

# POST EVENT COVERAGE ON



## 2<sup>nd</sup> GLOBAL TEXTILES CONCLAVE 2021

"THE INDIA FACTOR: TRANSFORMING GLOBAL TEXTILES & APPARELS IN 2021-30"

Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) organized the 2nd edition of the Global Textiles Conclave (GTC) on 24-25 February 2021. The event was held virtually with a record participation of over 4500 delegates from India and worldwide. This is a brief description of the major panel discussions and the lessons learned. Following areas of policy intervention were also identified.

### Business Sessions:

- 1) Apparel Sourcing Trends in the New Normal
- 2) Attracting FDI in Apparel Manufacturing in South Asia

- 3) Advanced Textiles Building Blocks for Creating a strong Technical Textile Eco System
- 4) Circular Textile Economy
- 5) Digitalization in Textile Manufacturing
- 6) Impact of Emerging Trade Alignments
- 7) Global Fiber Situation
- 8) New Business Models in Textiles & Fashion Industry
- 9) Sourcing of Home Textiles – Advantage India

### Welcome Address by Mr. T. Rajkumar, Chairman, CITI

At the outset, Mr. T. Rajkumar, Chairman, CITI thanked the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi Ji for sending his goodwill message for the Indian Textile & Apparel industry. He welcomed the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani Ji for kindly inaugurating the 2nd edition of Global Textiles Conclave 2021 and delivering the Inaugural Address despite her very busy schedule. He also welcomed other dignitaries and delegates of the mega Conclave joining from round the globe.

He stated that the theme of the Conclave aptly matches the current situation "The India Factor: Transforming

Global Textiles & Apparel in 2021-30" and translates the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister for "Make In India" and "AatmaNirbhar Bharat" with a sole objective of serving the entire world with Indian Clothes!

Mr. Rajkumar said that owing to the supportive Government and favourable policies, India during the last few years has shown great improvement in ease of doing business ranking. During the Covid-19 period last year when there was a strong sentiment against China, India emerged as a strong alternative of China and was amongst the favourite destinations for global investors to set-up their manufacturing base in India.



Textile & Apparel sector was one of the sectors for which world was looking towards India and India also proved its strength by showing its capabilities and instant adaptability by becoming the 2nd largest producer of PPE Suits from the net importer in just two months, which also made the world to strongly believe in India. With a strong, supportive and visionary Government at center, India is all set to do wonder in the coming years and will surely achieve the target textile & apparel market size of US\$ 350 bn as set by Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Women & Child Development Smt Smriti Irani Ji.

CITI Chairman thanked the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Textile Minister and the entire Government for their proactive approach to address the industry issues especially during this pandemic time.

Mr. Rajkumar observed that recent announcements of the Product Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, SAMARTH and proposed textile Parks under the MITRA scheme will be a game-changer for the industry and will enable the textile industry to become globally competitive, attract large investments, boost employment generation and exports.

## Theme Address by Mr Giuseppe Gherzi “Reimagining the Global Textile Industry and Opportunities for India”

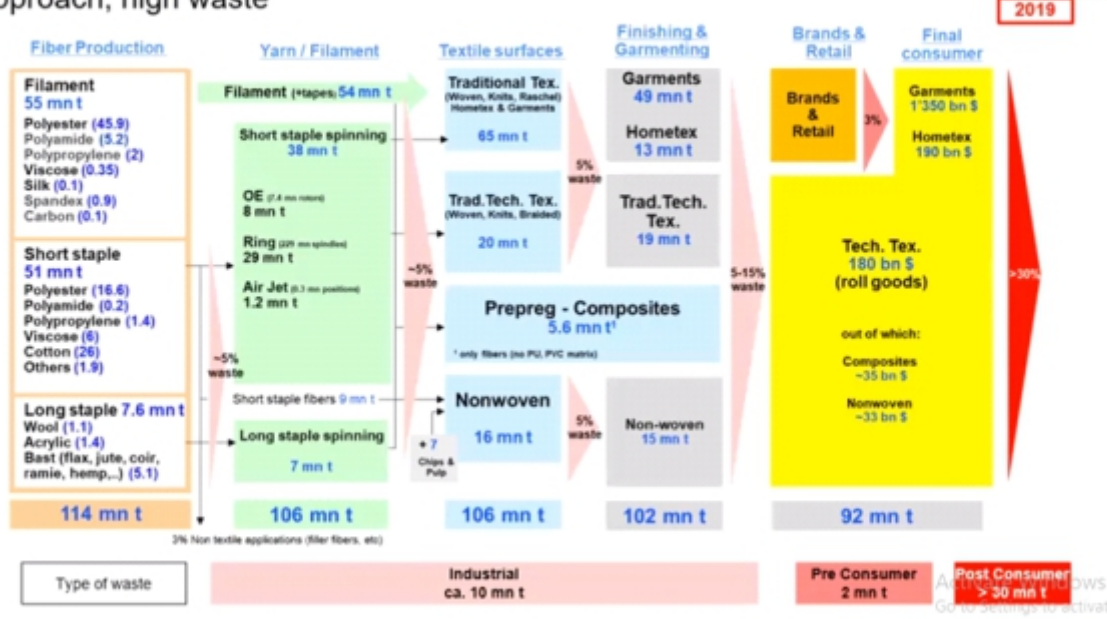


Mr. Giuseppe Gherzi, Managing Partner at Gherzi Textil Organisation, Switzerland delivered the theme address at the 2nd Global Textile Conclave. In his speech titled “Reimagining the Global Textile Industry and Opportunities for India”, Mr. Gherzi highlighted that the global textile and clothing industry was

undergoing a structural transformation that gained impetus during the pandemic. These changes require a step-change in the orientation of the industry in a holistic manner rather than preserving the status quo of what he termed as a “silo mentality”.



**Today:** TVC characterized by atomization, low degree of integration, silo approach, high waste



Source: Gherzi Textile Organisation



**Future:** horizontal chains with high degree of integration and system thinking (incl. digitalization)





## Opportunities for India:

Lever	Building blocks
MMF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the competitiveness of the MM value chain from fibers to fabrics               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost competitiveness</li> <li>Processing capability to handle filament and staple fibers</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Technical Textiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India needs to quickly improve its competitive position on technical textiles, nonwovens and composites</li> </ul>
Apparel Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This should be the propellor for growth of the primary textile industry</li> <li>Attract global brands and FDI from large apparel manufacturing companies</li> </ul>
Circularity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International brands are committed to improve circularity</li> <li>Regulations should and hopefully will stipulate use of regenerated fibres</li> <li>India could become the hub for recycled materials (fibers to fabrics) due to its capability to process fibers on short staple spinning systems and abundant raw material supply</li> </ul>
Government Policy Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We believe that the recent policy initiatives to improve the competitiveness of the MMF industry and attracting investment in technical textiles as well as setting up mega textile parks are a step in the right direction</li> <li>...it's now left to the policy execution through collaboration between the private and the public sector</li> </ul>

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The theme address underscored the need for the industry to embrace environmental sustainability due to the gaining momentum of the consumer movement. This is exerting tremendous pressure on lawmakers in Europe and elsewhere to hold the industry accountable for the generation of textile waste and compelling it to invest in post-consumer recycling.

Mr. Gherzi highlighted five key opportunities for the Indian textile industry to improve its global competitiveness.

- Cost competitiveness and enhancing the capability to process man-made fibers and technical textiles
- Fortifying the apparel manufacturing to act as an engine for growth of the entire value chain

- Circular fashion with the potential for India to become a hub for regenerated fibers
- Need to improve the global competitiveness to increase export market share
- Effective government-industry collaboration

“The industry needs help from the government in dealing with big challenges such as climate, water, energy, skill development. The industry cannot do it alone and the benefits will be enjoyed by the entire society”, he emphasized. Mr. Gherzi lauded the recent initiatives to improve the competitiveness of the Indian textile industry and urged the participants to look for opportunities with an open mind.

## Excerpts from Inaugural Speech of Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles & Women & Child Development



The Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Women & Child Development, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani Ji inaugurated the 2nd edition of Global Textiles Conclave 2021 (CITI GTC2021) organised by Confederation of Indian Textile Industry on Wednesday, 24th February 2021 through a Virtual Platform.

At the onset she extended her heartfelt greetings to the industry captains nationally and internationally, subject experts who joined us in this effort to globalize the possibilities of Indian textile industry and lookout for new avenues for partnerships and collaborations.

She said that it was a privilege for her to listen to someone from Switzerland who talked about the disruptive elements that one may find in the times to come in the Indian textile sector. And she believed in his address apart from disruptions and challenges lay a hint of the opportunity that India needs to leverage upon. She on behalf of the industry extended her grateful thanks to the Hon'ble Prime Minister for giving for the first time ever Rs. 6000 Cr package dedicated only to the Garment and Made-up sector in our country which gave much needed impetus for growth in that vital segment of the sector. The recent announcement of Rs 10,000 Cr package under the PLI scheme, would bring robustness to the MMF industry which would also compliment the growth of the Technical Textile Industry in our country.

She emphasized on the fact that it is under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister that the first ever

national mission on technical textiles was unfolded which targets up-on to enhance research capacities, to enhance technology and production/manufacturing capacities dedicated solely to the technical textiles. Today one of the greatest opportunities lies not only in the segment of technical textiles but particularly in the segment like Buildtech, Meditech and Oekotech wherein we together can combine our strengths as one of the largest consuming bodies in the country and the world and facilitate the growth of our industry as a complement to the infrastructure that is spend that the government of India envisages.

In the recent budget there has been an allocation of capital expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh cr. only to the segment of infrastructure. There are many who specialize in Buildtech in our industry, she appealed to them to envisage a future and input for technical textiles in the capital expenditure that the government hopes to unleash in the financial year post the passing of budget in the parliament. She said that apart from allocation of Rs 1 lakh crore for the road sector, an additional Rs 1 lakh crore was given to the Ministry of Railways, so that the capital expenditure could be strengthened which in turn could strengthen the employment opportunities for all across our country.

There has been a dedicated mission by the government which is called as the Jal Jivan Mission which is targeting those factories/companies which are dedicated to technical textiles. She said that the endeavor of the government till now has been not only to provide clean drinking water but also to ensure that

adequate water bodies are developed especially in the rural areas and for this the capacity of technical textile industry has been sufficiently built to meet the requirements.

She said that in the Hon'ble Prime Minister's message to CITI and Global Textile Conclave (GTC2021), it underlined the PPE story of India is historical. It is a hard-core fact that we could turn around and reorient our manufacturing processes in just 2 months to become the second largest exporter of PPE suits in the world. While the global economies were in lockdown and the movement was restricted, a One-Billion-Dollar industry came into existence. India which absolutely had no company is today indigenously manufacturing PPE suits. As of today, there are 1100 companies thriving in this segment. Is it a testimony of the talent of the Indian Textile industry and she thinks it is this strength that needs to become the foundation from how we grow in the sector for years to come.

She pointed out that, today the Hon'ble Prime Minister through the Finance Minister announced the Atma Nirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojna in the budget. The focus of the Yojna would be up-on the construction of critical care hospitals across all blocks and all districts of our country. It will be again an opportunity for the industry captains who indulge the in production of Medtech to carter and be part of implementation of the scheme.

The PLI scheme will highlight certain lines where India needs to be self-reliant in which India can become a global competitor. The recent announcement of 7 Mega textile parks gives us a reason to celebrate. She appealed to all those who has joined us today should encourage more and more

investors to find new investment opportunities in the 7 mega textile parks which the government has announced. She said that she looks forward in engaging with partner states, partner countries and companies who would like to come and invest not only in the 7 mega textile parks but also other smaller textile parks which are currently functional or which hope to operationalize soon in India.

She said that sustainable textiles is a mantra not only for the present but also a good business plan of the future. She said that she is hopeful that in this Global Textile Conclave we would have deliberations which are focused particularly upon sustainability in the textile industry.

She said that one of the greatest challenges we are facing today is in the area of Silk. The challenges which we are facing are w.r.t Technology which is equally effective from a cost perspective. She is hopeful that when it comes to self-reliance in the silk segment, this Global Textile Conclave will throw up some new ideas and methodologies that the Government of India can possibly process or pursue as policies.

Additionally, she said that much needs to be done w.r.t diversification of the jute industry. She said that the Global Textile Conclave can tell us how we can expand our horizons in respect to the diversification in the jute business.

She said that now the time has come for the Indian textile industry to be recognized in the global economy. In the end she gave she heartiest congratulations to all the participants and gave her best wishes to the team of CITI for organizing the Global Textile Conclave 2021.

## **Vote of Thanks by Shri Sanjay Jain, Chairman, Organising Committee of CITI GTC2021**

Shri Sanjay Jain, Chairman, Organising Committee of CITI GTC2021 proposed vote of thanks on this significant occasion. On the special occasion, he thanked all the eminent dignitaries, Speakers, Sponsors, Delegates, Media, Knowledge Partners and Authors who have contributed articles in CITI Textile Times Special Edition and Textile Associations for their whole-hearted support for the grand success of CITI's second Global Textiles Conclave 2021.

At the outset, on behalf of CITI and entire Textile Industry he extended sincere gratitude to our dynamic Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji for

sending his goodwill message for the textile & apparel industry.

He also thanked Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani Ji for kindly giving her valuable time for inaugurating the 2nd edition of Global Textile conclave 2021.

He stated that CITI as part of its agenda creates platforms to bring various stakeholders on a single platform to enable discussions and deliberations on burning issues that matter to the nation and textile industry. He hoped that fruitful deliberations at CITI



GTC2021 would enrich the participants with new insights to address the challenges faced by the textile industry on a sustainable manner.

He expressed his deep appreciation to CITI GTC2021 Co-Partners – ITMF and IAF and Knowledge Partner Gherzi Textil Organisation.

### 1. Sourcing of Apparels

Global apparel trade is worth about US\$ 500 bn (2019). COVID-19 has had a catastrophic effect on trade due to worldwide lockdowns and the collapse of consumer demand. On the other hand, there have been transformational shifts in the sourcing patterns in recent years as a result of a combination of factors such as relocation of downstream garment manufacturing capacities to emerging countries such as Vietnam and Bangladesh and other countries in SE Asia as well as Africa. Sino-US trade war also had a dampening effect

on China's exports of apparel as reflected in the shrinking share of China's in the world apparel exports (2010: 37% 2019: 31%). India's share of global apparel exports has remained stagnant around 3-3.5% in the last two decades. The panel on sourcing examined the potential for boosting India's apparel exports and highlight the purchasing criteria of global buyers. The discussants brainstormed on topics of contemporary interest:

- a) Impact of COVID and outlook for recovery
- b) Key trends and purchasing criteria for apparel sourcing by the US buyers/ brands
- c) Policy stance of the new administration on imports (esp rollback of China tariffs, rejoining TPP?), possible FTA'S in the offing
- d) Significance of Xinjiang sanctions on sourcing of apparels
- E) The future outlook for India and its perceived strengths, opportunities, and risks





### Takeaways

Price competitiveness, speed to market, and sustainability were identified as the key purchasing criteria guiding international buyers. There was unanimity of opinion about diversification of sourcing from China. The experts identified three key areas for India to improve its market share

- Achieving global scale of garment production
- Improving the supply of man-made fiber-based garments at competitive prices to complement India's known strengths in cotton-based apparel
- Removal of infrastructural bottlenecks to improve speed to market

### 2. FDI in Textile Industry

The focus of this session was to identify opportunities for India to attract FDI in the textile and garment industry and textile engineering sector.

The textile industry is among the most globalized industries in the world. It's undergoing a paradigm shift with geographical shifts in the industry to emerging countries with competitive factor costs and favorable market access conditions. In recent years, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar as well as Bangladesh have witnessed double-digit growth in production and exports of T&C. A significant amount of success is attributed to these countries ability to attract FDI across the value chain. There is a considered view that for India to grow its T&C industry, it needs a strong engine in the form of apparel manufacturing. This requires the establishment of large apparel factories of world-scale where there is a potential to attract FDI. However, FDI flows are expected to be sluggish in the coming 2-3 years as the global economy will take time to recover.

Another strategic segment of the textile value chain is the textile machinery industry. Historically, the machinery industry has followed the manufacturing industry. India is still reliant on the import of machinery to meet over 60% of its needs. Although





India has successfully attracted renowned global players in the spinning industry and a complete supply chain has been created, there is a huge potential to replicate this success in fabric and garment-making machinery. Creating an enabling environment, supply chain, and demand conditions would be a prerequisite for attracting FDI.

### Takeaways

Among the prescriptions for increasing the inflow of FDI into the sector were:

- Improving the overall competitiveness of India's exports
- Simplifying the incentive schemes as the foreign investors may find it difficult to navigate the plethora of incentives and schemes at the central and state level

### 3. Technical Textiles

The global technical textiles industry is estimated at USD 186 bn and has been growing at over 5% CAGR. The demand for nonwoven has received a boost post-COVID 19. The Indian technical textile industry is valued at USD 18 bn and growing at 13 % CAGR. The government has recognized this as a thrust area and introduced several incentives and support measures to boost the demand and attract investment in this sunrise sector. Capital subsidy under TUFs, the establishment of the National Technical Textiles Mission, and Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme are among various incentives.

The panel of international experts presented a SWOT analysis of the Indian technical textile industry.



## SWOT Analysis – Indian technical textiles industry

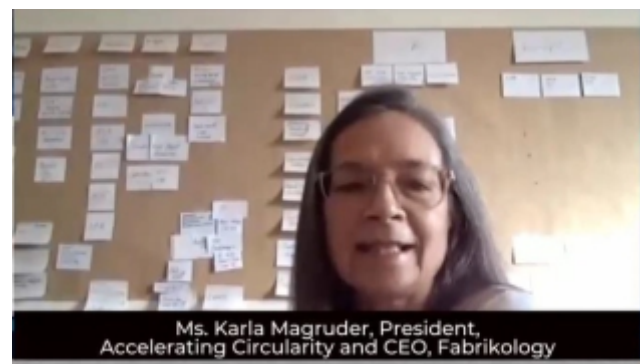
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strong industrial culture &amp; competence with global sales footprint in the export-oriented textile sector</li><li>• A strong network of engineering schools and (increasing) TechTex R&amp;D facilities</li><li>• Competitive cost base in textile manufacturing in general (personnel, energy, business administration)</li><li>• Local supply of raw materials (natural and MMF)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Still requirement for import of certain key raw materials (Technical MMF filaments, aramids, glass fibre, carbon fibre,)</li><li>• Lack of cost-competitive MMF raw materials</li><li>• India exports still relatively small in most TechTex categories (except e.g., PP tape-based products or natural fibre based wovens)</li><li>• Limited experiences (and set-ups) in conceiving and producing products to international TechTex norms</li></ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Potential for accelerated import substitution (e.g., in medical textiles)</li><li>• Potentially very large local Indian market gradually moving towards international norms (the airbag example)</li><li>• Growth potential in TechTex exports in...<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o new regions for existing strong India export performers (like FIBC or sewing thread)</li><li>o Expansion in so far under-represented (in India exports) globally traded TechTex product families (e.g., wound dressing or filter nonwovens)</li></ul></li><li>• Investment opportunities in innovation and related technology for above average growth TechTex products (e.g., nonwovens)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strong East Asia competition on global markets (e.g., China: Nonwovens, Glass fibre composite reinforcements or PVC coated fabrics)</li><li>• Low conversion rate of India TechTex markets to international norms (e.g., flame retardancy or geotextile related norms and regulations)</li><li>• Rising trade barriers to North American markets (e.g., non-tariff barriers via TechTex specific US norms)</li></ul>

#### 4. Addressing Climate Change in the Fashion Industry

COVID-19 pandemic which brought the world to a grinding halt has revealed a “new normal” which is yet to unfold completely. Businesses are forced to think of innovative strategies to tide over this unexpected jolt as an immediate measure and plan effectively to meet similar disasters in the future. One subject which gained traction during this period is Sustainability.

Sustainability, in simple terms, means meeting our needs while maintaining the ecological, social and economic balance. Our current model of take-make-

dispose also called the linear model has posed a challenge to our very survival. Though efforts to mitigate the challenges have been on for quite some time, the pandemic acted as a catalyst and has accelerated the efforts. International textile brands and consumers are exerting pressure on the textile industry to commit to a circular textile economy. Awareness among citizens in the developed world is compelling the politicians and policymakers to commit resources and bring new regulations. These forces are expected to gain momentum and there will be increasing pressure on the supply chain to address the environmental issues.



## Takeaways

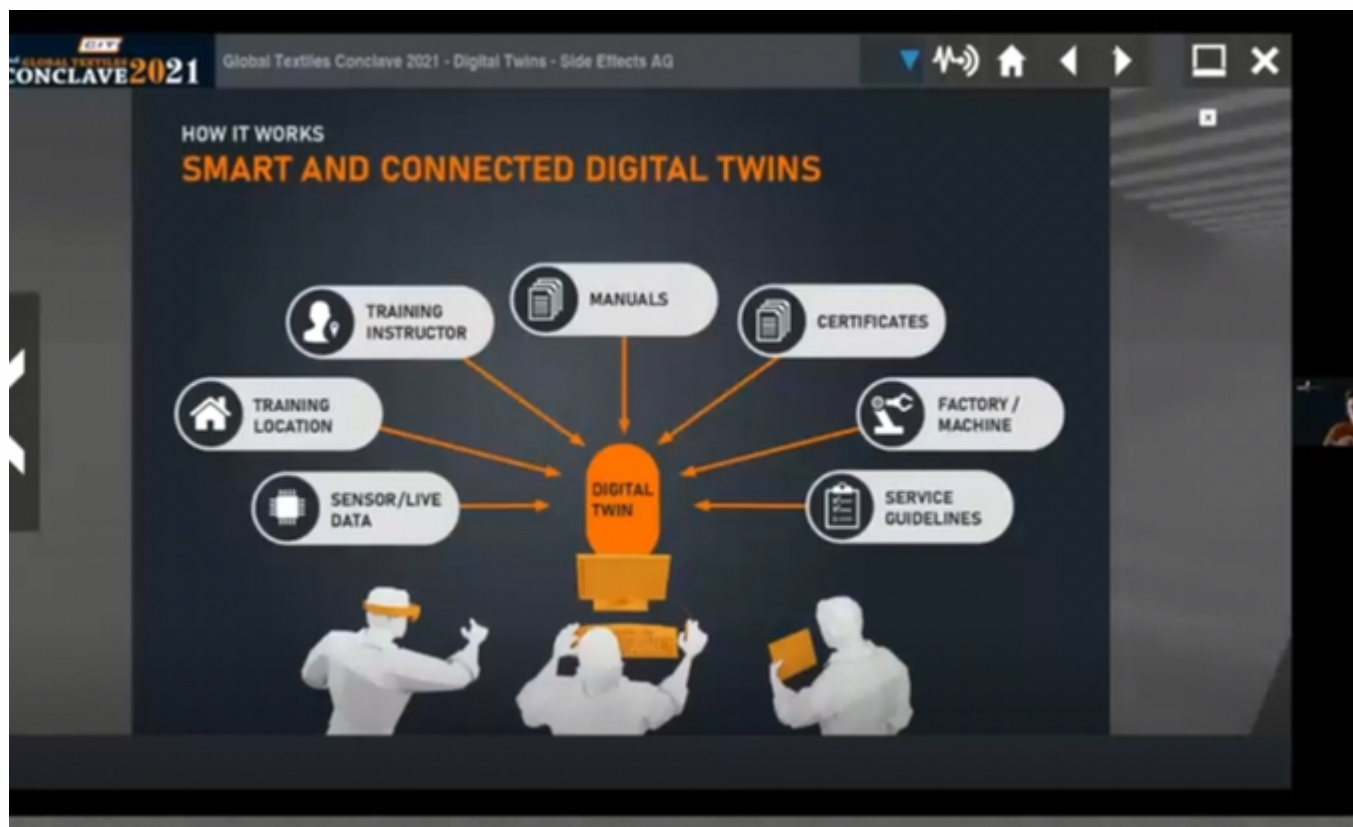
- As 70% of the CO2 emissions in textiles emanate from production, that should be the focus of sustainability initiatives
- International fashion brands and retailers have committed themselves to net-zero emissions by 2040-50
- Energy efficiency, renewable energy, and circularity are the three key aspects
- Circularity i.e. closed-loop systems involving usage of recycled post and pre-consumer will become more important. In this area a lot of innovative technologies are under development currently
- Funding for sustainable initiatives, especially in wet processing and effluent treatment systems is available through impact funds
- Government policy regulation is a prerequisite to facilitate transformation in the industry. This would also require collaboration with the private sector to create incentives for investment in the adoption of economically viable renewable energy projects

## 5. Digitalization in Textile Manufacturing

Several disruptive technologies are transforming the textile production chain. Digital printing and finishing, AI, AR, and Digital Twins as well as new chain of custody technologies are having a profound impact across the textile value chain. Automation in spinning and weaving is already absorbed in the primary textile industry. Sewing considered the final frontier in automation, is also witnessing the incursion of robotic manufacturing. COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the pace of digital commerce.

### Takeaways

- COVID-19 has accelerated the pace of digitalization across the textile chain from production to commerce
- Digital Twin technology is an innovative tool for capacity building and training in textile institutes and the industry
- Government policy should continue to support the adoption of advanced technologies



## Digital Transformation Opportunities in the Spinning Industry

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- Experiences with digital technologies in private life and a generation shift
- Need for quick access to relevant information is increasing
- Difficulties in finding operators
- Increasing wages
- Lack of reliable and quality conscious personnel
- Analytical thinking competence is fading away

Slide: Digitalisation in the Textile Industry

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Several disruptive technologies are transforming the textile production chain. Digital printing and finishing, AI, AR, and Digital Twins as well as new chain of custody technologies are having a profound impact across the textile value chain. Automation in spinning and weaving is already absorbed in the primary textile industry. Sewing considered the final frontier in automation, is also witnessing the incursion of robotic manufacturing. COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the pace of digital commerce.

## 6. Impact of Emerging Trade Alignments

Preferential market access through multilateral and bi-lateral FTA's carries significant weightage in the sourcing of textiles and apparel. There have been landmark trade deals in recent deals that will have a long-term impact on trade and investment in textiles and apparel. In particular, the signing of RCEP in 2020, entry into force of EU-Viet Nam FTA, and CPTPP will impact the sourcing of apparel from Asia. India is not a member of these arrangements which

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**Dr. Deborah Elms**  
 Founder & Executive Director,  
 Asian Trade Centre

**Mr. Navdeep Singh Sodhi,**  
 Partner, GherziTextil Org

will further add to its disadvantage vis-à-vis neighboring countries in the sub-continent that enjoy a duty-free market entry into the EU market. On the other hand, India also needs to realize the potential of its FTA with South Korea and Japan and conclude the protracted trade negotiations with the EU.

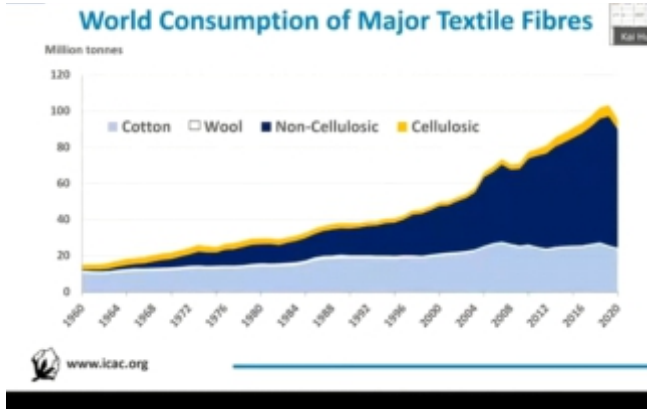
**Takeaways:**

- Preferential market access to key developed markets is a pre-requisite for attracting international buyers and FDI
- India's not joining the RCEP give her competitors an edge
- An FTA with the EU bring India at par with its key competitors
- The US is unlikely to lift tariff and non-tariff barriers on China, which will be an advantage for India in the short run

**7. Global Fibre Situation**

Global mill consumption of fibres was estimated at 114 million tons in 2019 and projected to reach 118 in 2022. This would however be retarded due to the sharp fall in textile consumption due to the pandemic. Man-made fibres occupy 70% of the mill fibre consumption whereas all-natural fibres occupy the remaining 30%. The consumption of synthetic filament yarns (55 Mn kt in 2019) now exceeds the consumption of short-staple fibres at 51 Mn kt. This has significant implications for the textile value chain. India will have to rebalance its fibre consumption to move in tandem with the global trends. The current volatility in cotton and other raw materials is also a cause for concern for the textile industry as end-user demand continues to be sluggish.

Name	Purpose
 Biotextfuture	Network of members from large to medium and micro-sized enterprises, research institutions and universities. Focusing on developing sustainable bio-based raw materials, processes and arranging funds for basic research & improvements of existing solutions.
 Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC)	Group of major companies in the apparel, footwear, and textile industries working together. Developed a Higg Index tool to help in measuring and scoring a company or product's sustainability performance at every stage in their sustainability journey.
 Textile Exchange	Global non-profit, accelerates sustainable practices in the textile value chain by focusing on minimizing the harmful impacts and maximizing its positive effects. Creates leaders in the sustainable fiber and materials sector by providing learning opportunities, tools, insights, standards, data, measurement and benchmarking.
 Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)	Enable brands, retailers and their supply chains in the textile, apparel, leather and footwear industries to implement chemical management best practices and advance towards zero discharge of hazardous chemicals by collaborative engagement, standard setting, implementation and innovation.



### Takeaways

- With consumption exceeding production, stock levels are expected to decrease to 21.1 million by the end of the season. This level of ending stocks would be a 1% decrease from the previous season. Together with the level of consumption, the stocks-to-use ratio is expected to fall to 0.86, from the historic high reached last season of 0.94.
- If the average cotton yields in India are increased to the world average then lint production would increase by an additional 3.67 million tonnes. India has some of the lowest yields in the world especially in Maharashtra so Indian yields are nothing to shout about and they are comparable to yields found in Africa. Just compare these yields to the yields found in rain-fed countries such as Brazil which are around 1600 kg/ha of cotton lint. So it is possible to reach global averages and even surpass them you just need to know-how. So, this is the potential to fill some of the gaps left by decreased use of synthetic fibres.

- Demand for sustainably produced fibers will grow in future
- Demand for recycled fibres, pre and post-consumer, will grow in future

### 8. Sourcing Trends in Home Textiles: Advantage India

- The global home textile market at the retail level is estimated at over USD 110 billion over 2/3rd of which consists of the two largest product categories, bed and bath linen. China remains the largest exporter with a share of over 50% whereas India is a distant second at 5% share. In 2020, during the pandemic, home textiles exports have seen a double-digit growth

- India has established a large home textile industry with companies on a global scale, especially in bed and bath linen
- A large number of medium-sized companies and SME's are also engaged in the production of a variety of products in furnishing and other home goods.
- With India's strength in cotton and now increasingly MMF, there is further potential to increase our exports.

### Takeaways

- India boasts of world-scale home textile companies with further potential to grow
- There is a significant potential to expand sourcing from the decentralized sector for various home goods
- Affordability is a key purchasing criterion and this is also related to the growing demand for man-made fibre based home textiles for domestic and export demand





**Ten areas of policy interventions were identified as a result of the feedback received from discussants, participants, and stakeholders during the 2-day Conference.**

**Policy areas**

#	Description	Areas for policy intervention
1	Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a potential for India to double its market share from the existing about 5% of the \$ 800 bn textile &amp; apparel market in the coming 5-7 years.</li> <li>• India needs to improve overall export competitiveness by improving the enabling environment and reducing the cost of doing business</li> </ul>
2	RMG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The readymade garment sector needs to be encouraged as it will be the engine for growth for the entire value chain.</li> <li>• Encourage setting up of large-scale units (&gt;\$100 mn sales each)</li> </ul>
3	Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International brands and consumers worldwide are driving the demand for sustainably produced apparel in terms of environmental, social, and economic sustainability.</li> <li>• Government policy should encourage new investment in cleantech, renewable energy, and recycling of textile waste, organic cotton, and water governance.</li> <li>• India has the potential to become the hub of sustainable textiles</li> </ul>
4	MMF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As future textile demand will be driven by man-made fibres, there is a need to achieve cost competitiveness.</li> <li>• Policies to eliminate fiscal policy distortions in tariffs and taxes are needed to unlock the potential of the MM value chain.</li> <li>• Provide capacity building to technical institutes to impart skills in processing MMF</li> </ul>
5	Technical textiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to sustain extant policies to grow the sector.</li> <li>• As technical textiles are mainly based on MMF, need to improve the cost competitiveness of MMF.</li> <li>• Strengthen the standards and norms to encourage usage of tech textiles in public projects</li> </ul>
6	Cotto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment in R&amp;D to boost productivity in terms of yield/hectare</li> <li>• Encourage supply of high-yielding varieties of seeds.</li> <li>• Encourage the production of sustainably produced and organic cotton</li> </ul>
7	FDI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aggressive promotion to attract international brands and retailers to persuade their vendors to set up production facilities in India.</li> <li>• Establish flagship apparel parks to showcase the ease of doing business.</li> <li>• Simplify incentive schemes for FDI investors</li> </ul>

8	Digitalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage induction of smart systems in textile &amp; garment manufacturing adopting Industry 4.0 technologies</li> </ul>
9	Market access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review existing FTAs with South Korea and Japan with a view to realizing full potential.</li> <li>Accelerate the negotiation of ongoing FTA with EU and potentially the UK to provide a level playing field to Indian textile &amp; clothing exporters</li> </ul>
10	Textile Engineering Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to attract FDI in manufacturing textile machinery in India especially weaving, knitting, garmenting</li> </ul>

**Vote of Thanks by  
Shri R.L. Nolkha, Vice Chairman, CITI**



**Shri R L Nolkha, Vice Chairman, CITI** proposed Vote of Thanks in the closing Session of the CITI GTC2021 on day 2.

He expressed his sincere gratitude for participants who participated in the mega event and gained valuable insights regarding the present and future prospect of the textile industry and the way forward. He thankfully observed the support and cooperation of Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Textiles, all global Textile Associations, Co-Partners, Knowledge Partner, sponsors, CITI GTC organising Committee, CITI Secretariat and print & visual media.

He expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, for sending his goodwill message for the industry and Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Smt. Smriti Zubin

Irani Ji for inaugurating the 2nd edition of Global Textile Conclave 2021.

Shri Nolkha sincerely thanked the Textile Commissioner Ms. Roop Rashi or sharing her knowledge with the industry regarding creating a strong technical textile ecosystem.

He thanked the International Textile Manufacturers Federation (ITMF) and International Apparel Federation (IAF) for being co-partners for this event.

Mr. Nolkha expressed his deepest gratitude and appreciation to Gherzi Textil Organisation, especially Mr Navdeep S. Sodhi and his team for being the Knowledge Partner of this Global Textiles Conclave 2021 and supporting CITI GTC2021 in all possible manner from the very beginning.



# 2<sup>nd</sup> GLOBAL TEXTILES CONCLAVE 2021

(Virtual Event)

(Wednesday, 24<sup>th</sup> & Thursday, 25<sup>th</sup> February 2021)



## PROGRAMME

**Theme: "The India Factor: Transforming Global Textiles & Apparels in 2021-30"**

### Wednesday, 24<sup>th</sup> February 2021

<p>0930-1100(CET) 1400-1530(IST) 1630-1800(HKT)</p>	<p><b>Inaugural Session</b></p> <p>Welcome Address: Shri T. Rajkumar, Chairman, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI)</p> <p><b>Theme Presentation</b> Reimagining The Global Textile Industry And Opportunities For India: Ing. Mr. Giuseppe Gherzi, Managing Partner, Gherzi Textil Organisation, Zürich</p> <p><b>Goodwill Message of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi (to be read by Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Women &amp; Child Development)</b></p> <p><b>Inauguration by: Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Women &amp; Child Development</b></p> <p>Vote of Thanks: Shri Sanjay K. Jain, Chairman-Organizing Committee, CITI GTC2021</p> <p>Goodwill Messages by Doyens of the Indian Textile Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Mr. Suresh Kotak, Chairman, Kotak Ginning &amp; Pressing Industries Ltd.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Dr. K.V. Srinivasan, Managing Director, Premier Mills Pvt. Ltd</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Ms. Dipali Goenka, CEO &amp; Jt. MD, Welspun India Ltd.</i></li> </ul>
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<p>1105-1150(CET) 1535-1620(IST) 1805-1850(HKT)</p>	<p><b>Session #1: Apparel Sourcing Trends In The New Normal</b> →Moderator: Mr. Robert Antoshak, CEO Textile Projects LLC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Ms. Julia Hughes, President, United States Fashion Industry Association</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Ms. Deepika Rana, Chief Customer Officer &amp; President of Supply Chain Solutions, Li &amp;Fung, Hong Kong</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Mr. Andrew Olah, CEO, Olah Inc</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Mr. Alex Helander, CEO, ACH LLC</i></li> </ul>
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### Tea Break

<p>1200-1245(CET) 1630-1715(IST) 1900-1945(HKT)</p>	<p><b>Session #2 : Attracting FDI In Apparel Manufacturing In South Asia</b> →Moderator: Mr. Matthijs Crietee, Secretary General, International Apparel Federation (IAF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Mr. Kihak Sung, Chairman &amp; CEO, Youngone Corporation</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Dr. Christian Schindler, Director General, ITMF</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Session # 2(B): Advanced Textiles: Building Blocks For Creating A Strong Technical Textile Eco System</b> →Chaired by: Ms. Roop Rashi, IA&amp;AS, Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles →Moderator: Mr. Loek de Vries, Managing Partner, Bombyx Capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Mr. Hendrik van Delden, Senior Partner, Gherzi Germany</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Mr. Cherian Thomas, CEO, Welspun Advanced Textiles</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Mr. Rajiv Sajdeh, Founder &amp; CEO, Indo German Yarn &amp; Fibres LLP</i></li> </ul>
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# 2<sup>nd</sup> GLOBAL TEXTILES CONCLAVE 2021

(Virtual Event)

(Wednesday, 24th & Thursday, 25th February 2021)



## PROGRAMME

### Thursday, 25<sup>th</sup> February 2021

0930-1015(CET) 1400-1445(IST) 1630-1715(HKT)	<b>Session # 3 Addressing Climate Change in the Fashion Industry</b> →Moderator: Ms. Priyanka Khanna, International Expansion Manager (South Asia), Fashion for Good <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Bob Assenberg, Fund Director, Good Fashion Fund</li> <li>Ms. Karla Magruder, President, Accelerating Circularity and CEO, Fabrikology</li> <li>Ms. Mridula Ramesh, Founder, Sundaram Climate Institute</li> <li>Ms. Pernilla Halldin, Public Affairs and Engagement, H&amp;M Group</li> </ul>	
1020-1100(CET) 1450-1530(IST) 1720-1800(HKT)	<b>Session #4 Digitalization In Textile Manufacturing</b> →Moderator: Dr. Yves Gloy, Partner, GherziTextil Org Digital Twins For Textile Manufacturing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. René Krebs, CEO, Side Effects, Switzerland</li> </ul> Sustainable Chain-Of-Custody Technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. Michela Puddu, CEO, Haelixa, Switzerland</li> </ul> Skill Development in Textile Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. J.V. Rao, CEO, Textile Sector Skill Council</li> </ul> Digitalization in spinning systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Prasanta K. Deka, Head Market India, Rieter India Private Ltd</li> </ul>	<b>Session 4(B) Impact of Emerging Trade Alignments</b> →Moderator: Mr. Navdeep Singh Sodhi, Partner, GherziTextil Org <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. Deborah Elms, Founder &amp; Executive Director, Asian Trade Centre</li> <li>Dr. M Suresh Babu, Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai</li> <li>Dr. Saikat Sinha Roy, Professor &amp; Coordinator, Centre for Advanced Studies, Principal Scientist, RJ JUECON Project on SEZs and Inequality, Department of Economics, Jadavpur University</li> </ul>
<b>Tea Break</b>		
1215-1300(CET) 1545-1630(IST) 1815-1900(HKT)	<b>Session #5 Global Fiber Situation</b> →Moderator: Dr. Christian Schindler, Director General, ITMF Developments in the Global Fiber Market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. Kai Hughes, Executive Director, ICAC</li> <li>Mr. Uday Gill, Chief Strategy Officer, IVL Group</li> </ul> Future Sustainable Sourcing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Robert Van de Kerkhof, Chief Commercial Officer, Lenzing AG</li> </ul>	<b>Session # 5(B) New Business Models In Textiles &amp; Fashion Industry</b> →Moderator: Mr. Anton Schumann, Partner, Gherzi Germany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Edwin Keh, CEO, The Hong Kong Research Institute of Textiles and Apparel (HKRITA)</li> <li>Mr. Sebastiaan van de Loo, Director, Color Digital GmbH, Germany</li> <li>Mr. Gonçalo Cruz, Co-Founder, PlatformE</li> </ul>
1205-1250(CET) 1635-1720(IST) 1905-1950(HKT)	<b>Session # 6 Sourcing of Home Textiles – Advantage India</b> →Moderator: Mr. S.K. Khandelia, Deputy Chairman, CITI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Kailash Lalpuria, Executive Director &amp; CEO, Indo Count Industries Ltd.</li> <li>Mr. Calvin Woolley, Global Supplier Development Leader – Textiles Category Area, Inter IKEA Group</li> <li>Mr. Abhishek Kaul, VP of Product Development &amp; Merchandising, Hollander Sleep Products, LLC</li> <li>Mr. Raman Khanna, Head of Category (Home &amp; Hard Goods), John Lewis, India</li> </ul>	
1255-1300(CET) 1725-1730(IST) 1955-2000(HKT)	<b>Closing Session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vote of Thanks by Shri R.L. Nolkha, Vice Chairman, CITI</li> </ul>	



# 2<sup>nd</sup> GLOBAL TEXTILES CONCLAVE 2021

"THE INDIA FACTOR: TRANSFORMING GLOBAL TEXTILES & APPARELS IN 2021-30"

Wednesday, 24th February 2021

Inaugurated by

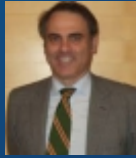


**Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani,**  
Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and  
Women & Child Development

## Inaugural Session



Shri T. Rajkumar, Chairman,  
Confederation of Indian  
Textile Industry (CITI)



Mr. Giuseppe Gherzi,  
Managing Partner, Gherzi  
Textil Organisation, Zürich



Shri Sanjay K. Jain,  
Chairman-Organizing  
Committee, CITI GTC2021



Mr. Suresh Kotak,  
Chairman, Kotak Ginning  
& Pressing Industries Ltd.



Dr. K.V. Srinivasan,  
Managing Director,  
Premier Mills Pvt. Ltd



Ms. Dipali Goenka,  
CEO & Jt. MD,  
Welspun India Ltd.

## Session #1: Apparel Sourcing Trends In The New Normal



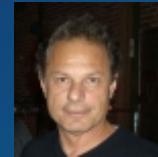
Mr. Robert Antoshak  
CEO Textile Projects LLC



Ms. Julia Hughes, President,  
United States Fashion  
Industry Association



Ms. Deepika Rana, Chief Customer  
Officer & President of Supply Chain  
Solutions, Li & Fung, Hong Kong



Mr. Andrew Olah  
CEO, Olah Inc



Mr. Alex Helander  
CEO, ACH LLC

## Session #2 : Attracting FDI In Apparel Manufacturing In South Asia



Mr. Matthijs Crietee, Secretary  
General, International Apparel  
Federation (IAF)

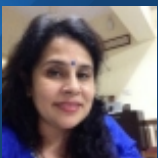


Mr. Kihak Sung  
Chairman & CEO,  
Youngone Corporation

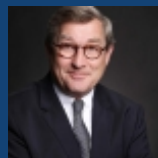


Dr. Christian Schindler  
Director General, ITMF

## Session # 2(B): Advanced Textiles: Building Blocks For Creating A Strong Technical Textile Eco System



Ms. Roop Rashi, IA&AS,  
Textile Commissioner,  
Ministry of Textiles



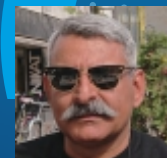
Mr. Loek de Vries, Managing  
Partner, Bombyx Capital



Mr. Hendrik van Delden,  
Senior Partner, Gherzi  
Germany



Mr. Cherian Thomas, CEO,  
Welspun Advanced Textiles



Mr. Rajiv Sajdeh, Founder &  
CEO, Indo German Yarn &  
Fibres LLP

Thursday, 25th February 2021

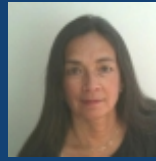
### Session # 3 Addressing Climate Change in the Fashion Industry



Ms. Priyanka Khanna, International Expansion Manager (South Asia), Fashion for Good



Mr. Bob Assenberg, Fund Director, Good Fashion Fund



Ms. Karla Magruder, President, Accelerating Circularity and CEO, Fabrikology



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### Session #4 Digitalization In Textile Manufacturing



Dr. Yves Gloy, Partner, GherziTextil Org



Mr. René Krebs, CEO, Side Effects, Switzerland



Dr. Michela Puddu, CEO, Haelixa, Switzerland



Dr. J.V. Rao, CEO, Textile Sector Skill Council



Mr. Prasanta K. Deka, Head Market India, Rieter India Private Ltd

### Session 4(B) Impact of Emerging Trade Alignments



Mr. Navdeep Singh Sodhi, Partner, GherziTextil Org



Dr. Deborah Elms, Founder & Executive Director, Asian Trade Centre



Dr. M Suresh Babu, Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai

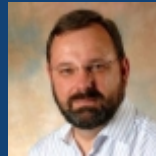


Dr. Saikat Sinha Roy, Professor, Department of Economics, Jadavpur University

### Session #5 Global Fiber Situation



Dr. Christian Schindler, Director General, ITMF



Dr. Kai Hughes, Executive Director, ICAC



Mr. Uday Gill, Chief Strategy Officer, IVL Group



Mr. Robert Van de Kerkhof, Chief Commercial Officer, Lenzing AG

### Session # 5(B) New Business Models In Textiles & Fashion Industry



Mr. Anton Schumann, Partner, Gherzi Germany



Mr. Edwin Keh, CEO, The Hong Kong Research Institute of Textiles and Apparel (HKRITA)



Mr. Sebastiaan van de Loo, Director, Color Digital GmbH, Germany



Mr. Gonçalo Cruz, Co-Founder, PlatformE

### Session # 6 Sourcing of Home Textiles – Advantage India



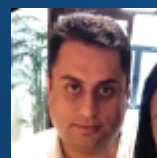
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