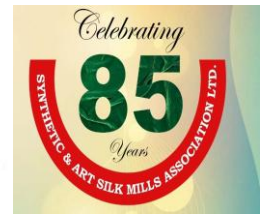


SASMA



SEPTEMBER' 26

NEWS LETTER



ABOUT SASMA



Shri. Mihir R. Mehta - Chairman



Smt. Smita A. Yeole – Vice-Chairperson

- Synthetic & Art Silk Mills' Association Ltd. (SASMA) is the oldest organization in the Country representing Man-made Textile Industry.
- SASMA was established in 1939-40 and is registered under the Companies Act.
- It has been providing yeoman service to the Man-made Textile Industry for Eight and half decades.
- SASMA is the parent organization in the man-made Textile Industry and is instrumental in establishing The Synthetic & Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), The Rayon Mills Commercial Corporation Ltd. (RMCC), Rayex (India)Ltd. (RAYEX), and Federation of Indian Art Silk Weaving Industry (FIASWI).

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2. Mrs. Smita A. Yeole	7. Shri Kapil A. Shorewala
3. Shri. Bharat S. Parekh	8. Shri Rohit C. Patel
4. Shri. Gokul K. Mehta	9. Shri Dinesh S. Zaveri
5. Shri S.S. Khetan	

India's Textile Exports Rise 16.1% to ₹29,776 Crore in August 2026

Date: 17 September 2026.

Source: Ministry of Textiles, Government of India / Press Information Bureau



India's textile sector recorded strong export growth in August 2026, with total textile exports increasing by 16.1% year-on-year to ₹29,776 crore, compared with ₹25,656 crore in August 2025. The latest figures indicate continued positive momentum in India's textile trade during the first five months of FY 2026–27. The data was released by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, on 17 September 2026.

During April–August 2026, India's cumulative textile exports reached ₹1.43 lakh crore, registering a 10.3% increase over the corresponding period of the previous year. The growth was spread across several major segments of the textile industry, indicating an improvement in export performance across both natural and man-made textile categories.

The man-made textile segment showed particularly encouraging performance. Exports of man-made yarn, fabrics and made-ups increased by 19.9% in August 2026 compared with August 2025. On a cumulative basis, exports of man-made textiles during April–August 2026 were 13.6% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. For the MMF industry, this growth is significant as it demonstrates continued demand for synthetic and man-made textile products in international markets.

Other segments also recorded substantial growth during August. Exports of cotton yarn, fabrics, made-ups and handloom products increased by 24.1%, while carpet exports rose by 15.0%. Handicrafts, excluding handmade carpets, registered particularly strong growth of 41.4%, while exports of ready-made garments of all textiles increased by 6.1% during the month.

The cumulative April–August performance also remained positive across the major categories. Cotton textiles grew by 18.0%, man-made textiles by 13.6%, carpets by 11.9% and handicrafts by 44.0% during the period. The figures point towards a broad-based expansion in India's textile export basket rather than growth being concentrated in a single product category.

Export Performance – Key Figures

Textile Segment	August 2026 Growth	April–August 2026 Growth
Total Textile Exports	16.1%	10.3%
Cotton yarn, fabrics, made-ups & handloom	24.1%	18.0%
Man-made yarn, fabrics & made-ups	19.9%	13.6%
Carpets	15.0%	11.9%
Handicrafts excluding handmade carpets	41.4%	44.0%
Ready-made garments of all textiles	6.1%	—

The Ministry of Textiles stated that the sustained growth reflects India's increasing competitiveness and diversification of its textile export basket, supported by improved market access, policy interventions, value addition and market diversification.

For India's man-made fibre and synthetic textile industry, the 19.9% monthly growth and 13.6% cumulative growth are noteworthy. MMF-based products form an increasingly important part of India's export basket, particularly as international textile markets continue to seek a wider range of synthetic, blended and value-added products. The August performance therefore provides an encouraging indication of export opportunities for India's MMF value chain, from filament yarn and spun yarn to fabrics and made-ups.

At the same time, the industry's export performance will continue to depend on international demand, input costs, market access, freight conditions and India's competitiveness against other major textile-producing countries. Maintaining policy support and expanding access to international markets will remain important for sustaining the current growth trajectory.

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RoSCTL Extended Till December 2026 to Support Textile Exports

Date: 30 September 2026

Source: Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Press Information Bureau



The Ministry of Textiles has extended the Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Scheme

for exports of apparel/garments and made-ups for a further period of three months, from 1 October to 31 December 2026. The scheme will continue at the existing rates and under the prevailing guidelines, providing policy continuity to exporters during a period of continued global trade uncertainty and intense international competition.

Operational since 7 March 2019, RoSCTL is aimed at rebating eligible State and Central taxes and levies embedded in exported apparel and made-ups that are not refunded through any other mechanism. The scheme is intended to ensure that such domestic taxes and levies do not form part of the cost of exported products, thereby helping Indian exporters remain competitive in international markets.

The extension retains the existing framework of the scheme, including applicable rates and prevailing conditions. During 2025–26, more than 15,400 exporters across over 444 districts benefited from RoSCTL, with MSMEs constituting a significant share of the beneficiary base. This wide geographical reach highlights the importance of the scheme for India's decentralized textile and apparel manufacturing ecosystem.

The continuation of RoSCTL is particularly relevant for the apparel and made-ups segments, which face strong competition from other major textile-exporting countries. Exporters are currently operating amid fluctuating global demand, elevated input and logistics costs and changing international trade conditions. Continued remission of eligible embedded taxes and levies can therefore provide greater predictability in export pricing and order planning.

The Government has also continued support through other export-related measures. While RoSCTL specifically covers apparel/garments and made-ups, eligible products outside its coverage may receive benefits under the RoDTEP Scheme, subject to applicable provisions. The continuation of these mechanisms reflects the Government's broader objective of maintaining the competitiveness of Indian textile and apparel exports. For the textile industry, the three-month extension ensures that there is no immediate disruption in the RoSCTL mechanism from 1 October 2026, while providing exporters additional certainty for the final quarter of the calendar year.

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Surat's MMF Textile Industry Faces Rising Polyester Costs

Date: September 2026

Source: *Financial Express* and *The Times of India*



Surat's man-made fibre (MMF) textile industry came under renewed cost pressure during September as polyester yarn and other raw-material prices increased amid subdued demand and rising operating expenses. The developments have put pressure on the margins of textile manufacturers and traders, particularly at a time when the industry was preparing for the upcoming festive and wedding-season demand.

Surat is one of India's major MMF textile manufacturing hubs, with a large ecosystem covering filament yarn, weaving, texturizing, processing, embroidery and garmenting. Since polyester and other synthetic fibres are closely linked to petrochemical feedstock and crude-oil prices, movements in raw-material costs have a direct impact on the entire value chain.

During September, industry participants reported that higher polyester yarn prices were making it difficult for manufacturers to absorb additional costs, particularly in an environment where demand remained relatively weak. The situation was further affected by higher transportation expenses, disruptions related to the West Asia situation and the impact of recent flooding, adding to the operational challenges faced by textile units.

The increase in yarn costs was also reflected further down the textile value chain. Higher input prices affected the cost of greige fabric, embroidery materials and textile processing, putting additional pressure on manufacturers who were already operating with tight margins. Industry representatives also highlighted

concerns relating to electricity costs, availability of power, yarn prices and labour-related compliance requirements.

For Surat's MMF industry, the situation highlights the continuing sensitivity of synthetic textile manufacturing to changes in petrochemical prices, energy costs, logistics and domestic demand. While the industry continues to have strong production capabilities and an established domestic and export market, sustained increases in input costs can affect the competitiveness of Indian MMF products, particularly when exporters compete with lower-cost manufacturing destinations.

The September developments therefore underline the importance of maintaining a competitive cost structure across the MMF value chain. Stable raw-material availability, reasonable energy costs, efficient logistics and supportive policy measures remain important for sustaining the competitiveness of India's man-made textile sector.

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Potential US Tariff Pressure Raises Concern for Indian Textile Exporters

Date: 19 September 2026

Source: Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI); *Business Standard*; *The Economic Times*



Indian textile and apparel exporters faced renewed uncertainty in September following the signing of the Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act of 2026 by US President Donald Trump. The legislation

gives the US administration powers to impose additional tariffs, potentially as high as 100%, on countries that continue significant purchases of Russian energy. India, being a major importer of Russian crude oil, could therefore face increased tariff exposure under the legislation.

The development has raised concern across India's textile and apparel industry because the United States is the single-largest export market for the sector. The Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) cautioned that any additional tariff burden would be particularly difficult for India's MSME-dominated textile and apparel industry to absorb, especially when exporters are already dealing with weak and uneven global demand, geopolitical disruptions and rising production costs.

According to CITI, India's textile and apparel exports increased 6.39% in US dollar terms in August 2026, with textile exports rising 13.03%, while apparel exports declined 2.74%. During April–August 2026, textile exports grew 6.94%, whereas apparel exports declined 9.10%, resulting in cumulative textile and apparel exports being 0.24% lower year-on-year. These figures underline the pressure already being experienced by parts of the export sector.

CITI has urged the Government of India to engage closely with the US authorities to ensure that Indian exporters are not placed at a competitive disadvantage. The industry body has also emphasized the importance of a fair, balanced and predictable India–US trade framework, particularly because additional tariffs could directly affect India's price competitiveness in the US market.

At the same time, Indian exporters are looking towards market diversification and new trade agreements, including the India–UK and India–EU trade arrangements, to broaden their export opportunities. However, industry representatives have noted that new markets and FTAs will take time to translate into meaningful additional business and cannot immediately replace the scale and importance of the US market.

For India's textile industry, the September development highlights the importance of maintaining competitive production costs, expanding market access and reducing excessive dependence on any single export destination. The eventual impact of the US legislation will depend on the tariff rate, products covered and the timing and manner in which additional duties are implemented.

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India Strengthens Textile Engagement with European Market

Date: 1–3 September 2026

Source: Ministry of Textiles / PIB – Bharat Tex Trade Federation



India stepped up its engagement with the European textile and fashion industry during the first week of September, with the Ministry of Textiles focusing on market access, sustainability, circularity, innovation and high-value textile products. Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Smt. Neelam Shami Rao, held discussions with representatives of the European and French textile, apparel and fashion ecosystem in Paris and also visited leading international sourcing platforms including Première Vision Paris and Texworld Paris. Around 75 Indian exhibitors participated at Texworld Paris, showcasing the country's textile capabilities, product diversity and manufacturing strength to international buyers.

The discussions in Paris focused on strengthening India–France and India–European Union cooperation and creating stronger industry-to-industry linkages. Particular emphasis was placed on developing resilient, sustainable and future-ready textile value chains, reflecting the increasing importance of sustainability and circularity in European sourcing decisions. The engagement also covered opportunities in fashion, innovation and high-value textiles, areas where Indian manufacturers and exporters are seeking to move towards greater value addition.

A significant development during the visit was the signing of a strategic Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Bharat Tex Trade Federation (BTTF) and Première Vision SA on 2 September 2026 at the Première Vision exhibition in Paris. The MoU, announced by the Ministry of Textiles on 3 September 2026, establishes a multi-year institutional partnership aimed at strengthening India's engagement with the global fashion and textile ecosystem.

The partnership is intended to provide Indian manufacturers, exporters, designers and artisans greater opportunities to connect with international buyers, fashion houses and premium sourcing networks. It will focus on areas including trade, sourcing, design, sustainability, innovation and heritage, while facilitating greater exposure for Indian textile products in high-value and design-led segments.

An important objective of the partnership is to support India's movement beyond volume-driven exports towards high-value, design-led and premium textile and fashion markets. Première Vision's global platform and trend intelligence are expected to help Indian enterprises better understand international market requirements and establish relationships with buyers seeking sustainable and high-quality sourcing solutions. The collaboration also provides opportunities for reciprocal participation and stronger buyer–seller engagement between Bharat Tex and Première Vision.

The September engagement is significant for India's textile industry as European markets are placing increasing emphasis on sustainable materials, traceability, circular production, innovation and responsible sourcing. Greater participation in international platforms such as Première Vision and Texworld can provide Indian textile manufacturers, including MSMEs, with opportunities to showcase value-added products and develop longer-term relationships with global brands and buyers.

The developments also reinforce India's broader strategy of expanding international market access while strengthening its position as a global sourcing and manufacturing partner. For the MMF and synthetic textile sector, the growing focus on innovation, sustainable materials and higher-value products presents opportunities to expand beyond conventional commodity exports into specialized and premium segments.

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GeM and Textiles Committee Join Hands to Promote Recycled Textiles

Date: 3 September 2026

Source: Ministry of Textiles, Government of India / Press Information Bureau



The Government e-Marketplace (GeM) and the Textiles Committee, Ministry of Textiles, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to promote the procurement and wider adoption of recycled and upcycled textile products made from pre-consumer and post-consumer textile waste. The initiative seeks to strengthen India's emerging circular textile economy by connecting textile-waste recovery and recycling with organized government procurement.

The partnership aims to establish a “Waste-to-Value-to-Market” ecosystem, under which textile waste such as production scraps, discarded textiles and second-hand clothing can be recovered, processed and converted into quality value-added products. These products can subsequently be listed and procured through the GeM platform, providing recyclers and manufacturers with access to an organized institutional market.

Under the collaboration, the Textiles Committee will provide technical support and facilitate the development of standards, specifications and quality parameters for recycled and upcycled textile products. GeM, with its extensive network of government buyers, will provide the digital marketplace through which eligible products can be made available for procurement. This combination of technical standards and market access is intended

to improve confidence among institutional buyers and encourage manufacturers to invest in recycling and upcycling capabilities.

The initiative covers products made from both pre-consumer waste, such as textile manufacturing scraps and rejected materials, and post-consumer waste, including discarded garments and used textiles. By creating a formal channel for such materials to re-enter productive use, the initiative can help reduce textile waste going to landfill while encouraging greater resource efficiency across the textile value chain.

The partnership is particularly relevant as the global textile industry is moving towards circular production, recycled fibres, traceability and responsible sourcing. Indian textile manufacturers and exporters are increasingly required to demonstrate sustainable production practices and greater use of recycled materials to meet evolving international market expectations.

For the MMF sector, the development is also significant because polyester and other synthetic textile waste can potentially be recovered and converted into recycled fibres, yarns and other value-added products. Greater availability of organized collection, recycling and procurement channels could support the development of a stronger domestic ecosystem for recycled textile materials.

The GeM–Textiles Committee partnership therefore represents an effort to connect textile waste generation, recycling technology, quality standards and market demand within a single value chain. By creating an institutional market for recycled and upcycled products, the initiative could encourage more enterprises to enter the recycling segment and support India's transition towards a more resource-efficient and circular textile industry.

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Sustainability Moves Further into the Mainstream of Textile Policy

Date: 19 September 2026

Source: Government of India, Prime Minister's Office / Ministry of Textiles

Sustainability and circularity continued to gain importance in India's textile policy discussions during September, with Prime Minister Narendra Modi highlighting textile recycling, cleaner production and green technologies as important areas for the future development of the sector. The emphasis comes as the Indian textile industry is increasingly responding to changing global requirements relating to resource efficiency, recycling and sustainable manufacturing.

The Government's approach is also reflected in the Tex-Eco Initiative, announced as part of the Union Budget 2026–27, which seeks to promote the development of a stronger circular textile ecosystem. The initiative focuses on areas including circular-economy technologies, textile-waste management, recycling, recycled fibres, sustainable packaging and value-added products derived from textile waste.

The growing policy emphasis on circularity is particularly relevant to India's man-made fibre (MMF) industry, where polyester and other synthetic materials account for a significant share of textile production. Development of efficient recycling technologies can enable textile waste to be converted into recycled fibres and yarns, reducing dependence on virgin raw materials and creating additional value from waste.

The move towards recycling is also being supported through initiatives aimed at creating stronger linkages between textile-waste collection, recycling, manufacturing and markets. The increasing availability of recycled materials can help manufacturers respond to the changing requirements of international buyers, particularly in markets where sustainability, traceability and responsible sourcing are becoming important considerations in procurement decisions.

For textile manufacturers and processors, the transition towards sustainable production is likely to involve greater attention to energy efficiency, water conservation, waste reduction, recycled-content use, cleaner processing and traceability. For the MMF value chain, this could create opportunities in recycled polyester, fibre-to-fibre recycling and other technologies capable of converting post-consumer and post-industrial waste into usable textile materials.

The September developments indicate that sustainability is increasingly being viewed not only as an environmental objective but also as an important component of future industrial competitiveness and market access. As global textile markets move towards more circular supply chains, India's ability to develop commercially viable recycling and green-production capabilities will be important for maintaining and expanding its position in international textile trade.

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New Industrial-Scale Milestone in Recycled Polyester Production

Date: 29 September 2026

Source: Carbios, Fiber-to-Fiber Consortium

European biotechnology company Carbios, together with its Fiber-to-Fiber Consortium partners, announced an important milestone in the development of textile-to-textile recycling with the successful production of recycled polyester T-shirts from complex plastic and textile waste at industrial scale. The development demonstrates the potential to convert difficult-to-recycle polyester waste into new textile products rather than allowing such material to enter landfill or lower-value waste streams.

The project brought together partners across the textile value chain, including Patagonia, PUMA and Salomon, and demonstrated an integrated process covering recycling, polymerization, fibre production, spinning, knitting, dyeing and garment manufacturing. More than one tonne of recycled PET was produced during the project and subsequently used to manufacture polyester textile products.

According to Carbios, the recycled polyester produced through the process demonstrated performance characteristics comparable to those of conventional virgin polyester. The project is significant because it demonstrates the possibility of establishing a closed-loop, fibre-to-fibre recycling model, in which polyester waste can be recovered and converted back into material suitable for producing new textile products.

The development comes at a time when the global textile industry is placing increasing emphasis on circularity, recycled content and reduction of dependence on virgin raw materials. Polyester is one of the most widely used fibres in the global textile industry, making efficient recycling technologies particularly important for reducing the environmental impact associated with its production and disposal.

For India's MMF and synthetic textile industry, developments in industrial-scale polyester recycling are relevant to the future of the entire value chain. India has a large polyester manufacturing and processing base, and the development of commercially viable fibre-to-fibre recycling could create opportunities for recyclers, fibre manufacturers, spinners, weavers and garment producers to incorporate a greater proportion of recycled material into textile production.

The development also reflects the changing expectations of international buyers and brands, many of whom are increasingly seeking lower-impact materials, recycled fibres and greater traceability within their supply chains. As sustainability requirements become more closely linked with market access, the ability to produce quality recycled polyester at scale could become an increasingly important competitive factor for textile-producing countries.

The Carbios project therefore represents a significant step in demonstrating that complex textile and plastic waste can be integrated into a new polyester manufacturing cycle, supporting the industry's broader transition from a linear “produce-use-dispose” model towards a more circular textile economy.

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Carbon-Reduction Targets for Textile Units Under India’s Carbon Market

Framework

Date: 22 September 2026

Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; Bureau of Energy Efficiency; *The Indian Express*



The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change amended the Greenhouse Gases Emission Intensity Target Rules, 2025, revising the emission-intensity framework applicable to petroleum refineries and the textile sector under India’s Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS). The amendment forms part of the Government’s efforts to operationalize the compliance mechanism of the Indian Carbon Market and encourage industries to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions per unit of output.

The September amendment affects 173 textile units across three textile sub-sectors. The revised notification removes the earlier 2025–26 compliance-year targets, while retaining the applicable targets for 2026–27. The targets are expressed in terms of tonnes of carbon-dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) per unit of equivalent output, providing a measurable benchmark against which the emission performance of each obligated textile unit will be assessed.

Textiles were brought under the compliance mechanism of the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme earlier in 2026. In January, the Government notified greenhouse-gas emission-intensity targets for 208 additional obligated entities across petroleum refineries, petrochemicals, textiles and secondary aluminium. With this expansion, the CCTS compliance mechanism covered 490 obligated entities across energy-intensive sectors.

Under the CCTS framework, obligated entities are required to meet their prescribed greenhouse-gas emission-intensity targets. Entities that reduce their emission intensity below the prescribed target can become eligible for Carbon Credit Certificates, while entities that fall short of their targets may be required to surrender or purchase certificates corresponding to the shortfall. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is responsible for administering the compliance mechanism, with measurement, reporting and verification forming an important part of the framework.

For textile manufacturers and processors, the development brings greater attention to energy efficiency, cleaner production technologies, emissions measurement and systematic monitoring of energy consumption. Energy-intensive operations such as spinning, weaving, processing, dyeing and finishing may increasingly need to evaluate opportunities for reducing energy consumption and greenhouse-gas emissions.

The move is particularly relevant for the MMF and synthetic textile value chain, where manufacturing and processing operations can involve significant energy consumption. Investments in energy-efficient machinery, renewable energy, improved process efficiency and cleaner technologies could become increasingly important as the carbon-market framework develops.

The September amendment therefore represents another step towards integrating the textile sector into India's emerging domestic carbon market. For obligated textile units, understanding their baseline emissions, maintaining accurate emissions data and identifying cost-effective reduction measures will become increasingly important as compliance requirements evolve.

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NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL- EXHIBITIONS & CONFERENCES				
S.No.	Date	Exhibition / Fair	Location	Key Focus
1.	15–17 Sep 2026	Texworld Paris	Paris, France	Fabrics, yarns, sourcing, apparel
2.	24–26 Sep 2026	YARNEX, TexIndia & DyChem	Tiruppur, India	Fibres, yarns, fabrics, dyes & chemicals
3.	6–8 Oct 2026	TITAS – Taipei Innovative Textile Application Show	Taipei, Taiwan	Innovative, functional & sustainable textiles
4.	14–17 Oct 2026	SaigonTex / Vietnam Textile & Garment Industry Exhibition	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	Textile machinery, fibres, yarns & garment technology
5.	20–22 Oct 2026	Intertextile Shenzhen Apparel Fabrics	Shenzhen, China	Fabrics, fibres, yarns & apparel sourcing
6.	20–24 Nov 2026	ITMA ASIA + CITME 2026	Shanghai, China	Textile machinery, spinning, weaving, knitting, processing & recycling
7.	25–26 Nov 2026	Denim Première Vision	Milan, Italy	Denim, fabrics, innovation & sustainability
8.	4–9 Dec 2026	India ITME 2026	Greater Noida, India	Textile machinery, textile engineering & technology
9.	9–11 Dec 2026	YARNEX & F&A Show	New Delhi, India	Fibres, yarns, fabrics, apparel & sourcing
10.	9–10 Dec 2026	Blossom Première Vision	Paris, France	Premium/luxury textile materials
11.	19–20 Jan 2027	Première Vision New York	New York, USA	Fabrics, yarns, accessories & fashion sourcing
12.	22–24 Jan 2027	YARNEX, TexIndia & DyChem	Ludhiana, India	Fibres, yarns, fabrics, dyes & chemicals
13.	26–28 Jan 2027	Première Vision Paris	Paris, France	Yarns, fabrics, accessories, fashion & sustainable materials

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