



## SPOT RATE DECLINES ON FALL IN NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

11TH SEPTEMBER 2023

**KARACHI:** An unprecedented fluctuation of Rs 3,000 per maund in the rate of cotton was seen the previous week. There was a significant reduction of Rs 3,000 per maund in the spot rate, as the result of a significant decline in the rate of the US dollar. The prices of cotton decreased because of a decline in the prices of New York Cotton, as well as, due to the satisfactory production of cotton.

The attack of white flies in some cotton-producing areas in Pakistan was reported and the farmers should be made aware of this. Chairman of Pakistan Cotton Ginners Association Waheed Arshad has said that the revival of the textile sector is the revival of the national economy. He said fifty percent of ginning factories are inactive due to the imposition of heavy taxes by TMA, and the farmers are facing difficulties. In the domestic cotton market, cotton prices have been under pressure since the beginning of last week as textile spinners avoided buying, while ginners were trying to sell the commodity. A bearish

trend prevailed in the market. The price of cotton decreased from Rs 20,000 to Rs 21,000 per maund to Rs 17,000 to Rs 17,500 per maund and then again reached Rs 18,000 to Rs 19,000 per maund. Due to the intervention of the government, the US dollar saw a significant decline in its value, while the rate of Future Trading of New York cotton also remained relatively low. Textile spinners were involved in cautious buying because apart from the persistent increase in energy prices they were facing the looming threat of a hike in interest rates. They were also worried about gas price hikes and supply shortages.

On the other hand, the Army Chief is holding meetings with businessmen and industrialists. He encourages them and gives briefings about future projects. The businessmen and industrialists appreciate the strategy and future planning of the army leadership. The positive impact of these meetings has now become visible. However, as a short-term measure energy problems should be solved, especially so

that the textile sector can benefit from it as it will increase our exports. According to the information received from different areas, the cotton crop is said to be satisfactory. However, farmers should be careful because in some areas the cotton crop was under attack by white fly. The rate of cotton in Sindh after witnessing a significant decrease of Rs 2,000 to Rs 2,500 per maund reached between Rs 17,500 to Rs 18,000 per maund. The rate of Phutti is Rs 8,800 after witnessing a decline of Rs 500 to Rs 700 per 40 kg. The rate of cotton in Punjab is between Rs 18,500 to Rs 19,000 per maund while the rate of Phutti is between Rs 8,000 to Rs 9,500 per 40 kg. The rate of cotton in Balochistan is between Rs 17,000 to Rs 18,000 per maund while the rate of Phutti is between Rs 9,000 to Rs 10,000 per 40 kg.

The Spot Rate Committee of the Karachi Cotton Association decreased the spot rate by Rs 3,000 per maund and closed it at Rs 18,000 per maund. The bearish trend also prevails in the rate of Banola, Khal, and oil. Chairman Karachi Cotton Brokers Forum Naseem Usman has said that a mixed trend was seen in the rate of cotton in the international cotton market. The rate of Future Trading of New York Cotton after reaching 89 American cents per pound closed at 85.91 American cents. According to the weekly export and sales report of 2023-24, 85,100 bales were sold. Mexico was at the top by purchasing 28,900 bales. Costa Rica came in second with 22,400 bales. China bought 16,200 bales and ranked third. Pakistan bought 6,300 bales and stood at the fifth position. Some 600 thousand bales sold for the year 2024-25. Pakistan was at the top by buying 1,100 bales. Mexico was second by buying 4,400 bales. However, Syed Usman Ali, Senior Vice Chairman of the Towel Manufacturers Association of Pakistan has expressed serious concern over the statement of the caretaker Federal Minister of Commerce that more than 1,600 textile factories closed in the country during the last 16 months. Due to the unfavorable conditions for the textile sector in Pakistan, most factories are working below their production capacity. Their main issues are high energy costs, two days a week closure of gas, besides very low gas pressure. Additionally, textile exporters are grappling with the challenges posed by the sales tax refund system, which has resulted in a financial crunch, making it difficult for them to fulfill their export orders in a timely manner. Everybody knows that the textile sector serves as the backbone of our economy. It is a valuable source of foreign exchange earnings and, a significant generator of employment which is creating a boom in economic activities. Syed Usman Ali also expressed his dissatisfaction with the current government's

failed to yield favorable results for the textile sector. He noted that our textile exports have been consistently declining and it is crucial to reverse this trend by taking immediate and positive measures to support the growth of textile exporters. Meanwhile, due to the heavy taxes imposed on the ginning industry, more than fifty percent of the ginning factories in Pakistan are currently inactive, leaving farmers in great difficulty selling their cotton, and textile mills also do not have an abundant supply of cotton. Also, the country's economy is weakening due to spending billions of dollars annually on the import of cotton and edible oil. Chairman Pakistan Cotton Ginners Association Waheed Arshad while talking to the office-bearers of PCGA at Rahim Yar Khan has said that currently there is an 18% sales tax on the ginning industry in addition to the income tax, due to which it has become almost impossible for the ginning industry to remain active. He asked that the federal government should immediately, as promised, abolish sales tax on cotton seed and cotton oil.

Apart from this, despite all the weather conditions being in favor of cotton, our cotton crop is facing serious problems, especially the attack of white fly. In these circumstances, a heavy responsibility is placed on the seed sector to introduce such cotton varieties in the coming years in which whitefly control is possible. Introducing the products in the market that are effective against whitefly and are not heavy on the farmer's pocket is a must. Our country's economy is related to cotton and a severe attack of whitefly as well as pink Bollworm on cotton crops may damage our economy.





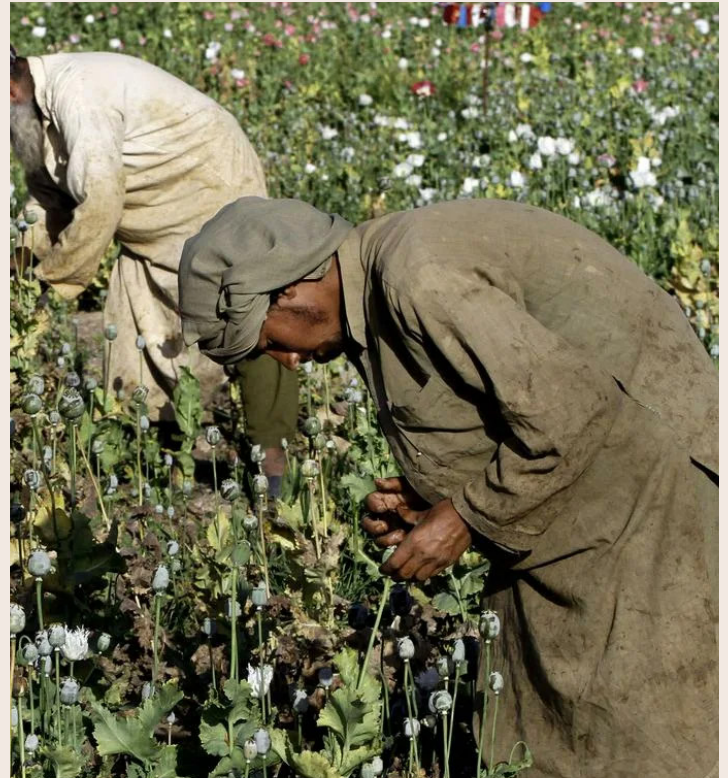
# MODEST BUSINESS ACTIVITY ON COTTON MARKET

12TH SEPTEMBER 2023

**LAHORE:** The local cotton market on Monday remained steady and the trading volume remained low.

Cotton Analyst Naseem Usman told that the rate of new crop of cotton in Sindh is Rs 18,000 to Rs 18,500 per maund. The rate of Phutti in Sindh is in between Rs 8,000 to Rs 8,500 per 40 kg. The rate of cotton in Punjab is Rs 19,000 to Rs 19,500 per maund and the rate of Phutti in Punjab is between Rs 8,500 to Rs 9,000 per 40 kg. The rate of cotton in Balochistan is Rs 18,000 to Rs 18,200 per maund.

While the rate of Phutti is in between Rs 8,200 to Rs 9,500 per 40 kg. Around, 200 bales of Mir Pur Khas were sold at Rs 17,800 per maund, 400 bales of Lodhran were sold at Rs 20,000 per maund and 200 bales of Mian Channu were sold at Rs 19,000 per maund. The Spot Rate remained unchanged at Rs 18,000 per maund. Polyester Fiber was available at Rs 378 per kg.



## KCA INCREASE SPOT RATE TO **RS 18,500/MAUND**

13TH SEPTEMBER 2023

**LAHORE:** The local cotton market on Monday remained steady and the trading volume remained low. **LAHORE:** The Spot Rate Committee of the Karachi Cotton Association on Tuesday increased the spot rate by Rs 500 per maund and closed it at Rs 18,500 per maund. The local cotton market remained bullish and the trading volume remained satisfactory.

Cotton Analyst Naseem Usman told that the rate of new crop of cotton in Sindh is Rs 18,500 to Rs 19,000 per maund. The rate of Phutti in Sindh is in between Rs 8,500 to Rs 9,000 per 40 kg. The rate of cotton in Punjab is Rs 19,500 to Rs 20,000 per maund and the rate of Phutti in Punjab is between Rs 8,500 to Rs 9,000 per 40 kg. The rate of cotton in Balochistan is Rs 18,500 to Rs 19,000 per maund while the rate of Phutti is in between Rs 8,500 to Rs 9,000 per 40 Kg. 1600 bales of Khair Pur were sold at Rs 18,300 to Rs 18,500 per maund, 2400 bales of Saleh Pat were sold at Rs 18,400 to Rs 18,800 per maund, 600 bales of Rohri were sold at Rs 18,500 per maund, 1200 bales of Mir Pur Khas were sold at Rs 17,800 to Rs 18,200

per maund, 1200 bales of Mir Pur Khas were sold at Rs 17,800 to Rs 18,200 per maund, 1200 bales of Shahdad Pur were sold at Rs 17,700 to Rs 18,050 per maund, 1400 bales of Tando Adam were sold at Rs 17,700 to Rs 18,050 per maund, 800 bales of Bahawalpur were sold at Rs 18,700 to Rs 19,000 per maund. 800 bales of Burewala were sold at Rs 18,500 to Rs 19,000 per maund, 2600 bales of Chichawatni were sold at Rs 18,500 to Rs 19,000 per maund, 600 bales of Donga Bonga were sold at Rs 18,800 to Rs 19,000 per maund, 1200 bales of Faqueer Wali were sold at Rs 18,800 to Rs 19,000 per maund, 800 bales of Gojra were sold at Rs 18,500 to Rs 18,800 per maund, 1400 bales of Haroonabad were sold at Rs 18,800 to Rs 19,000 per maund, 600 bales of Kabeerwala were sold at Rs 18,500 to 19,000 per maund. 300 bales of Khanewal were sold at Rs 19,000 to Rs 19,300 per maund, 400 bales of Kot Adu were sold at Rs 18,500 per maund, 800 bales of Layyah were sold at Rs 18,700 to Rs 19,200 per maund, 400 bales of Lodhran were sold at Rs 20,000 per maund, 400 bales of Mianwali were sold at Rs 19,000 per maund, 800 bales of Rahim Yar Khan, 400 bales



of Chistian were sold at Rs 19,000 per maund, 200 bales of Shujabad were sold at Rs 18,500 per maund. 400 bales of Samundri were sold at Rs 18,500 per maund and 600 bales of Vehari were sold at Rs 18,800 to Rs 19,000 per maund. The Spot Rate Committee of the Karachi Cotton Association increased the spot rate by Rs 500 per maund and closed it at Rs 18,500 per maund. Polyester Fiber was available at Rs 378 per kg.



## CM ASKS TOP OFFICIAL TO INITIATE PROTECTIVE STEPS ON EMERGENCY BASIS

13TH SEPTEMBER 2023

**LAHORE:** In response to the whitefly threat to the cotton crop, caretaker Chief Minister Punjab Mohsin Naqvi has instructed Secretary Agriculture Iftikhar Sahu to implement immediate protective measures on an emergency basis. The Secretary of Agriculture is set to visit Jampur to oversee these security measures.

As part of the whitefly eradication campaign, helicopters, and drones, in collaboration with the Pakistan Army, will be deployed for crop spraying in southern Punjab. The initiative commences with the deployment of two drones in the Rajanpur area, where 1,000 liters of potent pesticide will be applied over 300 acres in Jampur. Additionally, 1,400 high-pressure spray machines are being utilized in Rajanpur and Bahawalpur districts, with a concerted effort to secure ample canal water for the cotton zones. The Pakistan Army has graciously provided helicopters and drones for the extensive spraying operation.

Expressing solidarity with the diligent farmers, Chief Minister Mohsin Naqvi reassured that their tireless efforts would not be in vain. "Every conceivable measure will be employed to shield the cotton crop from the whitefly attack. Complimentary spraying is underway in the affected regions, complemented by the provision of technical support and disseminating awareness through both print and electronic media." Acting on the Chief Minister's directives, the Agriculture Department has promptly initiated emergency measures in the affected areas.





# ASIA APPAREL HUBS INCLUDING PAKISTAN FACE \$65BN EXPORT HIT FROM **EXTREME WEATHER, STUDY SHOWS**

14TH SEPTEMBER 2023

**LONDON:** *Extreme heat and flooding could erase \$65 billion in apparel export earnings from four Asian countries by 2030, as workers struggle under high temperatures and factories close, research from Schroders and Cornell University showed on Wednesday.*

The study also mapped out the supply chains of six unidentified global apparel brands operating in the four countries studied - Bangladesh, Cambodia, Pakistan, and Vietnam - and found all six would be hit materially. For one sample brand that could amount to 5% of annual group operating profits. The findings should act as a wake-up call to both an apparel industry facing significant financial costs, and to investors confronted with sparse information on companies' exposures, the report's authors told media.

"Among the suppliers and the buyers we talked to, not one had their eye on these two issues (heat and flooding)," said Jason Judd, executive director of Cornell Global Labor Institute. "The climate response by the industry is all about mitigation, about emissions and recycling, and little or nothing with respect to flooding and heat," Judd said. Understanding climate-related physical risks to companies in a warming world is critical, but the process is in its infancy with few businesses disclosing enough information and few investors undertaking proper assessments.

"There is so little data on this ... There are some [apparel] brands not disclosing the factory locations of their suppliers," said Angus Bauer, Schroders' head of sustainable investment research. Bauer said Schroders, which manages more than 700 billion pounds (\$874 billion) in assets, would increase engagement with companies over their disclosures and he called on firms to work with suppliers and policymakers to build adaptation strategies that consider the impact on workers. Using projections, the researchers analyzed future heat and flooding levels to estimate what would happen under a "climate-adaptive" scenario and a "high heat and flooding" scenario. Under the second, workers would suffer more "heat stress", with worker output declining as the wet-bulb globe temperature, which measures heat and humidity, rises. Flooding will also force factories

to close in the four countries, which account for 18% of global apparel exports and employ 10.6 million workers in apparel and footwear factories. The overall fall in productivity would lead to a \$65 billion shortfall in projected earnings between 2025 and 2030 - equivalent to a 22% decline - and 950,000 fewer jobs being created, the study found. By 2050, lost export earnings would reach 68.6% and there would be 8.64 million fewer jobs.





# UPWARD TREND CONTINUES AMID SELECTIVE BUYING

14TH SEPTEMBER 2023

**LAHORE:** The Spot Rate Committee of the Karachi Cotton Association (KCA) Wednesday increased the spot rate by Rs 500 per maund and closed it at Rs 19,000 per maund. The local cotton market remained steady and the trading volume remained satisfactory.

Cotton Analyst Naseem Usman told that the rate of cotton in Sindh is Rs 18,500 to Rs 19,000 per maund. The rate of Phutti in Sindh is in between Rs 8,000 to Rs 9,000 per 40 kg. The rate of cotton in Punjab is Rs 19,000 to Rs 19,500 per maund and the rate of Phutti in Punjab is in between Rs 8,000 to Rs 8,200 per 40 kg. The rate of cotton in Balochistan is Rs 18,500 to Rs 19,000 per maund while the rate of Phutti is in between Rs 8,500 to Rs 9,500 per 40 kg.

Around, 1400 bales of Khair Pur were sold at Rs 19,000 per maund, 200 bales of Tando Adam were sold at Rs 18,400 per maund, 800 bales of Mir Pur Khas were sold at Rs 18,000 to Rs 18,200 per maund, 200 bales of Moro, 1000 bales of Layyah, 200 bales of Chichawatni were sold at Rs 19,000 per maund. 400 bales of Burewala were sold at Rs 18,900 per maund, 200 bales of Vehari, 200 bales of Hasil Pur, 800 bales of Haroonabad, 200 bales of Mian Channu and 200 bales of Fort Abbas were sold at Rs 19,500 per maund. The Spot Rate Committee of the Karachi Cotton Association increased the spot rate by Rs 500 per maund and closed it at Rs 19,000 per maund. Polyester Fiber was available at Rs 378 per kg.



## SIZEABLE BUSINESS ON COTTON MARKET

15TH SEPTEMBER 2023

**LAHORE :** The local cotton market on Thursday remained steady and the trading volume remained satisfactory.

Cotton Analyst Naseem Usman told that the rate of cotton in Sindh is Rs 18,500 to Rs 19,000 per maund. The rate of Phutti in Sindh is in between Rs 8,000 to Rs 9,000 per 40 kg. The rate of cotton in Punjab is Rs 19,000 to Rs 19,500 per maund and the rate of Phutti in Punjab is in between Rs 8,000 to Rs 8,200 per 40 kg. The rate of cotton in Balochistan is Rs 18,500 to Rs 19,000 per maund while the rate of Phutti is in between Rs 8,500 to Rs 9,500 per 40 kg.





Around, 2400 bales of Saleh Pat, 1600 bales of Rohri were sold at Rs 18,800 to Rs 19,000 per maund, 2000 bales of Khair Pur were sold at Rs 18,700 to Rs 19,000 per maund, 600 bales of Halari were sold at Rs 18,700 to Rs 18,800 per maund, 600 bales of Akri were sold at Rs 18,700 to Rs 19,000 per maund, 800 bales of Rasool Abad were sold at Rs 18,700 to Rs 18,800 per maund. 800 bales of Nawab Shah, 600 bales of Hyderabad, 1400 bales of Sanghar were sold at Rs 18,000 to Rs 18,400 per maund, 3400 bales of Tando Adam were sold at Rs 18,000 to Rs 18,500 per maund, 800 bales of Sui Gas were sold at Rs 18,800 per maund, 600 bales of Tando Muhammad Khan were sold at Rs 18,300 per maund.

1200 bales of Mehrab Pur were sold at Rs 18,000 to Rs 18,700 per maund, 800 bales of Rani Pur were sold at Rs 18,500 per maund, 800 bales of Yazman Mandi were sold at Rs 19,500 per maund, 400 bales of Bahwal Pur were sold at Rs 19,000 to Rs 19,500 per maund, 100 bales of Chistian were sold at Rs 19,500 per maund. 3200 bales of Haroonabad were sold at Rs 19,200 to Rs 19,500 per maund, 600 bales of Chichawatni were sold at Rs 19,650 to Rs 19,000 per maund, 1600 bales of Mian Wali were sold at Rs 19,500 per maund, 1800 bales of Fort Abbas were sold at Rs 19,300 to Rs 19,500 per maund, 1800 bales of Layyah were sold at Rs 19,000 to Rs 19,500 per maund. 800 bales of Samundri were sold at Rs 19,000 per maund, 400 bales of Faqeer Wali, 800 bales of Vehari were sold at Rs 19,500 per maund and 200 bales of Shujabad were sold at Rs 19,200 per maund. The Spot Rate remained unchanged at Rs 19,000 per maund. Polyester Fiber was available at Rs 378 per kg.

