



CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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ANNUAL REPORT

2021-2022



CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(Formerly known as The ICMF)

Member Associations with areas served by them

The Southern India Mills' Association, Coimbatore

(The States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala and the Territories of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Enam)

The Northern India Textile Mills' Association, New Delhi

(Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir)

The Millowners' Association, Mumbai

(The State of Maharashtra excluding Nagpur and Vidarbha Region and the State of Goa)

The Ahmedabad Textile Mills' Association, Ahmedabad

(Ahmedabad, Surat, Viramgam, Nadiad, Kalol and the Cambay areas of the State of Gujarat)

The Rajasthan Textile Mills Association, Jaipur

(The State of Rajasthan)

The Madhya Pradesh Textile Mills Association, Indore

(The State of Madhya Pradesh)

Spinners Association (Gujarat), Rajkot

(Gujarat state where its members operate)

The Maharashtra Mofussil Mills' Association, Nagpur

(Nagpur and Vidarbha Regions of the State of Maharashtra)

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(Jurisdiction all over India)

Associate Members

Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Association

Denim Manufacturers Association

Tiruppur Exporters' Association

Indian Cotton Association Ltd.

Affiliate Members

Federation of Hosiery

Manufacturers' Association of India

Narrow Elastic Manufacturers

Association of India

Corporate Members

S. Kumars Limited

Vardhman Textiles Limited

Welspun India Limited

Indo Rama Synthetics (I) Limited

Kotak Ginning & Pressing Industries Limited

Arvind Limited

Trident Limited

NSL Textiles Limited

Rieter India Private Limited

Aarti International Limited

Nahar Industrial Enterprises Limited

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Grasim Industries Limited

Raymond Luxury Cottons Limited

D'Decor Home Fabrics Private Limited

Sutlej Textiles and Industries Limited

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Pallava Textiles (P) Limited

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1. Overview of the Global Economy

As per the IMF World Economic Outlook Report, Global Economy is expected to grow by 3.2 percent in 2022 and 2.9 percent in 2023. The Global Economy is witnessing many headwinds including elevated inflation, rising recession risks; economic stagnation, increasing debt; strengthening of the US dollar, and weakening currencies in the rest of the world.

The report elaborates on the several shocks that have hit the world economy, which was already weakened due to the Covid 19- pandemic. Inflation in the United States and major European economies is triggering tighter financial conditions worsened due to the Russia – Ukraine war.

According to RBI's September Bulletin, the global economy is being rattled by big realignments in exchange rates. Loss of momentum in global economic activity may be taking the edge off inflation, which remains elevated. Global inflation surprises us often, prompting more central banks to tighten their interests.

In its latest statistics news release, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) points to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the G20 falling quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q) in the second quarter of 2022 after rising 0.5 percent in the first quarter. Global economic activity experienced a loss of momentum in Q2:2022, with most economies exhibiting contraction or deceleration as the outlook deteriorated.

Global Trade Scenario

The global trade slowdown is evident from the WTO revising its trade forecast from 4.7% to 3.7% in April 2022. A fair amount of uncertainty remains due to the looming recession in major economies in the wake of the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict. The decline in demand from China and recessionary trends in major economies in the West have contributed to the slowdown in exports. Inflation is yet another factor plaguing all the major economies globally. According to IMF World Economic Report, global trade growth in 2022 and 2023 is likely to improve as commodity prices are easing, supply chain constraints are improving, and transport costs are moderating now. In India too, supply chain pressures are easing on the back of improvements in domestic supply delivery time, backlogs, and a decline in truck freight. India's exports are also going to pick up in the coming months owing to the positive sentiments towards India and the high costs of manufacturing in China which would translate to advantages for Indian exports.

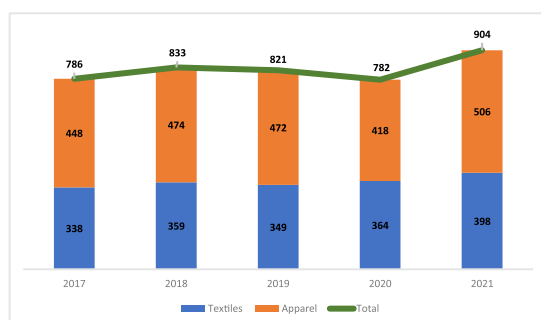


2. Overview of Global Textile & Apparel Industry

2.1 Global Trade of Textile & Apparel

In 2021, the global textile and apparel trade stood at about US\$ 904 billion and it has increased at a CAGR of 3.6% during 2017-2021. Apparel had a share of 56% while textiles contributed to about 44% in the total textile and apparel trade of 2021 as shown in figure 1.

Figure 1: Global Textile & Apparel Trade (in US\$ Bn.)



Source: ITC Trade Map and CITI Analysis

2.2 Major Importers of Textiles & Apparel

EU-27 and USA were the largest importers of T&A commodities during 2021. While imports of EU-27 have increased at a CAGR of 3.8% between 2017 - 2021, imports of the USA increased at a CAGR of 2.9% during the same period as shown in the Table 1 below:

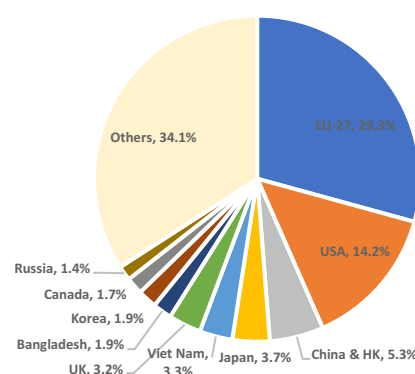
Table 1 : Top 10 Importers of Textiles & Apparel (US\$ Bn.)

S No	Country	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	CAGR
1	EU-27	228	247	241	247	265	3.8%
2	USA	114	119	119	117	128	2.9%
3	China & HK	50	53	49	41	48	-0.8%
4	Japan	35	38	37	36	33	-1.2%
5	Viet Nam	18	20	21	19	30	13.3%
6	United Kingdom	32	33	33	34	29	-2.1%
7	Bangladesh	12	14	13	11	17	10.1%
8	Republic of Korea	14	16	16	15	17	4.2%
9	Canada	14	14	15	15	15	2.6%
10	Russia	10	11	11	12	13	6.4%
	Others	260	267	266	235	308	4.4%
	World	786	833	821	782	904	3.6%

Source: ITC Trade Map and CITI Analysis

The top 10 markets enjoy a share of about 66% in the global T&A imports. EU-27 has maintained the top position with a 29.3% share in total T&A imports in 2021, followed by the USA and China & Hong Kong with a share of 14.2% and 5.3% respectively as shown in figure 2

Figure 2: Share of top markets in Global T&A import in 2021



Source: ITC Trade Map & CITI Analysis

2.3 Major Exporters of Textiles & Apparel

China & HK has maintained the top position of T&A exporter to the world. Its T&A exports have increased at a CAGR of 3.3% during 2017 - 2021. During 2021, India made a jump of 2 places to emerged as the 4th largest Textile & Apparel exporter to the world. During 2017-2021, India's T&A exports have increased at a CAGR of 2.7% which is lower

Table 2 : Top markets of Textile & Apparel (US\$ Bn.)

S No	Country	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	CAGR
1	China & HK	279	287	278	294	318	3.3%
2	Bangladesh	37	41	43	39	47	6.3%
3	Viet Nam	32	37	39	37	46	9.4%
4	India	37	37	35	30	41	2.7%
5	Germany	35	39	38	37	41	4.0%
6	Italy	34	37	36	31	37	2.3%
7	Turkey	27	28	29	27	34	6.5%
8	United States of America	26	27	26	23	26	-0.3%
9	Netherlands	15	17	17	17	21	9.8%
10	Spain	19	19	19	16	21	2.7%
	Others	246	265	259	232	272	2.5%
	World	786	833	821	782	904	3.6%

Source: ITC Trade Map & CITI Analysis

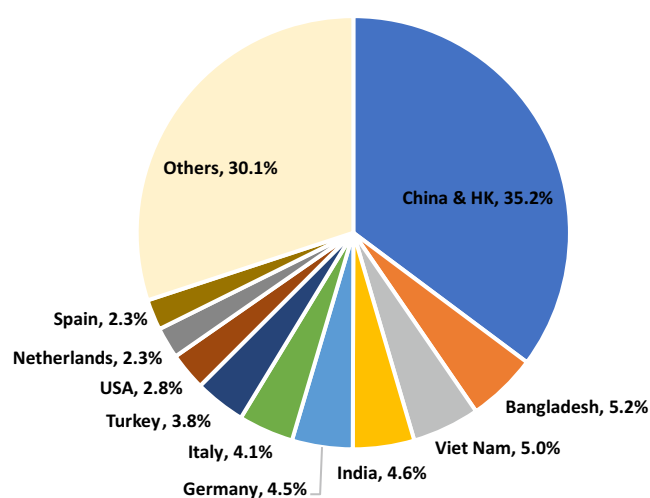
than the global export CAGR of 3.6% pertaining to same time frame.

During the 2017-2021 period, exports of Netherlands have shown the maximum CAGR of 9.8% followed by Vietnam and Turkey with a CAGR of 9.4% and 6.5% respectively during the same time period.

The top 10 exporting countries enjoy a share of 70% in the global T&A exports as shown in figure 3:

China has successfully leveraged its economies of scale and large-scale infrastructure to achieve a notable share of 35.2% in the global textiles and apparel trade. It is worth noting that many of the major exporting nations like Bangladesh and Vietnam do not have the presence of the entire value chain.

Figure 3 : Share of Exporters in Global Exports of T&A Products in 2021



Source: ITC Trade Map



3. Overview of Indian Economy

The Indian Economy witnessed erratic growth over the last two years on account of the COVID-19 pandemic. Repeated waves of infection, supply-chain disruptions, and, more recently, inflation have created particularly challenging times for policymaking. Faced with these challenges, the Government of India's immediate response to cushion the impact on vulnerable sections of society and the business sector pushed through a significant increase in capital expenditure on infrastructure to build back medium-term demand as well as aggressively implemented supply-side measures to prepare the economy for a sustained long-term expansion.

Supported by continuing fiscal measures and congenial financial conditions engendered by monetary, regulatory, and liquidity initiatives undertaken by the Reserve Bank, including some unconventional ones, the real GDP bounced back with GDP exceeding the corresponding pre-pandemic quarter by 6.2 percent in the second quarter of 2021. However, the third wave of the pandemic was driven by the Omicron variant, and more recently, the geopolitical

conflict between Russia and Ukraine has caused a loss of pace in the recovery and darkened the outlook.

The Second Advance Estimates (SAE) that were released by the National Statistical Office (NSO) on February 28, 2022, indicated that aggregate demand, measured by real GDP, registered a growth of 8.9 percent in 2021-22, up from a contraction of 6.6 percent in the previous year.

GDP grows at 13.5% in the first quarter of 2022-23

The estimates released for the first quarter (April – June) revealed that real GDP or Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant (2011-12) Prices in Q1 2022-23 is estimated to attain a level of ₹ 36.85 lakh crore, as against ₹ 32.46 lakh crore in Q1 2021-22, showing a growth of 13.5 percent as compared to 20.1 percent in Q1 2021-22.

Nominal GDP or GDP at Current Prices in Q1 2022-23 is estimated at ₹ 64.95 lakh crore, as against ₹ 51.27 lakh crore in Q1 2021-22, showing a growth of 26.7 percent as compared to 32.4 percent in Q1 2021-22.

Real GDP Growth

Component	Growth (percent)				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
I. Total Consumption Expenditure	7.1	7.0	4.9	-4.5	7.2
Private	6.2	7.1	5.2	-6.0	7.6
Government	11.9	6.7	3.4	3.6	4.8
II. Gross Capital Formation	14.5	6.2	-5.2	-13.8	21.5
Gross Fixed Capital formation	7.8	11.2	1.6	-10.4	14.6
Change in Stocks	68.3	27.3	-58.8	-110.7	-1,723.9
Valuables	40.2	-9.7	-14.2	26.4	63.0
III. Net Exports					
Exports	4.6	11.9	-3.4	-9.2	21.1
Imports	17.4	8.8	-0.8	-13.8	29.9
IV. GDP	6.8	6.5	3.7	-6.6	8.9

Source: NSO

4. Overview of Indian Textiles & Apparel Industry

Indian textile industry is one of the largest in the world with a large manufacturing base and strength across the entire value chain. Contributing to around 10% in total India's export during 2021-22, the T&A sector is the second largest employer after agriculture providing direct and indirect employment to about 10+ crore people.

As per the National Textile Committee, the Indian textile and apparel market size was estimated at about US\$ 152 Bn during 2021. The domestic consumption of textiles and apparel constitutes approximately 75% of the total market size while exports account for the rest 25%.

2.1. India's Exports of Textile & Apparel

As a result of the proactive policy support from the Government, India achieved its highest ever T&A exports of US\$ 43.4 Bn during 2021-22 which was about 41% higher than exports of US\$ 30.9 bn during 2020-21. During 2021-22, while the exports of textiles products increased by 47% as compared to 2020-21, exports of apparel recorded a jump of about 30% during the same time frame.

Table 1: Overall Market Size of Indian Textile & Apparel Industry (US\$ Bn)

Particulars	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Households	78	88	95	117	83	94
Exports	35	37	37	35	30	36
Non-household*	33	33	38	30	19	22
Total	147	159	171	182	132	152

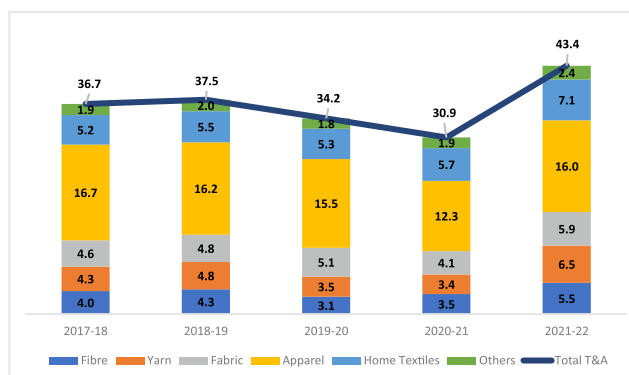
Source: National Household Survey 2020 by Textiles Committee

*Residual Estimate

In terms of global ranking of 2021, India slipped to 8th position in terms of apparel exporter while it ranked 2nd in textile exports and overall, India moved to 4th largest exporter of T&A commodities combined during 2021 from its earlier position of 6th largest exporter during 2020.

Apparel also plays a critical role in improving social dynamics as most women are employed in the sector. Above all, the backward linkages of the sector to the rural economy give huge opportunities to millions of farmers, artisans, handloom, and handicraft manufacturers. The sector is perfectly aligned with Government's key initiatives viz., Make in India, Skill India, Women Empowerment, and Rural Youth Employment.

Figure 1: India's Export of Textile & Apparel (in US\$ Bn.)

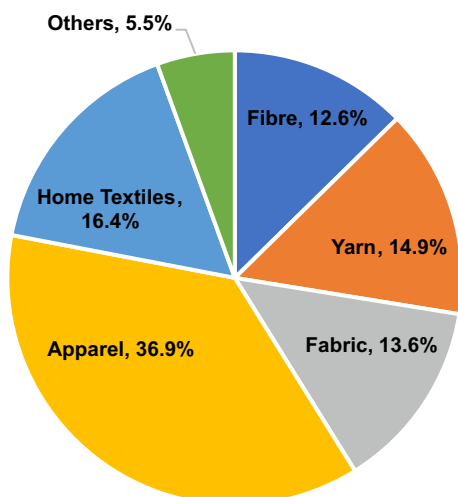


Source: DGCI&S & CITI Analysis

¹Market size was estimated by considering T&A export US\$ 36 bn while Actual Exports in 2021 stood at US\$ 41.5 bn which was about US\$ 5.5 bn more, hence, the market size in 2021 stood at about US\$ 158 bn.

Apparel is the largest exported T&A category from Indian with a share of about 36.9% in total T&A exports followed by Home Textiles and Yarn with a share of 16.4% and 14.9% respectively. Category wise share of exports of T&A commodities is shown in figure 2.

Figure 2: Share of Major T&A categories exported in 2021-22



Source: DGCI&S & CITI Analysis



• **Top 20 categories exported in 2021-22**

The top 20 commodities (HS-4) have a share of about 71.8% in total textile and apparel exports from India. The exports of these top 20 commodities are given in table 2:

Table 2: India's Top 20 Exported Textile & Apparel Categories (US\$ Million)

S No	HS Code	Commodity	2017-18	2021-22	CAGR	% Share
1	5205	Cotton Yarn (Other Than Sewing Thread) Containing 85% Or More By Weight Of Cotton Not Put Up For Retail Sale	3,367.2	5,209.1	11.5%	12.0%
2	6204	Women Or Girl Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Dresses, Skirts, Divided Skirts, Trousers, Bib and Brace Ove	2,421.2	2,820.9	3.9%	6.5%
3	5201	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	1,760.3	2,659.3	10.9%	6.1%
4	6109	T-Shrts, Singlets and Othr Vests,Knttd/Crchtd	2,616.5	2,467.4	-1.5%	5.7%
5	6302	Bed Linen, Table Linen, Toilet Linen And Kitchen Linen	1,542.3	2,337.0	10.9%	5.4%
6	6304	Other Furnishing Articles, Excluding Those Of Heading 9404	1,623.3	2,192.4	7.8%	5.0%

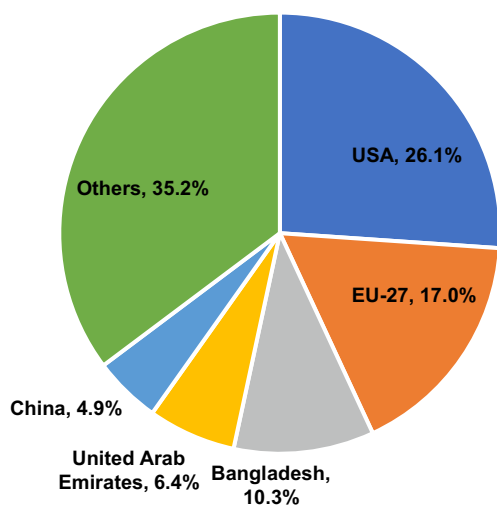
7	5402	High Tenacity Yarn Of Nylon Or Other Polyamides, Whether Or Not Textured	1,156.9	1,419.9	5.3%	3.3%
8	5208	Woven Fabrics Of Cotton Contng>=85% By Wt Of Cotton Weighng Nt More Thn 200 G/M2	1,019.4	1,326.8	6.8%	3.1%
9	6305	Sacks And Bags, Of A Kind Used For The Packing Of Goods	798.1	1,231.9	11.5%	2.8%
10	6203	Mens Or Boys Suits,Ensembles,Jackets Blazers,Trousers,Bib And Brace Overalls Breeches And Shorts(Other Than Swimwear)	1,122.7	1,135.9	0.3%	2.6%
11	6111	Babies Garments And Clothing Accessories, Knitted Or Crocheted	876.7	1,046.0	4.5%	2.4%
12	6211	Track Suits,Ski Suits And Swimwear,Other Garments	1,284.7	982.0	-6.5%	2.3%
13	6206	Women Or Girls Blouses, Shirts And Shirt-Blouses	1,362.2	981.5	-7.9%	2.3%
14	5407	Woven Fabrics Of Synthtc Filament Yarn Incl Woven Fabrics Obtained From Mtrls Of Hdg No.5404	910.3	898.6	-0.3%	2.1%
15	6205	Mens Or Boys Shirts	1,229.9	836.5	-9.2%	1.9%
16	5702	Carpets And Othr Textile Floor Coverings,Woven Not Tufted/Flocked,W/N Made Up,Incl Kelem Schumacks,Kara	509.6	787.2	11.5%	1.8%
17	5703	Carpets And Other Textile Floor Coverings(Including Turf), Tufted, Whether Or Not Made Up	548.1	749.1	8.1%	1.7%
18	6107	Mens/Boys Underpants,Briefs,Nightshirts, Pyjamas,Bathrobes Etc,Knttd/Crchtd	670.5	720.9	1.8%	1.7%
19	6104	Women Or Girls Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Dresses, Skirts, Divided Skirts, Trousers, Bib And Brace Ove	676.4	692.3	0.6%	1.6%
20	5209	Woven Fabrics Of Cotton, Containing >=85% Cotton By Wt Weighing>200 Gm Per Sqm	444.9	673.1	10.9%	1.5%

Source: DGCI&S & CITI Analysis

a) Top Markets for India's Textile & Apparel Exports

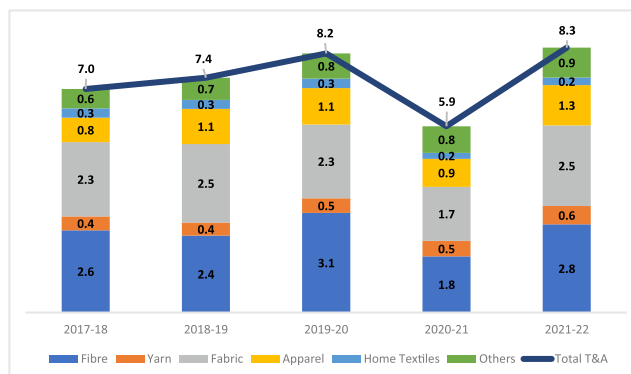
During 2021, the USA with a share of about 26.1% was the largest market for the Indian textiles and apparel products followed by EU-27 and Bangladesh with a share of 17.0% and 10.3% share respectively as shown in figure 3

Figure 3: Top Markets for India's T&A Export in 2021



Source: ITC Trade Map & CITI Analysis

Figure 4: India's Import of T&A (US\$ bn)



Source: DGCI&S

Category-wise analysis shows that Fibre & Fabric have the highest share of 33.3% and 30.5% respectively in total T&A imports of India during 2021-22 as shown in figure 5

Table 2: Last 5 years exports to top markets (in US\$ Bn.)

Country	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	CAGR
USA	7.8	8.1	8.5	7.5	10.8	8.6%
EU-27	7.4	7.3	6.9	5.5	7.0	-1.1%
Bangladesh	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	4.3	17.2%
UAE	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.7	-10.2%
China	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.1	7.8%
Others	14.2	14.8	14.3	11.1	14.6	0.7%
Total	37.2	37.1	35.5	29.6	41.5	2.7%

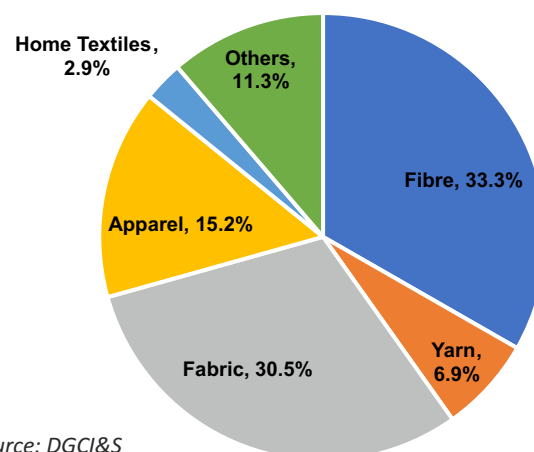
Source: ITC Trade Map & CITI Analysis

Among the top 5 export destinations, India's T&A exports to Bangladesh have shown the maximum CAGR of 17.2% during 2017-2021 followed by USA and China with CAGR of 8.6% and 7.8% respectively. India's total exports of T&A to world have increased by a CAGR of 2.7% during the same time frame.

India's Imports of Textile & Apparel

Owing to the increased demand of Textile & Clothing items post Covid-19, India's Imports of T&A commodities increased to US\$ 8.3 bn during 2021-22 as compared to US\$ 5.9 bn in 2020-21. Category wise imports of T&A by India is shown in the figure below:

Figure 3: Top Markets for India's T&A Export in 2021



Source: DGCI&S

b) Top 20 categories imported

The top 20 commodities (HS-4) have a share of 64.4% in the total textile and apparel imports of India. The imports of these top 20 commodities are shown in table 3

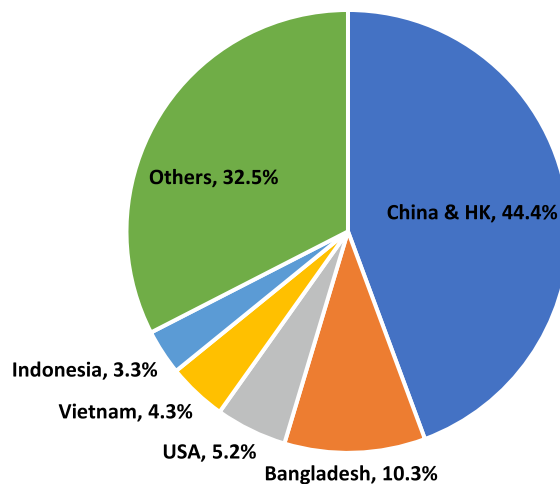
Table 3: India's Top 20 Imported Textile & Apparel Categories (US\$ Million)

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2017-2018	2021-2022	CAGR	Share 2021-22
1	5402	High Tenacity Yarn of Nylon or Other Polyamides, Whether or Not Textured	442.29	822.11	16.8%	9.86%
2	5201	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	971.48	539.16	-13.7%	6.47%
3	6006	Other Knitted or Crocheted Fabrics	362.91	403.13	2.7%	4.84%
4	5902	Tyre Cord Fabric of High Tenacity Yarn of Nylon or Other Polyamides, Polyesters or Viscose Rayon	244.3	355.89	9.9%	4.27%
5	5903	Textile Fabrics Impregnated, Coated, Covered/Laminated With Plastics Excl Those of Heading No. 5902	469.2	328.12	-8.6%	3.94%
6	5403	Artificial Filament Yarn(Excl Sewing Thread),Not Put Up For Retail Sale, Including Artificial Monofilament Of < 67 Deci	136.3	307.41	22.5%	3.69%
7	5407	Woven Fabrics of Synthetic Filament Yarn Incl Woven Fabrics Obtained From Materials Of Heading No.5404	200.59	272.56	8.0%	3.27%
8	5603	Nonwovens, Whether or Not Impregnated, Coated, Covered Or Laminated	232.18	251.71	2.0%	3.02%
9	5509	Yarn (Other Than Sewing Thread) Of Synthetic Staple Fibres, Not Put Up For Retail Sale	191.03	241.53	6.0%	2.90%
10	6310	Used/New Rags, Twine, Cordage, Rope and Cables and Worn-Out Articles of Twine, Cordage, Rope/Cables, of Textile Materials	101.38	233.4	23.2%	2.80%
11	6203	Mens Or Boys Suits, Ensembles, Jackets Blazers, Trousers, Bib and Brace Overalls Breeches and Shorts (Other Than Swimwear)	138.98	231.63	13.6%	2.78%
12	5101	Wool Not Carded or Combed	292.4	222.74	-6.6%	2.67%
13	5503	Synthetic Staple Fibres, Not Carded, Combed or Otherwise Processed for Spinning	176.65	199.95	3.1%	2.40%
14	5504	Artificial Staple Fibres, Not Carded, Combed or Otherwise Processed	93.86	187.82	18.9%	2.25%
15	5510	Yarn (Other Than Sewing Thread) of Artificial Staple Fibres Not Put Up For Retail Sale	34.04	173.34	50.2%	2.08%
16	6109	T-Shirts, Singlets and Other Vests, Knitted/Crocheted	58.96	134.46	22.9%	1.61%
17	6204	Women's or Girls Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Dresses, Skirts, Divided Skirts, Trousers, Bib and Brace Overalls	83	129.94	11.9%	1.56%
18	6307	Other Made-Up Articles, Including Dress Patterns	43.37	115.17	27.7%	1.38%
19	5301	Flax, Raw or Processed But Not Spun; Flax Tow and Waste (Including Yarn)	48.9	111.55	22.9%	1.34%
20	5002	Raw Silk (Not Thrown)	188.99	109.74	-12.7%	1.32%

c) Top Suppliers of Textile & Apparel Commodities to India

China & HK continues to remain the biggest supplier for Indian textiles and apparel products during 2021 with a share of 44.4% followed by Bangladesh and the USA with a share of 10.3% and 5.2% respectively as shown in figure 6.

Figure 6: Top Suppliers of T&A to India in 2021



Source: ITC Trade Map

Imports of T&A by India from Bangladesh have shown the maximum CAGR of 25.4% during 2017-2021 followed by Indonesia and Vietnam with CAGR of 16.9% and 9.8% respectively.

Table 4: Major Suppliers of T&A Products to India (US\$ Bn)

Exporters	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	CAGR
China & HK	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.6	6.2%
Bangladesh	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	25.4%
USA	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	-10.0%
Viet Nam	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	9.8%
Indonesia	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	16.9%
Others	2.4	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.6	2.1%
World	6.6	7.3	8.3	5.5	8.1	5.2%

Source: ITC Trade Map

5. Sector Wise Performance

5.1. Cotton Fibre

Cotton has been the pride and prime of the Indian Textile Industry. It has been the major competitive strength of the country with India's T&A exports being dominated by cotton. Cotton has been the mainstay for not only more than 65 lakh poor cotton farmers, but also to the value-added textile industry which employs directly & indirectly more than 10 crore people (making it the largest industrial employer)

As per the International Cotton Advisory Committee, India was the largest producer of cotton in the world for cotton season accounting to about 23% of world's total cotton production, however this production came from about 38% of the world's total cotton acreage.

In terms of cotton yield, India lacks behind a lot as compared to other cotton producing nations. While countries like China, Brazil, Russia, Turkey, Israel have cotton yields of above 1700 kg lint/ha, India's yield on the other hand stands at about 450-460 kg lint/ha which is even far lesser than the world's average yield of about 780 kg lint/ha.

For cotton season 2021-22, India's cotton production is estimated to be 315.4 lakh bales of 170 kg each which is about 10.5% lower than the production of 2020-21.

Consumption of cotton is estimated to be 318.0 lakh bales in 2021-22 against 334.9 lakh bales in 2020-21 as shown in table 3. This fall in consumption was mainly due to the higher cotton prices which has impacted the entire textile value chain.

5.2. Man-Made Fibre & Filament Yarn

Globally, fibre consumption is predominated by manmade fibres (MMFs) having a 69% share in total fibre consumption while natural fibres constitute only 31%. Contrary to the global trend, fibre consumption in India is skewed towards natural fibres, especially cotton.

As far as India's production of man-made fiber is considered, during the first three quarters of 2021-22 it increased by 38.8% as compared to the same period of 2020-21 as shown in table 4:

Table 3: Cotton Balance Sheet of India (In Lakh Bales)

Particular	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22 (P)
Opening Stock	40.0	40.0	33.0	66.0	36.4	43.8	42.9	56.5	120.8	71.8
Production	370	398	386	332	345	370.0	333.0	365.0	352.5	315.4
Imports	14.6	11.5	14.4	22.8	30.9	15.8	35.4	15.5	11.0	12
Total Supply	424.6	449.5	433.4	420.8	412.4	429.6	411.3	437.0	484.3	399.3
Consumption	283.2	299.6	309.4	315.3	310.4	319.1	311.2	269.2	334.9	318.0
Exports	101.4	117.0	57.7	69.1	58.2	67.6	43.6	47.0	77.6	41.5
Total Demand	384.6	416.5	367.2	384.4	368.6	386.7	354.8	316.2	412.5	359.5
Closing Stock	40.0	33.0	66.2	36.4	43.8	42.9	56.5	120.8	71.8	39.8

Source: As estimated by Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) in its meeting held on 10.08.2022

Table 4: Production of Man-Made Fibre (million Kg)

Particular	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21 (Apr-Jan)	FY 22 (Apr- Jan)	% Change FY 22 over FY 21
Production	1,347	1,364	1,319	1,442	1,898	1,299	1,803	38.80%

Source: Office of Textile Commissioner & PIB

Similarly, production of manmade filament yarn during Apr-Jan of 2021-22 is estimated to remain around 1,676 Mn kg which is about 36.7% higher than the production in 2020-21 during the same time frame as shown in table 5:

Table 5: Production of Man-Made Filament Yarn (mn Kg)

Particular	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21 (Apr-Jan)	FY 22 (Apr- Jan)	% Change FY 22 over FY 21
Production	1,164	1,159	1,187	1,160	1,688	1,226	1,676	36.70%

Source: Office of Textile Commissioner & PIB

During Apr-Jan 2021-22, cotton yarn accounted to about 70% of the total yarn production in India while Blended and 100% Non-Cotton accounted to rest 30% of the production. During Apr-Jan 2021-22, the production of total spun yarn increased by about 16.69% as compared to Apr-Jan 2020-21.

During the above-mentioned time frame, while production of cotton yarn increased by about 15.59%, production of Blended and 100% Non-Cotton increased by about 19.35% as shown in table below:

Table 6: Production of Spun Yarn (mn Kg)

Particular	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21 (Apr-Jan)	FY 22 (Apr-Jan)	% Change FY 22 over FY 21
Cotton Yarn	4,138	4,055	4,064	4,208	3,962	2,950	3,410	15.59%
Blended and 100% Non- Cotton	1,527	1,604	1,616	1,682	1,702	1,225	1,462	19.35%
Total Spun Yarn	5,665	5,659	5,680	5,890	5,664	4,175	4,872	16.69%

Source: Office of Textile Commissioner & PIB

5.2.1. Fabric

The latest Production figure for fabric released by the Office of Textile Commissioner is given in the table below:

Table 7: Production of Fabric (mn sq. m)

Particular	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21 (Apr-Jan)	FY 22 (Apr-Jan)	% Change FY 22 over FY 21
Mill Sector	2,315	2,264	2,157	2,078	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Decentralized Sector	62,269	61,216	64,688	67,992	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total (Excl. Khadi, Wool & Silk)	64,584	63,480	66,845	70,070	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Office of Textile Commissioner

N/A: Not Available















5.3. Technical Textiles

Unlike other textile sectors, the Indian technical textile industry is an import-intensive sector. Global demand for technical textiles has been continuously increasing owing to the rising base of applications of textiles across different industries like automotive, construction, healthcare, protective clothing, agriculture, sportswear, environmental protection, etc. The technical textile industry is characterized by the range and diversity of raw materials,

processes, products, and applications. World over, a lot of focus has been put towards developing high value-added technical textiles products characterized by huge R&D investments, strict standards, and systems that eventually result in innovations and novel products. Europe and China are the giants of technical textile manufacturing, taking up more than 75% share of global production, while India accounts for only around 4% of the global technical textiles production and exports. Segmentation of Technical textiles is shown in figure below

Figure 1: Segmentation and Market Size of Technical Textiles for India

 AGROTECH (US\$ 85 mn.) Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	 BUILDTECH (US\$ 207 mn.) Property and building products	 CLOTHTECH (US\$ 258 mn.) Shoes and clothing
 GEOTECH (US\$ 208 mn.) Geotextiles, civil engineering	 HOMETECH (US\$ 54 mn.) Furniture, interior decoration, upholstery, household textiles, flooring	 INDUTECH (US\$ 255 mn.) Filters, cleaning and other Industrial applications
 MEDTECH (US\$ 160 mn.) Medical, health and hygiene	 MOBILTECH (US\$ 251 mn.) Automobile, naval, rail and aerospace	 OEKOTECH (US\$ 141 mn.) Environmental protection
 PACKTECH (US\$ 738 mn.) Packaging	 PROTECH (US\$ 77 mn.) Personal and property protection and security	 SPORTECH (US\$ 63 mn.) Sport and leisure

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Source: NCTC Report, January 2021 on Improving the competitiveness of the Textiles and Clothing industry in India;
Figures in the parenthesis indicate the Indian market size

India still has a long way to go as it currently lacks the ability to domestically fulfill the rising demand and to be globally competitive in this sector. India has an immense scope to reduce technical textiles imports by strengthening domestic manufacturing. Along these lines, both Central and State

Governments are promoting technical textiles through various schemes and projects. So far, the Government of India has established eight Centers of Excellence (CoE) on technical textile.

6. Sector Wise Recommendations for Indian Textiles & Apparel Sector

6.1 Cotton Textiles

The cotton crop has held national significance since pre-independence, and even today provides income to a wide section of farmers. India is one of the largest cotton producers in the world which feeds the domestic textiles industry and also cater to the foreign demand. Even after having significant cotton production every year, the price advantage for the textile mills exists only during the cotton peak season, which is December to March. Meanwhile, the textile mills can avail working capital only for three months from the banks, for the remaining five months, the mill's source cotton from the traders. As Indian textile mills work on limited working capital, the ready availability of cotton at affordable prices is a pre-requisite to enable profitability for the mills. Below are the recommendations for making the Indian cotton-based T&A Sector more competitive:

Cotton Fibre

- Permanently withdraw 10% import duty (5% Basic Customs Duty (BCD) and 5% Agriculture and Infrastructure Development Cess (AIDC)) levied on cotton in the Union Budget 2021-22
- Classify Extra Long Staple (ELS) Cotton under separate HS Code and exempt it from 5% BCD and 5% AIDC as it is produced only to the tune of 25% of the annual requirement in India and its value-added segment make a business size of around Rs.75,000 crores including Rs.50,000 crores exports
- Expanding the role of CCI to be more focused on improving the quality of cotton fibre and promoting R&D activities in India.
- Bring in TMC II to enhance cotton production
- Reduce and stabilizing the prices of Raw cotton through direct benefit transfers
- Introduce price stabilization scheme to reduce working capital costs
- Modernized cotton farming techniques like mulching films and drip irrigation should be subsidized as they will help in conserving water and will also increase cotton productivity

- Announce Cotton Price Stabilization Fund Scheme with 5% interest subvention for the cotton procured and stored during peak season, enhance credit limit from three months to nine months, and reduce the margin money from 25% to 10% (Price Stabilization Scheme announced by the Government recently while revising the MSP last year).
- Research should be made for mechanically harvested cotton, as with rising labour costs, cotton pick cost has increased to almost 15% of the cotton value
- Global Cotton Contract should be launched on Future Exchanges in India
- Standardize cotton bale packing and adopt bale identification systems like the USA and China. It will add value to the entire cotton value chain and will also provide traceability to help consolidate Indian cotton branding
- Satellite imaging and similar technology-enabled practices need to be followed for estimating the crop size of India
- Liberalize cotton seed research as new varieties of seed-like drought-tolerant, herbicide-tolerant can increase yield and thus productivity of cotton
- Use only colored bags instead of white bags. It will help in controlling contamination and will increase the value of cotton
- Devise a cotton policy that enables CCI to sell the MSP procured cotton at international prices on a regular basis to avoid the accumulation of stock and thereby speculating the pieces
- Introduce best farming practises for cotton cultivation inline to major cotton producing countries.

Cotton Yarn

- Interest rates should be made available to Textile Industry at internationally competitive prices, failing which kindly extend 5% IES (Interest Equalization Scheme) to Cotton Yarn exports

- Exempt cotton yarn industry from cross-subsidy surcharge and facilitate to take advantage of open-access power. Fix power tariffs based on load factor (cost to serve formula)
- Power should be made available at competitive prices and without any cross-subsidy and surcharge
- Take up negotiations with China to give duty-free access to Indian cotton textiles as it has given to Vietnam, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Cambodia under APTA
- Reduce Hank Yarn Obligation (HYO) from 30% to 15% (as already recommended by the office of the Textile Commissioner) and also reduce the number of items from 11 to 3 prescribing the fabric construction details under Handloom Reservation Act to enable Ease of Doing Business
- The government may consider any of the following methods/suggestions for the immediate revival of the cotton spinning industry
 - Cotton Auctioning by CCI – throughout the year as China does for its cotton spinning sector
 - Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) System to Cotton Farmers

7.2. Man-Made Fibres and Yarn

Globally, there is a shift towards the demand for MMF textiles and fibre consumption is dominated by MMFs. The MMF industry now has a dominant market share of 69 percent at the global level. On the other hand, India's textile industry is largely driven by cotton. There is a dire need for India to work towards improving its MMF value chain to align itself with the ongoing global trend. Below are the recommendations for making India MMF Fibres and yarn industry more competitive:

- Any enhancement to the existing Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on the MMF upstream segments of the value chain may not be considered
- Announce National Fibre Policy to ensure a win-win strategy for all the stakeholders and ensure adequate availability of quality raw materials at an international price throughout the year to achieve the true potential growth rate of the T&A Industry
- Implement Fibre Neutrality Policy
- Ensure availability of raw materials for MMF Textile value chain at internationally competitive prices

- In line with natural fibers like cotton, wool, silk, jute, etc., the government should introduce schemes for the production and development of Manmade fibre (MMF) raw-materials, Manmade fibre, and filament segment
- Special intervention to enable Indian MMF industry to seek technical knowhow from other countries such as Japan and Korea
- Government should encourage R&D in high-end textiles while showcasing India's products and Their differentiability, abroad through export promotions.
- Government may review of standard Input Output Norms (SION) for major blended Textile Yarns

6.2. Weaving Knitting and Processing Sector

The fabrics stage of the value chain in the Indian T&C sector is relatively a weaker link in terms of global competitiveness. It largely comprises MSME units. The vision to position India as a fully integrated, globally competitive manufacturing hub cannot be achieved unless the flawless and processed wider fabric is readily available domestically. Below are the recommendations to make the Indian Knitting and Processing sector more competitive:

Power loom and Knitting Sector

- Baseline survey of the power loom and knitting sector to be conducted to identify key gaps
- National Textiles Fund should be set up to fund and subsidize technology up-gradation, including for the power loom, knitting, and processing sector
- The blockage of huge TUF dues need to be resolved quickly
- The government should set up Centre of Excellence for Power looms in order to make this sector technologically sufficient. Mandates of existing Power loom Service Centres (PSCs) may be reviewed in changed scenarios and these Centres may be developed as Centre of excellence as well as focus incubation centers.
- Build skill and capacity through education and certification programs. A professional certification like CA/CFA in finance may be useful in this regard.
- To promote R&D in the industry, incentives may be provided for setting up of R&D Centres that will

have infrastructure/manpower as per pre-determined criteria.

- GST on machinery for textiles and apparel products to be reduced from 18% to 5% as higher GST rate is leading to accumulated GST credit for which refunds are not available
- For the survival of small size power loom weavers, there is a need to provide support and protection to the power loom sector
- A corporate exports promotion entity is required for aiding the small weavers, which will facilitate exporters in all terms such as gaining export order, market know-how, export-oriented product know-how, export documentation, etc.

Processing Sector

- Reduce/remove import duties on machinery and parts thereof which are not being manufactured in India
- Provide R&D facilities to develop indigenous technology and machinery which are currently being imported from other countries
- Install latest technology CETPs at appropriate locations with the help of competent private agencies to treat the effluents up to the specified standards.
- The Government may set up industrial parks for textile machinery suppliers, accessories, technology development, and textile product accessories including zippers, trimmings, buttons, embroidery, labels, laces, etc. where there is currently no indigenous manufacturing of machinery
- With high capital and operational cost involved in the adoption of cleaner technology in textile processing, it is imperative to formulate special schemes providing financial support coupled with competent R&D to promote cost-effective, need and location-specific but environmentally sustainable solutions.
- R&D initiatives are needed for optimum resource utilization in the current production processes and thereby reducing the waste generated and the cost of disposal is the need of the hour. Specific schemes for investing in cleaner production initiatives should be considered.

- Extend 15% tax benefit for the units doing R&D and developing environment-friendly technology in treating the textile effluents and make the procedure to avail the benefits simple and improves ease of doing business
- Greenfield projects could be considered along the coastal area to facilitate discharge and desalination (water starving textile manufacturing States like Tamil Nadu) facilities and brownfield projects to protect the existing textile processing clusters.
- All future investments in processing should be encouraged only on the designated seashore areas by States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, etc., the States that have huge gaps in textile processing.
- It is suggested that a special policy intervention with exclusive offers under the “Make in India” program by way of “Mega Cluster Development Scheme” giving major thrust for textile processing is essential to attract envisaged investment in processing, bridge the technology.

6.3. Apparel Industry

The Indian apparel industry is huge and employs about 12 million people. For every Rs 1 lakh invested, the apparel industry creates about 7 jobs. About 90% of the industry is in the SME segment. The Indian garment industry is facing issues like low productivity and Disadvantage of FTA vis-à-vis its competitors such as Vietnam, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Myanmar. Below are the policy recommendations for making the Indian Garment sector more competitive:

- Fastrack FTA negotiations with major Apparel markets like EU, UK, Canada and other GCC countries to ensure a level playing field against competitors like Bangladesh, Vietnam, etc.
- Infrastructure to be strengthened in garment clusters to help unorganized and fragmented units to grow
- Encourage exports of Branded Apparels from India
- Working capital interest rates for apparel manufacturing should be at par with Exports
- The government may impose adequate safeguard measures to prevent cheaper imports of readymade garments from Bangladesh and used cloths coming from other countries

- At present either 80JAA income tax or enhanced Employee Provident Fund (EPF) benefits (one) is extended for the new jobs created by garmenting/made-ups units. Extend both the benefits as already announced under Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (SPELSGU)

6.4. Technical Textiles

Technical textile is a promising growth sector with a high potential for value creation. There is potential for growth in future demand coming from improving consumer incomes and industrial growth. In fact, rapid industrialization in various developing countries has propelled growth in this sector across countries such as China. India needs to work a lot to gain an upper hand in this sector. Below are the recommendations for the India Technical Textiles sector:

- Efficient utilization of the research funds in NTTM
- Focus on applied research
- Upgradation of machinery
- Attract the best scientists in the industry, both from India and across the globe to participate in Indian research projects
- More testing units, equipped with the latest testing equipment need to be developed
- An independent monitoring agency can be set up to ensure adherence to standards.
- Create Domestic demand for technical Textile Products
- Urgent Notifying and expanding list of products for mandatory use
- Promote shift from conventional textiles to technical textiles
- For a long-term vision in technical textiles, geographical clusters need to be identified for each technical textile segment

6.5. Other Issues and Suggestions

• Big Threats of imports Post GST

- Pre-GST, import of textile products were attracting BCD plus CVD and SAD. However, post-GST, CVD, and SAD were withdrawn and IGST was introduced
- Post GST the effective import duties have come down steeply, thus, making imports cheaper for the domestic industry by 15-20%
- This change in import duties of textile products has adversely affected the entire textile value chain increasing imports from competing countries like China, Indonesia, Thailand, etc.
- In the case of FTAs, the situation is worse, as we have NIL protection
- FTA nations like Bangladesh/Sri Lanka also act as a route for other country products especially apparel products
- Take appropriate measures/safeguards for restricting textiles and apparels imports in India
 - SAFTA and other FTA agreements to be amended for Rule of Origin
 - Increase import duty to 20% as done selectively for few fabric products last year as in many cases like Viscose Spun Yarn, effective customs duty is still 5%.
 - Cross subsidy cost in electricity etc. needs to be removed

• Rationalisation of Goods & Service Tax (GST) on Man-Made Fibre and its Raw Materials to avoid Inverted Duty Structure

- MMF Textile Value chain is subjected to inverted duty structure. The government may bring down the GST rates on Man-Made Fibres and Yarns from 18% and 12% to 5%. It would not only eliminate accumulation of ITC but will also ease the working capital blockage of units plus avoid refund hassles & administrative cost and units will get the much-needed liquidity which is currently choking them and bring the much-needed fibre neutrality in the textile sector.

- **Others**

- Textile Industry Should be exempted from all cross-subsidies like electricity, interest, etc as it has to compete in exports and domestic (via imports) with global players
- 3% Interest Equalization Scheme should be extended to the merchant exporters
- Advisory Industry Council should be created with knowledgeable industry people (non-association people)
- Skill development schemes to be allocated to textiles on a priority
- Employee State Insurance (ESI) benefits for the entire T&A Industry as it is about 60% unorganized

and the majority of people are not getting ESI benefits

- Expedite refunds for inverted duty structure and correct the refund format (RFD01)
- Simplify returns for the MSME segment
- Include Spinning/Weaving Job Roles under Samarth
- As there is a shortage of funds in PMKVY3.0, Government may allocate funds from SAMARTH Scheme for PMKVY3.0 Special Projects of Textile and Clothing.
- Government may consider extending period for fulfillment of Export obligation and re-fixation of average export obligation



7. 2021- A Year of Game-Changing Reforms for Textiles

India has the unique advantage of the entire value chain for textile production present within the country vis-à-vis other competing nations which have to import fibre, yarn and fabric to meet their requirement for garment production. It has a large market, which is growing rapidly with affordable manpower. The domestic textile and apparel production is approx US\$ 140 Bn including US\$ 40 Bn of Textiles and Apparel export. The textile and apparel industry contributed 2% in the overall GDP of India in 2019 and 11% to total manufacturing in GVA.

Availability of almost all types of raw materials, existence of total value chain, young demography of India, entrepreneurial mindset of industry leaders, continuous support of Government, technology up gradation, focus on innovation and strong presence of support industries will help this sector grow at a healthy pace in coming decade. Widely referred to as a change agent owing to its transformative powers, this industry alone has the capacity to generate around 70 jobs in garmenting and an average of 30 jobs overall for every INR 1 crore (USD 132,426) invested as compared to 12 jobs created on an average in other industries. With direct and indirect employment of close to 105 million people, this industry is the second largest employment generator in the country, next only to agriculture. More significantly, women constitute 70% of the workforce in garment manufacturing and about 73% in Handloom.

The growth of India as a manufacturing hub for textiles will depend on the attractiveness of the domestic market and on investments in high-end textile machinery and products in emerging areas like technical textiles, Man Made Fiber (MMF). A hallmark achievement of the Ministry includes, India has established a Rs 7000 crores PPE industry in a short span of just three months in post-COVID situation and becoming the second largest producer of PPEs.

Recent key initiatives of the Ministry during the year are as under:

PM MITRA PARKS: Government has approved Setting up of 7 Pradhan Mantri Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (MITRA) Parks with a total outlay of Rs. 4445 Crores in a period of 5 years. World-class Industrial infrastructure would attract cutting age technology/scale and FDI / local

investment in the sector. PM MITRA Park will encompass all '5F' components: Farm to Fibre; Fibre to Factory; Factory to Fashion; Fashion to Foreign. PM MITRA Park is envisaged to be located at sites that have inherent strength for Textile Industry to flourish. PM MITRA Park will offer the opportunity to create an Integrated Textiles Value Chain right from spinning, weaving, processing/dyeing, and printing to garment manufacturing etc. at one location and will reduce the logistics cost of the Industry. It is intended to generate around 1 Lakh direct and 2 lakh indirect employment per park.

PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR TEXTILES:

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles is specially focused at high value and expanding MMF and Technical Textiles segments of Textiles Value Chain. Incentives worth Rs. 10,683 crore will be provided over five years for manufacturing notified products of MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and segments/products of Technical Textiles in India. This will give a major push to the growing high value MMF segment which will complement the efforts of cotton and other natural fiber-based textiles industry in generating new opportunities for employment and trade. It will help create 50-60 global champion of exports.

The Selection Committee chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Shri U.P. Singh has selected 61 applicants under Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles. A total of 67 applications were received for the PLI scheme out of which 15 applications are under Part-1 and 52 applications are under Part-2.

Addressing the media in a press conference, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Shri UP Singh said that in the 61 applications approved the proposed total investment expected from the applicants is Rs. 19,077 crore and a projected turnover is Rs. 184,917 crore over a period of 5 years with a proposed direct employment of 240,134.

The scheme has two parts, Part 1 where minimum investment is Rs. 300 crore and minimum turnover required to be achieved for incentive is Rs.600 crore; and Part-2, where minimum investment is of Rs. 100 crore and minimum turnover required to be achieved for incentive is Rs. 200 crore.

Government approved Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles products, namely MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles, for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities and enhancing exports with an approved financial outlay of Rs 10,683 crore over a five-year period. To further boost the growth of the sector, centre also removed the import duty of cotton.

The Notification for the scheme was issued on 24.09.2021. Operational Guidelines for Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme were issued on 28.12.2021. Applications under PLI Scheme for Textiles were received through web portal from 01.01.2022 to 28.02.2022.

Continuation of Rebate of State and Central taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme : The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has given its approval for the continuation of Rebate of State and Central taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) with the same rates as notified by Ministry of Textiles vide Notification dated 8th march 2019, on exports of Apparel/Garments (Chapters-61 & 62) and Made-ups (Chapter-63) in exclusion from Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme for these chapters. The scheme will continue till 31st March 2024.

The other Textiles products (excluding Chapters-61, 62 & 63) which are not covered under the RoSCTL shall be eligible to avail the benefits, under RoDTEP along with other products as finalised by Department of Commerce from the dates which shall be notified in this regard.

Continuation of RoSCTL for Apparel/Garments and Made-ups is expected to make these products globally competitive by rebating all embedded taxes/levies which are currently not being rebated under any other mechanism. It will ensure a stable and predictable policy regime and provide a level playing field to Indian textiles exporters. Further, it will promote startups and entrepreneurs to export and ensure creation of lakhs of jobs.

Implementation of Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) Scheme

- a. Scheme for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) has been notified on exports from 1st January 2021. The Scheme creates a mechanism for reimbursement of taxes/ duties/ levies, which are currently not being refunded under any other mechanism, at the central, state and local level, but which are incurred in the process of manufacture and distribution of exported products. Major component of such taxes is electricity duty and VAT on fuels used in transportation / distribution.

- b. RoDTEP scheme covers around 8555 HS lines while for the textile items it is 1412 HS Codes at 8-digit level with rates of remission ranging from 0.01% to 4.3%.
- c. The RoDTEP Scheme operates with an end to end digitization and no separate application is required to be filed to claim RoDTEP benefits. Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), Ministry of Finance is implementing the Scheme. The CBIC's ICEGATE online module has been operationalized and exporters have started availing e-scrips under the Scheme.

Interest Equalization Scheme

Government of India has approved the extension of Interest Equalization Scheme for Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit ('Scheme') up to March 31, 2024 or till further review, whichever is earlier. The extension takes effect from October 1, 2021 and ends on March 31, 2024. The modifications made by the Government to the Scheme are detailed below:

- Revised interest equalisation rates under the Scheme will now be 3 per cent for MSME manufacturer exporters exporting under any HS lines, and 2 per cent for manufacturer exporters and merchant exporters exporting under 410 HS lines.
- The extended Scheme will not be available to those beneficiaries who are availing of the benefit under any Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme of the government.
- For the period from October 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022, banks shall identify the eligible exporters as per the Scheme, credit their accounts with the eligible amount of interest equalisation and submit sector-wise consolidated reimbursement claim for the said period to the Reserve Bank by April 30, 2022.
- With effect from April 1, 2022, banks shall reduce the interest rate charged to the eligible exporters upfront as per the guidelines and submit the claims in original within 15 days from the end of the respective month, with bank's seal, and signed by authorised person, in the prescribed format.

India's FTA with major Economies

India and Mauritius signed the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)

- a. India and Mauritius signed the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) on 22nd February 2021 which entered into force on 1st April 2021.
- b. The CECPA is the first trade Agreement signed by India with a country in Africa. The Agreement is a limited agreement, which will cover Trade in Goods, Rules of Origin, Trade in Services, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, Dispute Settlement, Movement of Natural Persons, Telecom, Financial services, Customs Procedures and Cooperation in other Areas.
- c. The India-Mauritius CECPA provides for an institutional mechanism to encourage and improve trade between the two countries. The CECPA between India and Mauritius covers 310 export items for India. As regards trade in services, Indian service providers will have access to around 115 sub-sectors from the 11 broad service sectors.

India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) Negotiations

- a. India-UAE CEPA negotiations were launched on 22nd September 2021 during the visit of UAE delegation. Two rounds of negotiations have been held so far and both sides are aiming to conclude the negotiations by December 2021 and signing the Agreement by March 2022.
- b. During the negotiations, both sides reiterated the importance of the India-UAE CEPA and its potential to not only expand economic and investment opportunities but mark a new phase of cooperation and collaboration. This new strategic economic agreement is expected to increase bilateral trade in goods to US\$ 100 billion within five years of the signed agreement and increase trade in services to US\$ 15 billion.

India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA) Negotiations

- a. India-Australia ECTA negotiations are at an advanced stage. Both countries are expected to complete negotiations for the Interim Agreement soon. The final agreement is expected to be

completed by end of 2022. The key negotiating subjects are Trade in Goods, Services, Investment, Rules of Origin, Customs Facilitation, Legal and Institutional issues etc.

National Logistics Policy

- a. National Logistics Policy has been developed after wide consultations with all Central Ministries on the supply and demand side and takes a comprehensive view of the sector defining specific action points with the key objective of matching and improving upon global standards in logistics efficiency and to integrate with Global supply chains.
- b. A 75-point National Logistics Reform Action Plan has also been prepared with specific actionable items on the policy.
- c. Revised policy is in its final stages of approval. The Policy targets to reduce the cost of logistics by about 5% over the next 5 years, achieving a ranking in top 25 of major global logistics-related performance indices, and encourage environmentally sustainable, inclusive and future ready logistics.

Newly Constituted Board of Trade

Board of Trade (BOT) has been constituted by merging Council for Trade Development and Promotion with Board of Trade vide notification No. 11/2015-20 dt 17th July 2019. The Board of Trade, inter alia, advises the Government on policy measures connected with the Foreign Trade Policy in order to achieve the objectives of boosting India's trade. There are 29 new non-official members who were also invited for the first time in this Board of Trade meeting.

The newly constituted BoT had its first meeting on September 13, 2022, that focused on export target setting, the new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) (2022-27), and the strategies and measures to be taken in order to take forward domestic manufacturing and exports. During the Board of Trade meeting, presentations were made on a variety of subjects such as India's Import/ Export Performance, restructuring of the Department of Commerce, FTAs and way forward, States export performance, District as Export Hubs, new proposed Foreign Trade Policy, trade remedial, trade facilitation measures undertaken by customs, Government e-Marketplace etc.

8. Raw Material Price Issue – Cotton & Yarn led to exemption of 10% Import duty on Cotton

In the last cotton season (October-September) 2021-22, the T&C Industry witnessed an unprecedented hike in the raw cotton prices due to various reasons, such as, imposition of 10% import duty on cotton and cotton waste, US imposition of ban on the cotton-growing Xinjiang region of China (which accounts for around 10% of world cotton consumption), pent-up demand emerged post-Covid period, huge trading of New York Cotton Futures, etc. This led the cotton prices to increase abruptly in the domestic as well as international market. As the cotton accounts for 50-60% of the cotton yarn prices, the prices of cotton yarn also increased in the same proportion.

On the request of the Secretary (Textiles), Shri Upendra Prasad Singh to resolve this particular issue amicably within the stakeholders of the cotton textile value chain, Shri T. Rajkumar, Chairman, CITI held various rounds of interactive meetings with the stakeholders. In this regard, interactive meetings were also held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal and Secretary (Textiles) to find amicable solution of the issue. The Hon'ble Minister advised stakeholders to adopt collaborative approach rather than opting for cut-throat competition. The Minister clarified that the Government will not interfere in the industry issues and suggested that the value-added segments to absorb some impact of the price rise as the cotton farmers were happy by getting good prices for their cotton produce. The Minister said it will further help the industry players as the cotton farmers will get encouraged to undertake more area under cotton cultivation than current year.

Chairman, CITI again met the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, on 4th April 2022, along with National Committee on Textiles and Clothing (NCTC) delegation comprising Chairman,

Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC), Chairman, The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), Chairman, The Southern India Mills' Association (SIMA), and President, Tirupur Exporters Association (TEA).

The delegation apprised the Hon'ble Minister about the shortage of quality cotton which the industry had been facing on the backdrop of declining cotton production during in the current cotton season (around 340 lakh bales of 170 kgs each as against 360-370 lakh bales production in the previous years) and the increased T&C Industry's demand for cotton (360 lakh bales as against 300 to 320 lakh bales in the previous years) and an estimated export of 50 lakh bales.

The delegation appealed to the Hon'ble Minister to allow duty-free import of cotton not only to tide over the present crisis but also to achieve the desired target set for the Indian T&C Industry for the financial year 2022-23. The Hon'ble Minister agreed with the concerns of the delegation and assured that Government soon allow duty free import to ease down the pressure on the cotton textile value chain.

The Government immediately vide Notification No.21/2022-Customs dated 13th April 2022 issued a notification and exempted import of duty-free cotton effective from 14th April 2022 to 30th September 2022. The exemption was further extended vide Notification No.38/2022-Customs dated 4th July 2022 upto to 31st October 2022.

However, despite this temporary success, CITI has been consistently pursuing with the Government for permanent removal of 10% import duty on cotton and allowing market dynamics to steer the trade without any regulations.

9. Formation of Textile Advisory Group (TAG) for enhancing quality and productivity of Indian Cotton



Union Minister for Textiles, Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs and Food & Public Distribution, Shri Piyush Goyal, Shri T. Rajkumar, Chairman, CITI, Shri Suresh Kotak, Chairman, Textile Advisory Group (TAG) and others interacting during the 1st Meeting of the newly constituted Textile Advisory Group held at Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Mumbai on 29th May 2022.

Keeping in the view to have abundant availability of the raw material for the textile industry and also to keep check on the spiraling raw material prices due to shortage of cotton in the off-season, the 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 Sunday. Including Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, the meeting was attended by Textile Secretary, Textile Commissioner, Joint Secretary (Fibre), Joint Secretary (Seeds), Ministry of Agriculture and other officials from Ministry Textiles and Ministry of Agriculture.

The Hon'ble Minister apprised the industry stakeholders that an advisory group called Textile Advisory Group (TAG)

had been formed under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh Kotak and representatives of Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Cotton Corporation of India, R&D experts and stakeholders will be its members.

On behalf of the Industry, Shri T Rajkumar, Chairman, CITI, Shri Manoj Kumar Patodia, Chairman, TEXPROCIL, Shri J. Thulasidharan, Former Chairman, CITI & SIMA and also President, ICF, Shri P D Patodia, Former Chairman, CITI & TEXPROCIL and Chairman, CITI's Standing Committee on Cotton, Shri Narendra Goenka, Chairman, AEPC, Shri Atul Ganatra, President, CAI, Shri Rajesh Masand, President, CMAI, Dr Sidharth Rajagopal, Executive Director, Texprocil, Dr. K. Selvaraju, Secretary General, SIMA, Shri Nshanth

Asher, Honorary 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 gave PowerPoint Presentations focusing 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 appreciated and briefed about the contributions made by CITI CDRA for improving cotton production and productivity in various districts of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. He also briefed about SIMA CDRA's achievements in ELS cotton seed development and proposed forming a Task Force to prepare the Report.

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

Shri Goyal stated that accurate statistics across the textile value chain will help better policy formulation, trade facilitation and traceability. 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 work on self-compliance mode. If persuasion and self-compliance do not yield results then disincentives need to be built in the system like Cotton Corporation of India not doing any business with such defaulters", he added.

The Minister emphasized on the need to protect cotton crop from pink bollworm attack. He suggested that farmers need to 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.

The core issue of seed quality was deliberated in detail with focus on dedicated action for the current season. Shri Suresh Kotak particularly stressed on the need for ensuring timely availability of seeds for sowing, particularly of early maturing varieties.

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

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

- Government would not take any decision to benefit one segment at the cost of the other.
- Release of notification permitting duty free import of cotton till 31st December 2022
- Take appropriate action to curb cotton price speculation through MCX
- Made immediate recommendation to the Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizer, 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. The Industry associations, including CITI immediately sent their representations in this regard, though, a notification is still awaited.
- 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 US, Brazil and Indian cotton from the Chinese port bonded warehouse.
- 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 implementation of individual bale quality tagging with traceability and producing sustainable cotton, the Minister directed TxC to form a Committee and submit a proposal to make the major ginning factories to install HVI cotton testing equipments with Government contributions.

The 2nd Meeting of the Textile Advisory Group (TAG) was held in the august presence of Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal on 14.07.2022 in Mumbai.

On behalf of CITI, Shri T Rajkumar, Chairman CITI, and Ms. Chandrima Chatterjee, SG, CITI attended the meeting.

Some of the important suggestions which came up during the meeting were as follows:

- Acknowledging that data was critical for improving the policy formulation process, penal action to be taken on units, not onboarding Textile Commissioner's portal (TSRS).
- Steps to be taken for faster approval of new BT cotton seed varieties to ensure cotton productivity improves.
- Steps to be taken for state-of-art testing to ensure quality and traceability of cotton products.
- Proposed contract that discourages poor quality cotton and provides a premium for cleaner cotton, may be used to encourage better ginning practices. CAI to formulate it.
- Reduce speculative activity in MCX through industry and farmer representation in the Product group and transparent specific delivery contracts

Proposed development of a Yarn Index System to improve predictability and reduce fluctuations in prices.

10. Branding of “Kasturi” Indian Cotton

Cotton is one of the principal commercial crops of India and it provides livelihood to about 6.00 million cotton farmers. India is not only the largest producer of cotton but also the second largest consumer of cotton in the world. India also produces about 51% of the total organic cotton production of the world, which demonstrates India's effort towards sustainability. Despite this, Indian cotton and the products made out of it, find it difficult to get good pricing in the international trade due to poor quality of Indian cotton.

The Indian cotton textile value chain has long been demanding to have its own cotton brand which has better recognition in the global textile trade like US and Egyptian cottons which will help not only the cotton farmers to realise better price for their raw cotton but also for the downstream segments to get premium prices for their products produced from the raw cotton.

On the direction of the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, the Textile Committee, headed by Shri Ajit B Chavan, have finalised the Registration, Publicity' Labelling and Protocol Development for the Kasturi Cotton.

Objectives of Branding Indian Cotton – Kasturi

- To lend a specific identity to premium Indian cotton in lines with Pima, Supima and Giza
- Enhance international perception
- Ensures higher returns and sustainability

On 24.07.2022, the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal held interactions with the industry stakeholders and assigned the task of rejuvenating earlier attempts of branding Indian Cotton to Shri Rajesh Mandawewala, Group Managing Director, Welspun Ltd.

An Action Group comprising industry stakeholders, bureaucrats, chairpersons of industry associations and farmers held several rounds of meetings which resulted in



formation of three Sub-Groups: Funding Sub-Group (led by Shri Rajesh Mandawewala), Certification Sub-Group (led by Shri Prem Malik) and Branding Sub-Group (led by Shri Prem Malik) to take the matter forward.

The Sub-Groups have proposed the followings:

- As a protocol Kasturi cotton brand will be awarded to cotton of Indian origin and processed in a Ginning & Pressing factory in India. The protocol specifies the requirements for grant of Kasturi Cotton India brand certificate.
- On the budget estimate, the task force team of the industrialists, bureaucrats, farmers and technical & branding experts, estimated an outlay of approximately Rs.30 crore for over 3 years. As the branding initiatives are to be done on a Public Private Partnership mode, the Government has also committed an equal amount of sharing in the branding of Kasturi Cotton.

11. Union Budget 2022-23

The Union Budget 2022-23 seeks to complement macro-economic level growth with a focus on micro-economic level all-inclusive welfare. The Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs, Smt Nirmala Sitharaman tabled the Union Budget 2022-23. Following is the budget analysis of the allocations in the Ministry of Textiles.

- Budget Allocation for Textile Sector for year 2022-23 stands at about Rs 12,382.14 crore which is about 8.1% higher than the revised budget allocation of 2021-22 which stands at about Rs 11,449.32 crores.
- Budget allocation during 2021-22 initially was Rs 3,631.64 crores but it was later revised to Rs 11,449.32 crores mainly due to increased allocation for “Procurement of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI)” under Price Support Scheme” from Rs 136 crore initially to Rs 8,439.88 crores”.
- For year 2022-23, Government has allocated about Rs 9,243.09 “Procurement of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) under Price Support Scheme” which is about 9.5% higher than revised allocation of last year.
- This year Government has not allocated any fund towards “Powerloom Promotion Scheme”. Last year Rs 47.88 were allocated towards the same.
- In the present budget Government has allocated about Rs 133.83 crores for “Textile Cluster Development Scheme” and hence the total budget allocation for “Research and Capacity Building” in textiles increased by 73.4% to reach about Rs 478.83 crore in 2022-23 as compared to revised budget allocation of Rs 276.10 crore in 2021-22.
- For 2022-23, Government has also omitted funds for “North East Textiles Promotion Scheme” which was Rs 49.94 crores last year.
- Recently announced Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme and PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) scheme also saw an allocation of Rs 15 crore each for 2022-23.
- Government has also allocated Rs 105 crore for the year 2022-23 towards “Raw Material Supply Scheme” which has already been approved for implementation during period from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Analysis of Demand of Grants for Textile Sector in Budget 2021-22

Particular	2020-21 (Actual) (Rs Cr)	2021-22 (Budget) (Rs Cr)	2021-22 (Revised) (Rs Cr)	2022-23 (Budget) (Rs Cr)	% Change (2022-23 to 2021-22)
TOTAL-ESTABLISHMENT EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRE	78.19	102.00	100.88	337.18	234.2%
CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME/PROJECT					
Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)	556.38	700.00	650.00	650.00	
Procurement of Cotton by Cotton Corporation under Price Support Scheme	662.71	136.00	8,439.88	9,243.09	9.5%
Total-National Handloom Development Programme	326.91	495.32	386.00	200.00	-48.2%
Total-National Handicraft Development Programme	260.55	357.50	289.50	220.00	-24.0%
Total-Integrated Wool Development Programme	9.33	16.50	10.00	15.00	50.0%
Total-Development of Silk Textiles	650.00	876.00	876.00	875.00	-0.1%

Total-Development of Jute Industries	71.50	153.01	112.01	115.00	2.7%
Total-Powerloom Promotion Scheme	55.01	74.28	47.48	-	
Textile Infrastructure					
Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)	79.91	80.00	55.00	-	
Integrated Processing Development Scheme	49.71	75.00	45.00	70.00	55.6%
Others- Infrastructure	68.55	49.00	26.00	25.00	-3.8%
Total -Textile Infrastructure	198.17	204.00	126.00	95.00	-24.6%
Research and Capacity Building					
Integrated Scheme for Skill Development	-	100.00	90.00	100.00	11.1%
National Technical Textile Mission	-	100.00	60.00	100.00	66.7%
National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)	91.70	100.00	95.00	120.00	26.3%
Textile Cluster Development Scheme	-	-	-	133.83	
Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles	-	-	0.50	15.00	
Others- Research & Capacity Building	107.31	57.00	30.60	10.00	67.3%
Total-Research and Capacity Building	199.01	357.00	276.10	478.83	73.4%
Total-North East Textiles Promotion Scheme	79.21	75.00	49.94	-	
PM-MITRA	-	-	0.50	15.00	
Raw Material Supply Scheme	-	-	-	105.00	
Scheme for Protection of the Handlooms and Implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985	-	-	-	5.00	
Total Central Sector Scheme/Project	3,068.78	3,444.61	11,263.41	12,016.92	6.7%
Total Other Central Sector Expenditure	(37.52)	85.03	85.03	28.04	-67.0%
Total Budget Allocation	3,109.45	3,631.64	11,449.32	12,382.14	8.1%

Source: Budget Grant Analysis

12. CITI's Participation in Samarth (Scheme for Capacity Building In Textile Sector) Skill Development Training Programme

The Indian textile and apparel industry is the largest industry after agriculture in terms of employment generation. In order to meet the skill gap in the industry and also to supplement its efforts initiated through the Special Package for Garments and Made-ups, the Government has approved the new scheme titled “Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)” for the entire value chain of textiles except Spinning and Weaving in the organized sector with an outlay of Rs. 1300 crore. The Scheme would target to train 10.00 lakh persons (9 lakhs in organised & 1 lakh in traditional sector) by March 2024.

The Broad objective of the Scheme is to provide demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes to incentivize and supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textile and related sectors. The Ministry of Textiles is implementing the Samarth-Scheme for Capacity Building in the Textiles Sector.

Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) has got the mandate to train 5540 youth by March 2024 under Textile and Garment sector from Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

Total Training Target allocated to CITI under the Samarth Scheme	Total number of Candidates Trained by CITI until September 2022	Number of Approved Training Centres of CITI across India
5,540	485	39



CITI CDRA GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS



CITI-CDRA GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

HELD AT VIGYAN BHAWAN ON 12TH APRIL 2022



Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Vice President of India inaugurating and addressing the CITI-CDRA Golden Jubilee Celebrations at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on April 12, 2022

Hon'ble Vice President of India Inaugurates CITI-CDRA Golden Jubilee Celebrations – A Mega Event on 12th April 2022 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

Confederation of Indian Textile Industry's (CITI) extension arm Cotton Development & Research Association (CDRA) which undertakes cotton development & extension activities completed 50 glorious years of its services to the Indian Cotton Sector and Indian economy as well. On this spectacular occasion, a grand event “**CITI-CDRA Golden Jubilee Celebrations – A Mega Event**” was organised by CITI at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 12th April 2022. The event was **inaugurated by the Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu Ji** while **Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs and Food & Public Distribution, Shri Piyush Goyal ji** delivered the **Keynote Address** in the Inaugural Session.

The event had four Business Sessions and was concluded with the Valedictory Session. The **Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar**



ji delivered the Valedictory Address while Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles & Railways, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, delivered the Special Address in the Valedictory Session.

Many senior government officials, including Secretary (Textiles), Shri Upendra Prasad Singh, IAS, Additional Secretary (Textiles), Shri Vijoy Kumar Singh, IAS, and Textile Commissioner, Ms. Roop Rashi, IA&AS were also part of the CITI-CDRA Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

While inaugurating the event, the Hon'ble Vice President, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu ji urged the Government to launch the renewed Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC 2.0) to address the lower cotton productivity and quality issues prevalent in the home-grown cotton and enhance the cotton farmers' income in India. He expressed his concern over the present state that despite having around 39% of world area under cotton cultivation and being the largest producer of cotton in the world, the country accounts for only 23% of the world cotton production. He stated that it is matter of great concern that the average yield per hectare of India is as low as 460 kgs as against the world average of around 800 kgs. He stressed on the urgent need for enhancing the global competitiveness of the Indian cotton textile industry by bringing Technology Mission on Cotton 2.0.

Hon'ble Vice President of India stated that the unique Technology Mission on Cotton launched by the former Hon'ble Prime Minister Late Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji enabled the cotton farmers to increase the cotton productivity and helped the nation emerge as the largest cotton producer in the world.

Noting the importance of the textile industry as the second largest employment provider after agriculture and also as a major foreign exchange earner, the Hon'ble Vice President emphasised on improving cotton productivity, increasing mechanisation, upskilling the farmers by adopting global best farm practices and handholding the small farmers to give a boost to cotton agriculture.

The Hon'ble Vice President said, "we need to improve our seed technology, improve agronomy practices, increase yield, adopt global best practices, produce clean and high quality cotton and brand it better to enhance the farmers' income."

The Hon'ble Vice President also stressed on the need to diversify into value added cotton such as extra-long staple cotton, sustainable cotton, organic cotton and contamination free cotton to grab the emerging global opportunities especially post Covid pandemic.

Hon'ble Union Minister for Textiles, Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs and Food & Public Distribution, Shri Piyush Goyal while delivering the KeyNote Address appreciated the contributions made by the textile industry in achieving the highest ever merchandise exports of US\$ 418 billion during the year 2021-22. Shri Goyal stated that to further boost the exports of textile products, the Government has recently signed FTAs with UAE and Australia and is looking towards concluding the trade agreements with UK, EU and other middle east countries.



Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles delivering the KeyNote Address at CITI-CDRA Golden Jubilee Celebrations at Vigyan Bhawan on April 12, 2022



Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare delivering the Valedictory Address at CITI-CDRA Golden Jubilee Celebrations at Vigyan Bhawan on April 12, 2022

Talking about his recent experience, the Hon'ble Union Minister stated that in countries like Australia, farmers are able to make use of data science and adopt latest technologies like operating drones, advanced spray mechanisms etc, to improve upon their farm production and urged the cotton farmers present in the function to

don't confine themselves to traditional farming rather emerge as agri-scientists. The Hon'ble Union Minister concluded by congratulating CITI-CDRA for doing outstanding work on the field of cotton development and also urged other research institutes to come forwards and work towards developing a robust cotton ecosystem.



The Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles and Railways, Smt Darshana Vikram Jardosh delivering the Special Address during the Valedictory Address at CITI-CDRA Golden Jubilee Celebrations at Vigyan Bhawan on April 12, 2022



Shri T. Rajkumar, Chairman-CITI delivering the welcome address at CITI-CDRA Golden Jubilee Celebrations at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on April 12, 2022

The Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar while delivering the Valedictory Address stated that Cotton is one of the most important cash crops of India as it provides employment to millions of workforce, including 6.5 million cotton farmers. The Hon'ble Minister further stated that under the charismatic leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, Government is continuously working not just improving the cotton yield in India but also towards the overall development of all the farmers".

The Hon'ble Union Minister stated that during the various Business Sessions of the CITI-CDRA Golden Jubilee Celebrations, there has been a lot of serious brainstorming amongst the panelists on various aspects of cotton which can provide basis for preparing a roadmap for the development of cotton and bring about a change.

The Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles and Railways, Smt Darshana Vikram Jardosh in her Special Address stressed on the need for all the stakeholders across the cotton value chain to jointly work with the Government for the development of Indian cotton sector and thereby address the issues relating to the cotton.

The Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles thanked all the stakeholders of the Textile & Apparel Industry for their contribution towards achievement of US\$ 418 bn merchandise export target for 2021-22. The Hon'ble Minister stated that the Government is aware of industry's demand of the announcement of Technology Mission on Cotton 2.0 and assured the stakeholders that the Government will take all the necessary policy measures for the holistic development of the Indian cotton sector.



Shri P.D. Patodia, Chairman, CITI-CDRA Standing Committee on Cotton & Past Chairman CITI, proposing Vote of Thanks at the CITI-CDRA Golden Jubilee Celebrations on April 12, 2022

CITI, Chairman, Shri T. Rajkumar in his welcome address thanked the Vice President of India for advocating the Government to launch the Technology Mission on Cotton 2.0 to address the dire needs of the cotton farmers and the T&C Industry. He cited the importance of quality cotton for the Indian T&C Industry. He expressed concerns over the stagnated cotton yield in the past few years. Shri Rajkumar informed that the various policy initiatives and the opportunities emerged post-COVID scenario have accelerated the business growth of the cotton textile value chain and as a result industry is anticipating shortage of 40-50 lakh bales of cotton during the current season and it is likely to increase further in the coming years.

To deal with this increasing demand and work towards developing India's cotton yield, Shri Rajkumar appealed to the Government for implementing the Technology Mission on Cotton 2.0 at the earliest and help the cotton industry to increase its cotton yield at least to the tune of 750 kgs per hectare in the medium term.

Chairman, CITI-CDRA Standing Committee on Cotton & Past Chairman, CITI, Shri P.D. Patodia proposed Vote of Thanks in the Inaugural Session and he assured the Hon'ble Vice President and the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles that CITI-CDRA will leave no stone unturned towards the development of cotton fibre not only in its project areas but also in other parts of the country as well.



Release of the CITI Coffee Table Book - "Millennial Shades of Cotton"



As a part of CITI-CDRA Golden Jubilee Celebrations, CITI brought out a Coffee Table Book - "Millennial Shades of Cotton", that captures the historical backdrop of the fibre through millennia, from pre-historic times to the present.

It also describes how technology has impacted cotton cultivation, global trade and conversion of cotton to value added products, its future growth paradigms. The book also highlights the pre-eminent role played by India in promoting the cotton cultivation.

The publication contains value added information on cotton and seminal articles written by the various industry experts, industry leaders, etc.. The Coffee Table Book also sketches the activities of CITI-CDRA during the last 50 years in its entirety, while leaving a blueprint for its future activities.

The book has been conceptualized and reviewed by the former Secretary General of CITI Shri D.K. Nair and QUAD Investors Advisory LLP-New Delhi was the project implementing agency.

During the Inaugural Session, the book was released by the Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu ji.



*Hon'ble Vice President Felicitating Scientists & Farmers of CITI CDRA
at the CITI-CDRA Golden Jubilee Celebrations held in Vigyan Bhawan on April 12*



Presentation of Awards to the Leading Scientists & Farmers of CITI-CDRA Project Areas

During CITI-CDRA Golden Jubilee Celebrations, Leading Scientists & Cotton Farmers of CITI-CDRA Project Areas who performed their duties exceptionally well in the past few years were honoured by the Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri M. Venkaiah Naiduji.

Life-Time Achievement Awards for Contribution Towards the Cotton Developmental Activities of CITI-CDRA

For the immense contribution towards the development of Indian cotton sector, Life-Time Achievement Awards were conferred by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles & Railways, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh in the august presence of the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Shri Narendra Tomar.

The Life-Time Achievement Awards were conferred upon the following personalities:

- Shri P.D. Patodia, Chairman, CITI-CDRA Standing Committee on Cotton & Past Chairman, CITI
- Shri Prem Malik, Co-Chairman, CITI-CDRA Standing Committee on Cotton & Past Chairman, CITI
- Shri Suresh Kotak, Member, Standing Committee on Cotton & Chairman, Kotak Ginning & Pressing Industries Ltd



MAN-MADE FIBRE CONCLAVE 2022

THEME: USD 450 BILLION GLOBAL MMF TEXTILES TRADE: GROWTH BEACON FOR THE INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Organized by: Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) on 9th March 2022

Conclave Background and Highlights

The consumption of manmade fiber-based products has outpaced the natural fiber-based products in the last decade. The global trade of textile and apparel in 2019 was US\$ 811 bn., out of which MMF products contributed approx. US\$ 450 (55% share). India has not been able to capitalize on the MMF opportunities which have arisen in the global arena.

In order to provide a common platform to industry experts and Government bodies to address the factors which can lead to the holistic growth of the manmade fibre value chain and the way forward, the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) hosted a virtual conclave on 09th March 2022,

with the theme “USD 450 Billion Global MMF-Textiles trade: Growth Beacon for the Indian Textile Industry”.

The Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles and Railways, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh ji was the Chief Guest and delivered the Inaugural Address in the conclave.

The conclave highlighted the core values & concepts that have led to the growth of the MMF value chain, support needed by the MMF Industry for enhanced growth, and the need for systems-driven manufacturing & customer orientation.

The conclave was attended by leading industrialists, manufacturers, industry experts, government representatives, machinery suppliers, academicians, etc.

Inaugural Session

Chief Guest	Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles and Railways, Ministry of Textiles
Keynote Address	Shri Upendra Prasad Singh, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles
Conclave Chairman	Shri T. Rajkumar, Chairman, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI)
Theme presentation by Knowledge Partner	Mr. Prashant Agarwal, Co-founder & Joint Managing Director, Wazir Advisors
Vote of Thanks	Shri Rakesh Mehra, Deputy Chairman, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI)



Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles and Railways, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, delivering Inaugural Address in CITI's MMF Conclave 2022

In her Inaugural Address, the Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles and Railways, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh ji said that the Indian Textile & Apparel Industry, which is the largest industrial employer in the country, has the potential to become the second-largest manufacturer of textile products in the world after China owing to the advantage of the presence of entire textile value chain. The Hon'ble Minister further said that looking at the growth potential of this industry, the Government's central focus has recently been on increasing the textile manufacturing many-folds by developing the best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure, up-gradation of technology, fostering innovation, enhancing skills, and utilising traditional strengths, especially in the MMF textile sector.

MMF segment but will also provide huge employment opportunities for the Indian youths.

At the conclave, Secretary (Textiles), Shri Upendra Prasad Singh, IAS, in his Keynote Address stated that the Government has realized that the growth in the textile sector can be achieved by promoting the right policies in the MMF Sector. The world is adopting China+1 policy for obvious reasons and therefore it is the right time for the Indian textile manufacturers to boost the trade of MMF products and increase their share in the global arena. Respected Secretary (Textiles) further stated that the Government is aware of the issues of the MMF Sector, however, Government will adopt the right policy measures



Shri Upendra Prasad Singh (IAS) Secretary (Textiles), delivering KeyNote Address in CITI's MMF Conclave 2022

Appreciating the efforts of CITI in organizing the MMF Conclave 2022, the Hon'ble Minister said that India has to cover a long way to emerge as one of the leading manufacturers of MMF textile products, however, the growth path is not so easy, and India has to face stern competition from established players of MMF like China, Taiwan, South Korea, etc. in terms of product quality, scale, lead times, and prices. The Hon'ble Minister elaborated that due to increasing labour and manufacturing costs in these countries, there is ample opportunity for India to attract global investments in the manufacturing of high value-added MMF product categories.

The Hon'ble Minister exhorted the industry captains to heavily invest in the MMF Sector and take advantage of recently announced schemes like PLI and PM MITRA for the holistic development of this particular sector and this will not only increase India's share in the global trade of the

by keeping in view the interests of the larger segment. He further said that the PLI and PM MITRA schemes were designed to propel the growth potential of the MMF Sector and apprised that several states have shown interest to be a part of the PM MITRA scheme for promoting the growth of the textile sector in their area and provide adequate employment opportunities.

Secretary (Textiles) concluded by saying that good days are lying ahead and appealed to the textile industry to work in tandem with the Government to emerge again as the second-largest exporter of textile and apparel products in the world within the next 2-3 years.

During the conclave, CITI-Chairman, Shri T. Rajkumar delivered the Welcome Address in which he welcomed the dignitaries and set the tone of the conclave. Shri T. Rajkumar appreciated the Government for successfully signing India-



Shri T. Rajkumar, Chairman CITI, delivering Welcome Address in CITI's MMF Conclave 2022

UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). He said that the textile industry is very excited about this trade pact and is also optimistic about the ongoing trade agreements with the leading Textile & Apparel markets such as Australia, UK, EU, Canada, etc. Shri T. Rajkumar thanked the Government for giving special emphasis to the MMF textile sector by announcing PLI Scheme and PM MITRA Scheme and said that these schemes will prove to be a game-changer for the Indian textile industry.

Speaking on the issues of Indian MMF sector, such as, inverted duty structure, lack of technical know-how, huge dependence on imported machineries, etc. stated that these issues are acting as bottlenecks in the overall growth of the Indian MMF Sector. Shri T. Rajkumar urged the Government to bring the entire MMF value chain under 5% GST ambit to address the issue of inverted duty structure

and also requested to announce schemes for the production and development of MMF raw-materials similar to that of natural fibres like cotton, wool, silk, jute, etc.

Shri Prashant Aggarwal, Jt. Managing Director, Wazir Advisors while delivering the Theme Presentation stated that the Government is consistently working on providing conducive environment by developing quality infrastructure, concluding FTAs with major economies of the world to attract big investments in the textile sector. It is now for the industry captains to work on investment partnerships and capacity building through training in India and outside in order to capitalize the emerging trends in the MMF based Textile Industry.

Shri Rakesh Mehra, Deputy Chairman, CITI and Chairman, Banswara Syntex Ltd. proposed the Vote of Thanks in the Inaugural Session.



Shri Rakesh Mehra, Deputy Chairman CITI, proposing Vote of Thanks in CITI's MMF Conclave 2022

SESSION 1: GLOBAL MARKET SITUATION AND EMERGING TRENDS IN THE MMF BASED TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Chairperson of the session	Mr. O.P. Lohia, Chairman & Managing Director, Indorama Synthetics (I) Ltd.
Moderator	Dr. Christian Schindler, Director General, International Textile Manufacturers Federation (ITMF)
Panelists	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Dhiraj Raichand Shah, Chairman, The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) 2. Mr. Raja M. Shanmugham, President, Tiruppur Exporters Association 3. Mr. Prasanta Deka, Head Market India Head Market & Product BG RMS, Rieter India Private Limited 4. Mr. Rajen D. Udeshi, President – Polyester Chain, Reliance Industries Ltd. 5. Mr. Ajay Sardana, President & Head -Corporate Affairs, Grasim Pulp & Fibre Business – Aditya Birla Management Corporation Pvt Ltd. 6. Mr. Prashant Mohota, Managing Director, Gimatex Industries Ltd.

The panelists discussed about the future of MMF and global demand shift due to pandemic and climate change. The key trend that came out from the discussion was the high growth of comfortable workwear after COVID-19 pandemic. The Session highlighted the global MMF market's importance with trade at USD 450 Billion and the initiatives of the Government to make India a major supplier of MMF to meet the global demand. All panelists agreed that the PLI and MITRA schemes will support high growth in MMF manufacturing scenario in India. These schemes are attracting investors and creating more employment. Panelists also conversed about the prospects of MMF in MSME sectors and support initiatives required. There were examples cited such as of Tirupur cluster (Knitted apparel) which was earlier dominated by the cotton, but now the demand for MMF is increasing there. It was also mentioned that Grasim's Tirupur Studio helped to incorporate viscose in the Tirupur Knitted Apparel Cluster, leading to product diversification. MMF manufacturers and suppliers of India are also experimenting with new products range, new blends with different other fibers. Machine manufacturers and suppliers are also looking forward to the MMF market.

Panelists agreed on the huge demand for MMF and demand shift towards recycled high quality of MMF which is in short supply in India.

Key Recommendations:

- More thrust from the Government's side to increase usage of MMF;
- Support to be provided by large MMF players to MSME Sector in terms of technology, product developments, and new designs;
- Demand for Recycled pet bottles fibre and recycled MMF is already high and expected to grow further in the future. Appropriate steps are required to ensure the availability of inputs in future;
- Continuous monitoring of global market for superior technology and modern consumers demand is need of the hour to keep the MMF Industry aligned with the global market demand.

SESSION 2: GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIAN COMPANIES IN THE MMF SECTOR

Session Chairman	Ms. Roop Rashi, IA&AS, Textile Commissioner , Government of India
Moderator	Mr. Prashant Agarwal , Jt. Managing Director, Wazir Advisors
Panelists	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Narendra Goenka , Chairman, AEPC & Chairman, Texport Industries Ltd. 2. Mr. Rakesh Mehra, Deputy Chairman, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) & Chairman, Banswara Syntex Ltd. 3. Dr. S.N. Modani Chairman, Rajasthan Textile Mills' Association & Managing Director, Sangam India Ltd. 4. Mr. Bhadresh Dodhia , Vice Chairman, SRTEPC & Director, Dodhia Group 5. Mr. Avinash Misar , Vice Chairman, Indian Technical Textile Association & Director & CEO, Advanced Material, Texport Syndicate India Ltd. 6. Mr. Updeep Singh, President & CEO, Sutlej Textiles & Industries Ltd. 7. Mr. C. Ramanadane, Vice President - Sales (Domestic) Textile Machinery Division, Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd. (LMW) 8. Mr. R.K. Vij, Advisor, Indorama Synthetics (India) Ltd.

The second session focused on what are the specific opportunities for the Indian companies in MMF Sector? What are the challenges and what needs to be done to boost industry growth? The highlight of the discussion was sustainability and industry's initiatives towards the same. Panelists mentioned India has a good infrastructure for the manufacturing of MMF and raw materials of yarn. It should concentrate on the entire value chain to be self-sufficient in the MMF sector and manufacture high quality MMF for import substitution. They agreed on the point of limitations of cotton fibre and the vast scope for MMF in the present time and suggested that there are enough growth opportunities in MMF value chain for the Indian companies. However, the need of the hour for the MMF Industry is to make investment in the right manner at the earliest. With global concern about climate change, there is an immense growth potential in recycled PET Yarn and, with recycled materials, India can be a sustainable producer of MMF textile products. The panel deliberated on environmental sustainability as well as economic sustainability, employment generation, more sustainable working environment which will lead to pioneering position of India in the global MMF Sector.

Key Recommendations:

- More initiative by MMF Industry on the investments in R&D, training, joint ventures;
- Industry should actively identify new and potential usage of MMF in different sectors;
- Attracting FDI from important countries like South Korea, Taiwan and Japan will be the key for faster development of MMF Sector;
- Focus of new projects should also be on environmental and economic sustainability;
- Manufacturing of high quality MMF for import substitution is a good opportunity;
- MMF Industry, with the support of Govt. of India should concentrate to develop the downstream value chain to create value addition and employment prospects for the country.

Reimagining the Textile and Apparel Industry for the Next Decade



Shri Piyush Goyal, Union Minister of Textiles addressing 10th ATEXCON held on August 17, 2022, in New Delhi

Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) organized the 10th Asian Textile Conference (ATEXCON) on Wednesday, August 17, 2022, in Hotel Shangri-La Eros, New Delhi. The one-day event focused on the prospects and challenges of the Textile Industry in the next decade. Union minister commerce and industry, consumer affairs, food, and public distribution, and Textiles Shri Piyush Goyal inaugurated the 10th ATEXCON and delivered a Keynote

address at the conference. Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Minister of State for Textiles & Railways was the Guest of Honour for the event.

Shri Piyush Goyal, in his keynote address, called upon the Textile industry to focus on innovation and sustainability to drive growth. According to him, India's textile industry can achieve \$1 trillion in 5-6 years if it focuses on the 5-point



Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Minister of State for Textiles & Railways addressing 10th ATEXCON held on August 17, 2022, in New Delhi



Shri Upendra Prasad Singh Secretary Textiles (IAS) addressing 10th ATEXCON held on August 17, 2022, in New Delhi

mission — Innovation, Sustainability, Digitization, Newer Products, and Utilization of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs).

The Minister stated that it was nice to see that CITI has taken this initiative and brought all the industry captains, policymakers, and subject experts under one roof to discuss, digitization, automation, and innovation to enhance productivity and expansion of the textile sector. The industry can optimize its resources for demand by innovating its system. Goyal also appreciated the futuristic approach of the conference. He said that the textile industry is working along the lines of the vision of Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

The theme session on “Reimagining the Textile and Apparel Industry for the Next Decade” was addressed by Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Minister of State for Textiles & Railways. She urged the industry stalwarts to prepare themselves to face the challenges of a structural shift in the global textile market.

Shri Upendra Prasad Singh, Secretary Textiles (IAS), presented a “Roadmap for the Next Decade”. He also chaired the first session on 'Rebuilding India's Textile & Apparel Industry. In his address, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Shri Upendra Prasad Singh, said that every industry and sector in India must play a role in achieving the target of

becoming a developed nation in the next 25 years as per the vision of the Prime Minister. He said that the Indian textile industry has the strength to expand in the global market as it has a complete value chain. The government is working proactively to address the current problems of the industry, he added.

Shri Vijoy Kumar Singh, Special Secretary of the Ministry of Textiles, chaired the second session on 'Changing Trends in Asian Textile and Apparel Trade'. Mr Singh said that the Indian textile industry should think out of the box to get benefits of opportunity in the changing world.

Dr. Christian Director General Schindler International Textile Manufacturers' Federation (ITMF) moderated the session, which had experts from Taiwan, Sri Lanka, and TUV Rheinland as panelists.



Shri Vijoy Kumar Singh, Special Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, addressing 10th ATEXCON held on August 17, 2022, in New Delhi



Smt. Prajakta Verma, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Textiles addressing at 10th ATEXCON held on August 17, 2022, in New Delhi

The third session on 'Digitization, Automation & Innovation in Textiles and Apparel Industry' was chaired by Smt. Prajakta Verma, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Textiles.

Prashant Agarwal, Joint Managing Director of Wazir Advisors, moderated session on 'India's Trade Agreements with Major Economies'. He said that India is a very vast market. If it signs an FTA with any country, it has to allow concessional imports which will increase competition for domestic industry. FTA can open new markets for domestic industry only when it is ready to face domestic competition in the destination country.

Updeep Singh Chatrath, President & CEO of Sutlej Textile and Industries Ltd, said that FTAs can be an enabler, but the

industry will have to work hard to fulfil needs of buyers. He said that his company had set up factory in NAFTA region (Mexico), but it could not satisfy buyers' requirements. He also highlighted serving the need of customers who are unserved.

Dr. Siddhartha Rajagopal, Executive Director of The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), said that FTAs provide tariff benefits and other relaxations, but the industry can benefit only if it is prepared for the same.

Ajay Sardana, President & Head - Strategy & Business Development, Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) moderated Session on 'Scaling up Cleaner Production with Sustainable Textile Solutions'. He said that it was good to discuss fibre to fashion and sustainability in a single session.

Farhad Vania, Senior Portfolio Advisor at GIZ India, said that there was the need to have ownership of sustainability. "No buyers will pay the higher price until there is certain certification and provision."

Mridula Ramesh, Executive Director of Sundaram Climate Institute, also highlighted the effectiveness of sustainability. She emphasised earth-friendly processes and production in the industry.

Khaled Schuman, Executive Director of Cotton Egypt Association, said that Egyptian cotton is highly sustainable. His government has developed a system to ensure real Egyptian cotton in the global market after certain problems came up in Britain few years back. "Today, a logo of Egyptian cotton can assure a buyer about the origin of cotton," he said.





Shri T. Rajkumar, Chairman, CITI signing MoU with Egyptian Cotton & addressing at 10th ATEXCON held on August 17, 2022, in New Delhi

Prasanta Deka, Head- Market & Product of BG RMS Rieter India Pvt. Ltd, and Tatheer Zaidi, General Manager of Pollution Management in MSME at Solidaridad Network Asia also discussed various aspects of the topic.

CITI and Egyptian Cotton also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in the presence of the Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal. Both the industry bodies will work together for mutual benefits.

The Conference also received good support from the textile industry as LMW being the Platinum Sponsor, RIETER - Gold Sponsor, INDIA ITME Society - Silver Sponsor, MCX Awareness Partner, etc.

Southern India Mills Association (SIMA), Denim Manufacturers Association (DMA), Tiruppur Exporters Association (TEA), The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), UAE-INDIA Business Council, Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association (ATIRA) and Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA) were the supporting partners.

Shri T. Rajkumar, chairman of the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) in his welcome address said that the global textile industry is witnessing a reshuffle of the entire

supply chain including the countries from which apparel is sourced. Terms like 'China Plus One', re-shoring, onshoring, etc are being commonly heard in interactions across the textile value chain. He said that the value of global textile and apparel exports stood at \$828 billion in 2021, registering a growth of 8 percent over \$770 billion in the previous year.

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PRE-VIBRANT GUJARAT SUMMIT

event titled “Weaving Growth for Textiles”

Held on 29th December 2021



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Bhupendra Patel addressing Pre-Vibrant Gujarat Summit event held on 29th December 2021 at Surat

As a part of the Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit (VGGS) 2022, Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) organized a Pre-Vibrant Gujarat Summit event titled “Weaving Growth for Textiles” to discuss the way forward to make India's Textile Industry globally competitive. The event was held on 29th December 2021 at Surat International Exhibition and Convention Centre, Surat

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Bhupendra Patel presided over the event. Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Textiles, Smt. Dharshana Jardosh, along with Gujarat Minister of State for Industry, Shri Jagadish Vishwakarma, Lok Sabha MP, Shri C R Patil, Gujarat Minister for Roads and Housing Shri Purnesh Modi, Minister of State for Agriculture Shri Mukesh Patel, Minister of State for Home Affairs Shri Harsh Sanghavi, Minister of State for Urban Development Shri Vinod Moradiya, GIDC Chairman Shri Balwantsinh Rajput, Surat Mayor Smt Hemali Boghawala, Union

Textiles Secretary, Upendra Prasad Singh, GIDC Vice-Chairman and Managing Director Shri M. Thennarasan, Gujarat ASSOCHAM Chairman Shri Chintan Thaker, Dakshin Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry Chairman Ashish Gujarati, as well as MLAs, senior officials and textile industry representatives attended the Meeting and addressed the gathering.

Addressing the august gathering, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Shri Bhupendra Patel cited that during the last few years, various industry-friendly policies have been implemented in the state, due to which it has become the best destination for investments. The State Government has provided several incentives for technology up-gradation, skill enhancement-development, and promoting textile parks-clusters in its textile policy owing to which State's textile industry is growing fast, in which Surat's contribution is very significant. Chief Minister of Gujarat also pointed out that



Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Textiles, Smt. Dharshana Vikram Jardosh addressing Pre-Vibrant Gujarat Summit event titled "Weaving Growth for Textiles"

the "PM's formula of 5-Fs--from farm to fibre, fibre to fabric, fabric to fashion, fashion to foreign has given Gujarat's textile industry a new direction. Gujarat is not a person-centric but a policy-driven state. Gujarat has become the best destination for investment due to its industry-friendly policy. The Surat textile industry has a complete value chain from farm to fashion, which will help achieve new milestones at the global level".

Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Textiles, Smt. Dharshana Vikram Jardosh said that under the leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, the Union Government has implemented a number of schemes for the development of the Textile & Clothing Industry. She further said that the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme

would provide a huge benefit to readymade garments, man-made fibers, and technical fiber sectors. Also, the Vocal for Local mantra of the Centre will give a new impetus to the Antyodaya program.

CITI Chairman, Shri T. Rajkumar was one of the Panelists in Session 1 of the event which was titled "Policy Initiatives- to redefine the Textile Sector of the Country". The other Panelists were Secretary (Textiles), Shri Upendra Prasad Singh, IAS, Advisor (Textiles), NITI Aayog, Shri Sudhir Kumar, VC & MD, GIDC, Shri M. Thennarasan, IAS, Shri Ashish P Gujarati, President, SGCCI and Shri Hemant Shah, President, GCCI. The session was moderated by Shri Abhishek Gupta, Partner, Economic Development Advisory, Ernst & Young.



Secretary (Textiles) Shri Upendra Prasad Singh, (IAS) addressing Pre-Vibrant Gujarat Summit event titled "Weaving Growth for Textiles"

Secretary (Textiles) during the session “Policy Initiatives- to redefine the Textile Sector of the Country” told that there is a good opportunity lying in front of the Indian Textile & Clothing exporters to fulfill the space being vacated by China. He further said that India is a big market for Textile & Clothing products and in the absence of any authentic data, we are under-estimating our domestic Textile & Clothing market. He emphasized that the next wave of Covid should not affect the T&C industry of India and Industry should work hard to achieve the target of US \$ 44 bn exports by March 2022 and US\$ 100 bn exports by 2025-26. He cited that our competing countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam, etc. have tariff advantages and the Indian T&C industry should strive hard to become more competitive to set off this duty benefits of our competitors. Speaking on the PLI scheme, Respected Secretary told that Government has already released the guidelines for the PLI scheme and to add any HSN line further, it will be needed to go to the cabinet for approval.

During the session, CITI Chairman, Shri T. Rajkumar recalled upon the meeting of T&C industry stakeholders with the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji and thanked him for listening to industry pleas and taking many path-

breaking policy decisions to enhance the global competitiveness of the Indian Textile & Clothing Industry. He also thanked Government for providing RoDTEP benefits for the entire textile value chain and for the Production Linked Incentive Scheme and 7 PM MITRA Parks. Shri T. Rajkumar cited said that during the Covid pandemic, Indian Textile industry show cased the strength of its manufacturing capabilities to the world and there is a lot more which India can do. He further told that in order to remove import dependency, the industry should focus on developing those T&C products which are not produced in India.

In concluding his speech, CITI Chairman said that Gujarat and Tamil Nadu both complement each other in terms of raw material availability, workforce, skills, etc. and Gujarat has a very conducive environment for investment in the Textile industry. He cited that we have a very strong Government at the Center and with the able guidance of Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs and Food Processing, Shri Piyush Goyal ji, the Indian Textile & Clothing industry will achieve new heights in years to come.



CITI Chairman, Shri T. Rajkumar addressing Pre-Vibrant Gujarat Summit event titled “Weaving Growth for Textiles”

14. Birla Economic & Textile Research Foundation Awards for 2019-20 and 2020-21

Starting from 1992-93, every year, CITI's Birla Economic & Textile Research Foundation distributes award for the outstanding research in any branch of the Textile & Clothing Industry. The Jury to decide the winner comprises top management of the various Textile Research Association of India. Due to unprecedented Covid-19 situation, awards could not be given for the year 2019- 20 and 2020-21.

Jury for Selecting Winners of CITI Birla Economic & Textile Research Foundation Awards for 2019-20 and 2020-21

Dr. Arindam Basu,
Director General, NITRA – Chairman

Dr. Prakash Vasudevan,
Director, SITRA – Member

Dr. T.V. Sreekumar,
Director, BTRA – Member

Mr. Pragnesh Shah,
Director, ATIRA – Member



CITI's Birla Economic & Textile Research Award Winners

The following were the themes and the winners for the awards:

Year	Theme	Winner
2019-20	COVID-19 and equipping the Textiles and Clothing Workforce	Vardhman Spinning & General Mills Ltd.
2020-21	Sustainable and Innovative Manufacturing in Textile Mills	Pratibha Syntex Ltd.

During CITI-CDRA Golden Jubilee Celebrations, CITI's Birla Economic & Textile Research Foundation Awards for year 2019-20 and 2020- 21 were conferred upon by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles & Railways, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh and Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar.

15. CITI-CDRA's Cotton Development Activities 2021-22



The Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) undertakes the Cotton Development and extension Activities through its extension arm - Cotton Development & Research Association (CITI CDRA).

CITI-CDRA activities are aimed at strengthening the cotton value chain by involving stakeholders. These activities are being conducted since its inception i.e. 1970 onwards. CDRA's activities are essentially meant to improve yield and production of cotton, creating awareness among the cotton growers from the project areas about the latest production, plant protection and Nutrient Management Technologies and equipping the farmers with these technologies for sustaining cotton production and improving the economic status of the farmers who are the weakest link in the cotton value chain.

The progress report of CITI CDRA's Cotton Development Activities during 2021-22

Sr.No.	Particulars	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Total
1	Clusters	13	18	5	36
2	Villages	153	1792	106	2051
3	Area (Hect)	26680	85553	8035	120268
4	Farmers	16830	64530	9788	91148
5	Districts	3	4	1	8

The progress of cotton development activities in the three project states is as under: -

MAHARASHTRA

The Project is implemented in 153 villages across 7 Tehsils in the three project districts covering 26680 hectare of land under cotton cultivation involving 16830 cotton farmers.

With favourable agroclimatic conditions till June/July, coupled with the decrease in the area under cotton in all the three project districts, Soybean crop is replaced by cotton due to better price realization of cotton. Cotton crop is expected to be lesser due to continuous rains in September month which led to bolls shredding of first flush in most of the area with rotting of the bolls.

The further infestation of pink ball worm and sucking pests has caused a huge loss to the crop, estimated in the range of 15 to 20%. Due to some unseasonal rains in November and December 2022, some farmers may also take fodder crop which can increase about 10% crop. Hence, the net estimated crop loss can be about 5 to 10% as compared to last year. For the awareness amongst the farmers about pink bollworm management, CITI CDRA staff participated with the Agriculture Department in the interactive meetings organized by CITI CDRA, CICR, CIRCOT. During day-to-day field visits, the CITI CDRA's field staff impressed upon the farmers' various measures to be taken to reduce the adverse impact of PBW, particularly uprooting cotton plants and clearing the cotton fields so as to break the life cycle of pink ball worms.



The WORLD COTTON DAY was celebrated on the large-scale involving scientists from CICR, Nagpur, and CIRCOT, Nagpur, Bayer Crop Science, Agriculture Department and project farmers. At the World Cotton Day progressive farmers of projects felicitated by the chief guest Shri Prashant Mohota Trustee, CITI and Director CICR, and Superintendent Agriculture Department. In spite of corona virus pandemic, the project activities were conducted with full vigour, taking appropriate precautionary measures. For getting better price for the farmers 3 model gins had been installed at Hinganghat APMC to test the lint percentage of the cotton samples.

RAJASTHAN

The project areas comprised 106 villages involving 9788 cotton farmers with 8035 hectares of land under cotton cultivation from Bhilwara and Rajsamand districts.

Every scout laid out 20 demos in the areas to train the cultivators for adopting improved practices of cotton cultivation. The cost of inputs conducting 100 demos were borne by the farmers.

There is a problem of parawilt in project area. Each scout laid out 15 demos for spray of NPK + micronutrients to control the physiological diseases. In total 75 demos were laid out. Each scout was allotted 5 demos of intercropping cotton with groundnut or urid and the results with groundnut were amazing. In total, 25 demos were laid out. There are many challenges of pink bollworm infestation. CITI-CDRA project staff visited the fields and gave guidance for the pink bollworm management.

Campaign was organized to improve environment and nourishment of rural mass. Since last two years CDRA is organizing campaign for planting fruit plants on the border of the field. This year, 5650 plants of Guava, Aonla and Lemon etc. were planted to increase additional income of the project farmers. CDRA also organized Campaigns to reduce the cost of cultivation by adopting various methods.

MADHYA PRADESH

The Project for promoting ELS cotton and enhancing its production was very well received by all the cotton stakeholders, particularly by the District Agriculture Department, Cotton Traders, and textile mills.

The Project was implemented in 18 clusters across 4 project districts covering 1792 villages involving 64530 farmers with 85553 hectares of land under cotton cultivation.

The prolonged rainy season proved beneficial for cotton crops. It also helped in improving the quality of ELS cotton. Due to quality consideration, Indo count Industries Ltd. sourced its ELS cotton from the project district.

Currently, the crop's condition is good and farmers were advised to use mancozeb/Trichoderma+ 19:19:19 fertilizer spray.

Project staff visited the cotton farmers and advised them for better management of sucking pests. Training of the farmers were organized and provided practical training. Identification of symptoms of pest damage and management of the same were also taught. Farmers were also provided literature on the different aspects of cotton cultivation. Project farmers benefited from the training with the assistance Agriculture Department, Scientists of KVK in awareness camp and Kisan mela.

World Cotton Day was celebrated in the different clusters of project areas. However, Main function was held at Jhabua in the presence of the officials of Indo count industries along with Dy. Director Agriculture and other Scientists of KVK. The farmers were imparted training for higher production of cotton and quality improvement.

A similar event was organized in Petlawad in collaboration with Pratibha Syntex Indore. Shri Shreyaskar Chaudhari, Vice Chairman, MPTMA also participated in the event. More than 300 cotton farmers participated in the World Cotton Day programme.

16.

LIST OF PAST CHAIRMEN CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY (Formerly known as The ICMF)

Name of the Past Chairman	Period
Late Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai	1958-59
Late Shri Krishnaraj M.D. Thackersey	1960
Late Dr. Bharat Ram	1961-62
Late Dr. Ramnath A. Podar	1963-65
Late Cav. Dr. G.K. Devarajulu	1965-66
Late Shri Madanmohan Mangaldas	1967-68
Late Shri Radhakrishna R. Ruia	1969-70
Late Shri Tej Kumar Sethi	1971-73
Late Shri G.K. Sundaram	1973-75
Late Shri Balkrishna Harivallabhdas	1975-77
Late Shri Rasesh N. Mafatlal	1977-78
Shri J.P. Goenka	1978-80
Shri K. Rajagopal	1980-82
Late Shri Arvind Narottam Lalbhai	1982-84
Shri Kantikumar R. Podar	1984-86
Shri Satish Kumar Modi	1986-88
Late Shri G. Varadaraj	1988-90
Shri Rohitbhai C. Mehta	1990-92
Late Dr. Mohanlal Piramal	1992-94
Shri R.V. Kanoria	1994-95
Shri D. Lakshminarayananaswamy	1995-97
Shri Deepak Parikh	1997-98
Shri Sudhir Thackersey	1998-00
Shri B.K. Patodia	2000-01
Late Dr. Rajaram Jaipuria	2001-02
Shri Chintan Parikh	2002-03
Dr. B.K. Krishnaraj Vanavarayar	2003-04
Shri V.K. Ladia	2004-05
Shri Hiren Shah	2005-06
Shri Shekhar Agarwal	2006-07
Shri P.D. Patodia	2007-08
Shri R.K. Dalmia	2008-09
Shri Shishir Jaipuria	2009-11
Shri S.V. Arumugum	2011-13
Shri Prem Malik	2013-15
Shri Naishadh Parikh	2015-17
Shri J. Thulasidharan	2017
Shri Sanjay Kumar Jain	2017-19



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