TEXTILE TIMES

CITI
CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY
www.citiindia.org

VOLUME XVIII, No.04 | ₹ 60, US$ 4 | Monthly Magazine of CITI | May - June 2022

Circular Textile and Apparel in India

The Prospects & Challenges of the Cotton Seed Industry in Enhancing the Cotton Production and Productivity in India

ORGANIZER

CITI

CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY
www.citiindia.org

10th atexcon Asian Textile Conference

Asian Textile Conference

"REIMAGINING THE TEXTILE AND APPAREL INDUSTRY FOR THE NEXT DECADE"

Wednesday, 17th August 2022 | HOTEL SHANGRI-LA EROS, NEW DELHI

35+ Renowned Speakers

200+ Textile & Clothing Companies

350+ Delegates from India & Abroad

Chief Guest

Shri Piyush Goyal

Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs and Food & Public Distribution

REGISTER NOW

www.citiindia.org

Platinum Sponsor

LMW

Gold Sponsors

EGYPTIAN COTTON

RIETER

Silver Sponsor

INDIA TIME SOCIETY

Knowledge Partner

FIBRE2FASHION.COM

Awareness Partner

MCX METAL & ENERGY Trade with Trust
Organised under MCX ISF

Supporting Partners

AITIRA

TEA

ISO 9001 nitra ORGANISATION

sima SINCE 1933

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Mr. Manoj Sharma | Joint Secretary
M: +91 9013386941 | **E:** manoj@citiindia.org

Chairman's Word

The textile industry has experienced unprecedented volatility in the recent past with prices of cotton and cotton yarn witnessing never before highs, followed by sharp decline due to international prices coming down. The shortage of cotton and pent-up demand for our textile products in the international market has, if, given us an edge over our competitors due to the presence of entire value chain, however, this opportunity has also put the textile industry in a precarious situation as the prices of cotton increased by over 140% in the last 18 months. It has caused rippling effects on the downstream segments especially the cotton yarn sector which works on wafer-thin margins.

Reacting to concerns that India is exporting yarn at lower prices to our competitors, CITI has clarified that it is the spinning industry which has witnessed a double whammy, with cotton yarn prices escalating at one end and lower demand for yarns at the other end. The spinning sector, which has been consistently investing in new technologies to provide the textile value chain the high-quality yarn had to bear the brunt of the increased cotton prices. Due to volatility in the cotton prices, the spinning mills have brought down the capacities by 30-40% lower production capacities.

In the 4th week of June ICE fell by a record 28%. Although, Indian futures market did not follow similar trends, but it had the predictable impact of softening of cotton prices. Prices by the end of June were 12-15% lower. This period also saw India first time importing cotton yarn to avert price volatility by the weavers and the textile mills.

The spot prices of Shankar-6 cotton variety have come down to Rs.78,000-88,000 per candy of 356 kg with a decline of Rs.2,000 per candy. Similarly, in Tiruppur market, the prices of yarns, have further declined by 3-10 per kg due to the sluggish movement. Hence, the issue of non-availability of cotton yarn for the domestic industry doesn't hold any merit and it has also reflected in the preliminary estimates of DGCI&S, where exports of cotton textiles (including yarn) have shown a decline of 22.5% in June 2022 vis-à-vis 2021, as compared to a growth of 44.5% in the garment exports in the same period. This trend is expected to continue till the new cotton season starts in October, indicating increased availability of yarn for domestic downstream industry.

All this underlines the importance of supply augmentation and fiber security. To enhance the cotton productivity in the country and to augment the cotton supply, the Hon'ble Minister formed a Textile Advisory Group (TAG) under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh Kotak and held first meeting on 31st May 2022 to look into the short-term and long-term solutions. I have also been advised to lead the Supply Augmentation Group (SAG) to explore avenues on the domestic as well as international front to improve the cotton supply. I assure everyone that SAG is trying its best with the logistic and supply chain partners to augment the cotton supply.

I am thankful to the Hon'ble Minister for issuing the notification on duty-free import of cotton till 31st October 2022. It will help the spinning mills to sign fresh cotton contracts and also help in getting their shipments cleared which are en-route or facing delay due to other logistic issues. However, I have reiterated the need for removal of import duty on cotton permanently as allowing duty-free import till 31st October 2022 is just a temporary solution and will not have a lasting impact on the long-term stability in cotton prices.

While the above issues have been of some concern to the industry's long-term growth prospects, developments in some other areas are heartening. The Government has now also initiated discussions for the launch of 2nd edition of PLI and an attractive incentive-based alternative scheme to replace A-TUFS which has expired on 31st March 2022 to give more thrust to the textile sector. CITI has been holding regular consultations on these to understand the constraints and ensure that these schemes achieve the intended benefits for the textile sector.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) has formed a new global platform Private Sector Advisory Council (PSAC) and invited CITI to be a Founder Member of the same. CITI has conveyed its full support and participation in PSAC and its Sub-committees and work towards strengthening of cotton value chain. This global platform consists of prominent organisations from all the sections of cotton value chain from all the ICAC member countries and will exchange ideas and information. It will be world's only body to bring together producers, ginners, weavers, machinery manufacturers, brands and retailors and others, from all over the globe under a single umbrella.

T. Rajkumar

Contents

TEXTILE TIMES
CITI www.citiindia.org
VOLUME XVIII, No. 04, May - June 2022
Reg. No. : DELENG/2004/14918

IN THIS ISSUE

Published and Edited by:

Ms. Chandrima Chatterjee
Secretary General
Confederation of
Indian Textile Industry (CITI)
Email: sg@citiindia.org

Place of Publication:

Confederation of
Indian Textile Industry (CITI)
6th Floor, Narain Manzil
23, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi - 110001
Tel.: +91-1123325013, 15, 55
Fax: +91-11-41519602 Web: www.citiindia.org

Compilation & Design:
Sapphire

Printed by:
Kaizen Offset
3, DSIDC Complex
Okhla Phase 1, New Delhi

Editorial

First of all, I would like to thank the Chairman and Committee of CITI for having given me the responsibility of steering the activities of CITI as its new Secretary General. With over 24 years of association with the textile and apparel value chain in various capacities, I look forward to working towards strengthening this sector with the support of all the stakeholders engaged with CITI. As one of the oldest industry associations and with the stalwarts of the industry as its founding members, I feel inspired by the rich legacy and look forward to furthering the efforts of the Confederation towards an inclusive and sustainable development of this sector.

The post pandemic recovery of the industry has witnessed its share of challenges with the imminent recession in major global markets, spikes in raw material price along with availability issues, logistic costs and other inputs costs also witnessing inflationary trends. On the other hand, the FTAs with important textile destinations have provided the required window of opportunity for growth. However, for better market access into most of these countries, efficient product life cycle management and demonstrated efforts towards material circularity, social and environmentally sustainable production systems, carbon consciousness etc will be important areas for the industry to look into.

Although India is one of the few countries with strong manufacturing presence across the value chain – from farm to retail, the cotton centric production is going through several challenges like low yield, contamination issues; high moisture content in seed cotton; lack of bale tagging system and traceability systems, limited statistical data, lack of integrated pest management, etc. At present India's cotton yield is stagnant at around 450-460 kgs of lint per hectare while there are many countries like Brazil, Russia, Turkey, Israel, Mexico, etc who have been able to achieve yield above 1500 kgs of link per hectare during the recent years. Our competing countries like USA, China, Brazil, etc., have gone generations ahead of India in terms of cotton seed technology.

Indian farmers are still going with the belief that hybrid cotton will result in higher yields and are continuing to use them, while, major cotton-producing countries have given away this concept of hybrid cotton. India must work towards replacing the existing unsustainable practices in cotton production with a more holistic approach from both the producers' and consumer sides to improve upon its value chain, achieve higher yield, and reduce the cost of production by improving supply chain management, backward linkages, standardization of trade practices, etc. Indian cotton farmers should incorporate more sustainable agricultural practices like water saving irrigation infrastructure, innovation in seeds, and its application, etc.

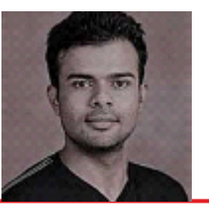
Some of the Indian states have started working on India 'High-density Planting Systems' (HDPS), which can be scaled up in other states also to obtain higher yields in rain-fed farming systems like Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. I am happy to share that the CITI CDRA has been working on high density plantation, besides other extension activities aimed at improving the farming practices and incomes of the farmers. CITI is also working on building collaborations with international institutions working in the area of better farming practices, regenerative farming and use of AI. We are thankful to some of our industry members who have been supporting the CDRA activities through their CSR funds and invite more industry members to join hands and help scale up the CDRA activities in more areas and work towards a strong cotton base.

This issue focuses on the much-discussed issue of circularity. With new legislations expected in the western world on product life cycle management and traceability, the business case for working on these areas is increasing. The recently passed 'Circular Economy' package by European Union Council is expected to pave way for the development of sustainable brands. CITI has been nominated as one of the founding members of the International Cotton Advisory Committee with Chairman CITI as the Vice Chair of the Spinners Committee. One of the issues that the forum is expected to discuss is Sustainability standard for the textile value chain. CITI has been partnering with some of the projects that are mapping opportunities of implementing circularity in the production processes. We look forward to suggestions of the industry in this regard.

Ms. Chandrima Chatterjee
Secretary General - CITI

CIRCULAR TEXTILE AND APPAREL IN INDIA

Mrs. Devyani Hari
Director,
Centre for Responsible Business (CRB)

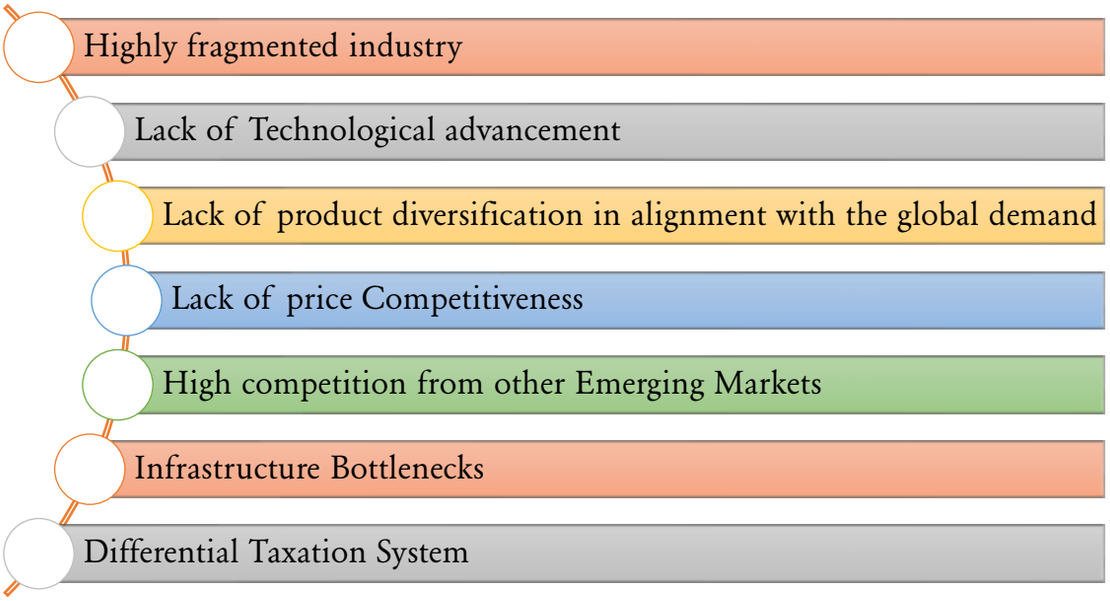


Mr. Ramanuj Mitra,
Senior Program Officer,
Centre for Responsible Business (CRB)

The ***Textile*** sector is one of the oldest industries in India contributing approximately 2 % of the GDP and 18 % of manufacturing (2017-18). India is the 6th largest apparel and textile exporter of the world (Economic Survey 2020-21). In 2019-20, India's total exports of textile and clothing were about 12 % of overall India's exports (Economic Survey 2019-20). The sector plays a major role in generating jobs and 'make in India' campaign. It employs 45 million people directly and 60 million indirectly (Economic Survey of India, 2019-20; NIPFA, 2020).

Share in Global Textile Exports (%)			
	India	China	USA
2000	3.6	10.3	7
2005	4.1	20.2	6.1
2010	5.1	30.4	4.8
2018	5.8	37.6	4.4

The Indian Textile and Apparel industry faces a number of challenges due to certain structural weaknesses viz. highly fragmented industry, lack of product diversification, limited client base, and inefficient productivity compared to its competitors (China, Bangladesh, Vietnam, etc). Our Textile and Apparel exports are highly dependent on cotton. Price of cotton yarn produced in India is amongst the highest in the world, due to various socio-economic factors. High input costs are offsetting the benefits of weakening currency, thus undermining the net benefits in terms of overall competitiveness in the sector and exports.

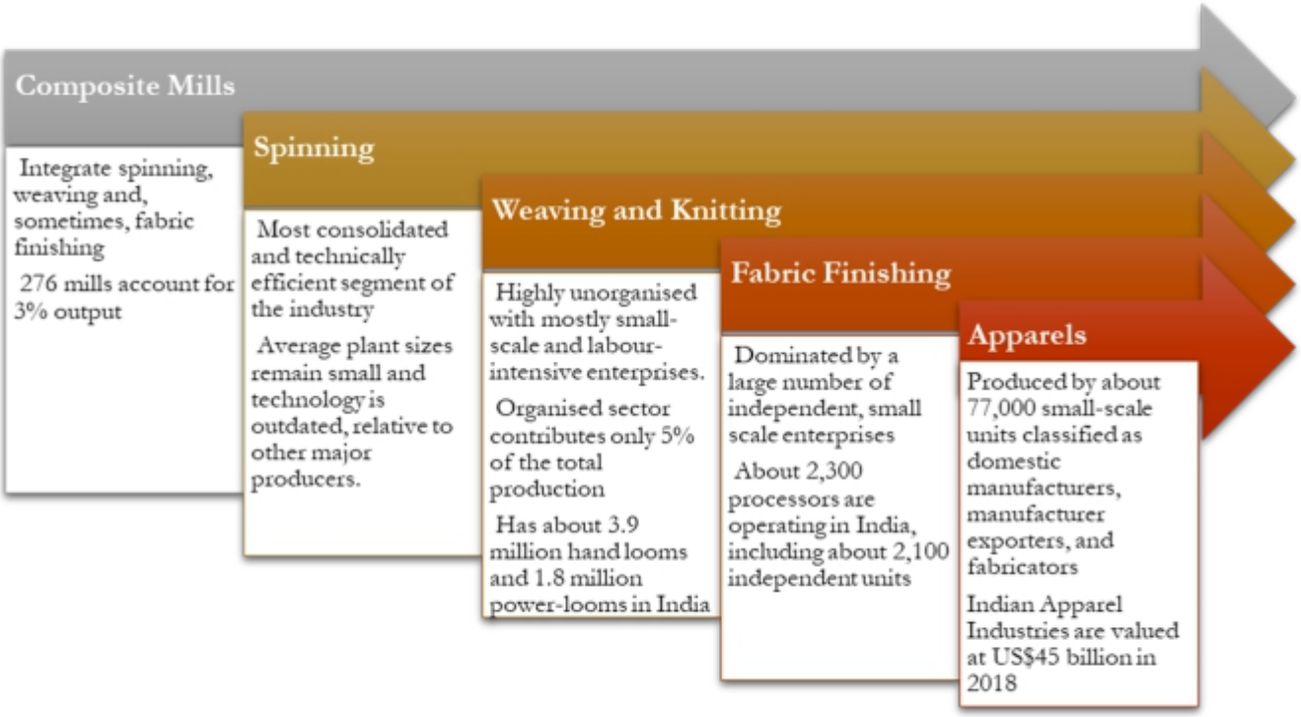


Challenges faced by the Indian Textile and Apparel Industries

The Indian textile and apparel industry is in need for urgent transformation. The apparel and textile sector in India contributes to widespread pollution - that needs to be addressed vis-a-vis international competitiveness. Globally, the fashion industry especially with its focus on fast fashion is under immense scrutiny due to its adverse environmental and ecological impacts.

Structure of the Indian Textile Industry

Customers as well as brands are demanding sustainable products. Given the increasing demand for transparency and rising consumer awareness in developed economies, the industry is beginning to explore solutions to contain and combat its adverse effects. Circular economy (CE) principles offer a viable solution. ***Circular Economy is an economic system where materials and energy circulate***



in loops and stay within the value chain, as opposed to a linear system of take-make-dispose. In a circular economy material is reduced, reused, recycled and repurposed. The Ellen Macarthur Foundation lays down the following three principles for circular economy:

- Design out waste and pollution
- Keep products and materials in use
- Regenerate natural systems

The above principles of Circular Economy provide a framework and means for systems transformation across industry sectors. There is a significant body of knowledge that demonstrate how resource efficiency (through circular business models and practices) have contributed to sustainable development outcomes.

Indian suppliers and manufacturers stand to make ***considerable gains*** if they proactively adopt good practices and innovate through circular business models and practices and get ready to be part of the transformation that is happening globally. Below are some of such ***gains***:

- Better access to Western markets governed by stringent quality norms and human rights legislations
- Achieve product differentiation by demonstrating good practices (climate and socially conscious)
- Achieve better brand value by building goodwill with different stakeholders
- Strengthen competitiveness and resilience as circular and resource efficient practices are integrated to extract maximum value

The Indian government, both at state and national levels, therefore, should move forward with favourable policies and programmes that support transition to environmentally sustainable practices. India has already made significant progress towards the sustainable development goals adopted by the UN in 2015. The NITI Aayog has launched the SDG India Index 2019-20 to track the country's progress on the SDGs. Similarly, the Economic Survey 2021 underscores the government's commitment towards supporting holistic sustainable development. Finally, the Central government announced 100% FDI through the direct route - implying that domestic manufacturers may face stiffer competition from foreign firms setting up shop in India in coming years, if they do not raise

themselves quickly to international standards while limiting costs.

It is important to note here that ***brands and retailers*** have an important role to play to facilitate a transition from the linear model of take-make-dispose to more circular designs, practices and business models in their value chains. Further, for a complete transition to circularity, ***consumer*** will also have to be encouraged towards responsible consumption. Business models based on rentals, recycling and reuse should be incentivised. Such trends and consumer preferences can already be seen. Needless to say, ***technology and innovations*** will underline the transition to circularity as these will be crucial to the development of eco-systems, cost reduction, quality development, and material redesigns.

Circular economy can be a gamechanger for Indian suppliers and manufacturers. However, global discussions on circular economy have to be clearly contextualised for India. India is both a major producer and consumer of textiles and apparels and any circular economy intervention has to be aligned to the requirements of the value chain actors in India. Understanding that circular economy deals with several cross-cutting issues,

Prima Facie, Circular Apparel interventions and priorities are more concerned with environmental and material resource aspects. However, the apparel and textile sector with its large engagement of the workforce, use of hazardous chemicals, and generation of large quantities of waste and toxins, is intricately linked to both livelihoods and human health & well-being.

Adoption of circular practices will go a long way in negating the well – documented adverse impacts of the sector. Further, ***adopting circular apparel practices will require extensive capacity building and creating awareness amongst key stakeholders including academia, research and development institutions, practitioners, workers, consumers, policy actors etc. In addition, circular apparel also provides immense opportunity for livelihood generation, especially for the informal sector (waste collection and management, repair culture, etc.).*** Many innovators and start-ups are adopting circular business models. But a systems-thinking approach must be applied to understand and analyse the full impact of circular interventions especially from a livelihood perspective. For e.g., a shift away from cotton to less resource intensive or man-made fibres will directly impact the cotton farmers; policies and interventions are needed to account for the potential loss of livelihoods.

The Centre for Responsible Business (CRB) recently released its report on ***"Circular Apparel and Textiles in India: Policy Intervention Priorities and Ideas"***. The report was released by **Shri UP Singh ji, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles on 19 April, 2022.** This report has been developed through extensive engagement with the stakeholders of the Indian Textile and Apparel industry and identifies the Circular Economy priorities for the Indian context. CRB has developed this report to identify priority areas for Circular Economy interventions in the Indian textile and apparel value chain. It aims at delivering an aggregated understanding of the sector and stakeholder perspectives, as well as at informing policy on Circular Economy integration.

This report is especially pertinent when understood in the context of changing consumer demands, the push towards sustainable brands and practices and the need to be conscious of environmental and ecological impacts of the apparel and textile industry.

These impacts broadly relate to:

1. The **use of raw materials** such as cotton which is highly resource intensive in terms of water use coupled with high amounts of pesticides and insecticides, traces of which remain in finished garments. On the other hand, alternatives such as polyester, while consuming less resources, are non-biodegradable and contribute immensely to the problem of micro-plastics that are released during washing of synthetic fibres such as polyester.

2. The **extensive use of chemicals** from the production of fibres, dyeing, processing and finishing of textiles is also an area of concern. This is because nearly 20% of water pollution can be attributed to textile dyeing and treatment.

3. **Waste generation** is another key ecological concern especially in the context of fast fashion which has resulted in consumers buying more clothes but using them for a shorter duration. This has resulted in large amounts of waste being sent to landfills – almost 85% of all clothes end up in landfills with an existing rate of recycling clothes at approximately 15%.

4. Spinning and weaving processes are energy intensive with research indicating that energy costs account for nearly 15% - 20% of total production costs in the sector. Thus, **energy consumption** is another key concern. Modernisation and the use of cleaner and more efficient machinery have the potential to contribute towards reducing this impact across the value chain.

5. **Water use efficiency and water pollution** attributed to the apparel and textile industry have resulted in an increasing demand for transparency and rising consumer awareness in developed economies. Thus, there is a need to proactively adopt good practices and facilitate innovation through circular business models. The Indian government, both at state and national levels, therefore, should move forward with policies and programmes that support the transition to environmentally sustainable practices.

The report aims to highlight this potential for the apparel and textile sector and recommend policy interventions to support a transition from the current linear mode of production. It provides an overview of the sector and some components of the circular economy, along with the priority areas that need focus in the coming years. We recommend multi stakeholder collaboration to develop a roadmap on 'Circular Apparel & Textiles'. Additionally, we recommend a focused programme for circularity in the SMEs sector which will help improve transparency in the apparel and textile supply chain (especially as SMEs are integrated with Global Value Chains). Training and skilling programmes for all value chain actors developed in consultation with the industry will also enable them to adopt these principles.

When circular economy priorities are linked with social benefits such as fair wages, good working conditions, augmented by transparency in business practices, opportunities open up for businesses to be integrated into global value chains. The apparel and textile sector in India can especially benefit from such a “social circular economy”. It can boost exports by adhering to global norms and voluntary sustainability standards, while creating new jobs by prompting and formalising activities such as recovery, repurpose, repair, and recycling of garments, post-production and post-consumer textiles, etc.

Further, the importance of technical textiles and the application of circular economy in R&D and domestic production are highlighted in the report. India consumes all types of technical textiles but produces domestically only for a few segments viz. Packtech, Clothtech, hometech and sportech. The country largely produces technical textiles that are not very R&D intensive. The reliance on imports is high especially for products such as baby diapers, adult diapers, polypropylene spunbond fabric for disposables, wipes, protective clothing, hoses, webbings for seat belts, etc.

The Government of India has laid special emphasis on developing the technical textiles sector in India in order to develop domestic capacities and to reduce dependency on imports. Some of the measures have included the National Mission on Technical Textiles (with 2 sub-missions: i) standardisation, setting up of centres of excellence, testing facilities etc, and ii) Research & Development), inclusion of technical textiles in ATUFS, subsidies on textile machinery etc. Based on feedback received from experts in the technical textile sector, there is immense scope for applying circular economy principles. However, there is a need for standards, strong collection mechanisms for used technical textiles and R&D in the sector – and to assess cost and benefits for each of these options.

To enable a transition to a circular economy, an integrated and value-based approach is needed as the sector is disaggregated. ***Every cluster must adopt best practices on water, energy and other aspects needed for circularity. The cluster management authorities, and associations must be engaged in the transition and common infrastructure must be built. A systematic, human-centred transition to a circular economy is needed for the textile and apparel industry for better environmental and social performance, as well as to improve competitiveness and improve market access.*** Brands must step up their action to reducing the social and environmental impacts of their value chains. A continued and concerted support involving various segments of the government at all levels is needed to create the enabling environment for circularity. There is a need to draw up an industry led roadmap to facilitate transition to circularity.

CRB's report on 'Circular Textile and Apparel in India' may be found here. CRB is exploring partnerships with like-minded organizations for establishing a multi-stakeholder group to facilitate circular apparel in India. Further, CRB proposes to undertake various training and capacity building exercises for various stakeholders to increase awareness on the potential and opportunities of circular apparel.

THE PROSPECTS & CHALLENGES OF THE COTTON SEED INDUSTRY

IN ENHANCING THE COTTON PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY IN INDIA

Dr. M. Ramasami
Chairman, Rasi Seeds (P) Ltd, Coimbatore

Executive Summary:

The implementation of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC-1) along with the approval of first generation Bt cotton hybrid technology in 2002 by Shri Vajpayee Government has transformed cotton production in last two decades. India has registered double digit growth in cotton production resulting in tripling of cotton production from 13 million bales in 2002 to 35 million bales in 2020-21. For the last five-seven years, the cotton yield remained stagnated, and has lately shown a decelerating trend, causing pressure on the supply side of cotton and unavailability of cotton at affordable price to booming Indian textile industry. The imbalance in the demand-supply triggered a surge in market price and has caused a tumultuous in textile industry. Recent policy decision to ease market price of cotton has not yielded desirable result and hence new demand from SIMA/CITI to ban export of cotton lint that might be counterproductive for farmers, processers and would adversely affect bilateral relation.

The current situation demands a holistic and technological solution to cotton production. Technology fatigue in cotton farm is visible as the crop losses are mounting due to weeds, insect-pests and diseases. The yield losses due to pink bollworm, boll rot and sucking pest coupled with expensive weed management has become a nightmare for cotton sector. As a result, the cost of production of cotton has increased considerably impacting the livelihood and income of ~65lakh cotton farmers in India. The situation can be corrected by the commercial approval of the pending application of next generation Bt/HT cotton technology, accelerating development of newer Genetics, adopting Global Best practice supported by customised Agronomy.

Introduction:

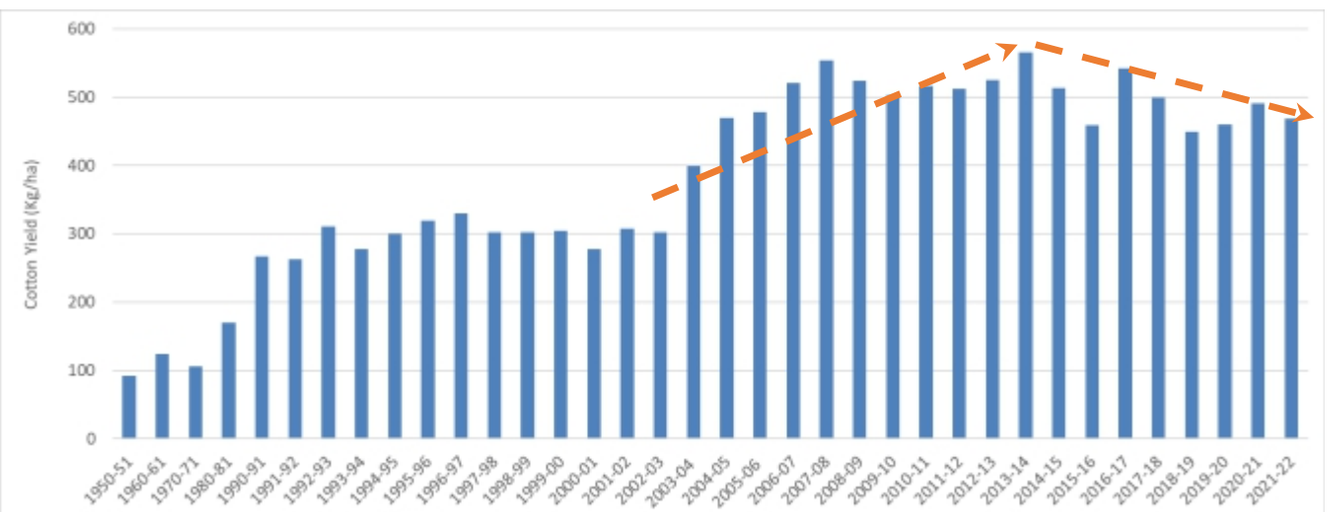
India has the world's largest cotton cultivated area of 12-13 million hectares which is more than one-third of the world's cotton area. With a productivity of 516 Kg/ha, India contributes a quarter of World's cotton production, but it ranks abysmally low in cotton yield as compared to the world's average yield of 775 kg/ha. It is estimated that 72% of the cotton area comes under low (250 Kg/average) and medium productivity (439Kg/ha average)categories pulling down the national average. Presently, our cotton production has shrunk from its peak of 39.8 million bales in 2013-14 to about 35 million bales in 2020-21 as shown in Figure 1. The spikes in cotton production from 2002-03 to 2013-14 and subsequent decline in cotton production is a big cause of concern. The decline has been steep since 2016-17 caused by growing infestation of pink bollworm across India.

taking serious steps and adopting Global Best practices, with the approval of the next generation technologies such as Bt/HT cotton, accelerating hybridization, promotion of high-density production system (HDPS) and encouraging farmer to accept changes.

Current Scenario:

With help of advancement of breeding technologies and the use of Bt Cotton technology, India has exploited the cotton seed genetics and reached a maximum and stagnant level in cotton productivity and requires immediate attention to further improve it. There is a limited scope to increase the productivity with help of existing cotton genetics and biotech traits being used.

Figure 1. The trend in cotton yield, 1950 to 2022



The industry estimates that India needs to produce at least 45 million bales of cotton by 2025 in order to cater to the growing demand of cotton for textile while meeting the needs of raw cotton and yarn by developing countries such as Bangladesh and Vietnam, two of our major importers of cotton. In absence of a clear national policy and enabling regulatory environment, India may not be able to sustain demand of cotton at affordable price to Indian textile industry. On the other side, India will again become a net importer of cotton from the largest exporter of cotton in the tune of 11.6 million bales in 2013-14 generating precious foreign exchange.

However, it is essential that India has to enhance the productivity at least to global average of 775 Kg/ha by

Though introduction of newer Biotech traits like Herbicide tolerance and insect resistance is very essential, with the available Genetics and the present agronomic practices it will be very difficult to increase the production and productivity to the global level of 775 kgs/ha.

The labour availability for the cotton growing farmer has become very tough and the cost has also gone up very high. And farmers also facing more problems of weeds coupled with Pink Boll Worm damages and they are spending 20 to 25% of the gross income only for picking of cotton. Hence cost of cultivation has gone up and there is no enthusiasm to cultivate cotton among farming community.

Way Forward:

By considering the above situations the following points to be considered.

1. There is an urgent need for continuous approval of Insect resistance and herbicide tolerance Biotech traits.
2. Develop a new system which will take care of Yield stagnation and adopt Global best practices. There should be a total change of cultivation practices cotton farmers following at present.
3. Prepare the farmers to accept /adopt new genotypes and changed agronomic practises.
4. Mechanisation of Cotton cultivation {planting, harvesting and precleaning} is must.
5. Cotton trade should be ready to modify the purchase system.

By studying the global best practices on cultivation system/agronomy followed and the importance of technologies, to achieve the global average, India must adopt breakthrough cotton technologies and implement new cotton production system as outlined below:

1 High Density Planting System

With the exception of India and Africa, the remaining cotton growing countries have adopted the practice of growing more number of plants per acre. In India the current practice is to plant 7000 to 9000 per acre. Countries like US and Brazil are planting up to 40000 plants pe acre (1 Lakh plants/ Ha). In India, this practice was experimented by Rasi seeds Pvt Ltd extensively in low productive, rainfed, light soil area with 25000 plant population per acre under a Project called RASIMAX from 2019, 2020 and 2021 and recorded a yield increase of 30 to 40%.

To achieve the plant population and yield increase we require the following as pre request.

The necessity of HDPS amenable hybrids

- Compact , dwarf, early duration hybrids suitable for cultivation in light and shallow/saline soil conditions.
- Hybrids respond better to crop management practices (e.g., Fertilizer response).
- Combination of multiple traits like stress tolerant, higher yield with better fibre quality.
- Comparatively better yields and wider adaptability than varieties under rainfed situations due to initial vigour and establishment.

Advantages of HDPS

- Early crop maturity and higher production/per unit area with short growing seasons.
- Suitability for rainfed crop production on shallow and medium-deep soils.
- Shorter window for protection against bollworms and therefore lower insecticide requirement and reduced production costs.
- Due to extreme shortage of labour in India, this system will facilitate mechanical harvesting of cotton.

Challenges in adopting High-density planting system (HDPS)

- Availability of amenable HDPS genotypes.
- Availability of plant growth regulators.
- Proper pest and weed management.
- There is a need for appropriate farm mechanization.
- Cotton growers were less aware of effective canopy management.
- Educating the farmers to change the cultivation practices.

Increase the plant population from the current 15,000 - 25,000 per ha to 75,000 - 1,00,000 per ha with customised agronomic practices and thereby increasing the yield by 30 to 40% from the existing level. India needs to develop compact plant type which will be suitable to increase the plant population as detailed above. This will call for a breeding effort from the seed industry in partnership with ICAR-CICR and ICAR-CIRCOT.

It is a challenge for the farmers to plant nearly 30000 hills by manually and it requires lot of labours. Achieving the specified population is key to success of this High-Density Planting System

Using a Pneumatic planting machine will ensure required population by planting the seeds in uniform depth. The stand of the crop will be very uniform (Figure 2).

Canopy management

It is very important to control unwanted growth, induce synchronised flowering, good uniform boll development and maturity. Plant growth regulators have to be sprayed at regular intervals. This is a very important operation to get higher yield and better-quality fibre.

Defoliant Spray

The cotton plants are to be prepared for harvesting by machine. At 75 to 90% boll opened stage, the Defoliants are to be sprayed. Within few days after Defoliant spray the entire leaves in the plant will fall down. The remaining unopened bolls will open and ready for harvesting by machine.

Figure 2. Illustration of HDPS (High Density Planting System) cotton

Pre cleaning of cotton kapas

The machine harvested kapas will have 8 to 10 % trash and it has to be cleaned before Ginning. The pre-cleaning operation is being followed in all countries wherever the harvest is done by machine. This pre-cleaning system has to developed in India

By adopting the **HDPS** with improved compact genotypes, increased boll numbers per unit area and improved agronomic practices it will be possible to increase the productivity at least by 30 to 40% besides solving the labour problem.

2. High Ginning Out Turn

In India the cotton is traded as Seed Cotton {Kapas} against the international practice of trading lint. So, farmers are always interested to produce more Kapas as it is trade practise. So, the farmers interest always to produce more kapas. Interestingly the Cotton seed and Lint ratio got fixed 65% and 35%. For cotton trade lint portion has become more important and they always refer it as GINING OUT Turn.

The global average of ginning out turn is around 40% - 45%, compared to 33-35% in India. There is a scope to increase the ginning out turn from the current 35% to 40 - 45% with advanced breeding techniques. This will help India to increase the lint productivity by 20%. The development of high ginning out turn varieties require painstaking R&D and field testing by private sector whereas the Govt of India has to take a policy decision to declare MSP based on ginning out turn. The market price, as per ginning out turn requires a holistic approach not only by encouraging farmers to adopt high ginning out turn but also developing a differential market strategy for procurement. By adopting the high ginning out turn, it is possible for India to increase the production and productivity by 50 to 60% and reach a level of 800 Kg/ha.

3. Technology Deployment

a) There is an urgent need to upgrade the biotech traits by approving the next generation BGII RRF cotton technology, which is pending for approval with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MOEF&C). The commercial approval of BGII RRF cotton is essential to resurrect the interest of technology provider in Indian market and will encourage R&D and accelerate research to tackle menace of pink bollworm, boll rot and cotton leaf curl virus. It is reported that by efficiently controlling weeds by deploying next generation BGII RRF cotton, India can contribute to yield increase by 10 % in the near to midterm apart from reducing the weeding cost . The Govt of India must streamline and operationalize the ailing regulatory system, do away with burden of NOC from States, regular functioning of GEAC and encourage the private sector to deploy advanced biotech traits in India.

b) Mechanization of cotton cultivation using pneumatic planters and mechanical pickers will be essential to reduce farmers cost of cultivation and improve his competitiveness. The farm machinery industry has to be brought into the discussion to bring such machines that suit Indian conditions and small farm holdings.

c) High quality PGRs (Plant Growth Regulator) are to be used in HDPS for managing plant vegetative growth and canopy which will make the crop amenable to mechanical harvesting. In addition, a high-quality defoliant is required to defoliate the crop before mechanical picking. Both these products must come from the Crop Protection industry and regulatory approval also to be expedited .

d) Pre-cleaners are required to be deployed in the ginning mills to remove trash and improve the cleanliness of cotton which will fetch a better price for our cotton in international markets.

3. Conclusion

1. Going back to the production level of 2016 – 17 should be possible with in short term.
2. There is urgent need to fast track and approval of Insect resistance / Herbicide tolerant technology.
3. India needs to develop early and compact plant type which will be suitable to increase the plant population. This will call for a breeding effort from the Research based Seed Industry in partnership with ICAR-CICR and ICAR- CIRCOT.
4. As a medium to long term strategy, we have to educate the farmers to change the planting system and improved agronomic practices to achieve the productivity to global level.
5. Majority of the Cotton sowing across the country happens in very short window hence large number pneumatic planters are required. Govt should encourage the makers of planters with subsidy support.
6. Plant Growth Regulators and Defoliants are very essential for the success of **HDPS** Govt has to facilitate speedy approval.
7. To facilitate Mechanical picking the manufacture of pickers has to be encouraged and made available to farmers.

4. Role of Cotton trade

The trade should come forward to purchase of cotton-based quality and lint out turn which help the farmers to realise good returns.

TEXFAIR 2022

Shri Piyush Goyal Hon'ble Minister of Textiles & Shri D. L. Murugan, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting being received by CITI Chairman, Shri .T.Rajkumar

Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, addressing the Texfair 2022

Shri Piyush Goyal inaugurated Texfair 2022,13th edition in its series from June 24-27, 2022 at CODISSIA Trade Fair Complex, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu organized by The Southern India Mills' Association (SIMA).

While inaugurating Shri Goyal emphasised that the Centre is promoting both cotton and man-made textile sector so that it gets larger share of world market thereby increasing jobs opportunities as well as investment. Shri Piyush Goyal appreciated the efforts taken by CITI, SIMA and export promotion councils for guiding the industry and government in resolving various issues and also enhancing the global competitiveness.

Shri Piyush Goyal has highly appreciated the efforts for organizing the Texfair event with world-class standards and providing opportunities for several hundreds of MSME manufacturers to develop import substitution and enhance the competitiveness of the Indian textile industry. He advised the textile machinery and spares manufacturers to achieve 100% self-sufficiency by manufacturing all the machinery from ginning to garmenting indigenously.

TEXFAIR 2022 is an exhibition of Textile machinery, accessories, spares, and services. A four-day expo aims at encouraging import substitution, indigenous manufacturing, support to new entrepreneurs and small-scale units apart from attracting investments. The machinery on display covers the entire textile value chain. The event witnessed manufacturers from countries such as Japan, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland too. The exhibition attracted more than one lakh visitors not only from India but also from countries such as Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand, etc.

Shri T. Rajkumar interacting with Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles at Texfair 2022

Shri T Rajkumar, Chairman CITI, addressing Texfair 2022

TEXTILE ADVISORY GROUP (TAG)

Union Minister for Commerce & Industry and Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal addressing the stakeholders during an interactive meeting with the newly constituted Textile Advisory Group held at Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Mumbai on 29th May 2022

Union Minister for Commerce & Industry and Textiles Shri Piyush Goyal held an interactive meeting with the newly constituted Textile Advisory Group at Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Mumbai on 29th May 2022. The Hon'ble Minister of Textiles and Textile Secretary, Textile Commissioner, Joint Secretary (Fibre), Joint Secretary (Seeds), Ministry of Agriculture and other officials from Ministry Textiles and Ministry of Agriculture also attended the meeting.

The Hon'ble Minister of Textiles has formed Textile Advisory Group (TAG) under the Chairmanshiop of Shri Suresh Kotak and senior officials from the Union Ministries of Textiles, Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Commerce, Senior Officials from the Cotton Corporation of India, R&D experts and stakeholders being its members.

Shri T Rajkumar, Chairman, CITI, Shri Manojkumar Patodia, Texprocil, Chairman, Shri J Thulasidharan, Former Chairman, CITI & SIMA and also President, ICF, Shri P D Patodia, Former Chairman, CITI & Texprocil and also Standing Committee on Cotton, CITI CDRA, Shri Narendra Goenka, Chairman, AEPC, Shri Atul Ganatra, President, CAI, Shri Rajesh Masand, President, CMAI, Dr Sidharth Rajagopal, ED, Texprocil, Dr. K. Selvaraju, SG, SIMA, Shri Nshanth Asher, Hon Secretary, ICF, Scientists from ICAR, CIRCOT and various other stakeholders participated in the meeting.

Shri Suresh Kotak, Dr C D Mayee and Director (Cotton), State Government of Maharashtra made detailed power point presentations focussing on the challenges faced on cotton front and suggested various policy interventions to mitigate the cotton price issue, increasing the cotton production and productivity and improving the cotton quality.

Shri Suresh Kotak also briefed and appreciated the contributions made by CITI CDRA to improve the production and productivity and also SIMA CDRA's achievements in ELS cotton seed developments. He proposed forming a Task Force to prepare the report.

The focus of the meeting was on addressing issues relating to augmenting supply of cotton and scaling up productivity. The Hon'ble Minister stressed upon addressing the factors affecting productivity to be tackled in time bound manner in a project mode. He also urged the industry to develop models for improving Ginning efficiency and outturn.

Shri Goyal further said “accurate statistics across the textile value chain help better policy formulation, trade facilitation and traceability”. In this regard, he directed that a portal be created with inputs of Cotton Association, Ginners as well as Confederation of Indian Textile Industry & the Southern India Mills' Association. “The portal should

Shri T Rajkumar, Chairman, CITI submitting CITI-CDRA's recommendations on promoting cotton production and yield in India to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles

work on self compliance mode. If persuasion and self-compliance do not yield results then disincentives may be built in the system like Cotton Corporation of India not doing any business with such defaulters", he added.

The Minister also emphasized on the need to protect cotton crop from pink bollworm attack. He suggested that everyone should be sensitized for compulsory use of Pheromone Trap Technology used for preventing reproduction of next generation of pests. "The Ginning segment should take responsibility and make Pheromone Trap Technology mandatory to monitor and prevent spread of Pink Bollworm pest attack to save the crop" he added.

The core issue of Seed quality was deliberated in detail with focus on dedicated action for the current season. Renowned cotton expert and Chairman of the Textile Advisory Group Shri Suresh Kotak particularly stressed the need to ensure timely availability of seeds for sowing, particularly of early maturing varieties.

Shri Goyal emphasized on the need for carrying out awareness campaigns in farming areas to educate farmers on distinguishing right seeds from spurious ones.

After detailed deliberations, the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles took the following decisions:

- Government would not take any decision to benefit one segment at the cost of the other.
- As already announced at the stakeholders' meeting held on 17th May 2022, he advised the Ministry to ensure release of notification permitting duty free import of cotton till 31st December 2022
- Take appropriate action to curb cotton price speculation through MCX
- Contacted Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizer, briefed about the urgent need for issuing a notification to use the coloured HDPE bag instead of white bag for packing fertilizers to mitigate the white PPE contamination issue in cotton and advised CITI/Texprocil/SIMA to send a representation to HMOCF and HMOT by 30th May morning.
- As an immediate measure to control the pink bollworm infestation, HMOT directed:
- Mandatory installation of pheromone trap and spraying by all the ginning units and cotton seed oil crushers located in all the pink bollworm prone cotton growing areas
- CCI to provide fund and implement PB Knot pheromone technology
- Advised Textile Commissioner to issue a notification making online filing of Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Statistical Returns with final warning for self compliance failing which making it a precondition for sourcing cotton from CCI and also availing any benefit including TUFS, RoDTEP, etc., from the Ministry of Textiles and also directed CCI to blacklist the ginning units from its purchase that fail to file the online returns in the OTxC portal.
- MoT would facilitate logistics for the import of unsold cotton from Australia, and Tanzania and sort out the issues relating to phytosanitary certificate for importing the US, Brazil and Indian cotton from the Chinese port bonded ware house.
- Streamline the existing seeds, reduce the number of varieties and curb spurious seeds. Educate the farmers to use good quality seeds supplied by the recognised and reputed seed manufacturers.
- As a long term measure, HMOT would make efforts to bring Bollgard3 and other GMO technology to reduce the cost of cotton production and improving the cotton productivity.
- MOA to encourage the appropriate technology including drip irrigation to augment productivity.
- For the implementation of individual bale quality tagging with traceability and producing sustainable cotton, directed TxC to form Committee and submit a proposal to make the major ginning factories to instal HVI cotton testing equipments with Government contributions

INTERACTIVE MEETING WITH INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION (ICA) DELEGATION

CITI-Chairman, Mr. T. Rajkumar along with the industry stakeholders met a delegation led by Mr Alex Hsu, President, Mr. Bill Kingdon, Managing Director and Mr. Azeez Abdul Syed, Immediate Past President, International Cotton Association (ICA), the world's leading arbitral body in cotton, at an Interactive Meeting on the topic "Better Cotton Trading Practices and Upholding the sanctity of contracts and to pursue the cause of cotton globally and more effectively" held on 4th May 2022 at Hotel Le Meridien in New Delhi.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM FOR TEXTILE TIMES

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION : INR 700.00 US$ 48.00

Contact Person _____

Company Name _____

Designation _____

Address _____

_____

Phone _____ Fax _____ E-mail _____

Demand Draft/Pay Order in favour of "Confederation of Indian Textile Industry". Demand Draft/Pay Order/ Payable at Delhi. Cheque No.: _____

Please send the filled-in form and payment to:

Manoj Sharma, Joint Secretary
Confederation of Indian Textile Industry
6th Floor, Narain Manzil, 23, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110 001
Phone: +91-11-23325013, 23325015, 23325055
Mobile: +91-9013386941, Fax: +91-11-41519602
Email: manoj@citiindia.org, mail@citiindia.org; Website: www.citiindia.org

Fig. 1: The compacting device COMPACTeasy can be easily retrofitted on existing ring spinning machines.

THE EASY WAY TO UPGRADE YOUR YARN

The compacting device COMPACTeasy was the perfect solution for Fergana Global Textil (FGT) from Uzbekistan to upgrade its ring yarn to compact yarn. FGT installed the compacting device on its existing ring spinning machines G 37. With COMPACTeasy, the company benefits from higher yarn quality and better performance in downstream processes, as well as the ability to switch between the production of ring and compact yarn.

Global Textile Group is one of the leading textile companies in Uzbekistan which produces high-quality yarns with modern technology. Its factory Fergana Global Textile (FGT) produces 26 tons of carded yarns and 12 tons of combed compact yarn per day as well as 20 tons of blended yarn from cotton and polyester. As a vertically integrated company, it processes cotton grown on its own fields in a ginning plant and also started to produce dyed knitted fabrics. The yarn and fabrics are certified with Oekotex Standard 100 and are sold to sewing and knitting mills of big brands mostly in Europe.

From ring to compact yarn with COMPACTeasy

FGT was looking for a straightforward solution to upgrade its ring yarn to compact yarn without any major installation effort and without high investment costs. The compacting device COMPACTeasy in combination with Rieter comber E 86 was the right solution for FGT. COMPACTeasy features a compacting system with an y-shaped channel, enabling intensive double compacting without any additional energy consumption (Fig. 1). The yarn quality is determined by both the y-channel of the compactor and the integrated pin. The pin acts on the fibers while they are in the drafting system area – the area where they have the least guidance. The compacting device can be easily retrofitted on existing machines.

Boosting productivity and quality

FGT has upgraded its ring yarn by using the comber E 86 in spinning preparation and by installing the compacting device COMPACTeasy on its ring spinning machines G 37. With the production of combed compact yarn, productivity on the G 37 has increased by 7%. To compare the yarn quality produced on the G 37 with and without COMPACTeasy, the compacting device was plugged out at several spinning positions. As a result, combed ring and combed compact yarn (from 100% cotton with a yarn count Ne 30) was produced on the same machine. The results for unevenness were similar for both the ring and compact yarn. In terms of hairiness and tenacity, the compact yarn achieved a significantly better quality: tenacity was 12% higher and hairiness 28% lower (Fig. 2).

"The comber E 86 and the installation of the compacting device COMPACTeasy on our ring spinning machine were accompanied by excellent service and timely support from Rieter field service staff. The compacting device gives us the opportunity to add value to our yarns while using existing equipment. This not only strengthens our own fabric production, but also helps us meet the needs of our customers and forge new partnerships", says Otabek Nishanov, CEO of Fergana Global Textile (Fig. 3).

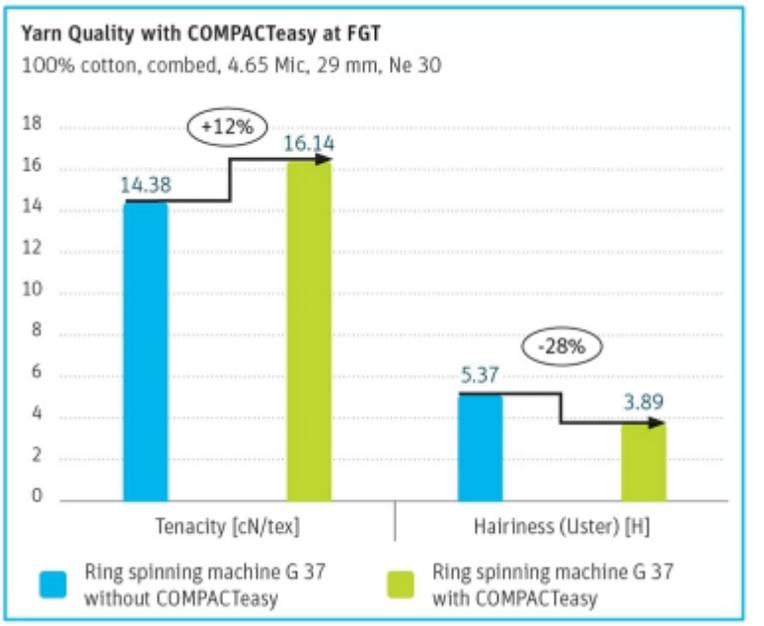


Fig. 2: Higher tenacity and lower hairiness with COMPACTeasy.

Excellent performance in downstream processes

Thanks to COMPACTeasy, the company now benefits from all the advantages of a compact yarn. These advantages are not only noticeable in higher yarn quality, but also have a positive impact on downstream processes. FGT appreciates the better performance of its knitting machines when processing the compact yarn and fabrics are characterized by less pilling. If needed, the compacting device can be easily plugged out from the G 37 without using any tools to switch to the production of ring yarn again. This offers a high level of flexibility when faced with market requirements that are constantly changing.

Fig. 3:

Otabek Nishanov, CEO of FGT, is satisfied with COMPACTeasy: "The compacting device giaves us the opportunity to add value to our yarns while using existing equipment."

International trade fair
for fabrics, trims & accessories

Fabrics & Trims Show

@ GARTEX texprocess INDIA

04 | 05 | 06 August 2022

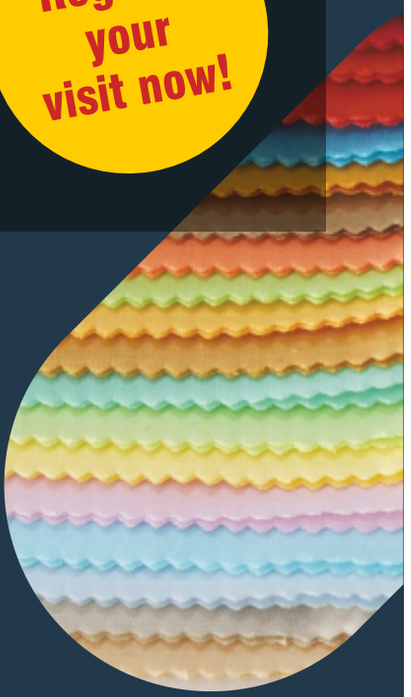
Pragati Maidan,
New Delhi

www.fabricsandtrimsshow.com

Register your visit now!

- Explore 200+ products from 80+ brands
- Discover trendy fabrics, trims, embellishments & accessories
- Network with the industrys key brands
- Keep up with current market trends
- Benefit from co-located shows

Scan the QR code
to pre-register online



For enquiries, contact:
Tanzeem Khan +91 22 61445961
tanzeem.khan@india.messefrankfurt.com

MEX Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd. | messe frankfurt

In Association with
Messkati Cloth Market Mahaljan Ahmedabad Since - 1906
FABEXA AHMEDABAD

Supported by
CITI
CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY
www.citiindia.org

Incorporating
GARTEX texprocess INDIA
Denim SHOW
screen print INDIA

PRESS RELEASE

CITI THANKS THE GOVERNMENT FOR REDUCTION OF EXCISE DUTY ON PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND REMOVAL OF ADD ON SPANDEX YARN

Sunday, 22 May 2022, New Delhi: Shri T. Rajkumar, Chairman, CITI welcomed the announcements made by the Hon'ble Finance, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman to give urgent relief not only to the common man but also to the Manufacturing sector from the inflationary trends impacting prices. Shri Rajkumar stated that the government is very sensitive towards the concerns of the common man and the recent relief measures like providing Rs.200 subsidy on LPG Cylinders to around 9 crore beneficiaries under PM Ujjwala Yojana, additional fertiliser subsidy to the Indian farmers and slashing prices of petrol and diesel by Rs.9.5 litre and Rs.7 per litre will provide the much needed relief to the common man suffering from the rising cost of living due to the increasing inflation.

CITI Chairman further stated that the reduction in excise duty on Petrol and Diesel has come as a big relief to the Textiles and Clothing (T&A) Industry which is presently passing through an unprecedented rise in cotton prices. This central excise reduction on fuel has come as a great relief and directly addresses the logistics costs across the value chain of this geographically dispersed textile industry in India.

Shri T Rajkumar also thanked the Government for removal of anti-dumping duty on Elastomeric Filament Yarn (EFY) as it will help the Indian T&A Industry in enhancing its competitiveness in the global markets. He elaborated that the EFY production in the country is very limited and usage of the same in the dress materials especially denim products further create value addition in our textile products and increases our exports many-folds in the denim segment. He said that the decision of removal of ADD on EFY would create a level playing field for the Indian textile industry in the international market and also enable import of high quality EFYs at competitive rates.

CITI Chairman said that cutting the customs duty on plastic product raw materials and their intermediaries, calibrating reduction in customs duty on raw materials and intermediaries for iron and steel and also the reduction of import duty on some raw materials of steel are other welcome steps. These measures would help the textile machinery, spares and accessory manufacturers to reduce the price that would benefit the textiles and clothing industry at large.

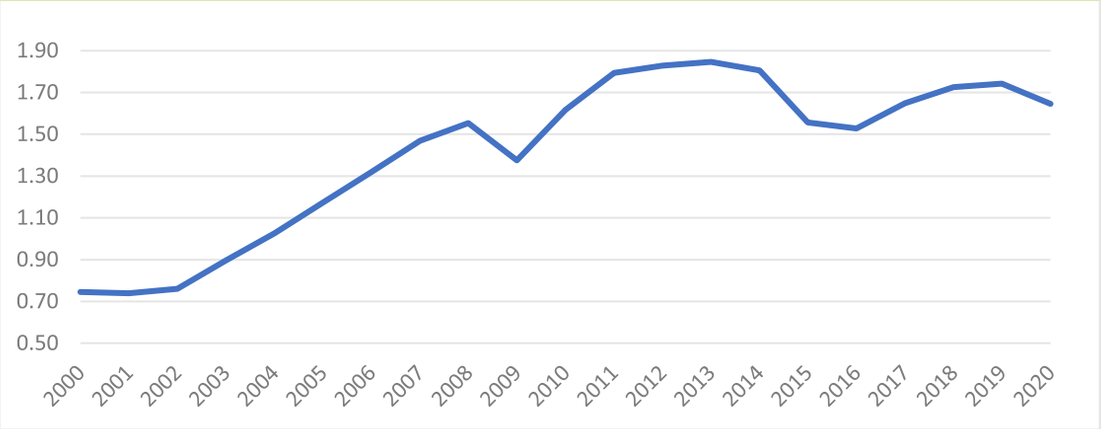
Shri T Rajkumar stated that the industry is aggressively working towards high export targets and these measures will definitely supplement this labour intensive sector's efforts to support inclusive and faster economic growth.

Market Watch

CANADA

With a GDP of about US$ 1.65 trillion during 2020, Canada is one of the largest economies in the world. As per the estimates of International Monetary Fund (IMF), Canada's nominal GDP is expected to cross US$ 2 trillion mark and will emerge as the 8th largest GDP in the World during 2022. Canada's economy is highly dependent on international trade with USA and China being its largest trade partners. Canada resembles the USA in its market-oriented economic system, pattern of production, and high living standards.

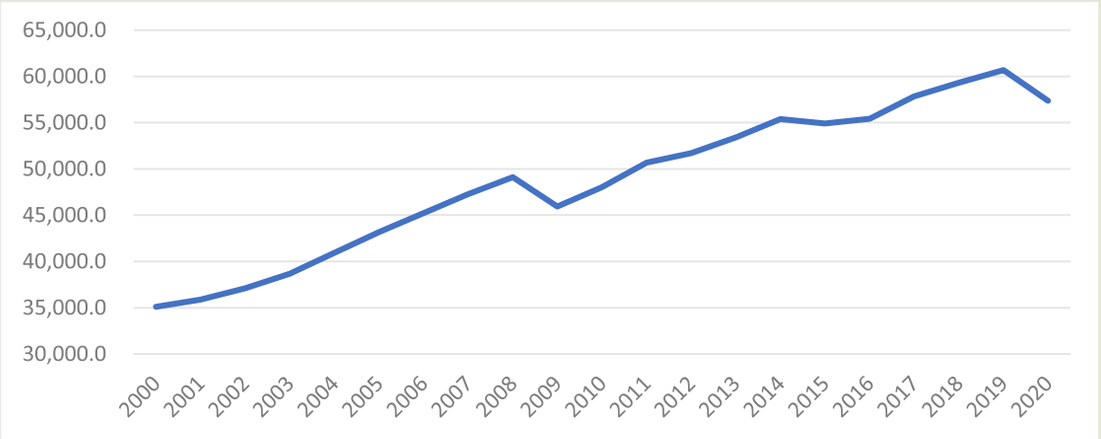
GDP (Current US$) of Canada (Values in US$ Trillion)



Source: World Bank and CITI Analysis

Canada's economy is mainly dominated by the service industry which accounts for about 75% of the total employment. Canada has one of the highest per capita Gross National Income in the world with its value ranging above US$ 50,000 since last few years and is expected to increase further in the coming time thus making it a lucrative market.

Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita (Current LCU) of Canada (Values in US$)



Source: World Bank and CITI Analysis

Overview of the Global Textile & Apparel Trade of Canada

Canada is a net importer of Textile & Apparel products. During 2021, Canada exported T&A commodities worth US$ 3.39 bn to world which have increased at a CAGR of about 2.4% during 2017-2021. Similarly, during 2021, Canada imported T&A commodities worth US$ 15.32 bn from world which have increased at a CAGR of about 2.5% during 2017-2021.

Total Textile & Apparel (T&A) Trade of Canada (US$ Bn)

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
2017	3.09	13.87	-10.78
2018	3.27	14.45	-11.18
2019	3.27	14.74	-11.48
2020	2.66	15.09	-12.43
2021	3.39	15.32	-11.93
CAGR	**2.4%**	**2.5%**	

Source: ITC Trade Map & CITI Analysis

Category wise analysis shows that Apparel was the largest imported T&A category by Canada from the world and had a share of about 63% in Canada's total T&A imports from world during 2021 followed by Home Textiles and fabric with a share of 11.6% and 8.4% respectively.

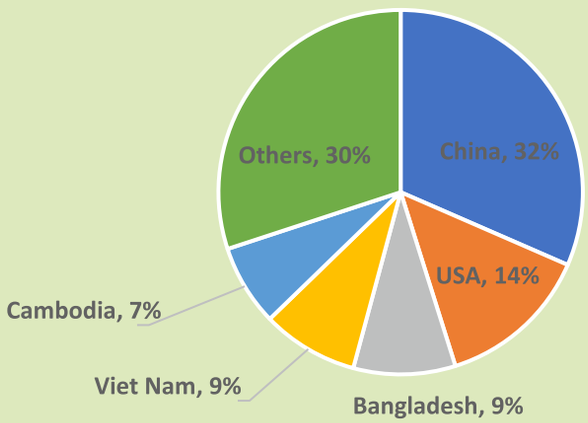
Category Wise Imports of T&A by Canada in 2021 (US$ Mn)

Row Labels	Value	Share
Fibre	203.39	1.3%
Filament	221.31	1.4%
Yarn	117.21	0.8%
Fabric	1,287.76	8.4%
Apparel	9,682.38	63.1%
Home Textiles	1,783.58	11.6%
Others	2,044.34	13.3%
Total T&A	15,339.97	100.0%

Source: ITC Trade Map & CITI Analysis

China is the leading supplier of T&A commodities to Canada and had a share of about 32% in Canada's total T&A imports from world during 2021 followed by USA and Bangladesh with a share of about 14% and 9% respectively. Top 5 countries accounted to about 70% of Canada's total T&A imports from World during 2021. India was the 6th largest supplier of T&A commodities to Canada during 2021.

Share of Top Suppliers of T&A Commodities to Canada during 2021



Source: ITC Trade Map & CITI Analysis

Top 10 imported T&A commodities by Canada constitute about 52% of Canada's total T&A imports from world during 2021. Imports of HSN 6307 has shown a maximum CAGR of about 25.4% during 2017-2021.

Top 10 T&A exported commodities from India to Canada (US$ Mn)

HS Code	Product label	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	CAGR	Share 2021
6110	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted	1,379.6	1,489.5	1,561.6	1,294.8	1,645.5	4.5%	10.7%
6204	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, etc	1,124.9	1,153.2	1,197.3	872.2	949.8	-4.1%	6.2%
6104	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers,	701.3	696.0	750.6	650.9	884.2	6.0%	5.8%
6307	Made-up articles of textile materials, incl. dress patterns,	326.7	328.7	351.2	2,476.6	806.9	25.4%	5.3%
6109	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted	714.5	732.0	768.0	577.5	750.3	1.2%	4.9%
6203	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches	846.2	847.7	874.8	616.6	712.5	-4.2%	4.6%
5603	Nonwovens, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated,	455.7	498.8	480.2	527.1	639.1	8.8%	4.2%
6302	Bedlinen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen of all types of textile materials	494.6	525.7	499.1	441.7	601.6	5.0%	3.9%
6210	Garments made up of felt or nonwovens, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated;	270.6	310.4	341.4	1,089.0	508.5	17.1%	3.3%
5703	"Carpets and other textile floor coverings, tufted ""needle punched""	580.0	574.1	530.0	443.1	475.1	-4.9%	3.1%

Source: ITC Trade Map & CITI Analysis

Textile & Apparel Trade Between India and Canada

India is the 6th largest supplier of T&A commodities to Canada. During 2021, India exported T&A commodities worth US$ 544.3 million to Canada which has increased at a CAGR of about 5.5 during 2017-2021.

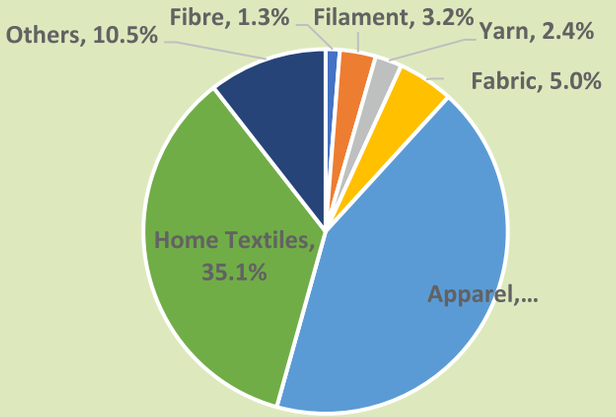
India's exports of T&A to Canada (US$ Mn)

Particular	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	CAGR
Fibre	2.26	3.95	5.48	6.71	6.81	31.8%
Filament	11.86	15.52	13.49	13.00	17.41	10.1%
Yarn	6.38	6.56	8.93	8.20	12.90	19.2%
Fabric	30.40	30.26	28.76	21.88	27.00	-2.9%
Apparel	228.96	239.31	223.00	175.81	231.63	0.3%
Home Textiles	121.01	118.34	123.71	122.47	191.27	12.1%
Others	37.93	40.59	39.79	51.87	57.35	10.9%
Total T&A	438.80	454.53	443.15	399.93	544.38	5.5%

Source: ITC Trade Map & CITI Analysis

Category wise analysis shows that Apparel was the largest exported T&A commodity from India to Canada and accounted to about 42.5% of India's total T&A exports to Canada followed by Home Textiles with 35.1% share.

Category Wise Share of India's T&A exports to Canada



Source: ITC Trade Map & CITI Analysis

Top 10 exported commodities from India to Canada accounted for about 63.5% of India's total T&A exports to Canada during 2021. Exports of HSN 6107 have shown the maximum CAGR of about 38.1% during 2017-2021.

Top 10 T&A exported commodities from India to Canada (US$ Mn)

HS Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	CAGR	Share 2021
6302	Bedlinen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen of all types of textile materials	44.2	51.1	53.3	49.1	74.4	13.9%	13.7%
6304	Articles for interior furnishing, of all types of textile materials	45.9	37.5	38.1	42.8	68.2	10.4%	12.5%
6109	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted	33.6	39.1	37.2	36.1	39.9	4.4%	7.3%
6305	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods, of all types of textile materials	16.0	20.3	21.0	20.2	33.3	20.1%	6.1%
6204	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, etc	32.1	30.3	29.3	19.9	31.4	-0.6%	5.8%
6107	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns	7.4	10.9	15.8	18.1	26.8	38.1%	4.9%
5703	"Carpets and other textile floor coverings, tufted ""needle punched"	8.3	8.9	9.9	11.6	20.6	25.4%	3.8%

6111	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	15.1	15.6	15.0	11.2	20.4	7.8%	3.7%
5402	Synthetic filament yarn, incl. synthetic monofilaments of < 67 decitex	11.7	15.4	13.2	12.9	17.1	9.9%	3.1%
6105	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted (excluding nightshirts, T-shirts, singlets	11.1	14.0	12.7	8.8	13.6	5.2%	2.5%

Source: ITC Trade Map & CITI Analysis

Canada is an important market for Indian T&A products, however, till now India has not able to achieve the requisite share in Canadian market. It is partially due to high tariff being imposed by Canada on India's T&A products particularly Apparels. While India's competitors like Bangladesh and Vietnam enjoys duty free market access with Canada, India have to pay duty as high as 18% on its T&A exports to Canada. India-Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA) talks are already in place and once signed, FTA will strengthen economic ties between the two countries.

There are a number of potential T&A commodities given in the table below in for which India have the potential to supply to Canada. The FTA will provide the much-needed Level Playing Field to Indian T&A exporters and India will be able to multifold its T&A trade with Canada in a short period of time.

Potential T&A Commodities to be Exported to Canada (Data for 2021 and Values in US$ Mn)

S No	HS Code	Commodity	Canada's imports from world	Canada's imports from India	India's exports to world
1	6204	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (excluding knitted or crocheted)	949.8	34.7	2,557.8
2	6104	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted	884.2	12.2	652.7
3	6109	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted	750.3	38.6	2,347.4
4	6203	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches	712.5	11.4	1,097.0
5	6302	Bedlinen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen of all types of textile materials	601.6	169.7	2,276.4

Source: ITC Trade Map & CITI Analysis

Highlights of the ITMF Survey on International Production Cost Comparison 2021

- Hourly wages for skilled workers in different processes (Spinning to Finishing) were lower in India as compared to that China and Vietnam but higher than that of Bangladesh
- The cost of electricity in India in India was about US$ 0.10 US$/KwH which was similar to Bangladesh but higher than that of Vietnam's cost of 0.08 US$/KwH. Cost of electricity in China was around US$ 0.11 /KwH
- Capital Interest Rate in India was about 8% in India as compared to 3.5% in Vietnam, 6% in China and about 9% in Bangladesh
- Raw material cost for different processes (Spinning to Finishing) was lowest in India as compared to Bangladesh, China and Vietnam
- Customs, import tax etc. on machinery price was negligible/small in Vietnam and Bangladesh as compared to China and India

Spinning

- For Spinning, hourly wage for skilled personal in India was about 1.29 US$/hour which is lower than that of China and Vietnam while it was higher than that of Bangladesh whose wage was lowest of all and stood at about US$ 0.83/hour
- Cost of electricity in India in India was about US$ 0.10 US$/KwH which was similar to Bangladesh but higher than that of Vietnam's cost of 0.08 US$/KwH.
- Customs, import tax etc. on machinery price was 0% in Vietnam while it was about 1% in Bangladesh. In India it was about 8.3% which was similar to about 8.1% of China's rate
- Capital Interest Rate in India was about 8% in India while it was just about 3.5% in Vietnam, 6% in China and about 9% in Bangladesh
- Raw material cost (per Kg of Cotton 1-1/8", ring) was lowest for India and stood at about US$ 1.77/kg as compared to US$ 2.21/Kg of Bangladesh and US$ 2.25/Kg of Vietnam. In China cost was about US$ 2.60/Kg
- Similarly, raw material cost (per Kg of Cotton 1-1/16", rotor) was also lowest for India and stood at about US$ 1.74/kg as compared to US$ 2.13/ Kg of Bangladesh and US$ 2.33/Kg of Vietnam. In China cost was about US$ 2.56 /Kg

Texturing

- For Texturing, hourly wage for skilled personal in India was about 1.30 US$/hour which is lower than wage rates of China, Vietnam and Bangladesh rates which prevailed at about US$ 4.60 per hour, US$ 2.2/Hour and US$ 1.35/hour respectively.
- Customs, import tax etc. on machinery price is 0% in Vietnam while it was about 1% in Bangladesh. In India it is about 9.7%

Weaving

- For Weaving, hourly wage for skilled personal in India was about 1.71 US$/hour which was lower than that of China and Vietnam while it was higher than that of Bangladesh whose wage was lowest of all and stood at about US$ 1.05/hour
- Customs, import tax etc. on machinery price is 0% in India and China both while it was about 1% in Bangladesh and about 1.2% in Vietnam.
- Raw material cost (per meter of woven fabric, Cotton 1-1/8") was lowest for India and stood at about US$ 0.34/meter as compared to US$ 0.42/meter of Bangladesh and US$ 0.43/meter of Vietnam. In China cost was about US$ 0.49/meter.
- Raw material cost (per meter of woven fabric, Cotton 1-1/16") was also lowest for India and stood at about US$ 0.43/meter as compared to US$ 0.53/meter of Bangladesh and US$ 0.58/meter of Vietnam. In China cost was about US$ 0.64/meter.
- Raw material cost (per meter of woven fabric, Polyester POY) was lowest for India and China and stood at about US$ 0.12/meter while the same was about US$ 0.13/meter in Bangladesh and Vietnam each

Knitting

- For Knitting, hourly wage for skilled personal in India was about 1.70 US$/hour which was lower than that of China and Vietnam while it was higher than that of Bangladesh whose wage was lowest of all and stood at about US$ 1.10/hour
- Customs, import tax etc. on machinery price is 0% in Vietnam and China while it is about 1% in Bangladesh. In India it is about 5%
- Raw material cost for knitting is lowest in India

Finishing

- For Finishing, hourly wage for skilled personal in India was about 1.3 US$/hour which is lower than that of China and Vietnam while it was higher than that of Bangladesh whose wage is lowest of all and stood at about US$ 1.0/hour
- Customs, import tax etc. on machinery price is 0% in Vietnam while it was about 1% in Bangladesh. In India it was about 5% which is lower than 8% of China
- Raw material cost (per Kg of Cotton 1-1/8", ring) was lowest for India and stood at about US$ 1.77/kg as compared to US$ 2.21/Kg of Bangladesh and US$ 2.25/Kg of Vietnam. In China cost was about US$ 2.60/Kg
- Raw material cost for finishing was lowest in India

For more details, Please refer to ITMF website: itmf.org

COTTON STATISTICS

State-wise Cotton Area, Production & Yield for the Cotton Season 2020-21 & 2021-22

Name of the State	Area* (Lakh Hectare)		Production* (Lakh Bales of 170 KG)		Yield* (KG Per Hectare)	
	2020-21	2021-22 (P)	2020-21	2021-22 (P)	2020-21	2021-22 (P)
Punjab	2.52	2.56	10.23	6.51	690.12	432.30
Haryana	7.40	6.36	18.23	13.16	418.80	351.76
Rajasthan	8.07	7.56	32.07	24.81	675.58	557.90
NORTHERN ZONE	**17.99**	**16.48**	**60.53**	**44.48**	**571.99**	**458.83**
Gujarat	22.70	22.46	72.18	75.57	540.56	571.99
Maharashtra	45.44	39.54	101.05	71.18	378.05	306.03
Madhya Pradesh	5.88	5.63	13.38	14.27	386.84	430.89
CENTRAL ZONE	**74.02**	**67.63**	**186.61**	**161.02**	**428.58**	**404.75**
Telangana	23.58	20.69	57.97	66.45	417.93	545.99
Andhra Pradesh	6.06	5.48	16.00	15.18	448.84	470.91
Karnataka	8.20	6.77	23.20	19.52	480.98	490.16
Tamil Nadu	1.12	1.38	2.43	2.80	368.84	344.93
SOUTHERN ZONE	**38.96**	**34.32**	**99.60**	**103.95**	**434.60**	**514.90**
Orissa	1.71	1.93	5.51	5.70	547.78	502.07
Others	0.17	0.19	0.23	0.28	230.00	250.53
TOTAL	**132.85**	**120.55**	**352.48**	**315.43**	**451.05**	**444.82**

** .Provisional*

** - As estimated by Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) in its meeting held on23.05.2022*

Cotton Balance Sheet for the Cotton Season 2020-21 and 2021-22

Particulars	2020-21*		2021-22 (P)*	
	(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)	(In Thousand Tons)	(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)	(In Thousand Tons)
SUPPLY				
Opening Stock	120.79	2053.43	71.84	1221.28
Crop	352.48	5992.16	315.43	5362.31
Import	11.03	187.51	20.00	340.00
TOTAL SUPPLY	**484.30**	**8233.10**	**407.27**	**6923.59**

Particulars	2020-21*		2021-22 (P)*	
	(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)	(In Thousand Tons)	(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)	(In Thousand Tons)
DEMAND				
Mill Consumption	297.45	5056.65	289.00	4913.00
S.S.I Consumption	22.42	381.14	21.00	357.00
Non-Textile Consumption	15.00	255.00	16.00	272.00
Export	77.59	1319.03	40.00	680.00
TOTAL DEMAND	**412.46**	**7011.82**	**366.00**	**6222.00**
Closing Stock.	**71.84**	**1221.28**	**41.27**	**701.59**

**P - Provisional*

**- As estimated by Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) in its meeting held on 23.05.2022*

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for all mandated Kharif Crops for Marketing Season 2022-23.

The government has increased the MSP of Kharif Crops for Marketing Season 2022-23, to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce and to encourage crop diversification.

Minimum Support Prices for following Cotton Crop (Kharif) for Marketing Season 2022-23:

Crop	MSP 2021-22	MSP 2022-23	Cost* of Production 2022-23	Increase in MSP (Absolute)	Return over cost (in per cent)
Cotton (Medium Staple)	5726	6080	4053	354	50
Cotton (Long Staple)	6025	6380	-	355	-

**Refers to cost which includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc., miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.*

India's Textile and Apparel Exports (In US Million)

Description	May '21	May'22	% change	Apr'21-May'21	Apr'22-May'22	% Change	% share of total Apr'21-May'21	% share of total Apr'22-May'22
Textiles and Made-ups								
Cotton								
COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	245	105	**-57%**	515	281	-45%	8%	4%
COTTON YARN	396	259	**-35%**	732	630	-14%	11%	9%
COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	587	654	**11%**	1200	1307	9%	18%	19%
	1,229	**1,019**	**-17%**	**2,447**	**2,218**	**-9%**	**36%**	**31%**
Jute								
JUTE, RAW	0	1	88%	2	3	51%	0%	0%
JUTE YARN	3	1	-62%	7	3	-59%	0%	0%
JUTE HESSIAN	10	13	32%	21	26	21%	0%	0%
OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	13	20	52%	26	42	62%	0%	1%
FLOOR CVRNG OF JUTE	9	9	-9%	18	18	-3%	0%	0%
	36	**44**	**22%**	**75**	**92**	**23%**	**1%**	**1%**
Silk								
SILK,RAW	0	0	160%	0	0	669%	0%	0%
SILK WASTE	2	1	-33%	4	3	-14%	0%	0%
NATRL SILK YARN,FABRICS,MADEUP	5	5	17%	9	13	43%	0%	0%
SILK CARPET	2	4	**98%**	3	8	157%	0%	0%
	8	**11**	27%	**15**	**24**	**53%**	**0%**	**0%**
Wool								
WOOL, RAW		0		0	0	124%	0%	0%
WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSETC	11	15	38%	22	31	37%	0%	0%
	11	**15**	**38%**	**22**	**31**	**38%**	**0%**	**0%**
Manmade								
MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	58	45	-23%	112	90	-20%	2%	1%
MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	411	423	3%	836	881	5%	12%	12%
	469	**468**	**0%**	**948**	**971**	**2%**	**14%**	**14%**
Others								
CARPET(EXCL. SILK) HANDMADE	137	123	-10%	266	244	-8%	4%	3%
COIR AND COIR MANUFACTURES	48	37	-23%	139	82	-41%	2%	1%
HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	146	120	-18%	305	239	-22%	5%	3%
HANDLOOM PRODUCTS	22	18	-20%	44	37	-15%	1%	1%
OTH TXTL YRN, FBRIC MDUP ARTCL	43	66	53%	84	135	62%	1%	2%
	396	**364**	-8%	**837**	**738**	**-12%**	**12%**	**10%**
Total Textiles and Made-ups	**2,148**	**1,919**	**-11%**	**4,344**	**4,073**	**-6%**	**64%**	**58%**
Apparel								
RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	572	832	45%	1284	1757	37%	19%	25%
RMG MANMADE FIBRES	256	249	-3%	540	540	0%	8%	8%
RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	243	314	29%	524	653	25%	8%	9%
RMG SILK	26	8	-68%	34	15	-54%	0%	0%
RMG WOOL	11	13	19%	23	24	3%	0%	0%
Total Apparel	**1,107**	**1,415**	**28%**	**2,405**	**2,990**	**24%**	**36%**	**42%**
Grand Total	**3,255**	**3,335**	**2%**	**6,749**	**7,063**	**5%**	**100%**	**100%**
Data Source: CITI Analysis based on DGCI&S data								

India's Textile and Apparel Imports (In US$ Million)

Description	May '21	May'22	% change	Apr'21-May'21	Apr'22-May'22	% Change	% share of total Apr'21-May'21	% share of total Apr'22-May'22
Textiles and Made-ups								
Cotton								
COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	53	96	80%	87	149	72%	7%	10%
COTTON YARN	2	2	-29%	4	3	-24%	0.3%	0.2%
COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	34	58	69%	72	117	63%	6%	8%
	90	**156**	**73%**	**162**	**269**	**65%**	**14%**	**18%**
Jute								
JUTE, RAW	1	8	997%	2	17	869%	0%	1%
JUTE YARN	2	3	55%	5	9	92%	0%	1%
JUTE HESSIAN	2	2	22%	5	6	20%	0%	0%
OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	5	4	-18%	10	11	4%	1%	1%
FLOOR CVRNG OF JUTE	0	0	-99%	0	0	-67%	0%	0%
	9	**17**	**83%**	**22**	**44**	**97%**	**2%**	**3%**
Silk								
SILK,RAW	4	19	431%	8	40	386%	1%	3%
SILK WASTE	0	0		0	0	29%	0%	0%
NATRL SILK YARN,FABRICS,MADEUP	2	4	102%	5	7	56%	0%	0%
SILK CARPET		0			0	#DIV/0!	0%	0%
	5.4	**22.8**	**321%**	**12.7**	**46.7**	**267%**	**1%**	**3%**
Wool								
WOOL, RAW	20	16	-18%	37	38	3%	3%	2%
WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSETC	7	10	38%	14	19	39%	1%	1%
	27	**26**	**-3%**	**50**	**57**	**13%**	**4%**	**4%**
Manmade								
MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	42	48	12%	85	91	7%	7%	6%
MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	226	286	26%	485	527	9%	42%	34%
	269	**334**	**24%**	**570**	**618**	**8%**	**49%**	**40%**
Others								
CARPET(EXCL. SILK) HANDMADE	6	2	-61%	13	5	-63%	1%	0%
COIR AND COIR MANUFACTURES	0	0	2%	1	1	-10%	0%	0%
HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	46	41	-11%	82	83	1%	7%	5%
HANDLOOM PRODUCTS	0	0	-85%	1	0	-76%	0%	0%
OTH TXTL YRN, FBRIC MDUP ARTCL	71	107	50%	136	200	**48%**	12%	13%
	123	**150**	22%	**233**	**290**	24%	**20%**	**19%**
Total Textiles and Made-ups	**524**	**706**	**35%**	**1,051**	**1,323**	**26%**	**90%**	**86%**
Apparel								
RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	24	47	97%	64	111	73%	6%	7%
RMG MANMADE FIBRES	12	23	93%	27	51	90%	2%	3%
RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	11	17	55%	23	44	92%	2%	3%
RMG SILK	0	0		0	1	131%	0%	0%
RMG WOOL	0	1	165%	1	1	58%	0%	0%
Total Apparel	**47**	**88**	**88%**	**115**	**208**	81%	10%	14%
Grand Total	**571**	**794**	**39%**	**1,166**	**1,532**	**31%**	**100%**	**100%**

Data Source: CITI's Analysis based on DGCI&S

CITI ANALYSIS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF T&A FOR MAY 2022

Monthly Export Updates of Textile and Clothing (Value in USD Mn.)

Export category	May-21	May-22	% Change	Apr-May 21	Apr-May 22	% Change
Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	1,106.04	1,041.59	-5.83	2,171.24	2,199.11	1.28
Man-made Yarn/Fabs./made-ups etc.	411.03	422.61	2.82	835.55	880.71	5.40
Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering	35.38	42.94	21.37	72.50	88.49	22.06
Carpet	138.96	127.26	-8.42	268.88	252.27	-6.18
Handicrafts excl. handmade carpet	146.17	120.06	-17.86	304.59	238.78	-21.61
Sub-Total Textiles	**1,837.58**	**1,754.46**	**-4.52**	**3,652.76**	**3,659.36**	**0.18**
Apparel	**1,107.00**	**1,415.25**	**27.85**	**2,404.68**	**2,990.03**	**24.34**
Textile and Clothing	**2,944.58**	**3,169.71**	**7.65**	**6,057.44**	**6,649.39**	**9.77**
All Commodity	**32,299.08**	**38,937.02**	**20.55**	**63,046.21**	**78,721.48**	**24.86**
% of T&C in Total Exports	**9.12**	**8.14**		**9.61**	**8.45**	

Source: Press Information Bureau

Monthly Import Updates of Textile and Clothing (Value in USD Mn.)

Import category	May-21	May-222	% Change	Apr-May 21	Apr-May 22	% Change
Cotton Raw & Waste	53.48	96.33	80.12	86.84	148.92	71.49
Textile yarn fabric, made-ups	150.16	213.74	42.34	296.03	411.08	38.86

Source: Press Information Bureau

QUICK ESTIMATES OF IIP FOR TEXTILE AND CLOTHING SECTOR (T&C): APRIL 2022

T&C in Index of Industrial Production (IIP): Growth Rates (%, Y-o-Y)

Sector	Weights	Index			Cumulative Index		
		Apr-21	Apr-22	% Change	Apr 20 – Mar 21	Apr 21-Mar' 22	% Change
General	100	126.1	135.1	7.1	118.1	131.6	11.4
Manufacture of textiles	3.2913	114.6	114.2	-0.3	91.1	118.0	29.5
Manufacture of wearing apparel	1.3225	83.4	138.2	65.7	108.4	139.4	28.6

*Source: * CITI Analysis & Ministry of Statistics Planning & Implementation*

- For the month of April 2022, the Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 2011-12 stands at **135.1**
- Cumulative change for April'21 – Mar' 2022 for textiles was up by (+) **29.5** percent and Wearing Apparel was up by (+) **28.6** percent over the same period of the previous year.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT
For
Cotton Development & Extension Activities of CITI-CDRA

An Extensive Cotton Research & Development Arm of CITI, established in 1970 has completed 50 years of its services rendered to the Indian Textile & Clothing Industry

CDRA is a Trust registered under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950

(Regn. No. F-1955-BOM dated 24.04.1970)

&

A Society under Societies Registration Act for pursuing the cause of cotton development in the country

CDRA is also registered as a Trust U/S 12A of the Income Tax Act

CDRA is a social welfare initiative of Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) aimed at empowering the Indian Cotton Farmers through Good Agricultural Practices (GAPS) for enhancing their yields, reducing costs of production and increasing cotton farmers' income.

During 2020-21, its project activities covered 90,000 farmers in 1700 villages of Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and helped them achieve 30% extra yield of cotton lint per hectare.

Project activities in Madhya Pradesh are aimed at promoting Extra-Long Staple (ELS) Cotton.

Major Spinning Mills from Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are supporting CDRA's cotton development activities in their respective States. However, the Seed Funds available at our disposal are inadequate and act as a constraint in our efforts to expand our developmental activities in other cotton producing States. It is, therefore, imperative to strengthen the CITI-CDRA's Corpus Fund.

Cotton continues to be a backbone of Indian Textile & Clothing Industry and supporting over a 100 million workforce. Thus, growth of this sector can stem overall ecosystem of the country. It is in this context CITI seeks the support of all the stakeholders of Indian Textile Value Chain for the strengthening of CITI-CDRA and help it in expanding its cotton development and extension activities in other areas.

Contributions / Donations to CITI-CDRA are eligible for deduction under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act

CITI-CDRA's activities also fulfil the requirements of Schedule VII of the Companies Act and donations / contributions to CITI-CDRA will be treated as CSR expenditure as per the Companies Act, 2013 (as per opinion sought from professionals).

CITI-CDRA

50 Glorious Years

CITI COTTON DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

R.O.: 1508, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 021

H.O.: 6th Floor, Narain Manzil, 23, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi – 110 001

Tel: 011-23325013, 23325015,23325055

For more details Please contact: Mr. Rajiv Jain Ph.: 9717100155, Email: rjain@citiindia.org

HIGH DENSITY PLANTING SYSTEM

at Kondhali Village, Katol Taluka, Nagpur District

Frontline Demonstration cotton farmers training on balanced use of fertilizers

ICAR-CICR Scientists with Project Co-Ordinator of CITI-CDRA and participated farmers

NATIONAL WORKSHOP HELD AT GTC, NAGPUR

Confederation of Indian Textile Industry- Cotton Development Research Association (CITICDRA) and Ginning Training Centre (GTC), ICAR-CIRCOT, Nagpur organises National Workshop for Increasing Farm Income Through Value -addition to Cotton Stalks and Other Agro-Residues and Technology and Machinery Demonstration Mela-2022 (21-03-2022)

Chief guest- Dr. D. K. Ghosh, Director-Central Citrus Research Institute, Nagpur addressed the farmers on recent advancements in technologies in cotton.

Address to farmers by Dr. K.P.Ingle, CITI-CDRA, Mumbai on the next generation research for the development of high yielding and multiple advance resistance in cotton.

Mr. G.H. Wairale, Project co-ordinator (MH), CITI-CDRA highlighted the various researchable issues in cotton for improving the farmers income.

Felicitation of progressive female farmers whoever achieved highest yield in cotton and returns by Mr. G.H. Wairale (CITI-CDRA, Mumbai)

Felicitation of progressive farmers whoever achieved highest yield in cotton and returns by Dr. K.P.Ingle (CITI-CDRA, Mumbai)

Felicitation of progressive farmers whoever achieved highest yield in cotton and returns by Mr, G.H. Wairale (CITI-CDRA, Mumbai)

Chief guest-Dr. D. K. Ghosh, Director-Central Citrus Research Institute, inaugurated the exhibition of technology demonstration mela-2022

CITI-CDRA project scouts demonstrated the working of Cotton picking machine

Farmers, stakeholders and industrialist attended the National workshop held at GTC, Nagpur

Chief guest- Dr. D. K. Ghosh and other dignitaries on the dias

CITI-CDRA cotton project scouts and review meeting with Dr. K.P.Ingle and Mr. G. H. Wairale (CITI-CDRA, Mumbai)

Lunch organized for all participants

ELS COTTON COLLABORATIVE PROJECT

MADHYA PRADESH

CITI-CDRA cotton collaborative project in Madhya Pradesh during 2021-22 was spread over 18 clusters with 1,792 villages covering around 70,413 hectares in which about 72,936 farmers were included. The collaborative project aimed at developing Ratlam, Dhar, Jhabua, and Alirajpur districts as an integrated cotton zone for promoting the cultivation of ELS cotton by increasing awareness about the following:

- Adoption of high-yielding ELS BT Hybrids
- Timely sowing and proper gap filling to maintain the plant population
- De-topping to arrest excessive vegetative growth
- Adoption of integrated plant protection (IPP) and integrated nutrient management (INM) measures by the large no. of farmers
- Adoption of low-cost technologies by the farmers to get higher yields and reduction in the cost of cultivation.

BIHAR TEXTILE AND LEATHER POLICY 2022

KEY INCENTIVES

The Government of Bihar announced its Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (Textile & Leather Policy) 2022 in the esteemed presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar and Hon'ble Industries Minister, Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain on 8th June 2022.

CITI has done a preliminary analysis of the Bihar Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (Textile & Leather Policy) 2022 for the Members to understand its salient features which is as follows:

Under the Bihar Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (Textile & Leather Policy), the units have been categorized as category A units or Category B units and the investors have the liberty to choose either of the categories depending upon their market orientation

Category A	Category B
Weaving, Knitting, Apparel & Garment, Apparel & Garment Accessories, Hosiery, Leather & Leatherette Garments, Leather & Leatherette Accessories and Leather & Leatherette Footwear and all kinds of footwears.	Spinning, Ginning, Textile Processing (Yarn, Printing), Man Made Fiber, Synthetic Fiber, Polyester, Acrylic, Viscose, Rayon, Technical textile, Leather Processing (Tanning & finishing etc.)

Note: Integrated Units can commensurate the incentives proportionately based on above-mentioned categories.

<table>
<tr><th>Incentive Type</th><th>Quantum of Incentive</th></tr>
<tr><td>Capital Investment Subsidy
(For Category A & B units)</td><td>• Industrial units will be classified based on investment as per MSMED Act 2006 and Bihar Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (BIIPP) 2016 (Investment in P&M)
• Quantum of Subsidy is as below;
<table>
<tr><th>Unit Type</th><th>Investment (Rs Cr)</th><th>Quantum</th><th>Cap</th></tr>
<tr><td>Micro Unit</td><td><= 1</td><td rowspan="5">15% of Plant & Machinery to be paid in 5 years in 5 equal instalments</td><td rowspan="5">Rs 10 crore</td></tr>
<tr><td>Small</td><td>> 1 but <= 10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Medium</td><td>> 10 but <= 50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Large</td><td>> 50 but <= 100</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mega</td><td>> 100</td></tr>
</table>
• Capping does not include incentive under GOI schemes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Freight Reimbursement
(For Category A & B units)</td><td>• 30% on freight charges from project location to port for 5 years subject to a ceiling of Rs 10 lakh/year (Only for Exports)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Employment Generation Subsidy (Inclusive of ESI and PF)
(For category A units only)</td><td>• 300% of the ESI and EPF for 5 years subject to below given capping;
<table>
<tr><th>Category</th><th>Capping (Rs/Month)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Semi-Skilled</td><td>3000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Skilled</td><td>4000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Highly Skilled</td><td>5000</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>• Eligible units must have at least 75% of domiciled employees of Bihar (Minimum 100 in number) and must employ them for a period of atleast 1 year

• Applicable only for employees engaged in manufacturing process like Operator, finisher, packer, etc. and not to employees like driver, security guard, sweeper, peon etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Power tariff Subsidy
(For Category A units Only)</td><td>• Rs 2 per unit for 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production with the below ceiling:

<table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Capping (Rs Lac/year)</th></tr><tr><td>Micro</td><td>2.5</td></tr><tr><td>Small</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Medium</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>Large</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Mega</td><td>80</td></tr></table>• It is inclusive of Electricity Duty Subsidy admissible under BIIPP 2016
• Units shall furnish GST document in support of claim of turnover</td></tr>
<tr><td>Patent Registration
(For Category A and B units)</td><td>• 50% of expenditure with a cap of Rs 10 lakh per patent
• Expenditure incurred in filing of patent, attorney fees, patent tracking etc will be capped at Rs 4 lakh</td></tr>
</table>

Textile Units (Both category A & B) under this policy will also be eligible for incentives under the BIIPP 2016 summary of which are given below:

Incentive Type	Quantum of Incentive
Interest Subvention	• Upto 10% (12% for micro and small units) or on actual rate of interest whichever is less for a period of 5 years subject to maximum ceiling of 50% of fixed capital investment or Rs 20 cr.
Tax Related	• 100% Reimbursement of SGST for 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production
Exemption from Stamp Duty/Registration fees	• 100% exemption available to all the units given only for first time
Exemption from Land Conversion Fees	• 100% exemption on land conversion fees of agriculture land
Skill Development Subsidy	• Rs 20,000 per employee or Bihar Skill Development Mission (BSDM) rates or on actual whichever is low payable only once against the domiciled employees of Bihar provided units employ the trained core staff for atleast 1 year

Note : Tax related incentives and Freight reimbursement, together shall not exceed 100% of FCI inany case (130% in case of Micro and Small Units)

ONLINE SUBMISSION OF TEXTILE STATISTICAL RETURNS IN THE TEXTILE STATISTICAL RETURNS SYSTEM (TSRS) PORTAL BY 5TH JULY 2022

This has reference to our circulars bearing Cir(082)/2022, Cir(073)/2022 and Cir(065)/2022 dated 10.06.2022, 26.05.2022 and 18.05.2022 respectively requesting textile units for online submission of Textile Statistical Returns in the Textile Statistical Returns System (TSRS) Portal. The login page of TSRS is available at http://txcindia-stats.gov.in.

For strengthening of statistical database in the textile value chain, a meeting was held on 20.06.2022 under the Chairpersonship of Textile Commissioner, where all textile and apparel associations were strongly advised to encourage their members to register on Textile Statistical Returns System (TSRS) Portal immediately but not later than 5th July 2022. Also, those units which are already registered were requested to share the latest data.
The status of the textile units that have so far registered on TSRS Portal which is given below for your reference.

Segment	No. of Units Registered	Regular Monthly Submission
Spinning	1250	700
Weaving/ Knitting	250	70
Man-made Fibre	25	10
Man-made Filament	25	15
Processing	125	28
Ginning/ Pressing	50	10
Wollen Items	10	4
Ready Made Garments	150	25
Technical Textiles	65	20

Given the units registered so far is much below the actual number of units operating in any of the segments indicated in the table above, the Textile Commissioner requested all the stakeholders to submit the data to facilitate better policy formulation for the entire textile value chain. All the Associations / Councils have been requested to guide the members in on-boarding the portal. In case of any difficulty faced in registering on the portal or filling the data, the same may be brought to the notice of Shri Maharnab Manna, Deputy Director textile Commissioners office, Mobile No. 9007973847, E-mail:txctsrs@gmail.com . The Regional Offices of Textile Commissioner can also be contacted for streamlining technical issues, if any.

The Ministry of Textiles vide letter no. 28(1)/2022/TSRS/E&SBr./5 dated 14.06.2022 has informed that while it is in favour of voluntary Self declaration of the required data by all the units , in the event of non-response in submission of Statistical Returns by the Textile Units, the Government will be constrained to take action by way of restricting policy benefits to the defaulting units. In view of the above, we request all the Associations to kindly encourage and guide their members to register themselves on the TSRS Portal by 05th July, 2022 and submit online Monthly Statistical Returns.

Global Updates

Why The Circular Economy Is The Perfect Fit For The Fashion Industry

According to the European Commission the average European throws away 11 kg of textiles every year. Around the world, a truckload of textiles is landfilled or incinerated every single second. The excessive consumption associated with the throwaway culture and disposal nature of fashion, remains problematic. Overproduction, overstocks and overproduction leads to more fashion waste, resulting in severe environmental problems. Obviously, the urgent need to take responsibility falls upon fashion brands, retailers, their business partners and customers.

Sustainability legislation drivers

New proposals in Europe signal a shift for fashion. For example, there's now clearer information and a digital product passport based on mandatory information requirements on circularity. New design requirements are available for fashion under the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation. What's more: Looking into fashion waste reduction, plastic-free oceans, and the crackdown on greenwashing.

In seeking to tackle the fashion industry's overproduction crisis, governments across the world, particularly led by EU countries, are drafting new laws, rules, regulations, and enforcement systems. To force change in business models and customer habits. According to Euromonitor: In 2020, the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) launched the traceability initiative to accelerate fashion industry's shift to more sustainable and circular business models; and in 2021, 'the Sustainability Pledge' for measuring the environmental impact of businesses in the fashion industry.

With the EU Parliament voting in favor of a proposed legislation to make companies accountable for their environmental and social impact. And the UK is drafting new guidance on green marketing (a new Green Claims Code) and adopting new regulation about climate-related risk disclosure for listed companies.

By creating a greener, more competitive fashion sector, The European Commission adopted the EU strategy for sustainable and circular textiles in March 2022. Which is anchored among various other EU initiatives such as the Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP), the Sustainable Product Initiative (SPI) and the New Consumer Agenda, derived from the European Green Deal adopted in 2020. These proposed policies aim to change the way clothing, textiles and footwear are designed, produced and managed at end of life, and what is communicated to customers.

Fast fashion is out of fashion

Customers increasingly want fashion brands and their business partners to care beyond revenue and profits. But instead of pinpointing what is wrong with the fashion system, what about overconsumption? Necessitating a behavioral change: Instead of driving demand, how about driving the supply side – with all the unwanted. The old. And the forgotten. Turning fashion waste into resources. And customers turning into business partners. Engaged and loyal, for the long run.

The EU strategy proposes actions for the entire lifecycle of fashion, while supporting the fashion ecosystem in the green and digital transition. This begs the questions: Is there an appetite for a transition to sustainable and circular business models? Is there a willingness to collaboratively engage with business partners to address fashion waste? A need for digital transformation, that is often seen as both triggers for and enablers of circular business models through data collection, integration and analysis functionalities? It is crucial to get answers, to develop new ideas in a collective effort to unlocking doors to a more sustainable fashion future.

Source: Forbes.com

Cambodia, Myanmar Race To Become Next Apparel Manufacturing Hubs

From October 2021 to March 2022, China lost around 5% of its textile export orders, 7% of its furniture and 2% of its mechanical and electrical export orders from the United States to the 10-member Asscociation of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), especially Vietnam, according to US customs data.

"Vietnam has been a very popular destination to take over export orders (from China), but Myanmar and Cambodia are catching up in recent years," said Wang Huanan, an industry insider with 20 years of experience in shipping and world trade.

The relocation has been driven by lower costs and the trade war between China and the United States. However, it's barely dented China's manufacturing base as the moves mainly involved low-end processing, experts said. Meanwhile, Chinese companies and investors have been deeply involved in manufacturing relocation, which will in turn support the country's industrial upgrade at home.

According to research by Everbright Securities, the factory relocation to Southeast Asian countries — Vietnam in particular — is largely concentrated in textiles, furniture and low-end consumer electronics assembly. Vietnam has become an obvious alternative to China for the production of clothing and furniture.

Authorities in the Cambodian and Myanmar governments have spared no effort in the race to attract foreign investment, introducing tax reductions and exemptions while offering policy incentives. In Cambodia, foreign companies are exempt from import and export taxes for one year and corporate income taxes for three to five years if they meet requirements set by the Cambodian Investment Board. The tax exemption period can be extended to nine years if the company is set up in the country's special economic zone.

The Myanmar government since 2012 has adopted a series of tax exemptions and preferential rights to foreign investment projects.

Despite its low base, Cambodia's export growth has accelerated and outperformed that of Vietnam so far this year. According to the country's customs authority, Cambodia's total trade volume reached US$ 22.47 billion in the first five months of 2022, an increase of 19.7% from the same period last year. Total exports topped US$ 9.41 billion, up 34.5% year-on-year. The top export goods were garments, leather goods and footwear.

The US is Cambodia's largest export destination. From January to May, Cambodia shipped US$ 3.73 billion of goods to the US, 57.7% more than a year ago. China is the country's top source of imports. Shipments from China reached US$ 4.47 billion, up 31.5% from the same period last year.

Since 2021, Cambodia has experienced the arrival of another wave of Chinese-funded garment and textile factories due to political turmoil in neighboring Myanmar and the severe pandemic situation in Vietnam.

Myanmar is another popular destination for Chinese garment factories shifting production. Shi Kun, president of the Chinese Textile & Garment Association in Myanmar, said that 70% of garment factories in Myanmar are Chinese-funded.

Myanmar's access to preferential tariff treatment from the US, the EU and Japan has attracted Chinese enterprises. The number of garment factories in Myanmar increased from fewer than 100 in 2012 to more than 500 in 2019, according to Shi. Between 2012 and 2019, average annual growth of Myanmar's garment exports exceeded 18% and topped 50% in some years. The country's garment exports totaled more than US$ 5 billion between 2018 and 2019, according to Shi.

After the pandemic and the political turmoil, Myanmar's garment trade is resuming, Shi said. "With the political situation stabilizing, Myanmar will see more investment in the garment industry," Shi said.

However, both Cambodia and Myanmar are more of garment assembly factories, importing 95% of their raw materials. A number of factors inhibit investment in upstream processes – non-availability or high cost of resources and inputs, and rising costs of labour.

Source: Nikkei Asia

Textile INNOVATIONS

.....NEXT BIG THINGS AHEAD.....

Technological developments to address the changing Textile industry scenario

The Textile Institute NISTI (Regd.)

Indian Textile Industry has been amidst uncertainty - be it Covid induced havoc, Russia-Ukrain war, resultant crude oil crisis, supply chain disruption, etc. And as if this was not enough, the shortage in availability of the most dependable raw material, cotton, has hit the industry severely. Short supply of cotton, brought in skyrocketing prices and in order to bring correction to this situation, government allowed import of cotton. First time in the history probably, the Indian Textile Industry had to resort to import of cotton yarn.

Pollution and safety norms have been another area of concern. Though the industry, has gone a long way to upgrade its infrastructure and manpower, to meet the environmental and safety compliances but the ever-increasing requirements makes the compliance management challenging. By the time industry gears up to meet certain compliance points, new requirements appear. Rules are complicated and lack clarity, with number of clauses and sub clauses. Rules should be clearly defined, transparent, and aligned to industry issues & feasibility.

Health, safety and dignity of workers, compliance to labor laws, congenial work environment, essential amenities like clean lavatories, crèche for the infants of female workers, amenable canteen and waiting area and allied facilities are required to be created with appropriate standard. There is need for greater investment in research & development. Improvement through innovations are required to be put in place for continuous up-gradation.

The Government is making all out efforts to build a new India. To achieve this goal, it has vouched to achieve USD 5 Trillion economy by 2024-25. On export front, a target of USD one trillion has been set to be achieved by 2030. For export of Textiles and clothing, a threefold increase in target has been set and export of Textile and Clothing has to reach USD 100 billion by 2030.

The government has realized that the ambitious target can be achieved only with hand holding support to industry. PLI Scheme for productivity linked investment, Scheme of Integrated Textile Parks, PM Mitra Scheme for Textile Parks, Mega Power loom Cluster Scheme, Technical Textiles Mission, Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme, Advance Authorization Scheme, Special Advance License Scheme, Rebate of State and Central levies and Taxes (ROSCTL) and many other, have been introduced to incentivize production and exports of textile goods.

Our neighbours Srilanka, Bangladesh and Pakistan were so far our major competitors in the global market of Textiles and clothing. But various uncertainties in these countries has made India a preferred trade partner with it's self-sufficiency and strengths across the value chain.

North India Section of Textile Institute (U.K.)-NISTI, which was founded in 1989 by the then Director IIT Delhi, Professors of IIT, Industrial and Academia Scholars, is an Association of outstanding professionals having urge to work for the growth and development of Textile, clothing and Fashion Industry, with selfless motive. It is affiliated to Textile Institute Manchester which is governed under British Royal Charter. NISTI has joined hands with CITI, IIT Delhi, NIFT, ATDC, Pearl Academy, TIT&S Bhiwani, PIET Panipat, NSUT, LPU, TAI etc. to play a proactive role, to positively influence the Textile Eco-system especially the Industry-Academia interface, Technological Up gradation and Innovation.

With an aim to facilitate the Textile Industry, to harness the available opportunities in the present geo-political eco-system and to achieve one billion export target, NISTI in the next one year aims to take knowledge transfer initiatives through webinars/seminars/tale-talks etc. in the area of Technical Textiles, Garments, Smart Textiles, Nano-Technology, Sustainability, Compliance, Export Incentives, Start Ups and various schemes of Ministry of Textiles. In this regard, NISTI has partnered with CITI for knowledge sharing on latest technological development through technical articles in the Textile Times in the coming months.

Look out for this space.

Dr. R. A. Lal, Chairman, NISTI

TEXTILE SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL

Skill India
कौशल भारत-कुशल भारत

TEXTILE SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL
TSC
PERFECTING SKILLS

सत्यमेव जयते
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT
& ENTREPRENEURSHIP

N·S·D·C
National Skill Development Corporation
Transforming the skill landscape

Indian Textile Industry provides revenue which is 27% of the total foreign exchange, mainly through textile exports. It contributes nearly 14% of the total industrial production of the country. Indian textile industry is also the largest in the country in terms of employment generation and currently generates employment to more than 35 million people.

To remain competitive in the open market, it is essential that the industry gets skill labor. GoI has taken strong initiatives to support skilling of workforce.

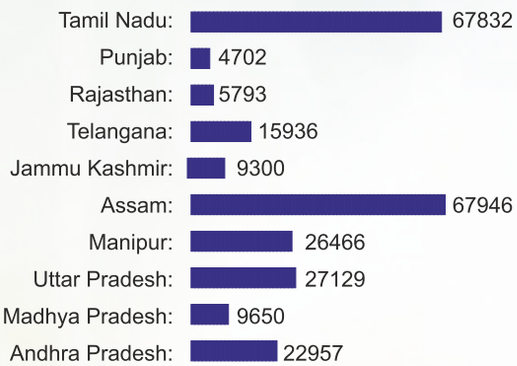
STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

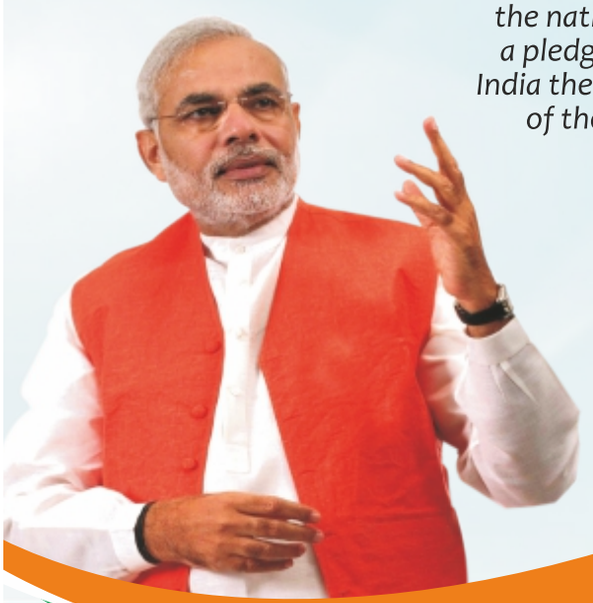
Affiliated 279 training partners. Out of these 195 are from organized mill sectors and 84 are from unorganized sector. To enhance spread of training over number of job roles, qualification packs were developed for 90 job roles.

58 Workshops were organized across India and including North-East.

TSC has a strong presence on social media and is now able to connect with remote areas of the country.

Region wise Enrolment :





"I call upon the nation to take a pledge to make India the Skill Capital of the World."

TSC's ACHIEVEMENTS

Schemes: PMKVY, APSSDC, NBCFDC, NSFDC, NSKFDC & NCSR

Textile Sector Skill Council (TSC) is a not-for-profit Section 8(1) company established in August 2014 by 17 industry associations and 3 export promotion councils.

Continuously guided and monitored by more than 80 stakeholders representing all sub-sectors of the industry - organized textile mills and MSMEs.

TSC has . . .

- ✓ developed a full-fledged skill ecosystem to meet the skill needs of more than 80% of workforce employed both in organized mill sector, as well as, small and medium units of decentralized sectors which include handlooms, power looms and dyeing & printing units.
- ✓ established 430+ training centers all across the country which are operated by 1,350+ certified trainers.
- ✓ developed 90 QPs. Out of these 67 QPs were offered to train more than 56,000 fresh candidates and 2,20,000 RPL candidates across 19 states including NE and J&K.
- ✓ enabled 80% of certified candidates to be employed by industry with salary ranging between Rs. 8,000 and 14,000 (CTC).
- ✓ facilitated 250 RPL certified handloom weavers in availing Pradhan Mantri Mudra Loan to become entrepreneurs.
- ✓ connected 160 certified handloom weavers to buyers from foreign countries.

facebook.com/textilessc

twitter.com/textilessc

youtube.com/c/textilessc

linkedin.com/company/textilessc

instagram.com/texskill.in

TEXTILE SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL

14H, 14th FLOOR, HANSALAYA BUILDING, 15, BARAKHAMBA ROAD
NEW DELHI - 110 001 I Office: +91-11-43536355-7 (3 lines)
Email: info@texskill.in I web: www.texskill.in