Textiles

Relative valuation

Ratings	CMP (INR)	TP (INR)	Upside (%)
Gokaldas Exports	834	1,110	33
Arvind	523	670	28
Pearl Global	2,017	2,460	22
KPR Mill	1,056	1,200	14
Indo Count Industries	401	550	37
Welspun Living	164	200	22
Trident	25	28	10
Vardhman Textile	628	700	11

Strong 1H growth expected; major capex announcement awaited

Stability in US tariffs and improving retailer outlook offer momentum

- US tariffs weighed heavily on Indian textile exports this year, prompting buyers to shift sourcing toward Vietnam, Cambodia, and Indonesia. In FY26, tariffs stood at 50% for four months before easing to 10% under Section 122 and later Section 301. Currently, India and Bangladesh are subject to a 10% tariff vs Vietnam's 12.5%, narrowing the tariff gap. Bangladesh's labor costs remain ~35-40% lower than India's (labor makes up ~30% of manufacturing costs), keeping it structurally cheaper. Hence, despite improved tariff parity, competition in the US market is expected to remain intense, particularly in knitwear, where Bangladesh holds a dominant position. Even so, we believe the added clarity on the US tariff framework is a sentimentally positive development for the sector. US apparel retail continues to witness strong momentum, with clothing and accessories store sales rising 0.63% MoM and surging 13.65% YoY in Jun'26. Apparel was also part of the strongest-performing category, with sporting goods, electronics, and apparel posting a combined 18.53% YoY growth, underscoring resilient consumer demand for the sector.

India-UK FTA: A structural growth catalyst for textile exporters

- The India-UK FTA (effective as of July 15, 2026) eliminates UK import duties of 8-12% on Indian apparel, significantly improving India's competitiveness against countries such as Bangladesh, Vietnam, Pakistan, and Turkey. While the near-term impact is expected to be gradual, the agreement provides a meaningful long-term opportunity to increase India's UK market share from ~6% to low double digits over the next few years. Exporters with an established UK presence are likely to be the earliest beneficiaries, although the pace of gains will depend on effective utilization of FTA benefits and compliance with rules of origin.

India-Europe FTA: Expected to be implemented by CY27

- India and the EU concluded FTA negotiations on January 27, 2026, with the deal expected to come into force in 2027 following parliamentary ratification by both sides. It will eliminate the current ~10-12% EU duty on Indian textiles and apparel, leveling the playing field with duty-free competitors like Bangladesh, Vietnam, Pakistan, and Turkey in the world's largest apparel import market. The EU currently sources heavily from China and Bangladesh but only marginally from India, reflecting decades of tariff-driven stagnation. The FTA unlocks a meaningful incremental export opportunity as European brands actively look to diversify away from China and Bangladesh, though the ramp-up will likely be gradual given the EU's fragmented market structure compared to the more homogeneous US market.

Higher cotton prices: Tailwind for spinners, headwind for made-ups

- Indian cotton prices rose ~9% over three months to ~INR174/kg, improving spreads by INR20-25/kg, a margin tailwind for spinners but a near-term headwind for made-ups. Given the typical 3–5-month pass-through lag, this appears to be a margin challenge (1HFY27) rather than a structural concern. With cotton prices likely near their peak, we expect them to ease over the next couple of quarters. The government's cotton import duty waiver (11%, until Oct'26) adds

Research Analyst: Soham Samanta (Soham.Samanta@MotilalOswal.com) | **Shirish Pardeshi** (Shirish.Pardeshi@MotilalOswal.com)
Research Analyst: Ritik Bansal (Ritik.Bansal@MotilalOswal.com) | **Devashree Bhole** (Devashree.Bhole@MotilalOswal.com)

relief by neutralizing India's ~5% price premium over US cotton, supporting exporter competitiveness in the interim.

India emerges as the preferred full-chain sourcing destination

- India is the world's second largest cotton producer and holds the second-largest spinning capacity globally. China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Vietnam together account for ~65% of global spinning capacity. China has been reducing its spindle base, partly due to the shift away from Xinjiang-linked cotton and a growing focus on MMF, while Pakistan and Bangladesh remain reluctant to invest in backward integration, given the high capex and low asset turnover. In addition, Vietnam is gradually shifting toward electronics and services as per capita income rises. This leaves India as the only major sourcing hub still adding spindle capacity, while also having meaningfully closed the compliance gap with peer exporting nations over the past decade. From a retailer's standpoint, this makes India the more attractive long-term choice, given its full, integrated supply chain.

Global retailers' consolidation play benefits scaled Indian exporters

- Global retailers are increasingly consolidating sourcing among fewer, scaled vendors capable of executing high-volume orders, a trend Bangladesh is better positioned for today, with its top 10 apparel exporters all above USD350m in revenue and at least 15 players above USD230m. India's bench remains thinner, with only five players above USD350m and no manufacturer beyond the 11th rank combining a USD115m + topline with 10m piece capacity. As retailers consolidate their vendor base further, we expect incremental volumes to disproportionately favor scaled, execution-capable players, potentially lifting the top 10's combined market share, reinforcing our preference for names like Arvind, Gokaldas, and Pearl Global.

Outlook & valuation

- The government has taken an aggressive stance on textiles, targeting incremental share from Bangladesh in garmenting and Pakistan in home textiles. RoSCTL and RoDTEP together provide ~5.5-7.5% of FOB value; despite an earlier flagged rate cut, both schemes have been extended through Sep 30, 2026, with rates remaining unchanged. These incentives reportedly contribute ~35%/65% to EBITDA/PAT in our coverage, supporting continued export competitiveness. Most exporters expect mid-teens growth over FY26-28, led by mid-single-digit volume capex tied to the UK FTA and a US demand recovery, with the EU FTA not yet factored in, given its longer timeline. UK FTA-led volume clarity is expected by 1H, though major capex announcements remain awaited, and closing the gap with Bangladesh's scale would require far larger capex than currently visible.
- Historically, the textile sector has traded at a 10-year mean of 24x P/E and 14x EV/EBITDA (our coverage universe), with topline, EBITDA, and PAT growing just 6%, 4%, and 3%, respectively, over the last decade. Given the improved visibility, we expect our coverage to grow 14%, 26%, and 38%, respectively, over FY26-28. We have, therefore, assigned a 10% premium to the mean EV/EBITDA multiple, which we believe provides scope for a further re-rating, even though most stocks have already rallied 10-12% over the past month. We prefer Gokaldas Export, Arvind, and Pearl Global from the apparel space, while Indo Count Industries from the HT space.

Sector update

China remains the undisputed textile exporter

- China became the world's largest apparel exporter by leveraging abundant low-cost inputs, large domestic cotton production, low-cost labor, and unparalleled scale. Decades of heavy investments in manufacturing infrastructure and a fully integrated vertical textile chain, from spinning and weaving to dyeing and garmenting, enabled it to undercut competitors on price while still delivering the speed, consistency, and volumes demanded by global brands.
- China continues to be the world's leading textile and apparel producer despite losing some share in recent years, as its structural advantages remain unmatched. While its share of global clothing exports has declined amid sourcing diversification toward countries such as Vietnam, Bangladesh, and India, China still accounts for nearly 32% of global apparel exports. More importantly, China dominates the upstream textile value chain, supplying yarn, fabrics, synthetic fibers, dyes, and accessories that support garment manufacturing across Asia. As a result, even when the final apparel production shifts to other countries, a significant portion of the value chain continues to originate in China, allowing it to retain leadership in the global textile industry.

Focus shifted from Cotton to MMF due to the Xinjiang cotton ban

- The US imposed a cotton-specific ban on Xinjiang in late 2020, followed by the broader Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) in December 2021, effective June 2022, which presumes goods linked to Xinjiang use forced labor unless proven otherwise. Since Xinjiang supplies ~80% of China's cotton, this cut off a large share of Chinese cotton exports from the US and made brands wary of sourcing from China altogether. In response, China leaned into man-made fibres (polyester, nylon, viscose), which bypass cotton-specific scrutiny and offer stable, weather-independent production costs. This also aligned with a broader global trend: about 70% of all fibre used worldwide today is man-made, so China's shift was as much about riding a structural change in demand as it was about avoiding the ban.

How Bangladesh and Vietnam gained market share

- Bangladesh's rise rests on three reinforcing structural edges: 1) duty-free EU access under the Everything But Arms (EBA) scheme, which, as an LDC, provides zero-tariff entry under relaxed ‘single transformation’ rules, allowing fabric to be imported from anywhere while requiring only cutting, sewing, and finishing locally to qualify. This mechanism alone drove EU-bound apparel exports from USD2b in 2001 to USD23b in 2023; 2) the lowest labor cost among major sourcing hubs, keeping it the go-to destination for price-sensitive basics; and 3) its deep specialization in knitwear at a massive scale, making Bangladesh a one-stop sourcing hub for fast-fashion buyers.
- Vietnam's export edge rests on its extensive FTA network, spanning CPTPP, EVFTA, and RCEP, which provides duty-free access to the EU, UK, Japan, Canada, and Australia, an advantage that neither Bangladesh nor India fully enjoy. This is complemented by its aggressive ‘China+1’ positioning, which has drawn billions in FDI to build spinning, knitting, and dyeing capacity domestically, and deep technical/performance-fabric capability that enables it to capture premium categories for brands like Nike, Adidas, and Lululemon, together driving its apparel exports to USD44b in 2024, second only to China and ahead of Bangladesh.

Why has India's apparel export market remained stagnant?

- India's apparel exports have remained subdued due to structural disadvantages compared to countries like Bangladesh and Vietnam, which benefit from lower labor costs and favorable trade access (such as duty-free entry into the EU). In contrast, India faces tariff barriers, a complex regulatory environment, and infrastructure constraints that lead to higher costs and longer lead times, limiting its competitiveness in global markets. Additionally, the industry remains fragmented with limited scale and slower adoption of technology and automation, affecting efficiency and speed-to-market. While India has focused on higher-value segments, it has not fully offset volume losses in basic apparel categories, and rising domestic demand has also diverted part of production away from exports.

India better positioned to reclaim market share this time

- **Second-largest producer of cotton:** India is the second-largest producer of cotton and continues to hold the largest cotton acreage globally, with 12.5m hectares under cultivation in the cotton season 2023-24. The country was the largest cotton producer in CY18, with output of 6.3m metric tonnes (MMT), and maintained leadership in CY20 and CY21 as well. However, China overtook India in CY22 and remained ahead in CY23, producing 6.0 MMT compared to India's 5.5 MMT. Cotton production remains inherently volatile and highly dependent on climatic conditions, making year-to-year output susceptible to weather-related fluctuations.
- **India is the second-largest spindles capacity:** The global spinning industry is concentrated across five major countries, China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Vietnam, which together account for ~80-85% of global spinning capacity. China has reduced its spinning capacity from a peak of 112m to 84m spindles over the past 15 years, partly due to the shift away from Xinjiang-linked cotton and increasing focus on MMF. Pakistan continues to face challenges related to political instability and power shortages, while Vietnam is witnessing a gradual transition toward electronics and services amid rising per capita income. Bangladesh remains strong in garment manufacturing, but its spinning industry operates at relatively low utilization levels of ~55-60% across 15-16m spindles, with limited scope for large-scale expansion due to high capex requirements and dependence on imported cotton.
- **New US tariff - A level playing field:** The US has announced a 10% tariff on Indian (USD5.2b in apparel exports) and Bangladeshi imports (USD8.2b), while Vietnam (USD17b) faces 12.5% under the new Section 301. This is a positive shift for Indian textile exporters, as it largely closes the tariff gap with competing sourcing hubs and levels the playing field. FY26 has been a volatile year for Indian exporters from a tariff perspective. Initially, exports were impacted by the one-off 50% reciprocal tariff for nearly four months. This was subsequently replaced by a temporary 10% tariff under Section 122, and now by the new Section 301 tariff regime. While India now enjoys greater policy clarity under the revised US tariff framework, Bangladesh is likely to retain its structural cost advantage. Labor accounts for ~30–35% of apparel manufacturing cost, and Bangladesh's labor cost remains ~35-40% lower than India's, providing a meaningful competitive edge, particularly in garmenting. Therefore, despite the improved tariff parity, competition in the US market is expected to remain intense, especially as Bangladesh has a dominant position in knitwear.

- **India-UK FTA:** The UK imports USD25b of apparel and home textiles combined (CY25), a market where Indian exporters hold just ~6% share in apparel and ~10% in home textiles, vs Bangladesh's 22% (apparel) and Pakistan's 23% (home textiles). Bangladesh and Pakistan enjoyed duty-free access to the UK, while India paid ~10-12% tariffs. With the India-UK FTA coming into force today (15th July 2026), eliminating these duties, Indian exporters, most of whom currently derive only mid-single-digit revenue from the UK, are now positioned on equal tariff footing with their South Asian peers. This levels the playing field and creates an opportunity for Indian exporters to recapture market share from Bangladesh and Pakistan across both apparel and home textiles.
- **India-EU FTA:** India and the EU have concluded negotiations for a comprehensive free trade agreement, expected to become effective in CY27 pending parliamentary ratification. This FTA will eliminate the current 10-12% import duty on Indian textiles and apparel, leveling the playing field with duty-free competitors like Bangladesh, Vietnam, Pakistan, and Turkey, addressing India's long-standing structural disadvantage in the world's largest apparel import market worth USD93b annually. The EU currently sources 28% from China, 21% from Bangladesh, 11% from Turkey, but only 5% from India, reflecting decades of stagnation due to tariff handicaps. The FTA unlocks a USD7-8b incremental export opportunity as European brands actively seek to diversify away from China and Bangladesh, though the ramp-up will be gradual, given the EU's fragmented market structure compared to the homogeneous US market. The FTA represents a pivotal moment for India's textile sector to finally capture a meaningful EU market share after years of being competitively disadvantaged by tariff structures that favored regional peers and duty-free exporting countries.

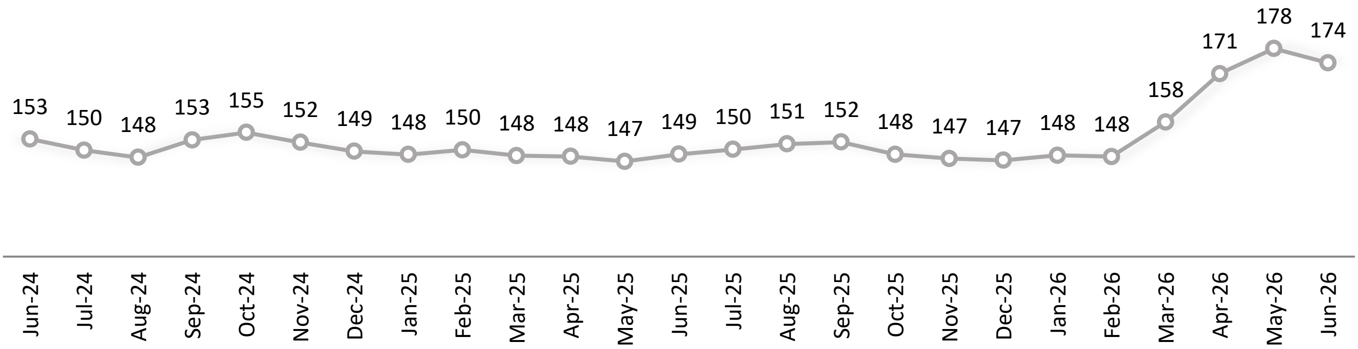
Exhibit 1: Relative valuation comparison of textile companies

Companies	Mcap (INR b)	CMP (INR)	TP (INR)	Rating	Upside (%)	CAGR (FY26-28E)			P/E (X)			EV/EBITDA (X)		
						Revenue	EBITDA	EPS	FY26	FY27E	FY28E	FY26	FY27E	FY28E
Gokaldas Exports	61	834	1,110	BUY	33	18.0	32.7	73.1	61.0	30.2	21.9	19.5	14.2	10.9
Arvind	137	523	670	BUY	28	14.9	22.6	29.3	33.2	23.8	19.9	15.0	12.6	10.5
Pearl Global	93	2,017	2,460	BUY	22	14.2	25.2	28.5	33.4	26.2	20.2	20.7	16.5	13.2
KPR Mill	365	1,056	1,200	Neutral	14	12.8	19.8	20.2	41.9	34.0	29.0	28.2	22.7	19.2
Indo Count Industries	79	401	550	BUY	37	20.4	43.8	89.6	62.7	28.5	17.4	23.7	16.0	11.3
Welspun Living	155	164	200	BUY	22	13.9	43.3	96.5	69.5	25.3	18.0	21.7	13.2	10.5
Trident	128	25	28	Neutral	10	11.4	17.1	28.8	32.6	24.1	19.6	15.7	13.0	11.5
Vardhman Textile	175	628	700	Neutral	11	9.4	23.5	31.5	23.5	15.7	13.6	15.6	11.1	9.6

Source: Company, MOFSL; Note: CMP is closing prices as on 27th July 2026

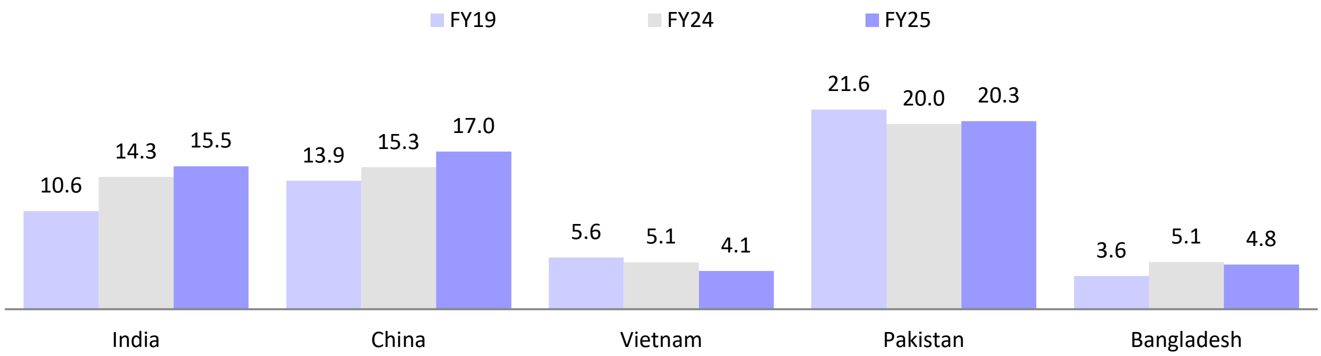
Key exhibits

Exhibit 2: Indian cotton prices – monthly trend



Source: Indexmundi, CAI, MOFSL

Exhibit 3: Market share trend of top five companies in their respective country's apparel exports



Source: Company, UN Comtrade, MOFSL

Exhibit 4: Cost of production of knit and woven apparel by country (USD/piece)

Knit -T Shirt	Pakistan	India	Bangladesh	China	Vietnam	Taiwan
Raw materials & trims	1.15	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35
Labour	0.26	0.32	0.23	0.55	0.38	1.20
Power & utilities	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.10
Others	0.22	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.30
Manufacturing Cost	**1.71**	**1.79**	**1.69**	**2.10**	**1.98**	**2.95**
Woven	**Pakistan**	**India**	**Bangladesh**	**China**	**Vietnam**	**Taiwan**
Raw materials & trims	2.35	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55
Labour	0.55	0.68	0.51	1.10	0.78	2.30
Power & utilities	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.20
Others	0.48	0.51	0.46	0.52	0.50	0.58
Manufacturing Cost	**3.54**	**3.68**	**3.49**	**4.17**	**3.88**	**5.63**

Source: Various Sources, MOFSL

Exhibit 5: Export incentive taken by the Indian textile players for FY25

(INR m)	Export incentives	Exports revenue	Incentives as % of Exports revenue	Revenue	Incentives as % of Revenue	EBITDA	Incentives as a % of EBITDA	APAT	Exports incentives as a % of APAT
Gokaldas	1,932	31,303	6%	38,642	5%	3,710	52%	1,585	122%
Pearl Gobal	790	11,843	7%	45,063	2%	4,036	20%	2,438	32%
Arvind	1,778	34,106	5%	83,288	2%	8,534	21%	3,560	50%
KPR Mill	1,923	25,635	7%	63,879	3%	12,460	15%	8,151	24%
Indo Count	3,346	37,044	9%	41,514	8%	5,372	62%	2,500	134%
Welspun Living	6,501	78,593	8%	1,05,451	6%	12,985	50%	6,384	102%
Trident	3,559	39,724	9%	69,871	5%	8,955	40%	3,554	100%
Vardhman Tex.	1,593	41,357	4%	97,849	2%	12,628	13%	8,833	18%

Source: Various Sources, MOFSL

Exhibit 6: Woven vs knit breakup by country

%	2014		2019		2025	
	Knit	Woven	Knit	Woven	Knit	Woven
China	53	47	52	48	56	44
Bangladesh	51	49	51	49	54	46
Viet Nam	47	53	50	50	51	49
India	45	55	49	51	48	52
Pakistan	55	45	52	48	55	45
Taiwan	65	35	59	41	56	44

Source: UN Comtrade, MOFSL

Exhibit 7: Geographic revenue mix — Key Indian textile companies

	M. Cap (INR b)	% of Total Revenue					
		Domestic	Export	US	UK	EU	Others
KPR Mill	360	48	52	10	3	29	10
Vardhman Textiles	184	57	43	17	1	3	22
Welspun Living	139	13	87	53	9	7	18
Arvind	131	60	40	21	2	7	10
Trident	128	47	53	19	3	8	23
Pearl Global	78	0	100	65	5	16	14
Indo Count	70	3	97	80	7	10	0
Gokaldas Exports	55	0	100	76	3	6	15

Source: Company, MOFSL

Exhibit 8: Top 10 countries in the apparel export market

Particular	Market Size (USD b)			CAGR (%)		Market Share (%)		
Country	CY14	CY19	CY25	CY14-25	CY19-25	CY14	CY19	CY25
China	173.4	138.0	145.7	-1.6	0.9	36.9	29.2	26.7
Bangladesh	19.6	41.0	53.2	5.7	4.4	6.2	8.7	9.7
Vietnam	19.7	30.0	42.6	7.3	6.0	4.2	6.4	7.8
Italy	22.9	24.2	28.8	2.1	3.0	4.9	5.1	5.3
Germany	19.5	23.8	28.6	3.5	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.2
Poland	10.7	12.0	17.2	13.3	16.5	0.9	1.4	3.1
Spain	16.5	16.2	16.4	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0
France	4.4	6.9	15.3	3.3	4.1	2.3	2.5	2.8
India	16.7	16.1	16.3	-0.1	0.0	3.5	3.4	3.0
Netherlands	12.0	14.3	14.8	4.4	4.8	2.0	2.4	2.7
Others	154.8	150.2	167.2	0.8	1.3	32.5	32.8	30.6
World	**470.2**	**472.7**	**546.1**	**1.4**	**2.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Trademap, MOFSL

Exhibit 9: Top 10 countries in the apparel import market

Particular	Market Size (USD b)			CAGR (%)		Market Share (%)		
Country	CY14	CY19	CY25	CY14-25	CY19-25	CY14	CY19	CY25
US	85.7	87.4	81.8	-0.4	-1.1	21.0	20.4	16.7
Germany	38.1	39.0	47.1	1.9	3.2	9.3	9.1	9.6
France	23.9	24.0	27.1	1.1	2.1	5.9	5.6	5.5
Japan	29.4	28.0	24.3	-1.7	-2.3	7.2	6.5	5.0
Spain	27.6	24.9	24.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.5	5.0
UK	16.5	19.5	21.3	-2.3	-2.6	6.8	5.8	4.4
Italy	16.2	16.4	20.9	2.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.3
Netherlands	11.3	14.5	17.9	4.3	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.7
Poland	4.9	8.3	19.0	13.0	14.8	1.2	1.9	3.9
Canada	9.2	10.1	11.6	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
Others	144.8	156.7	192.8	2.6	3.5	35.5	36.6	39.5
World	**407.5**	**428.7**	**488.3**	**1.7**	**2.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Trademap, MOFSL

Exhibit 10: US monthly apparel imports performance

Imports from	Value in USD m					% Contri	YoY					MoM				
	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	in May-26	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26
Vietnam	1,504	1,230	1,291	1,206	1,239	20.8	3.1	2.4	1.9	-2.3	2.0	6.4	-18.3	5.0	-6.6	2.8
China	699	652	597	571	728	12.2	-60.8	-49.2	-34.9	-32.7	21.0	4.8	-6.7	-8.4	-4.3	27.4
Bangladesh	788	575	660	631	583	9.8	-1.5	-17.6	-8.6	-16.8	7.1	32.2	-27.0	14.8	-4.5	-7.5
India	402	359	389	362	376	6.3	-18.5	-28.9	-32.3	-30.0	-18.6	22.4	-10.6	8.3	-6.8	3.7
Cambodia	428	324	401	335	351	5.9	25.1	11.3	16.8	4.6	18.6	-6.4	-24.4	23.7	-16.4	4.8
Indonesia	462	378	425	434	341	5.7	6.5	0.4	-8.2	11.4	22.1	26.2	-18.2	12.4	2.1	-21.4
Mexico	195	220	228	204	216	3.6	-8.8	-4.8	-7.5	-9.1	-17.1	-10.7	12.9	4.0	-10.6	6.1
Italy	164	204	208	187	195	3.3	-6.1	10.4	15.5	10.5	13.6	-21.6	24.9	2.0	-10.4	4.8
Honduras	102	165	185	155	189	3.2	-16.1	-4.9	-16.6	-11.8	7.3	-45.5	61.7	11.6	-16.0	21.7
Pakistan	183	182	186	151	184	3.1	-4.5	-4.5	-8.6	-29.2	-14.2	-7.6	-0.6	2.1	-18.6	21.7
World	**6,502**	**5,785**	**6,277**	**5,732**	**5,949**	**100.0**	**-14.1**	**-13.2**	**-7.7**	**-11.4**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**-11.0**	**8.5**	**-8.7**	**3.8**

Source: UN Comtrade, MOFSL

Exhibit 11: EU monthly apparel imports performance

Imports from	Value in USD m				% contri in	YoY				MoM			
	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	Apr-26	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26
China	2,612	2,296	2,242	2,116	27.0	5.7	11.0	5.4	22.8	5.7	-12.1	-2.4	-5.6
Bangladesh	1,677	1,711	1,973	1,750	22.4	-15.3	-1.1	-13.6	-16.0	5.6	2.0	15.3	-11.3
Türkiye	728	669	727	698	8.9	-19.6	-5.2	-3.8	-4.6	-5.0	-8.0	8.6	-3.9
India	395	516	522	485	6.2	-3.9	12.3	-10.0	-13.9	20.0	30.7	1.3	-7.1
Cambodia	368	309	401	407	5.2	-15.1	-8.9	3.1	3.8	-10.2	-16.0	29.8	1.4
Vietnam	426	398	393	367	4.7	5.1	14.0	4.1	9.2	-1.0	-6.6	-1.2	-6.6
Pakistan	339	327	336	272	3.5	-6.0	-7.1	-10.1	-19.1	-7.2	-3.6	2.8	-19.0
Morocco	224	220	237	257	3.3	-3.8	5.1	-2.6	-1.2	-6.3	-1.5	7.4	8.5
Tunisia	204	210	184	204	2.6	-5.3	4.7	-1.1	13.4	-5.5	3.0	-12.5	10.6
UK	140	133	140	149	1.9	17.1	12.4	9.2	13.4	-19.3	-5.3	5.3	6.7
World	**8,256**	**7,878**	**8,385**	**7,827**	**100.0**	**-4.1**	**4.5**	**-2.2**	**-0.2**	**1.5**	**-4.6**	**6.4**	**-6.7**

Source: UN Comtrade, MOFSL

Exhibit 12: UK monthly apparel imports performance

Imports from	Value in USD m					% Contri	YoY					MoM				
	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	in May-26	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26
Bangladesh	337	383	395	459	371	23.2	-2.4	25.8	1.4	18.6	-13.2	-1.2	13.7	3.1	16.4	-19.3
China	380	375	338	324	285	17.8	-3.8	3.7	-17.6	2.2	-14.9	-10.1	-1.4	-9.9	-4.0	-12.3
India	117	124	122	149	143	8.9	31.2	25.6	-7.7	3.6	-8.8	58.3	6.2	-2.0	22.8	-4.2
Türkiye	119	102	112	100	115	7.2	-3.4	-9.1	3.7	-7.3	-14.2	5.6	-14.6	10.3	-11.1	15.4
Vietnam	95	93	92	90	104	6.5	7.9	17.0	18.2	4.8	4.0	-4.8	-1.6	-1.0	-2.5	15.0
Cambodia	85	92	84	88	102	6.4	-2.1	9.8	-4.0	-4.7	18.4	-15.1	9.2	-8.8	4.9	15.1
Pakistan	84	84	77	70	82	5.1	4.3	11.5	-21.6	-23.1	-14.1	1.6	0.3	-8.4	-9.6	17.5
Italy	78	80	75	75	72	4.5	9.4	8.8	8.3	16.7	-4.1	-3.1	2.4	-5.9	0.0	-4.2
Sri Lanka	48	46	52	57	55	3.4	-1.5	6.1	13.5	5.5	-8.6	19.9	-4.1	13.1	9.5	-4.1
Morocco	21	20	27	27	34	2.2	-8.4	-5.2	-6.2	-9.4	-10.4	-21.7	-4.0	35.4	-2.9	30.1
World	**1,618**	**1,645**	**1,626**	**1,677**	**1,601**	**100.0**	**3.6**	**11.9**	**-3.1**	**5.0**	**-8.2**	**-1.3**	**1.7**	**-1.2**	**3.1**	**-4.5**

Source: UN Comtrade, MOFSL

Exhibit 13: Top 10 countries in the HT export market

Particulars	Market Size (USD b)			CAGR (%)		Market Share (%)		
Country	CY14	CY19	CY25	CY14-25	CY19-25	CY14	CY19	CY25
China	28.5	27.9	33.5	1.5	3.1	42.8	41.7	41.8
India	4.6	5.2	6.1	2.6	2.8	6.9	7.7	7.6
Pakistan	3.9	4.1	5.7	3.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	7.1
Germany	3.1	3.1	3.6	1.4	2.5	4.6	4.6	4.5
US	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.0	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4
Türkiye	2.5	2.1	2.2	-1.2	0.8	3.8	3.2	2.8
Vietnam	1.3	1.8	2.7	6.7	6.6	2.0	2.7	3.3
Mexico	1.0	1.2	1.7	4.9	6.7	1.5	1.8	2.2
Poland	1.0	1.3	1.8	5.4	4.6	1.5	2.0	2.2
Netherlands	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.5	3.2	1.9	2.0	2.0
World	**66.5**	**66.8**	**80.2**	**1.7**	**3.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: UN Comtrade, MOFSL

Exhibit 14: Top 10 countries in the HT import market

Particulars	Market Size (USD b)			CAGR (%)		Market Share (%)		
Country	CY14	CY19	CY25	CY14-25	CY19-25	CY14	CY19	CY25
EU	17.7	18.9	23.9	2.8	4.0	31.6	30.6	33.0
US	13.9	16.7	16.2	1.4	-0.6	24.8	27.2	22.3
Japan	3.7	3.8	3.7	-0.2	-0.6	6.7	6.2	5.1
UK	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.4	0.8	4.7	4.2	3.8
Australia	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.7	3.6	2.3	2.2	2.4
Canada	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.2
South Korea	0.7	1.0	1.4	5.7	5.8	1.3	1.6	1.9
Mexico	0.6	0.8	1.4	7.7	10.6	1.1	1.2	1.9
Russian	0.9	0.8	0.6	-3.8	-5.1	1.6	1.3	0.8
Switzerland	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.5	4.9	1.3	1.2	1.3
World	**56.0**	**61.7**	**72.4**	**2.4**	**2.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: UN Comtrade, MOFSL

Exhibit 15: US monthly HT imports performance

Imports from	Value in USD m					% Contri in May-26	YoY					MoM				
	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26		Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26
China	470	460	468	432	551	41.0	-40.9	-36.2	-21.3	-29.1	23.9	3.5	-2.0	1.6	-7.5	27.5
India	209	178	212	190	238	17.7	-11.8	-28.2	-26.9	-34.5	-15.8	4.5	-15.1	19.6	-10.6	25.6
Pakistan	122	114	134	118	133	9.9	-2.5	-11.1	-2.0	-18.2	-7.6	-4.6	-6.1	17.6	-12.3	12.5
Mexico	90	87	103	99	100	7.4	-22.7	-20.5	-5.6	-0.9	-9.9	0.3	-3.9	18.6	-3.8	1.0
Vietnam	78	72	78	78	76	5.6	77.6	38.6	76.5	80.2	75.3	20.6	-7.0	7.2	0.4	-2.8
Cambodia	29	29	42	36	30	2.2	69.4	88.5	93.9	84.5	90.5	29.2	-0.8	42.3	-12.9	-16.4
Türkiye	18	17	24	23	22	1.6	2.2	-10.1	8.7	2.0	6.6	-11.7	-6.9	36.8	-3.9	-3.1
Thailand	19	14	22	17	20	1.5	93.1	80.1	112.2	49.2	85.3	7.9	-24.1	51.0	-21.2	18.0
Bangladesh	15	18	21	25	20	1.5	-27.3	6.4	-6.7	-4.4	13.5	45.3	23.2	15.3	19.6	-20.0
Portugal	10	9	13	18	16	1.2	-16.4	-4.8	-10.9	68.6	34.2	5.0	-8.9	43.7	43.5	-13.2
World	**1,182**	**1,123**	**1,255**	**1,166**	**1,345**	**100.0**	**-21.4**	**-22.0**	**-9.8**	**-16.5**	**9.3**	**3.0**	**-5.0**	**11.8**	**-7.1**	**15.3**

Source: UN Comtrade, MOFSL

Exhibit 16: EU monthly HT imports performance

Imports from	Value in USD m				% Contri in Apr-26	YoY				MoM			
	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26		Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26
China	474	456	550	496	43.5	5.0	1.6	6.8	20.6	14.5	-3.7	20.6	-9.9
Pakistan	169	158	223	174	15.3	-10.7	-18.9	5.3	-26.0	-19.9	-6.3	40.8	-21.9
India	109	104	123	113	9.9	10.4	-7.6	3.3	-8.2	-1.6	-4.8	19.2	-8.6
Türkiye	91	85	92	91	8.0	-11.5	-7.8	-9.5	-6.5	7.6	-6.6	8.2	-1.0
Bangladesh	31	34	36	42	3.7	-8.5	-5.2	-24.8	-4.4	0.9	8.1	6.1	16.5
Tunisia	29	32	34	37	3.3	34.1	28.9	14.3	26.0	-8.9	7.8	6.3	11.2
UK	22	26	32	29	2.5	5.0	4.5	0.7	0.9	-10.4	18.7	20.0	-8.6
US	12	12	14	15	1.3	-10.7	6.3	-0.9	10.7	-18.4	6.5	16.5	2.7
Switzerland	8	9	10	10	0.9	26.1	23.0	13.2	20.9	7.1	3.9	9.0	8.0
Egypt	7	7	10	10	0.9	-16.0	-7.5	-0.7	-3.8	2.3	-0.5	31.7	5.6
World	**1,061**	**1,032**	**1,251**	**1,141**	**100.0**	**1.1**	**-2.9**	**3.3**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**-2.7**	**21.2**	**-8.8**

Source: UN Comtrade, MOFSL

Exhibit 17: UK monthly HT imports performance

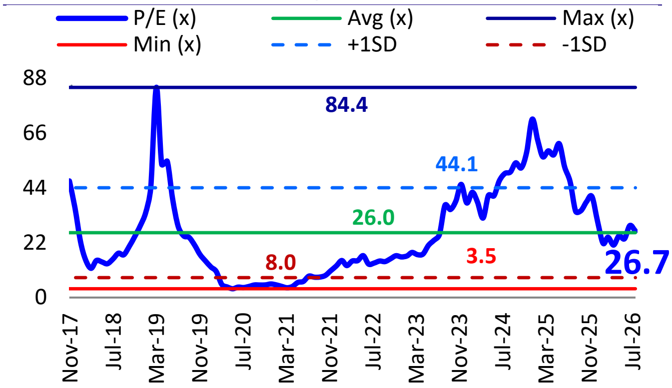
Imports from	Value in USD m					% contri in May-26	YoY					MoM				
	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26		Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26
China	84	91	94	75	85	36.4	8.4	12.6	-1.5	6.1	-4.5	-4.1	8.6	3.9	-21.0	13.5
Pakistan	48	53	54	44	56	23.9	-11.7	25.4	-4.2	-8.5	-3.3	-16.2	12.0	1.0	-18.4	26.7
India	26	24	20	23	27	11.6	15.6	33.9	-5.5	-1.9	-1.2	34.9	-8.7	-17.1	16.7	16.9
Vietnam	6	6	8	7	8	3.4	13.5	22.1	2.4	5.2	26.5	-13.1	0.3	24.2	-16.6	23.3
Türkiye	7	7	6	7	7	2.9	15.4	14.9	-12.2	0.3	-23.8	18.2	-2.7	-13.9	12.1	-0.3
Bangladesh	6	7	6	10	6	2.4	10.2	13.7	-13.3	23.1	-52.8	36.5	13.1	-7.7	54.9	-41.5
Germany	3	3	3	4	5	2.0	36.9	23.3	3.6	19.6	36.8	15.2	28.6	4.6	2.3	33.4
Portugal	3	3	4	5	4	1.6	14.6	20.7	23.0	20.5	-5.7	-32.2	-2.5	41.6	11.4	-19.9
Poland	3	3	4	5	4	1.5	33.6	2.2	27.6	81.7	14.2	0.5	-11.6	48.8	2.1	-22.0
Netherlands	1	2	2	2	2	1.1	25.1	29.7	63.5	-0.7	120.3	48.9	43.9	38.9	-29.9	60.5
World	**210**	**224**	**230**	**211**	**233**	**100.0**	**4.3**	**16.0**	**-2.5**	**4.2**	**-5.4**	**-1.9**	**6.8**	**2.5**	**-8.1**	**10.1**

Source: UN Comtrade, MOFSL

Exhibit 18: Capacity for the textile players

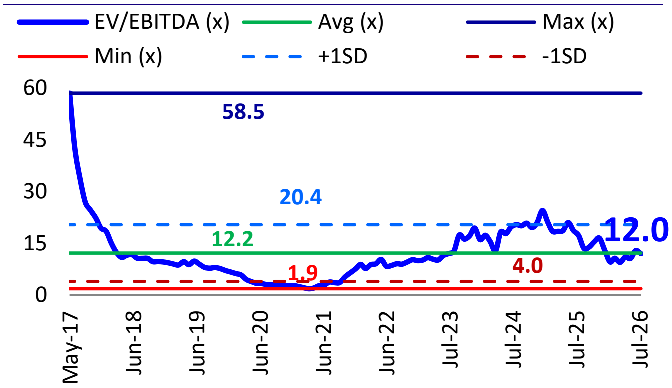
Particular	Capacity							Capacity Utilization (%)						
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27E	FY28E	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27E	FY28E
Apparel (m pieces)														
Arvind	45	45	45	45	55	60	68	72.4	71.3	82.9	75.6	75.0	79.4	90.0
Gokaldas	36	76	76	87	92	100	102	62.8	36.7	38.4	87.1	70.3	73.8	79.2
Pearl	81	80	82	93	101	113	121	67.0	63.5	69.4	79.5	77.1	74.8	78.0
KPR	157	157	157	177	204	219	254	77.5	81.6	96.8	98.1	88.9	94.0	89.0
Fabric (m meter)														
Arvind - Woven	128	128	128	128	140	145	145	93.8	99.2	96.1	99.9	97.0	96.6	97.9
Arvind - Denim	100	60	60	60	60	65	65	92.0	91.7	81.3	86.3	99.2	96.9	100.0
Yarn (MT)														
KPR	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	76.0	85.2	87.8	89.6	93.7	89.2	85.0
Trident	1,30,576	1,31,597	1,64,590	1,63,325	1,63,894	1,63,894	1,63,894	96.0	74.0	88.0	90.0	90.0	96.0	99.0
Vardhman	2,44,550	2,73,750	2,73,750	2,73,750	2,78,201	2,78,201	2,78,201	97.6	85.2	95.8	97.7	99.6	99.0	99.0
Bath linen (MT)														
Welspun	85,400	90,000	90,000	90,000	96,400	1,00,000	1,00,000	84.0	62.7	86.7	89.9	77.8	86.0	95.0
Trident	75,920	75,920	81,395	81,395	78,475	78,475	78,475	71.0	57.0	59.0	62.0	63.0	73.0	76.0
Bed linen (m mtrs)														
Indo Count	90	153	153	153	153	153	153	84.2	48.8	63.3	69.5	61.5	70.0	79.0
Welspun	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	77.3	51.1	69.0	79.1	68.7	75.0	78.0
Trident	44	44	64	64	64	64	64	77.0	58.0	54.0	53.0	47.0	52.0	59.0
Rugs and Carpets (m sq mtrs)														
Welspun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	76.7	60.0	87.5	86.7	76.7	84.0	88.0
Pillows (m pieces)														
Indo Count				13	31	31	31					60.0	58.4	71.3
Welspun					5	18	23					48.9	83.0	87.0

Exhibit 19: Gokaldas – One-year forward P/E



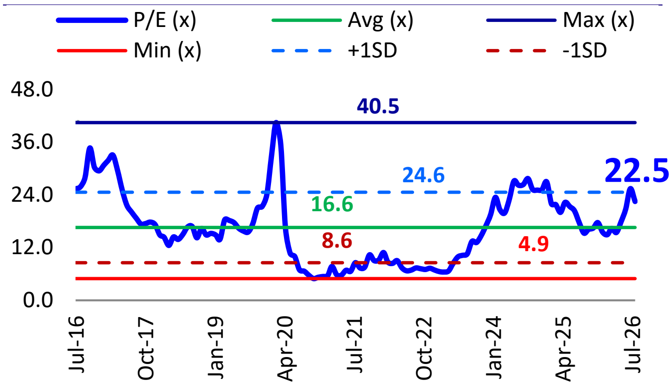
Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 20: Gokaldas – One-year forward EV/EBITDA



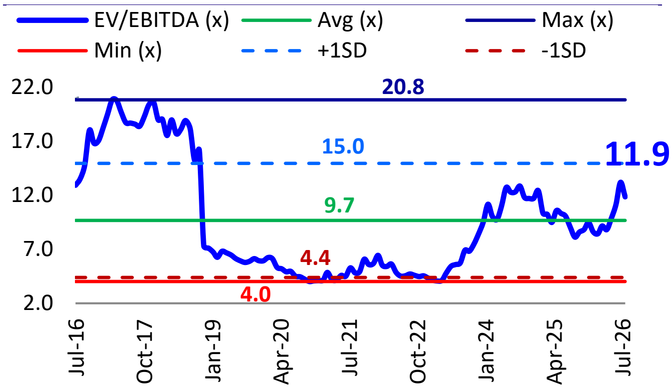
Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 21: Arvind – One-year forward P/E



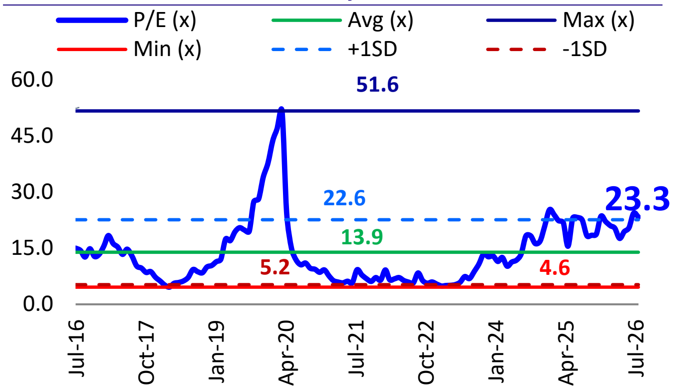
Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 22: Arvind – One-year forward EV/EBITDA



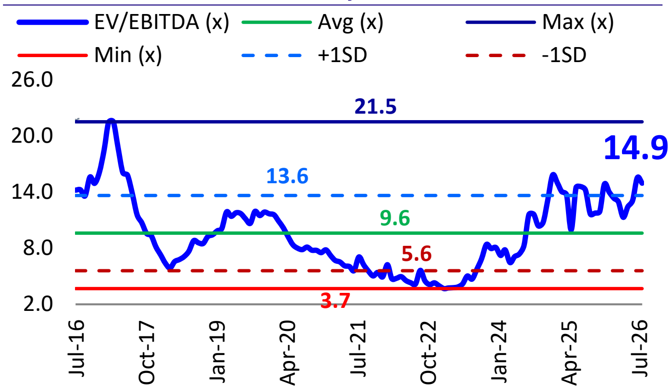
Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 23: Pearl Global – One-year forward P/E



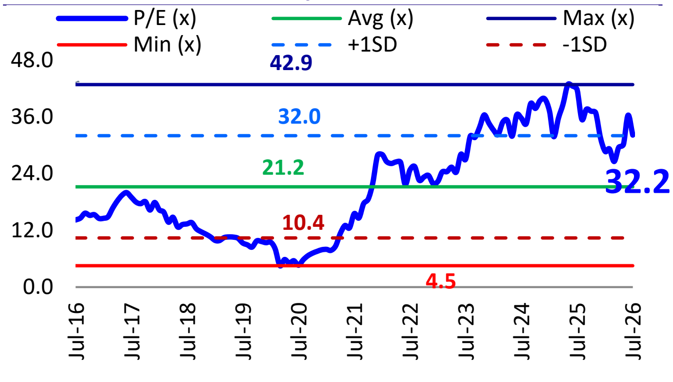
Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 24: Pearl Global – One-year forward EV/EBITDA



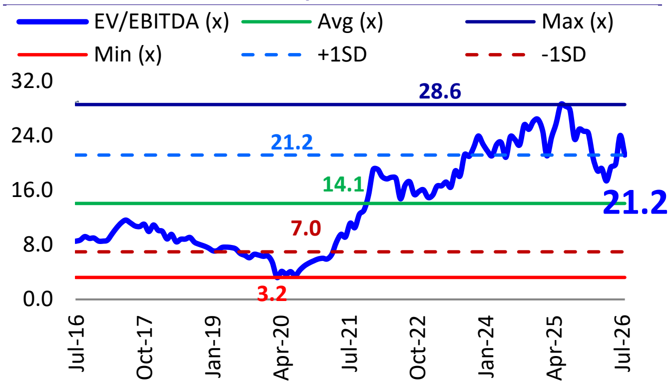
Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 25: KPR Mill – One-year forward P/E



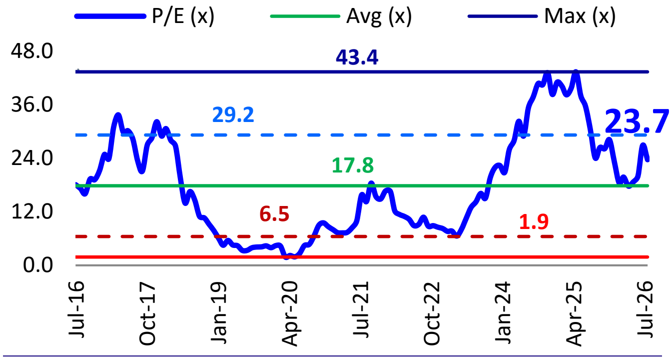
Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 26: KPR Mill – One-year forward EV/EBITDA



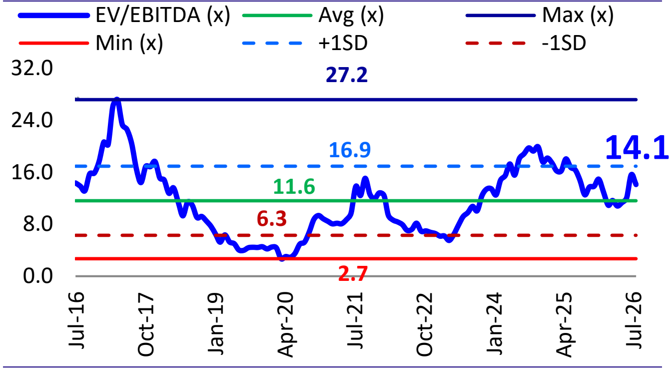
Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 27: Indo Count Industries – One-year forward P/E



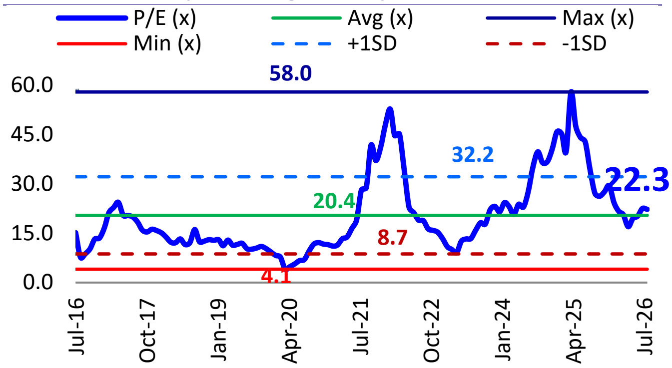
Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 28: Indo Count Industries – One-year forward EV/EBITDA



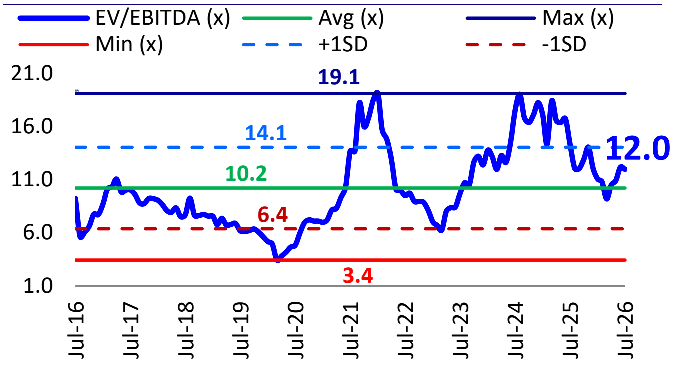
Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 29: Welspun Living – One-year forward P/E



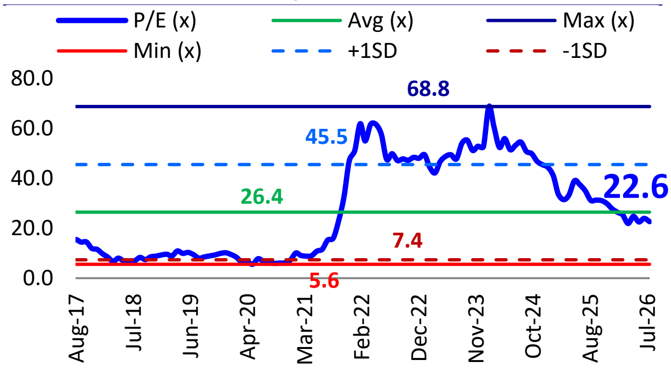
Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 30: Welspun Living – One-year forward EV/EBITDA



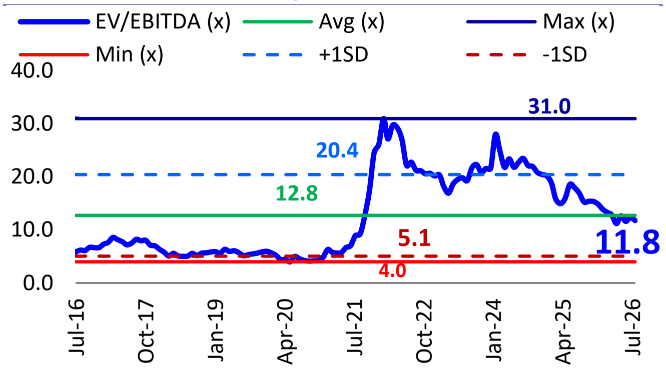
Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 31: Trident – One-year forward P/E



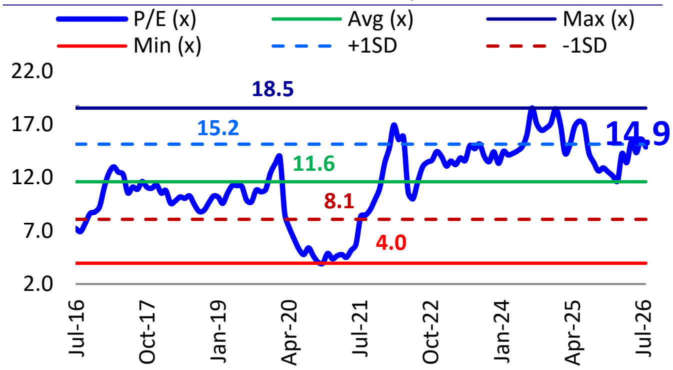
Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 32: Trident – One-year forward EV/EBITDA



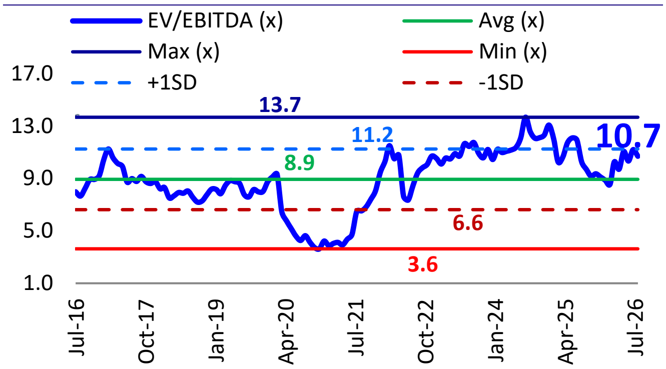
Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 33: Vardhman Textile – One-year forward P/E



Source: MOFSL

Exhibit 34: Vardhman Textile – One-year forward EV/EBITDA



Source: MOFSL

Explanation of Investment Rating	
Investment Rating	**Expected return (over 12-month)**
BUY	>=15%
SELL	< - 10%
NEUTRAL	< - 10 % to 15%
UNDER REVIEW	Rating may undergo a change
NOT RATED	We have forward looking estimates for the stock but we refrain from assigning recommendation

*In case the recommendation given by the Research Analyst is inconsistent with the investment rating legend for a continuous period of 30 days, the Research Analyst shall be within following 30 days take appropriate measures to make the recommendation consistent with the investment rating legend.

Disclosures

The following Disclosures are being made in compliance with the SEBI Research Analyst Regulations 2014 (herein after referred to as the Regulations).

Motilal Oswal Financial Services Ltd. (MOFSL) is a SEBI Registered Research Analyst having registration no. INH000000412 and BSE enlistment no. 5028. MOFSL, the Research Entity (RE) as defined in the Regulations, is engaged in the business of providing Stock broking services, Depository participant services & distribution of various financial products. MOFSL is a listed public company, the details in respect of which are available on www.motilaloswal.com. MOFSL is registered with the Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and is a registered Trading Member with National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE), Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited (MCX) and National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Limited (NCDEX) for its stock broking activities & is Depository participant with Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL),NERL, COMRIS and CCRL and is member of Association of Mutual Funds of India (AMFI) for distribution of financial products and Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority of India (IRDA) as Corporate Agent for insurance products and is a member of Association of Portfolio Managers in India (APMI) for distribution of PMS products. Details of associate entities of Motilal Oswal Financial Services Ltd. are available on the website at http://onlinereports.motilaloswal.com/Dormant/documents/Associate%20Details.pdf

MOFSL and its associate company(ies), their directors and Research Analyst and their relatives may; (a) from time to time, have a long or short position in, act as principal in, and buy or sell the securities or derivatives thereof of companies mentioned herein. (b) be engaged in any other transaction involving such securities and earn brokerage or other compensation or act as a market maker in the financial instruments of the company(ies) discussed herein or act as an advisor or lender/borrower to such company(ies) or may have any other potential conflict of interests with respect to any recommendation and other related information and opinions.; however the same shall have no bearing whatsoever on the specific recommendations made by the analyst(s), as the recommendations made by the analyst(s) are completely independent of the views of the associates of MOFSL even though there might exist an inherent conflict of interest in some of the stocks mentioned in the research report.

MOFSL and / or its affiliates do and seek to do business including investment banking with companies covered in its research reports. As a result, the recipients of this report should be aware that MOFSL may have a potential conflict of interest that may affect the objectivity of this report. Compensation of Research Analysts is not based on any specific merchant banking, investment banking or brokerage service transactions. Details of pending Enquiry Proceedings of Motilal Oswal Financial Services Limited are available on the website at https://galaxy.motilaloswal.com/ResearchAnalyst/PublishViewLitigation.aspx. As per Regulatory requirements, Research Audit Report is uploaded on www.motilaloswal.com > MOFSL-Important Links > MOFSL Research Analyst Compliance Audit Report.

A graph of daily closing prices of securities is available at www.nseindia.com, www.bseindia.com. Research Analyst views on Subject Company may vary based on Fundamental research and Technical Research. Proprietary trading desk of MOFSL or its associates maintains arm's length distance with Research Team as all the activities are segregated from MOFSL research activity and therefore it can have an independent view with regards to Subject Company for which Research Team have expressed their views.

Regional Disclosures (outside India)

This report is not directed or intended for distribution to or use by any person or entity resident in a state, country or any jurisdiction, where such distribution, publication, availability or use would be contrary to law, regulation or which would subject MOFSL & its group companies to registration or licensing requirements within such jurisdictions.

For Hong Kong:

This report is distributed in Hong Kong by Motilal Oswal capital Markets (Hong Kong) Private Limited, a licensed corporation (CE AYY-301) licensed and regulated by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) pursuant to the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) "SFO". As per SEBI (Research Analyst Regulations) 2014 Motilal Oswal Securities (SEBI Reg. No. INH000000412) has an agreement with Motilal Oswal capital Markets (Hong Kong) Private Limited for distribution of research report in Hong Kong. This report is intended for distribution only to "Professional Investors" as defined in Part I of Schedule 1 to SFO. Any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is only available to professional investor and will be engaged only with professional investors." Nothing here is an offer or solicitation of these securities, products and services in any jurisdiction where their offer or sale is not qualified or exempt from registration. The Indian Analyst(s) who compile this report is/are not located in Hong Kong & are not conducting Research Analysis in Hong Kong.

For U.S.

Motilal Oswal Financial Services Limited (MOFSL) is not a registered broker - dealer under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the"1934 act") and under applicable state laws in the United States. In addition MOFSL is not a registered investment adviser under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act" and together with the 1934 Act, the "Acts), and under applicable state laws in the United States. Accordingly, in the absence of specific exemption under the Acts, any brokerage and investment services provided by MOFSL, including the products and services described herein are not available to or intended for U.S. persons. This report is intended for distribution only to "Major Institutional Investors" as defined by Rule 15a-6(b)(4) of the Exchange Act and interpretations thereof by SEC (henceforth referred to as "major institutional investors"). This document must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not major institutional investors. Any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is only available to major institutional investors and will be engaged in only with major institutional investors. In reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Rule 15a-6 of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") and interpretations thereof by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") in order to conduct business with Institutional Investors based in the U.S., MOFSL has entered into a chaperoning agreement with a U.S. registered broker-dealer, Motilal Oswal Securities International Private Limited. ("MOSIPL"). Any business interaction pursuant to this report will have to be executed within the provisions of this chaperoning agreement.

The Research Analysts contributing to the report may not be registered /qualified as research analyst with FINRA. Such research analyst may not be associated persons of the U.S. registered broker-dealer, MOSIPL, and therefore, may not be subject to NASD rule 2711 and NYSE Rule 472 restrictions on communication with a subject company, public appearances and trading securities held by a research analyst account.

For Singapore

In Singapore, this report is being distributed by Motilal Oswal Capital Markets (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. ("MOCMSPL") (UEN 201129401Z), which is a holder of a capital markets services license and an exempt financial adviser in Singapore.This report is distributed solely to persons who (a) qualify as "institutional investors" as defined in section 4A(1)(c) of the Securities and Futures Act of Singapore ("SFA") or (b) are considered "accredited investors" as defined in section 2(1) of the Financial Advisers Regulations of Singapore read with section 4A(1)(a) of the SFA. Accordingly, if a recipient is neither an "institutional investor" nor an "accredited investor", they must immediately discontinue any use of this Report and inform MOCMSPL .

In respect of any matter arising from or in connection with the research you could contact the following representatives of MOCMSPL. In case of grievances for any of the services rendered by MOCMSPL write to grievances@motilaloswal.com.

Nainesh Rajani
Email: nainesh.rajani@motilaloswal.com
Contact: (+65) 8328 0276

Specific Disclosures

1. Research Analyst and/or his/her relatives do not have a financial interest in the subject company(ies), as they do not have equity holdings in the subject company(ies).
   MOFSL has financial interest in the subject company(ies) at the end of the week immediately preceding the date of publication of the Research Report: Yes.
   Nature of Financial interest is holding equity shares or derivatives of the subject company
2. Research Analyst and/or his/her relatives do not have actual/beneficial ownership of 1% or more securities in the subject company(ies) at the end of the month immediately preceding the date of publication of Research Report.
   MOFSL has actual/beneficial ownership of 1% or more securities of the subject company(ies) at the end of the month immediately preceding the date of publication of Research Report:No
3. Research Analyst and/or his/her relatives have not received compensation/other benefits from the subject company(ies) in the past 12 months.
   MOFSL may have received compensation from the subject company(ies) in the past 12 months.
4. Research Analyst and/or his/her relatives do not have material conflict of interest in the subject company at the time of publication of research report.
   MOFSL does not have material conflict of interest in the subject company at the time of publication of research report.
5. Research Analyst has not served as an officer, director or employee of subject company(ies).
6. MOFSL has not acted as a manager or co-manager of public offering of securities of the subject company in past 12 months.
7. MOFSL has not received compensation for investment banking /merchant banking/brokerage services from the subject company(ies) in the past 12 months.
8. MOFSL may have received any compensation for products or services other than investment banking or merchant banking or brokerage services from the subject company(ies) in the past 12 months.
9. MOFSL may have received compensation or other benefits from the subject company(ies) or third party in connection with the research report.
10. MOFSL has not engaged in market making activity for the subject company.

The associates of MOFSL may have:

- financial interest in the subject company
- actual/beneficial ownership of 1% or more securities in the subject company at the end of the month immediately preceding the date of publication of the Research Report or date of the public appearance.
- received compensation/other benefits from the subject company in the past 12 months
- any other potential conflict of interests with respect to any recommendation and other related information and opinions.; however the same shall have no bearing whatsoever on the specific recommendations made by the analyst(s), as the recommendations made by the analyst(s) are completely independent of the views of the associates of MOFSL even though there might exist an inherent conflict of interest in some of the stocks mentioned in the research report.
- acted as a manager or co-manager of public offering of securities of the subject company in past 12 months
- be engaged in any other transaction involving such securities and earn brokerage or other compensation or act as a market maker in the financial instruments of the company(ies) discussed herein or act as an advisor or lender/borrower to such company(ies)
- received compensation from the subject company in the past 12 months for investment banking / merchant banking / brokerage services or from other than said services.
- Served subject company as its clients during twelve months preceding the date of distribution of the research report.

The associates of MOFSL has not received any compensation or other benefits from third party in connection with the research report

Above disclosures include beneficial holdings lying in demat account of MOFSL which are opened for proprietary investments only. While calculating beneficial holdings, It does not consider demat accounts which are opened in name of MOFSL for other purposes (i.e holding client securities, collaterals, error trades etc.). MOFSL also earns DP income from clients which are not considered in above disclosures.

Analyst Certification

The views expressed in this research report accurately reflect the personal views of the analyst(s) about the subject securities or issues, and no part of the compensation of the research analyst(s) was, is, or will be directly or indirectly related to the specific recommendations and views expressed by research analyst(s) in this report.

Terms & Conditions:

This report has been prepared by MOFSL and is meant for sole use by the recipient and not for circulation. The report and information contained herein is strictly confidential and may not be altered in any way, transmitted to, copied or distributed, in part or in whole, to any other person or to the media or reproduced in any form, without prior written consent of MOFSL. The report is based on the facts, figures and information that are considered true, correct, reliable and accurate. The intent of this report is not recommendatory in nature. The information is obtained from publicly available media or other sources believed to be reliable. Such information has not been independently verified and no guaranty, representation of warranty, express or implied, is made as to its accuracy, completeness or correctness. All such information and opinions are subject to change without notice. The report is prepared solely for informational purpose and does not constitute an offer document or solicitation of offer to buy or sell or subscribe for securities or other financial instruments for the clients. Though disseminated to all the customers simultaneously, not all customers may receive this report at the same time. MOFSL will not treat recipients as customers by virtue of their receiving this report.

Disclaimer:

The report and information contained herein is strictly confidential and meant solely for the selected recipient and may not be altered in any way, transmitted to, copied or distributed, in part or in whole, to any other person or to the media or reproduced in any form, without prior written consent. This report and information herein is solely for informational purpose and may not be used or considered as an offer document or solicitation of offer to buy or sell or subscribe for securities or other financial instruments. Nothing in this report constitutes investment, legal, accounting and tax advice or a representation that any investment or strategy is suitable or appropriate to your specific circumstances. The securities discussed and opinions expressed in this report may not be suitable for all investors, who must make their own investment decisions, based on their own investment objectives, financial positions and needs of specific recipient. This may not be taken in substitution for the exercise of independent judgment by any recipient. Each recipient of this document should make such investigations as it deems necessary to arrive at an independent evaluation of an investment in the securities of companies referred to in this document (including the merits and risks involved), and should consult its own advisors to determine the merits and risks of such an investment. The investment discussed or views expressed may not be suitable for all investors. Certain transactions -including those involving futures, options, another derivative products as well as non-investment grade securities - involve substantial risk and are not suitable for all investors. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the information and opinions contained in this document. The Disclosures of Interest Statement incorporated in this document is provided solely to enhance the transparency and should not be treated as endorsement of the views expressed in the report. This information is subject to change without any prior notice. The Company reserves the right to make modifications and alternations to this statement as may be required from time to time without any prior approval. MOFSL, its associates, their directors and the employees may from time to time, effect or have effected an own account transaction in, or deal as principal or agent in or for the securities mentioned in this document. They may perform or seek to perform investment banking or other services for, or solicit investment banking or other business from, any company referred to in this report. Each of these entities functions as a separate, distinct and independent of each other. The recipient should take this into account before interpreting the document. This report has been prepared on the basis of information that is already available in publicly accessible media or developed through analysis of MOFSL. The views expressed are those of the analyst, and the Company may or may not subscribe to all the views expressed therein. This document is being supplied to you solely for your information and may not be reproduced, redistributed or passed on, directly or indirectly, to any other person or published, copied, in whole or in part, for any purpose. This report is not directed or intended for distribution to, or use by, any person or entity who is a citizen or resident of or located in any locality, state, country or other jurisdiction, where such distribution, publication, availability or use would be contrary to law, regulation or which would subject MOFSL to any registration or licensing requirement within such jurisdiction. The securities described herein may or may not be eligible for sale in all jurisdictions or to certain category of investors. Persons in whose possession this document may come are required to inform themselves of and to observe such restriction. Neither the Firm, not its directors, employees, agents or representatives shall be liable for any damages whether direct or indirect, incidental, special or consequential including lost revenue or lost profits that may arise from or in connection with the use of the information. The person accessing this information specifically agrees to exempt MOFSL or any of its affiliates or employees from, any and all responsibility/liability arising from such misuse and agrees not to hold MOFSL or any of its affiliates or employees responsible for any such misuse and further agrees to hold MOFSL or any of its affiliates or employees free and harmless from all losses, costs, damages, expenses that may be suffered by the person accessing this information due to any errors and delays.

This report is meant for the clients of Motilal Oswal only.

Investment in securities market are subject to market risks. Read all the related documents carefully before investing.

Registration granted by SEBI, enlistment as RA with Exchange and certification from NISM in no way guarantee performance of the intermediary or provide any assurance of returns to investors

Registered Office Address: Motilal Oswal Tower, Rahimtullah Sayani Road, Opposite Parel ST Depot, Prabhadevi, Mumbai-400025; Tel No.: 022 - 71934200 / 71934263; www.motilaloswal.com. Correspondence Address: Palm Spring Centre, 2nd Floor, Palm Court Complex, New Link Road, Malad (West), Mumbai- 400 064. Tel No: 022 71881000. Details of Compliance Officer: Neeraj Agarwal, Email Id: na@motilaloswal.com, Contact No.:022-40548085.

Grievance Redressal Cell:

Contact Person	Contact No.	Email ID
Ms. Hemangi Date	022 40548000 / 022 67490600	query@motilaloswal.com
Ms. Kumud Upadhyay	022 40548082	servicehead@motilaloswal.com
Mr. Ajay Menon	022 40548083	am@motilaloswal.com
Mr. Neeraj Agarwal	022 40548085	na@motilaloswal.com
Mr. Siddhartha Khemka	022 50362452	po.research@motilaloswal.com

Registration details of group entities.: Motilal Oswal Financial Services Ltd. (MOFSL): INZ000158836 (BSE/NSE/MCX/NCDEX); CDSL and NSDL: IN-DP-16-2015; Research Analyst: INH000000412, BSE enlistment no. 5028, AMFI registered Mutual Fund Distributor and SIF Distributor: ARN .: 146822. IRDA Corporate Agent – CA0579, APMI: APRN00233. Motilal Oswal Financial Services Ltd. is a distributor of Mutual Funds, PMS, Fixed Deposit, Insurance, Bond, NCDs and IPO products.

Customer having any query/feedback/ clarification may write to query@motilaloswal.com. In case of grievances for any of the services rendered by Motilal Oswal Financial Services Limited (MOFSL) write to grievances@motilaloswal.com, for DP to dpgrievances@motilaloswal.com.