MESSAGE

SECRETARY MINISTRY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Textile Industry is the largest sub-sector in the Manufacturing Sector of Pakistan Besides providing employment and earning foreign exchange it carries heavy weightage in the national economy.

I would like to appreciate the role of Textile Commissioner's Organization for collecting, compiling & disseminating statistical data on national Textile Industry since its inception. TCO is an authenticated source of Textile related data benefitted by planning, Statistics, Industry, Finance & Commerce Division, in addition Textile Trade Association. Keeping in view the importance, the Textile Industry Division has initiated to strengthen the role of TCO by establishing a Database Centre with qualified staff and modern equipment & software.

I hope this report would be helpful to economic Ministries, Government Department researchers, decision makers and Trade & Industry.

HASSAN IQBAL
Secretary
Ministry of Textile Industry

FOREWORD

For Pakistan which is one of the leading producers of cotton in the world, the development of a Textile Industry making full use of its abundant resources of cotton has all the time been a priority area towards industrialization and resource utilization. At the time of independence there were only 6 Textile Units with 80,000 spindles and 3000 looms, which could only supply 8% of the domestic demand of its 76 Million population. The Government set the objective of promoting Textile Industry first as an import substitution industry and later as an export oriented industry. This showed positive results and spinning and weaving sector had rapid growth and Textile Sectors to day is a dominant player in International Market.

The Annual Report on Performance of Textile Industry 2015-16 is the 7th edition on the subject. The report offers comprehensive overview and statistical data on increase in capacity installed, worked, consumption of cotton and MMF, production of yarn, cloth and exports of textiles products as compared to last year. The report also contains data on prices, global data as well as historical data which is of interest of researchers. It is imperative for Government Departments Organization and stake holders to have access to correct and relevant date. Database Centre of TCO has made a humble attempt to compile and disseminate basic data which may serve the individual – Government Departments and Research Organizations to facilitate the Industry.

I am thankful to my colleagues for the hard work and special efforts made for this compilation to serve the public and private institutions.

DR. ABDUL RAUF SIDDIQUI
Textile Commissioner

TEXTILE COMMISSIONER'S ORGANIZATION
MINISTRY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
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ABOUT TEXTILE COMMISSIONER'S ORGANIZATION

Textile Commissioner's Organization is the professional body to advise Government on Technical matters related to the industry. It is a specialist body maintaining close contact with the industry and thus serves as a bridge between the Industry and the government. It is manned with technically qualified people and enjoys the unique position of interpreting the industry's present problems and future requirements and hence converting it into recommendations for developing an appropriate policy for the smooth performance of the Industry. TCO since its inception has been performing its role of acquisition and dissemination of data / knowledge with quest for excellence on one hand and to motivate to Textile Industry gain incremental share in global export trade on the other.

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DISCLAIMER

The goal of this publication is to provide updated information on Textile Sector to meet the national as well as international standards. TCO collects this information from its own sources, internet websites like: Eurostat, PBS, SBP, OTEXA, www.textalks.com and other sources.

The contained information may be changed due to any of the concerned issues, so the actual results may vary from the presented information. Any similarity with any other paper may purely be a co-incidence. This publication is for information and analysis purposes only.

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PERFORMANCE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY DURING 2011-2016

Textile industry is the major industrial sector which plays an important role in the economic growth of the country. It continues to be the largest industry of Pakistan based on the local raw material and commands the strongest comparative advantages in the resources utilization. It is a labour-intensive industry and offers entry-level jobs for unskilled labour, especially in the clothing sector which has been particularly strong for women, who previously had no income opportunities other than the household or the informal sector. The industry has increased since independence and now developed into one of the strongest export manifolds based industrial sub-sector. Since the raw cotton production is increasing therefore, there is a great potential for increasing the domestic production of textile and textile goods and thus increasing the export.

STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRY

2. Presently the industry consists of a large scale organized sector and a highly fragmented cottage/small scale sector. The organized sector is essentially the integrated Textile Mills – large number of spinning units and a very small number of shuttle less looms units. The downstream industry (Weaving, Finishing, Garment, Towels & Hosiery) which has a great export potential is all in the un-organized sector. Some units have out grown to international scale and are progressive in business philosophy. At present Pakistan textile industry comprises of 517 textile units (40 composite units and 477 spinning units) as on June 2016. There are 28,500 shuttle less looms and 375,000 conventional looms The Spinning Sector had grown with export demand & growth in cotton production. Weaving & Processing Sector has followed. New Air-Jet loom units have been set up either as independent units or integrating it with spinning or processing units. Some of the clothing units are in process of backward integration while on the other hand spinning units are in the process of developing weaving finishing and making up facilities to complete the chain. However both Textile & Clothing sectors are complementing each other and horizontally integrated either under same management or business tie-ups.

3. The performance of Textile Industry during the period remained under pressure. The industry was making all-out efforts to sustain its global share. Though profit margins were thin, the industry made an investment in cotton spinning, weaving, textile processing and made-up sectors.

GROWTH OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

4. The spindles increased from 13.184 million in 2014–15 to 13.414 in 2015-2016 and loom capacity is increased from 411434 in 2014-15 to 411688 in 2015-16. The yarn production increased from 3369.7 million Kgs in 2014-15 to 3397.3 Million Kgs in 2015-2016.

GROWTH IN CAPACITY & PRODUCTION

CAPACITY	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Spindles (Millions)	11.946	13.269	13.180	13.414
Rotors	213892	200379	185387	187259
Looms (Mill Sector)	7723	7934	7934	8188
Shuttle less	28100	28500	28500	28500
Power looms	369000	375000	37500	375000
Total:--	**404823**	**411434**	**411434**	**411688**
PRODUCTION				
Yarn Production (M. Kgs)	3069.7	3333.4	3369.7	3397.3
Cloth Production: (M. Sq. Mtrs)				
Mill Sector	1029.1	1036.1	1036.9	1039.1
Non-Mill Sector	8085.9	8088.7	8089.6	8120.1
Total:--	**9115.0**	**9124.8**	**9126.5**	**9159.2**

Source: TCO

GROWTH OF EXPORT OF TEXTILES

5. The Pakistan Textile Industry contributes substantially to Pakistan exports earnings. The exports basket contains a wide range of item viz Cotton fibres, yarn and cloth, yarn other than cotton yarn, tents, canvas, made-ups and variety of Garments. The Textile Industry of Pakistan has prospective for performing better productions and in export by virtue of its inherent competition in the international market for its conventional products. However, to maintain its position and moving in high value added products for the value increased market share, a large investment in machinery equipment and new technology is essential. The Training of workers, improvement in Labour Productivity, Research & Development, Product Diversification and Branding are the immediate areas for each company to focus. The export performance during the period under review is detailed below:

EXPORT OF TEXTILES-ALL SORTS

Products	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Cotton & Cotton Textile	11803	12628	13349	13139	12168
Synthetic Fabrics	542	406	383	331	288
Wool & Carpets	121	122	125	119	98
Total Textile	12466	13156	13858	13589	12553
All Exports	23641	24460	25132	23885	20802
Textile as % of Total Export	52.7	53.8	55.1	56.9	60.3

Source :PBS , TCO

*DOMESTIC OVER-VIEW

CROP SECTOR

In FY16, cotton production missed the target of 15.5 million bales by a wide margin, as the crop of 9.9 million bales during the year represented a decline of 29 percent over last year (Table 2.1). The untimely and excessive rains, mainly related to El-Niño weather pattern, inflicted direct damages to crops, and also washed away fertilizer and pesticides applied earlier. Meanwhile, moist season and moderate temperatures attracted white fly and boll-worms (especially pink boll-worm) attacks, thereby resulting in significant crop damages. The growers faced setback when cotton prices declined significantly (by 17.8 percent) in the domestic market, particularly during Jul-Sep 2015. Sufficient domestic stocks and higher import of cheaper (and better quality) cotton kept market prices low. This slump in cotton prices induced growers to vacate their fields early from cotton to minimize losses (instead of waiting for third or fourth picking), leading to a further decline in crop productivity.

Table 2.1: Performance of Cotton Crop

				Growth (%)	
	FY14	**FY15**	**FY16**	**FY14**	**FY15**
Area (in 000 hectares)					
Cotton	2,806	2,961	2,902	5.5	-2.0
Production (for cotton 000 bales)					
Cotton	12,769	13,960	9,917	9.3	-29.0
Yield (kilograms per hectare)					
Cotton	774	802	581	3.6	-27.6

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

- The last time cotton recorded such a massive decline was in FY93 when production dropped by 29.4 percent.
- Import of raw cotton reached 0.43 million tons in FY16 from 0.15 million tons last year.

PERFORMANCE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

TEXTILES

The performance of textile, the largest subsector in LSM, remained sluggish during FY16. Lower demand, particularly of basic textiles, from China and Europe adversely affected the sector, whereas reduced cotton production aggravated the situation. Resultantly, the sector could not fully exploit the benefits from GSP Plus status in the EU; declining cotton and energy prices; and lower cost of borrowing. The domestic demand for textile products remained robust. Further support came from the imposition of anti-dumping duty on cotton yarn imports from India, reduction in power tariff for industrial consumers, and gas (LNG) supply to textile mills in winter.

Moreover, value added products provided some respite. For example, the exports of readymade garments witnessed an increase of 4.8 percent during FY16, from 1.1 percent last year. Hence, on overall basis, the textile industry managed to record a marginal growth of 0.4 percent during FY16 - though still lower than 0.9 percent growth observed last year.
Going forward, continuing uncertainty in the global economy would be a major challenge, especially for spinning and weaving sub-sectors; yet, the recent recovery in cotton prices would provide some relief. International cotton prices have jumped 14 percent since the beginning of July 2016 to a two-year high of US cents 85.10/lb, on the back of lower forecast by US Department of Agriculture of global cotton stocks during the upcoming season of 2016-17.

- The export demand for readymade garments remained largely immune from the global commodity price slump.
- Leading textile manufacturers are also expanding their outlets in different parts of the country to capitalize on increasing domestic demand (with improved purchasing power of domestic consumers).
- Pakistani cotton prices have increased in tandem by 16 percent in July to a two-year high of Rs 6,650 per maund.
- Domestic cotton harvest last year was down by 28 percent due to pest attacks and untimely rainfall, resulting in lower yield. This has created price pressure in the local market.
- The global stocks are now projected at 91.3 million bales by end-FY17 - a reduction of 9 million bales from the starting level.

KEY CHALLENGES & ISSUES IN DECLINE OF EXPORTS

Falling exports remain a key challenge:

In order to ensure adequate financing for imports of capital goods and raw material, there is a need to enhance export revenues, which have contracted for the second year in a row. This decline primarily seems to be a function of global developments, as most emerging markets (EMs) have witnessed a drop in their exports. Some of these countries actually fared worse than Pakistan; Vietnam and Bangladesh were exceptions to this trend.

However, the role of domestic factors must not be overlooked, as Pakistan’s export performance has remained lacklustre over the last few years, even before the commodity recession set in. Concrete steps are needed to enhance competitiveness and ease of doing business; promote investments in R&D and innovation, and a culture of entrepreneurship; institute a vigorous legal system to protect intellectual property rights; and improve the quality of labour, etc. In addition, given the multitude of regional and even intercontinental trade pacts that are under process or deliberated upon, Pakistan ought to improve its trade competitiveness, as FTAs signed among other countries could put Pakistan in a disadvantageous position.

Nevertheless, there have been some encouraging developments of late. The government has partly settled the refunds of exporters. This, coupled with record-low interest rates, should ease the exporters’ cash-flow constraints. Moreover, in the FY17 budget, the government has restored zero-rating tax regime for five major export sectors: textiles, carpets, leather, surgical and sports goods. These measures should not leave any room for complacency.

The structural issues afflicting the export industry also need to be addressed. Pakistani exporters need to keep pace with changing consumer preferences in their key markets, and adjust their product mix accordingly; the textile sector in particular should start focusing on synthetic fibre-based ones that are in demand in the US.

LACK OF DIVERSIFICATION:

Lack of diversification remains the key issue. Pakistan is heavily dependent on textile for its exports, with the sector contributing 60 percent to overall merchandise exports. At a time when exports are down at a global level, the concentration of Pakistan's exports (in terms of both products and markets) makes it much more vulnerable to adverse developments affecting these countries or products.

In FY16, textile exports fell 7.5 percent, after declining 2.0 percent in FY15. For the past few years, Pakistani exporters have suffered from a loss in market share in the key US market. This is mainly because they have not been able to capture the shift in US consumers' preference from cotton to synthetic fibre. Pakistan's share in the US' import of textile has been gradually declining; yet, in FY16, the country's share in the US' cotton imports has slightly increased. Specifically, cotton apparel accounted for more than 90 percent of total US apparel imports from Pakistan in FY16.

CHANGES IN CONSUMER PREFERENCES:

The changes in US consumer preferences cannot be ignored. The situation demands that our textile exporters conduct a holistic analysis of the shifts taking place in the US market, and appropriately re-adjust their product lines. Yet, even here, they have to be watchful. For example, if Pakistani exporters focus on high value added cotton apparels that are especially designed for the US market, a potential downside risk could be a declining share of cotton apparel in US markets. Another option is to introduce policies for the development of synthetic textile industry; but this will entail a long gestation period.

VALUE ADDITION:

Meanwhile, exports of low value-added items (i.e. raw cotton, cotton yarn and fabric) fell, largely due to subdued demand from China. Despite being the largest exporter of high value added textiles to the US and EU- China's share in these two markets has been declining. This, in turn, has lowered its demand for low value added products (yarn and fabric) from source countries, including Pakistan.

EU's Textile & Clothing Import from Major Countries						
	Value in billion US$			Share in percent		
	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY14	FY15	FY16
China	41.2	40.3	36.5	39	38.7	36.1
Bangladesh	14.7	15.4	16.2	13.9	14.8	16
India	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8
Pakistan	**3.7**	**4.2**	**4.3**	**3.5**	**4.0**	**4.3**
Turkey	13.7	12.3	12.2	13	11.8	12.1
Vietnam	2.9	3.2	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.8
Total EU-28	**105.6**	**104.3**	**101.2**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Source: Eurostat						

In the case of EU market, textile exports from a number of countries (including India and China) contracted in FY-16. However, countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh, which have preferential access to the EU market, saw their textile exports rise marginally during the year. Pakistan's share in the EU's textile imports has also increased from 3.5 percent in FY-14 to 4.3 percent in FY-16.

Though this is a welcome development, the need for utilizing this preferential status to further consolidate Pakistan's position can hardly be overemphasized. Textile exporters must better position themselves to face increasing competition in the EU market. In addition, with the significant drop in imports from China, buyers in the EU are gradually shifting to the next cheapest option. Pakistan should redouble its efforts to gain from these changes in global market dynamics.

- The US' imports from China decelerated to 1.3 percent in FY-16 as compared to 8.1 percent in FY-15 (**Source: OTEXA**). In the EU market, China's share in total clothing and textile decreased to 36.1 percent in FY-16, from 38.7 percent in the same period last year (**source: Eurostat**).
- Pakistan has been granted the GSP Plus status, and Bangladesh enjoys the Everything But Arm (EBA) facility with the EU.
- Though the trade implications of Brexit are yet to unfold, Pakistan must prepare itself for trade negotiations with the UK and hope to get an agreement in line with the EU's GSP Plus status.

PRODUCT DIVERSIFICATION

In the past 10 years, more than 70 percent of Pakistan's total exports remained concentrated in three major categories: textile manufactures, rice, and leather products. Within these products, the textile group alone had a 54.6 percent share in overall exports, on average, during FY 11-15. Whereas, textiles' share in overall exports had been declining between FY 06~FY 13, this trend reversed from FY-14. The shift occurred as Pakistan was granted the GSP Plus status by the EU, and corresponded with the country's rising share in the EU's textile imports. The increase came about as the share of high value added items, i.e. knitwear, readymade garments, home textiles and towels etc., began rising; between FY-13 and FY-16, the share of these products in overall textile exports rose from 32.5 percent to 42.7 percent. This trend bodes well from export diversification perspective within the textile group. Meanwhile, the share of rice exports has decreased, with diversification noted from basmati to non-basmati variety. The share of leather and leather manufactures has also gone down during the period.

In conclusion, although there is some degree of export diversification with respect to destinations and products, Pakistan's major exports are still concentrated in a few markets and products. Policymakers need to develop a strategy that promotes innovation, R & D, and trade diversification. This would help domestic industries to improve its production base and integrate with global businesses.

BALANCING, MODERNIZATION AND REPLACEMENT (BMR)

Meanwhile, following the addition of more efficient spindles by India, China and Bangladesh, it is not possible for our textile sector to compete internationally. To catch up with competitors, Pakistan's textile industry needs to invest heavily in balancing, modernization and replacement. Moreover, the textile industry has to focus more on value-added items.

EMERGING MARKETS

For instance, Vietnam - which has emerged as a major competitor for Pakistan in the US and EU's textile market - concluded FTA negotiations with the EU, which has granted it duty-free access to a wide range of products, essentially putting it at par with Pakistan's GSP Plus status. Moreover, 12 Pacific Rim countries - accounting for 40 percent of global trade - have concluded negotiations over the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP).

RAW COTTON: FALL IN PRODUCTION NECESSITATED HEFTY IMPORTS

Cotton imports more than doubled in FY-16 and reached US$ 750.4 million (from US$ 344 million in FY-15). This was primarily due to a significant fall in domestic production. In addition, higher demand for long staple and quality cotton - which are typically imported to produce high-count yarns (which, in turn, are used in the manufacturing of high value-added textile products) - also contributed to higher overall cotton imports.

** OVER-VIEW OF REGIONAL COMPETITORS

The key players of textile industry of Asian region are China, India, Pakistan, & Bangladesh.

China

China holds the topmost position in the export of textile and clothing products in the world with a share of 37%. It is interesting to note that a single country is the largest producer, consumer and trader of Textiles and clothing products. And it shows a promising growth rate for the near future as well. China has a share of US $ 274 Billion in global textile exports. In 2015, the production value of textile industry accounted for 7% of China's GDP. On one hand, as important export products in China, textile products play an important part in China's foreign trade. On the other hand, as a labour-intensive industry, the textile industry provides a lot of employment opportunities for China.

India

Textile and clothing exports account for one-third of the total value of exports from the country. There are 1,227 textile mills with a spinning capacity of about 29 million spindles. While yarn is mostly produced in the mills, fabrics are produced in the power-loom and handloom sectors as well. The Indian textile industry continues to be predominantly based on cotton, with about 65% of raw materials consumed being cotton. The yearly output of cotton cloth was about 12.8 billion meters. The manufacture of Jute products (1.1 million metric tons) ranks next in importance to cotton weaving. Textile is one of India's oldest industries and has a formidable presence in the national economy in as much as it contributes to about 14 per cent of manufacturing value-addition, accounts for around one-third of gross export earnings and provides gainful employment to millions of people.

Bangladesh

The southern Asian country of Bangladesh, bordered by India and Burma and its economy has grown an average of six percent a year over the last two decades and has a population increasing by an average of 1.59% a year. This manufacturing industry accounts for almost 12% of Bangladeshi GDP and employs approximately four million people. The export-oriented Bangladeshi garment manufacturing industry has boomed into a $30 billion dollar a year industry following the expiry in 2005 of an international agreement on textiles and clothing import quotas in place since the early 1960's duty-free access offered by western countries, and low labour cost. The Bangladeshi textile and garment manufacturing sector is fuelled by young, urbanizing, workers many of whom are women. With the majority of production destined for U.S and European markets. Bangladesh's ready-made garment industry now accounts for approximately 80% of total exports, second only to China as the world's largest apparel exporter.

Pakistan

The Textile Sector in Pakistan has an overwhelming impact on the economy, contributing 57% to the country's exports. The Textile Industry of Pakistan has a total established spinning capacity of 1550 million Kgs of yarn, weaving capacity of 4368 million square metres of fabric and finishing capacity of 4000 million square metres. The industry has a production capacity of 670 million units of garments, 400 million units of knitwear and 53 million Kgs of towels. The Industry has a total of 1221 units engaged in ginning and 442 units engaged in spinning. There are around 124 large units that undertake weaving and 425 small units. There are around 20600 power looms in operation in the industry. The industry also houses around 10 large finishing units and 625 small units. Pakistan's Textile Industry has about 50 large and 2500 small garment manufacturing units.

Moreover, it also houses around 600 knitwear-producing units of this industry to the total GDP is 8.5%. It provides employment to 38% of the work force in the country, which amounts to a figure of 15 million.

Source: * State Bank of Pakistan, Annual Report 2015-16
** www.textalks.com

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 2015-16

The report for the month of June, 2016 is for 408 mills in operation out of which 247 have supplied the data while data of 161 defaulting units have been estimated on the basis of their past performance whereas 109 units remain closed during the month.

CLOSED MILLS CAPACITY

A capacity of 349328 spindles and 3524 looms of 23 Mills closed between 1970-80 have not been included in this report which, according to a survey conducted by the Provincial Government have either sold out their machinery or there is no hope of its revival hence removed from the installed capacity.

A capacity of 610795 spindles, 6768 rotors and 3835 looms of 36 mills closed between 1990-98 have not been included in this report which according to a survey conducted by the Provincial Government have either sold out their machinery or there is no hope of its revival.

A capacity of 157684 spindles, 15190 rotors and 699 looms of 21 mills closed between 1999-2014 have not been included in this report to a survey conducted by the Provincial Government and TCO have either sold out their machinery or there is no hope of its revival.

DETAIL OF 517 REPORTING MILLS (EFFECTIVE INSTALLED CAPACITY)

Spindles, Rotors and Looms installed as on 30.06.2016 in Cotton Textile mills are 13409420, 187259 & 8188 respectively. The number of Spindles, Rotors and Looms worked during the month were 11263025, 115041 and 5488 respectively.

CONSUMPTION & STOCK OF RAW COTTON

The Mills consumed 231.615 M.Kgs or 1362441 Bales of raw cotton and 87.1 M.Kgs or 512353 bales of Man-made fibre during the month under the report. The Mills had a stock of 586.284 M.Kgs or 3448729 bales of Raw cotton and 41.067 M.Kgs or 241570 bales of Man-made fibre at the end of the month.

PRODUCTION & CONSUMPTION OF YARN

During the month the production of yarn was reported at 285.000 M.Kgs including 99.810 M.Kgs of Blended yarn. Out of the production of 285.000 M.Kgs of yarn, mills consumed 9.602 M.Kgs and 38.398 M.Kgs was exported. The remaining 237.000 M.Kgs was consumed by the ancillary industries including power looms, canvas looms, towel & hosiery etc.

COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE

	June. 2016	May , 2016	June, 2015	INCREASE/DECREASE	
CONSUMPTION (000 Kgs)					
Raw Cotton	231615	229996	219540	0.70	5.50
M.M.Fibres	87100	87100	89140	0.00	-2.29
TOTAL	318715	317096	308680	0.51	3.25
YARN PRODUCTION (000 Kgs)					
Coarse	91521	93503	79354	-2.12	15.33
Medium	56872	56934	49352	-0.11	15.24
Fine	20419	21035	16942	-2.93	20.52
S.Fine	10952	9217	10292	18.82	6.41
Mixed	5426	5128	4719	5.81	14.98
Sub-Total of Cotton Yarn	185190	185817	160659	-0.34	15.27
Blended yarn	99810	99583	101616	0.23	-1.78
Total Production of Yarn	285000	285400	262275	-0.14	8.66
CLOTH PRODUCTION (000 Sq.M)					
Cotton Cloth	79036	79766	79650	-0.92	-0.77
Blended Cloth	6964	6884	6950	1.16	0.20
Total Production of cloth	86000	86650	86600	-0.75	-0.69
EXPORT (IN 000)					
Cotton in Kilogram	539	258	690	108.91	-21.88
Yarn in Kilogram	38398	41299	50329	-7.02	-23.71
Cloth in Sq.Metre	155928	168256	124441	-7.33	25.30

A brief note on various magnitudes of the industry depicting the capacity installed, actually worked during the month under report is given for perusal at a glance.

	SPINDLES	ROTORS	LOOMS
Capacity installed:	13409420	187259	8188
Capacity actually worked:	11263025	115041	5488

WORKING POSITION OF MILLS

Out of 408 Mills in operation, 161 Mills have failed to submit the monthly returns. Their past performance therefore, has been taken into account. Besides this 4 composite, 105 spinning total 109 units remained out of operation.

The comparative performance of machinery actually worked in terms of hours is as under:

	May. 16	June, 16	INCREASE DECREASE
Spindles Worked (Million hours)	5627.70	6266.92	11.36
Rotor Worked	44.68	45.79	2.48
Looms Worked	2.22	2.25	1.35
Avg.count spun for Ring	26.97	26.85	
Avg.count spun for Rotor	10.09	10.24	
Avg.pick woven	52.35	52.41	

PROVINCE-WISE NUMBER OF MILLS

	SINDH			PUNJAB		
	WORKING	CLOSED	TOTAL	WORKING	CLOSED	TOTAL
COMPOSITE	15	2	17	21	2	23
SPINNING	67	43	110	276	56	332
TOTAL	**82**	**45**	**127**	**297**	**58**	**355**

	K.P			BALUCHISTAN		
	WORKING	CLOSED	TOTAL	WORKING	CLOSED	TOTAL
COMPOSITE	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPINNING	16	3	19	8	2	10
TOTAL	**16**	**3**	**19**	**8**	**2**	**10**

	TOTAL PAKISTAN			AZAD KASHMIR		
	WORKING	CLOSED	TOTAL	WORKING	CLOSED	TOTAL
COMPOSITE	36	4	40	0	0	0
SPINNING	367	104	471	5	1	6
TOTAL	**403**	**108**	**511**	**5**	**1**	**6**

	GRAND TOTAL		
	WORKING	CLOSED	TOTAL
COMPOSITE	36	4	40
SPINNING	372	105	477
TOTAL	**408**	**109**	**517**

PROVINCE-WISE CAPACITY DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE-2016

INSTALLED:	SINDH	PUNJAB	K.P	BALUCH.	TOTAL	KASHMIR	G.TOTAL
SPINDLE	2661701	9546468	838376	269208	13315753	93667	13409420
ROTOR	85400	85480	2690	13689	187259	0	187259
LOOMS	3225	4963	0	0	8188	0	8188
WORKED							
SPINDLE	2150328	8108030	698309	225260	11181927	81098	11263025
ROTOR	45782	59038	2452	7769	115041	0	115041
LOOMS	2402	3086	0	0	5488	0	5488
HOURS WORKED IN MILLION							
SPINDLE	1394.41	5254.00	452.50	452.30	7553.21	5143	12696.21
ROTOR	29.67	38.26	1.59	5.03	74.55	0	43.06
LOOMS	1.04	1.33	0.00	0.00	2.37	0	2.14

MONTH-WISE WORKING & CLOSED UNITS & CAPACITY INSTALLED

MONTH	NUMBER OF UNIT			CAPACITY INSTALLED		
	Working	Closed	Total	Spindles	Rotors	Looms
Jul-15	411	108	519	13409420	187259	8188
Aug-15	411	108	519	13409420	187259	8188
Sep-15	411	108	519	13409420	187259	8188
Oct-15	411	108	519	13409420	187259	8188
Nov-15	411	108	519	13409420	187259	8188
Dec-15	411	108	519	13409420	187259	8188
Jan-16	411	108	519	13409420	187259	8188
Feb-16	411	108	519	13409420	187259	8188
Mar-16	411	108	519	13409420	187259	8188
Apr-16	411	108	519	13409420	187259	8188
May-16	411	108	519	13409420	187259	8188
Jun-16	411	108	519	13409420	187259	8188

MONTH-WISE CAPACITY WORKED AND HOURS WORKED

MONTH	CAPACITY WORKED			HOURS WORKED (IN MILLION)		
	Spindles	Rotors	Looms	Spindles	Rotors	Looms
Jul-15	9896753	102256	4840	6383.41	40.39	1.91
Aug-15	9897873	103179	4785	6384.13	40.76	1.89
Sep-15	9893706	104647	4755	6381.44	41.34	1.94
Oct-15	10001567	108009	4826	6451.01	41.04	1.90
Nov-15	10085159	108230	4910	6504.93	41.13	2.00
Dec-15	10169735	108221	4940	6559.48	41.12	1.95
Jan-16	10171194	106054	4914	6560.42	40.3	1.94
Feb-16	10185399	106493	4905	6569.58	40.47	2.07
Mar-16	10232372	109180	5143	6599.88	41.49	2.03
Apr-16	10521694	111522	5248	6786.49	42.38	2.14
May-16	10673326	113645	5421	5627.70	44.68	2.22
Jun-16	11263025	115041	5488	6266.92	45.79	2.25
G.Total				77075.39	500.89	24.24

PROVINCE-WISE CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIAL, PRODUCTION OF YARN DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 2016

PROVINCE	RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION (IN 000 Kgs)			PRODUCTION OF YARN (IN 000 Kgs)		
	COTTON	FIBRE	TOTAL	COTTON	BLENDED	TOTAL
SINDH	64801	14929	**79730**	54665	19334	73999
PUNJAB	151940	59112	**211052**	118826	65822	184648
K.P	10374	6459	**16833**	8992	9171	18163
BALUCHISTAN	3985	6290	**10275**	2345	5030	7375
TOTAL	**231100**	**86790**	**317890**	**184828**	**99357**	284185
A.KASHMIR	515	310		362	453	815
G.TOTAL	**231615**	**87100**	**318715**	**185190**	**99810**	285000

PROVINCE-WISE CONSUMPTION OF YARN & PRODUCTION OF CLOTH DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 2016

PROVINCE	CONSUMPTION OF YARN (000 Kgs)	PRODUCTION OF CLOTH (IN 000 SQ.METER)		
		COTTON	BLENDED	TOTAL
SINDH	4706	35040	3771	38811
PUNJAB	4896	43996	3193	47189
K.P	0	0	0	0
BALUCHISTAN	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**9602**	**79036**	**6964**	**86000**
A.KASHMIR	0	0	0	0
G.TOTAL	**9602**	**79036**	**6964**	**86000**

MONTH WISE CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIAL, PRODUCTION OF YARN

MONTH	CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIAL (IN 000 Kgs)			PRODUCTION OF YARN (IN 000 Kgs)		
	COTTON	FIBRE	TOTAL	COTTON	BLENDED	TOTAL
Jul-15	220759	81500	302259	181872	102723	284595
Aug-15	230912	81600	312512	182271	102023	284294
Sep-15	230570	85000	315570	183227	101773	285000
Oct-15	227068	85180	312248	183227	102273	285500
Nov-15	227156	85042	312198	183677	101273	284950
Dec-15	223139	85100	308239	182177	102823	285000
Jan-16	226082	85774	311856	187930	97220	285150
Feb-16	224704	87620	312324	170159	93841	264000
Mar-16	229768	86900	316668	185960	97540	283500
Apr-16	230908	86300	317208	186065	98885	284950
May-16	229996	87100	317096	185817	99583	285400
Jun-16	231615	87100	318715	185190	99810	285000
TOTAL	2732678	1024216	3756893	2197572	1199767	3397339

MONTH-WISE CONSUMPTION OF YARN & PRODUCTION OF CLOTH

MONTH	CONSUMPTION OF YARN (IN 000 Kgs)	PRODUCTION OF CLOTH (IN 000 Sq.Meter)		
		COTTON	BLENDED	TOTAL
Jul-15	9379	80439	6594	87033
Aug-15	9422	80666	6334	87000
Sep-15	9472	80936	5964	86900
Oct-15	9622	80736	6214	86950
Nov-15	9652	80246	6254	86500
Dec-15	9672	80401	6199	86600
Jan-16	9677	80637	6013	86650
Feb-16	9692	79566	6534	86100
Mar-16	9722	79996	6504	86500
Apr-16	9752	79601	6699	86300
May-16	9622	79766	6884	86650
Jun-16	9602	79036	6964	86000
TOTAL	115286	962026	77157	1039183

MONTH-WISE EXPORT OF YARN IN ' 000 ' (Source : F.B.S.)

MONTH	QUANTITY (IN KGS)	VALUE (IN U.S.$)	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE PER KILOGRAM
Jul-15	50373	117598	2.33
Aug-15	45367	141099	3.11
Sep-15	40439	122305	3.02
Oct-15	40336	121627	3.02
Nov-15	37146	84908	2.29
Dec-15	47590	108238	2.27
Jan-16	38757	88383	2.28
Feb-16	47329	106267	2.25
Mar-16	41058	92750	2.26
Apr-16	41170	92793	2.94
May-16	41299	92578	2.24
Jun-16	38398	87421	2.28

MONTH- WISE EXPORT OF COTTON CLOTH IN ' 000 ' (Source : F.B.S.)

MONTH	QUANTITY (SQ.METER)	VALUE (IN U.S.$)	AVERAGE UNIT PRICE PER SQ.METER
Jul-15	122586	168719	1.38
Aug-15	187979	198620	1.06
Sep-15	196107	193635	0.99
Oct-15	201417	199541	0.99
Nov-15	114707	163287	1.42
Dec-15	155246	186723	1.20
Jan-16	155131	192362	1.70
Feb-16	145470	183535	1.26
Mar-16	174250	199815	1.15
Apr-16	168256	194499	1.16
May-16	155928	186198	1.19
Jun-16	122375	148604	1.21

PROVINCE WISE PRODUCTION OF CLOTH (SQ.MTR) DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 2016

SINDH	GREY	BLEACHED	DYED	PRINTED	BLENDED	G.TOTAL
S.FINE	1705232	1918292	321044	71302	416492	**4432362**
FINE	5210223	374354	602161	734882	1786011	**8707631**
MEDIUM	5336520	3176641	3224604	9497458	904398	**22139621**
COARSE	1363497	90128	1230288	68886	667587	**3420386**
TOTAL	**13615472**	**5559415**	**5378097**	**10372528**	**3774488**	**38700000**

PUNJAB	GREY	BLEACHED	DYED	PRINTED	BLENDED	G.TOTAL
S.FINE	16021677	461438	1614096	1713993	2414945	**22226149**
FINE	5869342	163407	172299	901254	774567	**7880869**
MEDIUM	4318510	130123	557692	969051	0	**5975376**
COARSE	8524713	338485	2048157	306251	0	**11217606**
TOTAL	**34734242**	**1093453**	**4392244**	**3890549**	**3189512**	**47300000**

K.P.	GREY	BLEACHED	DYED	PRINTED	BLENDED	G.TOTAL
S.FINE						0
FINE						0
MEDIUM						0
COARSE						0
TOTAL						0

BALUCH.	GREY	BLEACHED	DYED	PRINTED	BLENDED	G.TOTAL
S.FINE	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINE	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEDIUM	0	0	0	0	0	0
COARSE	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

ALL PAKISTAN

	SINDH	PUNJAB	K.P	BALUCH.	TOTAL	KASHMIR	G.TOTAL
S.FINE	4432362	22226149	0	0	26658511	0	26658511
FINE	8707631	7880869	0	0	16588500	0	16588500
MEDIUM	22139621	5975376	0	0	28114997	0	28114997
COARSE	3420386	11217606	0	0	14637992	0	14637992
TOTAL	38700000	47300000	0	0	86000000	0	86000000
GREY	13615472	34734242	0	0	48349714	0	48349714
BLEACHED	5559415	1093453	0	0	6652868	0	6652868
DYED	5378097	4392244	0	0	9770341	0	9770341
PRINTED	10372528	3890549	0	0	14263077	0	14263077
BLENDED	3774488	3189512	0	0	6964000	0	6964000
TOTAL	38700000	47300000	0	0	86000000	0	86000000

MONTH-WISE PRODUCTION OF CLOTH (IN 000 SQ.MTR.)VARIETY WISE

MONTH	S.FINE	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	TOTAL
Jul-15	25248	16372	29362	16051	87033
Aug-15	25448	16467	29277	15808	87000
Sep-15	25371	16624	29745	15160	86900
Oct-15	25325	16605	28535	16485	86950
Nov-15	25180	16605	28365	16350	86500
Dec-15	24974	16416	29293	15917	86600
Jan-16	25112	16322	29181	16035	86650
Feb-16	25241	16390	28909	15560	86100
Mar-16	24950	16406	29181	15963	86500
Apr-16	25128	16571	29383	15218	86300
May-16	25286	16609	29500	15255	86650
Jun-16	26659	16589	28115	14638	86000
TOTAL	303922	197976	348846	188440	1039183

MONTH-WISE PRODUCTION OF CLOTH (IN 000 SQ.MTR.) CATEGORY WISE

MONTH	GREY	BLEACHED	DYED	PRINTED	BLENDED	G.TOTAL
Jul-15	47689	7271	9892	15587	6594	87033
Aug-15	47917	7357	9913	15479	6334	87000
Sep-15	47771	7561	9982	15622	5964	86900
Oct-15	47768	7431	9958	15579	6214	86950
Nov-15	47555	7275	9945	15471	6254	86500
Dec-15	47665	7312	9878	15546	6199	86600
Jan-16	47540	7414	10077	15606	6013	86650
Feb-16	47217	7261	9759	15329	6534	86100
Mar-16	47446	7241	9889	15420	6504	86500
Apr-16	47158	7485	9925	15033	6699	86300
May-16	47317	7591	9681	15177	6884	86650
Jun-16	48350	6653	9770	14263	6964	86000

STOCK OF RAW MATERIAL, YARN AND CLOTH WITH MILLS AS ON 30.06.2016
(IN 000 Kgs / Sq.Meters)

	SINDH	PUNJAB	K.P	BALUCH.	TOTAL	KASHMIR	G .TOTAL
RAW MATERIAL	147160	421447	44430	14314	627351	1782	629133
YARN	25149	55990	2669	2107	85915	73	85988
CLOTH	29088	152838	0	0	181926	0	181926

MONTH WISE STOCK OF RAW MATERIAL & YARN

MONTH	RAW MATERIAL IN (000 KGS)			COTTON YARN IN (000 KGS)		
	COTTON	FIBRE	TOTAL	COTTON	BLENDED	TOTAL
Jul-15	588447	41677	630124	71194	14589	85783
Aug-15	597442	42707	640149	70452	14454	84906
Sep-15	588620	41709	630329	71450	14485	85935
Oct-15	579472	40867	620339	71044	14365	85409
Nov-15	588097	42587	630684	71180	14780	85960
Dec-15	588952	41737	630689	70963	14435	85398
Jan-16	579642	40777	620419	71385	14510	85895
Feb-16	597958	42680	640638	72550	14980	87530
Mar-16	588447	41677	630124	71560	14420	85980
Apr-16	588618	41727	630345	70325	14560	84885
May-16	579587	40577	620164	70960	14840	85800
Jun-16	586284	41067	627351	71265	14650	85915

MONTH WISE STOCK OF CLOTH IN (000 SQ.MTR)

MONTH	COTTON	BLENDED	TOTAL
Jul-15	176401	5456	181857
Aug-15	176480	5400	181880
Sep-15	176365	5395	181760
Oct-15	176447	5418	181865
Nov-15	176347	5498	181845
Dec-15	176377	5495	181872
Jan-16	176370	5425	181795
Feb-16	176404	5575	181979
Mar-16	176332	5468	181800
Apr-16	176424	5456	181880
May-16	176351	5474	181825
Jun-16	176518	5408	181926

MONTH WISE EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE MILLS

MONTH	PRODUCTION WORKERS	NON PRODUCTION WORKERS	CONTRACT LABOUR	TOTAL WORKERS
Jul-15	185702	35117	12979	233798
Aug-15	185700	35039	12919	233658
Sep-15	184807	35678	12772	233257
Oct-15	185474	35465	12575	233514
Nov-15	185920	35340	12987	234247
Dec-15	185596	35386	13489	234471
Jan-16	185814	35734	13061	234609
Feb-16	187081	37320	12823	237224
Mar-16	187333	37592	13234	238159
Apr-16	187294	37418	15873	240585
May-16	185588	39866	17314	242768
Jun-16	187920	37323	16971	242214

MONTH WISE AVAILABILITY OF YARN FOR LOCAL MARKET

MONTH	PRODUCTION	MILL CONSUM.	EXPORT	AVAILABLE IN LOCAL MKT.
	(000 KGS)	*(000 KGS)*	*(000 KGS)*	*(000 KGS)*
Jul-15	284,595	9379	50373	224,843
Aug-15	284,294	9422	45367	229,505
Sep-15	285,000	9472	40439	235,089
Oct-15	285,500	9622	40336	235,542
Nov-15	284,950	9652	37146	238,152
Dec-15	285,000	9672	47590	227,738
Jan-16	285,150	9677	38757	236,716
Feb-16	282,000	9692	47329	224,979
Mar-16	283,500	9722	41058	232,720
Apr-16	284,950	9752	41170	234,028
May-16	285,400	9622	41299	234,479
Jun-16	285,000	9602	38398	237,000

MONTH-WISE AVERAGE KCA OFFICIAL SPOT RATE OF COTTON

MONTH	*(KCA SPOT RATE)*	A INDEX (CENT/POUND)
Jul-15	5222.00	72.63
Aug-15	5025.00	71.79
Sep-15	5136.00	68.95
Oct-15	5727.00	68.93
Nov-15	5730.00	69.21
Dec-15	5752.00	70.52
Jan-16	5903.00	68.81
Feb-16	5871.00	66.55
Mar-16	5761.00	65.33
Apr-16	5930.00	69.17
May-16	6127.00	70.27
Jun-16	6105.00	74.01

EXPORT OF PAKISTAN TEXTILES

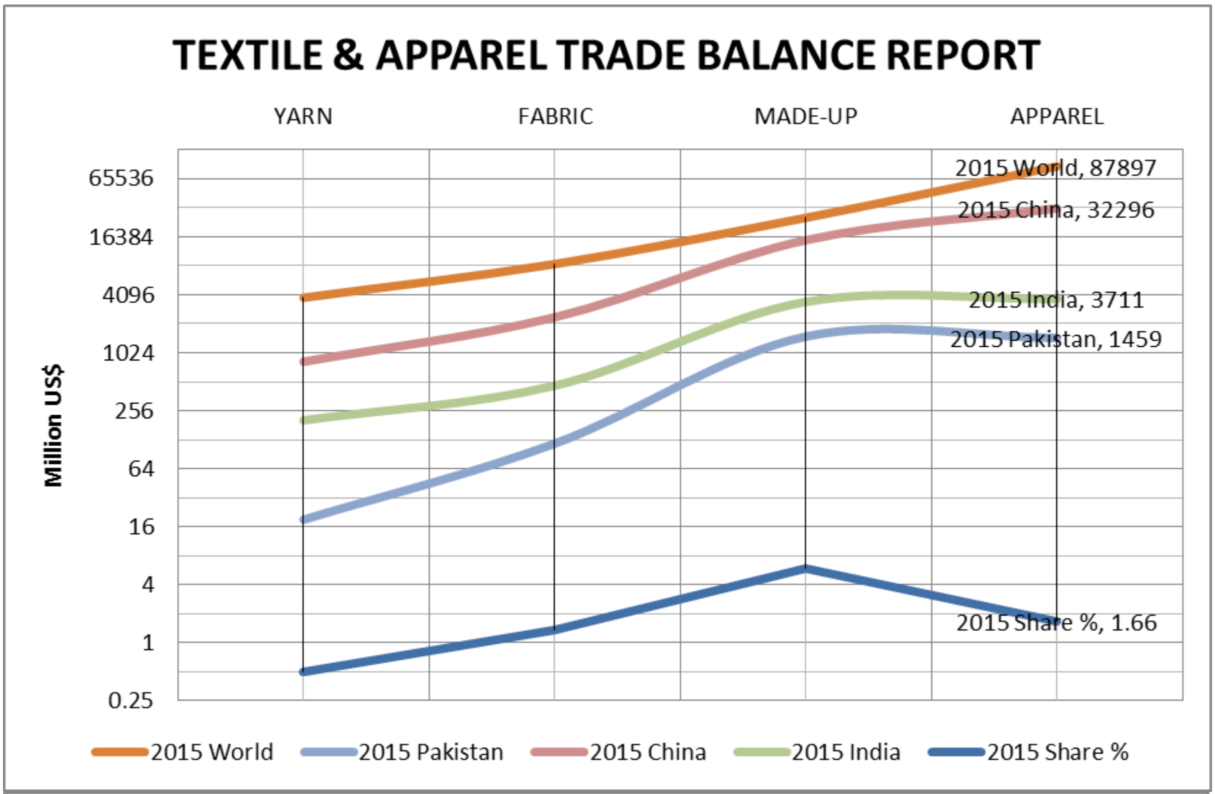
Products	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Cotton & Cotton Textile	11803	12628	13349	13139	12168
Synthetic Fabrics	542	406	383	331	288
Wool & Carpets	121	122	125	119	98
Total Textile	12466	13156	13858	13589	12553
All Exports	23641	24460	25132	23885	20802
Textile as % of Total Export	52.7	53.8	55.1	56.9	60.3

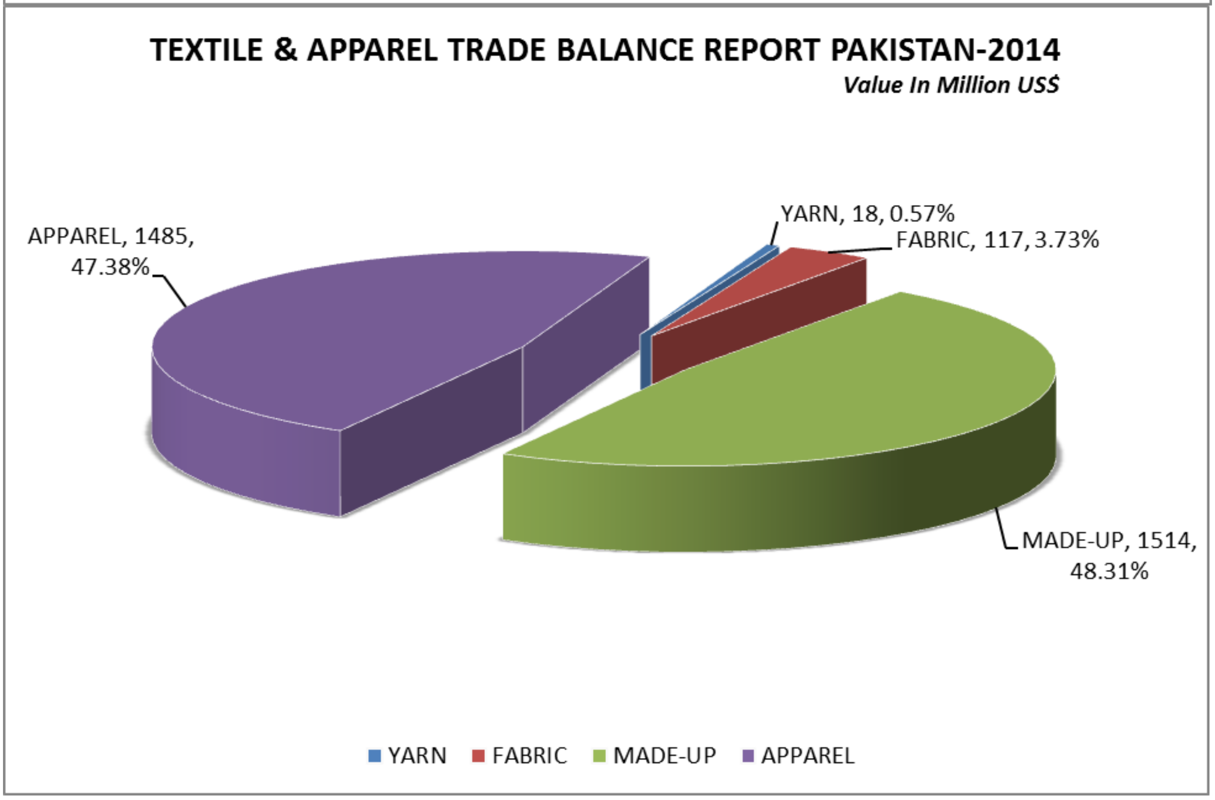
TEXTILE & APPAREL TRADE BALANCE REPORT

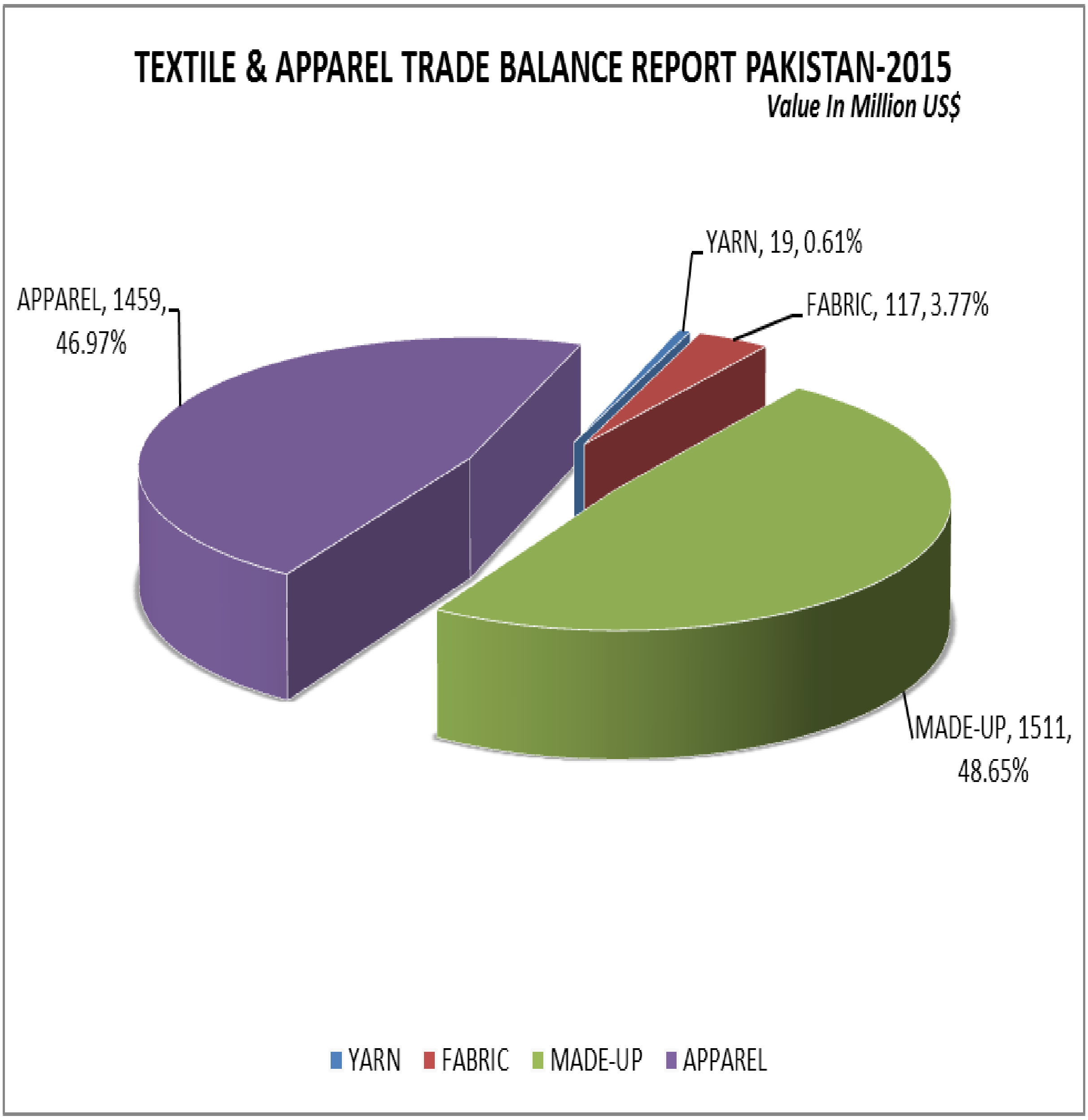
Million US$

	2014					2015					% age Increase / Decrease
	World	Pakistan	China	India	Share %	World	Pakistan	China	India	Share %	
YARN	3807	18	796	186	0.47	3821	19	828	204	0.50	5.56
FABRIC	8371	117	2218	438	1.40	8540	117	2395	467	1.37	0.00
MADE-UP	24237	1514	14144	3181	6.25	25747	1511	15102	3460	5.87	-0.20
APPAREL	84546	1485	31568	3449	1.76	87897	1459	32296	3711	1.66	-1.75
TOTAL	**120961**	**3134**	**48726**	**7254**	**2.59**	**126005**	**3106**	**50621**	**7842**	**2.46**	**-0.89**

Source: OTEXA


TEXTILE & APPAREL TRADE BALANCE REPORT
YARN
FABRIC
MADE-UP
APPAREL
Million US$
65536
16384
4096
1024
256
64
16
4
1
0.25
2015 World, 87897
2015 China, 32296
2015 India, 3711
2015 Pakistan, 1459
2015 Share %, 1.66
2015 World
2015 Pakistan
2015 China
2015 India
2015 Share %

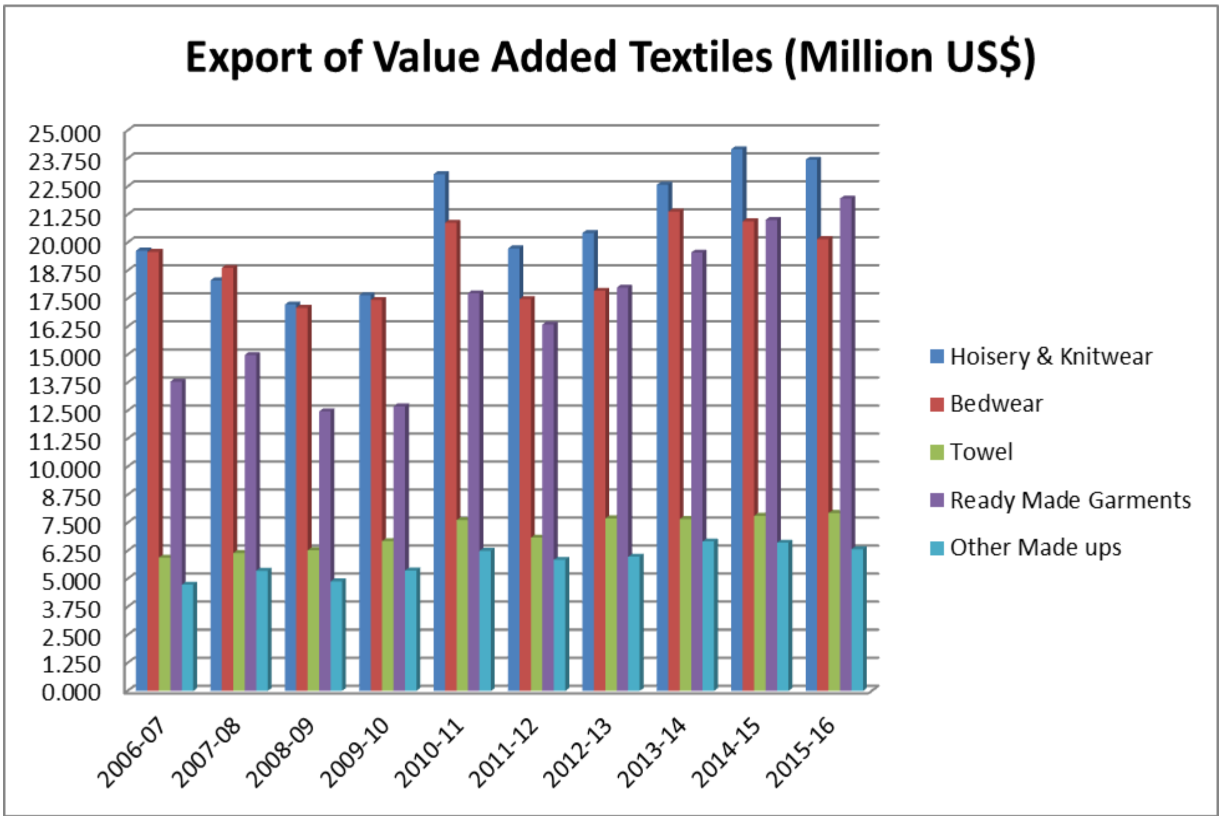

TEXTILE & APPAREL TRADE BALANCE REPORT PAKISTAN-2014
Value In Million US$
APPAREL, 1485, 47.38%
YARN, 18, 0.57%
FABRIC, 117, 3.73%
MADE-UP, 1514, 48.31%
YARN
FABRIC
MADE-UP
APPAREL

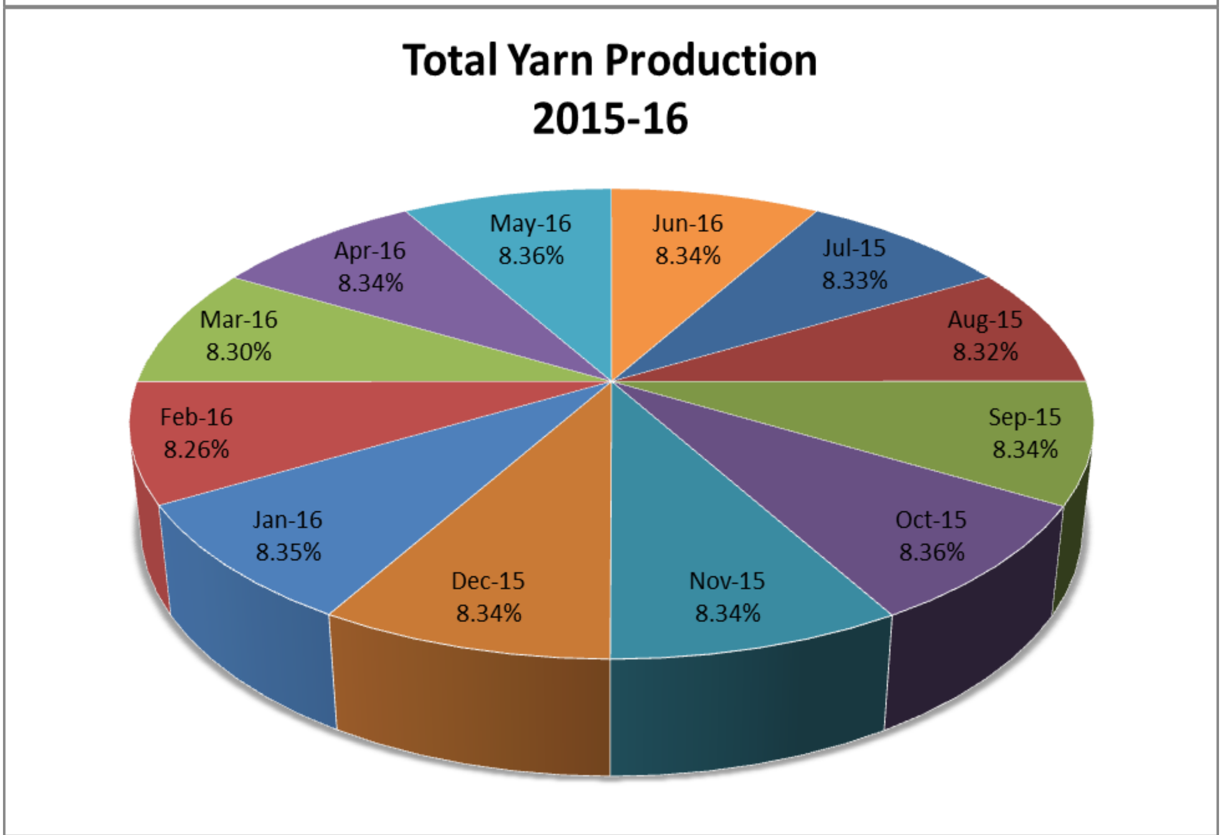

TEXTILE & APPAREL TRADE BALANCE REPORT PAKISTAN-2015
Value In Million US$
YARN, 19, 0.61%
FABRIC, 117, 3.77%
APPAREL, 1459, 46.97%
MADE-UP, 1511, 48.65%
YARN
FABRIC
MADE-UP
APPAREL

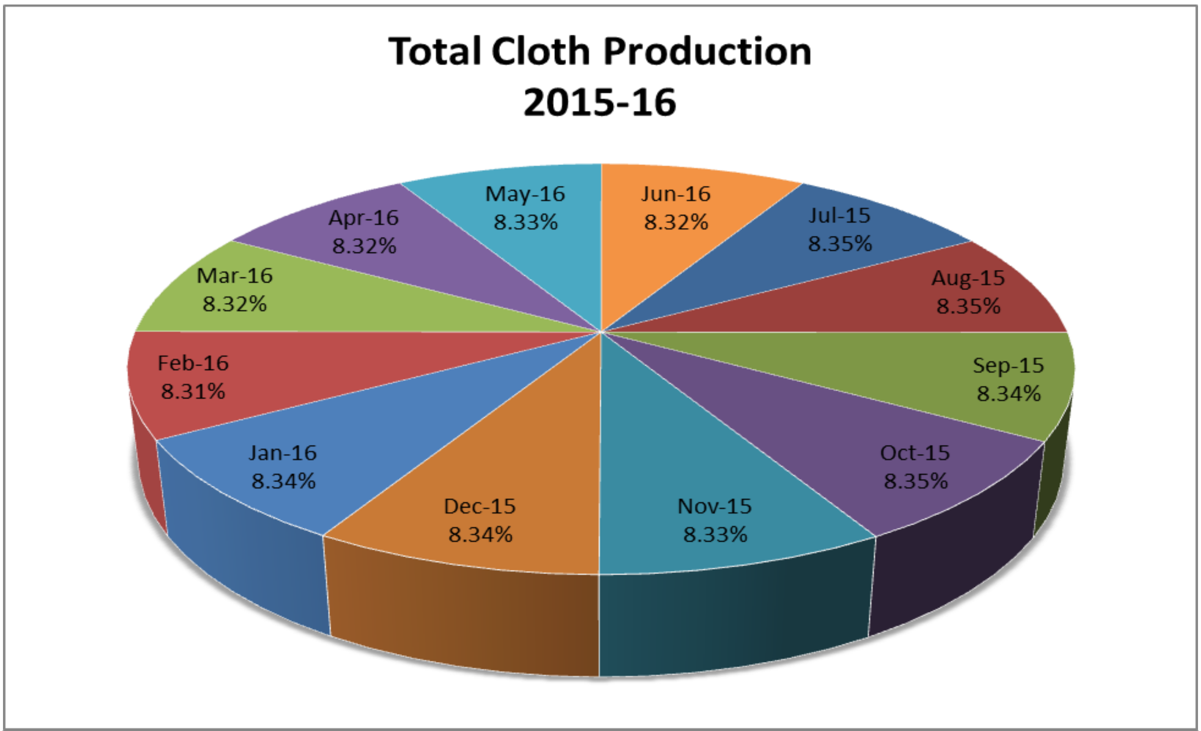
EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY WITH GROWTH PERCENTAGE

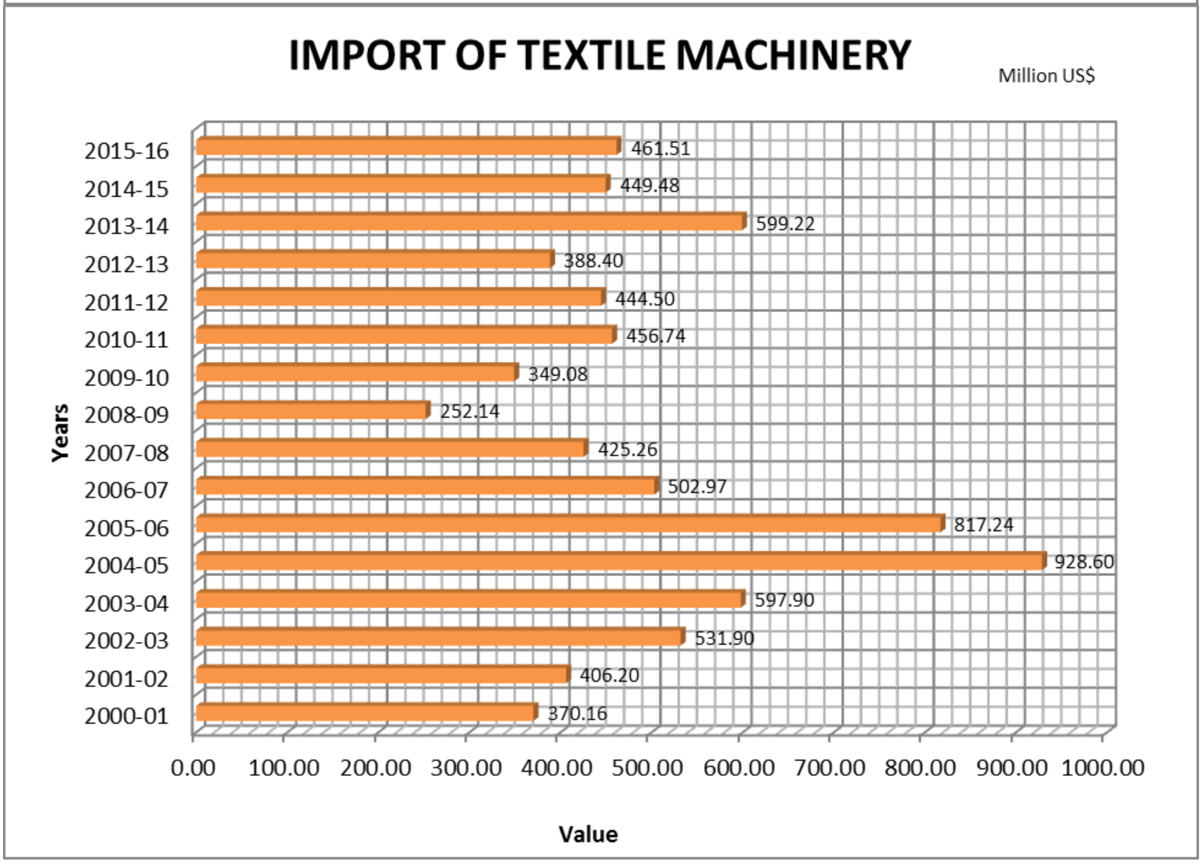
Products	2012-13	2013-14	Growth % Age	2014-15	Growth % Age	2015-16	Growth % Age
Raw Cotton							
Qty (M. Kg)	92.538	114.794	24.051	95.017	-17.228	49.550	-47.851
Value (M.$)	153.929	205.139	33.269	147.104	-28.291	76.633	-47.906
Cotton Yarn							
Qty (M. Kg)	737.586	663.354	-10.064	671.293	1.197	447.903	-33.278
Value (M.$)	2252.952	1990.529	-11.648	1842.444	-7.439	1261.833	-31.513
Yarn Other than Cotton Yarn							
Value (M.$)	38.476	43.409	12.821	42.860	-1.265	32.774	-23.532
Cotton Cloth							
Qty (M. Sq. Mtrs)	2160.763	2351.925	8.847	1963.277	-16.525	2106.014	7.270
Value (M.$)	2689.832	2773.564	3.113	2454.624	-11.499	2214.565	-9.780
Hosiery & Knitwear							
Qty. (M.Doz)	97.921	116.389	18.860	111.068	-4.572	119.769	7.834
Value (M.$)	2042.958	2258.054	10.529	2416.729	7.027	2369.478	-1.955
Bed Wear							
Qty. (M.Kg)	263.572	316.417	20.050	323.601	2.270	326.574	0.919
Value (M.$)	1785.417	2138.550	19.779	2095.555	-2.010	2016.096	-3.792
Towel							
Qty (M. Kg)	170.114	171.323	0.711	166.002	-3.106	177.946	7.195
Value (M.$)	769.591	767.316	-0.296	781.103	1.797	793.898	1.638
Tents/Canvas							
Qty (M. Kg)	32.964	28.562	-13.354	44.950	57.377	32.934	-26.732
Value (M.$)	117.463	82.147	-30.066	135.250	64.644	91.055	-32.677
Ready Made Garments							
Qty. (M.Doz)	27.048	29.615	9.491	30.549	3.154	32.076	4.999
Value (M.$)	1799.591	1955.636	8.671	2101.209	7.444	2196.312	4.526
Synthetic Fabrics							
Qty. (Th.Sq.Mtrs)	335.554	296.392	-11.671	239.108	-19.327	249.607	4.391
Value (M.$)	405.683	383.476	-5.474	330.743	-13.751	287.793	-12.986
Other Made-Ups							
Value (M.$)	598.640	666.929	11.407	661.616	-0.797	632.012	-4.474
Other Textile Products							
Value (M.$)	379.394	467.552	23.237	460.368	-1.537	482.976	4.911
Carpet & Carpeting							
Qty. (Th. Sq. Mtrs)	3.066	3.299	7.599	2.489	-24.553	1.922	-22.780
Value (M.$)	122.420	125.223	2.290	119.448	-4.612	97.680	-18.224

Source: PBS


Export of Value Added Textiles (Million US$)
25.000
23.750
22.500
21.250
20.000
18.750
17.500
16.250
15.000
13.750
12.500
11.250
10.000
8.750
7.500
6.250
5.000
3.750
2.500
1.250
0.000
2006-07
2007-08
2008-09
2009-10
2010-11
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
Hoisery & Knitwear
Bedwear
Towel
Ready Made Garments
Other Made ups


Total Yarn Production
2015-16
May-16 8.36%
Jun-16 8.34%
Jul-15 8.33%
Aug-15 8.32%
Sep-15 8.34%
Oct-15 8.36%
Nov-15 8.34%
Dec-15 8.34%
Jan-16 8.35%
Feb-16 8.26%
Mar-16 8.30%
Apr-16 8.34%


Total Cloth Production
2015-16
May-16 8.33%
Jun-16 8.32%
Jul-15 8.35%
Aug-15 8.35%
Sep-15 8.34%
Oct-15 8.35%
Nov-15 8.33%
Dec-15 8.34%
Jan-16 8.34%
Feb-16 8.31%
Mar-16 8.32%
Apr-16 8.32%


IMPORT OF TEXTILE MACHINERY
Million US$
Years
2015-16 461.51
2014-15 449.48
2013-14 599.22
2012-13 388.40
2011-12 444.50
2010-11 456.74
2009-10 349.08
2008-09 252.14
2007-08 425.26
2006-07 502.97
2005-06 817.24
2004-05 928.60
2003-04 597.90
2002-03 531.90
2001-02 406.20
2000-01 370.16
0.00 100.00 200.00 300.00 400.00 500.00 600.00 700.00 800.00 900.00 1000.00
Value

TEXTILE MACHINERY IMPORTS

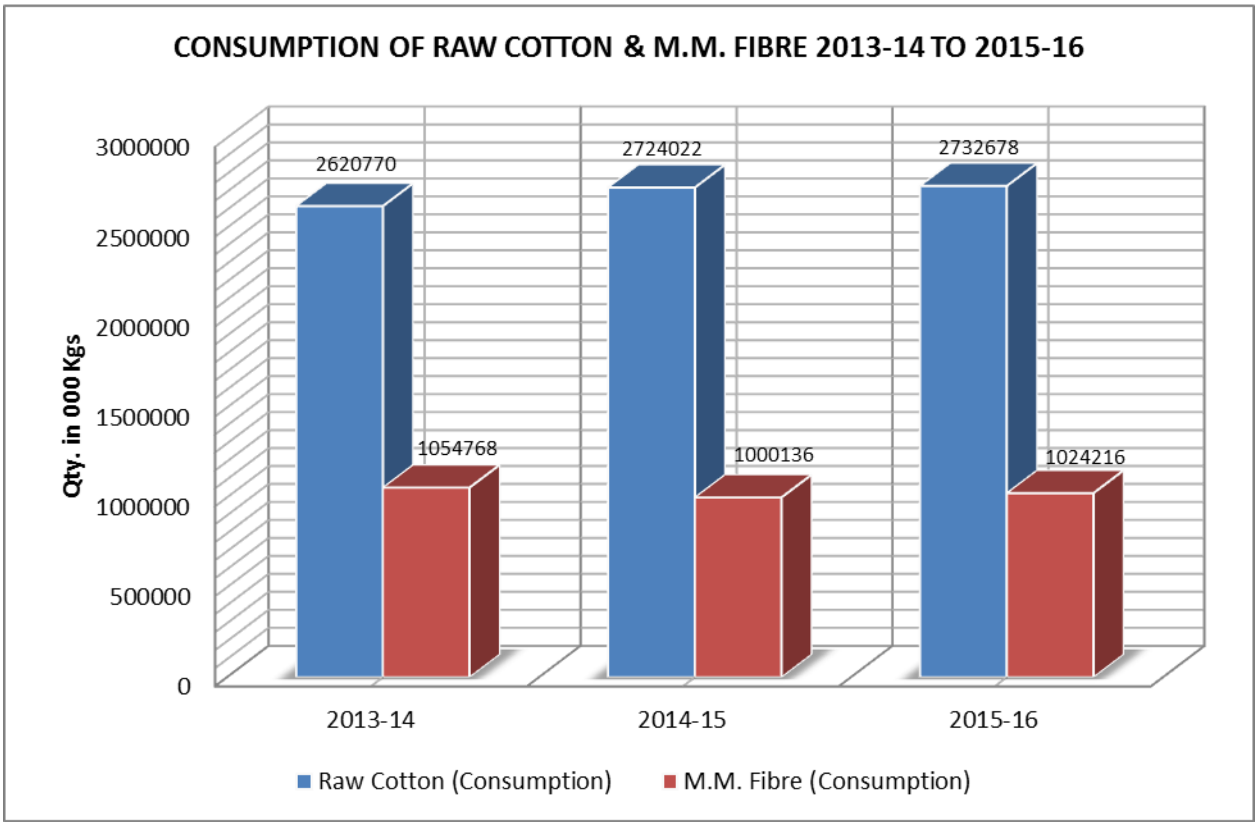
Million US$

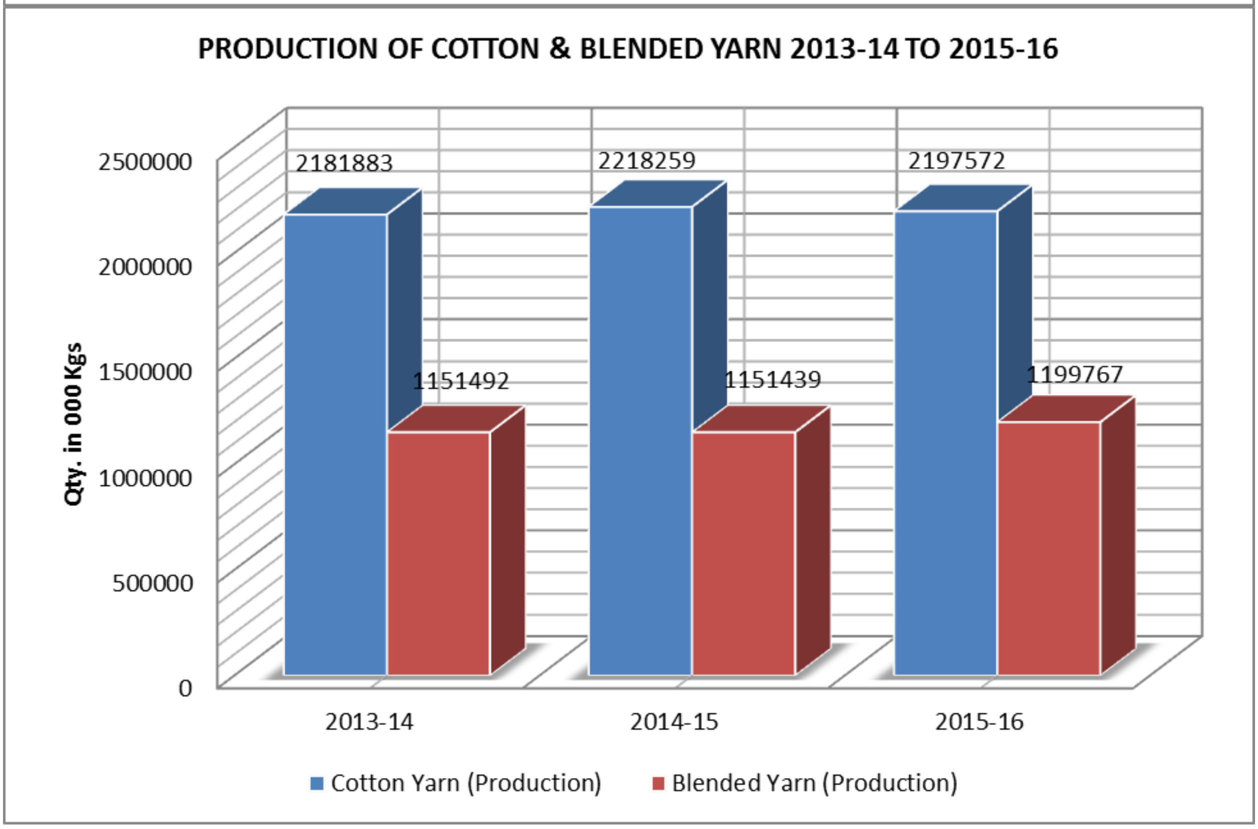
2000-01	370.16	%age
2001-02	406.20	9.74%
2002-03	531.90	30.95%
2003-04	597.90	12.41%
2004-05	928.60	55.31%
2005-06	817.24	-11.99%
2006-07	502.97	-38.46%
2007-08	425.26	-15.45%
2008-09	252.14	-40.71%
2009-10	349.08	38.45%
2010-11	456.74	30.84%
2011-12	444.50	-2.68%
2012-13	388.40	-12.62%
2013-14	599.22	54.28%
2014-15	449.48	-24.99%
2015-16	461.51	2.68%

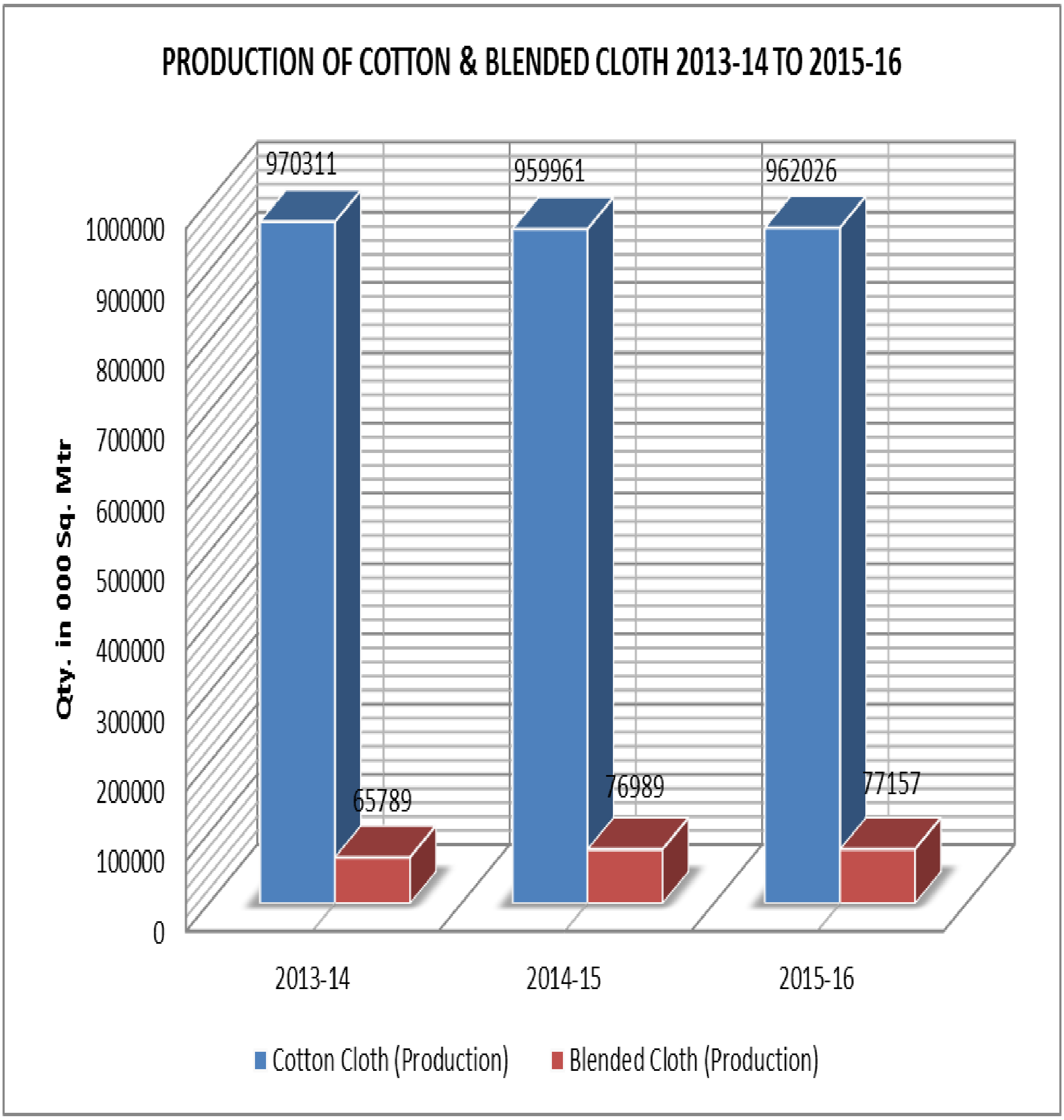
Source:PBS

PAKISTAN COTTON TEXTILE – AVERAGE UNIT VALUE

YEAR	RAW COTTON	COTTON YARN	COTTON FABRIC	TOWELS	BEDWEAR	KNITWEAR	GARMENT
	$ / kg.	$ / kg.	$ / sq. Mtrs	$/kg.	$/kg.	$/doz.	$/doz.
1990-91	1.46	2.36	0.64	4.29	5.69	18.34	23.20
1991-92	1.14	2.32	0.68	4.11	6.63	18.15	23.13
1992-93	1.03	2.02	0.77	4.21	6.53	20.27	23.61
1993-94	1.06	2.18	0.78	4.25	6.02	19.33	22.80
1994-95	2.00	2.93	0.93	4.73	6.53	21.24	23.28
1995-96	1.63	2.87	0.96	4.88	6.76	23.42	24.52
1996-97	1.46	2.78	1.02	4.74	6.35	24.85	24.93
1997-98	1.42	2.51	0.98	4.58	6.27	23.67	27.86
1998-99	1.33	2.44	0.82	4.05	5.51	22.85	23.29
1999-00	0.87	2.09	0.70	3.82	5.36	22.55	25.37
2000-01	1.03	1.96	0.60	3.58	4.96	23.15	22.89
2001-02	0.70	1.73	0.58	3.39	5.10	23.40	21.18
2002-03	0.89	1.78	0.66	3.68	5.48	21.98	29.67
2003-04	1.28	2.24	0.72	3.97	5.63	22.00	36.00
2004-05	0.94	2.09	0.76	3.70	5.41	22.78	32.93
2005-06	1.02	2.04	0.80	3.68	5.50	23.33	35.94
2006-07	1.12	2.11	0.91	3.79	5.36	21.04	33.81
2007-08	1.18	2.30	1.01	4.01	5.66	18.95	38.81
2008-09	1.03	2.28	0.95	3.87	5.14	17.10	36.04
2009-10	2.51	3.49	1.22	3.47	6.05	17.68	50.39
2010-11	2.53	4.11	1.12	4.39	6.79	18.39	51.63
2011-12	1.80	3.14	1.24	4.75	7.02	20.24	64.26
2012-13	1.66	3.05	1.29	4.52	6.75	19.44	65.41
2013-14	1.78	3.01	1.18	4.47	6.75	19.40	66.03
2014-15	1.55	2.74	1.25	4.71	6.48	21.76	68.78
2015-16	1.55	2.82	1.05	4.46	6.17	19.78	68.47


CONSUMPTION OF RAW COTTON & M.M. FIBRE 2013-14 TO 2015-16
3000000
2500000
2000000
1500000
1000000
500000
0
Qty. in 000 Kgs
2620770
1054768
2724022
1000136
2732678
1024216
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
Raw Cotton (Consumption)
M.M. Fibre (Consumption)


PRODUCTION OF COTTON & BLENDED YARN 2013-14 TO 2015-16
2500000
2000000
1500000
1000000
500000
0
Qty. in 000 Kgs
2181883
1151492
2218259
1151439
2197572
1199767
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
Cotton Yarn (Production)
Blended Yarn (Production)


PRODUCTION OF COTTON & BLENDED CLOTH 2013-14 TO 2015-16
Qty. in 000 Sq. Mtr
1000000
900000
800000
700000
600000
500000
400000
300000
200000
100000
0
970311
959961
962026
65789
76989
77157
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
Cotton Cloth (Production)
Blended Cloth (Production)

Dec 2016
TCO

STRUCTURE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

A LARGE MILL SECTOR

	SUB-SECTOR	NO. OF UNITS	SIZE	PROD.
1	**Spinning Units**	**538**	**a) 13.41** M.Spindles **b) 187259** Rotors	**3397.3 (**M.Kgs**)**
2	**Composite Units**	**40**	**8188** Looms	**1039.1(**M. Sq.Mt)
3	**Independent Weaving Units**	**150**	**28500 Shuttle less Looms**	
4	**Finishing Units**	**115**	-	-
5	**Garments Units**	**800**	-	-

@B. COTTAGE/SMALL & MEDIUM –SCALE SECTOR

S.No	SUB-SECTOR	NO. OF UNITS	SIZE	PROD.
1	**Independent Weaving Units**	**500**	**85000** Looms	
2	**Power Looms**	Total:	290000 Looms 375000 Looms (Conventional Looms)	**9127.8** (M.Sq.Mtrs)* (8088.7+1039.1) **(**M.Sq.Mtrs**)**
3	**Finishing**	**635**		**4900 (**M.Sq.Mtrs.**)****
4	**Terry Towels**	**800**	**10,000** (Conventional Looms) **800** (Shuttleless looms)	**175.00** M.Kgs.
5	**Canvas**		**2000** Looms	**60.00** M.Kgs
6	**Garments**	**5000**	**200000 (**Industrial**)** **450000(**Domestic**)** **(**Sewing Machine**)**	**60.00** M.Pcs
7	**Knitwear**	**1200**	**12000 Circular** **10000 Flat** **18000 Stock**	**90.0** M.Dozens.

* Include Large/small scale independent weaving units & Power Loom sector.
** Include Large /small scale sector
@ Provisional