
Sep	1.428	1.673	1.694	1.676	1.851	2.000
Oct	1.415	1.725	1.387	1.706	1.876	1.893
Nov	1.442	1.647	1.432	1.647	1.793	1.961
Dec	1.522	1.762	1.572	1.768	1.965	2.021
Jan	1.526	1.726	1.587	1.819	1.967	
Feb	1.469	1.580	1.585	1.737	1.814	
Mar	1.562	1.699	1.591	1.843	1.957	
Apr	1.603	1.575	1.586	1.813	1.898	
May	1.634	1.455	1.662	1.784	1.904	
Jun	1.617	1.423	1.653	1.758	1.882	
Jul	1.726	1.484	1.728	1.883	1.916	
Loss*	1.327	1.045	0.390	0.611	0.625	0.781
Total	19.723	20.491	19.323	21.767	23.339	

Source: Figures in Bold are Provisional

*Loss estimate from the Cotton Advisory Board added into total consumption

Source: Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI

Table 4: Month End Spot Prices of Popular Indian Varieties (cents per pound)

Year	ICS 201 (below 22mm)	ICS 202 (26mm)	ICS 105 (28 mm)	ICS 105 (29 mm)	ICS 106 (32 mm)	ICS 107 (34 mm)
2012/13						
Aug	0.97	0.81	0.85	0.87	-	1.23
Sept	0.87	0.75	0.79	0.80	0.86	1.14
Oct	0.93	0.76	0.80	0.82	0.84	1.10
Nov	0.90	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.82	1.05
Dec	0.81	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.81	1.06
Jan	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.84	1.06
Feb	0.86	0.89	0.86	0.88	0.91	1.12
Mar	0.85	0.89	0.90	0.92	-	1.18
Apr	0.82	0.87	0.86	0.89	0.95	1.15
May	0.84	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.95	1.13
Jun	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.93	1.12
Jul	0.84	0.87	0.89	0.90	0.94	1.11
2013/14						
Aug	0.78	0.86	0.93	0.93	0.96	1.07
Sept	0.79	0.86	0.97	0.98	1.00	1.17
Oct	0.86	-	0.85	0.85	0.88	1.10
Nov	0.83	-	0.78	0.80	0.82	1.16
Dec	0.82	0.83	0.81	0.83	0.87	1.31
Jan	0.84	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.90	1.30
Feb	0.80	0.85	0.83	0.86	0.88	1.26
Mar	0.82	0.90	0.86	0.89	0.92	1.29
Apr	0.82	0.93	0.86	0.90	0.94	1.25
May	0.87	0.93	0.84	0.88	0.97	1.27
Jun	0.87	0.94	0.88	0.91	0.96	1.26
Jul	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.90	1.25
2014/15						
Aug	0.82	0.83	0.82	0.84	0.92	1.18
Sept	0.77	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.79	0.96
Oct	0.79	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.73	0.91
Nov	0.69	0.63	0.66	0.68	0.71	0.90
Dec	0.66	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.71	0.89
Jan	0.62	0.62	0.60	0.62	0.70	0.87
Feb	0.63	0.64	0.62	0.64	0.71	0.82
Mar	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.63	0.71	0.82

Source: Cotton Association of India (formerly East India Cotton Association), Mumbai

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

Month/Year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Aug	77,355	340,780	44,423	203,455	77,824
Sep	15,556	740,873	81,916	103,801	100,044
Oct	19,915	543,692	125,324	109,942	144,931
Nov	1,410,798	1,635,913	599,005	1,496,006	571,943
Dec	2,004,301	1,266,216	1,434,190	1,920,943	787,174
Jan	285,940	1,970,873	1,855,089	1,605,062	
Feb	917,215	1,814,992	1,689,627	1,108,448	
Mar	450	399,840	938,806	1,021,562	
Apr	294	1,069,467	271,481	746,972	
May	501	623,467	221,509	516,153	
Jun	3,858	462,677	282,628	313,791	
Jul	252,484	203,790	217,063	115,283	
TOTAL	4,988,666	11,072,579	7,761,062	9,261,418	1,681,916

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce

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

Month/Year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Aug	4,689	6,821	49,140	84,189	126,284
Sep	5,535	1,966	158,710	75,664	256,917
Oct	8,212	9,875	244,589	88,529	154,374
Nov	7,317	11,450	166,435	42,963	97,536
Dec	11,257	10,031	81,397	13,761	39,114
Jan	11,533	29,096	47,781	30,419	
Feb	25,124	62,639	35,559	32,463	
Mar	20,131	72,252	43,707	38,135	
Apr	26,570	76,868	57,903	51,207	
May	34,704	61,886	62,386	46,435	
Jun	21,752	24,485	111,375	55,713	
Jul	10,270	20,544	127,942	115,729	
TOTAL	187,094	387,913	1,186,923	675,207	674,224

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce

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

2012/13 (Aug/Jul)		2013/14 (Aug/Jul)		2014/15 (Aug/Dec)	
United States	152	United States	234	United States	519
China	4,473,446	China	5,091,944	China	736,119
Bangladesh	1,399,701	Bangladesh	1,719,987	Bangladesh	554,486
Pakistan	872,452	Pakistan	754,459	Vietnam	264,013
Vietnam	411,429	Vietnam	606,285	Indonesia	25,849
Hong Kong	131,529	Indonesia	258,814	Taiwan	27,907
Indonesia	131,138	Turkey	256,292	Pakistan	23,098
Taiwan	79,298	Hong Kong	149,956	Ethiopia	18,257
Malaysia	60,319	Thailand	110,158	Thailand	12,557
Thailand	59,520	Taiwan	107,466	Italy	7,046
		South Korea	45,663	Turkey	3,192
<i>Total of Top 10</i>	<i>7,672,073</i>	<i>Total of Top 10</i>	<i>9,101,257</i>	<i>Total of Top 10</i>	<i>1,669,850</i>
Others	88,993	Others	160,161	Others	12,066
Grand Total	7,761,066	Grand Total	9,261,418	Grand Total	1,681,916

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce

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

2012/13 (Aug/Jul)		2013/14 (Aug/Jul)		2014/15 (Aug/Dec)	
United States	197,750	United States	167,299	United States	33,414
					-
Tanzania	139,870	Mali	148,261	Mali	103,337
Australia	134,542	Cote d'Ivoire	72,008	Cote d'Ivoire	81,231
Kenya	127,478	Pakistan	56,709	Pakistan	81,787
Thailand	81,208	Australia	45,686	Australia	76,399
Côte d'Ivoire	72,900	Egypt	31,058	Tanzania	75,178
Pakistan	56,801	Benin	26,699	Burkina Faso	34,493
Egypt	41,934	Tanzania	24,164	Benin	33,253
Mali	40,675	Burkina Faso	21,256	Egypt	25,886
Argentina	40,299	Chad	18,161	Cameroon	22,731
		Israel	16,525		20,085
<i>Total of Top 10</i>	<i>933,456</i>	<i>Total of Top 10</i>	<i>460,527</i>	<i>Total of Top 10</i>	<i>554,380</i>
Others	253,472	Others	214,680	Others	119,844
Grand Total	1,186,927	Grand Total	675,207	Grand Total	674,224

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce

Table 7: Growth of the Indian Textile Industry*

Item	2000	2003	2004	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014/15 (Apr-Dec)
Organized Mills											
• Spinning	1,565	1,564	1,566	1,570	1,653	1,673	1,692	1,761	1,769	1,757	1,772
• Composite	281	223	223	210	177	180	186	194	198	197	200
• Exclusive Weaving	203	206	202	204	184	183	182	173	173	174	174
Small Scale Spinning Units	996	1,135	1,161	1,173	1,247	1,260	1,398	1,338	1,350	1,311	1324
Power Loom Units ('000s)	373	413	425	433	494	505	513	520	523	527	-
Spindles (millions)	38	37	37	38	41	42	48	43	44	44	45
Rotors ('000s)	454	482	500	520	659	675	750	523	542	553	562
Looms ('000s)	140	105	103	92	71	71	70	52	52	51	52
Power Loom ('000s)	1,661	1,836	1,902	1,943	2,205	2,246	2,278	2,299	2,323	2,347	-

* - Indian Fiscal Year (April/March)

na - not available

P - Provisional

Source: The Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI

Table 8: India's Production of Spun Yarn (Million Kg.)

Year/1	COTTON	BLENDED	100% NON-COTTON	TOTAL
1995-96	1,894	395	196	2,485
2000-01	2,267	646	247	3,160
2001-02	2,212	609	280	3,101
2002-03	2,177	585	319	3,081
2003-04	2,121	589	342	3,052
2004-05	2,272	585	366	3,223
2005-06	2,521	588	349	3,458
2006-07	2,824	635	354	3,813
2007-08	2,948	677	378	4,003
2008-09	2,896	655	361	3,912
2009-10	3,079	707	407	4,193
2010-11	3,490	796	426	4,713
2011-12	3,126	789	457	4,373
2012-13	3,583	828	457	4,868
2013-14	3,928	896	485	5,309
2014-15 (P)	3,371	528	300	4,199

/1: Indian fiscal year (April-March)

P: Provisional estimate for Apr 2014 to Oct 2014

Source: Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI

Table 9: India's Production of Manmade Fiber (Million Kg.)

Year /1	Viscose	Acrylic	Polyester	Poly-Propylene	Total
1995-96	194	74	228	2	498
1997-98	188	79	439	2	708
1998-99	178	79	523	2	782
1999-00	202	79	551	2	835
2000-01	236	99	566	2	904
2001-02	185	95	551	2	834
2002-03	225	105	582	2	914
2003-04	221	117	613	3	953
2004-05	248	128	644	3	1,023
2005-06	229	108	628	3	968
2006-07	247	97	792	4	1,139
2007-08	280	81	880	3	1,244
2008-09	233	80	750	3	1,066
2009-10	302	90	872	3	1,268
2010-11	305	79	896	4	1,285
2011-12	323	78	830	4	1,234
2012-13	337	74	848	4	1,263
2013-14	361	96	846	4	1,307
2014-15 (P)	306	77	733	4	1,120

/1: Indian fiscal year (April-March)

P: Provisional estimate for Apr 2014 to Jan 2015

Source: Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI

Table 10: India's Production of Manmade Filament Yarn (Million Kg.)

Year/1	Viscose	Polyester	Nylon	Poly- Propylene	Total
1995-96	61	376	42	15	493
1997-98	57	668	30	14	769
1998-99	61	745	29	15	850
1999-00	49	801	26	17	894
2000-01	55	820	26	18	920
2001-02	48	866	28	20	962
2002-03	51	995	30	24	1,100
2003-04	53	1,013	31	21	1,118
2004-05	54	1,004	35	16	1,109
2005-06	53	1,076	37	14	1,179
2006-07	54	1,271	32	13	1,370
2007-08	51	1,420	28	11	1,509
2008-09	42	1,330	28	15	1,416
2009-10	43	1,434	30	15	1,522
2010-11	41	1,462	33	13	1,550
2011-12	42	1,380	28	13	1,463
2012-13	43	1,288	23	17	1,371
2013-14	44	1,213	24	13	1,294
2014-15 (P)	37	967	26	11	1,041

/1: Indian fiscal year (April-March)

P: Provisional estimate for Apr 2014 to Jan 2015

Source: Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI

Table 11: India's Production of Fabric (Fiber-Wise) in million square meters

Year/1	COTTON	BLENDED	KHADI/ WOOL/ SILK	100% NON-COTTON	TOTAL
1995-96	18,900	4,025	498	8,535	31,958
1996-97	19,841	4,888	540	9,569	34,838
1997-98	19,992	5,751	545	11,153	37,441
1998-99	17,948	5,700	559	11,895	36,102
1999-00	18,989	5,913	575	13,725	39,202
2000-01	19,718	6,351	581	13,606	40,256
2001-02	19,769	6,287	644	15,334	42,034
2002-03	19,300	5,876	662	16,135	41,973
2003-04	18,040	6,068	662	17,613	42,383
2004-05	20,655	6,032	693	17,998	45,378
2005-06	23,873	6,298	769	18,637	49,577
2006-07	26,238	6,882	724	19,545	53,389
2007-08	27,196	6,888	768	21,173	56,025
2008-09	26,898	6,766	768	20,534	54,966
2009-10	28,914	7,767	812	22,840	60,333
2010-11	31,718	8,278	798	21,765	62,559
2011-12	30,570	8,648	848	20,567	60,633
2012-13	33,870	9,282	843	18,797	62,792
2013-14	35,513	10,062	876	17,049	63,500
2014/15 (P)	30,631	8,609	730	14,241	54,211

/1: Indian fiscal year (April-March)

P: Provisional estimate for Apr 2014 to Jan 2015

Source: Textile Commissioner's Office, GOI

Table 12: India's Exports of Textile Products (U.S. \$ Million)

Indian Fiscal Year (April-March)

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Cotton Textiles					
Yarn/Fabric/Made-up	3,695	5,792	6,811	7,525	8,887
Readymade Garments	8,048	8,577	9,631	8,423	9,069
<i>Sub-total</i>	11,743	14,369	16,442	15,948	17,956
Man-made Textiles					
Yarn/Fabric/Made-up	3,613	4,705	5,085	4,536	5,118
Readymade garments	1,215	1,479	2,206	2,521	3,128
<i>Sub-total</i>	4,828	6,184	7,291	7,057	8,247
Wool Textiles (Yarn/Fabric/Made-up)	470	442	501	415	424
Silk Textiles (Yarn/Fabric/Made-up)	596	632	476	404	397
Handloom Products	265	346	552	515	370
Handicrafts	962	1,294	2,706	3,305	3,885
Coir & Coir Manufacturers	161	160	212	196	230
Jute	218	460	465	390	379
Other Textiles Items (Carpets, floor covering, etc.)	2,374	2,892	3,408	5,246	5,375
Other Textiles Readymade garments	802	971	1,258	1,454	2,188
Total Exports	22,419	27,748	33,310	34,930	39,451

Export statistics in the table exclude exports of fiber & fiber waste (cotton/ manmade/ silk/ wool/ others)

P - Provisional estimates

Source: Textile Commissioner's Office and Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce

Table 13a: India's Cotton Yarn* Exports by Month
(Figures in thousand Metric Tons)

Month/Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014/15
Aug	46	63	58	93	113	94
Sep	46	57	100	65	108	98
Oct	56	57	48	76	119	101
Nov	49	77	58	87	106	125
Dec	55	79	66	108	113	125
Jan	53	31	75	99	131	
Feb	62	2	63	102	108	
Mar	73	68	66	107	117	
Apr	72	51	88	80	94	
May	65	47	94	95	93	
Jun	60	50	78	103	76	
Jul	60	62	107	111	87	
TOTAL	696	646	900	1,126	1,266	543

*HS code: 5204, 5205 and 5207

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce

Table 13b: India's Cotton Fabric* Exports by Month
(Figures in thousand square meters)

Month/Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014/15
Aug	48,805	160,275	69,847	77,093	78,908	92,419
Sep	45,256	54,091	78,881	72,827	101,017	98,516
Oct	46,080	58,393	57,317	70,553	101,327	108,166
Nov	41,361	44,896	59,584	66,084	85,897	103,298
Dec	46,324	58,806	84,697	75,412	100,335	105,146
Jan	51,374	69,052	79,762	74,008	91,169	-
Feb	47,950	70,709	80,219	65,141	87,377	-
Mar	51,344	61,286	80,233	75,329	98,696	-
Apr	41,967	74,807	69,011	65,683	88,629	-
May	44,634	68,259	72,021	65,469	81,581	-
Jun	45,597	65,899	83,716	67,760	94,572	-
Jul	53,521	82,835	68,767	78,547	87,284	-
TOTAL	564,213	869,309	884,055	853,906	1,096,792	507,544

*HS code: 5208 and 5209

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce

Table 14: India's Cotton Export Policies Since 2010

- Prior to April, 2010, exports of raw cotton were allowed without any restrictions or export taxes. Export contracts had to be registered with the Textile Commissioner's Office (TCO).
- On April 9, 2010, the GOI imposed an export tax of Rs. 2,500 (\$5.6) per metric ton on raw cotton.
- On April 19, 2010, the TCO suspended registration and exports of raw cotton (GAIN IN1039).
- On May 21, 2010, the government moved exports of raw cotton to the restricted list, thereby imposing licensing restrictions on exports of raw cotton. The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) issued export licenses for the unshipped export contracts registered with the TCO prior to April 19, 2010 (GAIN IN1049).
- On August 17, 2010, the government removed licensing restrictions on exports of raw cotton by moving it from the restricted list to the free list and removed export tax. However, all export contracts had to be registered with the TCO (GAIN IN1081).
- On September 18, 2010, the Empowered Group of Ministers established an export quota of 4.3 million bales (5.5 million Indian bales) for Indian marketing year 2010/11 (October/September).
- On October 1, 2010, the TCO commenced export contract registration and closed registration on October 10, 2010 when the quota limit was reached. The TCO issued export authorization for 3.92 million bales to be shipped within the period of November 1 to December 15, 2010.
- On December 16, 2010, the GOI issued a notification stating that exports of cotton were to be registered with the DGFT instead of the TCO.
- On December 16, 2010, the DGFT issued a circular stating the modalities of registration and export of the "unutilized" export quota that could not be shipped before December 15, 2010 (GAIN IN1101).
- In early January, the DGFT registered about 1.48 million 480 lb. bales (1.9 million 170 kg bales) of export contracts against the estimated 'unutilized' cotton quota that could not be shipped prior to December 15, 2010, for shipment during January 27-February 26, 2011.
- After February 27, 2011, no further exports of raw cotton were allowed.
- On August 2, 2011, Cotton exports were placed on OGL (Open General License) without any quantitative limits on exports subject to registration of export contracts with DGFT.
- In November 2011, the Government of India lifted the import quota restrictions and allowed duty free import of textile items from the Least Developed Member countries (LDCs) of South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Afghanistan.
- On March 5, 2012, the Ministry of Textiles issued a notification effectively banning all raw cotton exports.
- On March 12, 2012, the Ministry of Textiles issued a notification clarifying the terms of the export ban. Exports registered but not shipped before March 4, 2012 would be allowed but fresh raw cotton exports were prohibited indefinitely.
- On March 16, 2012, the Ministry of Textiles issued a notification outlining the procedure for scrutiny and revalidation of registration certificates (RCs).
- On March 22, 2012, the Ministry of Textiles issued a notification exempting 5,000 170

kg bales of Assam Comilla Cotton exports from the ban.

- On March 24, 2012, a trade notice was issued by the Ministry of Textiles notifying that priority in scrutiny and revalidation of RCs for cotton exports will be given to neighboring countries such as Bangladesh and Pakistan via land route to ease congestion at land borders.
- On May 1, 2012, a policy circular was issued by the Ministry of Textiles on Clarification regarding withdrawal of provision of revalidation of RCs by regional authorities (RAs) for export of cotton and cotton yarn.
- On May 4, 2012, a notification was issued by the Ministry of Textiles permitting the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) to export cotton during Indian cotton season MY 2011/12 (Oct/Sep).
- On May 4 and May 8, 2012, shortly after lifting its ban on cotton exports, the Ministry of Textiles issued notifications outlining new procedures for the registration of new cotton export contracts. The new policy limited the amount of each RC to 10,000 170 kg bales (1,700 MT) of cotton for established exporters and to 1,500 170 kg bales for exporters who have not exported previously.
- On May 10, 2012, the DGFT issued circular stipulating additional conditions for obtaining cotton RCs. Exporters were required to notify DGFT by e-mail of their intent to register additional quantities followed by a hard copy of their application within two working days.
- On May 24, 2012, a clarification was issued by DGFT regarding standard weight and tolerance in weight of 1 Indian bale of cotton which is equivalent to 170 kilograms. The clarification was issued in respect of exporters exporting cotton bales of non-standard weight. Weight of each bale must be within the prescribed limit of 170 kg irrespective of the number of non-standard bales shipped.
- On October 1, 2012, procedure and conditions for registration of contracts for export of cotton for 2012/13 were announced. The new policy limits the amount of each RC to 10,000 170 kg bales (1,700 MT) of cotton for established exporters and to 1,500 170 kg bales for exporters who have not exported previously. (GAIN IN2136)
- On October 1, 2012, the Ministry of Textiles issued a notification exempting 5,000 170 kg bales of Assam Comilla Cotton exports from any export restrictions.
- On November 30, 2012, DGFT issued a notification modifying procedures and conditions related to cotton export registration for Indian MY 2012/13 (Oct/Sep). The export policy was amended to allow registration of cotton exports up to a maximum quantity of 30,000 170 kg bales. Exporters must export 50 percent (15,000 170 kg bales) of a registration before they can register an additional 30,000 170 kg bales. (GAIN IN2159)
- On January 3, 2013, India's Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued a policy circular modifying procedures for cotton exports sent via the land route through the Wagah-Atari border to Pakistan for the 2012/13 marketing year. To ease land congestion, Indian exporters have the option to seek a onetime maximum 30 day extension based on the validity of the registration certificate (RC) to complete any outstanding commitments due to delays. (GAIN IN3015)
- On September 25, 2013 Government of India issued a notification stating withdrawal of any incentives on exports of cotton, and cotton yarn under the Focus Market Scheme (FMS). (GAIN IN3108)

- On October 17, 2013, India's Ministry of Textiles announced the establishment of a mandatory online reporting system for ginnerers and others in the cotton trade aimed at enhancing data collection. (GAIN IN3126)
- On January 3, 2014, India's Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued a notification amending the procedure for the issue of registration certificates (RCs) for export of various commodities such as raw cotton and cotton yarn. The announcement simplifies the export registration process by eliminating the need for exporters to submit hard copies of the documents when submitting their online export registration application. (GAIN IN4012)
- On January 23, 2014, the Government of India amended a notification that makes cotton yarn eligible for benefits under the Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme (IEIS) up to March 31, 2014, the end of the India fiscal year. The scheme provides a credit of two percent of the FOB value of exports that can be used to import any goods free of duty up to the value of the credit. (GAIN IN4012)
- On February 27, 2014, the Government of India amended a notification adding a number of textile items including cotton yarn, cotton fabric and bed linen to the Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) scheme. Here again, the scheme provides a credit of two percent of the FOB value of exports to certain high priority markets that can be used to import products duty free up to the value of the credit. All garments covered under Chapters 61 and 62 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule that are exported to the United States and European Union are now eligible for program until further notice. (GAIN IN4012)
- On March 3, 2014, India's Ministry of Textiles issued a press note appealing to the cotton trade (cotton producers, ginnerers, bale pressers, traders etc.) to voluntarily register their unit/firm with textile commissioner's office and file monthly cotton statistics related to ginned and/or pressed cotton production, consumption/distribution and its trading.
- On December 8, 2014, the GOI relaxed the export procedures for cotton and cotton yarn by removing the requirement for export registration with Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) to try and stabilize prices by boosting exports.

Table 15: Area, Production & Yield of Cotton in Major States
(Area 000 ha; Production 000 bales, Yield kg/ha)

		Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	FAS Forecast	FAS Forecast
STATE		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Maharashtra	Area	4,125	4,146	3,950	4,192	4,200
	Production	7,025	7,325	7,700	7,200	7,780
	Yield	290	300	331	292	315
Gujarat	Area	2,962	2,497	2,700	3,006	2,923
	Production	11,880	8,980	11,000	11,352	11,000
	Yield	682	611	693	642	640
Madhya Pradesh	Area	706	608	620	579	590
	Production	1,730	1,830	1,800	1,500	1,550
	Yield	417	512	494	440	447
Punjab	Area	560	480	510	450	400
	Production	1,750	1,850	1,750	1,350	1,350
	Yield	531	655	583	510	574
Haryana	Area	641	614	614	639	600
	Production	2,300	2,200	2,050	2,300	2,250
	Yield	610	609	568	611	638
Rajasthan	Area	470	450	445	416	400
	Production	1,690	1,590	1,500	1,500	1,410
	Yield	611	601	573	613	599
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	Area	1,879	2,400	2,000	2,387	2,100
	Production	5,350	7,750	6,300	7,472	6,400
	Yield	484	549	536	532	518
Karnataka	Area	554	485	550	760	600
	Production	1,390	1,390	1,500	2,300	2,300
	Yield	427	487	464	514	652
Tamil Nadu	Area	133	128	140	70	60
	Production	430	380	500	350	300
	Yield	550	505	607	850	850
Others	Area	148	170	170	156	140
	Production	545	595	500	600	550
	Yield	626	595	500	654	668
Loose	Production	2,610	2,610	2,610	2,610	2,610
All-India	Area	12,178	11,978	11,699	12,655	12,013
	Production	36,700	36,500	37,210	38,534	37,500
	Yield	512	518	541	518	531