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"RESPONSIBLE MANUFACTURING IN TEXTILES & CLOTHING INDUSTRY"

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Chairman's Word

I am happy to inform you that the textile industry is showing the signs of recovery after going through an unprecedented tough time due to demonetization, rollout of GST, rupee appreciation and uncompetitive market situation. As per RBI Financial Stability Report – June 2018, the stressed advance ratio of textile sub-sector has improved in March 2018 from the levels of September 2017. Report by RBI states that textile sector has reported a high transmission of stress to the banking sector. However, we expect recovery owing to rupee depreciation, picking up of domestic demand and progressive policies of the Government.

I recently attended with my colleagues the Stakeholders Meeting on Natural Fibres chaired by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Smt Smriti Zubin Irani in New Delhi. The meeting deliberated on the various critical aspects of Natural Fibres, including cotton which is the mainstay of the textile industry. The major points discussed during the meeting included, industry requirements of natural fibres; requirements of cotton (quality & quantity) that industry imports; suggestions to improve export of natural fibres; measures to reduce cotton contamination, spurious seeds; steps to improve production and yield of cotton, especially Extra Long Staple (ELS) variety; creation of Indian brand of cotton; etc.

CITI submitted a detailed note on the above cotton issues to Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and recommended that in order to increase the cotton yield, there is an urgent need of bringing in the right quality cotton seeds which will prevent pest attacks. Apart from that High Density Planting Systems (HDPS) and mechanized plucking of cotton may be adopted. For reducing cotton contamination, Ministry of Textiles may introduce a "Quality Certification System" in consultation with all the stakeholders. Kapas could be graded based on the dirt and trash content while deciding the MSP. CITI also highlighted that India is presently importing about 15 lakh bales of cotton in a year mainly from USA, Australia, Egypt, Brazil, African and other western hemisphere countries. Two key reasons pointed out by CITI for high level of cotton imports were deficit of ELS variety of cotton and high level of cotton contamination. We have urged the Government to provide direct subsidies to ELS Cotton growers to encourage farmers to grow these varieties. Apart from that, awareness regarding the disadvantages of contamination of cotton should be spread among the farmers and handpicking machines, caps, bags, etc. are to be made available at affordable costs. Also, SUVIN ELS cotton, which is regarded as the finest quality of cotton in the world should be encouraged by the Government. To improve the status of ELS Cotton in India, branding of Indian ELS Cotton should be done as for SUPIMA of USA and GIZA of Egypt. CITI has also recommended launch of TMC II (Technology Mission on Cotton) at the earliest and to consider CITI-CDRA as part of TMC II. In addition, best practices may be adopted in Ginning & Pressing factories.

We have also submitted detailed information of CITI-CDRA, which is the research wing of CITI cotton development activities in India, established in 1970 by then the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, ICMF (earlier name of CITI). CITI-CDRA had launched a collaborative project with Bayer Crop Science for promoting ELS cotton in Banswara district of Rajasthan two years back. The results were found very encouraging and there is a substantial increase in its production and yield and thereby increase in farmer's income. To scale up its activities, we are replicating the cotton collaborative project in Ratlam, Dhar and Jhabua districts of Madhya Pradesh with the help of local Government and Bayer Crop Science.

In our recent representation to Ministry of Textiles, we have pointed out that the embedded duties, which are in the range of 4 to 6% across the value chain are not getting refunded. This is one of the key factors for decline in exports apart from blockage of funds due to delay in GST refunds and rupee appreciation. If industry timely gets refund of all duties and taxes on exports across the value chain, it will bring the textile industry on a faster recovery path.

I, personally feel, the biggest game changer that could transform the industry and put it at par with its competitors such as Vietnam and Bangladesh is Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with EU, Australia, Canada and Britain for made-ups and garments & reduction of import duty on Indian cotton yarn and fabric by China. However, I am very optimistic that Government would intervene in the matter and continue to support the textile industry as it is one of the unique industries, well-being of which directly impacts more than 4 crore farmers and 10 crore labour workforce (particularly women) in a very big way across the breadth of the country.

Sanjay K. Jain

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MONTHLY UPDATE

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Responsible manufacturing over the years has grown out of a concept and has made its way into policies of many reputed international brands. Environmental and social compliances are no more optional. Any large buyer before selecting a supplier ensures that all the compliance aspects are met by the factories. Any failure in these aspects are a strong ground for rejections. According to Nielsen's 2015 Global Corporate Sustainability Report, 66% of the customers globally are willing to pay extra for goods and services from socially responsible companies. The number has gone up from 50% in 2013 to 66% in just two years and since then has grown even more.

How this affects the textile and apparel industry? The pressure on brands for sustainability has its effects on the whole supply chain. Textile mills and production houses are the parts of supply chain with the highest human and raw material interaction, which makes it most vulnerable to environmental violations and labour rights violations. Manufacturing any textile product involves taking raw materials from the environment, converting them into a product, and finally disposing them back to the environment. The outcome of the entire process is exhaustion of non-renewable raw materials and waste accumulation, which either incur expenses related to disposal or else pollution. The sector emanates around 1.2 billion tonnes greenhouse gas emissions annually. Hence, incorporating economic, social and environment sustainability, the triple bottom-line-approach into the supply chain has become an integral part of many textile and clothing companies.

The foundation of sustainable manufacturing is laid with responsible sourcing. Raw materials that are sourced from sustainable sources are generally more expensive that the main-stream sources. Moving onto manufacturing, the processes where human interaction is present demand protection of labour and human rights. Ensuring this can lead to lesser working hours and extra infrastructural expenditures towards the employees. Textile mills mostly run round the clock with multiple shifts, this puts up a huge challenge for them to maintain profitability. This is the reason most lapse of sustainability are observed in manufacturing. Maintaining sustainability while working with low margin is the biggest challenge for the manufacturing industry.

Besides this, textile mills are infamous for the effluents that the industry generates. Eradication of these effluents from the process of manufacturing is not currently feasible and viable. Also, technologies like dry state dying have not matured enough to be widely used by the industry. The magnitude of importance of waste management is such that the government has special reforms and laws drafted specially for it. Government policies like the Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) has put even more monetary pressure on the textile industry. Many environmental groups have argued against the release of pollutants into the air and non-judicious cutting of trees for cellulosic fibers. This has put restrictions over the orthodox methods of production.

Thus, the textile industry is held responsible for the consumption of water and energy, use of hazardous chemicals for textile production and processing and the discharge of effluents, polluting the environment. Cumulating all the factors above, textile manufacturing has emerged as the most affected sector by the idea of sustainability. The Government of India has also projected the future of the textile and apparel industry to be sustainable.

Streamlining the business supply chain requires huge investment in infrastructure, human capital, and technological knowledge, system-level changes in existing standards, certifications, regulatory frameworks and most importantly, change in consumers' behaviour towards sustainability. Rethinking innovative solutions in the processes of product manufacturing in the textile sector is the need of the hour.

Adopting the best standards while sourcing, that are fair, transparent and widely accepted, puts the manufacturers in-line with the ideology. Organizations can partner with various Government Research & Technology Institutes for optimizing their production facilities and enhance their material management. CITI appreciates the efforts that the Government of India has made towards spreading awareness for sustainability and responsible manufacturing. At the same time, there are a lot of challenges which industries are facing due to lack of clarity of compliance norms and considerable amount of time being spent on getting them cleared. Government may work towards simplifying these laws in order to reduce compliance related load and also handhold the small units in implementing it. To encourage Sustainable and Responsible Supply Chain Management System more and more incentives needs to be introduced. Central and State Governments can support small and marginal textile units by setting up infrastructure for attaining sustainability in textile clusters like Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP).

Responsible manufacturing is the way forward and with the joint effort and collaboration of all the stakeholders in the value chain, I am sure Indian textile industry will become sustainable in all aspects in a short span of time.

Dr S Sunanda
Secretary General - CITI

THE POWER OF SUSTAINABLE CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT:

HOW ZDHC IS ENABLING RESPONSIBLE APPAREL AND TEXTILE MANUFACTURING

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When we enter a store to buy a garment, usually its color, style, material, fit and price grab our immediate attention. We rarely check if the garment contains chemicals or materials that are harmful to our health or the environment, and less than often we ask if the conditions under which the garment has been made are safe for workers and nature.

The textile manufacturing process uses hundreds of chemicals from the fiber manufacture/cultivation stage right through spinning, weaving, knitting, processing, garment cut & sew to transportation and retail. Some of these chemicals are fixed on the fabric or garment but can leach out on use, while those that are not fixed during the production process, can be discharged from the production facility and enter the environment through effluent or sludge. More than 800 substances used in textile and leather production have been identified to be either harmful to human health or to the environment. The table below lists the major chemical groups used in textile production and their harmful effects:

Chemical Group	Usage in textile production	Harmful effects
Alkyl phenol Ethoxylates (APEOs)	Wetting, Washing, Emulsification	Aquatic toxicity, Endocrine Disruption
Allergenic Disperse dyes	Dyeing of polyester	Causes skin allergies
Carcinogenic amines	Dyeing of cotton, silk, wool	Can cause bladder cancer
Carcinogenic Dyes	Dyeing of cotton, wool	Can cause cancer
Formaldehyde	Resin finish, dye-fixing agents, binders in printing	Suspected carcinogen, skin & respiratory sensitizer
Phthalates	Plastisol prints	Endocrine disruptor, impact on nervous and immune system, mutagenic
Cadmium, Lead, Nickel	Dyes, pigments	Effect on kidney, nephrotoxic
Chlorophenols	Preservatives, anti- mould, dry-cleaning	Can cause cancer, skin sensitization
Chlorobenzenes	Carriers, Solvents	Carcinogenic, Ozone depletion
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Spot cleaning, degreasing, printing	Eye damage and Respiratory sensitization
Per-fluorinated Compounds (PFCs)	Oil and water repellent finishes, Stain release finishes	Cause liver cancer, developmental & reproductive toxicity

A paradigm shift in managing chemical risks: a harmonized approach to input chemical management

Efforts to restrict or control hazardous chemicals in textile production have traditionally been made through the use of "Restricted Substances Lists (RSL)". Since the year 2000, global apparel brands and retailers have been publishing documents to communicate which chemicals are not allowed in the final article. The list of different RSLs has grown over the years with additional substances and limit values of their allowable amounts in the final article have become stricter over the years. The RSL documents are usually communicated by brands and retailers to their Tier 1 suppliers, who in turn have to ensure that their upstream suppliers conform to these requirements. The check-point for RSL conformance is usually testing and related reports on a random sample conducted prior to shipment of the final article.

In 2011 Greenpeace launched the "Detox Campaign" and drew attention to the use of hazardous chemicals in the textile supply chains. This campaign accelerated industry actions on the use of sustainable chemistry and elimination of hazardous chemicals in textile production. Over the past years NGOs have continued to highlight issues caused by the pollution from the textile industry through concerted campaigns that directly engage with consumers and challenge global brands to commit to manage their supply chains in a proactive way. The work of ZDHC offers a practical approach to these challenges balancing aspirational goals with manufacturing reality.

The non-profit organization ZDHC (Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals) is a forefront industry collaboration currently consisting of 98 Contributors, among them 24 Signatory Brands, 56 Value Chain Affiliates (including textile manufacturers, chemical companies and service providers) and 15 Associates. The vision of ZDHC is widespread implementation of sustainable chemistry, driving innovations and environmental best practices in the textile, apparel, leather and footwear value chains. Through collaborative engagement, standard setting and implementation, ZDHC takes an internationally leading role in advancing these sectors towards zero discharge of hazardous chemicals to protect consumers, workers and the environment. ZDHC provides a harmonized and aligned framework for proactive management of chemicals in supply chains and is a voluntary sustainability initiative that goes beyond compliance and regulations.

The ZDHC Roadmap to Zero Programme is structured around three focus areas – Input, Process and Output – and establishes industry guidelines and develops tools for supply chain partners to conform to these standards.

In the Input focus area, ZDHC has published the ZDHC Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (ZDHC MRSL) that has become the industry standard for input chemical management used at textile, coated fabrics or leather manufacturing facilities. The ZDHC MRSL lists all substances that are not to be used intentionally in commercial chemical formulations, while allowing for limit values for unintentional contaminations. The ZDHC MRSL is scientifically based and developed in a multi-stakeholder approach, and follows the concept that clean inputs will result in clean outputs.

In order to support facilities to use ZDHC MRSL conformant chemical formulations, ZDHC has developed the ZDHC Gateway- Chemical Module. This is an online database of commercial chemicals that meet the ZDHC MRSL requirements through ZDHC accepted third-party certifications. Chemical manufacturers can register on the ZDHC Gateway and upload their chemical products along with their certifications to demonstrate conformity of their products with the ZDHC MRSL. The ZDHC Gateway - Chemical Module currently includes more than 12,000 chemical products and continues to rapidly grow in numbers of products from international and national chemical formulators. Brands, retailers and their suppliers can access the Gateway to make better and informed decisions when designing a garment, drafting purchasing policies, and buying chemicals for their production processes. While offering safer chemical alternatives, the Gateway is also increasingly developing into a platform for innovative chemistry.

In 1875 India's first organized futures exchange was set-up.

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It traded in cotton!

Need to protect against volatile cotton prices

In the 1860s, with the outbreak of the American Civil War, US cotton supplies to Britain's textile industry were replaced by cotton supplies from India, largely through the Mumbai port (formerly Bombay). With brisk cotton business and rising trade, the Bombay Cotton Association Ltd. was set up in 1875 to manage cotton price risks. Significantly, this took place barely a decade after the world's first modern futures trading platform was established at the Chicago Board of Trade.

Amidst an inherent volatility in cotton prices and robust domestic and export demand, MCX provides a cotton futures trading platform for stakeholders to manage their price risks. MCX cotton contract specification is well-tuned to the physical market best practices in terms of staple length, micronaire, tensile strength, etc. Given the highly volatile cotton prices, it is imperative for stakeholders to hedge price risks using exchange-traded futures contracts.

BENEFITS OF HEDGING IN INDIA

Rupee-denominated contracts.

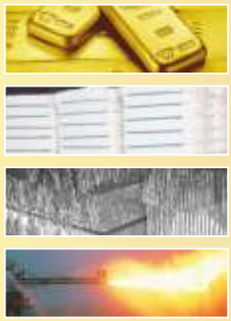
Smaller contract size allows hedging strategies for even small-sized physical player.

Trading is available from 10.00 a.m. to 9.00/9.30 p.m.

Efficient **price discovery**, reflecting physical market fundamentals.

Highly liquid contracts with low impact cost.

Cotton is compulsorily **deliverable**.



Gold | Silver | Crude Oil | Natural Gas | Copper | Aluminium | Lead | Zinc | Brass | Nickel | Cotton | CPO Mentha Oil | Cardamom | Castor Seed | Black Pepper

MCX METAL & ENERGY Trade with Trust | MCX INVESTOR (CLIENT) PROTECTION FUND

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Issued in the public interest by Multi Commodity Exchange Investor (Client) Protection Fund

Read the Risk Disclosure Document (RDD) carefully before transacting in commodity futures and options

After uploading their products to the Gateway, a chemical manufacturer can download a 'ChemCheck' Report, which is a ZDHC MRSL conformity certificate. The ChemCheck Report contains the Product Summary, along with a description of the ZDHC MRSL Conformance Level and lists the product certifications and an SDS summary. It also gives details about the chemical manufacturer and its location. The ChemCheck report thus becomes an easy tool for a chemical manufacturer to communicate ZDHC MRSL conformance and provide assurance of the same to their customers.

Existing third-party certifications can undergo an acceptance process by ZDHC and are graded into levels (from 0- 3) based on their degree of confidence to conform to the ZDHC MRSL. The 'entry level 0' is only a self-declaration from the chemical manufacturer, while Level 1 includes certifications that confirm Product-Level conformity through testing or other forms of product evaluation. Level 2 requires a more extensive document review of the formulation and its producer by the certifying agency with respect to Product Stewardship and Quality Management Systems and Level 3 includes a site audit of the chemical manufacturing facility for factual verification of these systems. ZDHC has till date approved 10 third-party certified standards with several more in the pipeline for acceptance.

Certifications such as GOTS, GreenScreen, ToxFMD, NimkarTek Detox Lab Test Report, NFL and Scivera Lens have been approved by ZDHC as meeting the ZDHC MRSL conformance on a Level 1. BLC-Chem MAP and Eco Passport by OEKO-TEX are accepted for Level 1 and 3, Control Union certifications at Level 1, 2 and 3, while bluesign is approved for Level 3.

Suppliers purchasing chemicals can access the Gateway and upload their chemical inventory to generate an InCheck report that is an evaluation of their chemical inventory for ZDHC MRSL conformance. The InCheck Report helps the facility in a practical way to identify and plan next steps to continuously increase ZDHC MRSL conformance and provide such conformance proof to their brand and retailer customers.

Verifying the proper management of chemical risks: a harmonized approach to monitor outputs at facility level

The chemicals used in textile manufacturing facilities usually find their way into the Outputs generated from the facility, namely (1) Product (2) Wastewater and (3) Sludge. Although use of ZDHC MRSL-conformant input chemicals can reduce the risks of hazardous chemicals in these outputs, responsible manufacturing should also involve checks to monitor outputs. Preventive and corrective actions should be implemented in case hazardous substances are detected in any of the outputs.

The Product conformance is to be checked with the specific RSL requirements of customers. RSL non-conformance can lead to legal actions, financial losses, re-work of goods and loss in sales at stores, besides loss of reputation. Although intentional use of restricted substances is avoided through selection of ZDHC MRSL-conformant chemicals from the ZDHC Gateway, practical challenges can include cross-contamination from the process, substrates or during transportation which can lead to RSL failures in final articles. Some examples illustrate this point:

- T-shirts for children printed with metallic foil tested positive for Organotins. The root cause was found in the foil backing adhesive used in the printing process.
- A garment tested positive for DEHP. Investigations showed that the spray adhesive, which was used to hold the garment in place during printing contained DEHP.
- Dimethyl Fumarate (DMFu) sachets used as anti-fungal agent in a consignment led to cross-contamination of DMFu onto the garments.

While ZDHC is focused on the management of the supply chain rather than the final product, the awareness generated on input chemistry management also helps to avoid non-compliance of final articles.

The Wastewater conformance can be checked with the ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines, which go beyond regulatory compliance and offer a single, unified set of expectations for discharged wastewater quality that includes limit values for both, conventional parameters and the ZDHC MRSL Priority Chemical Groups. Samples of inlet water, raw wastewater (before treatment) and the wastewater at the point of discharge are tested by ZDHC approved testing laboratories. With approval of the facility, the laboratories can upload the test reports to the ZDHC Gateway-Wastewater Module. This platform allows brands and retailers to see which facilities have already been tested for wastewater and thereby avoid multiple testing requests at facilities. The manufacturing facility can also download a ClearStream report from the Gateway that interprets the test results in a comprehensive manner and identifies opportunities for improvement based on the analytes detected in the wastewater samples. The ClearStream report can furthermore be used by suppliers to demonstrate continues improvements to their brand and retailer customers.

Sustainable chemical management is emerging as a key pre-requisite for responsible apparel and textile manufacturing

Brands, retailers, regulatory bodies, investors, NGOs and increasingly consumers are demanding not only end-product safety but also responsible manufacturing of the product with respect to the impact of the manufacturing process (behind the product) on the environment. Knowledge of chemical inputs and planning actions on their safe use, handling and disposal is essential to ensure minimal impact of these chemicals on human health and the environment.

ZDHC and its Roadmap to Zero Programme offers a holistic approach to sustainable chemical management and environmental best practices in textile and leather manufacturing supply chains. Through the ZDHC standards, such as the ZDHC MRSL and the ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines, the industry has got one widely recognised and streamlined approach for phasing out hazardous chemicals in its global and local value chains. Tools such as the ZDHC Gateway - Chemical Module and the Wastewater Module enable manufacturing facilities to meet these standards and support them to continuously improve their existing chemical management systems and identify more sustainable chemistry alternatives.

Knowing your supply chain and the chemicals used at facilities is the key and the ZDHC Academy offers certified training on a variety of chemical management topics held by Accredited Training Providers. Besides raising awareness and building knowledge it is essential that the gained skills are applied in practice. The ZDHC Implementation HUB is a vehicle to drive large-scale adoption of sustainable chemicals management best practices to achieve measureable progress and impact within supply chains. Accredited experts and consultants provide hand-holding, coaching and technical services to support facilities with their specific requirements, chemical management challenges and sustainability ambitions.

ZDHC is a rapidly growing community and we are proud to drive the transformation of the industry towards higher environmental performance and chemistry innovation. Join us on the journey and find out more at www.roadmaptozero.com

Mr. Sanjay K. Jain, Chairman, CITI addressing the China Yarn & Fabric Summit 2018 held in China

Mr. Sanjay K. Jain, Chairman, CITI at Apparel Industry Marketing Summit held in Kolkata

RESPONSIBLE MANUFACTURING IN THE TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRY

CITI Economist Desk

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The textile & apparel industry is one of the oldest established industry. It has evolved and adapted to the changing times. The industry has faced quite a growth, particularly in the recent years. Today consumers are experimenting with fashion, which has led to an increase in the production of the goods. The industry accounts for almost 14% of the Index of Industrial Production in India and exports a significant 30% of it. These statistics are encouraging and has created a positive effect on both small and large businesses. But can we continue manufacturing while the natural resources are getting polluted and worker rights are being exploited?

As responsible humans, it is our responsibility to look after the nature and the rights of the workers. This gives birth to the concept of "Responsible Manufacturing". It simplifies into taking responsibility not only for their own products, for the environment and the region, but also for their customers and employees. Responsible Manufacturing/Production has become a part of company philosophies all over the world.

Companies are facing ethical challenges over their sourcing of raw materials and products. This has led them to ensure that they manufacture products in the most humane way possible. Manufacturing is the part of the supply chain which is most vulnerable to unethical practices.

Aspects of Responsible Manufacturing

i) Environmental Responsibility

It translates to manufacturing with the motive of not disturbing the ecology surrounding the supply chain. The fashion and textile industry is responsible for creating a lot of pollution with each stage of production being a threat to the environment. For instances, it takes around 20,000 liters of water to produce nearly 1 kg of cotton. Polyester production for fabrics releases about 800 Billion kgs of Greenhouse Gases into the atmosphere annually. Fortunately, there are a number of brands and business that are creating sustainable fashion.

ii) Ethical Conduct

Ethical behavior is not just the right thing to do, it is the key to sustainable growth and forms the foundation of a strong sense of purpose to do good for everyone. Companies may manufacture responsibly to ensure the health and safety of their employees, associates and the customers. It also means that all the workers and employees are treated fairly, with balanced working hours, appropriate, compensations, and thorough protection against injuries. This includes a fair selection of workers and a firm stand against child labor and human rights voilation.

iii) Responsible Sourcing

Responsible sourcing for manufacturers is a business critical function in which, participating actors are equally accountable for the ethicality and sustainability during the supplying of the raw material and services. Sourcing has become an area of increasing focus for procurement teams globally and has become a differentiator of the brands that create success through sustainability, and those who fade to the background of popular acceptance.

Responsible Manufacturing in Textile and Clothing Industry

Responsible manufacturing has grown from being just a concept to being an ideology. More fashion companies are jumping on board as they come to the realization that being known as an ethical fashion brand with a healthy supply chain leads to a massive gain in competitive advantage, customer loyalty and brand reputation.

Traditionally, consumers would state their preference for organic/sustainable cotton or other sustainable fabrics, but in reality, it is often a secondary concern after price and style. Today, however, the millennial generation has a significant impact on the retail industry, as they understand the desperate need for sustainable and ethically sourced products, and are more willing to pay for it than former generations. Additionally, retailers have a responsibility to educate their customers about the importance of sustainable sourcing and give their customers the opportunity to purchase products that are good for the environment and society.

As a result of this many brands and companies have formulated sourcing and manufacturing policies. These policies include guidelines ensure worker rights, environmental protection and transparent supply chain. The need for these practices has also given birth to various certification agencies and standards that assure the buyer that fair practices were used in manufacturing of the product. For example-

Worldwide Responsible Accredited Production (WRAP) is an independent non-profit team of global social compliance experts dedicated to promoting safe, lawful, humane, and ethical manufacturing around the world through certification and education.

Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) is a certificate for 100% organic cotton given by Neutral. The aim of the standard is to ensure that the textiles are made using raw organic materials and environmentally and socially responsible methods.

Case 1: H&M

H&M is a fast fashion favorite, known for producing high fashion clothing at an affordable price. H&M's philosophy is to make trendy clothing affordable for everyone, and as a result, the brand manufactures clothing at an extraordinary speed, making it one of the biggest fast fashion brands in the world. Due to the negative impact fast fashion has on the environment, the brand has actively been taking steps towards a healthier, transparent supply chain.

H&M makes a list of 98.5% of their first-tier supplier's names and addresses as well as 56% of their second-tier supplier's names and addresses available to the public. This list is displayed on their website and is updated every 3 months. Moreover, H&M has been running the Sustainable Impact Partnership Program (SIPP). This supplier assessment program is based on the Higg Index and suppliers self-report, which aims at actively working with suppliers to set improvement targets.

Case 2: Adidas

Adidas in 2012 was surrounded by a worker exploitation scandal in Bangladesh. Since then it has worked towards creating transparency throughout their supply chain. To tackle poor working conditions, Adidas initiated a project where the workers working in their Indonesia, Vietnam, and Cambodia factories could send text messages to Adidas regarding any of their rights being compromised.

Similar to H&M, Adidas also shares a list of all their suppliers and sub-contractors along with their address. Adidas has been investing in innovative technology and techniques to reduce its environmental impact with innovations like DryDye technology, a process of dying in which dye is directly applied to the fabric without the use of water. This process saves 25 liters of fresh water per T-shirt. The brand has also partnered with an environmental group which combats ocean pollution and produced a range of products from recycled ocean plastic.

However, there are Some Cases in Which Ethical Manufacturing Has Been Compromised

Case 1: Rana Plaza Tragedy

The incident gathered a lot of eyes when an eight-story garment manufacturing building in Dhaka, Bangladesh collapsed in 2013, killing over 1,100 people and leaving many more with life-long debilitating injuries.

An analysis of the case indicates that several cracks were observed in the building structure on the day before the collapse, but there were no actions taken by the authorities in this regard. The cracks were not considered important and the factory workers were asked to continue working. Governmental authorities also failed to recognize the illegal constructions of Rana Plaza, and this is why the workers were allowed to work in it. Apart from the government failure, another major cause of the collapse of Rana Plaza was the increasing level of cruelty of western companies for whom the garments products were being manufactured at Rana Plaza. The companies sourcing were concerned only with getting cheaper garments so that they could be sold at low rates. The working conditions of the workers in such garment factories are not given importance, and this has been the reason leading to such cases of factory collapses and loss of workers' lives.

Current Scenario of Responsible Manufacturing in India

Since India is a major garment and textile exporter to the western countries, the transparency in the supply chain has trickled down into the Indian manufacturers. Companies have strict compliance policies and guidelines that the manufacturers have to follow. The manufacturers have no choice but to accept these compliances due to the ever-increasing competition in the manufacturing industry, eventually, bringing transparency into the entire process. Brands and companies have set up offices in India exclusively to closely monitor the adherence to compliances by the manufacturers and holding third party inspections.

Over the past decade, a growing number of global apparel companies like Adidas, Levi Strauss, Nike, Patagonia, and Puma have published information on their websites about the Indian factories that manufactured their branded products.

As more and more companies adopt supply chain transparency, it is becoming a cornerstone of responsible business conduct in the garment sector in India. Increasingly, brands and retail chains are beginning to understand that being an ethical business requires them to publish where their own-brand clothes or footwear are being made.

Case 1: Raj Group

Established in 1939, Raj Group works with leading brands like Wsi, H&M, Target, Zara and Potterybarn. It was the first company to start spinning unit in Panipat and is exporting its products worldwide. It has generated 40 per cent of its electricity usage via solar rooftops and converted pet-coke boilers to LPG. It runs printing rotary machines through power generated by the LPG plant. The exporter also has rainwater harvesting system in place and is developing three big parks of around 5,00,000 sq. metres near the factory and have planted 500 trees for fresh air. The company has a strict policy against child labor, forced labor and fair overtime wages.

Case 2: UNIDO

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization in 2017 introduced Resource Efficient And Cleaner Production (RECP) practices throughout India's Textile chain. It can help green the sector while improving profitability and market access.

Under the RECP program, sponsored primarily by the Government of Switzerland, UNIDO is working in India to scale up RECP by helping establish eco-industrial parks and by introducing innovative methods and tools. Applying RECP methods and tools can benefit textile and garment companies, improving their competitiveness and conformance with international standards.

Initiatives by Government of India

The Indian Government has made a clear commitment to achieving industrial growth while protecting the environment. At the same time, the private sector is increasingly interested in adopting modern processing techniques for clean and resource-efficient industrial production.

- The government in 2015 had ordered Textile manufacturers with more than 25 Kilo Liters effluent release per day to install Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) effluent treatment plants.
- Common Facility Centers/ dyeing units are promoted under Cluster Development Programmes of Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS).

Suggestions and recommendations towards Responsible Manufacturing

With the idea of Responsible Manufacturing spreading through the western markets, it is inevitable for the Indian manufacturers to refrain the practice. The only way forward is by organizing the industry in a sustainable and humane manner. To build an ecosystem for sustainability the following steps are necessary:

1. Adopting the right sustainability standards & certifications

Adopting standards & certifications is one way of monitoring & managing a company's supply chain. However, an industry must choose those standards that are accessible, transparent & truthful.

Before embarking on a journey towards achieving desired sustainability goals, an industry must adopt the right standards for it to benchmark its progress. This standard must be true representation of all the pressing environmental, economical & social issues. There are multiple such sustainability standards which target various concerns.

2. Stricter implementation of compliances in the industry

On an average, a manufacturing company in India has to follow around 70 compliances and file over 100 returns every year. Government authorities such as Labour Department, Director of Factories, PF & ESI office, Pollution Control Board etc. regulate these compliances.

Although government has made stringent laws & regulations, and if the industry will not comply with those regulations, sustainable growth cannot be achieved. For this, a joint effort between government & industry is needed wherein government can provide an accessible platform for the textile companies for eco-compliances while the industry must strictly implement the regulations laid by the government.

3. Development of educational institutes for encouragement of R&D in the industry

The path to sustainability is always catalyzed by continuous research & development. Leading textile manufacturing nations have developed advance research & development capabilities which facilitates the development of their textile & apparel industry. Indian government has developed research institutions which are continuously working in the field of research & innovation for the textile industry. Industry's collaboration with these research institutes has been very limited until now. Industry stakeholders can join hands with these institutes and capitalize on the opportunity provided by the government.

Policy interventions from the Government

Government's role in achieving these sustainability goals would be of utmost importance. A collaborated effort from the industry and the government is required in order to implement the growth plans for the textile sector. The Government's initiatives are required for:

I) **Simplification of laws & procedures for industry compliance:** There are a lot of challenges which industries are facing due to lack of clarity of compliance norms & considerable amount of time being spent on getting them cleared. Government may work towards simplifying these laws in order to reduce compliance related load.

ii) **Promoting Self-Regulation & Self-Certification:** Biding to the idea of minimum government & maximum governance, Government may consider giving power to companies for self-certification. This would avoid the need of continuous inspection & monitoring and companies will also benefit from uninterrupted operations.

iii) **Introducing Sustainability Related Incentives:** As mentioned in the earlier segments, the cost of sustainability is not viable for small scale industries. Currently, there is no incentive for the industry to adapt to the sustainable methods and hence in order to promote the culture of sustainability, government can come up with some incentive schemes.

1. Incentives for putting up R&D facilities
2. Incentives for companies with sustainability standards & certification
3. Incentives for taking up green initiatives
4. Central and state governments can support small and marginal units by setting up common infrastructure facilities in textile clusters towards achieving sustainability goals like providing Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP). Also, a Scheme to handhold and support CETPs to fulfil the compliance initiative may be introduced.

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ZLD - THE TIRUPUR CLUSTER EXPERIENCE

Mr Raja M Shanmugham
President, Tirupur Exporters Association (TEA)

About Tirupur

Tirupur was an obscure town once has now been placed in the knitwear map of global apart from catering to the whole India. Tirupur is the Country's largest textile cluster and accounts for 90% of the country's cotton knitwear exports. The success story of Tirupur can be mainly attributed to the entrepreneurial skills of the people coupled with hard work and commitment to the job.

Capacity of Units in Various Operations

Tirupur is a natural cluster and mostly each stage of the processing of garment making is normally being carried out by outside units say, Knitting units, Dyeing & Bleaching Units, Fabric Printing, Garmenting, Embroidery, Compacting and Calendaring and other ancillary units. These units mostly come under MSME category. The following table shows the number of units functioning to carryout the respective job work activities.

Operations	Number of Units
Knitting	750
Dyeing	350
Bleaching	50
Printing	500
Garment Making Exporting units Domestic and job working unit	1400 3000
Embroidery	350
Other Ancillary Units	1100
Compacting and Calendaring	750
Total	8250

TIRUPUR KNITWEAR EXPORTS

The knitwear exports from Tirupur has grown up by leaps and bounds, from less than Rs.10 crores in 1984 to Rs.26,000 crores in 2016 - 17. In last year 2017-18, the exports recorded **Rs.24,000 Crore.**

The following table compares the knitwear exports from all India exports with Tirupur.

ALL INDIA Vs TIRUPUR

	All India	Tirupur	Share (%)
2011-12	27,638	12,500	45.23
2012-13	30,328	13,000	42.86
2013-14	40,339	18,000	44.62
2014-15	46,801	21,000	44.87
2015- 16	50,150	23,050	45.96
2016-17	55,150	26,000	46.89
2017- 18	51,526	24,000	46.58

DYEING UNITS

Dyeing is the process of adding colour to textile products like fibres, yarns and fabrics and is normally done in a solution containing dyes, chemicals and salt. It is a fact that Dyeing units have played a major role in the development of Tirupur exports and depending on the requirements of foreign buyers and also to save the water, the units have installed latest state of art technology machinery and Tirupur dyeing units are always pioneer in introducing new technology to the field.

The following table reveals the correlation between the growth of exports and growth of processing sector.

GARMENT EXPORT GROWTH / GROWTH OF PROCESSING SECTOR

Year	Export Turnover (in Cr)	No of Dyeing units	Remarks
1984	9	5	
1990	290	180	Since trend in domestic market also gradually moved into colour, number of dyeing units also increased
1995	1591	350	Winches, the old technology Indian made machines with 1:15 MLR high Liquor Ratio Machines were used.
2000	3581	550	Soft flow modern machines with 1:8 Liquor Ratio machines were introduced to reduce the effluent generation.
2005	6500	650	1:6 MLR low liquor ratio machines were introduced to reduce the effluent generation
2010	11500	590	Hon'ble High Court has ordered to implement ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge) in the year 2007, some of the dye houses who were not able to adopt ZLD were closed. Since the remaining dye houses production capacities were increased by modern technology and new machine the production capacity was matching to the industrial need.
2013	13000	380	Hon'ble High Court has given a closure order of all dye houses in Tirupur on 28.1.2011 and instructed TNPCB to ensure strict ZLD norms before permitting operations. **Since the technology was new, over 100 IETPs and 18 CETPs having membership of 490 were finding it difficult to achieve 100% ZLD for their total volume**. So the Pollution Board has given trail run permissions between 30 to 70% of the installed capacity of CETPs and enhancing permissions on improvement in technology and new machinery additions in treatment.
2018	24000	350	18 CETPs : 290 Dyeing units 60 IETPs

COMMON EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS (CETP)

CETP is a combined textile effluent treatment system to collect and treat all the member unit effluent at one point with best technology and to protect the environment. Every member unit belongs to CETP has invested in the form of share on his capacity. In 1996s around 8 CETPs start functioning in Tirupur to clear off the dyes from the effluent and were permitted to let the clean salty water in to nearby water bodies. Based on Hon'ble High Court order in 2007 the industry was forced to adopt ZLD norms and forced were not permitted to let the salty water into the water bodies.

INDIVIDUAL EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS (IETP)

About 60 IETPs are functioning now.

CLOSURE OF DYEING UNITS

The Madras High Court pronounced order dated 28th January 2011 for closure of all dyeing units in Tirupur area and only the units which fulfill the ZLD norms were permitted to reopen the units and the performance of dyeing units would be closely monitored by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board.

After the overall closure of the dyeing industry in 2011, the dyeing units were put into two different problems. 1. Have to invest in latest low liquor ratio machinery with 1:3 MLR to reduce the generation of effluent. 2. To invest further Rs.286 crore for up gradation of CETPs.

ZERO LIQUID DISCHARGE

The Law of the land permits the dyers to discharge water with 2100 TDS. Whereas, Tirupur dyeing units had volunteered to opt Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system in their plants for better environment protection. It was an unheard concept, till such time. The Law is not requiring the dyeing unit to do ZLD. Whereas 18 Common Effluent Treatment Plants had invested more than 400 Crores of Rupees for treating effluents of their members. The entire chemical and salt are separated from the effluents and the water is reused for the dyeing work. Tirupur had invented and practiced and successfully implemented it in the Textile.

The Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board is monitoring the dyeing units with an online Monitoring system and the court has permitted the dyeing units to carry on operations stage by stage after satisfying themselves with our performance. Not even a single drop of water is let out from the dyeing factories into the ground.

INVESTMENTS

Most of the dyeing units were small and were not in a position to install individual treatment setup. As such units were combined in 18 groups and formed common effluent treatment plants. All CETPs have invested around Rs.1,070 crores as on June 2018 towards the advanced treatment technology.

SUBSIDIES

To support the CETPs, Central Government sanctioned Rs.200 Crore (25% of total investment) and Tamil Nadu State Government also sanctioned Rs.120 Crore in year 2010 to support for implementation of ZLD.

- Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned a 10 years long term interest free loan of Rs.200 Crores in December 2011 for the upgradation of CETPs. Further Central Government also sanctioned Interest free loan of Rs.200 Crore in December 2016 and this Interest Free loan amount would be converted as a grant after completion of the project before September 2018.

CURRENT STATUS OF CETPs / IETPs AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF ZLD

The ZLD system is an unique system in design and first of its kind in the Textiles Sector in the World.

- **ZLD – The treatment technology by which effluent is treated to recover 92% of water used for process and remaining 8% will be recovered as salt solution or salt to reuse for process.**
- **In Tirupur ZLD system, 100 MLD of water is recycled everyday and is preserving 100 MLD to the society which is equallent to bringing in rain everyday.**

ADVANTAGES OF ZLD

- The entire treatment system has become an eco friendly.
- Since the water is cleaned and recycled again and again the drawl of fresh water from river or ground is avoided and water is preserved.
- The salt is also recovered and reused continuously.
- Thousands of acres of lands are saved from pollution and ZLD safeguards the agriculture.

CHALLENGES FACED IN ZLD

- Investment is very high.
- High treatment cost.
- The dyeing cost in Tirupur is high compared to other states.
- Due to competitive market unable to survive with high overheads and unhealthy competition by illegal dyers and from neighbouring states, operates under non ZLD norms.
- High Electricity cost.

VISIT OF DELEGATIONS

The important Dignitaries and Scientists even from the developed countries had visited the CETPs and appreciated the project. The Centre for Science and Environment had appreciated and admired the work done by Tirupur dyeing units. The Government of India had recently ordered 8 Northern States to implement the ZLD, as like in Tirupur. On 18.08.2015, a High Level Committee from our competing country Bangladesh had visited CETPs in Tirupur to implement these projects in their places. We are proud to mention that the ZLD technology followed by Tirupur CETPs / IETPs has been recommended by 7 IITs of India and our Hon'ble Prime Minister has advised to use this system in Clean Ganga Project.

Further to closure of dyeing units, the growth of garment exports from Tirupur got affected and the exports turnover registered Rs.12,500 Crore in 2011-12 increased the subsequent year turnover by just Rs.500 Crore to Rs.13,000 Crore. It was one of the worst crisis faced by Tirupur in its long journey from 1984. Despite this, due to unstinted efforts taken by Tirupur cluster in implementation of ZLD technology, the export turnover doubled in the next four years and clocked Rs.26,000 Crores in 2016-17.

It is Tirupur's pride and privilege to claim that we are eco-friendly garment manufacturers in the World.

LURKING RISKS CAUSE NERVOUSNESS SHY OF PANIC

Mr Abhishek Goenka
Founder & CEO, IFA Global

Several recent developments on the global and domestic front are causing investors to take some risk off the table but investors have not quite pressed the panic button yet. The flight of interest rate sensitive flows has spooked debt and currency markets but equities have been fairly resilient so far, especially the benchmark indices. Gradual withdrawal of USD liquidity and rate hikes by the US Federal Reserve has caused cracks to appear in several EM economies, especially those with weak current account positions and looming political concerns. The Argentine Peso, Brazilian Real, Mexican Peso, Turkish Lira, Russian Ruble and more recently the South African Rand have all depreciated significantly. Many central banks have responded by hiking rates to combat the outflows and some are considering and in fact would be compelled to do so.

The Rupee too has seen significant depreciation pressure. In April and May put together, FPIs have pulled out net USD 3Bn and USD 1.5Bn out of debt and equity markets respectively. FPI limits in debt that were close to full utilization now stand at 70%. The RBI has used its FX Reserves well so far to ensure that a run away move does not happen in the Rupee. It has intervened with intent in OTC as well as exchange traded futures to crush speculative longs. This explains why the vols have not spiked up to the extent

they usually do and as has been seen on instances when Rupee has depreciated in the past. The RBI in its June monetary policy managed to restore the confidence of market participants as it hiked the repo rate by 25bps while keeping the policy stance neutral. The hike is preemptive in nature considering inflationary pressures mainly on account of higher crude prices and hikes in MSPs and is consistent with the RBI's inflation targeting framework.

Funding the twin deficits at this point is the major challenge on the domestic front. The CAD for FY19 is likely to be around USD 70Bn. FPI outflows and slowdown in FDI and foreign currency borrowing is likely to leave a hole of around USD 15-20 Bn in BOP (unless the tide turns and capital again starts flowing back into EM economies). This is the major risk for the Rupee.

On the fiscal front, as we head into election year, the government can ill afford to cut down on spending. Government spending was the major contributor to the Q4 GDP growth that came in at 7.7%. With GST revenues not yet stabilized and Air India divestment not likely to go through, there are risks of fiscal slippage. Nationalized banks have not been buying duration as they would not want to squander away the precious resolution capital in MTM losses. Private banks' demand for duration could also reduce as the RBI has increased the FALLCR carve out from SLR. FPIs too are not utilizing their debt limits to full capacity. The concern therefore is how will the supply be absorbed. (The yield on the 10y benchmark touched 8% briefly on Friday and is 175bps above the repo rate). The RBI would have to do so through OMO purchases to the tune of Rs 120000 Cr. Until the announcement of further OMOs, domestic bonds could continue to remain under pressure. RBIs decision to change valuation of SDLs to market linked rates from flat 25bps over corresponding tenor G-sec could reduce demand for SDLs as well, further widening the supply-demand gap.

Whether the concerns on both the above deficits exacerbate or recede would depend to a large extent on where crude prices head from current levels. On a positive note, with the output gap closing and supply chains getting repaired post the shocks of demonetization and GST, we can see a pick up in private CAPEX and exports. Quick resolution of NPAs is vital to ensure that capital is available for banks to be able to lend to fund this CAPEX.

On the global front, trade related tensions, developments in Spain and Italy, and Brexit related headlines would continue to set the tone for risk sentiment.The US has extended tariffs to its allies Mexico, Canada and EU as well. Any retaliatory tariffs imposed by EU could further escalate trade tensions.

On the Brexit front, EU chief negotiator Barnier had commented recently that the backstop would be applicable only to Northern Ireland and not the whole of UK. This would be unacceptable to the UK government, as it would imply having a border within the UK. The House of Commons is scheduled to vote on amendments suggested by the Lords on Tuesday, which were intended to give the parliament more control over the Brexit negotiation process rather than the cabinet. Theresa May does not have a majority in the Commons and a few pro-EU conservatives could even side with labor in the vote to keep the amendments in place. With all the uncertainty around, Sterling is likely to remain extremely volatile and headline driven.

The right wing parties Northern League and M5S together formed a government in Italy. The pick up in expenditure and tax cuts due to populist policies of this government would risk destabilizing the EU. The Spanish parliament toppled Prime Minister Rajoy through a no confidence vote and the new PM Pedro Sanchez is a socialist. Any departure from fiscal prudence in peripheral economies would not go down well with Germany or Brussels.It would be important to track the yield spread between Italy and other peripheral nations against the yield on corresponding maturity German Bunds. Any unusual spike in yields spreads would be negative for the Euro.

To summarize, on the domestic front, The RBI has been preemptive and has ensured that Rupee depreciation does not hit headlines and create panic. It intervened aggressively even before Rupee could hit an all time low. Whenever Rupee depreciation has been out of whack with other Asian/EM currencies, the RBI has intervened to align the Rupee with its peers. The RBI may endeavor to keep the Rupee somewhere in the middle of the EM pack and may allow gradual depreciation of the Rupee if global USD strength continues. Technically, 66.70 is an important support. Break of 68.10 would be essential for momentum to build up on the up side and this time around that could possibly lead to a new all time low for the Rupee against the USD.

CITI PRESS RELEASE

CITI PEGS PRODUCTION OF COTTON CROP AT 373 LAKH BALES FOR 2017-18 & PROJECTS CLOSING STOCK AT 49 LAKH BALES

NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, 14th JUNE 2018: CITI has estimated the production of Indian cotton crop for the cotton season 2017-18 at 373 lakh bales (170 kg each) which is estimated to be 8.11% higher from the previous year because of the increase in area under cotton cultivation by almost 13% i.e. from 108.45 lakh hectares to 122.59 lakh hectares.

Shri Sanjay K Jain, Chairman CITI stated that the estimated balance-sheet for 2017-18 shows production as 373 lakh bales, imports at 15 lakh bales and exports at 70 lakh bales. Further consumption is estimated to be 316 lakh bales (including non-mill consumption of 19 lakh bales) against 306 lakh bales in 2016-17.

He also opined that the high prices of cotton domestically and internationally would further force the consumption to either remain stagnant or slightly at the lower side. Hence, consumption figures should not exceed beyond 316 lakh bales (including the non-mill consumption of 19 lakh bales). Even the figure of 316 lakh bales is already higher than the estimate of cotton consumption of 309 lakh bales based upon the consumption of first seven months for the cotton season 2017-18 as reported by the Textile Commissioner. The consumption of last season 2016-17 was 306 lakh bales (including the non-mill consumption of 17.50 lakh bales). CITI has arrived at this conclusion after doing extensive analysis on the production of yarn data reported by the office of the Textile Commissioner from October 2017 to April 2018, export figures and feedback from its member mills spread across the country.

Shri Sanjay K Jain also pointed out that CITI has kept the Opening Stock of Cotton for 2017-18 at 47.81 lakh bales as decided by the Cotton Advisory Board in its meeting on December 12th, 2017. He opined as this figure was arrived after 2 months of the Opening Stock date i.e. October 1, 2017 there was no need to revisit the figure. The opening stock figure was arrived by CAB after considering the balance sheet of last year (2016-17); actual number of mills stock available with the TXC office as on 1st October 2017; stock with CCI as on 30th Sept 2017 and estimated stock with trade as on 1st October 2017.

Thus, the Closing Stock will be around 49.81 lakh bales which is quite sufficient for the textile sector to smoothly run their units throughout the year. There has been a lot of rumours that the recent increase in cotton prices in India is due to shortage of cotton. However, Mr Jain stated that this increase was due to the recent increase in cotton prices across the globe (led by China and USA weather fears impacting the 2018-19 crop size negatively). It has nothing to do with the shortage of cotton as feared by many. To give a better perspective, if we see increase in ZCE, Cotlook A and MCX since 1st April 2018 till date, the increase is 14%, 12% and 13%, respectively which clearly shows that Indian prices are just in line with global price movements. Further it's heartening that a normal Monsoon is predicted and hence we can expect an equally good crop as 2017-18 in 2018-19.

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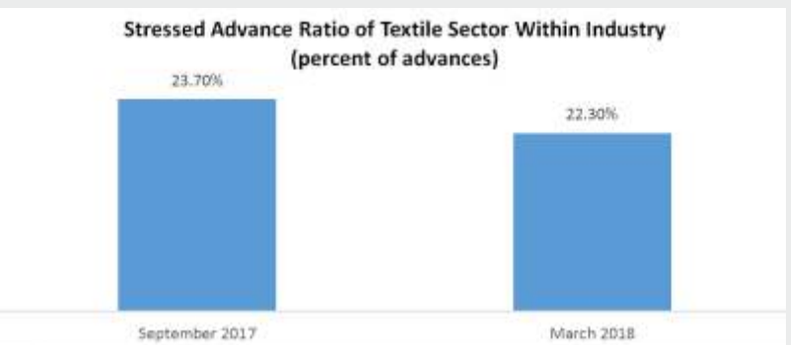
CITI PRESS RELEASE

INDIAN TEXTILE SECTOR ON A RECOVERY PATH - CITI

New Delhi, Thursday, June 28, 2018: Mr. Sanjay Jain, Chairman, CITI stated that the sector which saw a major hit due to demonetization, implementation of GST, rupee appreciation and high domestic cotton prices is finally showing some signs of recovery. As per RBI Financial Stability Report- June 2018, the stressed advance ratio of textile subsector has improved in March 2018 from the levels in September 2017 as indicated in the figure below:



While as per the report by RBI, textile sector has reported a high transmission of stress to the banking sector, recovery is expected owing to rupee depreciation, picking up of domestic demand and reasonable cotton prices. Mr. Jain also expressed his gratitude to the Government for their strong support towards the textile sector. All the support extended by the Government including disbursement of Rs 1,300 crore for the Samarth scheme, Rs 6000 crore Apparel & Madeups Package along with various State Incentives is expected to create a strong turnaround in Textiles & Clothing Sector and put the industry back on track.

Mr. Jain pointed out that the only urgently required and missing piece in the success jig saw puzzle is Government Policy support for stopping excess imports and refund of all duties and taxes on exports across the value chain. In the financial year 2018, the imports of textiles and apparel has touched US$ 7 bn, which is 16% higher than the last year value of US$ 6 bn. All the categories across the value chain have seen a drastic rise in imports as indicated in the table below:

Table: India's Imports of Textile and Apparel

Categories	FY17	FY18	% change
Fibre	1,920	1,950	2%
Filament	553	639	16%
Spun Yarn	332	433	31%
Fabric	1,834	2,336	27%
Apparel	595	773	30%
Home Textiles	260	295	13%
Others	551	607	10%
Grand Total	**6,045**	**7,032**	**16%**

Data Source: CITI Analysis based on DGCI&S data

Moreover, Mr. Jain cited that the embedded duties which are more than 5% both in case of yarn and fabric is not getting refunded at any stage. This is one of the key factors for decline in exports.

Mr. Sanjay Jain highlighted that the biggest game changer that could transform the industry and put it at par with its competitors such as Vietnam and Bangladesh is Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with EU, Australia, Canada and Britain for made-ups and garments & reduction of import duty on Indian cotton yarn and fabric by China.

Mr. Sanjay Jain stated that he is very much hopeful that Government would intervene in the matter and continue to support the industry.

Textile INNOVATIONS

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

SUSTAINABLE TEXTILE INNOVATIONS THAT COULD CHANGE THE FASHION INDUSTRY

Bananas, coffee, pineapple, lotus, stinging nettles and hemp may not remain ingredients on an exotic shopping list, but could become the future natural resources for the making of sustainable textiles. In view of dwindling resources, especially through resource-intensive natural fibres like cotton and the environmental impact of petroleum-based fibres like acrylic, polyester, nylon and spandex, it is about time for the textile and apparel industry to look for sustainable alternatives and to prove that the production of textiles and clothing need not be polluting. Here are briefs on these textile alternatives:

HEMP FIBRES

One of the most versatile natural fibers can be obtained from hemp - fibres that are antibacterial, durable and resilient while they are also comfortable. Hemp is also a fast-growing plant that consume very little water and do not require herbicides, pesticides, synthetic fertilizers or GMO seeds. With these qualities, it is only surprising that hemp has not yet become the standard in textile processing. The reason for this is that the 'Cannabis Sativa' plant (hemp) is linked with recreational drugs. Cultivation has been severely hampered, especially in the western world. The situation is different in China, where the industrial use of the cannabis plant was never prohibited. Thus, China currently accounts for more than 50 percent of the global hemp production and holds more than half of the more than 600 international patents on hemp fibers and textile production. This scenario needs to change.

STINGING NETTLE FIBRES

The common stinging nettle, 'Urtica Dioica', is a widely used plant that is easy to grow. For the production of the fibers, the nettles are harvested in the summer and the stalks dried well. This removes the sting. After drying, the stalks are broken to separate the woody parts. Then, the plant is hackled to separate the fibers and to remove the leaf attachments. After that, the fibers are spun wet and then dried. Twisting them increases tear resistance. The stinging nettle fibres, like hemp, keeps the wearer warm in winter and cool in summer. Growing this needs far less water and pesticides as compared to cotton. Thanks to new spinning techniques and hybrid plant species, nettle plants with super high fiber content are obtained, which are strong and flexible and have a good spinning length. Unlike hemp, there is no legal problem with the cultivation of nettles.

COFFEE GROUND FIBRES

In the near future, textiles could be made out of the coffee that the world drinks. After drinking the coffee, the coffee ground that is thrown away is an important raw material that can be used to make fibres. Taiwanese textile company Singtex's technology combined the post-patented processed coffee ground with polymer to create master batches before spinning it into yarn. The resulting coffee yarn is multi-functional and could be used in a variety of products, from outdoor and sports performance wear to household items used every day.

Fabrics made out of coffee ground fibres offers excellent natural anti-odour qualities, in addition to UV ray protection and a quick drying time. The coffee grounds used to create the yarn are taken and recycled from some of the world's largest coffee vendors, like Starbucks. In this way, the company gives a second life to coffee grounds which would have otherwise ended up in the trash.

PINEAPPLE FABRIC PIÑATEX

Pineapple is a vegan alternative to leather. Its leaves have been successfully developed into natural and non-woven textile. Named 'Pinatex', the textile is remarkably similar to leather. The process involves extraction of the leaves which then undergoes an industrial process to become a nonwoven textile. A by-product derived from this manufacturing process is biomass, which is converted into organic fertilizer or bio-gas and used by the farming communities, thereby closing the loop of the material's production. Piñatex is the result of years of work and the search for an alternative to leather; a new type of natural tissue, which is 100 percent vegan and sustainable. The leather is strong, yet versatile, breathable, soft and flexible. It can easily be printed on, stitched and cut, making it suitable for a number of fashion products. Pinatex has won a number of awards. The world needs to popularise Piñatex further and to continue developing and stabilizing its supply chain to meet the growing demand.

BANANA FIBRES

Banana fibre, one of the world's strongest natural fibres, is made from the stem of the banana tree and is incredibly durable and biodegradable. The fibre consists of thick-walled cell tissue, bonded together by natural gums and is mainly composed of cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin. Banana fibre is similar to natural bamboo fibre. Its spin ability, fineness and tensile strength are stated to be better than bamboo fibre. Banana fibre can be used to make a number of different textiles with different weights and thicknesses, based on what part of the banana stem the fibre came from.

Similar to coffee ground fibres and pineapple leaves, the material cycle is closed when producing banana fibres as they are made from waste products, considering that the banana stems are wasted once it bears fruits. Banana fibres can be used to make ropes, mats, woven fabrics, purses, beads as well as handmade papers. Though the process is not easy and is labour intensive, it is worth the effort as it is biodegradable and therefore eco-friendly.

LOTUS FIBRES

Using lotus fabrics and textiles may sound exotic to western ears, but in countries like Thailand and Myanmar, for example, lotus fibers have been used for special garments for centuries. Not surprisingly because the manufacturing process produces a luxurious fabric that feels like a mixture of silk and raw linen that is also stain-resistant, light weight, soft, silky and extremely breathable. The manufacturing process is however complicated and lengthy. After harvesting the lotus stems, they are cut open at the end to extract the long, thin fibers. The fibres thus obtained are washed and hung to dry and then hand-woven on traditional looms. The quality of the lotus fabric is stated to superior. Jaipur based Hero's Fashion Pvt Ltd has put it to commercial use, and has already found many followers with its white NoMark Lotus shirt.

PROCESS TO CLAIM OLD PENDING TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND (TUF) SUBSIDY

Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) would like to share the steps to Claim Pending TUF Subsidy.

Reports of all pending cases with complete documents received from Banks are being verified by NABCONS. After that the report will be submitted to TXC. The details of every accounts, where there is short fall in documents have been communicated to all TUFS Cells of banks account-wise. The units can approach these banks and inquire about their case.

Textile Units who are having pending Subsidy claims under MTUFS (List 1 and 2) and RTUFS are requested to approach their Banks/ Lending Agencies for submission of the above said authenticated documents to NABCONS and pursue the matter.

- Sanction letter
- Revised sanction letter if applicable
- ECN (Eligibility Certificate Number)
- Calculation sheet from first date of disbursement till closure of account
- Restructuring / rescheduling letter
- Revision in repayment schedule
- Change of name if applicable
- Documents of original bank if takeover case, etc

All these documents should be stamped and signed by the authorised official of bank with complete name and designation on the first page of each set of documents.

Official letter has been sent to Banks to provide the requisite information to the units. Units can write to NABCONS at "tufsnabcons@gmail.com" with a copy to "s.mukherjee@nabcons.in" for the copy of letter.

Out of 9303 accounts allotted to NABCONS, they have received documents for only 900 cases. Hence, Units are requested to urgently check with their bank for submission of authenticated documents to NABCONS.

SAD DEMISE OF SHRI C.V. RADHAKRISHNAN, FORMER SECRETARY GENERAL OF ICMF (NOW CITI)

With great sorrow, we inform that Shri C. V. Radhakrishnan, former Secretary General, of the then ICMF/CITI, is no more with us. He took his last breath on 19th June, 2018. He was 88 years old. He served ICMF as Secretary General from 1978 to 1992.

Shri C.V. Radhakrishnan was part of ICMF right from its inception (1958), and rose to the position of Secretary General in 1978. He had been actively involved in the formulation of the industry's policies, especially with regard to its raw material needs, modernization, economic viability, exports, etc.

Shri Radhakrishnan was also very closely associated with the ICMF Cotton Development and Research Association (ICMR-CDRA). He was also on the board of the technical examination of the government of Maharashtra.

1958 CITI 2018

DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR

YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

GLOBAL TEXTILES CONCLAVE 2018

27TH & 28TH NOVEMBER 2018

VIGYAN BHAWAN
NEW DELHI

THEME: DISRUPTIONS AND INNOVATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

For more information contact: Manoj Sharma, Deputy Secretary

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Man Made Fibre and Yarn Price in India (Rs. Per kg)

Month / Year	Poly/Visc	Poly/Cott	VSF	PSF	VFY	NFY	PFY	Texturized Yarn
Jan-17	201.0	161.0	174.9	95.9	400.5	273.9	94.2	100.2
Feb-17	213.0	164.0	174.9	100.8	400.5	280.9	106.2	108.6
Mar-17	208.3	163.0	180.6	101.9	400.5	282.6	107.4	108.6
Apr-17	203.8	159.0	180.6	94.1	400.5	277.3	104.0	108.6
May-17	203.8	158.0	180.6	91.9	400.5	267.7	105.7	108.6
Jun-17	201.5	158.0	180.6	90.8	400.5	267.7	105.7	108.6
Jul-17	203.8	152.0	189.4	92.5	369.7	266.5	90.3	108.6
Aug-17	204.5	153.0	189.4	95.3	369.7	269.7	93.3	106.2
Sep-17	205.0	159.0	189.7	100.2	369.7	269.7	96.5	99.8
Oct-17	202.0	159.0	189.7	106.1	369.7	283.1	94.8	99.8
Nov-17	203.8	161.0	189.7	106.1	369.7	283.1	94.8	100.8
Dec-17	204.5	161.0	189.7	110.8	369.7	263.8	98.2	100.8
Jan-18	207.8	162	189	110.8	369.7	263.8	100.7	100.8
Feb-18	211.3	164	193	110.8	369.7	257.5	100.7	100.8
Mar-18	212.5	165	193	112.6	369.7	257.5	106.6	100.8
Apr-18	212.8	165	193	116.1	369.7	268.1	107.7	107.8
May-18	216	169	193	113.7	369.7	268.1	110	117.5

Change Over Previous Year

Month / Year	Poly/Visc	Poly/Cott	VSF	PSF	VFY	NFY	PFY	Texturized Yarn
Jan-17	22.7	-13.0	14.62	7.13	14.8	-19.4	7.0	7.37
Feb-17	34.0	-10.0	14.62	13.64	14.8	-2.45	19.1	15.8
Mar-17	27.6	-11.0	20.25	13.09	14.8	-0.74	19.1	12.43
Apr-17	21.4	-15.0	16.88	3.17	14.8	-8.39	12.3	12.43
May-17	20.1	-16.0	16.88	2.36	0.0	-11.7	15.2	12.43
Jun-17	18.0	-16.0	16.88	2.2	0.0	-6.37	15.8	12.43
Jul-17	18.4	-22.0	25.7	3.61	-30.8	-10.1	-0.1	12.43
Aug-17	17.2	-21.0	25.7	6.51	-30.8	1.99	2.8	10.03
Sep-17	3.0	-2.0	14.76	10.98	-30.8	1.99	6.0	3.58
Oct-17	2.0	-1.0	14.76	17.99	-30.8	11.08	4.3	3.58
Nov-17	4.3	1.0	14.76	17.99	-30.8	20.62	4.3	4.58
Dec-17	5.7	1.0	14.8	22.7	-30.8	-1.3	7.7	4.6
Jan-18	6.8	1.0	14.0	14.9	-30.8	-10.1	6.5	0.6
Feb-18	-1.8	0.0	18.1	10.0	-30.8	-23.4	-5.6	-7.8
Mar-18	4.3	2.0	12.4	10.7	-30.8	-25.1	-0.8	-7.8
Apr-18	9.0	6.0	12.4	22.0	-30.8	-9.3	3.7	-0.8
May-18	12.3	11.0	12.4	21.8	-30.8	0.4	4.4	8.9

Source: Ministry of Textiles

Cotton Fibre and Yarn Price in India (Rs. Per kg)

Month / Year	Raw Cotton	Medium Staple	Long Staple	Extra Long Staple	Hank Yarn	Cone Yarn	Hosiery Yarn
Jan-17	111.6	97.2	119.2	139.1	243.7	193.1	205.8
Feb-17	113.2	96.3	123.2	141.9	248.6	196.1	215.0
Mar-17	114.1	96.3	124.2	146.1	252.6	206.0	225.8
Apr-17	111.8	93.6	120.1	145.5	250.0	204.0	225.8
May-17	112.6	95.3	122.7	142.7	250.0	202.0	225.8
Jun-17	111.6	95.0	120.7	142.4	250.0	202.0	225.8
Jul-17	111.1	94.8	119.9	141.0	257.7	197.0	225.8
Aug-17	110.1	93.2	119.9	139.6	264.2	185.8	216.5
Sep-17	103.1	90.9	107.4	132.7	261.6	182.6	204.5
Oct-17	103.0	94.0	104.8	128.4	261.6	185.6	204.5
Nov-17	103.7	95.7	104.4	128.7	261.6	187.6	204.5
Dec-17	112.4	101.6	114.9	141.6	261.6	195.4	204.5
Jan-18	111.52	99.47	115.65	140.74	267.36	193.37	217.75
Feb-18	109.63	99.26	112.27	137.37	267.36	191.37	217.75
Mar-18	108.2	95.68	113.4	135.96	267.36	192.37	217.75
Apr-18	106.7	95.05	116.35	118.89	263.07	201.14	217.75
May-18	113.14	97.37	121.27	143.7	265.07	213.75	217.75

Change Over Previous Year

Month / Year	Raw Cotton	Medium Staple	Long Staple	Extra Long Staple	Hank Yarn	Cone Yarn	Hosiery Yarn
Jan-17	21.7	19.85	24.9	19.1	19.0	9.3	8.8
Feb-17	24.5	21.3	29.5	21.2	23.9	12.3	18.0
Mar-17	28.2	24.46	32.8	28.0	27.2	22.1	28.8
Apr-17	20.7	18.14	21.6	22.6	21.8	17.9	28.8
May-17	16.7	15.33	19.1	14.9	21.8	15.8	28.8
Jun-17	6.2	7.46	5.1	5.2	14.8	15.1	21.5
Jul-17	-5.9	-1.54	-10.1	-8.9	20.1	4.7	4.0
Aug-17	-3.5	0.78	-7.7	-6.2	15.9	-6.6	-8.0
Sep-17	-9.4	1.48	-19.3	-18.4	16.0	-12.4	-13.0
Oct-17	3.7	9.41	-1.4	-1.5	16.0	-1.4	-4.5
Nov-17	1.8	8.94	-4.4	-4.6	17.7	2.6	3.8
Dec-17	7.2	10	3.3	9.4	17.7	10.4	-1.3
Jan-18	-0.1	2.3	-3.5	1.7	23.6	0.3	12.0
Feb-18	-3.5	3.0	-11.0	-4.5	18.8	-4.7	2.8
Mar-18	-5.9	-0.6	-10.8	-10.1	14.8	-13.6	-8.0
Apr-18	-5.1	1.4	-3.7	-26.6	13.1	-2.9	-8.0
May-18	0.6	2.1	-1.4	1.0	15.1	11.7	-8.0

Source: Ministry of Textiles

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

Description	May'17	May'18	% change	Apr'17-May'17	Apr'18-May'18	% Change	% share of total Apr'17-May'17	% share of total Apr'18-May'18
Textiles and Made-ups								
Cotton								
COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	149	188	26%	299	452	51%	4%	7%
COTTON YARN	217	348	61%	436	685	57%	7%	11%
COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	425	471	11%	870	928	7%	13%	14%
	790	**1,007**	**27%**	**1,605**	**2,065**	29%	**24%**	**32%**
Jute								
JUTE, RAW	1	0	-93%	2	1	-51%	0%	0%
JUTE YARN	2	1	-45%	3	2	-35%	0%	0%
JUTE HESSIAN	11	9	-16%	23	18	-23%	0%	0%
OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	9	13	41%	17	21	22%	0%	0%
FLOOR CVRNG OF JUTE	4	4	7%	7	8	8%	0%	0%
	26	**27**	**2%**	**53**	**50**	**-6%**	**1%**	**1%**
Silk								
SILK,RAW	-	0	0%	-	0		0%	0%
SILK WASTE	1	2	52%	2	3	90%	0%	0%
NATRL SILK YARN,FABRICS,MADEUP	5	4	-20%	10	8	-13%	0%	0%
SILK CARPET	0.1	0	241%	0	0	91%	0%	0%
	6	**6**	**-4%**	**12**	**12**	4%	**0%**	**0%**
Wool								
WOOL, RAW	0.01	0.13	2202%	0	0	505%	0%	0%
WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSETC	15	19	25%	31	35	12%	0%	1%
	15	**19**	**26%**	**31**	**35**	12%	**0%**	**1%**
Manmade								
MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	52	52	0%	101	95	-7%	2%	1%
MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	373	419	12%	781	837	7%	12%	13%
	425	**471**	**11%**	**882**	**932**	6%	**13%**	**14%**
Others								
CARPET(EXCL. SILK) HANDMADE	122	122	0%	241	233	-3%	4%	4%
COIR AND COIR MANUFACTURES	25	25	-2%	52	53	2%	1%	1%
HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	149	148	0%	296	286	-3%	4%	4%
HANDLOOM PRODUCTS	33	32	-5%	63	59	-6%	1%	1%
OTH TXTL YRN, FBRIC MDUP ARTCL	30	38	24%	63	74	17%	1%	1%
	359	**364**	**1%**	**715**	**705**	**-1%**	**11%**	**11%**
Total Textiles and Made-ups	**1,622**	**1,894**	**17%**	**3,298**	**3,799**	**15%**	**50%**	**59%**
Apparel								
RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	726	719	-1%	1478	1416	-4%	22%	22%
RMG MANMADE FIBRES	528	364	-31%	1158	702	-39%	17%	11%
RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	331	246	-26%	656	492	-25%	10%	8%
RMG SILK	14	15	8%	35	38	10%	1%	1%
RMG WOOL	13	20	60%	26	40	56%	0%	1%
Total Apparel	**1,610**	**1,364**	**-15%**	**3,353**	**2,688**	-20%	**50%**	**41%**
Grand Total	**3,233**	**3,257**	**1%**	**6,651**	**6,487**	**-2%**	**100%**	**100%**

Data Source: CITI Analyis based on DGCI&S, As extracted on 26th June 2018

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

Description	May'17	May'18	% change	Apr'17 - May'17	Apr'18- May'18	% change	% share of total Apr'17 - May'17	% share of total Apr'18- May'18
Textiles and Made-ups								
Cotton								
COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	115	72	-37%	175	153	-12%	15%	12%
COTTON YARN	3	2	-36%	8	4	-50%	1%	0%
COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	35	41	16%	73	72	-2%	6%	6%
	154	**115**	**-25%**	**256**	**230**	**-10%**	**22%**	**18%**
Jute								
JUTE, RAW	3	5	75%	6	9	50%	1%	1%
JUTE YARN	3	4	20%	7	8	12%	1%	1%
JUTE HESSIAN	0	2	7160%	1	4	175%	0%	0%
OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	3	5	51%	9	12	23%	1%	1%
FLOOR CVRNG OF JUTE	0	0	42%	0	0.3	24%	0%	0%
	10	**17**	**68%**	**24**	**33**	**36%**	**2%**	**3%**
Silk								
SILK,RAW	13	9	-34%	30	18	-40%	3%	1%
SILK WASTE	4	0	-88%	0	1	130%	0%	0%
NATRL SILK YARN,FABRICS,MADEUP	4	5	13%	8	8	2%	1%	1%
SILK CARPET	-	-		-			0%	0%
	21.6	**14.4**	**-33%**	**38.5**	**26.9**	**-30%**	**3%**	**2%**
Wool								
WOOL, RAW	30	30	1%	60	62	2%	5%	5%
WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSETC	4	10	122%	9	18	105%	1%	1%
	34	**40**	**16%**	**69**	**79**	**15%**	**6%**	**6%**
Manmade								
MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	31	36	18%	62	70	12%	5%	6%
MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	147	256	74%	291	396	36%	25%	32%
	178	**292**	**64%**	**353**	**466**	**32%**	**31%**	**37%**
Others								
CARPET(EXCL. SILK) HANDMADE	9	10	13%	16	17	8%	1%	1%
COIR AND COIR MANUFACTURES	1	1	-20%	2	1	-43%	0%	0%
HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	60	58	-4%	123	129	5%	11%	10%
HANDLOOM PRODUCTS	1	2	19%	2	3	36%	0%	0%
OTH TXTL YRN, FBRIC MDUP ARTCL	90	82	-9%	169	141	-16%	15%	11%
	162	**152**	**-6%**	**312**	**291**	**-7%**	**27%**	**23%**
Total Textiles and Made-ups	**560**	**631**	**13%**	**1,053**	**1,125**	**7%**	**92%**	**90%**
Apparel								
RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	23	33	45%	45	63	40%	4%	5%
RMG MANMADE FIBRES	11	17	52%	24	32	34%	2%	3%
RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	10	16	58%	19	26	34%	2%	2%
RMG SILK	0	1	63%	1	1	44%	0%	0%
RMG WOOL	0	1	59%	1	2	99%	0%	0%
Total Apparel	**45**	**67**	**50%**	**89**	**123**	38%	8%	10%
Grand Total	**605**	**698**	**16%**	**1,142**	**1,248**	**9%**	**100%**	**100%**

Data Source: CITI Analyis based on DGCI&S, As extracted on 26th June 2018

MONTHLY EXPORT UPDATE ON TEXTILE AND CLOTHING : MAY 2018

- India's textile and clothing exports declined by 1% from US$ 3,031 mn. in May 2017 to US$ 2,995 mn. in May 2018. However, all commodity exports of India were up by 20 % in May 2018 over the same month of previous year. Also, the share of textile and clothing in India's total exports has declined from 13% to 10 % in the same period.
- Cumulative textile and clothing exports during April'18-May 2018 was to the tune of USD 5,931 mn. as against USD 6,255 mn. in April'17 – May 2017 indicating a decrease of 5%. During the April'18 - May 2018 textile exports were up by 12 % while clothing (excluding textiles) declined by 20%.
- During April'18 – May 2018, the exports of Four T&A subsectors have registered negative growth as compared to April'17–May 2017:
  - Carpets by -3%
  - Handicrafts excl. handmade carpet by -5 %
  - Apparel by - 20%
  - Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering by – 4%
- While export of other subsectors have increased
  - Cotton Yarn/fabric/made-ups, Handloom Products etc by 20%
  - Man-made Yarn/fabric/made-ups etc. by 7%

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

Export catagory	May-17	May-18	% Change	Cumulative (Apr'17-May 2018)	Cumulative (Apr'18-May 2018)	% Change
Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	754	941	25%	1,530	1,837	20%
Man-made Yarn/Fabs./made-ups etc.	372	419	13%	780	837	7%
Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering	25	27	6%	51	49	-4%
Carpet	122	122	0%	242	234	-3%
Handicrafts excl. handmade carpet	151	148	-2%	300	286	-5%
Sub-Total Textiles	**1,425**	**1,657**	**16%**	**2,902**	**3,243**	**12%**
Apparel	**1,605**	**1,339**	**-17%**	**3,353**	**2,688**	**-20%**
Textile and Clothing	**3,031**	**2,995**	**-1%**	**6,255**	**5,931**	**-5%**
All Commodity	**24,015**	**28,861**	**20%**	**48,650**	**54,770**	**13%**
% of T&C in Total Exports	**13%**	**10%**		**13%**	**11%**	

Source: DGCI&S

QUICK ESTIMATES OF IIP FOR TEXTILE AND CLOTHING SECTOR (T&C): APRIL 2018

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

Sector	April'17	April'17
Textiles	1.49	-1.55
Wearing apparel	3.19	-13.44
*T&C Sector**	2.45	-8.36

Source: Ministry of Statistics Planning & Implementation

- The General Index for the month of April 2018 is 4.9 percent higher as compared to the level in the month of April 2017.
- Textiles (excluding apparels) was down by (-) 1.55 percent, Wearing apparel was down by (-) 13.44 percent and T&C together were also down by (-) 8.36 percent in April 2018 over the same month of previous year.

Reimbursement of Worker's Training Cost

IS YOUR TEXTILE MILL AFFILIATED TO TEXTILE SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL (TSC)?

to get reimbursement of worker's training cost from state or central government skill development schemes

- Affiliated mills are entitled for reimbursement of Rs 15,096/- per trainee from the skill development schemes.
- Affiliated mills are also entitled to get Rs 1,700/- per worker to get their existing worker's skills certified (Recognition of Prior Learning, RPL).
- In addition, they would be eligible to participate in recently launched National Apprenticeships Promotion Scheme (NAPS). The scheme finances up to Rs 1,500/- towards stipend per month per apprentice for maximum one year. The maximum number of apprentices a mill can employ is 10% of total strength (including contract workers).

Till date, more than 350 textile mills are affiliated to TSC and availed benefits from the schemes. For further details please visit www.texskill.in or write to info@texskill.in.

Skill India
कौशल भारत-कुशल भारत

TEXTILE SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL
TSC
PERFECTING SKILLS

TEXTILE SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL

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