

## MUMBAI, JULY 06-

The new edition of the International Production Cost Comparison (IPCC) from ITMF has been published. The report benchmarks manufacturing costs for a range of textile products along the primary textile value chain, disaggregated by key cost components at each production stage.

This edition of the IPCC covers cost data for the year 2023. Given the high level of expertise and detailed industry input required list (see Figure 2). The cost of labor was also highest in Italy (0.97 to produce the report, the process was extended to allow for the USD/kg), followed by the USA (0.69 USD/kg) and Korea (0.54 USD/ necessary engagement of industry specialists under exceptionally demanding conditions in the last two years.

deepen the analysis as the report now includes Uzbekistan and introduces a detailed calculation of the carbon footprint associated with each textile product covered, assessed across the full value chain. The report still presents comparative insights on cost continuous open width (COW) processes also reveals significant structures, covering cost factors, manufacturing costs, and total production costs, across the spinning, draw texturing, weaving, knitting, and finishing segments.

of woven fabric from cotton 1-1/8" in a continuous open width process (COW) in the controlled condition of the study cost 0.94 USD/m on average in 2023 (see Figure 1, amounts exclude raw material cost and range between 0.70 UDS/m in Bangladesh and 1.54 USD/m in Italy). USD/m on average (range between 0.23 USD/m in Bangladesh and 0.54 USD/m in Italy). Weaving this yarn added an extra 0.25 USD/m the average production cost of the fabric (range between 0.14 USD/ m in Pakistan and 0.41 USD/m in Italy). Finally, finishing this meter of

By Our Staff Reporter Italy).

The publication also shows that spinning 1 kg of ring yarn NE/30 in the same controlled conditions cost 1.63 USD/kg on average in 2023, with wide differences amongst countries. This cost was 1.19 kg). In contrast, labor costs were below 0.10 USD/kg in Indonesia (0.07 USD/kg), Egypt (0.03 USD/kg), and Bangladesh (0.02 USD/kg). This extended timeline eventually provided an opportunity to The cost of power was higher in Central America, Italy, and Mexico (0.58, 0.48, and 0.42 USD/kg, respectively) and was below 0.20 USK/ kg in Pakistan (0.13 USD/kg) and Egypt (0.12 USD/kg).

The carbon footprint analysis for woven fabrics finished using variation across countries, reflecting differences in energy efficiency, production technologies, and energy sources. Among all countries studied, India reports the highest total carbon footprint, with For example, the publication reveals that producing one meter combined emissions from spinning, weaving, and finishing reaching over 12.5 kg CO?e per kg of textile, driven particularly by highintensity spinning (4.4 kg) and weaving (4.3 kg) stages. China also ranks among the highest emitters, notably in the finishing stage (3.9 kg), highlighting the energy demands of downstream processing. In Spinning the yarn required for this meter of finished fabric cost 0.31 contrast, Brazil stands out with the lowest total carbon footprint, at just under 4 kg CO?e per kg, benefiting from low-emission spinning

woven fabric increased the final production cost by 0.38 USD/m on and weaving processes, supported by its renewable energy mix. The average (range between 0.30 USD/m in Bangladesh and 58 USD/m in United States and Italy also demonstrate relatively low emissions in the early stages of production, reflecting advanced process efficiencies. The newly added Uzbekistan enters the comparison with moderate emissions across all segments, showing potential for improvement in line with global best practices. These findings USD/kg in Vietnam and reached 2.85 USD/kg in Italy, at the top of the underscore the critical role of energy source and process optimization in reducing the environmental impact of textile production.

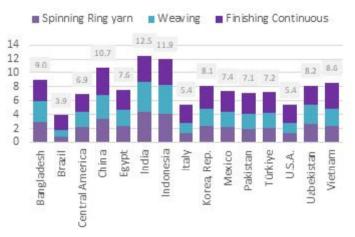


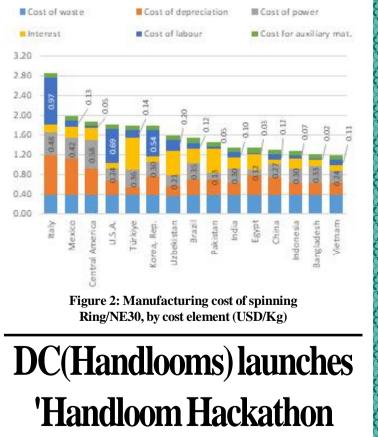
Figure 3: Country-specific Carbon Footprint [kg CO2e/kg tex] for producing 1 meter of finished cotton woven fabrics (CO - Woven - Continuous Open Width - COW), by process





Figure 1: Total cost of producing a finished meter of woven fabric

(CO, COW), by segment (UDSD/m), excluding raw



## NEW DELHI, JULY 06-

Development Commissioner (Handlooms) has officially launched the "Handloom Hackathon 2025," a pioneering national competition set to revolutionize India's handloom sector. Organized in collaboration with the National Design Centre and Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer, IIT Delhi, the hackathon will be one of the key highlights of this year's National Handloom Day **Continued on Page 3**