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ANNUAL REPORT

— 2019-2020

CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY



INTERACTIVE MEETING WITH HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA ON 26TH DECEMBER, 2019



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)

Associate Members

Indian Spinners' Association, Mumbai
Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Association
Denim Manufacturers Association
Tiruppur Exporters' Association
Indian Cotton Association Ltd.

Affiliate Member

Federation of Hosiery Manufacturers' Association of India (FOHMA)
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
RSWM Limited (LNJ Bhilwara Group)
Grasim Industries Limited
Raymond Luxury Cottons Limited
D'Decor Home Fabrics Private Limited
Sutlej Textiles and Industries Limited
Indo Count Industries Ltd.

CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(Formerly known as The ICMF)

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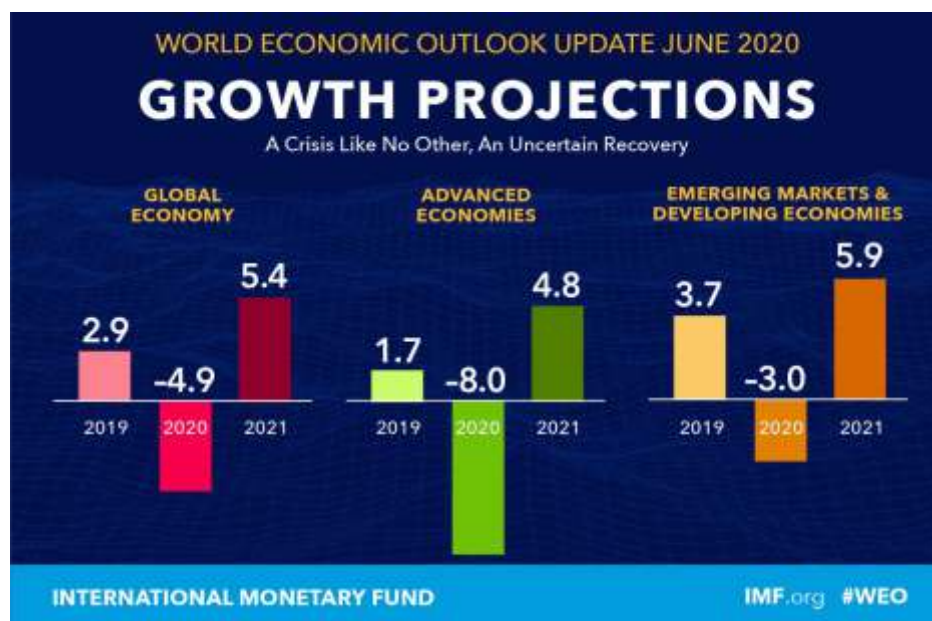
1. Overview of Global Economy

Covid 19 Pandemic has been a crisis like no other with an uncertain recovery path. Economic data available at the time of the April 2020 WEO forecast indicated an unprecedented decline in global activity due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Data releases since then suggest even deeper downturns than previously projected for several economies.

The pandemic has pushed the global economy into a recession, which means the economy starts shrinking and growth stops. According to International Monetary Fund, the global economy is expected to shrink by over 3 per cent in 2020 – the steepest slowdown since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Economies such as the US, Japan, the UK, Germany, France, Italy and Spain are expected to contract this year by **5.9, 5.2, 6.5, 7, 7.2, 9.1 and 8 per cent** respectively.

Advanced economies have been hit harder, and together they are expected to grow by -6 per cent in 2020. Emerging markets and developing economies are expected to contract by -1 per cent. If China is excluded from this pool of countries, the growth rate for 2020 is expected to be -2.2 per cent.



Amid the coronavirus pandemic, several countries across the world resorted to lockdowns to “flatten the curve” of the infection. These lockdowns meant confining millions of citizens to their homes, shutting down businesses and ceasing almost all economic activity.

However, according to an assessment by the World Economic Forum (WEF), supporting SMEs and larger businesses is crucial for maintaining employment and financial stability. Many advanced economies in the world have rolled out support packages. While India's economic stimulus package is 10 per cent of its GDP, **Japan's is 21.1 per cent**, followed by the **US (13 per cent)**, Sweden (12 per cent), Germany (10.7 per cent), **France (9.3 per cent)**, **Spain (7.3 per cent)** and **Italy (5.7 per cent)**.

While the COVID-19 crisis is sending shockwaves around the globe, low-income developing countries (LIDCs) are in a particularly difficult position to respond. LIDCs have both been hit hard by external shocks and are suffering severe domestic contractions from the spread of the virus and the lockdown measures to contain it. At the same time, limited resources and weak institutions constrain the capacity of many LIDC governments to support their economies.

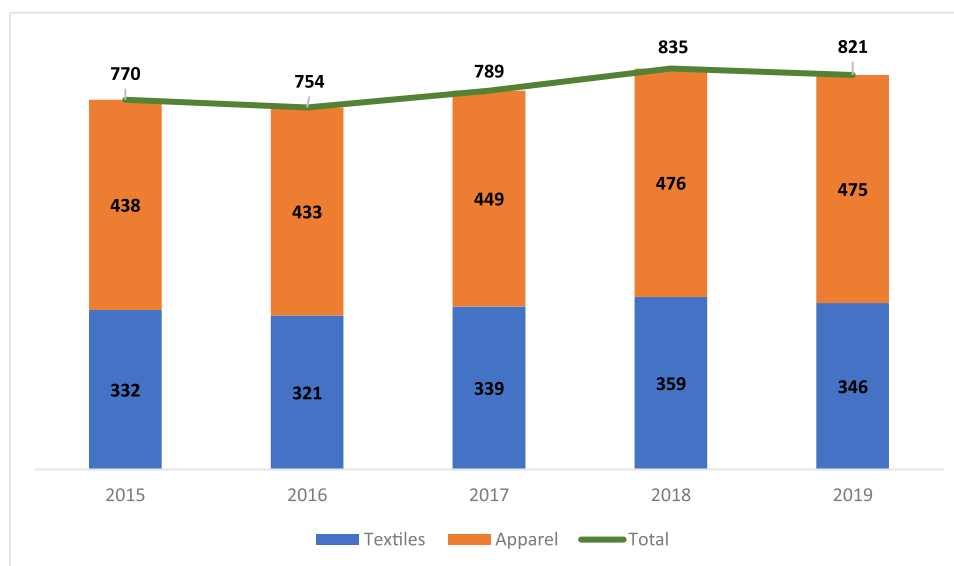
Strong multilateral cooperation remains essential on multiple fronts. Liquidity assistance is urgently needed for countries confronting health crises and external funding shortfalls, including through debt relief and financing through the global financial safety net. Beyond the pandemic, policymakers must cooperate to resolve trade and technology tensions that endanger an eventual recovery from the COVID-19 crisis.

2. Overview of Global Textile & Apparel Industry

1.1. Global Trade of Textile & Apparel

In 2019, global textile and apparel trade stood at US\$ 821 billion and it has increased at a CAGR of 1.6%% since 2015. Apparel has a share of 58% while textiles contribute to a share of 42% in the total textile and apparel trade of 2019 as shown in figure 1.

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



Source: ITC Trade Map

1.2. Major Importers of Textiles & Apparels Globally

EU-28 and USA are the largest importers of T&A commodities. While imports of EU-28 have increased at a CAGR of 3% since 2015, imports of USA were almost stagnant during the same time frame. Except China & HK all other major importers have reported a positive growth in their T&A imports over the last five years as shown in table 1.

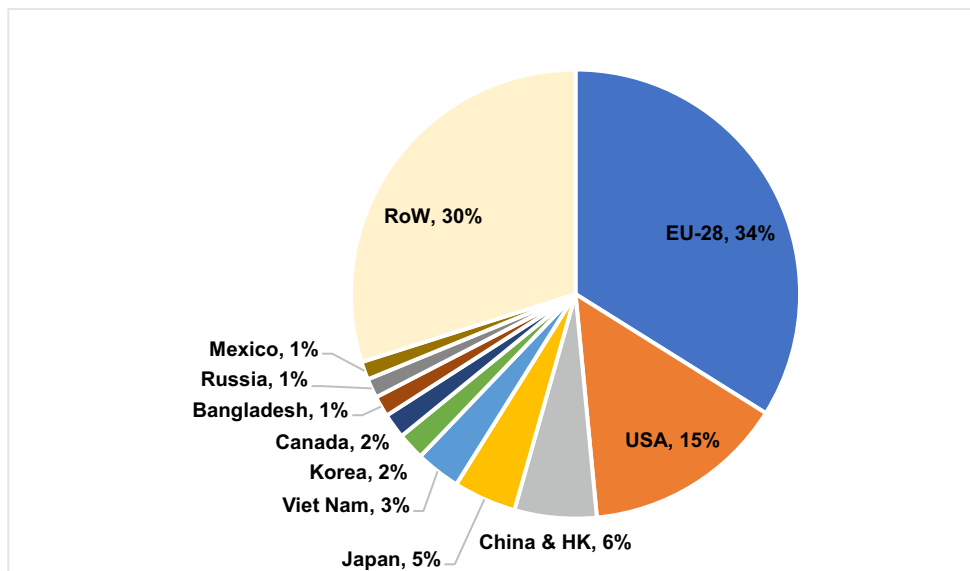
Table 1: Top markets of Textile & Apparel (US\$ Bn.)

S No	Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	CAGR
1	EU-28	246	251	264	285	278	3%
2	USA	120	113	114	119	120	0%
3	China & HK	55	48	50	53	49	-3%
4	Japan	35	35	35	38	37	1%
5	Viet Nam	15	16	18	20	27	14%
6	Republic of Korea	14	14	14	16	16	4%
7	Canada	14	13	14	14	15	2%
8	Bangladesh	12	10	12	13	12	1%
9	Russia	8	8	10	11	11	9%
10	Mexico	11	10	10	11	11	0.5%
	RoW	241	234	248	253	246	0.5%
	Total	770	754	789	835	821	2%

Source: ITC Trade Map

The top 10 markets enjoy a share of 70% in the global T&A imports. EU-28 has maintained the top position with 34% share in total T&A imports in 2019, followed by USA and China & Hong Kong with share of 15% and 6% respectively as shown in figure 2

Figure 2: Share of top markets in Global T&A import in 2019



Source: ITC Trade Map

1.3. Major Exporters of Textile & Apparel Globally

China & HK has maintained the top position as T&A exporter to world. However, its T&A exports have declined at a CAGR of 1.8% since 2015. India continued to witness a decline in its ranking of T&A exporter during 2019 also as it slipped further by 1 place compared to 2018 and India which used to be the 2nd largest T&A exporter in 2017 moved to 6th place in 2019 as shown in table 2.

During the last 5 years, China and India have witnessed a decline in their T&A exports which declined at a negative CAGR of 1.8% and 1.1% respectively.

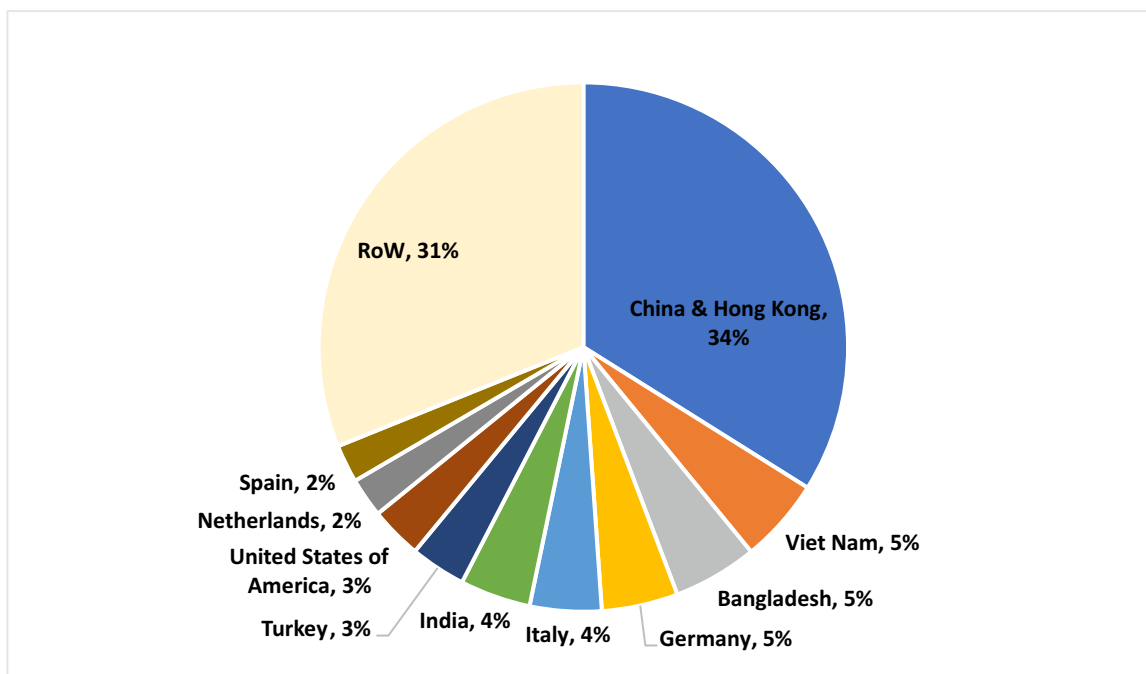
Table 2: Largest Exporters of Textile & Apparel (in US\$ Bn.)

S No	Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	CAGR
1	China & Hong Kong	300	278	279	287	279	-1.8%
2	Viet Nam	27	29	32	37	42	11.6%
3	Bangladesh	28	36	37	41	42	10.6%
4	Germany	30	31	35	39	38	6.1%
5	Italy	32	32	34	37	36	3.2%
6	India	37	35	37	37	35	-1.1%
7	Turkey	26	26	27	28	28	1.5%
8	United States of America	25	24	26	27	26	1.2%
9	Netherlands	14	15	17	19	20	8.4%
10	Spain	15	17	19	19	19	5.8%
	RoW	234	232	246	264	255	2.2%
	Total	770	754	789	835	821	1.6%

Source: ITC Trade Map

The top 10 exporting countries enjoy a share of 69% in the global T&A exports as shown in figure 3:

Figure 3: Share of Exporters in Global Export of T&A Products in 2019



Source: ITC Trade Map

China has successfully leveraged its low manufacturing cost and large-scale infrastructure to achieve notable share of 34% in the global textiles and apparel trade, however, its exports to world is witnessing a decline. During 2019, Vietnam emerged as the 2nd largest T&A exporter surpassing Bangladesh and its exports increased at a CAGR of 11.6% since 2015. Bangladesh also reported a growth of 10.6% during the same time frame and along with Vietnam these are the only two countries which showed a double-digit growth in T&A exports during last 5 years.

It is worth noting that many major exporting nations do not have presence of the entire value chain. Vietnam and Bangladesh having 2nd and 3rd position respectively in global textile & apparel exporters list, have negligible presence in textiles trade and are major apparel exporters.



3. Overview of Indian Economy

Economic activity in India slowed down in 2019-20 as a synchronized global downturn. Monetary and credit conditions reflected deceleration in underlying activity in the economy. Financial markets turned volatile in the later part of the year in sync with global markets, reflecting the impact of the pandemic. Public finances recorded deviations from budgetary targets due to shortfalls in tax revenue and disinvestment collections. On the external front, the current account deficit narrowed with net capital flows remaining robust; foreign exchange reserves rose during the year.

Amidst a loss of momentum across geographies, escalation of trade tensions between China and the US, uncertainty over Brexit, and heightened geo-political risks, the global economy grew at its slowest pace in 2019 post global financial crisis.

Just as these retarding forces appeared to be easing their grip towards the close of the year, the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) broke out and rapidly exploded into a pandemic, darkening global economic prospects and imparting extreme uncertainty about the outlook.

As contagion was spreading to over 200 economies across the world by May 2020, the release of provisional estimates (PE) of national income by the National Statistical Office (NSO) at the end of the month revealed that the growth of India's real gross domestic product (GDP) had slumped to 4.2 per cent in 2019-20 (6.1 per cent a year ago), the lowest since 2009-10.

COVID-19's epidemiological dynamics are still rapidly evolving in India, rendering difficult an accurate assessment of its full macroeconomic effects.

India's FY 21 GDP predictions by various agencies

HOW OTHERS SEE INDIA ECONOMY DOING

	FY21 before Q1 figures	FY21 after Q1 figures
Goldman Sachs	11.10	14.80
India Ratings	5.30	11.80
SBI Research	6.80	10.90
Nomura	6.10	10.80
Fitch	5.0	10.50
OECD	3.7-7.3	10.20
ICRA	9.50	9.50
CRISIL	5.0	9.0
Asian Development Bank	4.0	9.0

Source: Agencies

To sum up, consumption demand slumped during 2019-20. Gross fixed capital formation could not sustain its past momentum and contracted. On the supply side, agriculture and allied activities accelerated with record foodgrains and horticulture production supported by allied activities, which remained robust. Industrial sector activity plummeted during 2019-20, driven down mostly by the manufacturing sub-sector. With services sector growth also decelerating, the outlook for the economy is clouded by uncertainty and testing challenges, mainly the intensity, spread and duration of COVID-19. The priority is to revive growth as the Indian economy heals from the scars of COVID-19.

Indian Economy - Quarterly Review (April-June 2020)

The Centre's total spending rose by 11.3 per cent in the April-July period which is lower than even its budgeted projection of 12.7 per cent for the full year. This is grossly insufficient to compensate for the economic loss during this period.

Key takeaways from the GDP data:

- ♦ In terms of the gross value added by different sectors of the economy, data show that **barring agriculture, where GVA grew by 3.4%, all other sectors of the economy saw their incomes fall.**
- ♦ The GDP data revealed that both **private consumption and investments fell** by roughly Rs 5.3 lakh crore each (at 2011-12 prices) during the first quarter.
 - In contrast, **government consumption expenditure** rose by a mere Rs 68,387 crore.
- ♦ The revenue expenditure rose by 12 per cent in the April-July period.
 - However, in comparison, the Centre's **capital expenditure** grew by a mere 3.9 per cent over the same period.

Implications of GDP contraction:

- ♦ It means that the **total value of goods and services produced in India in April, May and June this year is 24% less than the total value of goods and services produced in India in the same three months last year.**
- ♦ Since economic liberalisation in the early 1990s, **Indian economy has clocked an average of 7% GDP growth each year.** This year, it is likely to turn turtle and contract by 7%.
- ♦ **Maximum impact:** The sectors that create the maximum new jobs in the country are hit the maximum. Their output and incomes are falling — it would **lead to more and more people either losing jobs (decline in employment) or failing to get one (rise in unemployment).**

Slowdown effects on components of GDP: 4 engines of growth

In any economy, the total demand for goods and services which is the GDP — is generated from the four engines of growth.

- ♦ **The biggest engine is consumption demand from private individuals.**
 - In Indian economy, this accounts for **56.4% of all GDP** generally.
 - **Q1 data:** Private consumption has fallen by 27%. In money terms, the fall is of Rs 5,31,803 crore over the same quarter last year.
- ♦ **The second biggest engine is the demand generated by private sector businesses.**
 - This accounts for 32% of all GDP in India.
 - **Q1 data:** Investments by businesses have fallen even harder — it is half of what it was last year in the same quarter. In terms of money terms, the contraction is Rs 5,33,003 crore.

So the two biggest engines, which accounted for over 88% of Indian total GDP, Q1 saw a massive contraction.

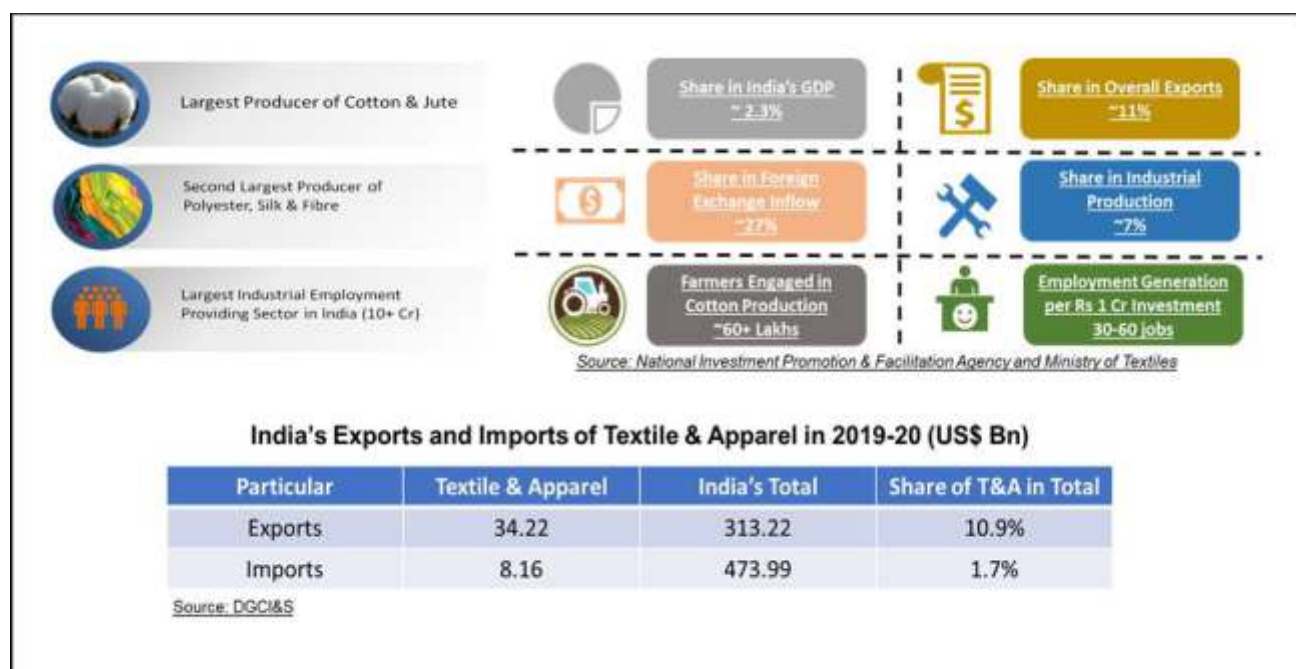
- ♦ **The third engine is the demand for goods and services generated by the government.** It generally accounts for **11% of India's GDP.**
 - **Q1 data:** Government's spending increased but it was so meagre that it could cover just 6% of the total fall in demand being experienced by people and businesses.
- ♦ **The last engine is the net demand on GDP after we subtract imports from India's exports - EXIM Exports minus imports**
 - In India's economy, it is the smallest engine and, since India typically imports more than it exports, its effect is negative on the GDP.
 - **Q1 data:** But in Q1, EXIM has turned positive because India's imports have decreased more than its exports.



4. Snapshot of Indian Textile & Apparel Industry

India's T&A industry is one of the biggest drivers of economic growth. It can play a vital role in supporting the Government to achieve its ambitious target of US\$ 5-Trillion Economy by next five years and providing employment to masses. **The Industry is not looking for any incentives or subsidies, it just needs a level playing field.**

Snapshot of India's Textile & Apparel Industry





5. Overview of Indian Textile & 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 11% in total India's export during 2019-20, the T&A sector is the second largest employer after agriculture providing direct and indirect employment to about 10+ crore people.

Indian textile and apparel market size is currently estimated at about US\$ 170 Bn. The domestic consumption of textiles and apparel constitutes approximately 80% of the total market size while exports account for the rest 20%. In terms of global ranking of 2019, India is ranked 3rd in textile exports with 5.6% share and 6th in apparel export with 3.4% share. During 2019, India further slipped by one position and become 6th largest exporter of T&A as compared to 5th position in 2018 and 2nd position in 2017.

Apparel also plays a critical role in improving social dynamics as mostly 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.

Government is implementing various policy initiatives and schemes for supporting the development of textile sector. These schemes and initiatives promote technology upgradation, helps creation of infrastructure, skill development and sectoral development in the textile sector, create a conducive environment for investment and provide enabling conditions for textile manufacturing in the country. The DPIIT has included textiles in the list of 24 key sectors and have asked the respective ministries to work on an action plan with a view to boost domestic manufacturing and make India a self-reliant country. The identified sectors have the potential to become global winners and make India a strong manufacturing hub. Promoting manufacturing would help create more jobs and push India's dwindling exports.

The Indian government has come up with a number of export promotion policies for the textiles sector. It has also allowed 100 per cent FDI in the Indian textiles sector under the automatic route. The industry attracted Foreign Direct Investment worth US\$ 3.09 billion during 2000-01 to 2018-19.

Mauritius, Cyprus, Canada, Japan, and USA are the top foreign countries which have invested in India's textile & apparel sector.

Moreover, Government is in process of framing new National Textile Policy for which Government is constantly interacting with various stake holders. The upcoming National Textile Policy will act as a vision document for Indian Textile & Apparel sector in the years to come and will play a key role in the development of sector.

5.1. Central Government Schemes for Textile Industry

Government of India has launched various support schemes for textile and apparel manufacturers to make them globally competitive. These schemes target technology up gradation, infrastructure development, export promotion, skill development etc. A summary of the major Central Government schemes currently being implemented by Ministry of Textiles is given in Table 1

Table 1: Various Central Government Schemes for Textile & Apparel Sector

Scheme/Policy	Key features
Scheme for Capacity Building under SAMARTH	<p>Scheme is aimed to train 10 lakh people in a span of 3 years starting from 2017-18</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme has an outlay of Rs 1300 crore • Applicable for entire textile value chain except spinning & weaving
Knitting & Knitwear Sector under Powertex India	<p>Government will provide financial assistance for each:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of New Service centers on PPP model by Industry/Associations in the Knitting and Knitwear clusters. • Group Work shed Scheme for Knitting and Knitwear units. • Yarn Bank Scheme for Knitting & Knitwear units • Common Facility Centre (CFC) Scheme for Knitting and knitwear units. • Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Knitting and Knitwear units • Facilitation, IT, Awareness, Studies, Surveys, Market Development and Publicity for Knitting and Knitwear Units
Powertex Scheme for Power looms	<p>Government will provide financial assistance for each: Up gradation of Plain Power looms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Work shed Scheme • Yarn Bank Scheme • Common Facility Centre • Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Power loom Weavers • Solar Energy Scheme for Power looms • Facilitation, IT, Awareness, Market Development and Publicity for Power loom Schemes • Tex Venture Capital Fund

Scheme/Policy	Key features
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant-in-Aid and Modernization & Up gradation of Power loom Service Centers (PSCs)
Scheme for development of Silk Industry "SAMAGRA"	<p>Fund allocation of Rs. 2,161.68 Cr for:</p> <p>Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and IT Initiatives</p> <p>Seed Organizations</p> <p>Coordination and Market Development</p> <p>Quality Certification Systems (QCS) / Export Brand Promotion and Technology Up gradation</p>
Amended Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (ATUFS)	<p>Under the scheme, Government provides capital subsidy on eligible machinery as follows:</p> <p>15% capital subsidy on eligible machinery in garmenting and technical textile sector with a cap of Rs. 30 Cr. per individual entity</p> <p>10% capital subsidy on eligible machinery in weaving for brand new shuttle less looms (including weaving preparatory and knitting), processing, jute, silk and handloom sector with a cap of Rs. 20 Cr. per individual entity</p> <p>15% capital subsidy on eligible machinery for composite units with a cap of Rs. 30 Cr. per individual entity (if the eligible capital investment in respect of garmenting and technical textiles is more than 50% of the project cost)</p> <p>10% capital subsidy on eligible machinery for composite units with a cap of Rs. 20 Cr. per individual entity (if the eligible capital investment in respect of garmenting and technical textiles is less than 50% of the project cost)</p>
Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP)	Scheme for the development of wool across different wool producing states with total budget allocation of Rs 112 Cr
Interest Equalization Scheme	Interest Subvention Rate @ 3% for manufacturers exporting Handicrafts, Carpet, Handlooms, Small & Medium Enterprises, Readymade Garments, Made-ups Additional sectors: Fabrics, Coir & Coir Products, Jute & Jute Products
Market Development Assistance (MDA)	Financial support to exporters for conducting export promotion activities abroad.
Market Access Initiative (MAI)	<p>An Export Promotion Scheme envisaged to act as a catalyst to promote India's export on a sustained basis and provides assistance as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial assistance for carrying out marketing projects abroad Assistance for building capacity for exporters, export promotion organizations, etc

Scheme/Policy	Key features
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance on reimbursement basis to exporters for charges/fees paid by them for fulfilling the statutory requirements in the buyer country Assistance for conducting studies Assistance in developing projects leading to substantial improvement in market access
Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)	<p>This scheme is aimed to provide world class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units. Under the scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant/Equity up to 40% of the textile park development project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 Crores. Grant at 90% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 Crores for first two projects in the States of North East Region of India. Support will be generally in the form of grant to the SPV unless specifically decided by the PAC to be equity. However, the combined equity stake of GOI/State Government/State Industrial Development Corporation, if any, would not exceed 49%.

Source: Ministry of Textiles

Besides the above Central Government Schemes, various State Governments, in order to attract investments in their states, also provide certain incentives under their State Textile Policy such as:

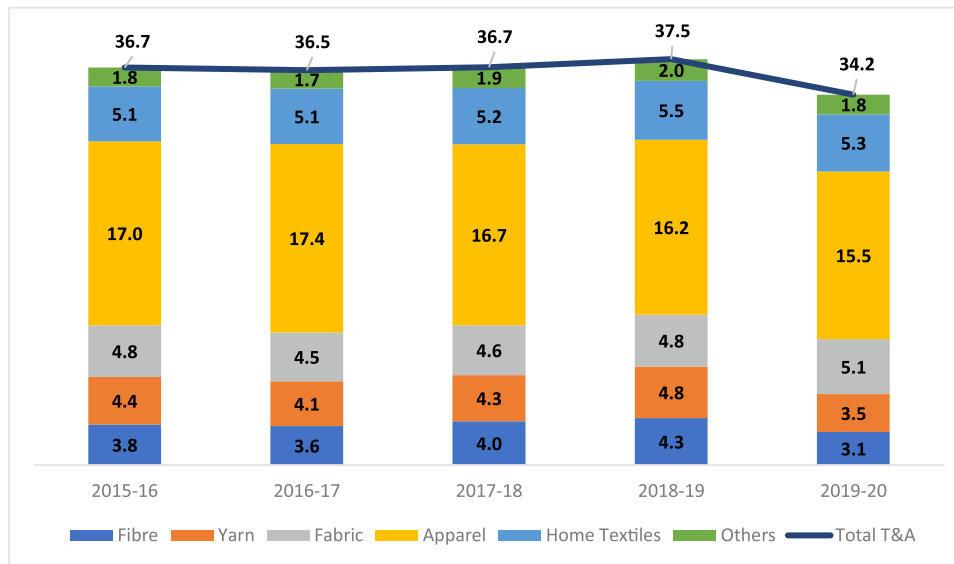
- Capital Subsidy on approved list of Plant & Machinery
- Credit Linked Interest Subsidy
- Power Subsidy
- Stamp Duty Reimbursement
- Tax Reimbursement
- Environment Compliance Related Schemes
- Technology Acquisition and Up-gradation Assistance
- Skill Development & Training subsidy
- Employment Generation Cost Subsidy
- EPF/ESI Re-imbursement
- Various other schemes such as assistance for setting up of dormitory, subsidy for setting up of industrial park, freight subsidy etc.

5.2. India's Exports of Textile & Apparel

Textile sector is one of the largest contributors to India's exports and it has a share of approximately 11% in India's total exports during 2019-20. India's export of textile & apparel (Chapter 50 to 63) declined to US\$ 34.2 billion in 2019-20 owing to the pandemic of Covid-19 which has affected the economy of almost every country across the globe thus impacting the T&A demand as well.

Indian T&A sector is one of the worst hit sectors due to Covid-19. Many textile mills have already shut down their operations while many others are on the verge of becoming NPAs due to lack of demand which has resulted in huge cash crunch.

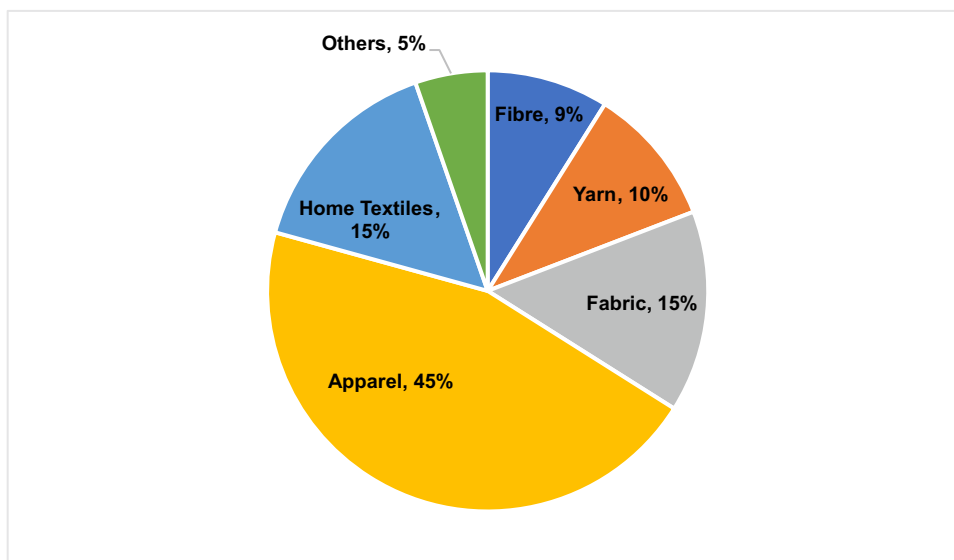
Figure 1: India's Export of Textile & Apparel (in US\$ Bn.)



Source: DGCIS

Apparel is the largest exported T&A category from Indian with share of about 45% in total T&A exports followed by Home Textiles, Fabric and Yarn with share of 15.4%, 14.8% and 10% 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 2019-20



Source: DGCIS

Top 20 categories exported in 2019-20

The top 20 commodities (HS-4) have a share of about 72% in total textile and apparel exports from India. The exports of these top 20 commodities are given in table 1:

Table 1: India's Top 20 Exported Textile & Apparel Categories (US\$ Million)

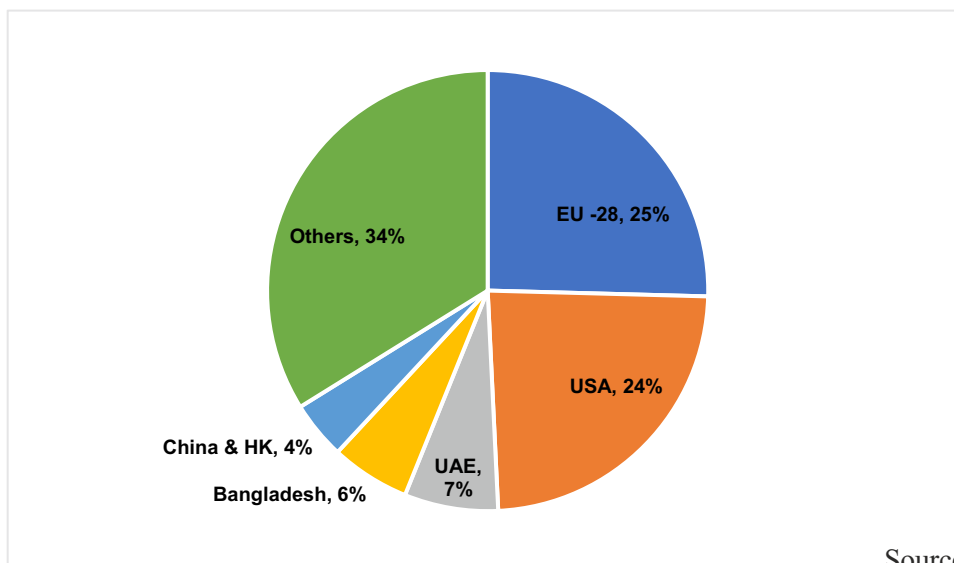
#	HS Code	Commodity	2015-16	2019-20	CAGR	% Share
1	5205	Cotton Yarn Containing 85% or More By weight of Cotton	3,558.9	2,700.0	-6.7%	7.9%
2	6204	Women or Girls Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Dresses, Skirts, Divided Skirts, Trousers, Bib and Brace	2,674.2	2,534.4	-1.3%	7.4%
3	6109	T-Shirts, and Other vests, Knitted/Crotched	2,790.5	2,481.9	-2.9%	7.3%
4	6304	Other Furnishing Articles, excluding those of heading 9404	1,602.7	1,784.6	2.7%	5.2%
5	6302	Bed Linen, Table Linen, Toilet Linen and Kitchen Linen	1,431.0	1,545.7	1.9%	4.5%
6	5407	Woven Fabrics of Synthetic Filament Yarn Including Woven Fabrics obtained from 5404	1,024.3	1,190.1	3.8%	3.5%
7	6211	Track Suits, Ski Suits and Swimwear, Other Garments	1,120.3	1,113.7	-0.1%	3.3%
8	5402	High Tenacity Yarn of Nylon or Other Polyamides, Whether or Not Textured	941.5	1,107.2	4.1%	3.2%
9	5208	Woven Fabrics of cotton Containing >=85% By weight of cotton Weighing not More than 200 G/M2	1,024.1	1,093.4	1.7%	3.2%
10	6206	Women or Girls Blouses, Shirts and Shirt-Blouses	1,540.5	1,089.1	-8.3%	3.2%
11	6203	Men's or Boys Suits, Ensembles, Jackets Blazers, Trousers, Bib and Brace Overalls Breeches and Shorts (Other Than Swimwear)	1,199.0	1,068.0	-2.9%	3.1%
12	6205	Men's or Boys Shirts	1,180.1	1,019.9	-3.6%	3.0%
13	5201	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	1,892.0	994.9	-14.8%	2.9%
14	6111	Babies' Garments and Clothing Accessories, Knitted or Crocheted	728.3	909.5	5.7%	2.7%
15	6305	Sacks and Bags, of A Kind Used for The Packing of Goods	624.4	876.9	8.9%	2.6%
16	6105	Men's/Boys Shirts, Knitted/Crocheted	735.2	700.5	-1.2%	2.0%
17	6108	Women's or Girls Slips, Petticoats, Briefs, Panties, Night Dresses, Pyjamas, Negligees, Bathrobes, Dressing Gowns	538.4	629.0	4.0%	1.8%
18	6104	Women's or Girls Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Dresses, Skirts, Divided Skirts, Trousers, Bib and Brace Ove	730.7	568.6	-6.1%	1.7%
19	5702	Carpets and Other Textile Floor coverings, Woven	441.5	550.2	5.7%	1.6%
20	6107	Men's/Boys Underpants, Briefs, Nightshirts, Pyjamas, Bathrobes etc, Knitted/crotched	490.9	541.3	2.5%	1.6%

Source: DGCIS

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

European Union continues to remain the biggest market for Indian textiles and apparel products followed by USA and had a share of 25% and 24% respectively in India's total textile & apparel exports during 2019 as shown in figure 3.

Figure 3: Top Markets for India's T&A Export in 2019



Source: ITC Trade Map

During the last 5 years, USA is the only top 5 countries to which India's exports of T&A have increased. For rest of the top destinations, India's exports of T&A have declined as shown in table 2:

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

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	CAGR
EU -28	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.0	-0.7%
USA	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.5	3.3%
UAE	4.5	4.4	4.1	2.5	2.4	-14.3%
Bangladesh	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.1	-0.3%
China & HK	2.4	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	-11.4%
Others	11.4	10.6	11.8	12.5	12.0	1.3%
Total	37.1	35.4	37.2	37.1	35.5	-1.1%

Source: DGCIS

5.3. Current Status of India's Exports of Textile & Apparel

Year 2020 has witnessed the pandemic of Covid-19 which brought the economic activities across the world to a grinding halt. Textile Sector is the worst hit sector due to this pandemic. Lockdown imposed in various parts of world including India resulted in decreased demand of T&A products which also reflected in India's T&A exports which reduced by almost 56% during the Q1 of FY 2020-21. Experts believe that it will take many more months to come for this industry to come back to the normal. India's export of T&A during the Q1 of FY 2020-21 is shown in table 3:

Table 3: India's Export of T&A in 2020-21 (US\$ Mn)

Fibre	98.2	164.4	67.4%	381.7	313.6	-17.8%
Filament	88.5	50.8	-42.5%	299.1	97.4	-67.4%
Yarn	250.3	287.2	14.7%	885.9	533.2	-39.8%
Fabric	380.2	293.0	-22.9%	1,189.4	503.9	-57.6%
Apparel	1,233.5	804.3	-34.8%	4,172.4	1,448.1	-65.3%
Home Textiles	443.9	400.7	-9.7%	1,326.9	714.2	-46.2%
Others	143.6	127.7	-11.1%	448.8	245.1	-45.4%
Total	2,638.2	2,128.0	-19.3%	8,704.2	3,855.6	-55.7%

Source: DGCIS

Segment Wise-Category Wise Export Analysis of India

Yearly Analysis of India's T&A Exports (US\$ Mn)

Exports	2018-19				2019-20				% Change			
	Total	MMF	Cotton	Others	Total	MMF	Cotton	Others	Total	MMF	Cotton	Others
Fibre	3,028.0	570.8	2,104.4	352.7	1,891.9	503.0	1,057.3	331.5	-37.5%	-11.9%	-49.8%	-6.0%
Filament	1,306.1	1,305.2		0.9	1,162.2	1,161.2		1.0	-11.0%	-11.0%		18.4%
Yarn	4,769.7	709.7	3,910.4	149.7	3,501.4	590.7	2,774.3	136.4	-26.6%	-16.8%	-29.1%	-8.9%
Fabric	4,786.9	2,049.6	2,160.5	576.8	5,065.3	2,295.2	2,175.2	594.9	5.8%	12.0%	0.7%	3.1%
Apparel	16,156.4	4,357.6	8,339.0	3,459.7	15,509.3	3,941.4	8,309.1	3,258.8	-4.0%	-9.6%	-0.4%	-5.8%
Home Textiles	5,452.7	533.6	3,130.2	1,788.9	5,272.0	511.0	3,034.5	1,726.5	-3.3%	-4.2%	-3.1%	-3.5%
Others	1,997.9	1,334.8	297.8	365.4	1,817.9	1,217.9	273.3	326.7	-9.0%	-8.8%	-8.2%	-10.6%
Total	37,497.6	10,861.2	19,942.3	6,694.1	34,219.9	10,220.4	17,623.8	6,375.8	-8.7%	-5.9%	-11.6%	-4.8%

Source: DGCIS

Quarterly Analysis of India's T&A Exports (US\$ Mn)

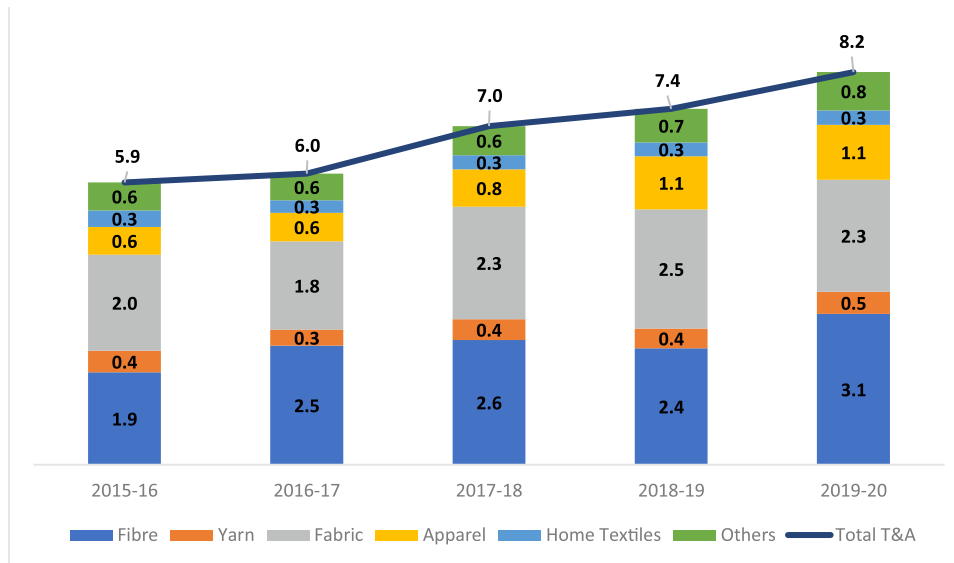
Exports	Apr-Jun 2019				Apr-Jun 2020				% Change			
	Total	MMF	Cotton	Others	Total	MMF	Cotton	Others	Total	MMF	Cotton	Others
Fibre	381.7	147.0	143.0	91.7	313.6	47.4	158.5	107.7	-17.8%	-67.8%	10.8%	17.5%
Filament	299.1	298.9		0.2	97.4	97.3		0.1	-67.4%	-67.5%		-47.1%
Yarn	885.9	152.6	698.5	34.9	533.2	67.6	452.7	12.9	-39.8%	-55.7%	-35.2%	-63.0%
Fabric	1,189.4	511.8	536.1	141.4	503.9	184.2	244.3	75.4	-57.6%	-64.0%	-54.4%	-46.7%
Apparel	4,172.4	1,136.2	2,197.8	838.4	1,448.1	377.1	592.4	478.6	-65.3%	-66.8%	-73.0%	-42.9%
Home Textiles	1,326.9	131.1	787.1	408.7	714.2	64.8	370.2	279.3	-46.2%	-50.6%	-53.0%	-31.7%
Others	448.8	306.9	69.0	72.9	245.1	183.5	28.1	33.5	-45.4%	-40.2%	-59.3%	-54.1%
Total	8,704.2	2,684.5	4,431.6	1,588.1	3,855.6	1,021.9	1,846.3	987.4	-55.7%	-61.9%	-58.3%	-37.8%

Source: DGCIS

5.4. India's Imports of Textile & Apparel

India's imports of textile & apparel products have grown at a CAGR of about 9% over the last five years to reach US\$ 8.2 billion in 2019-20 as shown in figure 11. Imports of apparel have shown the maximum CAGR of 18.5% since 2015-16 followed by fibre which increased at a CAGR of 13.1% during the same time frame.

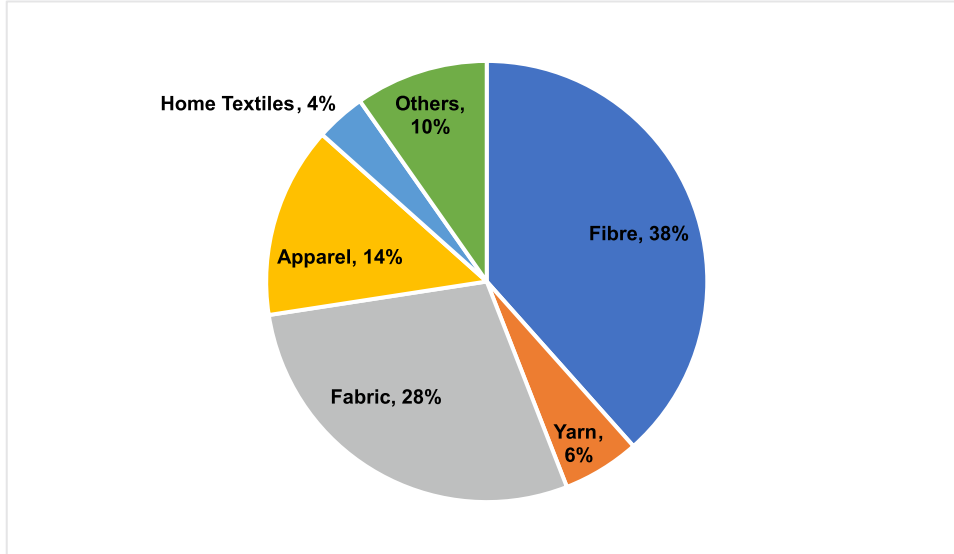
Figure 4: India's Import of T&A (US\$ bn)



Source: DGCIS

Category wise analysis shows that Fibre & Fabric have the highest share of 38% and 28% respectively in total T&A imports of India in 2019-20 as shown in figure 5.

Figure 5: Category wise share in textile & apparel imports of India in 2019-20



Source: DGCIS

b) Top 20 categories imported

The top 20 commodities (HS-4) have a share of 66% in the total textile and apparel imports of India. The imports of these top 20 commodities are shown in table 4

Table 4: India's Top 20 Exported Textile & Apparel Categories (US\$ Million)

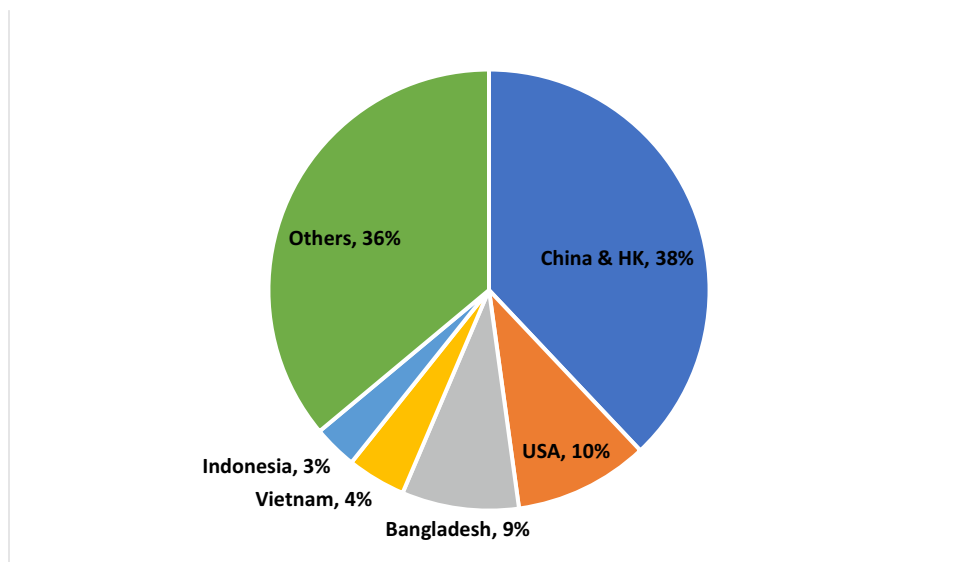
#	HS Code	Commodity	2015-16	2019-20	CAGR
1	5201	Cotton, not Carded or Combed	388.5	1301.0	35.3%
2	5402	High Tenacity Yarn of Nylon or Other Polyamides, Whether or Not Textured	386.3	479.0	5.5%
3	5903	Fabrics Impregnated, Coated, Covered/Laminated with Plastics	378.6	382.9	0.3%
4	6006	Other Knitted or Crocheted Fabrics	250.8	343.7	8.2%
5	5407	Woven Fabrics of Synthetic Filament Yarn Including Woven Fabrics	177.0	260.4	10.1%
6	5603	Nonwovens, Whether or Not Impregnated, Coated, Covered or Laminated	194.1	237.0	5.1%
7	5503	Synthetic Staple Fibres, Not Carded, Combed or Otherwise Processed for Spinning	186.4	232.4	5.7%
8	5101	Wool Not Carded or Combed	308.5	225.3	-7.6%
9	5403	Artificial Filament Yarn (Excluding Sewing Thread), Not Put Up for Retail Sale, Incl Artificial Monofilament Of < 67 Deci	117.5	217.6	16.7%
10	6203	Men's or Boys Suits, Ensembles, Jackets Blazers, Trousers, Bib and Brace Overalls Breeches and Shorts (Other Than Swimwear)	113.9	214.5	17.2%
11	5902	Tyre Cord Fabric of High Tenacity Yarn of Nylon or Other Polyamides, Polyesters or Viscose Rayon	212.1	204.4	-0.9%
12	6310	Used/New Rags, Twine, Cordage, Rope and Cables and Worn Out Articles of Twine, Cordage, Rope/Cables, of Textile Materials	79.8	199.0	25.7%
13	5509	Yarn (Other than Sewing Thread) of Synthetic Staple Fibres, not Put Up for Retail Sale	134.8	186.6	8.5%
14	5002	Raw Silk (Not Thrown)	153.7	162.4	1.4%
15	5504	Artificial Staple Fibres, Not Carded, Combed or Otherwise Processed For	103.4	154.5	10.6%
16	5510	Yarn (Other than Sewing Thread) of Artificial Staple Fibres, not Put Up for Retail Sale	31.3	129.4	42.6%
17	6204	Women's or Girls Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Dresses, Skirts, Divided Skirts, Trousers, Bib and Brace Ove	66.5	128.1	17.8%
18	5703	Carpets and other Textile Floor Coverings, Tufted, Whether or Not Made Up	74.5	109.8	10.2%
19	6205	Men's or Boys Shirts	50.1	103.5	19.9%
20	5806	Narrow Woven Fabrics Other Than Goods of Heading 5807; Narrow Fabrics Consisting of Warp Without Weft Assembled	70.2	96.1	8.2%

Source: DGCIS

c) Top Suppliers of Textile & Apparel Commodities to India

China & HK continues to remain the biggest supplier for Indian textiles and apparel products in 2019 with a share of 38% followed by USA and Bangladesh with a share of 10% and 9% respectively as shown in figure 6.

Figure 6: Top Suppliers of T&A to India in 2019



Source: ITC Trade Map

Imports of T&A by India from USA have shown the maximum CAGR of 27.8% during 2015-2019 followed by Vietnam and Indonesia with CAGR of 23.2% and 14.5% respectively as shown in table 5 below:

Table 5: Major Suppliers of T&A products to India (US\$ Bn)

Exporters	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	CAGR
China & HK	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.8%
USA	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	27.8%
Bangladesh	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	18.5%
Vietnam	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	23.2%
Indonesia	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	14.5%
Others	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.0	8.6%
Total	5.9	6.1	6.6	7.3	8.3	9.2%

Source: ITC Trade Map

5.5. Current Status of India's Imports of Textile & Apparel

Due to the low demand in domestic and export market, Textile & Apparel imports by India during Q1 of 2020-21, decreased by almost 50% as compared to same time period during the last year as shown in table 6.

Table 6: India's Imports of T&A during 2020-21 (US\$ Bn)

Row Labels	June 2019	June 2020	% Change	Apr-June 2019	Apr-June 2020	% Change
Fibre	228.46	61.81	-72.9%	579	247.62	-57.2%
Filament	61.66	22.12	-64.1%	196.84	86.44	-56.1%

Yarn	36.6	12.26	-66.5%	112.03	46.4	-58.6%
Fabric	209.19	68.26	-67.4%	618.14	231.69	-62.5%
Apparel	78.09	50.94	-34.8%	231.72	132.14	-43.0%
Home Textiles	24.18	10.59	-56.2%	62.57	37.36	-40.3%
Others	64.79	71.2	9.9%	185.16	228.32	23.3%
Total	702.97	297.18	-57.7%	1,985.46	1,009.97	-49.1%

Source: DGCIS

Maximum decline in imports is shown by fabric followed by yarn which declined by 62% and 58% respectively during Q1 of 2020-21 as compared to Q1 of 2019-20.

Segment Wise-Category Wise Import Analysis of India

Yearly Analysis of India's T&A Imports (US\$ Mn)

	2018-19				2019-20				% Change			
	Total	MMF	Cotton	Others	Total	MMF	Cotton	Others	Total	MMF	Cotton	Others
Imports												
Fibre	1,700.7	429.3	633.1	638.4	2,381.9	452.4	1,328.4	601.0	40.0%	5.4%	109.8%	-5.9%
Filament	718.2	677.6		40.6	751.7	717.8		33.9	4.7%	5.9%		-16.6%
Yarn	412.0	248.6	21.5	142.0	462.1	318.3	18.9	124.9	12.1%	28.1%	-11.8%	-12.1%
Fabric	2,472.2	1,612.4	250.0	609.9	2,323.8	1,467.2	244.4	612.2	-6.0%	-9.0%	-2.2%	0.4%
Apparel	1,106.3	369.0	477.4	259.9	1,144.4	407.9	466.4	270.1	3.4%	10.6%	-2.3%	3.9%
Home Textiles	284.9	170.0	25.2	89.7	298.2	185.7	21.8	90.7	4.7%	9.2%	-13.3%	1.0%
Others	698.9	416.5	41.4	241.0	795.0	441.9	88.9	264.2	13.8%	6.1%	114.5%	9.6%
Total	7,393.2	3,923.3	1,448.5	2,021.5	8,157.0	3,991.3	2,168.8	1,996.9	10.3%	1.7%	49.7%	-1.2%

Source: DGCIS

Quarterly Analysis of India's T&A Imports (US\$ Mn)

	Apr-Jun 2019				Apr-Jun 2020				% Change			
	Total	MMF	Cotton	Others	Total	MMF	Cotton	Others	Total	MMF	Cotton	Others
Exports												
Fibre	579.0	116.0	296.0	167.0	247.6	296.0	104.0	-152.3	-57.2%	155.1%	-64.9%	-191.2%
Filament	196.8	192.5		4.3	86.4			86.4	-56.1%	-100.0%		1887.1%
Yarn	112.0	77.1	5.0	29.9	46.4	5.0	2.6	38.8	-58.6%	-93.5%	-48.2%	29.8%
Fabric	618.1	393.9	66.6	157.6	231.7	66.6	24.7	140.4	-62.5%	-83.1%	-62.9%	-10.9%
Apparel	231.7	70.9	101.5	59.3	132.1	101.5	12.8	17.8	-43.0%	43.1%	-87.4%	-69.9%
Home Textiles	62.6	41.4	4.8	16.4	37.4	4.8	2.2	30.4	-40.3%	-88.4%	-54.5%	85.7%
Others	185.2	104.5	12.7	68.1	228.3	12.7	3.5	212.1	23.3%	-87.9%	-72.1%	211.7%
Total	1,985.5	996.4	486.5	502.6	1,010.0	486.5	149.8	373.6	-49.1%	-51.2%	-69.2%	-25.7%

Source: DGCIS

6. Sector Wise Performance: Production, Key Issues & Recommendations

6.1. Cotton Fibre

Global trade of cotton is estimated to decrease to 8.7 million tons in 2019-20 as compared to 9.1 million tons in 2018-19. With total export of about 3.3 million tons of cotton, USA remained the largest exporter of cotton as shown in table 1. Brazil has maintained its position of 2nd largest exporter for year 2019-20 as well as shown in table 1:

Table 1: Export of Cotton by major manufacturers (mn kg)

Country	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
USA	2,973	2,887	2,621	3,130	2,550	2,836	2,293	2,439	1,993	3,248	3,450	3,211	3,353
Brazil	486	596	433	435	1,043	938	486	851	939	607	909	1,263	1946
India*	1,505	595	1,411	1,301	2,203	1,724	1,988	981	1,174	990	1,153	1,105	850
Others	2,470	1,888	2,458	2,540	3,688	3,905	3,547	2,933	2,896	3,072	3,419	3,587	2,621
World	8,347	6,619	7,750	7,982	10,028	10,100	8,902	7,737	7,546	8,244	8,931	9,166	8,770

Source: USDA Reports of August 2020, June 2019, August 2015, August 2012, August 2009, *Cotton Advisory Board, India

Cotton has been the pride and prime of Indian Textile Industry. It has been the major competitive strength of the country; hence most exports are dominated by cotton and even today the share of cotton in total fibre consumption is still above 60% while it is 30% across the globe. It has been the mainstay for not only the 60 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)

India has the highest area under cotton cultivation in the world, and is also the largest producer of cotton followed by China as shown in table 15. Due to bumper crop in last season, India's share in world's cotton production is expected to increase to 27% from 24% of last year as shown in table 2:

Table 2: Global Production of Cotton (mn kg)

Country	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
USA	2,973	2,887	2,621	3,130	2,550	2,836	2,293	2,439	1,993	3,248	3,450	3,211	3,353
Brazil	486	596	433	435	1,043	938	486	851	939	607	909	1,263	1946
India*	1,505	595	1,411	1,301	2,203	1,724	1,988	981	1,174	990	1,153	1,105	850
Others	2,470	1,888	2,458	2,540	3,688	3,905	3,547	2,933	2,896	3,072	3,419	3,587	2,621
World	8,347	6,619	7,750	7,982	10,028	10,100	8,902	7,737	7,546	8,244	8,931	9,166	8,770

Source: USDA Reports of, August 2020 June 2019, August 2015, August 2012, August 2009, *Cotton Advisory Board, India

For 2019-20, India's cotton production is estimated to be 381 lakh bales of 170 kg each which is about 6% higher than the production of 2019-20. It is mainly due to good rainfall and other favorable conditions.

Consumption of cotton was earlier estimated to be 331 lakh bales in 2019-20 against the 315 lakh bales in 2018-19 as shown in table 3. However, due to the ongoing pandemic of Covid-19, mills are experiencing shut down/lower demand of their products and hence this season is expected to have a huge cotton stock.

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

Particular	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18 (P)	FY 19 (P)	FY 20 (P)
Opening Stock	40.5	45.8	40.0	40.0	33.0	66.0	36.4	43.8	42.9	44.4
Production	339	367	370	398	386	332	345	370.0	330.0	360.0
Imports	2.4	7.5	14.6	11.5	14.4	22.8	30.9	15.8	31.0	25.0
Total Supply	381.9	420.3	424.6	449.5	433.4	420.8	412.4	429.6	403.9	429.4
Consumption	259.6	250.7	283.2	299.6	309.4	315.3	310.4	319.1	315.5	331.0*
Exports	76.5	129.6	101.4	117.0	57.7	69.1	58.2	67.6	44.0	50.0*
Total Demand	336.1	380.3	384.6	416.5	367.2	384.4	368.6	386.7	359.5	381.0*
Closing Stock	45.8	40.0	40.0	33.0	66.2	36.4	43.8	42.9	44.4	48.4*

Source: Cotton Advisory Board, India

**likely to be revised due to the ongoing pandemic of Covid-19*

6.2. Man Made Fibre & Filament Yarn

Globally, fibre consumption is predominated by manmade fibres (MMFs) having 70% share in total fibre consumption while natural fibres constitute only 30%. Contrary to the global trend, fibre consumption in India is skewed towards natural fibres, especially cotton. Consumption ratio of natural fibres viz a viz MMFs is nearly 70:30.

As far as India's production of man-made fibre is considered, during the first three quarters of 2019-20 it increased by 33.2% as compared to same time period of 2018-19 as shown in table 4:

Table 4: Production of Man Made Fibre (mn Kg)

Particular	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20 (Apr-Jan)	FY 19 (Apr-Jan)	% Change
Production	1,347	1,364	1,319	1,442	1,603	1,204	33.2%

Source: Office of Textile Commissioner

Similarly, production of manmade filament yarn in during Apr-Jan of 2019-20 is projected to remain around 1,426 Mn kg which is about 48.6% higher than the production in 2018-19 during 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 (Apr-Jan)	FY 19 (Apr-Jan)	% Change
Production	1,164	1,159	1,187	1,160	1,426	960	48.6%

Source: Office of Textile Commissioner

Contrary to the production in fibre, production figures of spun yarn didn't show growth during Apr-Jan 2019-20 and declined by about 3%. Production of cotton yarn declined by 5% while that of non-blended and 100% non-cotton yarn increased by 2.1% as shown in table 6:

Table 6: Production of Spun Yarn (mn Kg)

Particular	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20 (Apr-Jan)	FY 19 (Apr-Jan)	% Change
Cotton Yarn	4,138	4,055	4,064	4,208	3,332	3,509	-5.0%
Blended and 100% Non-Cotton	1,527	1,604	1,616	1,682	1,431	1,401	2.1%
Total Spun Yarn	5,665	5,659	5,680	5,890	4,762	4,910	-3.0%

Source: Office of Textile Commissioner

6.2.1. Fabric

Production of fabric by India increased by about 9% during Apr-Jan 2019-20 as time period of last year to reach 63,348 mn sq. m. While the production of fabric by mill sector decreased by 2.7%, decentralized sector shows a positive growth of 9.2% during the above said period as shown in table 7:

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

Particular	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20 (Apr-Jan)	FY 19 (Apr-Jan)	% Change
Mill Sector	2,315	2,264	2,157	2,078	1,700	1,747	-2.7%
Decentralized Sector	62,269	61,216	64,688	67,992	61,648	56,437	9.2%
Total (Excl. Khadi, Wool & Silk)	64,584	63,480	66,845	70,070	63,348	58,184	8.9%

Source: Office of Textile Commissioner

6.3. Technical Textiles

Unlike other textile sectors, 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 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 results 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 19

Figure 1: Segmentation of Technical Textiles



Source: Office of Textile Commissioner
Latest figure not estimated

India still has a long way to go as it currently lacks the ability to domestically fulfil the rising demand and to globally competitive in this sector. India has an immense scope to reduce technical textiles imports by strengthening domestic manufacturing. On these lines, both Central and State Governments are promoting technical textiles through various schemes and projects. So far, Government of India has established eight Centers of Excellence (CoE) on technical textile.

6.3.1. Issues:

- High dependency on imports for raw materials
- Lack of awareness of the benefits of technical textiles
- Absence of skilled workforce
- Lack of standardization
- R&D deficit leading to globally uncompetitive products

6.3.2. Recommendations

- Extend RoSCTL and Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) for Technical Textiles sector as it has huge growth potential.
- Government should establish regulatory norms for mandatory usage of technical textile items in specific industries to increase consumption where benefits are established
- Attract foreign direct investment in order to get the requisite technical know-how and expertise – export incentives to investing companies that establish manufacture of specialty Fibre as the external market will sustain viability of investment till domestic demand doesn't pick up
- Provide capital subsidy for establishing special Fibre manufacturing
- Waiver on customs duties for import of capital equipment
- Many high-performance fibres are not produced in India and are imported with high import duty. Such high import duty needs to be reduced to minimum level to make Technical Textiles products cost competitive



7. CITI's submission for national Textile Policy

Ministry of Textiles (MoT) have set a target of increasing the textile business size from the current level of USD 167 Bn to USD 350 Bn by 2025 at USD 650 Bn by 2030. To achieve the desired target, MoT under the direction of Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Smt Smriti Zubin Irani, has initiated the process of formulating the comprehensive National Textile Policy covering the entire textile value chain for the next 5 years. The existing policy was announced way back in year 2000 and the new policy will be formulated after more than 2 decades.

To formulate the vision document, all the senior officials of MoT have scheduled separate meetings with the respective stakeholders to garner the inputs for different segments and subject matters.

In this regard, representatives from CITI have attended all the meetings and submitted inputs which were based on the feedback received from all the members. Suggestion given for CITI for different segments are given below:

7.1. Suggestions for Development of Cotton Sector of Textile & Clothing Industry

7.1.1. Cotton Fibre

- Focus on improving productivity and quality - TMC-II (Technology Mission on Cotton) proposal submitted by the MoT needs to be implemented at the earliest.; MM I for Technology Development, MM II for Technology Transfer, MM III for Clean Cotton and MM IV for Branding Indian cotton and its textile products.
- Extend the IES, MEIS and RoSL/RoSCTL/RoDTEP benefits for the entire cotton textile value chain including yarns and fabrics to avoid production cut, underutilisation of capital-intensive spinning sector (to the tune of 7 million spindles) and job losses to several lakhs of people.
- Intensify cotton seed research to develop new varieties of seeds like draught tolerant, sucking pest tolerant, high density planting, herbicide tolerant that can increase yield and productivity of cotton.
- Standardize cotton bale packing and adopt bale identification systems (RFID) like the way USA and China have adopted. It will add value to the entire cotton value chain and will also help traceability and benefit to consolidate Indian cotton branding.
- Brand Indian cotton similar to that of US Cotton.
- Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to cotton farmers needs to be introduced when prices fall below the Minimum Support Price (MSP) to ensure that the value-added downstream industry gets raw material at market determined prices as in an internationally competitive environment industry cannot bear the social subsidy burden.
- Devise a cotton policy that enables CCI to sell the MSP procured cotton at international prices (similar to that of China) on a regular basis to avoid accumulation of stock and thereby speculating the prices.
- Devise a scheme to encourage cotton seed oil consumption. Higher seed price would help the farmers to get better revenue.
- Provide hand operated kapas plucking machines at free of cost to all the cotton farmers across the country to reduce the cost of plucking and enhance the farmers' net income by 50 to 100 percent (CCI has started supplying the machines in a small way under its CSR). With multiple plucking technology it is impossible to go for mechanical harvesting as followed in other countries. Hand operated kappas plucking machines also helps to retain the trash level less than 1%, contamination free cotton at farm level and fetches better price.
- Subsidize modernized cotton farming techniques like mulching films and drip irrigation.
- 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).

- Launch a Global Cotton Contract on MCX (Mirror Index to Cotton Future Index of ICE)
- Allow the use of only coloured bags instead of white bags for HDPE fertilizers. It will help in controlling contamination and will increase the value of cotton
- Follow satellite imaging and similar technology enabled practices estimating the crop size of India
- Launch programs to educate/train farmers about contamination, quality of seeds and end products
- Encourage the production of organic cotton and brand Indian organic cotton products globally
- Encourage production of ELS cotton to enable India to become self-reliant and also encourage production of speciality cotton, colour cotton, etc.

7.1.2. Cotton Yarn

- Extend the benefits of RoSL/ROSCOTL, MEIS and IES for the cotton yarn till the proposed Remission of Taxes or Duties on Export Product (RoDTEP) benefit comes into force and enable the industry to utilise around 7 million spindles
- Provide two years moratorium for repayment of loans to the Spinning Industry as several hundreds of units have been classified under SMA 2 accounts and several units have already become NPAs
- Exempt cotton yarn industry from cross subsidy surcharge and facilitate to take advantage of open access power. Fix power tariffs on the basis of load factor (cost to serve formula)
- Power should be made available at competitive prices and without any cross-subsidy surcharge
- Extend WTO complaint export subsidy (in the place for MEIS) to Cotton Yarn as all other segments are getting the same
- Take up negotiations with China to give duty free access to Indian cotton textiles as it has been giving to the 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
- State Governments may avoid giving incentives for setting up new spinning mills for next 3 years as it drives existing ones into Bankruptcy/NPAs as already there is 30% excess capacity
- Include spinning under ATUFS and extend 10% capital subsidy only for modernization as the industry has over 15 million spindles that are over 15 years of age (out of 44 million working spindles in the country)
- Extend EPCG scheme by another 4 years due to drastic fall in cotton yarn exports

7.2. Suggestions for the Infrastructure Development of Textile & Clothing Industry

- Develop large scale integrated parks at appropriate locations near ports having all facilities like power, water, roads, CETP, cheap labour, workers housing, etc. to bring entire value chain at a single place. It will save entrepreneurs from hurdles and time required in acquiring land, power and water connection, creating connectivity and heavy expenses of ETPs etc. The sheds and factories of 'plug and play' model can be provided on long – term lease or rental basis;
- Workers' residential accommodation with all amenities and facilities to attract and retain workers;
- Incentivise infrastructure development for common facilities;
- Jointly with the State Governments, create state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities including road, uninterrupted quality power supply at internationally competitive rates, quality water supply by 24X7, single window and time bound clearance facility, etc., nearer to the port areas with Plug & Play facility to attract FDI, Joint Venture and Mega Projects;
- Large ware-house facilities in all the ports that have closer proximity to the major textile clusters to enable the international cotton traders to store the imported cotton (under transshipment facility - like the facility available at Tuticorin port) to enable the MSME spinning mills to have access to the imported cotton on a daily basis;
- Develop required infrastructure for shipping lines so that VLCCs come to Indian ports on a frequent basis for carrying cargo;
- Improve the 24X7 facility at sea ports;
- Mother vessels should be made available at least 2 times a week and the number of ports providing these mother vessels need to be increased;
- Develop Cotton ware-houses in all the major spinning clusters to enable CCI to store cotton and supply to MSME category spinning mills;
- Develop Yarn ware-houses in all the major handloom, power loom and knitting clusters;
- Develop Desalination plants along the sea shore and common effluent treatment plant with marine discharge facility to attract sustainable processing investments (a few years from now, all land locked processing clusters having the threat of mass closure due to non-availability of water and pollutions issues. Even with the highly capital intensive and high operating cost zero liquid discharge technology, the pollution problems persist and local public/ NGOs raise the issues relating to environment. The processing units also violate, the only viable solution is to create required infrastructure facilities on the sea shore to make India to sustain its manufacturing facilities and protect the jobs of over 110 million people.
- For MMF processing, we need infrastructure of global standards both in terms of scale and quality. Government incentives are needed for setting up the same, either through PPP model or attract foreign direct investments.
- Indian exporters face a number of challenges while exporting to Bangladesh. India route its consignment to Bangladesh through Land Customs Station, Petrapole. Some of the major challenges faced by Indian exporters are listed below:
 - Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC) issued a circular No. 18/2002 – Customs dated 13/03/2002, as amended, laying down the priority and procedure for faster movement of export cargo from ICD/CFS to Bangladesh directly to save the hassles at the LCSs, thus reducing the congestion and transaction costs. However, Local authorities at Bongaon were not allowing movement of customs cleared and sealed containers from ICD Durgapur to Petrapole LCS and were insisting to route it through normal channel.

- There is a congestion of about 2,500 trucks which are either parked in Bongaon Municipal Parking or awaiting turn to cross border at ICP at Petrapole Land Customs Station.
- Long holidays such as Durga Pooja or EID or any other work disruption/reasons resulted in delay of export by 3 to 5 days thus adding further to delay in export.
- To facilitate smooth movement of vehicles, a meeting was held on 23rd September, 2017 at Barasat, West Bengal, which was chaired by Hon'ble MIC Food Minister. In the subject meeting all the stakeholders unanimously agreed that 5% of the customs cleared and sealed ICD Durgapur export cargo, out of total export to Bangladesh through LCS Petrapole, is not to be detained at Bongaon Municipal Parking at Kalitala and such sealed containers should be allowed to be exported on priority basis. However, local authorities are not allowing the same.
- National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh has declared Benapole a dry port and it is notified to work on 24X7 basis. However, custom brokers at Benapole do not want to work 24X7 and rejected the notification.
- Benapole port authority claims lack of warehouse facility to accept more import cargo but they have kept their warehouse charges lower than warehouse charges in the vicinity. The warehouse at Bongaon charges Rs.16 per square meter, warehouse at Jasore charges Rs.12 per square meter whereas Benapole port authority warehouse charges are Rs.5 per square meter. Hence, importers prefer to keep the cargo in warehouses of Benapole port authority, congesting the Benapole warehouses.
- Bulk export of cotton to Bangladesh is either through sea or through Ghojadanga – Bhomra Port.
- CONCOR India had run a container train laden from India to Bangladesh in March 2018. However, this train was discontinued and to be re-started. Further, Bangladesh has permitted 47 items which can be exported in such container laden train but have not allowed textile fabrics.

Possible Innovative Solutions to address India Bangladesh Border Issues are:

Export to Bangladesh can be smoothen by developing latest infrastructure and use of appropriate technology. Detailed probable solutions are discussed below:

- a) Central Warehousing Corporation should install a portal with mobile app for seamless movement of textiles & apparel products from India to Bangladesh.
- b) India can send consolidated containers from India to Bangladesh.
- c) Establish mutual agreement between textile trade associations.
- d) Establish Satellite terminal for ICP Petrapole:
There are about 500 trucks passing Bangladesh border on daily basis. To avoid congestion running of “Roll on. Roll off” (RoRo) services would be required. This would avoid transshipment of cargo from trucks to rail and vice –versa at Kolkata Railway Station. Existing terminal at Chitpur, is not able to serve the purpose and hence there is a need to identify a suitable location for exclusive terminal at Petrapole.
- e) Develop Cargo terminal at ICP Petrapole
ICP Petrapole, has a lot of railway land available on both sides of railway tracks. This land can be utilized for setting up of cargo sliding and other related infrastructure.

f) Use of parking booking software application

Use of technology can further improve logistics along India-Bangladesh border. Parking software can be developed which can perform the following functions:

- Category identification of users for registration
- Process flow for KYC submission & information authentication fields
- Booking slots availability vis-a-vis the dates with automatic arrangement for perishable & time bound cargo with specific internal scrutiny features for emergency cargo
- Details of amount deposition and penal provisions for fast booking

Further process engineering can also be implemented into parking software so that

- Slots could be identified according to number of trucks expected to cross the border.
- Overbooking modalities due to non-clearance of trucks for border crossing
- Visibility of clearances
- Sequencing of waiting vehicles and its dynamic updation.

g) Allow Two-way truck movement

There is also a possibility to explore the way of allowing Indian trucks into Bangladesh. If permission is granted by Bangladesh administration, then Bangladesh may also request Indian authorities to allow Bangladesh's truck in India also.



7.3. Suggestion for Development of Knitting Sector of Textile & Clothing Industry

- The MSMEs in the Knitwear Clusters of Kolkata, Tirupur and Ludhiana have huge TUF dues and they are not able to understand how to get the same. Textile Commissioner is requested to open a Help Desk in each of the centres to help them get their dues. It is also requested to simplify TUFs guidelines and fast track the GST refund process.
- Extend the benefits of RoSCTL and MEIS which till the proposed Remission of Taxes or Duties on Export Product (RoDTEP) benefit comes into force
- Urgent need to negotiate FTAs with developed and large markets like EU, USA, Australia, Canada, Britain, etc. to ensure level playing against competitors like Bangladesh, Vietnam, Cambodia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, etc.
- Infrastructure to be strengthened in garment clusters to help unorganised and fragmented units to grow.
- Similar to power loom clusters, major knitwear manufacturing hubs such as Tirupur, Ludhiana, Kanpur, and Kolkata, should be earmarked as Knitwear Clusters and funds allocated in the Budget for infrastructure development of these clusters in terms of testing, R&D, CETP etc.
- Government should consider developing new Industrial Knitwear Parks with all the amenities and facilities especially in the rural areas with a subsidy of 50% for Land, Building and Machinery to promote textile industry and to provide employment to masses and especially women.
- Government may provide special package for decentralized nature of labour – like ESI so that they are also covered like workforce of organized industry. Premium similar to that being charged to ESI enrolled workers may be taken from them also
- Government may encourage exports of Branded Apparels from India.
- To enhance the domestic demand of apparel, increase the threshold limit to Rs.1,500/- from the present level of Rs.1,000/- on sale of apparel bearing 5% GST.
- Impose Rules of Origin and enforcing Yarn / Fabric Forwarding Rule so that duty free imports of only those garments are allowed which are manufactured from yarn/fabric either sourced from India or manufactured in Bangladesh.
- Ban/Prevent import of used clothing from other countries
- Government may impose adequate safeguard measures to prevent cheaper imports of readymade garments from Bangladesh
- Working capital interest rates for apparel manufacturing should be at par with Exports.
- At present either 80JJAA 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).
- Promote local fabric and garment industry and check large quantity of under invoice MMF fabric coming in India from China
- Due to drop in the exports as a result of economic slowdown, the exporters are unable to honour the EPCG licences. Consequently, the obligation has not been fulfilled within the prescribed time frame. The obligation period under the EPCG scheme may be restructured accordingly



- Reduce Import Duties on Machineries 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
- To promote “Make in India” scheme the GST on machines may be waived off or 5% may be levied without refund as charging 18% GST for machines manufactured in India will be a great blow to the Indian textile Industry
- SIDBI was incorporated for the help of the industry to provide loans for machinery at the reasonable rates, better than the commercial banks. But of late, it has been observed that the SIDBI is increasing rates and bringing them at par with the commercial banks. Even the already sanctioned and disbursed loans, they have increased the interest rates by 1.5%.
- Install latest technology CETPs at appropriate locations with the help of the competent private agencies to treat the affluent up to the specified standards

7.4. Suggestions to boost MMF Sector

▪ Steady Growth of Downstream Segments

Downstream Segments plays an important role in the overall growth of the Value Chain as these are labour intensive too! Furthermore, bulk of the growth has to come from exports where we are already lagging and at present it is US\$ 37.50 bn in 2018-19. The world in general and India in particular is going through challenging times due to trade barriers and falling economic growth. The withdrawal of incentives in line with the WTO norms will only make it further difficult. All this requires us to be more efficient and competitive along all the segments of the MMF Textile Value Chain which is as follows:

Segment 1: Man Made Staple Fibres; Polyester Staple Fibre & Viscose Staple Fibre

Segment 2: Yarn Spun from Staple fibres mentioned in Segment 1.

Segment 3: Fabric woven with Yarn from Segment 2

Segment 4: Garments/Made Ups made with above said Fabric.

▪ High Cost of Raw Materials in India

To begin with, Man Made Staple Fibres in India are more expensive due to:

1. Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) on PTA, significant raw material for the manufacture of Polyester Staple Fibre.
2. Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) on Viscose Staple Fibre.

The structure of the MMF Domestic Industry allows the manufacturers to charge prices equal to or higher than Import Parity Prices without considering the dynamics of Demand & Supply. Thus, apart from the CIF price, BCD & ADD are passed on to the next segment in the value chain. Other costs of import clearance and port handling too are added. A price comparison (landed cost of imports against domestic price) of PSF & VSF is shown in Table 1 and 2 respectively.

Table 1: Comparison Sheet of Landed Cost of Imports against Domestic Price of Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF)

Particulars	Amount (RS)	Particulars	Amount (RS)
Landed Cost Of Imports		Domestic Price	89.50
CIF (\$)	0.95	DISCOUNTS	10.50
Rate of Exchange (R.O.E.)*	69.35		
CIF (Rs)	65.88		
BCD 5%	3.30		
CESS	0.33		
CUSTOM CLEARING & OTHERS	4.00		
LANDED COST	73.51		
SAY (Rs)	73.50	Net Domestic Price	79.00

* September 2019

Table 2: Comparison Sheet of Landed Cost of Imports against Domestic Price of Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF)

Particulars	Amount (RS)	Particulars	Amount (RS)
Landed Cost Of Imports:		Domestic Price to Spinner	
CIF (\$)	1.55		
Rate of Exchange (R.O.E.)*	69.35		
CIF (Rs)	107.50		
BCD 5%	5.37		
CESS	0.54		
Anti-Dumping Duty @ US\$ 0.19/KG	13.17		
Custom Clearing & Others	4.00		
Landed Cost	130.58	For Export Yarn	124.77
SAY (Rs)	131.00	For Domestic Yarn	149.54

*September 2019

Thus, the downstream industry pays much higher prices for its staple fibre requirement when compared to competing countries. All this makes the next segment uncompetitive and impact our exports. It will be interesting to note that India exports almost 30% of its domestic consumption of PSF and 15% of VSF. If pricing is corrected these Fibres can be converted into Yarn creating employment and also adding to production of value-added Products. To bring about discipline in its pricing the Government has to ensure that BCD from present levels of 5% need to be brought down to 2.5%. Furthermore, anti-dumping duties not to be levied on the upstream segments – PTA, PSF & VSF.

▪ **High Imports of Yarns Costing to the Industry**

The next segment - Spun Yarns Industry is facing stress due to enhanced imports which incidentally is also a labour intensive industry. Imports become a viable option due to higher cost of staple fibres in India. Thus, if Staple fibres prices are corrected, Yarn imports can be curtailed, and consumption of staple fibres will also increase in India. The Basic Custom Duty on import of yarn too needs to be increased to 10% from the present level of 5%. This would discourage imports without impacting domestic price of yarn.

▪ **GST leads to accumulation and non-refund of ITC**

The current GST regime has brought about inverted duty structure in the case of MMF textiles which has led to tax paid on capital goods, services and certain inputs becoming cost in the hands of the MMF textile tax-payers. These taxes are not considered for calculation of refund of input credits. Table 3 and Table 4 showing accumulation of GST for Yarn & Fabric are given below. This has made MMF textiles costlier to the extent of such underfunded taxes. This is restricting further expansion in the MMF Segments and government needs to remove this anomaly immediately.

Table 3: Working of GST Accumulation for Pure VSF Yarn

Sr. No.	Particulars	Rs Per Kg	GST Rate	GST Amt
1.	Raw Material Cost Less: Rebate through CR Note	147.90 10.00	18%	26.62
		137.90		26.62
2.	Packing Material	2.25	12%	0.27
3.	Transportation Cost of Fibre	2.75	5%	0.14
4.	Stores & Spares	6.00	18%	1.08
5.	Services	5.00	18%	0.90
A	Total ITC on Inputs	153.90		29.01
B	Sale Value of Yarn of 30S Count	185.00	12%	22.20
C	Accumulation at Yarn Stage			6.81

Table 4: Working of GST Accumulation For Pure VSF Fabric From Fibre For Composite Mills (Spinning & Weaving)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Rs Per Kg	GST Rate	GST Amt
1.	ITC on Inputs at Spinning Stage	A-Above		29.01
2.	ITC on Sizing Material & Chemical, etc.	15	12%	1.80
3.	ITC on Store & Spares	5	18%	0.90
4.	Service & Miscellaneous	3	18%	0.54
D	Total ITC at Fabric Stage			32.25
E	Sale Value of Fabric of 30S Count	285	5%	14.25
F	Accumulation at the Fabric Stage			18.00

Note: In case of inverted structure, no refund is available for ITC on Services and Capital Goods in addition to the above, the mills have accumulation of GST paid on Capital Goods. If the GST on Fibre is refunded to 12%, there will be no accumulation at yarn stage.

▪ **Uniform 5% GST Rate for MMF Fibre and Yarn**

In order to remove inverted duty structure on MMF products, CITI has proposed to the Government to bring down the GST rates on manmade fibres and yarn from 18% and 12% to 5%. This would eliminate accumulation of ITC. It will only 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. We attach herewith a statement showing Present Vs. Proposed GST Scenario on total Value chain of MMF fabrics is given in table 5:

Table 5: Present Vs. Proposed GST Scenario on total Value chain of MMF Fabrics

Material	Present		Proposed	
	Cost Per Kg	GST Rate	GST Per Kg	GST Rate
PX	38.50	18%	6.93	18%
PTA plus MEG	66.50	18%	11.97	5%
Draw Texturised Yarn	85.00	12%	10.20	5%
Grey Fabric (200 PMS/ Meter) (5 Metres/ Kg.)	125.00	5%	6.25	5%
Finished Fabrics (Cost of 5 Metres)	175.00	5%	8.75	5%

Source: PTA User Association

Other Major Suggestions:

- All the competing nations could achieve a substantial export growth while Indian exports are stagnated as the industry is competitive only in cotton. Hence, it is essential to make all the MMF specialty raw materials available at international price to meet the demand of sportswear, technical textiles and other high value-added products.
- Extend the IES, MEIS and RoSL/RoSCTL/RoDTEP benefits for the entire MMF textile value chain including yarns and fabrics to avoid production cut, underutilization of capital-intensive spinning sector and job losses to several lakhs of people. Spun yarn is a value-added yarn when compared to filament, which creates a lot more jobs than filament.
- Inverted GST duty structure needs to be corrected as huge blockage of funds is happening and refunds are very difficult as well as time consuming due to non-allowance of service GST adjustment against output liability.
- Announce National Fibre Policy to ensure 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 T&C Industry.
- Implement Fibre Neutrality Policy.
- Consider anti-dumping duty while calculating duty drawback calculation and enhance the rates appropriately.
- No import duty should be there on machineries related to MMF which are not available and produced in India.
- Impose rule of origin on imports of MMF garments to restrict the unprecedented surge of imports of MMF garments.
- There is a need for mission mode approach for promoting MMF sector, as without its growth, textile industry cannot achieve the envisaged textile business growth of USD 350 Bn by 2025.
- Incentivize/Encourage export of MMF based garment products as Indian apparel garment exports is mainly cotton based due to which we have no presence in 65-70% areas of the world which rely on synthetic garments.
- Incentivize manufacturing units which are into manufacturing of MMF product categories like sportswear, outer wear as there is negligible or no manufacturing of these products in India at present.
- Incentivize MMF processing by providing loan at lower rates and by providing tax concession on expenses incurred while providing training to the technical staff.

7.5. Suggestions / Inputs for Skill Development

- Re-skilling, Up-skilling and New-skilling (RUN) could be an important solution to bridge the skill gap in existing workforce. The way forward is to go for a structured re-skilling, up-skilling intervention for existing workforce & new-skilling for both existing and new workforce to enhance the productivity & quality of output. The RUN intervention in the Textiles sector could be the first step towards re-skilling, up-skilling and new-skilling revolution in India. This will enhance the competitiveness of Indian garment industry in the international market, fetching more business.

▪ Courses Suggested for Re-Skilling and Up-Skilling

Sr. No	Name of the Sector	Name of the Module	Course Code	NSQF Level	Notional Hours	Re-skilling / Up-skilling
1	Textile & Apparel Sector	Sewing Machine Operator	AMH/Q0301	4	270	Up-skilling
2		Specialised Sewing Machine Operator	AMH/Q2301	4	240	Up-skilling
3		Measurement Checker	AMH/Q0103	4	270	Up-skilling
4		Pressman	AMH/Q0401	4	270	Up-skilling
5		Industrial Engineer (IE) Executive	AMH/Q2001	6	360	Re-skilling
6		Advance Pattern Maker (CAD/CAM)	AMH/Q1101	5	360	Re-skilling
7		Sampling Coordinator	AMH/Q1801	5	360	Re-skilling

- Major Skills needed at different levels in the Textile & Apparel industry are as follows:
 - Basic Computer Literacy
 - Advanced IT/Software
 - Other Technical and Practical
 - Communication
 - Customer Handling
 - Team Working
 - Foreign Language
 - Problem Solving
 - Managerial
 - Numeracy
 - Literacy
 - Adaptability/Flexibility
 - Industry-Specific
 - Health & Safety / Hygiene
 - Sales & Marketing
 - Time Management/Efficiency
 - Soft Skills
 - Training Skills

- Benchmark skill practises of India with that of global leaders like China, Bangladesh, Vietnam, etc.
- Focus on international collaborations for skilling the Indian textile sector.
- Training program should be in a way that workers can rotate around different operations in the production process. Firms need to organise around work, not jobs and hence the workforce should be multi-skilled.
- Training program should put special emphasis to make the workers understand the importance of quality standards.
- Technical modules of India are very old and don't comply with the latest technologies, so there is a need to upgrade the modules with the latest evolving technologies to reduce rate of obsolescence and enable individuals to be future ready.
- Enhance advanced IT/software skills which is vital for the future of T&A industry.
- Implement skill development programs for assisting individual firms for providing qualitative training support at all levels (technical, managerial, etc.) and not just worker level.
- Mastery of the value chain is assuming greater prominence in all activities of the firm with a view to cut costs and improves quality at every point in the activity chain. Success or failure in firms is now measured by the speed of movement of raw materials from the time it reaches the gate of the firm to the time the finished product lands on the customer's doorstep. These imperatives require complex skills to enable firms to constantly re-engineer structures and improve processes in response to internal and external market changes.
- Government may use experienced workers (specialists) in the industry to create a learning delivery programme and use the older workforce to mentor and to create a network of learning opportunities.
- Encourage more school visits to both large and small manufacturing organisations in order to attract young people and improve theirs and their teachers' understanding of manufacturing.
- Promote manufacturing as a whole in school - liaise with LSCs, SSCs, teachers and arrange school visits, educate parents about RDAs, careers manufacturing.
- Offer customized courses with flexible timings to encourage inclination towards learnings.
- Women could be imparted with short term skill trainings in their village itself and after their assessment and certification, clusters could be developed having 50-100 such certified trainees.
- Training of Trainer (ToT) course should be as per international standards.
- Government may invest in assessment training due to the low numbers of assessors currently in the industries.
- Training programs should not be generic and should be designed according to geographic and technology. Apart from technology training should also be provided for improving communication abilities, language skills, personal habits, time management, team work and leadership traits.
- Include the representative from the industry while designing the training programs.

- Government may digitalize the entire training scheme and may go for clean auditing to bring more transparency in the process.
- Government may work towards a comprehensive Skill Industry Database collating and disseminating labour market information with respect to number of people getting direct and indirect employment in various areas of the industry, number of people with specific skill sets like tailor, cutting master, checkers, etc., number of people getting trained in various skills sets at various levels (ITIs, Diplomas etc.) at a national level as well as at regional levels.
- Introduce fairness and flexibility in funding methodology and distribution as well as funding for all ages and funding should focus on the scope to improve productivity - not other arbitrary factors.
- Through PPP model facilitate digital platform / videos / audios on training different modules related to T&C making.
- Government may do strict monitoring for the trained candidates at least for a year.
- Strengthen the power loom service centers and convert them into centres of excellence for skill development.
- Government may organize Job Melas in far flung textile areas to help mills find the right candidate for the job.
- Engage schools in training students in garment making, embroidery and other job works. During non-school hours training can be given to women entrepreneurs on the same.
- Government may encourage and facilitate formation of Artisan Producer Organisations like FPOs. Enable more women to get training and skill development on new trends in tailoring / garment making near their vicinity and help them to link with big brands.
- There is also a need to assess the training infrastructure available for each of the segments in our country especially for the textiles and clothing sector and project the requirement till 2024-25. This assessment will provide detailed information on present available infrastructure on each segment, course curriculum, faculty availability/requirements and may also project the future requirements of each segment.
- Incentivise the textile industry through subsidy / tax holiday to engage wholeheartedly in demand driven skill development and productivity enhancement.
- Funds under rural development schemes or MGNREGS may be allowed for imparting training to workers in rural areas which will also reduce unemployment.
- Government may set up Centres of Excellence or residential training centres for the entire textile value chain near existing clusters and new clusters and give trainees on the job training in the clusters.

Since availability of good quality raw materials, especially Cotton is important for the entire value chain, Government under PPP model may launch programs with demonstration farms to educate/train farmers about good agricultural practices, productivity increase, use cotton plucking machines, to free contamination, reduce moisture content, enable traceability, certification, branding of Indian cotton, etc. Also, encourage and train farmers to produce Extra Long Staple Cotton to enable India to become self-reliant in specialty cotton, color cotton, etc.

1. Suggestions for Modernisation of Textile Industry through Technology Up-gradation and issues relating to Technology Gap in the Textile Machinery

- Considering the high interest costs prevailing in India, the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme was introduced with effect from 1st April 1999 by extending initially 5% interest subsidy later upto 6% interest subsidy, 15% capital subsidy or 30% margin money subsidy, etc. Under the current A-TUFS, 10% capital subsidy is extended for weaving and processing sectors while for others, 15% capital subsidy is extended. In the case of garments and made-ups, additional 10% capital subsidy is extended under SPELSGU. In addition, the schemes like Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks, Power Tex, etc., also provides assistance for common infrastructure facilities to develop the textile cluster and also decentralized / MSME segments. The various State textile Policies also extend interest subsidy, capital subsidy and other benefits to encourage new investments in textile industry. Consequently, the industry has attracted over Rs.4.00 lakh crores during the last two decades, sustained the manufacturing competitiveness to a certain extend and created new jobs for over 15 million people apart from sustaining the jobs of over 100 million people already existed in the industry.
- Ministry of Textiles, though initially envisaged, reaching the textile business size of US \$ 650 billion (US \$ 350 billion for domestic and US \$ 300 billion for exports), later it was revised to US \$ 350 (US \$ 200 billion for domestic and US \$ 150 billion for exports). The Internal Committee formed by the Textile Commissioner estimated the following for textile machinery requirements and investments for modernization and capacity expansion to achieve the vision of US \$ 350 billion:-

Sector	Machinery Requirement	Investment (In Crore)
▪ Spinning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50.00 Million Spindles New spindles 30 Mn (predominantly for MMF segments) Modernization 20 Mn 	▪ 1,25,000
▪ Weaving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 lakh shuttleless looms 	▪ 2,50,000
▪ Knitting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50,000 M/cs 	▪ 15,000
▪ Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2000 process houses with one lakh metres/day each and 1000 process houses with 50 tons/day knits/yarns /fibres 	▪ 2,50,000
▪ Garment/ Made-ups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Million M/cs 	▪ 75,000
▪ Total		▪ 7,15,000

- Though initially TUF Scheme was very industry-friendly and getting full support and cooperation from the financial institutions and the Ministry of Textiles, since 2007 the Scheme got complicated thus huge amounts of subsidy got accumulated. Though the Government allotted Rs.17,822 crores earmarking Rs.5,151 crores for A-TUFS and the remaining for committed liabilities, the Ministry of Textiles is not able to release over Rs.12,000 crores mainly due to the mistakes committed by the financial institutions and lack of cooperation from them. Under these circumstances, it is essential to make the scheme industry-friendly so that the envisaged investments could be made in modernization and capacity expansion and blockage of working capital could be avoided by releasing the subsidies on time.
- Since the production based incentives are WTO compatible, maximum benefits under TUFS could be extended to compensate the benefits such as MEIS, EPCG, IES, EOU, etc., to boost exports and also make the domestic industry globally competitive (the imports of readymade garments are increasing exponentially in the recent times).

Technology Gap

- There is a huge gap in the technology of indigenous machines and the machines manufactured globally except the spinning machines. Even in spinning, the industry had to import certain machines like Auto-corners under Retrofit condition to meet the quality requirements of the global brands and sustain the export competitiveness. In the case of warping, sizing and weaving machines, the indigenous technology could be used only for producing low and medium value-added textile products. The industry is depending upon the imported machines to produce high end fabrics with the quality specifications prescribed by the customers.
- In the case of processing, some dyeing machines, printing and finishing machines are available indigenously. However, the industry is importing most of the machines to produce high-quality value-added fabrics. The indigenous technology is suitable for batch processing and also consumes more water. The material to liquor ratio is high with the indigenous technology. With the depleting water resource and compulsion to use recycled water to the maximum extent possible at a very high cost and also usage of desalination water or treated sewage water in the coming years, it has become essential to go for water frugal technology machines in processing (fibres, yarns and fabrics). In the case of technical textiles, most of the machines are imported.
- No world class sewing machines with latest technology are manufactured in the country and therefore, the industry is depending upon the imports.
- In the lists of benchmarked technology prescribed under RR-TUFS and A-TUFS, except spinning, most of the machines are imported.
- Though the Government has been making concerted efforts to encourage machinery manufacturing to import technology or attract foreign direct investments or encourage joint venture projects so that the State-of-the-art-technology machines are manufactured in the country, we are yet to make any progress on this front. Recently, CMTI has developed a shuttleless loom with moderate technology with the funding support extended by Ministry of Heavy Industries and industry.
- Hence, Indian could work on indigenous technology development and provide special focus on R&D to build capability for producing machineries and developing technology in India
- Since China went for rapid expansion and technology upgradation during 1995-2010, almost all the world leading textile machinery manufacturers had established their manufacturing facility in China. Hence, China is having huge machinery manufacturing capacities that are lying idle due to the slowdown in the textile industry expansion and modernization in China. Even Indian based textile machinery manufacturers have established the manufacturing facility in China to tap the Chinese market.
- Required quality raw material especially manmade fibres are to be made available to achieve this business size. Currently, the country produces around 9 billion kgs of fibres and filaments, while the country would need 22 billion kgs of fibres and filaments to achieve the targeted textile business size. Considering the limitation to increase the cotton fibre production and also the limited global demands, it is advisable to encourage man-made fibre and filament manufacturing in the country by devising a special scheme jointly with the Ministry of Petroleum so that necessary inputs like PTA, MEG, wood pulp, etc., are made available at internationally competitive price and thus required quantity and quality of manmade fibres are manufactured at international price in India. Since the MMF sector currently has only around 3.5 billion kgs of manufacturing capacity, it is impossible to increase the capacity by over threefold by 2025. Therefore, duty-free import of man-made fibres and filaments on par with cotton fibre has to be encouraged apart from bringing the entire MMF sector under 5% GST (currently fibre attracts 18% GST and yarn attracts 12% GST while the remaining products in the downstream sector attracts 5%

GST). It is also essential to have consistency in the policy and refund all the taxes, levies, etc., on exports. Since the country has been successful in implementing “One Nation One Tax” which is a historical achievement. Similarly, all the export benefits could be subsumed under GST refund or Duty Drawback (like other countries where only VAT refund prevails).

- Under the circumstances, India could adopt the following strategies to attract envisaged investments of Rs.7.15 lakh crores by 2025 and enable the country to achieve the targeted business size of US \$ 350 billion.
- Allow duty-free import of machines that are not manufactured in the country.
- Currently, the industry is struggling with the inverted duty structure mainly due to the accumulation of capital goods tax. All the textile machinery, spares, accessories attract 18% GST and the textile industry is not able to get the refund and therefore, there is an inverted duty structure. Hence, the GST on textile machinery, spares and accessories also needs to be reduced to 5% to achieve the envisaged investments target and business size.
- Out of various TUF Schemes, RR-TUF Scheme is considered to be the best to encourage technology upgradation and capacity expansion. Extend similar benefits to achieve the targeted investments in the textile industry.
- The current scheme has excluded the spinning. The TUFs benefits may be extended only for modernization for few years and later further creation of new capacities include spinning under TUFs (out of 52.5 million spindles, only 44 million spindles are working. In this over 15 million spindles need urgent technology upgradation to prevent closure, job losses and meet the yarn requirements of fabric segment).
- Spinning sector needs to be modernized as per the world standard. Government may also provide capital subsidy or interest subsidy for modernization of spinning mills since mills have not been able to generate cash surplus to fund such modernization due to high interest rates and requirement of high capital investment.
- Provide interest subsidy/capital subsidy to attract investment in weaving and processing sector, as India lacks in world class processing plant and have very a few numbers of shuttle less looms.
- It is also suggested that Government may remove the present cap of Rs 30 crore from ATUFs scheme to allow large organization also to be benefitted from the scheme.



7.6. Suggestions for India's Apparel Exports and Branding

■ **Plug & Play Set-Up**

Plug & play set-ups have the potential of completely changing the face of investments in garment manufacturing sector. In fact, such readymade set-ups were one of the key ingredients of large-scale industrialization of China in late 80s. New emerging destinations such as Ethiopia are also following this model and getting excellent response specifically from international investors. In India, the concept exists in a diluted form in some places.

■ **FTA with DEVELOPED Country**

India's should revisit the FTA with key market like EU-28, Australia and Canada. India's share in export is low as compared to its competitors such as Vietnam, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Myanmar, thus requiring FTA with these countries. Moreover, till the time India concludes its FTA with EU, India may prepare the ground and request for acceptance in the GSP+ category

■ **Prevent Cheaper Imports**

- Impose of Rules of Origin and enforce Yarn / Fabric Forwarding Rule so that duty free imports of only those garments are allowed which are manufactured from yarn/fabric either sourced from India or manufactured in Bangladesh
- Impose adequate safeguard measures to prevent cheaper imports of readymade garments from Bangladesh

■ **Branding of Indian Apparels**

- Encourage exports of Branded Apparels from India
- Encourage Khadi & handloom sales
- Encourage with adequate funding support to develop global brands and devise a scheme to revive existing brands
- Develop product specific and brand specific cluster under PPP mode through national and international participation
- Impose Ban on used clothing
- Organise Textiles Exposition in India (RBSM) as suggested a mega event proposed by Ministry for all councils to participate together. It can be twice in a year in different states.
- Organise visits of delegation from potential markets to India

■ **Achieve Economies of Scale**

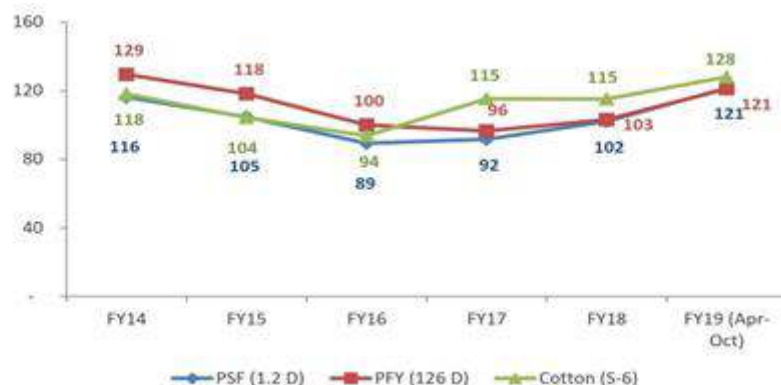
- Set an annual goal to set up ten big scale weaving and processing units
- Take priority action to make more factories FFI complaint
- India has around 1,200 FFI complaint factories supplying cotton products to FFI and other large buyers. Many of these would invest in synthetics and export new products to the same set of buyers

■ **Diversify Product Basket and Explore New Markets**

- Diversifying into focused high value exports: Women's Western wear, intimate wear, swim wear, sportswear, etc. for which global demand is there

- Tap larger markets like Japan, Russia, China, Brazil, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Canada in addition to EU and US
- Japanese apparel market is very different as compared to India's traditional market i.e. EU, US, etc. Ministry should ideally facilitate seminars and workshops on apparel trends of Japanese market to appraise the apparel exporters
- **COMPETITIVE COST OF RAW MATERIAL, POWER COST etc.**
 - The raw material must be available at globally competitive prices to achieve higher market share in global trade and also ward off cheaper imports of finished products.
- **Focus on Training & Education:**
 - Indian textile industry needs requisite technical knowhow and the skilled manpower required for manufacturing of high value garmented products. Hence, skilling initiatives need to be taken to develop manpower at both technical and managerial levels.
- **Focus on MMF**
 - The ratio of cotton and MMF apparel exports is 80:20 in India while the same reverse in other countries. Countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam could achieve exponential growth in exports mainly due to the advantage of raw material price. India's export is stagnated mainly due to the raw material price and tariff barriers. The global markets need MMF apparel for at least two seasons and India is not able to compete in these markets
 - PSF and PFY prices witnessed an increase of about 11.4% and 6.8% respectively on a y-o-y basis in FY18. Prices further registered a growth of over 19% and 17% during FY19 (April – October) period on back of high input costs. PSF and PFY prices averaged at Rs. 121/- per kg each as of FY19 (April – October) period.

Price Trends (Rs/Kg) of PSF and PFY vis-à-vis Cotton Prices



Source: CMIE

▪ **Policy Interventions**

- Lower import duties on synthetic raw materials to bring down the prices by 30% to 50%, almost at par with global prices (This would free the apparel industry to scale up and invest in synthetics)
- Provide special package for decentralized nature of labour – like ESI
- Strengthen the weaving and processing segments
- Negotiate Reciprocal Duty Structure for India especially with Bangladesh as India gives Zero duty market access to Bangladesh while Bangladesh imposes high duty rates on T&A imported from India
- Increase the threshold limit to Rs.1,500/- from the present level of Rs.1,000/- on sale of apparel bearing 5% GST for increasing the domestic demand of apparel
- Make working capital interest rates for apparel manufacturing at par with Exports
- 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)
- During Midterm review of FTP for Deemed Exports draw back credit was restricted through only Brand rate mechanism. Earlier industry had an option of getting this credit through either All industry rate or Brand Rate. Since in GST regime all industry rate is calculated on the basic Custom duty, the implication to the government between two rates is nil. Brand rate fixation mechanism is time consuming; it blocks exporter's working capital and leads to unnecessary paper work at both ends.
- Working capital interest rates for apparel manufacturing should be at par with Exports.

▪ **Address the border issues with Bangladesh**

- Central Warehousing Corporation should install a portal with mobile app for seamless movement of textiles & apparel products from India to Bangladesh
- Send consolidated containers from India to Bangladesh
- Establish mutual agreement between textile trade associations of both the countries to overcome the common issues and facilitate smooth trade between two countries.
- Establish Satellite terminal for ICP Petrapole
- Develop cargo terminal at ICP Petrapole
- Use of parking booking software application
- Allow two-way truck movement

7.7. Suggestions for Quality Compliance & Branding of Indian Textiles

Quality Compliance:

a) On developing a Quality Eco-System

- On developing/ adopting quality and productivity norms for sub-sectors
- On developing assessment/ rating mechanisms
- On promoting and facilitating intellectual property rights
- On adopting international standard certifications (QMS: ISO 9000, EM: ISO 14000, SA: SA8000, OHSAS etc.)

Benchmarking is the continuous process of measuring products, services and practices against the Global competitors to achieve leadership position. Several initiatives should be taken to enhance the Quality Eco-system.

There are several processes/sub processes that can be identified in a manufacturing organization to drive the highest level of the quality and productivity.

India's textile player should be accredited to comply with the highest international standard certification such as QMS ISO 9000, EM: ISO 14000.

b) On strengthening Quality Compliance Mechanisms through training and Capacity Building

Company must strengthen quality compliance eco system in organization by incorporating the best global practices.

On Need for Brand Positioning Of Indian Textiles And Apparel In Global Markets

A) Creating Umbrella Branding for Indian Textiles As USP

India's Foreign Trade Policy works closely with stakeholders across government and industry to promote and create international awareness of the Indian products and services in overseas markets. The government focused branding activities approach including onsite branding, advertising in media, digital marketing including social media, PR, knowledge kits and revamping the websites of many export promotion councils.

B) Branding Indian Textiles by Introducing Quality Marks

Export of branded Indian textiles with enhanced quality certification and assurance. It is one of innovative way in promoting quality attributes and thereby position India as a potential destination for quality materials. The exporters are provided with promotional and financial assistance to achieve this objective. Branded and quality products are permitted to participate in international trade fairs along with the Board to promote the brand in those markets.



8. Abolition of Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) on PTA – A Step in Right Direction

CITI had been consistently following up for the abolition of Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) on Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA), Mono Ethylene Glycol (MEG) and Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) with the various departments of the Government of India especially, Ministry of Textiles and NITI Aayog – a think tank of the Government of India. On CITI's persistent request, the Government of India was kind enough to abolish the Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) on Purified Terephthalic Acid and also rejected the proposal to levy ADD on Mono Ethylene Glycol and Polyester Staple Fibre. The move has helped the Textile Value Chain, especially MMF Segment to diversify their products range more towards MMF Garments as the world over the fibre consumption ratio is tilted more towards MMF and less on Cotton: 70:30 while the same is completely reverse in India 30:70 which makes the Indian exports of textile products less penetrative in the international markets due to cost competitiveness while the smaller players like Bangladesh, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Turkey, etc are able to increase their market share due to Preferential Trade Agreements and Free/Bilateral Trade Agreements between the end-user countries or intermediary countries.

In this regard, CITI had also issued a press release and appreciated and thanked the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles for the bold decision of abolishing the Anti-Dumping Duty being levied on Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) imported from different countries including China, Indonesia, Taiwan, Iran and Malaysia. PTA is an important raw material for the production of polyester fibre. It was one of the long-pending demands of the textile industry and restricting the growth of textile industry diversifying into MMF products which are in great demand in international markets.

PTA, a critical input for textile fibres and yarns and was attracting anti-dumping duty ranging from US\$ 27 to US\$160 per metric tonnes depending upon the country of origin. The shortage of PTA curtails capacity utilisation of the polyester segment industry. Abolition of ADD on PTA has brought polyester price in India on par with international price and opened up new avenues for the Indian Polyester textiles. It will make Indian polyester products globally competent and will help them grab new markets which have remained elusive for them due to the high cost of production.

Over the last few years, there has been a significant shift in the demand of Man-Made Fibre (MMF) textiles, including polyester clothing and apparels, home-furnishings and technical textiles products owing to the limited availability of cotton and certain other factors like cheaper price, easy availability and other features like light weight, etc. The Textile Sector is confident that with greater Government support and encouragement, India can become a source hub for MMF products in the near future and would help achieve the target and market size of US\$ 350 billion by 2025 set by the Ministry of Textiles for the T&A Sector.

10. COVID-19 Pandemic and its Impact on Indian Textile & Apparel Industry

The early signs of outbreak of Novel Coronavirus COVID-19, an infectious disease, were first reported in Wuhan city of China in December 2019. Later, it transformed into a pandemic and gripped the whole world sparing none of the countries. The severity of the COVID-19 was so ghastly on the mankind and the global economy that there were 2,56,56,610 live cases worldwide and death toll had reached to 8,55,146 till the time of writing the note. Whereas in India, the reported live cases had reached to 36,94,878 and death toll at 65,469, thus crippling down the world economy and global trade and commerce. The initial disruptions from the Wuhan city, the origin of COVID-19 did not only affect the regional manufacturing supply chains from the lockdown in China but also brought down everything to a standstill except the mother nature and wildlife which completely remained unaffected from this widespread pandemic!

International Monetary Fund (IMF) and many other large economic forums pointed out that COVID-19 had led to a serious downturn, akin to an “economic tsunami”, in the global economy and the extent of economic damage caused by the pandemic will depend on the trajectory of the virus. As per IMF, year 2020 could witness a global recession which could be far worse than that of 2008!

India being no exception, too experienced the countrywide economic slowdown due to CoVid-19 and the Government of India imposed countrywide lockdown of 21 days which kept extended to keep on the rise in cases on many parts of the country. Like global repercussions, the pandemic brought everything to a standstill tossing the lives of 1.30 billion people in the whirlwind of uncertainty!

International Monetary Fund (IMF) has projected the global economic growth at minus (-) 6.5% for 2020. Similarly, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has projected India's economic growth at minus (-) 4.5% for 2020-21. In fact, IMF and other rating agencies have also projected a negative global outlook for 2021. The RBI stated that the Indian economy will take an upward swing only after the beginning of 2022 and 2023 will see some positive growth in the global as well as Indian economy.

The EXIM data released by the Government of India showed sharp decline of (-) 23.9% in India's GDP in Q1 of 2020-21. The same was attributed to closure of economic activities across the country since outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic. The GDP had stood at 5.2 per cent in the same period in the last fiscal year. In Q1 of 2020-21, the manufacturing and construction sectors contracted by a whopping 39.3 per cent and 50.3 per cent, respectively while the agriculture emerged as the only outlier among all.



The Textile and Clothing Industry, which is considered India's one of the major contributing sectors to its economy and holds around 2.5% share in its GDP, suffered the most from COVID-19 pandemic, being a labour and capital intensive industry, as the exports, imports and also the domestic sales came down to a grinding halt due to the panic situation triggered among several industries.

USA and EU which are the biggest markets not only for India's textile products, but also for the other major textile exporting countries were under complete lockdown due to Coronavirus effect. Retail stores of major brands like M&S, HNM, Zara, etc. which source apparels from India were completely shut down and thus, gave jitters to the Indian T&A manufacturers/ exporters.

With the closure of malls and retail outlets, the domestic textiles & clothing sales came down to a halt. The textile and apparel manufacturers/ exporters who had their orders ready and in-transit were not able to ship the consignment as banks were not able to courier the necessary documents to foreign Banks as Courier services like DHL, etc. were not collecting documents due to lockdown situation. As a result, importers were unable to get the consignment released and could not make payments on time. It led to huge cash losses to the exporters as payments were not through.

The lockdown period has resulted in complete crippling down of the manufacturing sector as mass exodus of workers from industrial units to their hinterland had taken place with a very little hope that they will soon come back to the mills/ factories due to the fear of getting infected due to the Coronavirus as scientists/ doctors did not succeed in developing vaccine which can cure the patients from its adverse effects. With total disruption in workflow and production schedule, the Indian T&A Industry faced its worst-ever kind of crisis and pushed to a corner.

The Indian textile industry had already been struggling since last four years due to the glut in the market conditions and after the sudden impact of COVID-19 pandemic forced the Textile & Clothing (T&C) industry to incur huge losses and face severe financial stress. The international and domestic demand for textiles and clothing dropped by almost 30% to 50% and therefore, the recession would continue at least till December 2020.

Thus, the impact of Covid-19 completely broke down the backbone of the Textile industry being a low margin capital intensive industry. The T&A Industry is under severe and unbearable financial stress due to heavy losses incurred due to Covid-19 pandemic and its aftermath:

- a) Complete stoppage of mills for more than one month and partial working thereafter. For the whole FY '21, the capacity utilization is not likely to exceed 50%;
- b) Payment of salary, wages, fixed electricity charges, interest, fixed overheads etc. without any revenue to offset these expenses;
- c) No or very poor demand for finished products in domestic/ export markets due to lockdown/ closure of retail chain/ market;
- d) Stock losses in raw materials and finished goods, the rates of which have come down heavily due to very poor/ no demand;
- e) Increased inventories and trade receivables;
- f) The impact is likely to continue for 18 months.

The outlook for the Indian Textile & Clothing Sector remained bleak due to imposition of complete lockdown from March 24, 2020 because of Covid-19 pandemic. The Sector registered an overall decline of (-) 46.40% in T&A products during Apr-July 2020 while comparing the same with the corresponding period of last year. In Apparel and Textiles, the decline stood at (-) 54.66% and 38.89%, respectively. The analysis clearly showed the decline in exports of textile products in the entire textile value chain.

CITI Analysis of Exports and Imports of T&A Post Covid-19 Pandemic

A. Exports

Values in US\$ Million

Particulars	July-19	July-20	% Change	Apr'19-July'19	Apr'20-July'20	% Change
Cotton Yarn/Fabs/made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	824.01	885.32	7.44%	3,344.86	2,259.69	-32.44%
Man-made Yarn/Fabs/made-ups etc.	399.32	306.16	-23.33%	1,554.31	781.78	-49.70%
Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering	30.58	32.65	6.77%	109.13	68.25	-37.46%
Carpet	123.40	125.82	1.96%	469.39	304.15	-35.20%
Handicrafts excl. handmade carpet	151.68	142.39	-6.12%	614.00	308.65	-49.73%
Textiles	1,528.99	1,492.34	-2.40%	6,091.69	3,722.52	-38.89%
Apparel	1,364.67	1,063.17	-22.09%	5,535.09	2,509.48	-54.66%
Textile and Apparel	2,893.66	2,555.51	-11.69%	11,626.78	6,232.00	-46.40%
All Commodities	26,332.63	23,642.85	-10.21%	10,7412.84	74,961	-30.21%
% of T&A in Total Exports	10.99%	10.81%		10.82%	8.31%	

Source: Press Information Bureau

The T&C Sector showed some improvement on the import front as imports of textile products showed steady reduction during the lockdown period and stood at (-) 49% in the month of July 2020 while comparing the same with the corresponding period of last year. Similar, reduction of (-) 53.21% was noticed during April'20 to July'20 while comparing the same with the corresponding period of last year.

A. Imports

Values in US\$ Million

Particulars	July-19	July-20	% Change	Apr'19-July'19	Apr'20-July'20	% Change
Textile yarn fabric, made-ups	188.31	96.11	-48.96%	670.9	313.92	-53.21%

Source: Press Information Bureau

CITI and SIMA conducted a joint survey on more than 300 small, mid and large size T&A Companies operating across the entire value chain and it was found that about 20% of the companies were experiencing 30-60% order cancellations while about 50% companies were not clear about the status of their orders. Moreover, the survey also revealed that about 40% of the companies had already exhausted their working capital limits and about 50% of the companies had no cash to pay wages to the workers by the end of April.

Impact Assessment of CoVid-19 Pandemic on Textile & Apparel Sector

Parameter	Potential Impact			Reason
	Low	Med.	High	
Supply Side				
Prices of Raw Material				Prices have been stable, however, there is no or relatively very less demand
Production				Amid the lockdown production has completely stopped temporary
Labour Force				Most of the labour force has already migrated to their native places and bringing them back will be a tough task
Cash Flow				There is no supply of products in domestic and overseas market which has resulted in a huge cash crunch. Industries don't have cash to meet their daily demands and to pay wages
Supply Chain				Supply chain is highly impacted as the movement of trucks carrying shipments is very limited
Imports				Imports is almost at halt. Raw materials like PTA/MEG is not coming from China and other suppliers
Demand Side				
Consumer Sentiment				If the problem persists, impact would be relatively higher
Exports				Orders are being cancelled from overseas customers, especially from USA and EU

In order to mitigate the adverse effects of Covid-19 Pandemic faced by the wafer-thin margin, highly-capital and labour-intensive textile industry, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) wrote to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goel, Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Labour and Employment, Various State and UT Government, RBI, IRDAI, ESIC, etc, for extending financial support to the Textile & Apparel Industry and sought the following immediate policy interventions:

a) Finance

- 1) Refund all the pending statutory and export claims including MEIS, RoSCTL and GST;
- 2) Provide interest free advance through the respective banks to all the TUFS beneficiaries by extending 90% of the committed liabilities of all types of TUFS benefits (MTUFS, R-TUFS, RR-TUFS and A-TUFS) against the bank guarantee with 10% margin money. Also the bank guarantee facility should be provided without any additional collateral and the same could be adjusted in the TUFS subsidy after it is released by the government;
- 3) Immediately extend financial relief package to the industry at least for a period of 6 months for meeting the standing charges, like salaries/wages, electricity charges, rents, etc. as a severe cash-flow crunch has developed in the sector due to the lockdown and ill-effect of Covid-19;
- 4) For paying salaries, wages, electricity, rental and other fixed costs for 6 months, banks should give interest free loan to textile industry. The banks can recover this interest from Government by giving a debit note;

- 5) Government to bear the burden of 50% of the salaries/ wages to the workers for the lock-down period. On Hon'ble Prime Minister's appeal most of the units have already paid salaries for the month of March to the workers. However, it will be very difficult for the industry to pay salaries for the month of April, May, June 2020 if government doesn't announce any stimulus package for the industry as it will easily take 8-10 months to the industry to come back to normalcy;
- 6) All banks should be asked to honour RBI guidelines on extension of Moratorium. RBI to issue necessary clarifications to the banks and non-financial banking institutions to extend three months moratorium period for repayment of loans and interests for all types of accounts including SMA and NPAs;
- 7) Waive the interest on all loans for the lockdown period;
- 8) Extend 25% interest free working capital without any collateral or additional margin money to make payments for salaries & wages, electricity charges and other standing charges (HMOT had already recommended for two years moratorium and additional working capital considering financial stress faced by the textile industry well before COVID-19 pandemic impacted the Nation);
- 9) Repo rate reduction announced by RBI to be immediately passed on to all Term Loans and Working Capital Loans and not at the time of reset;

b) Labour

- 1) Waive the payment of EPF and ESI contributions (both employer and employee) for three months and also defer the payment of any other government dues by three months;
- 2) Direct ESI to continue to extend all the benefits during March, April, May and June 2020 without any interruption while waiving off the contributions, as it has a corpus of Rs.90,000 crores;
- 3) Textile Industry being a continuous process and predominantly export oriented industry, advise State Governments to permit the units run with in-house workers with prescribed pre-conditions.

c) Exports

- 1) Waive demurrage charges on imported goods effective from mid-March 2020 till normalcy is restored;
- 2) Direct banks not to levy any charges on the exporters while cancelling forward contracts in those cases where the export orders are cancelled by the overseas buyers;
- 3) Convert all L/Cs payments maturing from 22 March 2020 to 31 May 2020 into Term Loan which is payable monthly over a period of 24 months;
- 4) Exempt international courier services from the present lockdown as banks have to send export documents to foreign Banks but DHL, etc. are not taking documents, as a result, importers are unable to get the consignment released and not making payments;
- 5) Advise Shipping Companies to issue the Bill of Lading for clearance of export goods;
- 6) Consider including Exports of Textile and Clothing products under Essential Commodity Act;
- 7) Packing Credit period for existing loans and export bill realisation be extended by six months;
- 8) Losses in forex hedging during 22/3/20 to 30/6/20 to be converted into a term loan with 6 months moratorium and repayments in 24 monthly instalments;
- 9) Treat courier services, both domestic and international as Essential Commodity Services during lockdown period.

d) Insurance

- 1) Renew all the existing policies without interruption by getting undertakings from the policyholders (textile mills) through e-mail to the respective insurance companies;
- 2) Extend all the existing policies for the days of lockdown period so that further renewal will fall after the extended period.

e) GST

- 1) Exporters should be allowed to retain 10% of GST payable for the next 12 months;
- 2) To defer the payment of GST dues for a period of 3 months without penalty.

Post COVID-19 Relief Sought from Government of India

a) Finance

- 1) Though, the Government extended a three months' moratorium (till June 2020) on repayment of Principal and Interest Amounts, including interest on Working Capital. It is further requested to the Government to extend the Moratorium for a further period of Nine Months from 1st July 2020 to 31st March 31, 2021 and RBI may direct the banks to recover the same over a period of next 36 months;
- 2) Grant of Special Term Loan equal to / upto available free net fixed assets to cover the losses suffered and should be for 4 years with one year moratorium and then repayable over next 3 years with instalments to be back loaded as under:

1st year	- Moratorium
2nd year	- 20% of term loan.
3rd year	- 30% of term loan.
4th year:	- 50% of term loan.

Available net free assets referred above will mean net fixed assets less outstanding term loans.
- 3) Accelerated speed of Working Capital support by reduced margin requirements while calculating drawing power (5-10% margin rather than the 25% current margin levels)
- 4) Certain banks have approved additional COVID working capital lines of 10%. However, since the lockdown has been substantially longer than the initial expectation of 21 days, banks should be mandated to lend 25-30% extra working capital. All banks public and private should participate in extending these loans to meet the working capital needs, payment of salaries and wages to the employees, electricity charges and standing charges;
- 5) RBI should extend partial guarantee of these additional working capital lines. This needs to be done for both large companies and MSMEs as they are co-dependent on each other. Currently RBI has only guaranteed loans to MSMEs. If one extends this framework to both the retail and manufacturing sides of the non-essential value chain then this would require approximately 30,000 crore of additional loans with a partial guarantee and could end up saving 6-7 million jobs;
- 6) The aforesaid measures will take care of the immediate need of the textile mills. However, the textile industry needs **onetime restructuring** to make it viable and vibrant in view of the emerging international opportunities to replace China. Fresh guidelines for restructuring may kindly be considered and framed;

- 7) RBI has reduced Repo Rates by 75 basis points on March 27, 2020 and another 40 basis points on May 22, 2020. Earlier to this also, Repo rate was reduced many times in last one year. However, transmission of such reduction by banks to borrower has been miniscule. The banks should be advised to pass on the full benefit of recent and earlier reduction in Repo rate by RBI;
- 8) Conversion of part of Working Capital facilities availed by Retail Businesses into Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL) and reassessment of working capital limits;
- 9) Remove the NPA classification temporarily for all businesses availing restructuring or refinancing due to the COVID crises. Otherwise, many good accounts will fall in this category putting undue pressure on bank finances as well as difficulty for the borrowers;
- 10) Ensure that the window is not misused by only allowing companies that have been current on all their loan and interest obligations for 12 months prior to February 2020.
- 11) Enhance the 3% Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) benefit to 5% for Garments & Made-ups and also extend the Scheme for another one year till 31st March 2021. Also extend IES benefit to all the textile products that are not presently covered under the scheme;
- 12) Extend 3% Interest Subvention for the Working Capital Loans and Export Credits for all the products for a period of 12 months;
- 13) Include all the textiles & clothing products in the textile value chain under RoSCTL, IES & MEIS benefits with immediate effect.

b) Exports

- 1) Provide 3% additional ad-hoc export incentive for one year to ensure that India is able to sustain its global market space and prevent job losses;
- 2) RBI may be requested to extend the period for export receivables from Nine months to Twelve months without crystalizing the documents.

c) ECGC

- 1) ECGC Ltd should extend Policies / Covers to the exporters at lower premium rates as the financial standings of the foreign buyers have declined substantially post-COVID 19;
- 2) ECGC Ltd covers the export shipments losses on a minimum premium for calculating losses to the tune 5-10%, however, due to current pandemic situation the losses may be spiralling upto 15-20%. Hence, government may direct ECGC to extend the insurance cover to fullest extent.

d) Customs

- 1) Increase Customs duties on all products excluding basic raw materials including from FTA countries for 6 months to promote Make in India;
- 2) Exempt all raw materials, dyes & chemicals, intermediaries, spares, accessories, etc., from Anti-Dumping Duty.

e) Labour

- 1) MNREGA benefits may be extended only for non ESI/ EPF workers as it will incentivise labour to go back to factories to work when lockdown opens;

- 2) ESI to extend life insurance cover against Covid-19 to all the textile industry workers.

f) Others

- 1) Brands and Retail Chain Stores not to ask heavy discounts, as it will affect the working capital of the textile industry.

NCTC Representation to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India along with COVID-19 Relief Package

Similarly, National Committee on Textiles and Clothing (NCTC) which was formed last year on the initiatives of CITI comprises the following National Level Textile & Apparel Associations and Export Promotion Councils: AEPC, AMFII, ASFI, CITI, CMAI, ITTA, PDEXCIL, SRTEPC and TEXPROCIL have also submitted a Joint Representation to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, and Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance to give an immediate relief package to the T&A Industry to sustain through this difficult time!

Initial Safeguard Measures Taken by the Government of India

Central Government and the State Governments under the dynamic leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi Ji have taken a number of steps to contain and minimize the effects of unprecedented outbreak of deadly Coronavirus (COVID-19). The Hon'ble Prime Minister has assured full support and cooperation to the Textile & Apparel Industry and said that the interests of all of the stakeholders i.e. from corporates to labourers, will be protected.

In order to overcome the economic crisis developed due to CoVid-19, Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman announced Rs 1.70 Lakh Crore relief package under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana for the poor to help them fight the battle against Corona Virus. Ministry of Finance also announced several important relief measures taken by the Government of India in view of COVID-19 outbreak, especially on statutory and regulatory compliance matters related to several sectors.

Similarly, Shri Shaktikanta Das, addressed some the immediate concerns of liquidity by taking a number of commendable steps.

Ministry of Commerce & industry under the leadership of Hon'ble Union Minister Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal is constantly monitoring the situation and has set-up a control room in DPIIT to monitor the issues of internal trade, manufacturing, delivery and logistics of essential commodities during the lockdown period.

Industry is also hopeful that the international buyers will respond positively to the appeal made by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles Smt Smriti Zubin Irani to do "Commerce with Compassion" and will not cancel their orders which are already placed with the Indian T&A manufacturers.

Major Policy Reforms Announced by the Government

○ **Ministry of Finance:**

Following decisions were taken with respect to statutory and regulatory compliance matters related to various sectors:

Income Tax

- Extend last date for income tax returns for (FY 18-19) from 31 March, 2020 to 30 June, 2020.
- Aadhaar-PAN linking date to be extended from 31 March, 2020 to 30 June, 2020.

- Vivad se Vishwas scheme – no additional 10% amount, if payment made by June 30, 2020.
- Due dates for issue of notice, intimation, notification, approval order, sanction order, filing of appeal, furnishing of return, statements, applications, reports, any other documents and time limit for completion of proceedings by the authority and any compliance by the taxpayer including investment in saving instruments or investments for roll over benefit of capital gains under Income Tax Act, Wealth Tax Act, Prohibition of Benami Property Transaction Act, Black Money Act, STT law, CTT Law, Equalization Levy law, Vivad Se Vishwas law where the time limit is expiring between 20 March 2020 to 29 June 2020 shall be extended to 30th June 2020.
- For delayed payments of advanced tax, self-assessment tax, regular tax, TDS, TCS, equalization levy, STT, CTT made between 20th March 2020 and 30 June 2020, reduced interest rate at 9% instead of 12 %/18 % per annum (i.e. 0.75% per month instead of 1/1.5 percent per month) will be charged for this period. No late fee/penalty shall be charged for delay relating to this period.
- Government proposes to pay 24 percent of the monthly wages into their PF accounts for next 3 months for Wage-earners below Rs 15,000 per month in businesses having less than 100 workers.

GST/Indirect Tax:

- Those having aggregate annual turnover less than Rs. 5 Crore Last date can file GSTR-3B due in March, April and May 2020 by the last week of June, 2020. No interest, late fee, and penalty to be charged.
- Others can file returns due in March, April and May 2020 by last week of June 2020 but the same would attract reduced rate of interest @9 % per annum from 15 days after due date (current interest rate is 18 % per annum). No late fee and penalty to be charged, if complied before till 30 June 2020.
- Date for opting for composition scheme is extended till the last week of June, 2020. Further, the last date for making payments for the quarter ending 31 March, 2020 and filing of return for 2019-20 by the composition dealers will be extended till the last week of June, 2020.
- Date for filing GST annual returns of FY 18-19, which is due on 31 March, 2020 is extended till the last week of June 2020.
- Due date for issue of notice, notification, approval order, sanction order, filing of appeal, furnishing of return, statements, applications, reports, any other documents, time limit for any compliance under the GST laws where the time limit is expiring between 20 March 2020 to 29th June 2020 shall be extended to 30th June 2020.
- Necessary legal circulars and legislative amendments to give effect to the aforesaid GST relief shall follow with the approval of GST Council.
- Payment date under **Sabka Vishwas Scheme** shall be extended to 30 June, 2020. No interest for this period shall be charged if paid by 30 June, 2020.

Customs:

24X7 Custom clearance till end of 30 June, 2020

Due date for issue of notice, notification, approval order, sanction order, filing of appeal, furnishing applications, reports, any other documents etc., time limit for any compliance under the Customs Act and other allied Laws where the time limit is expiring between 20 March 2020 to 29th June 2020 shall be extended to 30th June 2020.

Financial Services:

Relaxations for 3 months

- Debit cardholders to withdraw cash for free from any other banks' ATM for 3 months
- Waiver of minimum balance fee
- Reduced bank charges for digital trade transactions for all trade finance Consumers

Corporate Affairs:

- No additional fees shall be charged for late filing during a moratorium period from 01st April to 30th September 2020, in respect of any document, return, statement etc., required to be filed in the MCA-21 Registry, irrespective of its due date, which will not only reduce the compliance burden, including financial burden of companies/ LLPs at large, but also enable long-standing non-compliant companies/ LLPs to
- make a 'fresh start
- The mandatory requirement of holding meetings of the Board of the companies within prescribed interval provided in the Companies Act (120 days), 2013, shall be extended by a period of 60 days till next two quarters i.e., till 30th September
- Applicability of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 shall be made applicable from the financial year 2020-2021 instead of from 2019-20 notified earlier. This will significantly ease the burden on companies & their auditors for the year 2019-20.
- As per Schedule 4 to the Companies Act, 2013, Independent Directors are required to hold at least one meeting without the attendance of Non-independent directors and members of management. For the year 2019-20, if the IDs of a company have not been able to hold even one meeting, the same shall not be viewed as a violation.
- Requirement to create a Deposit reserve of 20% of deposits maturing during the financial year 2020-21 before 30th April 2020 shall be allowed to be complied with till 30th June 2020.
- Requirement to invest 15% of debentures maturing during a particular year in specified instruments before 30th April 2020, may be done so before 30th June 2020.
- Newly incorporated companies are required to file a declaration for Commencement of Business within 6 months of incorporation. An additional time of 6 more months shall be allowed.
- Non-compliance of minimum residency in India for a period of at least 182 days by at least one director of every company, under Section 149 of the Companies Act, shall not be treated as a violation.
- Due to the emerging financial distress faced by most companies on account of the large-scale economic distress caused by COVID 19, it has been decided to raise the threshold of default under section 4 of the IBC 2016 to Rs 1 crore (from the existing threshold of Rs 1 lakh). This will by and large prevent triggering of insolvency proceedings against MSMEs. If the current situation continues beyond 30th of April 2020, we may consider suspending section 7, 9 and 10 of the IBC 2016 for a period of 6 months so as to stop companies at large from being forced into insolvency proceedings in such force majeure causes of default.

Department of Commerce:

- Extension of timelines for various compliance and procedures will be given.

○ Reserve Bank of India

Further, RBI also announced several policy measures to address the stress in the financial conditions caused by CoVid-19. Major announcements were to ensure the following:

- **Expanding liquidity in the system sizeably to ensure that financial markets and institutions are able to function normally in the face of COVID-related dislocations**
 - Targeted Long-Term Repos Operations auctions of targeted term repos of up to three years tenor of appropriate sizes for a total amount of up to 1,00,000 crores at a floating rate linked to the policy repo rate.
 - Reduce the cash reserve ratio (CRR) of all banks by 100 basis points to 3.0% of net demand and time liabilities (NDTL).
 - Under the marginal standing facility (MSF), banks can borrow overnight at their discretion by dipping up to 2% into the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR).
 - Widening the existing policy rate corridor from 50 bps to 65 bps.
- **To mitigate the burden of debt servicing brought about by disruptions:**
 - All commercial banks (including regional rural banks, small finance banks and local area banks), co-operative banks, all-India Financial Institutions, and NBFCs (including housing finance companies and micro-finance institutions) (“lending institutions”) are being permitted to allow a moratorium of three months on payment of instalments in respect of all term loans outstanding as on March 1, 2020.
 - In respect of working capital facilities sanctioned in the form of cash credit/overdraft, lending institutions are being permitted to allow a deferment of three months on payment of interest in respect of all such facilities outstanding as on March 1, 2020.
 - In respect of working capital facilities sanctioned in the form of cash credit/overdraft, lending institutions may recalculate drawing power by reducing margins and/or by reassessing the working capital cycle for the borrowers
 - The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) had introduced the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) which reduces funding risk by requiring banks to fund their activities with sufficiently stable sources of funding over a time horizon of a year in order to mitigate the risk of future funding stress.
 - The capital conservation buffer (CCB) is designed to ensure that banks build up capital buffers during normal times (i.e., outside periods of stress) which can be drawn down as losses are incurred during a stressed period
- **To improve depth and price discovery in the forex market segments**
 - Permitting Banks to Deal in Offshore Non-Deliverable Rupee Derivative Markets (Offshore NDF Rupee Market)



- **Others:**

- In view of the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the time period for realization and repatriation of export proceeds for exports made up to or on July 31, 2020, has been extended to 15 months from the date of export.
- Reserve Bank had constituted an Advisory Committee to review the Ways and Means limits for State Governments and Union Territories (UTs).
- The framework on countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) was put in place by the Reserve Bank in terms of guidelines issued on February 5, 2015 wherein it was advised that the CCyB would be activated as and when the circumstances warranted, and that the decision would normally be pre-announced.

Largest Economies Liberal Financial Packages to Mitigate Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

Several countries across the world have already extended liberal financial packages to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 crisis. For instance, Germany has announced a financial package of half trillion Euro for those companies impacted by the crisis to boost their liquidity. Under this Scheme, any German company hit during this crisis can borrow as much as necessary by them for a longer duration with zero interest rate till such time they completely recover. Not only this, UK Government has also announced a business bailout package worth £ 350 bn. to help firms cope with the present lockdown and at the same time also announced that the state would pay grants covering up to 80% of the salary of workers without any limit if companies kept them on their payroll, rather than lay them off as the economy crashes. Bangladesh which is a major rival of India in terms of Apparel exports has also extended a relief package of Tk 5,000 crores to fund owners of exporting industries affected by the pandemic as bank loans to help pay their workers. Exporters will be provided easy loans with just 2% interest rate on account of the estimate submitted by exporters to pay wages and allowances of workers and employees. The loan will be repayable in a period of 2 years with a grace period of 6 months.

Though the steps taken by the Government for the welfare of economy and people are commendable however, there is an urgent need for a special relief package addressing the above mentioned issues of the Indian textile & apparel industry that employs over 105 million people and earn around US\$ 40 billion forex, apart from substantial revenue under GST and other taxes.



10. Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Cotton Textile Value Chain

The adverse impact of Covid-19 Pandemic has left the Cotton Textile Value Chain with either no demand or very less demand of cotton textiles products in domestic and international markets. Hardly, there had been any manufacturing activity since the onset of Covid-19 pandemic due to the prevailing lockdown across the country. The above situation has led to drastic decline in the exports (82%) and the domestic sales of the T&A products.

The lower cotton demand in the current season have also led CCI to increase its MSP operations which already has a unsold stock of over 9 lakh bales of cotton season 2018-19 and has further procured over 80 lakh bales in the current cotton season at prices much higher than the current market prices. CITI along with SIMA and many other reputed agencies have projected that due to low demand in domestic and international markets, the cotton consumption by mills will remain substantially lower thus the closing stock is likely to remain much higher (123.41 lakh bales) than predicted earlier (48.41 lakh bales) in CAB meeting held on 28.11.2019.

Owing to the Pandemic situation in India and various parts of the world, the prices of cotton have come down steeply in international (from Rs. 122 to Rs 106 per Kg) as well as domestic market (from Rs 110 to 103 per kg). However, in contrast, the Government further increased the MSP of medium and long staple length cotton by Rs.260/- and Rs.275/- per quintal, respectively to protect the interest of cotton farmers.

Indian Metrological Department has predicted good rainfall for the coming Cotton season and owing to the attractive MSP, cotton farmers would prefer growing cotton again and a crop of 370-400 lakh bales of cotton could be anticipated in the coming season which would again require huge MSP operations by CCI resulting in huge problems for the cotton mills in procuring raw cotton from CCI at higher prices.

To tackle the present and the future scenario and to protect the interests of the farmers and the cotton spinning industry and also to reduce the huge financial burden on account of MSP operations and carrying cost on CCI, CITI requested CCI to come up with a special scheme to boost raw cotton demand in the domestic market and also announce various policy measures to boost exports of Cotton based T&A products. The Indian Cotton T&A Industry which is one of the best industries in the world has adequate surplus capacity across the entire value chain to utilize the excess raw cotton.

CITI suggests the below recommendations to boost the Cotton consumption:

- Include all the cotton textiles & clothing products (cotton yarn, grey cotton fabric, finished cotton fabric, cotton technical textiles, including medical textiles) in the textile value chain under RoSCTL, IES & MEIS benefits with immediate effect;
- Provide 3% additional ad-hoc export incentive for one year to ensure that India is able to sustain its global market space and prevent job losses;
- Enhance the 3% Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) benefit to 5% for Garments & Made-ups and also include cotton yarn under the Scheme and extend the same by one year till 31st March 2021 to boost exports;
- Extend any other additional benefits extended for RMGs to all cotton textiles and clothing products in the entire value chain;
- China which is a major market for Cotton textile products should be negotiated hard to give duty free access to Indian cotton textile products under APTA as it is giving to other nations such as Vietnam to provide a level playing field to the manufacturers of Indian cotton products especially cotton yarn;
- Recommend to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and other Ministries to promote use of cotton fabric for packaging (cheaper than jute) in lieu of jute, polypropylene or other fibres;
- Recommend use of cotton fabrics (lighter construction, 30s x 30s) as inner body wear while using PPE to improve comfort for users;
- Also recommend use of cotton fabric for various medical applications and encourage export of such products;
- Immediately lift ban on export of cotton masks imposed by the Government as India is highly self-efficient in the production of millions of cotton masks in a short period of time as there is a huge exporting opportunity lying before the Indian cotton mask manufacturers to the world;
- Discourage export of raw cotton as the same would curtail job opportunities for lakhs of workers, inhibit value addition and thereby impact potential forex earnings.



11. Scope for the Promotion of Medical-Textiles, Geo-Textiles and Agri-Textiles in the Wake of COVID-19

With the outbreak of Covid-19, the global demand for technical textiles has expanded many-folds. In the last few months, the technical textiles sector in India, which is also being considered as the sunrise industry of India is emerging due to awareness and demand for medical textiles like personal protective equipment (PPE) suits and other nonwoven products like masks, gloves, etc. Similarly, agricultural textiles as well as geotextiles are also expanding due to a rising demand. India being an agriculture-based economy there is great scope for agro technical textiles to grow.

“The global technical textiles market is around \$220 billion, of which \$60 billion in nonwoven, which is around one-fourth of the overall market. In India, the market is around 5 per cent, whereas China is around 20 per cent. United States and Europe constitute around 50 per cent.”

India should grab the opportunities arose due to Covid-19 Pandemic. For India to grow in technical textiles, we must focus on quality and then on exports. There is huge scope for India in exports of medi-textiles. To become a global player, we need to understand the needs of the international buyers. We need to adopt the mantra of quality and adhere to the international standards and certifications.

Recently, Ministry of Textiles under the leadership of Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Secretary, Textiles there were series of Video Conferences on Technical Textiles. Government is looking at the opening up of exports of medi-textiles. Minister of Textiles has emphasised that in order to India become a hub for medi-tech, quality maintenance is of utmost importance. However, when Government allows exports, it would be allowed to those companies who promote Make in India. Government is looking forward to 10 Champions in this Technical Textiles, especially, Meditech. India should seize the opportunity in the entire medical textiles.



12. India Becomes the Second Largest Manufacturer of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Export of PPE – Market Potential and Readiness of the Industry

India's Textile & Apparel Industry has achieved the status of second-largest producer of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in just two months which was not producing even a single piece of PPE before the outbreak of Covid-19 Pandemic. PPE usually consist gloves, goggles, mask or face-shield, gown or coverall, head cover, rubber boots.

The T&A Industry was thankful to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani and Secretary (Textiles) Shri Ravi Capoor for initiating the cause and bringing stakeholders together to manufacture indigenous and world-class PPE which the country was earlier sourcing from China and other manufacturing countries. India is now producing more than 4.5 lakh (PPE) suits in a single day and over 600 companies in the country are certified to manufacture PPEs which will help easily catering not only to the demand of our health sector but also poised to export to the world. Some of the major textile companies like Trident, Welspun, Arvind Ltd., Aditya Birla, Shahi Exports, Gokaldas Exports, and Shiva Texyarn, etc. are some of domestic PPE kits manufactures among others.

The Government institutes like South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Defence Research & Development Organization (DRDO) and Ordnance Factory Board are at the forefront of developing new technologies, materials, and testing facilities. DRDO has also developed new PU coated nylon/ polyester for supply to domestic manufacturers.

The spread of **Covid-19** sky-rocketed the global demand for PPE kits. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated the requirement for **89 million medical masks** each month **along with 76 million examination gloves and 1.6 million medical goggles**. To meet the rising global demand, **WHO estimates that the industry must increase manufacturing capacity by 40%.**

According to a study done by Invest India, the global PPE market was valued at \$52.7 billion in 2019 and was expected to reach \$92.5 billion by 2025, growing at a CAGR of 8.7% during 2020-2025. Indian PPE manufacturers were seeing PPE as a long-term product category going ahead, as these products will be more in demand across the globe in future. Invest India quoted that currently, India had about 15.96 lakh PPE kits in the centre-state buffer stock and orders for another 2.22 crore PPE kits had already been placed to domestic manufacturers. The Indian Exporters/ manufacturers wanted to attract buyers from US, Europe and other countries who were moving away from China.

There is huge scope for India in exports of meditextiles, like PPE and Masks. However, to be a global player, we need to understand the needs and specifications of the international buyers and adhere to the international quality standards and certifications.

13. Highlights of Stimulus Packages announced by Government of India and RBI to Mitigate Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

Towards Making Country An Atmanirbhar Bharat – A Self-reliant India

The Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji in response to the biggest economic crisis since 1979, the **COVID-19 pandemic** and the **subsequent 69-day lockdown (up-to 31st May, 2020)** – one of the severest in the world, announced an economic package of Rs. 20 Lakh crores to "**Make India Self-Reliant or Atmanirbhar Bharat**" signalling that the government has shifted its coronavirus strategy from "survival" to "revival" mode. This Special economic and comprehensive package of Rs 20 lakh crores is equivalent to 10% of India's GDP which is at par with the packages released by the developed economies like of the USA of 13% of its GDP.

The focus of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Scheme is to make bold reforms across sectors which will drive the country's push towards self-reliance. According to the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister it is the time to become vocal for our local products and make them global. Focusing upon the 5 basic pillars which drives the growth engine of the Textile & Clothing Sector i.e. Labour, Corporate Laws, Liquidity, Investments and MSME, here are the major transformation steps which have been taken the Modi government to drive up the 2nd largest employment generator after agriculture and forms major portion (80%) of MSMEs.

LABOUR LAWS

Labour Codes - Benefits for Workers

- Universalization of right of minimum wages and timely payment of wages to all workers including unorganized workers – presently minimum wages applicable to only 30% of workers.
- Statutory concept of National Floor Wage introduced: will reduce regional disparity in minimum wages.
- Fixation of minimum wages simplified, leading to less number of rates of minimum wages and better compliance.
- Appointment letter for all workers- this will promote formalization.
- Annual Health Check-up for employees.
- Occupational Safety & Health (OSH) Code also applicable to establishments engaged in work of hazardous nature even with threshold of less than 10 workers.
- Definition of inter-state migrant worker modified to include migrant workers employed directly by the employer, workers directly coming to destination State of their own besides the migrant workers employed through a contractor.
- Portability of welfare benefits for migrant workers.
- Extension of ESIC coverage pan-India to all districts and all establishments employing 10 or more employees as against those in notified districts/areas only.
- Extension of ESIC coverage to employees working in establishments with less than 10 employees on voluntary basis.
- Mandatory ESIC coverage through notification by the Central Government for employees in hazardous industries with less than 10 employees.
- Social Security Scheme for Gig workers and Platform workers.
- Re-skilling fund introduced for retrenched employees.

- All occupations opened for women and permitted to work at night with safeguards.
- Provision for Social Security Fund for unorganised workers.
- Gratuity for Fixed Term Employment - Provision of gratuity on completion of one year service as against 5 years.

COMPANY LAWS

Recent Corporate Law measures to boost Measures for Ease of Doing Business

- In the first phase of decriminalization of Company Law defaults in 2018, 16 compoundable offences were shifted to an in-house adjudication & penalty mechanism
- Integrated Web based Incorporation Form-Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company Electronically Plus (SPICe+) introduced which extends 10 services of different Ministries and one State Government through a single form.
- Data bank of Independent Directors launched
- Withdrawal of more than 14,000 prosecutions under the Companies Act, 2013.

Recent Corporate Law measures for Ease of Doing Business

- Rationalization of Related Party Transaction related provisions
- Timely Action during COVID-19 to reduce compliance burden under various provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as well as enable Companies conduct Board Meetings, EGMs & AGMs, Rights issue by leveraging the strengths of Digital India
- In 221 resolved cases, 44% Recovery has been achieved since inception of IBC, 2016.
- Admitted claims amount to Rs. 4.13 Lakh crores
- Realizable amount is Rs. 1.84 Lakh crores
- Under IBC, 13,566 cases involving a total amount of Rs. 5.01 lakh crores (approx.) have been withdrawn before admission under provisions of IBC till 29th Feb, 2020.

Decriminalisation of Companies Act defaults

- Decriminalization of Companies Act violations involving minor technical and procedural defaults (shortcomings in CSR reporting, inadequacies in board report, filing defaults, delay in holding AGM).
- Majority of the compoundable offences sections to be shifted to internal adjudication mechanism (IAM) and powers of RD for compounding enhanced (58 sections to be dealt with under IAM as compared to 18 earlier).
- The Amendments will de-clog the criminal courts and NCLT
- 7 compoundable offences altogether dropped and 5 to be dealt with under alternative framework.

Ease of Doing Business for Corporates

Improvement in rankings in 'starting a business' and 'insolvency resolution' have contributed to the overall improvement in India's ranking on EoDB.

Further key reforms to include—

- Direct listing of securities by Indian public companies in permissible foreign jurisdictions.
- Private companies which list NCDs on stock exchanges not to be regarded as listed companies.
- Including the provisions of Part IX A (Producer Companies) of Companies Act, 1956 in Companies Act, 2013.
- Power to create additional / specialized benches for NCLAT
- Lower penalties for all defaults for Small Companies, One-person Companies, Producer Companies & Start Ups.

LIQUIDITY (RBI)

- On the request of the Government of India, RBI raised the Ways and Means advance limits of States by 60% and enhanced the Overdraft duration limits.
- Implemented “Special Refund and Drawback Disposal Drive” for all pending refund and drawback claims.
- Reduction of Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) has resulted in liquidity enhancement of ₹1,37,000 crores
- Targeted Long Term Repo Operations (TLTROs) of ₹1,00,050 crore for fresh deployment in investment grade corporate bonds, commercial paper, and non-convertible debentures.
- TLTRO of Rs.50,000 crore for investing them in investment grade bonds, commercial paper, and non-convertible debentures of NBFCs, and MFIs.
- Increased the banks' limit for borrowing overnight under the marginal standing facility (MSF), allowing the banking system to avail an additional ₹1,37,000 crore of liquidity at the reduced MSF rate.
- Announced special refinance facilities to NABARD, SIDBI and the NHB for a total amount of ₹50,000 crore at the policy repo rate
- Announced the opening of a special liquidity facility (SLF) of ₹50,000 crore for mutual funds to alleviate intensified liquidity pressures.
- Moratorium of three months on payment of instalments and payment of Interest on Working Capital Facilities in respect of all Term Loans
- Easing of Working Capital Financing by reducing margins
- For loans by NBFCs to commercial real estate sector, additional time of one year has been given for extension of the date for commencement for commercial operations (DCCO)

INVESTMENTS

Reforming Governance for Ease of Doing Business

- Globally, potential investors look at a country's Doing Business Report (DBR) ranking
- Sustained measures taken have resulted in steadily improving India's position in World Bank's Doing Business Report rank from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2019
- This included streamlining processes such as granting of permits and clearance, self-certification and third party certification among others.
- Government is working on a mission mode on the next phase of Ease of Doing Business Reforms relating to easy registration of property, fast disposal of commercial disputes and simpler tax regime for making India one of the easiest places to do business

Further enhancement of Ease of Doing business through IBC related measures

- Minimum threshold to initiate insolvency proceedings raised to Rs. 1 crore (from Rs. 1 lakh, which largely insulates MSMEs).
- Special insolvency resolution framework for MSMEs under Section 240A of the Code to be notified soon.
- Suspension of fresh initiation of insolvency proceedings up to one year depending upon the pandemic situation.
- Empowering Central Government to exclude COVID 19 related debt from the definition of “default” under the Code for the purpose of triggering insolvency proceedings.

Policy Reforms to fast-track Investment –Effort towards Atmanirbhar Bharat

- Fast track Investment Clearance through Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS).
- Project Development Cell in each Ministry to prepare investible projects, coordinate with investors and Central / State Governments
- Ranking of States on Investment Attractiveness to compete for new investments
- Incentive schemes for Promotion of New Champion Sectors will be launched in sectors such as Solar PV manufacturing; Advanced cell battery storage etc.

Upgradation of Industrial Infrastructure

Scheme will be implemented in States through Challenge mode for Industrial Cluster Upgradation of common infrastructure facilities and connectivity.

Availability of Industrial Land/ Land Bank for promoting new investments and making information available on Industrial Information System (IIS) with GIS mapping.

- 3376 industrial parks/estates/SEZs in 5 lakh hectares mapped on Industrial Information System(IIS)
- All industrial parks will be ranked in 2020-21

MSME SECTOR

New Definition of MSMEs

Existing MSME Classification			
Criteria : Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment			
Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing Enterprises	Investment < Rs. 25 lac	Investment < Rs. 5 cr.	Investment < Rs. 10 cr.
Services Enterprise	Investment < Rs. 10 lac	Investment < Rs. 2 cr.	Investment < Rs. 5 cr.

Revised MSME Classification			
Composite Criteria : Investment And Annual Turnover			
Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing & Services	Investment < Rs. 1 cr. and Turnover < Rs.5 cr.	Investment < Rs. 10 cr. and Turnover < Rs.50 cr.	Investment < Rs. 50 cr. and Turnover < Rs.250 cr.

Rs.3 lakh crores Collateral-free Automatic Loans for Businesses, including MSMEs

- Emergency Credit Line to Businesses / MSMEs from Banks and NBFCs upto 20% of entire outstanding credit as on 29.2.2020.
- Borrowers with upto Rs.25 crore outstanding and Rs.100 crore turnover eligible.
- Loans to have 4 year tenor with moratorium of 12 months on Principal repayment
- Interest to be capped
- 100% credit guarantee cover to Banks and NBFCs on principal and interest
- Scheme can be availed till 31st Oct 2020
- No guarantee fee, no fresh collateral
- 45 lakh units can resume business activity and safeguard jobs.

Rs 20,000 crores Subordinate Debt for Stressed MSMEs

- GoI will facilitate provision of Rs.20,000 cr as subordinate debt.
- Two lakh MSMEs are likely to benefit.
- Functioning MSMEs which are NPA or are stressed will be eligible.
- Govt. will provide a support of Rs.4,000 Cr. to CGTMSE.
- CGTMSE will provide partial Credit Guarantee support to Banks.
- Promoters of the MSME will be given debt by banks, which will then be infused by promoter as equity in the Unit.

Rs 50,000 cr. Equity infusion for MSMEs through Fund of Funds

- MSMEs face severe shortage of Equity.
- Fund of Funds with Corpus of Rs. 10,000 crores will be set up.
- Will provide equity funding for MSMEs with growth potential and viability.
- FoF will be operated through a Mother Fund and few daughter funds.
- Fund structure will help leverage Rs 50,000 cr of funds at daughter funds level.
- Will help to expand MSME size as well as capacity.
- Will encourage MSMEs to get listed on main board of Stock Exchanges.

Global tenders to be disallowed up to Rs 200 crores

- Indian MSMEs and other companies have often faced unfair competition from foreign companies.
- Therefore, Global tenders will be disallowed in Government procurement tenders upto Rs 200 crores
- Necessary amendments of General Financial Rules will be effected.
- This will be a step towards Self-Reliant India and support Make in India.
- This will also help MSMEs to increase their business.

Other Interventions for MSMEs

- MSMEs currently face problems of marketing and liquidity due to COVID.
- E-market linkage for MSMEs to be promoted to act as a replacement for trade fairs and exhibitions.
- Fintech will be used to enhance transaction based lending using the data generated by the e-marketplace.
- Government has been continuously monitoring settlement of dues to MSME vendors from Government and Central Public Sector Undertakings.
- MSME receivables from Govt and CPSEs to be released in 45 days.

15. Atmanirbhar Bharat and Textile & Clothing Industry

Post Covid-19 lockdown, we have a new vision and a well-defined mission of attaining self-reliant India - 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' laid down by our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi Ji. The Hon'ble Prime Minister observed that in order to fulfil the dream of making the 21st century India's, the way forward is through ensuring that the country becomes self-reliant. Talking about turning a crisis into an opportunity, he gave the example of PPE kits N-95 masks, whose production in India has gone up from almost being negligible to 2 lakh each, on a daily basis.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister remarked that the definition of self-reliance has undergone a change in the globalized world and clarified that when the country talks about self-reliance, it is different from being self-centred. This clarion call of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' (self-reliant India) is to fight and win the war against the novel coronavirus and to emerge as a global leader in the coming years. He clarified that Atmanirbhar Bharat means that we will become stronger and embrace the world and will be fully integrated with the world economy and also supportive. He observed that the crisis has taught us the importance of local manufacturing, the local market and local supply chains. All our demands during the crisis were met 'locally'. Now, it is time to be vocal about the local products and help these local products become global.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister urged the Indian industry to invest in Robust Local Supply Chain that strengthens India's stake in the Global Supply Chain. Championing the call for 'Made in India, Made for the World', the Hon'ble Prime Minister stressed on "sector-wise structural reforms" to revive growth. Prime Minister remarked that self-reliance will prepare the country for tough competition in the global supply chain, and it is important that the country wins this competition.

As pointed out by Hon'ble Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal Ji, "the principle of Atmanirbhar Bharat didn't mean the country was going to be inward-looking. Whatever we have to import and is of high quality, we will import. All countries in the world are balancing their trade".

According to NITI Aayog CEO, Shri Amitab Kant, "Innovation is the key to success for economic growth and Atmanirbhar Bharat is not anti-globalisation. It is about getting the best from the world. It is not about protectionism. It is about enhancing the ability of Indian companies to create world-class products and capture the domestic market and then use the strength of the domestic market to penetrate into the global market. It is about being a global champion."

It is heartening to know that the Textile Sector is one of "champion sectors" identified by the Government to provide hand-holding for investors with a focus on improving India's manufacturing capabilities. An action plan for 12 champion services sector identified by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for special focus has received Cabinet approval. A Rs 5,000-crore fund is proposed to be established to activate the plan for realising their full potential. Other major developments favourable to the textile sector are that the Ministry of Textiles under the able leadership of Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Smt Smriti Zubin Irani Ji is set to launch the Focused Product Investment Scheme to attract investments in the Manmade fibre segment and is in the advanced stage of finalising in setting up of 10 integrated mega textile parks closer to ports (with parks having minimum land size of 1,000 acres) and creating a national textile fund that would enable us to improve our global competitiveness.

Indian Textile sector can indeed play a vital role in achieving the desired self-sufficiency as the sector has inherent strength in all segments of the textile value chain and ready to serve the entire world especially EU and USA which are the biggest markets for our textile products. India is the world's largest producer of cotton and jute and the second-largest producer of man-made fibres — polyester and viscose. Over the years, the country has established a large spinning, weaving and apparel making capacity to convert the abundant available raw materials like cotton, jute, wool, silk, etc into a wide variety of end-products. India also has abundant skilled manpower in the textile sector, a strong domestic market and favourable demographics.

After the outbreak of Covid-19, the Indian textile sector is witnessing a drastic shift from traditional products to

new and innovative ones, such as PPEs, N-95 masks and technical textiles. As we are currently in the Unlock 3.0 Phase, the textile industry has ventured out afresh on its new journey, achieving new milestones each day with PPE kits and anti-corona fabrics development.

However, India's textile sector has a long way to go before it achieves economies of scale to challenge China's dominance in world markets. Post Covid-19, owing to supply chain disruption in China, India should capture high value-added products like blazers and overcoats. India can become a reliable sourcing destination due to the recent developments in the global textile market. It can be a boon for India if a significant share of the investments exodus from China can be captured by the Indian Textile Industry through innovative consistent policies and attractive investment schemes. This requires technological advancements and gearing up for natural transition towards high value-added products across the textile value chain.

Yet, despite its many advantages, Indian productivity, technology and products lag behind countries such as Bangladesh and Vietnam, who have built their capabilities fairly recently. Some reasons for the stagnation in Indian textile exports are the low scale of operations, preference for cotton over other fibres and lack of trade agreements with other countries.

In a post-Covid-19 world, raising the “Competitiveness” of the Textile sector is the most important task that should be worked out as it is making India uncompetitive in the global textile market, particularly to Bangladesh, Vietnam, etc. Enhancing market access to other new geographical areas like Latin America, EU, Africa, etc needs to be explored as one of the options to come out of the present crisis. If the global competitiveness of the Indian T&C is enhanced by announcing a special stimulus package for a period of two years, by including the entire textile value chain under RODTEP Scheme and a level playing field is created, India has the potential to become the second-largest exporter, next only to China. The immediate need of the hour is to make the Indian textile and apparel industry globally competitive. Primarily, our lack of cost competitiveness in textile value chain export is due to embedded state-level taxes/levies which are not refunded at any stage.

CITI has been actively participating and organizing webinars to get a contextual understanding of the various immediate issues erupted due to the pandemic. CITI in association with International Trade Centre (ITC), Support of Indian Trade and Investment for Africa Initiative (SITA) and others organized a webinar on “The Future of the Textile and Apparel Sector - An Indo-African Perspective: Challenges and Opportunities”. CITI also participated in the webinar hosted by the Indian Embassy in Japan to explore the possibilities of enhancement of trade and investments in Textiles and Clothing between the two countries. Further, CITI in association with Gartex Texprocess India organized a half-day virtual conference on “Rebooting the Textile & Apparel Industry” where dignitaries from the textile and apparel industry discussed about global opportunities, productivity and competency challenges, measures to support the entire value chain and future of textile and apparel industry.

I am sure, with the able guidance of Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and the support of the Ministry of Textiles and all stakeholders, the Indian textile sector will gear up to make the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliant India)' mission a reality soon. For this, the Indian Textile Industry has to be more confident, resilient and carve out a future from its unique advantages and be sustainable. The Indian textile industry should use this Covid-19 crisis as an opportunity to scale up its production and become a sourcing hub for global textile and clothing products.

16. FDI Inflow in Indian Textile & Apparel Sector

India is the 2nd most populous country in the world after China and has the largest Gen Y population in the world coupled with a growing economy. In India spending power of the people are on rise. Moreover, increasing urbanization is also an important factor which makes India a large market for textile and apparels. Stable and favourable political environment, lucrative Government policies by Central and State Governments, presence of complete value chain, robust infrastructure, skilled and competitive labour makes India more attractive for FDI investments as compared to other competing nations like Bangladesh, Vietnam etc.

Domestic Textile & Apparel (T&A) market is estimated at about US\$ 170 bn by the Textile Committee for 2019-20 and is expected to reach US\$ 350 bn by 2025 under the dynamic leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi Ji and Hon'ble Union Textiles Minister, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani Ji. Amid the growing sentiments against China in the world due to Covid-19 outbreak, India has all the requisite potential and capabilities to emerge as the new manufacturing hub for Textile and Apparel products in the world.

Present article gives an overview of the present and past scenario of FDI inflow in India particularly in Textile & Apparel sector, major investing countries, FDI policy pertaining to Textile & Apparel sector in India and the main attractiveness of the T&A sector of India.

FDI Inflow in India

As per the latest report released by the World Bank, India is ranked at 63 position among top countries in terms of ease of doing which is much better than its T&A competitors like Vietnam and Bangladesh which are placed at 70 and 168 positions respectively in the same list.

In the last two decades, India has received about US\$ 681 bn of total FDI. Year 2019-20 is expected to see a jump of about 18% in FDI receivable as compared to previous year and is projected to receive the FDI of about US\$ 73 bn as shown in the table 1:

Table 1: Year Wise FDI* Inflow in India

	Year	Value (US\$ Mn)	% Change over previous year
1	2000-01	4,029	
2	2001-02	6,130	52%
3	2002-03	5,035	-18%
4	2003-04	4,322	-14%
5	2004-05	6,051	40%
6	2005-06	8,961	48%
7	2006-07	22,826	155%
8	2007-08	34,843	53%
9	2008-09	41,873	20%
10	2009-10	37,745	-10%
11	2010-11	34,847	-8%
12	2011-12	46,556	34%
13	2012-13	34,298	-26%
14	2013-14	36,046	5%
15	2014-15	45,148	25%
16	2015-16	55,559	23%
17	2016-17	60,220	8%
18	2017-18 (P)	60,974	1%
19	2018-19 (P)	62,001	2%
20	2019-20 (P)	73,455	18%
	Cumulative Total (April,00 – March,20)	6,80,919	-

Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DIPP)

* (Equity inflows + Re-invested earnings + Other capital)

During the Q1 of GY 2020-21, the total FDI inflow in India stood at US\$ 6.56 bn. which is about 60% lower as compared to the same time period of previous year. This decline is attributed mainly due to the effects of Covid-19.

Mauritius has invested the maximum amount in India in last two years and has a share of about 30% in India's total FDI equity inflow during this period followed by Singapore and Netherlands with shares of about 21% and 7% respectively. Top 10 investing countries accounts for about 86% of total FDI in India as shown in table 2:

Table 2: Country Wise FDI Equity* Inflows

S No		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total (April, 00- March,20)	% Share
1	Mauritius	15,941	8,084	8,241	1,42,710	30%
2	Singapore	12,180	16,228	14,671	97,670	21%
3	Netherlands	2,800	3,870	6,500	33,852	7%
4	Japan	1,633	2,965	3,226	33,499	7%
5	U.S.A.	2,095	3,139	4,223	29,779	6%
6	U.K.	847	1,351	1,422	28,211	6%
7	Germany	1,124	886	488	12,196	3%
8	Cyprus	417	296	879	10,748	2%
9	France	511	406	1,896	8,539	2%
10	Cayman Islands	1,237	1,008	3,702	7,536	2%
	Others	6,072	6,133	4,729	65,379	14%
	Total	44,857	44,366	49,977	4,70,119	100%

Source: DIPP

**excluding, amount remitted through RBI's NRI schemes*

During the Q1 of FY 2020-21, Singapore emerged as the largest source of FDI in India with US\$ 1.82 bn investment followed by Netherlands, Mauritius and USA with US\$ 1.08 bn, US\$ 900 mn and US\$ 640 mn worth of investments respectively.

Sector Wise FDI Equity inflow analysis shows that service sector is the largest receivable of FDI in India with a share of about 17.4% in total cumulative FDI equity inflow since April 2000 to March 2020 followed by Computer Software & Hardware and Telecommunications with shares of 9.6% and 7.9% respectively. Textile sector stands at 24th position and had received about US\$ 3.5 bn of FDI in the same time period accounting to about 0.7% share as shown in table 3:

Table 3: Sector Wise FDI Equity Inflows in India from April 2000 to March 2020 (US\$ Mn)

	Sector	Value (US\$ Mn)	% Share
1	Services Sector	82,003	17.4%
2	Computer Software & Hardware	44,911	9.6%
3	Telecommunications	37,271	7.9%
4	Trading	27,595	5.9%
5	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-Up	25,662	5.5%
6	Automobile Industry	24,211	5.1%

7	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	17,639	3.8%
8	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	16,847	3.6%
9	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	16,501	3.5%
10	Hotel & Tourism	15,289	3.3%
11	Power	14,988	3.2%
12	Metallurgical Industries	13,402	2.9%
13	Food Processing Industries	9,981	2.1%
14	Non-Conventional Energy	9,226	2.0%
15	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	9,208	2.0%
16	Electrical Equipment	8,604	1.8%
17	Petroleum & Natural Gas	7,824	1.7%
18	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	6,727	1.4%
19	Consultancy Services	5,835	1.2%
20	Industrial Machinery	5,620	1.2%
21	Cement and Gypsum Products	5,281	1.1%
22	Sea Transport	4,242	0.9%
23	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	3,637	0.8%
24	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	3,448	0.7%
25	Education	3,245	0.7%
	Others	50,924	10.8%
	Total	4,70,119	100.0%

Source: DIPP

During Q1 of FY 2020-21, Services sector received the maximum amount of FDI inflow amounting to US\$ 1.14 bn followed by computer software and hardware with FDI inflow of US\$ 1.06 bn.

Textile & Apparel Sector had received an FDI equity inflow of about US\$ 3,448 million in last two decades. Year 2016-17 witnessed the maximum inflow of FDI in which it increased by 169%, but it further declined upto year 2018-19. In 2019-20, FDI inflow in textiles rose by about 114% compared to 2018-19 amounting to US\$ 355.69 mn as shown in table 4:

Table 4: FDI Inflow in Textile & Apparel Sector (US\$ MN)

Year	FDI Inflow (US\$ MN)	% Change
2000-01	2.06	
2001-02	5.28	156%
2002-03	54.18	926%
2003-04	9.34	-83%
2004-05	43.04	361%
2005-06	94.33	119%
2006-07	126.9	35%
2007-08	185.4	46%
2008-09	157.52	-15%
2009-10	150.27	-5%

2010-11	129.65	-14%
2011-12	164.19	27%
2012-13	103.89	-37%
2013-14	198.86	91%
2014-15	197.42	-1%
2015-16	230.13	17%
2016-17	618.95	169%
2017-18 (P)	454.45	-27%
2018-19 (P)	166.45	-63%
2019-20 (P)	355.69	114%
Total	3488.0	

Source: DIPP

Mauritius invested the maximum in India's T&A sector and FDI inflow from it stood at about US\$ 153 mn in 2017-18 accounting to about 33.7% in total FDI inflow during same time period followed by Cyprus and Canada with share of 22.3% and 17.8% respectively as shown in table 5:

**Table 5: Country Wise FDI Inflow in
India's T&A Sector (US\$ Mn)**

	2017-18	% Share
Mauritius	153.08	33.7%
Cyprus	101.46	22.3%
Canada	80.79	17.8%
Japan	50.75	11.2%
U.S.A	43.28	9.5%
Others	25.09	5.5%
Total	454.45	

Source: Ministry of Textiles and DIPP

From the table 5, it can be seen that Japan is the 4th largest Investor in India and its FDI inflows has almost doubled in the last 3 years. The cumulative FDI inflow in India from Japan is US \$ 33 bn for the period April 2000 to March 2020. It is 7% of total FDI inflows in India. India being the 2nd largest populated country of the world can present fresh investment opportunities to Japanese companies in areas like clean energy, infrastructure, high speed railway, capacity building programs and advanced technologies.

India and Japan can also collaborate in the areas of textile and garments machinery manufacturing, technical textiles, Man Made Fibres, Made-up items, Apparels, upgradation of quality standards of Indian textile products, setting up textile testing labs, technical and business alliance, etc.

Entry Route for FDI in India

India has one of the most liberalized FDI policy worldwide, wherein 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in many sectors/ activities. There are only a few sectors/ activities where FDI is regulated i.e. subjected to government approval, with a cap or having other conditionality requirements. Under the Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) Scheme, investments can be made in shares, mandatorily and fully convertible debentures or mandatorily and fully convertible preference shares of an Indian company by non-residents through two routes:

a. Automatic Route

Foreign investor or the Indian company does not require any approval from the RBI or Government of India for the investment.

b. Government route

Prior approval of the Government of India is required. Proposals for are to be brought in notice of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB).

FDI Policy for Textile & Apparel Sector

As per consolidated FDI Policy by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, 100% FDI is allowed in the Textile sector under the automatic route. The rule is most flexible and well in-line with other countries. Under automated route, International investor can invest without prior approval either of the Government or the RBI. Simple reporting to RBI is required

- a) On receipt of share application money
- b) Upon issue of shares to non-resident investors.

It is kept lenient because Indian Textile Industry in India is well versed and competitive in domestic market and hence does not need any protection from foreign companies.

FDI Policy for Single Brand Retail

India has allowed 100% FDI in single-brand retail subject to the following conditions:

- For FDI beyond 51%, 30% of the sourcing is to be from India preferably from MSMEs, village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen from time of opening of 1st store.
- Relaxation available for 'state-of-art' and 'cutting-edge technology' products.
- Brand name to be same as used internationally Reasons why India is a potential destination for FDI inflow
- Allowed to do business through one/more JVs
- Single entity can conduct both cash-and-carry and single-brand retail
- Online sales also allowed along with physical retailing formats

FDI Policy for Multi Brand Retail

FDI of up to 51% is permitted by the Government, subject to the following conditions:

- Minimum amount to be brought in, as FDI, by the foreign investor, would be US\$ 100 million
- At least 50% of total FDI brought in the first tranche of US \$ 100 million, shall be invested in 'backend infrastructure' within three years, where 'back-end infrastructure' will include capital expenditure on all activities, excluding that on front-end units; for instance, back-end infrastructure will include investment made towards processing, manufacturing, distribution, design improvement, quality control, packaging, logistics, storage, ware-house, agriculture market produce infrastructure etc.
- At least 30% of the value of procurement of manufactured/processed products purchased shall be sourced from Indian micro, small and medium industries, which have a total investment in plant & machinery not exceeding US \$ 2.00 million. This valuation refers to the value at the time of installation, without providing for depreciation. The 'small industry' status would be reckoned only at the time of first engagement with the retailer, and such industry shall continue to qualify as a 'small industry' for this purpose, even if it outgrows the said investment of US \$ 2.00 million during the course of its relationship with the said retailer. The procurement requirement would have to be met, in the first instance, as an average of five years' total value of the manufactured/processed products purchased, beginning 1st April of the year during which the first tranche of FDI is received. Thereafter, it would have to be met on an annual basis.
- Retail sales outlets may be set up only in cities with a population of more than 10 lakh as per 2011 Census or any other cities as per the decision of the respective State Governments, and may also cover an area of 10 kms around the municipal/urban agglomeration limits of such cities; retail locations will be restricted to conforming areas as per the Master/Zonal Plans of the concerned cities and provision will be made for requisite facilities such as transport connectivity and parking.

Major Reasons to Invest in India

Indian textile & apparel industry is very old and dates back to centuries. With the passage of time many natural textile & apparel clusters have developed in different states of India as shown in figure:



- **Strong Traditional Sector**

Indian Textile & Apparel Sector is one of its oldest and traditional sectors and dates back several centuries. The Sector assumes national importance to its economy as it contributes 5% to Indian GDP, 15% to foreign exchange earnings and stands as highest employment providing industrial sector by giving direct and indirect employment to more than 110 million people, including poor and marginal illiterate women.

- **Easy Availability of Raw Material for Both Cotton and MMFT&A Products**

India has a large raw material base covering all types of natural and synthetic fibers which has helped it to achieve a global stature. It is the largest cotton producing country in the world. Many other Asian and African countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam, Myanmar, Ethiopia, Kenya, Cambodia and Sri Lanka lack such diversity. Their value chain remains dependent on imports from other countries which involves a considerable business risk. India, however, stands self-reliant in fulfilling its raw material requirements for T&A manufacturing.

- **One of the Few Countries of World with Presence in Farm to Fashion**

India is one of the few countries in world where the entire textile value chain is present. Country has a supply base for almost all manmade and natural yarns and fabrics including cotton, polyester, rayon and others. It gives India a cost advantage and also reduces lead time across different stages.

- **Availability of Large Pool of Skilled Labor**

India has the largest youth population in the world with 65% of its population below 35 years of age. The demographic dividend will allow India to successfully lead as a manufacturer of labour-intensive products such as textile and apparel in coming future. The Government of India has also implemented several skill developments programs across the country to develop a pool of skilled manpower in India.

- **Trade Agreements with Various Leading Markets**

India at present enjoys preferential market access with about 43 countries under 15 different trade agreements. EU has also granted India with GSP status for garments under which India's garment exports to EU attract 20% less duty than the MFN rate. India at present is also negotiating trade agreement with various other countries which will further increase the trade.

- **Stable Social, Political and Economic Environment**

India has a stable and a supportive government which has been instrumental in developing business-friendly policies. The steady government facilitates a secure environment for the global companies to establish their base in India. Indian government has made focused efforts on improving economic systems to attract foreign investors, enhance international trade, and increase transparency.

- **Government Intervention & Initiatives**

Government of India has launched various schemes to support T&A industry and to make this industry globally competitive. These schemes are targeted for technology up-gradation, infrastructure development and export promotion etc. Various central Government schemes currently being implemented by Ministry of Textiles are as below:

Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS):

To support installing, modern and high technology machinery

Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) and Mega Textile Parks:

Government Support for setting up textile parks

India is committed to invest in upgrading the existing industrial infrastructure and about 10+ mega textile parks are already proposed with presence of entire textile value chain in 1000+ acres of land to boost scale and efficiency. Discussions with various state governments are already underway. Post Covid-19, many Japanese companies are exiting China and are looking for alternate destinations. These companies in collaboration with Indian T&A companies will develop Mega Textile Zones (MTZ) which would be of mutual benefit of Textile & Apparel Sector of both the countries.

SAMARTH Scheme: Samarth is the scheme for “Capacity Building in Textile Sector”. It is a scheme to skill the youth for gainful and sustainable employment in the textile sector. It is aimed to train 10 lakh persons (9 lakh in organized and 1 lakh in traditional sector).

Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP): This scheme is for exporters to reimburse taxes and duties paid by them such as value added tax, coal cess, mandi tax, electricity duties and fuel used for transportation, which are not getting exempted or refunded under any other existing mechanism.

State Textile Policies: Besides the various Central Government schemes, certain State Governments like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Odisha, etc. have also come up with various schemes to facilitate investment in T&A sector, which provides incentives under various heads such as interest subsidy, land cost subsidy, power subsidy, skill development subsidy etc.

- **Growing Trends for Indian Textile Sector**

India is the 2nd largest populous country in the world. With such a large population, domestic T&A market of India is expected to increase at a robust pace in the coming years owing to following growth drivers:

- **Changing Demographic Dividend**

India has the largest youth population in the world and as this population joins the workforce gets more money in their hands and thus their purchasing parity increases. Since last two decades more people are also moving from villages to cities. This increasing urbanization has a major growth impact on apparel consumption.

- **Increasing Consumer Prosperity**

Over the last decade, India's per capita income has grown from US\$ 749 in 2005 to US\$ 2,036 in 2018. The growing income of people in the country has reflected in the increase of aspirational buying. Nowadays people, especially young working women are becoming more fashion conscious and are spending more on clothing. Judging by the GDP growth of the country, this trend is expected to rise in the coming years.

- **Increased Penetration of Organized Retail**

India has become a very attractive and large market for international brands owing to the abovementioned features. Many top international fashion brands such as H&M, Zara, M&S, etc. have entered in the Indian market in the recent years. The presence of top brands in the country will lead to higher consumption of fashion apparel.

- **Emerging Categories for Consumption**

Increasing spending power of people along with the changing social scenario of the country has led to the emergence of certain new consumption categories in India such as active wear, sportswear, women's wear, protective wear etc. These categories have emerged substantially only in the last five to six years and they are expected to attain high growth in the coming years.

To conclude, amid the ongoing Covid-19 outbreak many manufacturers, sourcing/buying houses are moving out of China due to trust issues and are looking for alternate opportunities. India has one of the stable political ecosystems in world and presence of complete value chain makes it the perfect alternative destination. Indian Government is too keen to attract new investments in the country as it will not just bring in technology and innovations with it, something which where India is lacking, but will also generate a lot of employment opportunities as well.

Many states in India have recently come up with new industrial policy in order to attract foreign investments in their state. India has proved its capability in these tough situations where from being an importer of PPE with almost NIL domestic manufacturing of PPE, India has emerged as the 2nd largest manufacturer of PPE in the world and is now exporting the same to other nations. Under the guidance of Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani Ji, Indian textile & apparel industry is committed to touch US\$ 350 bn mark by 2025 in which foreign investments are going to play a crucial role. Indian Textile industry is confident that with foreign collaborations and with the support of Government, Indian Textile Industry can do wonders and can generate huge employment opportunities, particularly for the lower part of society and can play a crucial role in taking the Indian Economy to a new height.



17. Report on the CITI CDRA'S Cotton Development Activities during 2019-20

1. INTRODUCTION:

The year under review was the twelfth year of the Cotton Collaborative Project in rain dependent cotton growing areas of Lower Rajasthan, the fourth year in Maharashtra and the third year in Madhya Pradesh. The CITI CDRA implemented the Project in association with the concerned state agriculture departments, Bayer Crop Science and the Regional Textiles Mills Associations from Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

2. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES:

The project was implemented in 114 villages from Wardha, Yavatmal and Nagpur districts of Maharashtra, 1423 villages from Ratlam, Dhar and Jhabua districts of Madhya Pradesh and 128 villages from Bhilwara and Rajsamand districts of Rajasthan. The project activities covered an estimated area of 102838 hectares involving about 86397 cotton farmers. Of these beneficiary farmers 59490 farmers or 68.85% of the farmers belonged to the weaker sections (SC/ST) of the Society.

The state wise breakup of the farmers and the area covered under the project was as under:-

	Rajasthan	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	Total
District	2(7)	3(12)	3(9)	8(28)
Villages	128	114	1423	1665
Farmers	17510	14152	54735	86397
Area/ha	17400	28295	57143	102838
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	35038	42561	113301	190900
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Figures in brackets indicate the number of clusters.

3. STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT:

The CITI CDRA, based on its experience of implementing the cotton collaborative project for the past 12 years, particularly in Lower Rajasthan, consciously decided to adopt the following strategy while implementing the project during 2019-20 as under:-

Empowering the project farmers with the latest technologies in respect of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), production and Integrated Pests and Diseases Management (IPM), by imparting training to farmers, organising field visits, arranging field days, farmers field schools and Kisan Melas besides conducting mass awareness on the above issues and by implementing the following programme:

- Undertaking Front Line Demonstration programme for disseminating the above technologies on farmers fields and showcasing them to other farmers.
- Directing the project efforts for increasing yield through Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for reducing cost of cultivation by need based application of inputs, particularly pesticides and propagating use of bio-pesticides and bio fertilizers, water management, inter- cropping system, use of low cost technologies like use of pheromone traps, yellow sticky papers, bird purchers, use of bio agents including Tricogramma, etc.

- c) Mass awareness efforts through community approach for dealing with Pink Ball Worm attack and safe use of pesticides, through organizing workshops and Kisan Melas.
- d) Ensuing close coordination and cooperation among various organizations associated with the implementation of the project in the interest of Project farmers.
- e) Inculcate practices for clean harvest of kapas for improving lint quality, by taking care at kapas picking stage, its storage and transportation to market yard. To facilitate clean harvesting of kapas and to reduce cost of harvesting by increasing efficiency, encourage farmers to use mechanical Kapas Plucking Machines.
- f) Monitoring project implementation by regular and frequent visits of Project Coordinators, District Agriculture Officers, KVK Scientists and BCS Territory Managers, etc. to project areas and monthly reporting of the progress of the project to the concerned Officers from the participating organizations.
- g) Documenting all the project activities by data collection in respect of the varietal profile and performance of varieties/ Bt. hybrids in terms of yield, compilation of randomised data of 20% of the Project farmers for assessing the outcome of the Project and preparation of the Annual Report of the Project.
- h) Organising Kisan Melas for mass awareness and rewarding the best performing farmers by Cash Awards and Appreciation certificates, recognizing contribution of the District Agriculture Officers and KVK Scientists in implementing the Project and honouring them with the Certificates of Recognition.

4. TECHNOLOGIES SELECTED FOR DEMONSTRATION:

Cotton production, plant protection and nutrient management technologies which helped in improving yield, quality and production of cotton, while reducing the cost of cultivation and benefitted the project farmers were demonstrated in general and the following in particular:-

- a) Encouraging cultivation of better performing Bt hybrids along with refugee crop.
- b) Timely gap filling to ensure proper plant population for maximising cotton yield.
- c) Weed free cultivation of cotton including cleaning of borders.
- d) Encouraging preparation of ridges and furrows at the time of last hoeing for insitu moisture conservation and runoff excess rain water.
- e) Encouraging adoption of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) practices including use of micro nutrients, based on soil test results.
- f) Economic Threshold Limit (ETL) based pests and diseases management through continuous surveillance of cotton crop by scouts and project farmers.
- g) Need based application of inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, etc.
- h) Arresting terminal growth of plants by detopping terminal shoots at shoulder height or at 10/12th node to avoid lodging of plants due to high wind velocity and heavy down pours and also to protect lateral branches, for diverting nutrients for productive purposes instead of vegetative growth and maximizing the number of balls per plant.

- I) Checking flower and ball drop by spraying planofix (NAA).
- j) Encouraging application of low cost technologies such as:
 - (i) Use of bio-pesticides like Neem Leaf extract (10%), Neem Kernel extract (NKE) 5% and Neem oil (1%).
 - (ii) Installing of pheromone traps, yellow sticky traps, light traps, bired purchers and conservation of friendly insects.
 - (iii) Clipping of spotted ball worm infested terminal shoots as and when noticed.
 - (iv) Hand picking and distruction of boll worm larvae, in case of heavy infestation.
 - (v) Need based use of pesticides, fungicides, etc.

5. OUTCOME OF COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS:

The following was the outcome of the project activities undertaken in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan during the year under review:

5.1 MADHYAPRADESH:

The CITI CDRA in association with the State Agriculture Departments, Bayer Crop Science and Madhya Pradesh Pradesh Textile Mills Association supported by Vardhman Group of Mills successfully implemented the Cotton Collaborative Project in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for improving Extra Long Staple cotton yield in the tribal districts of Ratlam, Dhar and Jhabua from Madhya Pradesh, particularly for meeting the increasing demand for Superior Fine Cottons (ELS) from the Textile Industry, which are in short supply in the country.



Visit of CITI CDRA and SIMA CDRA team led by Shri P.D.Patodia, Chairman, Standing Committee on Cotton interacting with Project farmers in Jhabua district.



Field visit of Shri S.A.Ghorpade, Advisor, CITI CDRA and Shri Lalit Mahajan, V.P.Vardhman mills in Ratlam district.



View of farmers gathering at Kisan Mela at Sailana Krishi Upaj Mandi in Ratlam district.



Shri V.K.Singh, Chief Guest addressing the gathering at Kisan Mela.

5.2. PROJECT AREAS:

The Project activities covered 53055 hectares under cotton cultivation from Ratlam, Dhar and Jhabua districts of Madhya Pradesh during 2019-20 as under:-

Total			Ratlam	Jhabua	Dhar
Cotton Area (ha)			30700	34850	97000
Project Area (ha)			29950	19705	3400
Clusterswise Area	a)	Ratlam	10650		
	b)	Sailana	9500		
	c)	Bajna (1 & 2)	9800		
	a)	Jhabua		2475	
	b)	Rama		2640	
	c)	Petlawad		10240	
	d)	Thandla		4350	
	a)	Dattigaon			3400

5.3 OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT:

Table 6: Showing Seed Cotton Yield (qlha) in Project and Non-Project areas								
District	Cluster	Project Area (P)		Non-Project Area (NP)		% increase	No. of Sprays	
		Range	Average	Range	Average		(P)	(NP)
Ratlam	Ratlam	13.0 - 20.5	17.50	13.5 - 18.0	16.41	6.64	4	5
	Sailana	16.5 - 25.0	20.81	15.0 - 23.0	18.59	11.94	4	6
	Bajna I	15.0 - 24.0	19.50	15.0 - 21.0	18.41	5.92	4	6
	Bajna II	14.0 - 24.0	20.37	13.0 - 23.0	19.62	3.82	5	7
	Range / Average	13.0 - 25.0	19.55	13.0 - 23.0	18.26	7.08	4	6
Jhabua	Jhabua	15.0 - 20.0	17.66	10.0-15.0	12.44	41.96	5	6
	Rama	18.0 - 21.99	20.31	12.10- 18.0	15.03	35.13	4	5
	Thandla	18.0 - 20.0	18.90	10.20- 15.0	12.50	51.20	4	6
	Petlawad	14.96 - 22.03	18.50	8.0 - 15.03	11.20	65.18	5	7
	Range / Average	14.96 - 22.03	18.84	8.0 - 18.0	12.79	47.30	5	6
Dhar	Dattigaon	15.90 - 24.03	20.12	12.14-16.03	14.33	40.40	4	6
	Overall	13.0 - 25.0	19.50	8.0 - 23.0	15.13	28.88	4	6

5.3.1 LINT COTTON YIELD:

Table 7: Showing Cluster wise Cotton lint yield (kg/ha) in project and non-project area						
District	Cluster	Project Area (P)		Non-Project Area (NP)		% increase
		Range	Average	Range	Average	
Ratlam	Ratlam	433 - 683	583	450 - 600	547	6.58
	Sailana	550 - 833	694	500 - 767	620	11.94
	Bajna I	500 - 800	650	500 - 700	614	5.86
	Bajna II	467 - 800	679	433 - 767	654	3.82
	Range / Average	433 - 833	652	433 - 767	609	6.60
Jhabua	Jhabua	500 - 667	589	333 - 500	415	41.93
	Rama	600 - 733	677	403 - 600	501	35.13
	Thandla	600 - 667	630	340 - 500	417	51.08
	Petlawad	499 - 734	617	267 - 501	373	65.42
	Range / Average	499 - 734	628	267 - 600	427	47.07
Dhar	Dattigaon	530 - 801	671	405 - 534	478	40.38
Overall Picture		433 - 833	650	267 - 767	505	28.71

5.3.2 IMPACT ON SEED COTTON YIELD:

Table 8: Showing yield gain in Seed Cotton Yield				
District	Cluster	Seed Cotton Yield (q/ha)		% increase
		Project Areas	Non- Project Areas	
Ratlam	Ratlam	17.50 (583)	16.41 (547)	6.64
	Sailana	20.81 (694)	18.59 (620)	11.94
	Bajna I	19.50 (650)	18.41 (614)	5.92
	Bajna II	20.37 (679)	19.62 (654)	3.82
Jabhua	Jhabua	17.66 (589)	12.44 (415)	41.96
	Rama	20.31 (677)	15.03 (501)	35.13
	Thandla	18.90 (630)	12.50 (417)	51.2
	Petlawad	18.50 (617)	11.20 (373)	65.18
Dhar		20.12 (671)	14.33 (478)	40.40
Overall Average		19.50 (650)	15.13 (505)	28.88

(Figure in bracket indicates Lint Yield (kg/ha))

5.3.3 ECONOMIC IMPACT:

Table 9: Income of Cotton Growers (Rs./ha)				
District	Cluster	Income of Cotton Growers		Addl. Income
		Project Areas	Non-Project Areas	
Ratlam	Ratlam	105000/-	98460/-	6540/-
	Sailana	124860/-	111540/-	13320/-
	Bajna I	117000/-	110460/-	6540/-
	Bajna II	122220/-	117720/-	4500/-
	Average	117300/-	109560/-	7740/-
Jabhua	Jhabua	105960/-	74640/-	31320/-
	Rama	121860/-	90180/-	31680/-
	Thandla	113400/-	75000/-	38400/-
	Petlawad	111000/-	67200/-	43800/-
	Average	113040/-	76740/-	38400/-
Dhar	Dattigaon	120720/-	85980/-	39740/-
Overall Average		117000/-	90780/-	26220/-

5.4 KISAN MELA:

A Kisan Mela was held at Sailana in Ratlam district of Madhya Pradesh in February 2020. Shri .V. K. Singh, Additional Secretary and Chief Financial Adviser to Ministry of Women and Child Welfare and Textiles, Government of India was the Chief Guest at the event.

Nearly 2000 farmers from the Project districts participated in the function. Chairman, CITI Standing Committee on cotton presided over the function. Shri Prem Malik, Past Chairman, CITI and the Co- Chairman, CITI Standing Committee on cotton, Shri Amit Ruparelia, Past Chairman, TEXPROCIL, besides Dy. Directors of Agriculture from Ratlam and Jhabua districts, KVK Scientists from all the three districts and a large number of representatives of ginning and pressing factories, cotton traders and other cotton interests participated in the event. In recognition of the best performance in achieving highest yield in nine clusters the farmers were felicitated at the hands of the Chief Guest by awarding them with cash prizes, Certificates of Appreciation and kapas Plucking Machines provided by the Cotton Corporation of India. Similarly, Dy. Directors of Agriculture from Ratlam and Jhabua districts and KVK Scientists from all the three districts were felicitated at the hands of the Chief Guest by awarding them Certificates of Recognition for their guidance and contribution in training the project farmers and in the successful implementation of the Project.

5.5. FIELD TRIALS CONDUCTED ON FARMERS FIELDS IN PROJECT AREAS:

The seeds of three Extra Long Staple hybrid cottons, namely SP904 (Bayer Crop Science), Excelcot (Nuziveedu seeds) and SSB94 (Kalash) (SIMA) were tried on farmers fields in project districts. Alongwith these hybrids four Bt varieties of SIMA (Shiv Shakti, SIMA-5, SIMA Platinum Suvin and SIMA-Hi tech) were also tried in the project areas. The main objective of these trials was to assess the yield potential of new ELS hybrids / varieties in comparison with the prevalent hybrids/ varieties already grown by the project farmers and also to assess the suitability of SIMA seeds for the agroclimatic conditions of the project districts.

5.5.1 FIELD TRIALS:

The CITI CDRA carried out 198 field trials during the season as under:-

	District	SIMA	Nuziveedu	BCS
		**	Excelcot	Sp904
1)	RATLAM	44	20	20
2)	JHABUA	28	32	32
3)	DHAR	6	8	8
		-----	-----	-----
		78	60	60
		=====	=====	=====

** SIMA Seeds trials comprised of ten trials each of Shiv Shakti and SIMA-5, eight trials of Kalash and 25 trials each of SIMA-Platinum and SIMA Hi tech Suvin.

5.5.2 YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE TRIALS:

The yield performance of the above trials was as under:-

Sr. No.	District	Cluster	SP904		Control		% + or -
			Range	Average	Range	Average	
a)	SP904						
	Ratlam	Ratlam	13.0 - 19.5	16.66	13.0 - 18.0	16.08	3.61
		Sailana	18.5 - 25.0	21.75	17.5 - 23.0	20.0	8.75
		Bajna I	15.0 - 22.0	19.40	16.0 - 21.0	18.80	3.19
		Bajna II	17.0 - 24.0	20.90	15.0 - 23.0	19.90	5.03
	Range / Average		13.0 - 25.0	19.67	13.0 - 23.0	18.69	5.15
	Jhabhua	Jhabua	8.0 - 25.0	14.27	5.0 - 15.0	10.10	41.29
		Rama	10.0 - 28.0	20.00	6.0 - 18.0	12.0	66.67
		Thandla	9.0 - 24.0	17.57	8.0 - 20.0	11.14	57.72
		Petlawad	6.0 - 24.0	16.22	6.0 - 15.0	11.0	47.45
	Range / Average		6.0 - 28.0	17.02	5.0 - 20.0	11.06	53.28
	Dhar	Dattigaon	9.0 - 22.0	18.0	7.0 - 18.0	9.80	83.67
	Overall Average		6.0 - 28.0	18.23	5.0 - 23.0	13.18	47.37
b)	Excelcot						
	Ratlam	Ratlam	16.0 - 19.0	17.62	15.0 - 18.0	16.87	4.44
		Sailana	16.5 - 23.0	19.40	15.0 - 20.0	17.50	10.86
		Bajna I	15.0 - 20.0	18.60	15.0-20.12	17.60	5.68
		Bajna II	14.0 - 23.0	19.20	13.0 - 23.0	18.90	1.59
	Range / Average		14.0 - 23.0	18.71	13.0 - 23.0	17.72	5.64
	Jhabhua	Jhabua	10.0 - 25.0	14.75	6.0 - 12.0	8.60	71.51
		Rama	8.0 - 22.0	15.65	7.0 - 11.20	8.80	77.84
		Thandla	9.0 - 24.0	16.0	8.0 - 14.0	10.5	52.38
		Petlawad	6.0 - 22.0	13.7	5.0 - 11.0	7.7	77.92
	Range / Average		6.0 - 25.0	15.03	5.0 - 14.0	8.90	68.88
	Dhar	Dattigaon	12.0 - 24.0	17.7	6.0 - 14.0	8.50	108.24
	Overall Average		6.0 - 25.0	17.15	6.0 - 23.0	11.71	46.46

c)	SSB99						
	Ratlam	Ratlam	19.5 - 20.0	20.0	16.0 - 17.0	16.5	21.21
		Sailana	20.0 - 25.0	22.50	18.0 - 19.0	18.50	21.62
		Bajna I	23 - 24.0	23.50	20.0 - 21.0	20.50	14.63
		Bajna II	20 - 24.0	22.0	19.0 - 23.0	21.00	4.76
	Range / Average		19.5 - 25.0	22.0	16.0 - 23.0	19.13	15.00
d)	SIMA5						
	Ratlam	Ratlam	8.0 - 9.0	8.5	8.0 - 11.0	9.50	-11.76
		Sailana	8.0 - 12.0	10.60	15.0 - 16.0	15.50	-35.48
		Bajna I	9.0 - 10.60	9.50	7.51 - 8.50	8.10	+17.28
		Bajna II	8.0 - 9.0	8.67	08 - 11.0	9.60	-10.73
	Range / Average		8.0 - 12.0	9.32	7.51 - 16.0	10.68	-14.59
e)	Shiv Shakti						
	Ratlam	Ratlam	10.5 - 12.0	11.16	11.25-15.0	13.25	-15.77
		Sailana	8.0 - 13.0	12.33	14.0 - 20.0	17.30	-40.31
		Bajna I	10.0 - 13.0	11.50	9.5 - 10.52	9.75	+17.95
		Bajna II	6.0 - 6.50	6.20	9.0 - 9.50	9.25	-49.19
	Range / Average		6.0 - 13.0	10.30	9.0 - 20.0	12.39	-16.87
f)	SIMA Platinum Suvin (SPS)						
	Ratlam	Ratlam	8.0 - 9.5	8.76	14.0-15.01	14.57	-39.85
		Sailana	9.0 - 13.10	11.00	13.0 16.20	14.5	-24.14
		Bajna I	7.50 - 8.10	7.76	10.5 - 15.5	13.56	-42.77
		Bajna II	7.50 - 13.0	8.64	10.0 - 12	11.00	-21.45
	Range / Average		7.50 - 13.0	9.04	10.0-16.20	13.41	-32.59
	Jhabhua	Jhabhua	4.10-10.60	7.53	4.70-12.50	8.00	-5.88
		Rama	3.02 - 8.10	5.50	5.10-12.76	8.7	-36.56
		Thandla	4.0 - 12.0	8.60	3.0 - 12.0	7.50	+14.67
		Petlawad	2.0 - 8.10	5.02	3.10 - 12.0	7.50	-33.07
	Range / Average		2.0 - 12.0	6.66	3.0 - 12.76	7.92	-15.91
	Dhar	Dattigaon	2.96-12.40	6.5	3.56 - 10.0	6.50	--
	Overall Average		2.0 - 13.0	7.40	3.0 - 16.20	9.28	-20.26
f)	SIMA Hi-Tech						
	Ratlam	Ratlam	10.0-11.06	10.51	9.0 - 13.5	11.26	-6.66
		Sailana	10.0-12.07	10.78	13.5 - 20.0	16.50	-34.67
		Bajna I	10.0-11.66	10.50	8.5 - 10.50	9.50	+10.53
		Bajna II	8.0 - 8.56	8.25	7.50 - 9.0	8.25	--
	Range / Average		8.0 - 12.07	10.01	7.50 - 20.0	11.38	-12.04
	Jhabhua	Jhabhua	5.0 - 12.10	8.56	6.0 - 15.0	10.50	-10.49
		Rama	4.9 - 12.0	7.50	8.0 - 16.10	12.0	-11.38
		Thandla	4.0 - 16.20	10.85	6.0 - 18.0	12.27	-11.57
		Petlawad	2.0- 10. 14	6.07	6.0 - 12.50	9.60	-9.59
	Range / Average		2.0 - 16.20	8.25	6.0 - 18.0	11.09	-10.76
	Dhar	Dattigaon	3.02 - 9.10	6.9	7.0 - 13.25	10.66	-35.37
	Overall Average		2.0 - 16.20	8.33	6.0 - 20.0	11.04	-11.03

5.2 MAHARASHTRA:

In Maharashtra the Cotton Collaborative Project was implemented in Wardha, Yavatmal and Nagpur districts during the year under review. It covered 114 villages involving 14152 farmers having 28295 hectares under cotton cultivation. 2019-20 was the fifth year in Wardha district, the second year in Yavatmal district and the first year in Nagpur district. The project activities covered 8 clusters from Wardha district and two clusters each from Yavatmal and Nagpur districts.



Inaugural function of lint based marketing of kapas at APMC, Hinganghat, Wardha district.



Launching of GAGAN...a cotton initiative of Indocount Industries with technical support of CITI CDRA, Wardha.

5.2.1 PREPARATORY MEETING OF SUB COMMITTEE OF CDRA FOR MAHARASHTRA:

A meeting of the sub-committee of the CDRA for Maharashtra was held at Nagpur in May 2019 to review the outcome of the development activities undertaken the project during 2018-19 and to plan the activities during 2019-20. Shri Prashant Mohota, Co Convenor, CITI Sub Committee on CDRA presided over the meeting in which the Scientists from CICR, Nagpur and CIRCOT, Nagpur, the representatives of the textile mills, ginning and pressing factories, other cotton interests and also representatives of farmers participated. The meeting while appreciating the project work done during the previous year decided to replace the project villages which received the benefit of the project for the past four years with new villages so as to extend benefit to a large number of farmers, to take up the Front Line Demonstration (FLD) programme in each Cluster for showcasing as to how the use of the latest technologies helped in yield improvement and to extend the project activities to Kalameshwar tehsil of Nagpur district. Dr. S. K. Shukla, I/C Principal Scientist, CIRCOT and Dr. Raju, Principal Scientist, CICR, Nagpur who participated in the meeting volunteered to get associated with the project activities.

5.2.2 PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS:

The following organisations participated in the project:

- a) The Confederation of Indian Textile Industry's Cotton Development and Research Association (CITI CDRA).
- b) Offices of the District Agriculture Department from Wardha, Yavatmal and Nagpur districts.
- c) Bayer Crop Science (BCS).
- d) Members mills of the Mill Owners Association (MOA), Mumbai.

5.2.3 ASSOCIATING ORGANISATIONS:

The following organisations were associated with the implementation of the project:

- a) The Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur.
- b) The Central Institute of Research on Cotton Technology (CIRCOT), Nagpur / Mumbai.
- c) Agro Plus Foundation, Nagpur.

5.2.4 OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT:

STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT:

The following strategy was finalized for implementing the Project:

- a) Dissemination of the latest production, plant protection and nutrient management technologies through training the project farmers, creating mass awareness about them in village level meetings and encouraging them to adapt them by involving the scientists from CICR, Nagpur, CIRCOT, Nagpur, KVK, Selsura, Bayer Crop Science and agriculture Officers in these activities.
- b) Special emphasis on effective control of Pink Ball Worm attack and safe use of pesticides by training farmers on the following issues:
 - 1) Installation of pheromone traps and their maintenance, including replacement of lures every 30 days.
 - 2) Identifying pests and diseases and taking measures to control them.
 - 3) Demonstration on use of safety kits while spraying chemical pesticides.
 - 4) Registration of all Project farmers with CICR, NAGPUR for availing of the benefits of their e-Kapas Project, particularly weekly advisories on weather forecast, incidence of pest attack and its control, use of fertilizers and bio-pesticides and their dosages, etc.
 - 5) Promoting cultivation of cotton varieties / Bt Hybrids giving higher lint percentage.
 - 6) Encouraging lint percentage based kapas sales by farmers, on the lines of such sales at A.P.M.C. Hinganghat.
 - 7) Promoting measures for reduction of cost of cultivation of cotton by encouraging need based use of fertilizers/ pesticides including bio-pesticides and harvesting of kapas using mechanical kapas plucking machines, etc.



Training to Project Scouts by Scientists from CICR, Nagpur and CIRCOT Nagpur.



View of cotton farmers participating in the Mega Awareness Event on pink ball worm control and safe use of pesticides held at Wardha.

5.2.5 FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME:

- Ten Front Line Demonstrations of Surpas First Class Bt hybrid of Bayer Corp Science were laid out in Project tehsils to showcase as to how use of various technologies contribute to yield enhancement, cost saving and improving cotton production. Input subsidy of Rs 8000 per FLD was given to cotton farmers on whose fields the demonstrations were taken.
- In addition two more FLDS were sponsored one of them _____ was sponsored by Shri Rohit Randal and was laid in 0.50 acres area in the premises of the ginning and pressing unit and Bhagirath Textile Mill, Kohali (Mohali), Kalameshwar in Nagpur district. The Project staff and scientists from CICR, Nagpur provided the required technical support for the FLD which yielded 10 quintals of kapas. It was sold at Rs. 5400 per quintal and total sales realization was Rs. 54000/-. The total expenses incurred on the FLD were Rs. 22400, thus total amount of profit worked out to Rs 31600 or Rs 63200 per acre. The field was fully irrigated and inputs were given as per the recommendation of the Scientist from CICR, Nagpur. All those involved in the execution of the FLD were impressed with the performance of the FLD and desired to undertake more such FLDS for demonstrating to other Project farmers for their benefits
- Another FLD was sponsored by Shri Om Jajodia of Krishi Kranti Kendra, Nagpur who had earlier participated as a farmers representative in meeting of the CITI CDRA Sub Committee for Maharashtra held at Nagpur in May 2019. This FLD was an experiment on cotton cultivation by transplanting cotton seedlings. He provided pro trays for sowing cotton seeds, adequate for covering 10 gunthas area (a quarter acre) in the month of May 2019 to Shri Rahul Shinde, one of the project farmers from Rekhi village of Selu tehsil from Wardha district. Shri Shinde had sown cotton seeds in the pro trays in the first week of June 2019. He then transplanted the cotton seedlings in his field in village Rekhi covering an area of 10 gunthas (an area of a quarter acre) along with other cotton sown by the conventional method in the same field. All the agronomic practices followed for growing cotton by both the methods were similar. In the FLD plot 2.60 quintals of kapas was produced as against 2.00 quintals in equal area plot of the same field by cultivating cotton in conventional method. Thus yield improvement of 24% was noticed by adopting transplanting method as against the conventional method, cost of cultivation being almost similar in both the method.

5.2.5.1 YIELD PERFORMANCE OF FLDS VIS-A-VIS NON-FLD COTTON CULTIVATION:

The data in following table throws light on the performance of the FLDS in terms of yield and economic benefits by adopting technologies demonstrated:-

Sr. No.	Name of Farmer place / Taluka	Category FLD/ Non FLD	Yield Kapas In Qts	Rate Rs. Per Qt.	Income In Rs.	Total Cost Rs.	Net Profit (In Rs.)	Difference
1	Shri. Ravindra Waratkar Pimpalgao / (Hinganghat)	FLD	12 Qts	5400	64800	31900	32900	16900
		Non FLD	8 Qts	4900	39200	23200	16000	
2	Girish Kanhalkar Kumbhi / (Hinganghat)	FLD	13 Qts	5400	70200	27000	43200	26100
		Non FLD	8 Qts	5100	40800	23700	17100	
3	Ashish Ughade Chincholi (Hinganghat)	FLD	7 Qts	5200	36400	19320	17080	7080
		Non FLD	6 Qts	5000	30000	20000	10000	
4	Vishnu Bondre Katri (Kalam)	FLD	11 Qts	5500	60500	32000	28500	9900
		Non FLD	9 Qts	5400	48600	30000	18600	
5	Vasant Gobade Kalona (Devali)	FLD	10 Qts	5500	55000	30000	25000	5475
		Non FLD	8.5 Qts	5350	45475	25000	20475	

Sr. No.	Name of Farmer place / Taluka	Category FLD/ Non FLD	Yield Kapas In Qts	Rate Rs. Per	Income In Rs.	Total Cost Rs.	Net Profit (In Rs.)	Difference
6	Viswas Pandhan Mohali (Kalmeshwar)	FLD Non FLD	10.00 7.00	5400 4900	54000 34300	22400 21000	31000 13200	18300
7	Mahesh Wange Bopapur (Devali)	FLD Non FLD	12.00 10.00	5400 5450	64800 54500	32000 30000	32800 22500	8300
8	Amrut Shendre Rotha (Wardha)	FLD Non FLD	10.00 7.00	5900 5100	53000 35700	30500 28000	22500 7700	15800
9	Dipak Balpande Anji (Wardha)	FLD Non FLD	8.50 7.00	5355 5250	45517 36750	25000 25000	20517 11750	8767
10	Rahul Shinde Rehki (Seloo)	FLD Non FLD	9.05 7.00	5120 5000	46336 35000	23600 20000	22636 15000	7736
11	Rahul Shinde Rehki (Seloo)	FLD Non FLD	2.60 2.00	5120 5120	13312 10240	7250 7000	6062 3240	2822 11280
12	Rohit Randal Mohali (Kalmeshwar)	FLD Non FLD	10 Qts	5400	54000	22400	31600 62600	N.A.

5.2.6 YIELD OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT:

The average yield obtained in Project villages from all the 12 clusters was found to be higher in the range of 21.56 % to 35.54 % than the district yield in the Project Districts as would be evident from the following:-

District	Average	Tehsil	Difference
Tehsil	Yield (kgs. / ha)	Yield (kgs. / ha)	%
WARDHA DISTRICT:			
Selu	625	416	(+) 33.49
Deoli	710	456	(+) 35.54
Hinganghat	664	429	(+) 35.44
Wardha	724	507	(+) 30.11
YAVATMAL DISTRICT:			
Kalamb	649	510	(+) 21.57
NAGPUR DISTRICT			
Kalmeshwar	564	395	(+) 47.87

5.2.7 MEGA MASS AWARENESS EVENT:

Despite the massive efforts made by the CITI CDRA and Bayer Corp Science to create mass awareness on controlling pink bollworm attack by understanding mass awareness campaign in the project areas for a period of one month they didn't adhere to the advice given to them to uprooting cotton plants before February 2020 so as to terminate the life cycle of pink bollworm, they prolonged cotton crop for taking additional flush (Phadtar) during the season. Consequently, the danger of recurrence of pink bollworm attack during 2019-20 was looming large. Therefore, when the reports of pink bollworm infestation in certain pockets of the project areas were received, the CITI CDRA and Bayer Corp Science in close association with the district Agriculture departments of the project districts organized a mega mass

awareness workshop at Wardha on 17th September 2019 in which over 700 farmers from the project areas participated. Shri Prashant Mohota, Co-Convenor, CITI Sub Committee on CDRA presided over the function while Shri G. H. Wairale, Project Coordinator, Wardha conducted the proceedings. Shri Anil Ingale, DSAO, Wardha, Dr. Vidya Mankar, Director (ATMA), Wardha, Dr. Wasnik, Principal, Scientist, CICR, Nagpur, Dr. S. K. Shukla, I/c CIRCOT, Nagpur and Shri R. K. Akhani, Manager, BCS addressed the gathering and enlightened the farmers about various measures to be taken to effectively deal with pink ball worm attack and also the precautions to be taken by farmers while spraying chemical pesticides on cotton crop. At the event 500 safety kits, 600 pheromone traps and a large number of leaflets in Marathi on the above subject were distributed among the project farmers.

5.2.8 OTHER ACTIVITIES UNDER THE PROJECT:

The Project Coordinator also organized and participated in the following activities during 2019-20:

a) PRE SEASON WORKSHOPS:

The CITI CDRA and Bayer Corp Science jointly organised three pre season training workshops for the project farmers and Scouts. The officers from Agriculture Department, Scientists from CICR, Nagpur, experts from BCS and the Project Coordinator participated in the following Workshops:

b) FIELD DAYS CONDUCTED ON FARMERS FIELDS:

Ten field days were conducted under the technical support and guidance from the scientists from KVK, Selsura, CICR, Nagpur, CIRCOT, Nagpur and the Project Coordinator, Wardha Project during the season at KVK, Selsura, Anji, Rekhi, Katri, Pimpalgaon, Chincholi, Bopapur, Kumbhi, Kalana Kohli and Shegaon Kund for training the farmers about the best cotton management practices, pink ball worm management and safe use of pesticides.

c) TRAINING SCOUTS DEPLOYED FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT

The scouts deployed in the project areas played a pivotal role in implementing the project in as much as they worked as resource persons who come in contact with the project farmers on day to day basis, for providing technical support and assistance to them. Their role, particularly in respect of surveillance of cotton crop during their frequent visits had a great bearing on pest and disease management. Their involvement in the Project activities continued right from the stage of soil testing till clean harvesting of kapas. Considering their crucial role, their mobility and communication were given utmost importance by reimbursing their expenses on these counts. Besides, to update their knowledge on various aspects of cotton cultivation and also to empower them with the latest technological information special training program were organized so that they were equipped with cotton stage based techniques with the help of Scientists from renowned institutions like CICR, Nagpur, CIRCOT, Nagpur, experts from BCS and Agriculture Officers. This enabled them to give guidance to Project farmers on various aspects of cotton cultivation in general and pest and disease management in particular. It was due to their exposure to the various aspects of pink ball worm management and safe use of pesticides through mass awareness resorting to community approach, the project efforts to control pink ball worm infestation and avoid any casualties on account of exposure to chemical pesticides were successful during the season.

d) USE OF COTTON PLANT RESIDUES TO INCREASE INCOME OF FARMERS:

After the harvesting of kapas, plants are uprooted and burned in the farm or otherwise used as fuel. Instead of that if it is possible to add value by using cotton stalks for farm composting, production of briquettes and pellets. There are NGOs working to educate the farmers on this aspect and project farmers were brought in contact with such NGOs with a view to help them in reducing their cost of cultivation and in increasing their income from cultivation of cotton by resorting to value addition as above.

e) LINT BASED MARKETING OF KAPAS TRIALS AT A.P.M.C. HINGANGHAT

In the pre season meeting held at Nagpur in May 2019 to plan the CITI CDRA's Project activities during 2019-20 the issue regarding marketing of kapas based on lint percentage in kapas was also discussed along with other issues. Appreciating the merits of the issue, Shri Dalia, one of the directors of A.P.M.C. Hinganghat who had participated in the meeting offered to create infrastructure in the market yard of the A.P.M.C. Hinganghat and to try such marketing provided the required ginning machines and training to the market yard staff were organized. He had agreed to pay for the ginning machines and make available the required space in the market yard for the purpose. Dr. S. K. Shukla, I/c Scientist, CIRCOT, Nagpur who was also present in the meeting had offered to arrange the ginning machines and to provide all the technical support including training of market yard staff. The meeting had then requested Shri Dalia to take the follow up action so that lint based marketing of kapas could be started during 2019-20 season. Accordingly, Dr. S. K. Shukla, I/c Scientist, CIRCOT made available three ginning machines to A.P.M.C. Hinganghat and provided the required technical guidance and training to operate the ginning machines while A.P.M.C. created required infrastructure for operating systems of lint based marketing of kapas. The facility was inaugurated by Shri Sushil Kothari, Chairman, A.P.M.C. Hinganghat on 31.12.2019 in the presence of Shri Prashant Mohota, Co-Convenor, CITI Sub Committee on CDRA, Dr. S. K. I/c Scientist, CIRCOT, Dr. S. V Ghadge, Scientist CIRCOT, Mumbai, Dr. A. R. Raju, Principal Scientist, CICR, Nagpur, Shri G. H. Wairale, P. C. Wardha project and a large number of farmers.

f) PARTICIPATION IN THE NATIONAL SEMINAR ON MECHANIZATION OF COTTON HARVESTING:

A national seminar on "Mechnization of cotton harvesting" was organized by the ICAR-Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal on 27th September 2019. DR. K. K. Singh, ADG, ICAR, New Delhi presided over the Seminar. The scientists from Agriculture Universities in the country, leading research institutions like CICR, Nagpur, CIRCOT, Nagpur / Mumbai, John Deere India, Bajaj Industries, Bayer Crop Science, etc. had participated in the seminar and made their presentations. Shri G. H. Wairale, Project Coordinator, Wardha Project was also invited to participate in the seminar. In his presentation Shri Wairale had submitted that the mechanical cotton harvester developed jointly by John Deere India, Bajaj Steel Industries and Bayer Corp Science did not suit Indian cotton conditions where cotton was cultivated in small size farms by farmers with meagre resources. The cost of the mechanical harvester developed by multinational company like John Deere would be Rs two crores and beyond the reach of even rich farmers. He, therefore, strongly the need for cheaper machines costing Rs 6000 to 7000 which Indian farmers could easily afford. He particularly made out a strong case for popularizing battery operated

mechanical kapas Plucking machine developed by SIMA-CDRA which has a capacity to pluck 10 to 12 kgs of kapas per hour. He suggested that the Scientists from State Agriculture Universities/ Specialized Institutions could examine the functioning of SIMA CDRA developed Kapas Plucking Machines and could decide whether any modifications were called for increasing its efficiency. Accordingly, it was decided to Set up a team of scientists for the propose.

g) SUPPORT TO INDOCOUNT INDUSTRIES LTD FOR ITS BCI PROJECT IN CHANDRAPUR DISTRICT:

The CITI CDRA extended the logistic support and guidance to M/s. Indocount Industries Ltd. in implementing its better Cotton Initiative (BCI) Programme in Warora tehsil of Chandrapur district of Maharashtra. It worked as the facilitator in coordinating the visits of Dr. Raju, Principal Scientist, CICR, Nagpur and Dr. S. K. Shukla, I/c Scientist, CIRCOT, Nagpur, for participation in the inaugural function of the programme and also for the subsequent visits to project areas for training to farmers and the scouts.

5.3 RAJASTHAN:

5.3.1 The delayed sowing of cotton crop due to inordinate delay in getting regular rains (28th July 2019) and thereafter continuous rains, almost till the first week of October 2019 resulted in extending the maturity period and also damaging the first flush. This coupled with severe cold weather conditions in November / December 2019 had adverse impact on quality and yield performance of cotton in the project districts. This resulted in noticeable reduction in yield as would be evident from the following yield data of 20% of randomised project farmers data yield during 2019-20 as compared to the previous year: (yield in kgs of lint per hectare)

District	2018-19	2019-20
Bhilwara	950	525
Rajsamand	900	592

5.3.2 As brought out above, adverse agro climatic conditions badly impacted quality and yield in all the seven clusters as under: (figures in quintals of kapas per hectare)

	Cluster	Project area	Non-project area
1)	Asind	16.50 to 20.00	12.50 to 17.50
2)	Bagore	15.00 to 18.75	12.50 to 16.25
3)	Dhosar	17.50 to 22.50	15.00 to 18.75
4)	Kangani	17.50 to 22.50	13.75 to 16.90
5)	Potla	16.25 to 20.00	12.50 to 16.25
6)	Sawaipur	17.50 to 21.25	13.12 to 18.12
		-----	-----
	Average	15.72	15.67

5.3.3 TRIALS OF SP 7172 AND SP 7272 BT.HYBRIDS OF BAYER CORP SCIENCE ON FARMERS FIELDS.

SP7007 Bt. Hybrid of Bayer Corp Science was replaced by two Bt. Hybrids SP7172 and SP7272. To assess the suitability of these Bt. hybrids for agro climatic conditions in the project areas, BCS made available 100 packets of these seeds to the CITI CDRA for taking up trials on farmers fields. Accordingly, 100 trials were set in Potla, Kangani, Dhosar, Bagor and Railmagra clusters, with 20 trials per cluster. In Swaipur and Asind clusters 40 trials of farmers purchased seeds of other Bt. hybrids were set up with 20 trials in each cluster. The outcome of these trials was as under (Figures in quintals of kapas / Ha):-

CLUSTER		RANGE IN TRIALS	RANGE IN NON-PROJECT
1.	Potla	11.25 - 16.25	10.25 - 15.00
2.	Kangani	13.12 - 18.12	11.87 - 15.25
3.	Dhosar	11.25 - 16.87	13.12 - 18.12
4.	Bagor	11.25 - 18.75	13.12 - 20.60
5.	Railmagra	12.50 - 21.25	10.00 - 13.12
6.	Swaipur	17.50 - 20.62	14.32 - 18.12
7.	Asind	17.50 - 30.00	10.00 - 27.50

5.3.4 DEMOS FOR ADDRESSING THE ISSUE OF PARAWILT:

The prevalence of Parawilt in Kotri and Asind areas was a cause of concern for quite some time and to address the issue the CITI CDRA conducted 15 demonstrations in each clusters except Asind Cluster where 20 demonstrations were conducted. In fact, Parawilt is a physiological disease which occurs in cotton crop due to nutrients deficiency and it can be effectively controlled by understanding sprays of NKP+M.N. Besides such sprays help in increasing yield as would be evident from the outcome of these demonstrations as under (figures in Quintals of kapas / ha):-

CLUSTER		YIELD RANGE	
		DEMOS	NON-PROJECT
1.	Kangni	17.50 - 22.50	13.75 -16.87
2.	Potla	16.25 - 20.00	12.50 -16.25
3.	Dhosar	17.50 - 22.50	13.12 -18.12
4.	Swaipur	17.50 - 21.25	13.12 -18.12
5.	Asind	10.00 - 30.00	8.75 -27.50
6.	Bagor	15.00 -18.75	12.50 -16.25
7.	Railmagra	15.00 - 20.50	12.50 -17.50

5.3.5. KISAN MELAAAT BIJAYNAGAR:

The CITI CDRA has been organising Kisan mela every year as its mass awareness effort aimed at giving wide publicity to the activities undertaken by it under the Cotton Collaborative Project in different states, involving various organizations having stake in cotton. Accordingly, it organised a Kisan Mela at Bijaynagar in Ajmer district in October 2019. Dr.P.Alli Rani, CMD of the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) was the Chief Guest at the event. About 750 farmers from Bhilwara and Ajmer districts participated in the Mela. Shri P. D. Patodia, Chairman, Standing Committee on cotton, CITI presided over the function. Shri S. N. Modani, Chairman, RTMA, Shri R. L. Nolkha, CMD, Nitin Spinners and Past Chairman of RTMA, representatives of other textile mills, ginning and pressing factories, cotton traders, commission agents and other cotton interests participated in the event.

The project farmers from Bhilwara, Rajsamand and Alwar districts who had achieved highest yield in each cluster during the previous year were felicitated at the hands of the Chief Guest by giving cash awards and the Certificates of Appreciation. To encourage farmers to use Kapas Plucking Machines for harvesting kapas efficiently and for reducing the cost of harvesting the CCI had made available 27 Kapas Plucking Machines for distribution to best performing project farmers from nine clusters of the project districts and the Machines were presented to the farmers by the Chief Guest. Two former Project Officers who were associated with the implementation of the Project in Jodhpur and Alwar districts were also felicitated at the event by awarding them with the Certificates of Recognition and Cash award.

5.3.6 FELICITATION OF PROJECT FARMERS IN ALL INDIA COTTON CONFERENCE HELD AT GURGAON:

The Indian Cotton Association Ltd had organised the Cotton Conference in December 2019 at Gurgaon. Smt. Smruti Irani ji, Hon'ble Union Minister for Women and Child Welfare and Textiles, Government of India was the Chief Guest at the event. Shri Purushottam Rupala, Hon'ble Minister of State for Agriculture, Government of India was the Special Guest at the function. Two project farmers i.e. Smt. Nosar Devi from Potla (Bhilwara District) and Shri Shankar Lal Jat from Jeewa Kheda (Rajsamand district) were felicitated at the hands of Hon'ble Union Minister for Women and Child Welfare and Textiles, in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of State for Agriculture by awarding Cash Prizes and the Certificates of Appreciation. Smt. Nosar Devi was the only woman farmer awarded at the function.



Farmers meet at Marwa ki Khedi and Brahamano ki Sareri.



Training women farmer to use Mechanical kapas Plucking Machines in Dhosar cluster of Bhilwara district.



Dr. P Alli Rani felicitating Smt Nauser Devi, a project farmer from Bhilwara district at the India Cotton Co



Dignatories on the Dias at Kisan Mela at Bijaynagar in Ajmer district.



Shri P.D.Patodia, Chairman Standing Committee on Cotton welcoming Dr. P. Alli Rani, CMD, CCI as the Chief Guest at the Kisan Mela.

6. **RECORD COTTON PRODUCTION IN RAJASTHAN.**

The production and yield in Rajasthan subsequent to the implementation of the Cotton Collaborative Project from 2008-09 to 2019-20 increased from 9.00 lakh bales with yield of 415 kgs of lint per hectare in 2008-09 to estimated 33.50 lakh bales with yield estimated at 750 kgs in 2019-20. This period also witnessed an increase in area under cotton by more than three lakh hectares. Lower Rajasthan where the project was implemented for the past twelve years made a significant contribution to the changed cotton scenario of Rajasthan. At the time of launching the project in 2008-09 in Lower Rajasthan production was 1.75 lakh bales with yield of 212 kgs. in the year under review it was placed at about 15 lakh bales with estimated yield of 740 kgs of lint per hectare.

CITI ACTIVITIES

INTERACTIVE MEETING WITH HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA ON 26TH DECEMBER, 2019



CITI ACTIVITIES



Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India interacted with the Textile Industry representatives on 26th December, 2019 . The delegation included, Shri T. Rajkumar, Chairman, CITI, Shri D.L. Sharma, Deputy Chairman, CITI, Shri Sanjay S. Lalbhai, CMD, Arvind Ltd., Shri B.K. Goenka, Chairman, Welspun Group, Shri Rajinder Gupta, Chairman, Trident Group, Shri Harish Ahuja, MD, Shahi Exports, Shri Sanjay Vakharia, CEO, Spykar Apparels, Shri Siddharth Bindra, MD, BIBA Apparels, Shri Sanjay Behl, CEO-Lifestyle, Raymond, Shri Raja M Shanmugam, President, TEA, Dr. K. Selvaraju, Secretary General, SIMA and Shri Prabhu Dhamodharan, Convenor, ITF.

The delegation had a detailed deliberation with the Hon'ble Prime Minister covering all the short term policy measures proposals which were submitted earlier to the government by National Committee on Textiles & Clothing (NCTC).

CITI ACTIVITIES



NCTC delegation with Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Smt Smriti Zubin Irani



NCTC delegation with Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman



NCTC delegation with Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Sri Piyush Goyal

CITI ACTIVITIES



*Interactive meeting with
Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani*



*NCTC delegation with Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance,
Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman*



*Interactive meeting with Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance
Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman*



*NCTC delegation with Hon'ble Union Minister
of Commerce & Industry, Sri Piyush Goyal*



NCTC Delegation meeting at TEXPROCIL OFFICE, Mumbai



NCTC Delegation meeting with All India Southern Mill's Association

CITI ACTIVITIES



*The Interactive Meeting of The Southern India Textiles Associations With Shri Ravi Capoor, Ias, Secretary (textiles)
Organized By Citi on 12th February 2020*



*Shri Ravi Capoor, (IAS) Secretary Textiles,
addressing the Interactive Meeting of All Southern India
Textile Associations held in Coimbatore
on February 12, 2020*



*Chairman CITI, Shri T. Rajkumar
addressing the Interactive Meeting of All Southern India
Textile Associations held in Coimbatore
on February 12, 2020*

CITI ACTIVITIES



Chairman CITI, Shri T. Rajkumar addressing the Interactive Meeting of All Southern India Textile Associations held in Coimbatore on February 12, 2020



Shri Ravi Capoor, (IAS) Secretary Textiles, addressing the Interactive Meeting of All Southern India Textile Associations held in Coimbatore on February 12, 2020



Audience at at Interactive Meeting of All Southern India Textile Associations held in Coimbatore on February 12, 2020



Shri Ravi Capoor, (IAS) Secretary Textiles, felicitating SIMA Chairman at Interactive Meeting of All Southern India Textile Associations held in Coimbatore on February 12, 2020



Seminar on Strategic Discussion on Current Scenario Of Textile & Apparel Industry: A Way Forward

CITI ACTIVITIES



Chairman CITI, Shri T. Rajkumar addressing the CITI Committee Meeting held in Coimbatore on 12th February 2020



Shri Ravi Kapoor, (IAS) Secretary Textiles, addressing the CITI Committee Meeting held in Coimbatore on 12th February 2020



CITI Committee Meeting held in Coimbatore on 12th February 2020

CITI ACTIVITIES



*Interactive meeting with
Textile Secretary, Mr. Ravi Capoor.*



*CITI Chairman Shri T. Rajkumar addressing
All Textile Industry Associations in Coimbatore*



*Mr. D.L. Sharma, Deputy Chairman, CITI addressing the "Ludhiana Knitting Cluster Study & Industry 4.0"
at Park Plaza Hotel, Ludhiana on Monday, 16th December 2019*



*Mr. D.L. Sharma, Deputy Chairman, CITI
addressing TEXCON2019*



*CITI'S YOUNG ENTREPRENEUR GROUP (YEG)
elects it's New Leadership for 2020-22 period in the Group's Meeting
held on 12th February 2020 in Coimbatore*

CITI ACTIVITIES



Shri V. K. Singh, Additional Secretary and Chief Financial Adviser in the Ministry of Textiles addressing at CITI-CDRA Kisan Mela At Sailana (Ratlam Dist., Madhya Pradesh)



Shri P. D. Patodia, Chairman, CITI Standing Committee on cotton felicitating Shri V. K. Singh, Additional Secretary and Chief Financial Adviser in the Ministry of Textiles at CITI-CDRA Kisan Mela At Sailana (Ratlam Dist., Madhya Pradesh)



Shri V. K. Singh, Additional Secretary and Chief Financial Adviser, Ministry of Textiles, viewing the exhibition at CITI-CDRA Kisan Mela At Sailana (Ratlam Dist., Madhya Pradesh)



CITI-CDRA Team felicitating Shri V. K. Singh, Additional Secretary and Chief Financial Adviser, Ministry of Textiles, viewing the exhibition at CITI-CDRA Kisan Mela At Sailana (Ratlam Dist., Madhya Pradesh)



Chief Guest of the event Shri V. K. Singh, Additional Secretary and Chief Financial Adviser, Ministry of Textiles, inaugurating CITI-CDRA Kisan Mela At Sailana (Ratlam Dist., Madhya Pradesh)



Shri V.K. Singh, Additional Secretary and Chief Financial Adviser to Ministry of Textiles, Women and Child Welfare, GOI and Chief Guest At the Kisan Mela felicitating a farmer couple for highest yield.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Reported in the meeting held on 10th September 2020

A. Major Meetings & Conferences Attended by CITI

Chairman, CITI attended the NSDC Board Meeting on 9th September, 2020

Chairman, CITI attended the NSDC Board Meeting held on 9th September, 2020.

12th Annual General Meeting of National Skill Development Corporation

Secretary General, CITI attended the 12th Annual General Meeting of National Skill Development Corporation on 09th September, 2020.

Video Conference with various Textile Associations for the removal of Anti-Dumping Duty on Import of Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) to achieve global competitiveness

CITI organised a video conference with the various Textile Associations for the removal of Anti-Dumping Duty on import of Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) to achieve global competitiveness on 5th September, 2020.

Video Conference Meeting of CITI Office-Bearers, Former Chairmen and Regional Chairmen for the removal of Anti-Dumping Duty on Import of Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) to achieve global competitiveness

CITI organised a video conference with the Office-Bearers, Former Chairmen and Regional Chairmen for the removal of Anti-Dumping Duty on Import of Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) to achieve global competitiveness on 3rd September, 2020.

Third Meeting of the Council of Administration of the SIMA Cotton Development & Research Association

Secretary General, CITI attended the third Meeting of the Council of Administration of The SIMA Cotton Development & Research Association organized by SIMA on 2nd September, 2020.

Discussion on CITI's Participation in Project Sankalp- Gujarat State Skill Mission.

Secretary General, CITI and CITI official attended the meeting on CITI's Participation in Project Sankalp- Gujarat State Skill Mission on 29th August 2020.

Cotton Technical Assistance Programme (C-TAP) for African countries

Secretary General attended the virtual meeting on Cotton Technical Assistance Programme (C-TAP) for African countries organized by Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 28th August, 2020.

Textile Grand Challenge - Award Presentation Ceremony

Secretary General, CITI attended the Textile Grand Challenge - Award Presentation Ceremony organized by Ministry of Textiles on 27th August, 2020.

CITI's video conference on Cotton Issues

CITI Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary General attended the video conference on Cotton Issues organized by CITI on 25th August, 2020.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Signing of Shareholders Agreement of NSDC

Secretary General, CITI attended the Video Conference regarding the Signing of Shareholders Agreement of NSDC organized by Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship on 18th August, 2020.

FICCI - SBI Atmanirbhar MSME Virtual conclave

Secretary General, CITI attended the Webinar on FICCI - SBI Atmanirbhar MSME Virtual conclave organized by FICCI on 10th August, 2020.

NSDC Shareholders Meeting

Secretary General, CITI and CITI official attended the NSDC Shareholders Meeting on 08th August 2020

90th Finance & Administrative Committee

Secretary General, CITI attended the meeting on 90th Finance and Administrative Committee organized by NITRA on 07th August, 2020.

6th National Handloom Day

CITI Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary General attended the virtual edition of the 6th National Handloom Day organized by Ministry of Textiles on 7th August, 2020.

Meeting on Social Media Campaign being launched on National Handloom Day

CITI Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary General attended the Meeting on Social Media Campaign being launched on National Handloom Day through Video Conference under the chairpersonship of Smt Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on 31st July, 2020.

National Digital Conference on 'Ease of Doing Business for Atmanirbhar Bharat

Deputy Chairman, CITI and Secretary General attended the National Digital Conference on 'Easing Doing Business for Atmanirbhar Bharat' through Video Conference organized by CII on 30th July, 2020.

Meeting on social media campaigning for celebration of National Handloom Day

Secretary General, CITI attended the meeting on social media campaigning for celebration of National Handloom Day under the chairmanship on Secretary (Textiles) on 27th July, 2020.

Rebooting the Textile and Apparel Industry

CITI along with GARTEX Texprocess India organized the E-conference on Rebooting the Textile and Apparel Industry on 24th July, 2020.

First Board Meeting of the CAI for 2020-21

CITI Chairman and Secretary General attended the First Board Meeting of the CAI for 2020-21 on 17th July, 2020.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Webinar on recent Judgments under GST Act and its Implications on the Textile Industry

Secretary General, CITI and CITI officials attended the Webinar on recent judgments under GST Act and its Implications on the Textile Industry organized by SIMA on 15th July, 2020.

CII National Committee on Textiles and Apparel 2020-21 and First Meeting of the Committee

CITI Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary General attended the First Meeting of the CII National Committee on Textiles and Apparel 2020-21 and First Meeting of the Committee through Video Conference organized by CII on 14th July, 2020.

E&Y Discussion Meeting on MMF Sector

Secretary General, CITI attended the E&Y Discussion Meeting on MMF Sector organized by E&Y on 13th July, 2020.

First Meeting of Standardization Cells Established in Industry Associations

Secretary General, CITI attended the First Meeting of Standardization Cells Established in Industry Associations organized by BIS on 8th July, 2020.

NCTC Meeting of the Stakeholders to discuss the draft Report prepared by E&Y.

Deputy Chairman, CITI and Secretary General, CITI attended the NCTC Meeting of the Stakeholders through Video Conference to discuss the draft Report prepared by E&Y on 7th July, 2020.

CoA Meeting of TEXPROCIL

Secretary General, CITI attended the CoA Meeting through Video Conference of TEXPROCIL on 4th July 2020.

Webinar on “New Learnings in Textiles Technology in the post-COVID World”

Secretary General, CITI attended the webinar on New Learnings in Textiles Technology in the post-COVID World which was organized by TEXPROCIL on 30th June, 2020.

CITI YEG's Interactive Video Conference with Shri Prashant Bangur, Executive President, Shree Cement Ltd.

Secretary General, CITI and CITI officials attended the Video conference with Shri Prashant Bangur, Joint Managing Director, Shree Cement Ltd. on 27th June, 2020.

Webinar on “The Future of the Textile and Apparel Sector – An Indo-African Perspective” on Friday, 26th June 2020.

CITI in partnership with International Trade Centre (ITC) under the Support of Indian Trade and Investment for Africa initiative (SITA), the India International Textile Machinery Exhibitions Society, the Kenya Association of Manufacturers and the Ethiopia Textile and Garment Manufacturers Association organized the Webinar on “The Future of the Textile and Apparel Sector – An Indo-African Perspective: Challenges and Opportunities” on 26th June 2020.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

CITI's Representations to Various Ministries and Government Departments

Appeal to remove Anti-Dumping Duty on Import of Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) to achieve global competitiveness

A joint representation has been submitted to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India making an appeal for the removal of Anti-Dumping Duty on Import of Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) to achieve global competitiveness with copies to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and to the Secretaries of the respective Ministries on 9th September, 2020.

Appeal to extend the benefit of Interest Equalization Scheme to the new classified MSME Units from retrospective effect - reg.

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Amit Yadav, Director General, Directorate General of Foreign Trade making an appeal to extend the benefit of Interest Equalization Scheme to the new classified MSME Units from retrospective effect, on 7th September, 2020.

Request for the launch of Global Cotton Contract on MCX (Mirror Index to Cotton Futures Index of ICE) - reg.

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Sanjay Sharan, IAS, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Textiles making an appeal for the launch of Global Cotton Contract on MCX (Mirror Index to Cotton Futures Index of ICE), on 3rd September, 2020.

Appeal to consider extending CCI cotton benefits for the mills having MSME certificates as per Government Notification dt. 26.6.2020 – reg.

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Ravi Capoor, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles with c.c. to Shri Sanjay Sharan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, GoI and Shri P.K. Agarwal, CMD, The Cotton Corporation of India, Mumbai making an appeal to consider extending CCI cotton benefits for the mills having MSME certificates as per Government Notification dt. 26.6.2020, on 3rd September, 2020.

Removal of condition for fulfilling average export obligation under EPCG Scheme – reg.

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Ravi Capoor, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Dr. Anup Wadhawan, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce & Industry and Shri Amit Yadav, Director General, Directorate General of Foreign Trade making an appeal to remove of condition for fulfilling average export obligation under EPCG Scheme, on 21st August and 19th August, 2020 respectively.

Request for refund of Demurrage paid on clearance of Air Shipments at Delhi Airport during the period 11.05.2020 to 19.05.2020 due to “Force Majeure” conditions arisen out of lockdown announced by the Government of India – reg.

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Hardeep S Puri, The Hon'ble Minister of State for Civil Aviation (I/C), Ministry of Civil Aviation with c.c. to Shri Pradeep Singh Kharola, Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Shri Ravi Capoor, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Shri M. Ajit Kumar, Chairman (CBIC), Ministry of Finance and Dr. Anup Wadhawan, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce & Industry requesting for refund of Demurrage paid on clearance of Air Shipments at Delhi Airport during the period 11.05.2020 to 19.05.2020 due to “Force Majeure” conditions arisen out of lockdown announced by the Government of India, on 19th August, 2020.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Appeal to exempt Hosiery & Textile Industry from filing of Form GST ITC-04 in respect of Job work

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Yogendra Garg, Additional Director General, Directorate General of Goods & Service Tax and Dr. Ajay Bhushan Pandey, IAS, Revenue Secretary & Ex-Officio Secretary to the GST Council, Office of the GST Council Secretariat making an appeal to exempt Hosiery & Textile Industry from filing of Form GST ITC-04 in respect of Job work, on 18th August, 2020.

Appeal to extend the benefit of Interest Equalization Scheme to the new classified MSME Units from retrospective effect.

CITI submitted a representation to Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance with c.c to Shri Shaktikanta Das, Governor, The Reserve Bank of India, Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari, Hon'ble Union Minister of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Smt. Smriti Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry making an appeal to extend the benefit of Interest Equalization Scheme to the new classified MSME Units from retrospective effect, on 14th August, 2020.

Submissions with reference to exorbitant hike in the insurance premium of the Textile Mills by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) and wrong treatment as Composite Mills instead of Multiple Occupancies.

CITI submitted a representation to Dr. Subhash Chandra Khuntia, Chairman, The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) making an appeal to exorbitant hike in the insurance premium of the Textile Mills by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) and wrong treatment as Composite Mills instead of Multiple Occupancies, on 11th August, 2020.

MSME Registration – Procedural relaxation/ substitution – Value of Plant

CITI submitted a representation to Smt. Smriti Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari, Hon'ble Union Minister of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises requesting procedural relaxation/ substitution – Value of Plant to the eligible MSME units, on 31st July, 2020.

Request to address issues relating to Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) Scheme and expedite release of pending TUF Subsidies

CITI submitted a representation to Ms. Roop Rashi, IA&AS, Textile Commissioner Office of the Textile Commissioner requesting to address issues relating to Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) Scheme and expedite release of pending TUF Subsidies, on 20th July, 2020.

Appeal to include Cotton Yarn and Fabric under RODTEP Scheme

CITI submitted a representation to Smt. Smriti Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry with c.c to Shri Ravi Capoor, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles and Dr. Anup Wadhawan, IAS, Secretary, Department of Commerce, MOC&I and Shri Keshav Chandra, IAS, JS, Department of Commerce, MOC&I making an appeal to include Cotton Yarn and Fabric under RODTEP Scheme, on 10th July, 2020 respectively.

12th Meeting of All India Customs Consultative Groups (CCG)

CITI submitted a representation to The Director General, Directorate General of Export Promotion (DGEP) submitting statement pertaining to 2 issues of one of our prominent members M/s. Vardhman Group, which were discussed in 10th and 11th Meeting of All India Customs Consultative Groups (CCG), on 10th July, 2020.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Inclusion of Top Technical Textiles Categories in Incentive Scheme

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Ravi Kapoor, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles making an appeal for Inclusion of Top Technical Textiles Categories in Incentive Scheme, on 6th July, 2020.

Study on India's Imports

CITI submitted a representation to the TFP Division, Ministry of Textiles on Study on India's Imports, on 03rd July, 2020.

Request for abolition of Annual Cost Audit for the Textile Companies

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Devendra Kumar, Advisor, Ministry of Corporate Affairs requesting abolition of Annual Cost Audit for the Textile Companies, on 3rd July, 2020.

Request for Deferment of Obligatory CSR Spending

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Rajesh Verma, Secretary, Ministry of Corpt. Affairs requesting for deferment of Obligatory CSR Spending on 03.07. 2020.

Request for inclusion of Textile Sector for one-time loan restructuring scheme

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Shri S. Gopalakrishnan, IAS, Additional Secretary to Hon'ble Prime Minister, Dr. Ajay Bhushan Pandey, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Shri Ravi Kapoor, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Shri Shaktikanta Das, Governor, Reserve Bank of India and Shri Rajnish Kumar, Chairman, Indian Banks' Association requesting inclusion of Textile Sector under one-time loan restructuring scheme, on 2nd July, 2020.

Appeal to consider adopting Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Support Mechanism to safeguard the interests of the Cotton Farmers

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Ravi Kapoor, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles making an Appeal to consider adopting Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Support Mechanism to safeguard the interests of the Cotton Farmers, on 29th June, 2020.

Appeal to Safeguard Textile & Apparel Industry from the Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic

CITI submitted a representation to Smt Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry making an Appeal to Safeguard the Textile & Apparel Industry from the Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic with cc to respective Secretaries, on 24th and 25th June, 2020 respectively.

Relaxation in Guidelines issued to avail subsidy under A-TUF/ RR-TUFs

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Ravi Kapoor, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles for relaxation in Guidelines issued to avail subsidy under A-TUF/ RR-TUFs, on 22.06.2020.

Proposed COVID Tax on Viscose Staple Fibre imports for protecting Domestic Industry

CITI submitted representation to Shri S. K. Panigrahi, Asst. Director, Ministry of Textiles and Shri Jogiranjana Panigrahi, Joint Secretary Ministry of Textiles with c.c. to Ms. Sherry Lal Thangzo, Trade Advisor, Ministry of Textiles on Proposed COVID Tax on VSF imports for protecting Domestic Industry, on 17th June, 2020.

C. CITI's Press Release

CITI hails decisions made by Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) on 6th August, 2020.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Reported in the meeting held on 18th June 2020

A. MAJOR MEETINGS/WEBINARS ATTENDED BY CITI OFFICE-BEARERS/ CITI OFFICIALS

India and Japan Webinar on the Textile Sector: Challenges and Emerging Opportunities

Indian Embassy in Japan and Ministry of Textiles jointly organized a Webinar on India and Japan Textile Sector: Challenges and Emerging Opportunities on 10th June,

2020. India's Textile Sector was represented by Shri T. Rajkumar, Chairman CITI. He gave a presentation on "Trade & Investment Scenario in Textiles & Apparel Sector - Growth & Investment Opportunities – A Way Forward".

SIMA's 3rd Committee Meeting through Video Conferencing

Deputy Chairman, CITI, Shri D L Sharma and Secretary General, CITI attended

SIMA's 3rd Committee Meeting held on 28th May 2020 through Video Conference.

Video Conference with Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry

Secretary General, CITI attended the Video Conference with Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry and select industry associations on

27th May, 2020.

Interactive session with Shri Ravi Capoor on "Augmenting Manufacturing on Medical Textile : An Emerging Opportunity in the Wake of COVID-19"

Secretary General, CITI attended the Interactive session with Shri Ravi Capoor on "Augmenting Manufacturing on Medical Textile : An Emerging Opportunity in the Wake of COVID-19" organized by CII on 25th May 2020 through Video Conference.

CITI Video Conference to discuss Stimulus Package

CITI Committee through Video Conference discussed Stimulus Package for T&C Industry on 19th May 2020.

CII National Committee Meeting on Textiles with Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles

CITI Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary General attended the Webinar, CII National Committee Meeting on Textiles, Chaired by Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani on 11th May, 2020.

ICAL Discussion on Cotton & Spinning Mills due to Coronavirus Pandemic

Secretary General, CITI attended the ICAL Discussion on Cotton & Spinning Mills due to Coronavirus Pandemic held on 9th May 2020 through Video Conference.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

CITI YEG Interactive Session on Trade Credit Insurance - Making Receivable management effective under new challenges post lockdown.

Secretary General, CITI and CITI officials attended the Video conference to discuss the Trade Credit Insurance - Making Receivable management effective under new challenges post lockdown on 6th May, 2020.

CITI – Edelweiss Webinar on "Debt Restructuring" in Textile industry

CITI office bearers and Secretary General, CITI attended the Video conference on "Debt Restructuring" in Textile industry organized in collaboration with Edelweiss on 5th May 2020. CITI Chairman, Shri T Rajkumar gave the welcome Address.

Interactive Session with Shri Amit Yadav, DGFT

CITI Secretary General and officials attended the Interactive session with Shri Amit Yadav, DGFT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry organized by FICCI on 30th April, 2020.

Webinar on Cotton Supply Chain

CITI Chairman, Shri T Rajkumar and Secretary General, CITI attended the Video Conference on Cotton Supply Chain organized by FICCI on 29th April, 2020.

Video Conference with select Industry Associations with Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry

CITI Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary General attended the Video Conference with select Industry Associations chaired by Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry on 28th April, 2020.

India ITME Society –10th Steering Committee Meeting

CITI Chairman, Shri T Rajkumar and Secretary General, CITI attended the India ITME Society – 10th Steering Committee Meeting on 28th April, 2020

CITI and ASSOCHAM Webinar on Impact & Role of Textiles Industry against Covid-19

CITI Office Bearers, Secretary General and CITI officials attended the Webinar Impact & Role of Textiles Industry against Covid-19 organized by CITI in collaboration with ASSOCHAM on 21st April, 2020. Shri T Rajkumar, CITI Chairman gave the Welcome Address during the Meeting.

IFA Global Webinar on “How is FX Impacting your Business in Current Times”

CITI Chairman and Secretary General, CITI attended the Webinae on “How is FX Impacting your Business in Current Times” organized by IFA on 21st April, 2020.

Video Conferencing with Wazir Advisors on Post Covid, T&A Industry Analysis

CITI Office Bearers, Secretary General and CITI officials attended the Video Conference organized by CITI in collaboration with SIMA on “Post Covid, T&A Industry Analysis” on 17th April, 2020. Shri T Rajkumar, CITI Chairman gave the Welcome Address during the Meeting.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

CITI YEG Interactive Session on Impact of Covid-19 on the entire Textile Value Chain and Short and Long-term Strategies to Overcome the Situation

Secretary General, CITI and CITI Officials attended the Interactive Session on Impact of Covid-19 on the entire textile value chain and short and long-term strategies to overcome the situation on 17th April, 2020.

CII National Committee on Textile and Apparel Meeting

CITI Office Bearers and Secretary General, CITI attended the Webinar on Impact of COVID - 19 on India's Textile and Apparel Industry and the Probable Way-out(s) organized by CII as part of their National Committee on Textiles held on 10th April, 2020. Secretary Textiles, Mr Ravi Capoor addressed the participants during the meeting.

Ministry of Textiles Video Conference of Finance Committee and Production & Logistics Committee

CITI Chairman, Shri T Rajkumar and Secretary General, CITI attended the video conference of Finance Committee and Production & Logistics Committee of Ministry of Textiles on 10th April, 2020. MOT discussed with Apex Textile Industry Associations on strategies for raising funds from various sources to support Indian Textiles & Clothing Industry in the post COVID scenario.

Video Conference with Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry and Select Industry Associations

Secretary General, CITI along with CITI Committee Member, Shri Rakesh Mehra attended the Video Conference with select industry associations chaired by Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry on 8th April, 2020.

Video Conference with Smt Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Secretary, Textiles on the "Post COVID economic recovery and business continuity plan"

CITI Chairman, Shri T Rajkumar, Deputy Chairman, Shri D L Sharma and Secretary General, CITI attended the Video Conference on Post COVID economic recovery and business continuity plan on 8th April, 2020.

Video Conference for NCTC Members on the Stimulus Package to Address the II-Effects of Covid-19 Pandemic

CITI Office Bearers, Secretary General and CITI Officials attended the Video Conference on the Stimulus Package to Address the II-Effects of Covid-19 Pandemic on 7th April, 2020.

CITI Teleconference on Impact of Covid-19 and to devise strategies to address the situation

CITI Office Bearers, Secretary General and CITI Officials attended the teleconference on impact of Covid-19 and to devise strategies to address the situation organized by CITI on 5th April, 2020..

YEG Video Conference on Impact of Covid-19 on Textile Industry and Preventive Measures to be taken inside the Mills

CITI Secretary General and Officials attended the Video Conference to discuss the impact of Covid-19 on Textile Industry and preventive measures to be taken inside mills organized by Ministry of textiles on 29th March, 2020.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

NCTC Meeting on E&Y Long-term Study

CITI Deputy Chairman, Shri D L Sharma and Secretary General attended the review Meeting of NCTC on long-term study on Textiles and Clothing sector held on 6th March, 2020 at TEXPROCIL office.

All Textiles Association's Meeting to Analyse the Impact of Covid-19 on T&C Industry

CITI Chairman, Shri T Rajkumar and Secretary General, CITI attended the Video Conference on the impact of Covid-19 and to devise strategies to address the situation organized by CITI and SIMA on 25th March 2020

CITI Committee Teleconference to Analyse the Impact of Covid-19 on T&C Industry

CITI Office Bearers, Secretary General and CITI Officials attended the teleconference on impact of Covid-19 and to devise strategies to address the situation organized by CITI on 24th March 2020

12th Meeting of All India Customs Consultative Group (CCG)

Secretary General, CITI along with a Committee Member attended the meeting of All India Customs Consultative Group (CCG) on 5th March, 2020 at Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra, MEA, New Delhi.

MoU between CITI & India Factoring and Finance Solutions Pvt. Ltd

Secretary General, CITI signed an MoU with India Factoring and Finance Solutions Pvt. Ltd specialising in working capital solutions through the Factoring product, aimed at converting Client's receivables into cash on 27th February, 2020 at CITI office.

Interactive meeting on Investment Opportunities In Vietnam

Secretary General, CITI attended the interactive meeting chaired by Minister of Planning and Investment of Vietnam on “Investment Opportunities In Vietnam” on 25th February, 2020 at Embassy of Vietnam.

Second level stakeholders meeting related to New Textile Policy

Secretary General, CITI attended the Second review meeting chaired by Special Secretary (TUFS) on modernization of textiles industry through technology upgradation and issues related to technology gap in textile machinery under National Textile Policy on 24th February, 2020, in MoT.

DPIIT-ASCON Consultation Forum with Industry Associations

Secretary General, CITI attended the DPIIT – ASCON Consultation Forum with Industry Associations with the theme 'Towards High Trajectory Growth: Government - Industry Partnership for Competitiveness of India Inc. on 20 February 2020 at India Habitat Centre.

CITI – CDRA organized 'Kisan Mela', 'Sailana Krishi Upaj Mandi', Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh

Chairman, Standing Committee on Cotton – CITI, Shri P D Patodia, Shri Prem Malik, Past Chairman, CITI and Secretary General, CITI attended the Kisan Mela organized by CITI – CDRA on 18th February, 2020 at Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Meeting for Setting up of 10 Mega Textiles Park

Secretary General, CITI attended a meeting chaired by the Secretary (Textiles) on setting up 10 Mega Textiles Park in the Country with Plug & Play Model under PPP mode preferably in close proximity to ports on 17th February, 2020, in MoT.

Industry Round Table on Textile and Garment Industry

Secretary General, CITI attended a meeting chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh on Textile and Garment Industry on 14th February, 2020.

Stakeholders Meeting for the alignment of NSQF in Textile Sector

CITI officials attended the stakeholders meeting for NSQF alignment of Qualifications in textile sector under the chairmanship of Director, NSDA on 13th February, 2020.

Meeting on Formulating Price Policy for Kharif Crops 2020-21

CITI officials attended the Stake-holders meeting on formulating price policy for Kharif Crops for 2020-21 season. The meeting was chaired by Chairman, CACP on 12th February, 2020. CITI submitted a detailed note on Indian Cotton Scenario - Issues and Suggestions for review.

YEG Committee Meeting

CITI YEG Members, Secretary General, CITI and CITI Officials attended the YEG meeting on 12th February, 2020 at Hotel Le-Meridien, Coimbatore.

CITI Interactive Meeting of Southern India Textile Associations

CITI Office Bearers, Secretary General and CITI Officials attended CITI's Interactive Meeting of Southern India Textile Associations with Secretary (Textiles) on 12th February 2020 at Hotel Le Meridien, Coimbatore.

B. CITI REPRESENTATIONS TO VARIOUS MINISTRIES AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Textiles and Apparel Industry Needs Urgent Liquidity Support from RBI And Banking Sector – reg.

CITI submitted a representation seeking urgent liquidity support from RBI And Banking Sector on 8th June, 2020 to the Ministry of Textiles.

Mitigating Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Power Cost – Changes required in determining Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) of DISCOMS

CITI submitted a representation for mitigating impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Power Cost – Changes required in determining Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) of DISCOMS on 2nd June, 2020 to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Proposal for bringing Man-Made Fibre & Filament from M/o Chemical & Fertilisers to M/o Textiles

CITI submitted a representation for bringing Man-Made Fibre & Filament from M/o Chemical & Fertilisers to M/o Textiles on 26th May, 2020 to the Ministry of Textiles.

Representation on Starting the training under Samarth Scheme

CITI submitted a representation for starting the training under Samarth Scheme on 26th May, 2020 to Ministry of Textiles.

Urgent Reliefs/ Stimulus Measures for the Textiles and Clothing Industry

CITI submitted a representation for Urgent Reliefs/ Stimulus Measures for the Textiles and Clothing Industry on 23rd and 25th May, 2020 to Reserve Bank of India, Indian Bank Association, Major Public, Private and Regional Banks and FIs and NITI Aayog respectively.

Curbing High Imports Items from China

CITI submitted a representation for curbing high imports Items from China on 19th May, 2020 to Ministry of Textiles.

Immediate Financial Relief Measures Amid Lock-Down situation in the Textiles & Clothing (T&C) Industry

CITI submitted a representation for immediate financial relief measures amid lock- down situation in the Textiles & Clothing (T&C) Industry on 16th May, 2020 to Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Textiles and Reserve Bank of India.

Allow cases having consortium accounts to apply for release of 90% of the eligible TUF subsidy against bank guarantee under all TUF Schemes to tide over COVID-19 crisis

CITI submitted a representation to allow cases having consortium accounts to apply for release of 90% of the eligible TUF subsidy against bank guarantee under all TUF Schemes to tide over COVID-19 crisis on 15th May, 2020 to Office of Textile Commissioner.

Suggestions / Inputs to be incorporated in National Trade Facilitation Action Plan (NTFAP) 2020-2023

CITI submitted suggestions / inputs to be incorporated in National Trade Facilitation Action Plan (NTFAP) 2020-2023 on 14th May, 2020 to Ministry of Textiles.

100% Waiver of Demurrage/ Detention Charges (Air-Cargo) during the lockdown period

CITI submitted a representation for 100% waiver of demurrage/ detention charges (Air- Cargo) during the lockdown period on 11th May, 2020 to Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Home Affairs

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Allow Units at least in Mix-Land-Use Industry areas to operate from 7 AM to 7 PM for reviving Growth and Employment in the T&A Sector

CITI submitted a representation for allowing units at least in Mix-Land-Use Industry areas to operate from 7 AM to 7 PM for reviving Growth and Employment in the T&A Sector on 11th May, 2020 to Ministry of Home Affairs.

Issue of Free Movement of Textile & Apparel Goods across various States

CITI submitted a representation on Issue of Free Movement of Textile & Apparel Goods across various States on 11th May, 2020 to Ministry of Home Affairs.

Inverted Duty Structure on items pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles

CITI submitted a representation on Inverted Duty Structure on items on 7th May, 2020 to the Ministry of Textiles.

Difficulties in Crossing of Textile & Apparel Consignments to Bangladesh through Petrapole Port (Border)

CITI submitted a representation on difficulties in crossing of Textile & Apparel Consignments to Bangladesh through Petrapole Port (Border) on 6th and 13th May, 2020 to Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Finance and Government of West Bengal respectively.

Inclusion of Cotton Yarn under Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES)

CITI submitted a representation on inclusion of Cotton Yarn under Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) on 5th May, 2020 to the Ministry of Textiles.

Boosting Export of Cotton Textiles Post COVID-19 Lockdown Period

CITI submitted a representation for boosting exports of Cotton Textiles Post COVID-19 Lockdown Period on 4th, 11th and 14th May, 2020 to Cotton Corporation of India.

Implementation of the Relief and Regulatory measures announced by the RBI to mitigate the financial impact of COVID 19 Pandemic

CITI submitted a representation for the implementation of the Relief and Regulatory measures announced by the RBI to mitigate the financial impact of COVID 19 Pandemic on 29th April, 2020 to Ministry of Finance, Reserve Bank of India and Ministry of Textiles.

Urgent EXIM Policy Interventions to tide over COVID-19 Crisis

CITI submitted a representation on urgent EXIM Policy Interventions to tide over COVID-19 crisis on 28th April, 2020 to Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Customs – Demand of Bank Guarantee/ Security for inability to submit Certificate of Origin from SAFTA Countries by the Indian Importers in spite of discharging IGST and ADD

CITI submitted a representation on Customs – Demand of Bank Guarantee/ Security for inability to submit Certificate of Origin from SAFTA Countries by the Indian Importers in spite of discharging IGST and ADD on 28th April, 2020 to Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Textiles.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Waiver of Demurrage charges payable to the Airport Operator/ Cargo Terminal Operator by the Shipper or Consignee/ Importer

CITI submitted a representation for waiver of Demurrage charges payable to the Airport Operator/ Cargo Terminal Operator by the Shipper or Consignee/ Importer on 23rd April, 2020 to Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Representation on the Issues relating to FTAs

CITI submitted a representation on Issues relating to FTAs on 23rd April, 2020 to the Ministry of Textiles.

Inclusion of Shri D.L. Sharma, Deputy Chairman, CITI & MD, Vardhman Yarn & Threads Limited in the Committee of Finance, Ministry of Textiles

CITI thanked MoT for inclusion of Shri D.L. Sharma, Deputy Chairman, CITI & MD, Vardhman Yarn & Threads Limited in the Finance Committee, Ministry of Textiles and submitted its suggestions on 20th April, 2020.

Problems faced by the exporters in filing of GST Refund as per new provisions inserted vide CGST Notification No.16/2020 dated 23.03.2020 and issues clarified vide CGST Circular No.135/2020 dated 31.03.2020

CITI submitted a representation on the problems faced by the exporters in filing of GST Refund as per new provisions inserted vide CGST Notification No.16/2020 dated 23.03.2020 and issues clarified vide CGST Circular No.135/2020 dated 31.03.2020 on 20th April, 2020 to Director General of Goods & Service Tax.

Suggestions / Inputs to the Finance Committee, Ministry of Textiles

CITI submitted suggestions / inputs to the Finance Committee, Ministry of Textiles on 20th April, 2020 to Ministry of Textiles.

Contributions by the Companies to PM CARES Fund and Chief Minister Relief Funds or other Funds set-up by State Governments solely for the purpose of COVID-19 may be allowed as an admissible CSR expenditure

CITI submitted a representation on the Contributions by the Companies to PM CARES Fund and Chief Minister Relief Funds or other Funds set-up by State Governments solely for the purpose of COVID-19 may be allowed as an admissible CSR expenditure on 14th and 16th April, 2020 to Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Appeal to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India for the relief measures to tide over COVID-19 Crisis

CITI on behalf of NCTC submitted a representation to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India for the relief measures to tide over COVID-19 Crisis on 13th and 15th April, 2020 to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and the Ministry of Finance respectively.

Immediate Policy Interventions amid lockdown situation in the Textile & Clothing Industry

CITI on behalf of NCTC submitted a representation for Immediate Policy Interventions amid lockdown situation in the Textile & Clothing Industry on 10th and 11th April, 2020 to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and all other senior concerned officials.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Consider easing of norms under Amended Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) amid COVID-19 outbreak

CITI submitted a representation for considering easing of norms under Amended Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) amid COVID-19 outbreak on 14th April, 2020 to Office of the Textile Commissioner and Ministry of Textiles.

Complied Operational Readiness of Sutlej Textiles and Industries Ltd Plants & Colonies

CITI submitted suggestions / inputs for COVID-19 complied Operational Readiness of Sutlej Textiles and Industries Ltd Plants & Colonies on 13th April, 2020 to Ministry of Textiles.

CITI's suggestions / inputs to the Finance Committee, Ministry of Textiles

CITI submitted suggestions / inputs to the Finance Committee, Ministry of Textiles on 10th April, 2020 to the Ministry of Textiles.

CITI-SIMA Note on Textiles Rejuvenation Fund (TRF)

CITI along with SIMA submitted suggestions / inputs on Textiles Rejuvenation Fund (TRF) on 11th April, 2020 to the Ministry of Textiles.

Suggestions to the Committee on Production and Logistics, Ministry of Textiles

CITI submitted suggestions / inputs to the Committee on Production and Logistics on 10th and 11th April, 2020 to the Ministry of Textiles.

Relaxation of Premium Payment Norms to help Industry tide-over COVID-19 Crisis

CITI submitted a representation for relaxation of Premium Payment Norms to help Industry tide-over COVID-19 Crisis on 7th April, 2020 to The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India.

Appeal to release 90% of the eligible TUF subsidy under all TUFS to tide over COVID-19 financial crisis.

CITI submitted a representation to release 90% of the eligible TUF subsidy under all TUFS to tide over COVID-19 financial crisis on 7th and 8th April, 2020 to the Office of Regional Textile Commissioner, Coimbatore and Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai respectively.

Varying Challenges & Recommendations being faced and sought by the Textile Sector during and Post Lockdown Period

CITI submitted a representation on varying challenges and recommendations being faced and sought by the Textile Sector during and Post Lockdown Period on 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th April, 2020 to Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Finance and NITI Aayog respectively.

Recommendations post Lockdown situation in the Textile Industry

CITI submitted its recommendations for post Lockdown situation in the Textile Industry on 5th April, 2020 to the Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Request to permit continuity of cover under various policies and extend the existing policies for the days of lockdown period

CITI submitted a representation requesting to permit continuity of cover under various policies and extend the existing policies for the days of lockdown period on 30th March, 2020 to Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India.

Waiver of the EPF Contributions for the months of March, April and May 2020 in the wake of COVID

CITI submitted suggestions / inputs for Waiver of the EPF Contributions for the months of March, April and May 2020 in the wake of COVID on 30th March, 2020 to Ministry of Labour and Employment and Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

Waiver of ESI Contributions (both Employers and Employees) for the months of March, April, and May 2020, in wake of COVID-19

CITI submitted a representation on waiver of ESI Contributions (both Employers and Employees) for the months of March, April, and May 2020, in the wake of COVID-19 on 30th March, 2020 to Ministry of Labour and Employment and Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Appeal to waive off the EPF & ESI (both Employers and Employees) contributions for months - March, April, & May 2020 in the wake of COVID-19

CITI submitted a representation Appealing to waive off the EPF & ESI (both Employers and Employees) contributions for months - March, April, & May 2020 in the wake of COVID-19 on 30th March, 2020 to Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Seeking information regarding arrangement of food and ration for workers in Textile Sector

CITI submitted a representation for seeking information regarding arrangement of food and ration for workers in Textile Sector on 29th March, 2020 to Ministry of Textiles.

Interim financial relief package announced by RBI

CITI submitted a representation on Interim financial relief package announced by RBI on 27th March, 2020 to Prime Minister Office, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Reserve Bank of India.

Proposal - Textile Industry Association working with Textile MSME for Skill development in MSME training programme under Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector (SCBTS) for Empanelment of Implementing Partners for undertaking

CITI submitted suggestions / inputs on the proposal - Textile Industry Association working with Textile MSME for Skill development in MSME training programme under Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector (SCBTS) for Empanelment of Implementing Partners for undertaking on 27th March, 2020 to Ministry of Textiles.

Providing food and other welfare facilities to the workers residing in hostel inside mill premises – reg.

CITI submitted a representation on providing food and other welfare facilities to the workers residing in hostel inside mill premises on 27th March, 2020 to the Ministry of Textiles.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Urgent Policy Interventions for Textile & Clothing Sector amid COVID-19 Pandemic – requested

CITI submitted a representation on urgent policy interventions for Textile & Clothing Sector amid COVID-19 Pandemic – requested on 25th and 26th March, 2020 to Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Finance and Prime Minister Office.

Relief Package to Mitigate the ill-effect of COVID-19 Pandemic

CITI submitted a representation for the relief package to mitigate the ill-effect of COVID-19 Pandemic – requested on 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th March, 2020 to Chief Minister of States, State Minister of Textiles and State Minister of Industries.

Relief package to mitigate ill-effects of COVID-19 Pandemic – requested

CITI submitted a representation for the relief package to mitigate ill-effects of COVID-19 Pandemic – requested on 16th, 17th and 19th March, 2020 to Prime Minister Office, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Commerce and Industry respectively.

5% GST Rates across the entire textile value chain

CITI submitted a representation for 5% GST Rates across the entire textile value chain on 13th March, 2020 to Ministry of Finance and Minister of Finance, Government of West Bengal.

Difficulty in complying with the condition of fulfilment of average export obligation under EPCG Scheme

CITI submitted a representation on difficulty in complying with the condition of fulfilment of average export obligation under EPCG Scheme on 7th and 9th March, 2020 to Ministry of Commerce and Industry and DGFT.

Inclusion of Confederation of Indian Textile Industry in the Eligibility List of other approved Trade Bodies for grant of MAI Assistance

CITI submitted a representation for inclusion of Confederation of Indian Textile Industry in the Eligibility List of other approved Trade Bodies for grant of MAI Assistance on 9th March, 2020 to Ministry of Textiles.

1st Internal Meeting of Joint Working Group (JWG) on Industry

CITI submitted a representation for the 1st Internal Meeting of Joint Working Group (JWG) on Industry between India and Saudi Arab on 5th March, 2020 at NITI Aayog.

Policy Measures for Reviving the Textile and Clothing Industry from the Crisis - requested

CITI submitted a representation for Policy Measures for Reviving the Textile and Clothing Industry from the Crisis on 4th March, 2020 to Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

CITI's Suggestions / Inputs for inclusion in New Industrial Policy

CITI submitted suggestions / inputs for inclusion in New Industrial Policy on 3rd March, 2020 to Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

CITI's Suggestions / Inputs during DPIIT – ASCON Consultation Forum with Industry Associations

CITI submitted suggestions / inputs during DPIIT – ASCON Consultation Forum with Industry Associations on 20th February, 2020 at India Habitat Center.

CITI's Suggestions / Inputs for setting up of 10 Mega Textiles Park

CITI submitted suggestions / inputs for setting up of 10 Mega Textile Parks on 17th February, 2020 to the Ministry of Textiles.

CITI's Suggestions for Formulating Price Policy for Kharif Crops 2020-21

CITI submitted suggestions / inputs for formulating price policy for Kharif Crops for 2020-21 on 12th February, 2020 to Ministry of Textiles.

C. CITI'S PRES RELEASES ON VARIOUS T&A ISSUES

CITI hails decisions of Union Cabinet for Boosting MSMEs, Farmers, Street Vendors and Agriculture Sector on 1st June, 2020.

CITI hails RBI's Liquidity Boost Measures on 22nd May, 2020

CITI hails PM's 20-lakh-crore stimulus package to make India Atmanirbhar on 13th May, 2020.

CITI hails the decisions of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to stabilise Indian Economy amid outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic on 27th March, 2020

Textile Industry Seeks Relief Package to Mitigate Ill-effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on 17th March, 2020

CITI Welcomes CCI's Move to Introduce Bulk Quantity Discount Scheme for Cotton Sale on 03rd March, 2020.

CITI hails proposed Mega Textile Parks Scheme on 20th February, 2020.

Diversify to Polyester Textile Products – Advises Secretary (Textiles) on 13th February, 2020.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Reported in the meeting held on 12th February 2020

A. Major Meetings/Conferences/Seminars attended by CITI officials High Level Committee to discuss Technology Gap in Textile Machinery

Secretary General, CITI attended the 1st meeting of High-Level Committee to discuss technology gap in the textile machinery under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary (TUFS) on 4th February 2020, in the Ministry of Textiles, New Delhi.

Creating few Global Champions in Textile Sector in India for Boosting Exports

Secretary General, CITI attended the meeting on 'Creating few Global Champions in Textile Sector in India for Boosting Exports' under the Chairmanship of Advisor (Industry) held on 3rd February 2020, in NITI Aayog.

Meeting with Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance on T&C Issues

Shri Sanjay Jain, Past Chairman, CITI and Secretary General, CITI attended the meeting on the T&C Issues under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, on 29th January 2020, in the Ministry of Finance, New Delhi

Meeting to Review Preparedness of Textile India-2020

Secretary General, CITI and Deputy Secretary, CITI attended the meeting on the preparedness of Textile India 2020 the Chairmanship of Trade Advisor, on 28th January 2020, in the Ministry of Textiles, New Delhi.

ISID Symposium: Framing of India's Industrial Policy: A Domestic Industry Perspective

Secretary General, CITI participated in ISID Symposium on Framing of India's Industrial Policy: A Domestic Industry Perspective on 20th January 2020 in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi

Consultation Meeting on discussion of representation of Textile Industry association working with MSME in Textiles Sector under Samarth Scheme

Secretary General, CITI and Deputy Secretary, CITI attended a meeting on the above subject under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (SMARTH) on 20th January 2020 in the Ministry of Textiles, New Delhi

DPIIT- CII National Consultation Forum for Make in India 2.0 | 'Towards \$1 Trillion Manufacturing Economy by Stimulating Growth & Investments'

Vice Chairman & Secretary General, CITI attended the Conference DPIIT- CII National Consultation Forum for Make in India 2.0 held on 15th January 2020 in Hotel Lalit, New Delhi.

Meeting on Issues of Skill Training Programme on MMF

Secretary General, CITI attended a meeting on issues of Skill Training programme on MMF under the Chairmanship of Secretary (C&PCs) held on 13th January 2020 in Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Meeting to discuss Import Duty Structure on PTA, MEG, MMF

Secretary General, CITI attended a meeting on Import Duty Structure on PTA, MEG, MMF under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Chemicals & Petrochemicals held on 9th January 2020 in Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

Stakeholders Meeting on Powerloom & Knitwear Sector on New Textile Policy

Secretary General, Deputy Secretary and Research Associate, CITI attended a Stakeholders Meeting on Powerloom & Knitwear Sector on New Textile Policy under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Infrastructure), on 9th January 2020 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting on Rules of Origin under India-EU BTIA Trade Negotiations

Dr. Harish Anand, Vardhman Textiles Ltd., Deputy Secretary and Research Associate, CITI attended a meeting on Rules of Origin under India-EU BTIA Trade Negotiations under the Chairmanship of Additional DGFT, on 8th January 2020 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting with Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on T&C Issues

Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary General, CITI attended a meeting with Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on T&C Issues 7th January 2020 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting with Executive Director, ITPO

Secretary General, CITI & Deputy Secretary, CITI attended a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Executive Director, ITPO on organisation of Mega shopping Festival held on 23rd December 2019 in Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

Meeting on New Textile Policy for Cotton Sector

Deputy Chairman, CITI and Secretary General, CITI attended a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Fibre) to discuss issues for framing for new Textile Policy for Cotton Sector on 19th December 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting with the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles to discuss Technology Gap

Deputy Chairman, CITI, Deputy Secretary, CITI & Research Associate, CITI attended a meeting under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles to discuss issues technology gap in the textile machinery manufacture on 18th December 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Conference “Tanzania Delegation on Cotton Market Exploration”

Deputy Secretary, CITI & Assistant Secretary, CITI attended a Conference on “Tanzania Delegation on Cotton Market Exploration” held on 18th December 2019 in Tanzania Embassy, New Delhi.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Meeting on new Textile Policy for MMF Sector

Secretary General, SIMA, Deputy Secretary, CITI & Research Associate, CITI attended a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Fibre) to discuss the issues on framing of new Textile policy for Man Made Fibre on 17th December 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting with Additional DGFT on Rules of Origin

Deputy Secretary, CITI & Research Associate, CITI attended a meeting chaired by Additional DGFT to discuss on Rules of Origin on 17th December 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Conference “Ludhiana Knitting Cluster & Industry 4.0”

Deputy Chairman, CITI & Deputy Secretary, CITI attended a Conference on “Ludhiana Knitting Cluster & Industry 4.0” held on 16th December 2019 in Park Plaza Hotel, Ludhiana, Punjab.

Pre-Budget Meeting 2020-21

Senior Vice President, Vardhman Group & Secretary General, CITI attended the Pre– Budget 2020-21 Meeting held under the Chairmanship of Member (Tax Policy) on 10th December 2019 in the Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.

Meeting with Industry Associations to discuss TUFs

Vice Chairman, CITI & Secretary General, CITI attended a meeting of Industry Associations under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner to discuss TUFs, Mumbai on 9th December 2019 in TFC Office, Mumbai.

Meeting with President, Incham Peru

Secretary General, CITI met Mr. Rohit Rao, President, Incham Peru on the proposal of MoU Incham Peru – CITI on 5th December 2019 in New Delhi.

Meeting with Senior Representative in JICA

Secretary General, CITI met Mr. Koichi Ogyu, Senior Representative, JICA on Trade Promotion Issues on 4th December 2019 in JICA office, New Delhi.

Meeting with Secretary (C&PC) on MMF Issues

Secretary General, CITI attended a meeting on Man-Made Fibre (MMF) Issues under the Chairmanship of Secretary (C&PC) on 29th November 2019 in Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting with Joint Secretary (SAMARTH)

Secretary General, CITI & Deputy Secretary, CITI attended a meeting under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Samarth) to discuss on Stakeholders meeting on Skill Development on 22nd November 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Meeting on New National Textile Policy on Export Promotion

Vice Chairman, CITI & Secretary General, CITI attended a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Trade Adviser to discuss Export Promotion on New Textile Policy on 20th November 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting on New National Textile Policy on Cotton Sector

Secretary General, CITI, Secretary General, SIMA & Deputy Secretary, CITI attended a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Fibre) to discuss suggestions/ points for framing New Textile Policy for the Cotton Sector on 19th November 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting on New National Textile Policy on Powerloom & Knitting Sector

Secretary General, CITI, Secretary General, SIMA & Deputy Secretary, CITI attended a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Infrastructure) to discuss for Stakeholders of Powerloom and Sector on drafting the new textile policy on 18th November 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting on New National Textile Policy on Infrastructure Development

Secretary General, CITI, Secretary General, SIMA & Deputy Secretary, CITI attended a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Infrastructure) to discuss for seeking suggestions for the new Textile Policy for the development of Infrastructure on 18th November 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting on New National Textile Policy on MMF Sector

Secretary General, CITI, Deputy Secretary, CITI & Research Associate, CITI attended a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Fibre) to discuss for framing new textile policy for MMF Sector on 15th November 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting on New National Textile Policy on Technology Gap

Secretary General, CITI, Secretary General, SIMA & Deputy Secretary, CITI & Research Associate, CITI attended a meeting under the Chairmanship of Addl. Secretary (TUFS) to discuss the suggestions on modernization of textile industry through technology up-gradation and issues relating to technology gap in textile machinery on 14th November 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Vietnam Trade, Investment, Tourism Promotion Forum

Secretary General, CITI & Deputy Secretary, CITI attended the Vietnam Trade, Investment, Tourism Promotion Forum conference held on 13th November 2019 in Taj Mahal Hotel, New Delhi.

Stakeholders Meeting regarding introduction of traceability in organic cotton processing value chain

Shri Prashant Mohota, Committee Member, CITI and Secretary General, CITI attended a meeting under the Chairmanship of Under Secretary (Textiles) on Stakeholders Meeting regarding introduction of traceability in organic cotton processing value chain on 11th November 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Indian Cotton Conference

Secretary General, CITI & Deputy Secretary, CITI attended the Indian Cotton Conference held on 10th November 2019 in The Leela Ambience Hotel, Gurugram, Haryana.

Interactive Meeting of NCTC Stakeholders on T&C Issues

Vice Chairman, CITI and Secretary General, CITI attended an Interactive Meeting of NCTC Stakeholders on T&C Issues on 7th November 2019 in TEXPROCIL Office, Mumbai.

Meeting for DRPSCC – Examination of the subject 'Export of Organic Products: Challenges and Opportunities

Chairman, CITI, Secretary General, CITI & Secretary General, CITI met Shri S.C. Dixit, Additional Director, Rajya Sabha Secretariat on DRPSCC – Examination of the subject 'Export of Organic Products: Challenges and Opportunities on 24th October 2019 in Parliament House, New Delhi.

4th Meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS)

Chairman, CITI, Secretary General, CITI attended the 4th Meeting of Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) under A-TUFS under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on 24th October 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Interactive Stakeholders Meeting in the Office TEXPROCIL

Secretary General, CITI attended the Stakeholders meeting held on 17th October 2019 in the TEXPROCIL office, Mumbai.

Meeting with Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry on T&C Issues

Chairman, CITI and NCTC Members met the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry on T&C issues on 15th October 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting with Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance on T&C Issues

Chairman, CITI and NCTC Members met the Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance on T&C issues on 15th October 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting with Secretary (Textiles) on TUF Issues

Deputy Chairman, CITI & Secretary General, CITI met Secretary (Textiles) on extension of deadlines regarding uploading of documents on iTUF portal on 7th October 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting with Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on T&C Issues

Chairman, CITI and NCTC Members met the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on T&C Issues on 4th October 2019 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Interactive Meeting to discuss T&C issues

Chairman, CITI & Secretary General, CITI attended an Interactive Meeting of Export Promotion Councils and National Level Textile Organizations to discuss T&C Issues on 28th September 2019 in TEXPORCIL Office, Mumbai.

Stakeholders Consultation Meeting on RCEP

Secretary General, CITI & Research Associate, CITI attended a Stakeholders Consultation Meeting on 20th September 2019 in the Ministry of Commerce.

AGM of Textile Sector Skill Council (TSC)

Secretary General, CITI & Deputy Secretaries, CITI attended the AGM of TSC on 25th September 2019 in Hotel Aerocity in New Delhi.

Meeting with Hon'ble Minister of Finance on T&C Issues

Chairman, CITI, Vice Chairman, CITI & Secretary General, CITI met Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Finance Minister on appeal to address GST related issues on 18th September 2019 in the Ministry of Finance, New Delhi

B. CITI's Representations to the Ministries and Various Departments of the Government of India

Appeal to restore 4% MEIS along with RoSCTL Scheme on exports of Made-ups and Garments till RoDTEP is implemented

CITI submitted an identical representation on 27th January 2020 to the Principal Advisor to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, CEO, NITI Aayog, Secretary (Commerce) and Secretary (Textiles) and DGFT to restore 4% MEIS along with RoSCTL Scheme on exports of Made-ups and Garments till RoDTEP is implemented.

Invitation to be the Chief Guest at Kisan Mela at Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh

CITI submitted a representation to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles to accept the invitation to be the Chief Guest at Kisan Mela planning to be scheduled on 18th February 2020 in Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh, on 26th January 2020.

Framing of India's Industrial Policy: A Domestic Industry Perspective

CITI submitted its suggestions/inputs on framing of India's Industrial Policy: A Domestic Industry Perspective at ISID Symposium, on 20th January 2020.

Request to Increase BCD of MMF Spun Yarn from 5% to 15%

CITI submitted its representation to the Secretary (Textiles) on increase in BCD for MMF Spun Yarn from 5% to 15%, on 10th January 2020.

Meeting to discuss Import Duty Structure on PTA, MEG, MMF

CITI submitted its suggestions on Import Duty Structure on PTA, MEG, MMF to the Chairmanship of Secretary (C&PCs) on 9th January 2020.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

A Textile Note Submitted to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

CITI submitted its short-term policy interventions to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on T&C Industry on 26th December 2019. A copy of the same was also submitted to the Secretary (Textiles) for information.

Suggestions on Direct & Indirect Taxes for Central Budget 2020-21

CITI submitted its Pre-budget Memorandum to the Joint Secretary [Tax Policy and Legislation (TPL-1)] and Joint Secretary (TRU-I), CBEC in respect of Direct & Indirect Taxes for Central Budget 2020-21, on 4th December 2019.

Suggestions on issues restricting growth of MMF Sector

CITI submitted a representation to Shri P. Raghavendra Rao, IAS, Secretary (C&PC) on the issues restricting the growth of MMF Sector, on 29th November 2019.

Suggestions on Skill Development under new National Textile Policy

CITI submitted its suggestions to the Joint Secretary (Samarth) on Skill Development under new National Textile Policy, on 22nd November 2019.

Suggestions on Trade Promotion under new National Textile Policy

CITI submitted its suggestions to the Trade Adviser on Trade Promotion under new National Textile Policy, on 20th November 2019.

Suggestions on Cotton Sector under new National Textile Policy

CITI submitted its suggestions to the Joint Secretary (Fibre) on Cotton Sector under New Textile Policy, on 19th November 2019.

Suggestions on Powerloom/Knitting Sector under new National Textile Policy

CITI submitted its suggestions to the Joint Secretary (Infrastructure) on Powerloom/ Knitting Sector under new National Textile Policy, on 18th November 2019.

Suggestions on Infrastructure Development under new National Textile Policy

CITI submitted its suggestions to the Joint Secretary (Infrastructure) on Infrastructure Development under new National Textile Policy, on 18th November 2019.

Suggestions on MMF Sector under new National Textile Policy

CITI submitted its suggestions to the Joint Secretary (Fibre) on MMF Sector under the new National Textile Policy, on 15th November 2019.

Suggestions on Technology Gap under new National Textile Policy

CITI submitted its suggestions to the Additional Secretary (TUFS) on Modernization of Textile Industry through technology up-gradation and relating to technology gap in textile machinery under the new National Textile Policy, on 14th November 2019.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Request for extension of timeline by another 30 days for uploading data by the banks for JIT under MTUF, RTUF & RRTUF

CITI submitted a representation to the Secretary (Textiles) on extension of timeline by another 30 days for uploading data by banks for JIT under MTUF, RTUF & RRTUF, on 31st October 2019.

Refund of GST – Inverted Tax Structure - Accumulation of Credit of GST paid on input service – Textile Industry

CITI submitted a representation to Dr. Amit Mitra, Hon'ble Finance Minister of West Bengal on Refund of GST – Inverted Tax Structure - Accumulation of Credit of GST paid on input service – Textile Industry, on 18th October 2019.

Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce – Examination of the subject 'Export of Organic Products: Challenges and Opportunities'

CITI submitted a representation to the Additional Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat on Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce – Examination of the subject 'Export of Organic Products: Challenges and Opportunities', on 18th October 2019.

Appeal to Consider TUFS Issues

CITI submitted representation to Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on Appeal to consider certain TUFS issues, on 7th October 2019.

Request for extension of timeline for uploading data by banks for JIT under M-TUF, R-TUF & RR-TUF

CITI submitted representation to the Secretary (Textiles) on extension of timeline for uploading data by banks for JIT under M-TUF, R-TUF & RR-TUF, on 21st September 2019.

Textile Industry Demands Debt Restructuring on similar lines to MSMEs

CITI submitted representation to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on Textile Industry Demands a Debt Restructuring Package on the similar lines to MSMEs on 19th September 2019.

Appeal to Address GST Issues

CITI submitted representations to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Joint Secretary (TRU-1), Ministry of Finance on “Appeal to address GST related issues” on 19th September 2019.

C. CITI's Press Releases & Tele-Conferences

Teleconference to discuss the possibility of organising the 10th Asian Textile Conference (ATEXCON) on 29th November 2019.

Press Release on Union Budget 2020-21 gives Impetus to the Textile Industry – CITI, issued on 1st February 2020.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Reported in the meeting held on 16th September 2019

A. Major Meetings & Conferences Attended by CITI

Meeting with CEO, NITI Aayog and Secretary (Textiles) on MMF Issues

A joint delegation of CITI and ISA comprising Shri S.N. Modani, MD, Sangam India Ltd. Shri Riju Jhunjhunwala, MD, RSWM Ltd. Shri Prashant Mohota, MD, Gimatex Industries Pvt Ltd., Shri M.K. Agarwal, JMD, Suryalata Spg Mills Ltd. and Deputy Secretary, CITI met CEO, NITI Aayog and Shri Ravinder Rawat, Secretary (Textiles) on MMF Issues on 07.09.2019 in NITI Aayog, New Delhi

Meeting with Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog on crucial issues of T&C Industry

A CITI delegation comprising Shri D.L. Sharma Vice Chairman, CITI Shri Shishir Jaipuria, Past Chairman, CITI, Dr. S. Sunanda, Secretary General, CITI and Shri Chetan Bijesure, Director, FICCI met Dr. Rajiv Kumar to discuss the crucial issues of T&C Industry on 5th September 2019 at NITI Aayog, New Delhi

Seminar on Enabling Competitiveness in Apparel Sector & Launch of Compendium for Good Management Practices

Secretary General, CITI and Deputy Secretary, CITI attended the seminar on Enabling Competitiveness in Apparel Sector & Launch of Compendium for Good Management Practices on 30th August 2019, at Taj Hotel, New Delhi.

Discussion on the crucial issues of the T&C Industry

A CITI delegation comprising Shri Sanjay K Jain, Chairman, CITI, Shri Shekhar Agarwal and Shri Shishir Jaipuria, Past Chairmen, CITI, Shri Durai Palanisamy, ED, Pallava Group and Dr. S. Sunanda, SG, CITI met Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union

Minister of Commerce & Industry to have discussion on the crucial issues of the T&C Industry on 27th August 2019 in the Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting with Minister of State for Commerce

Vice Chairman, CITI and Secretary General, CITI met Shri Som Parkash, Hon'ble State Minister of state for Commerce, to discuss the crucial issues of T&C Industry on 26th August 2019 in the Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Understanding the ZDHC Programme Conference

Deputy Secretary, CITI attended the Conference on “Understanding The ZDHC Programme Conference” on 23rd August 2019 at Tivoli Royal Court, New Delhi.

Meeting with Special Secretary, GST Council on GST issues

Secretary General, CITI met Dr. Rajeev Ranjan, Special Secretary, Office of the GST Council Secretariat to discuss the issue of Textile Industry being denied refund of excess ITC due to inverted duty structure of goods & supplies mainly because of preferential adjustment of excess ITC as a result inverted duty structure against output liability on 21st August 2019 at Jeevan Bharti Building, New Delhi.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

“Samarth” Scheme for capacity building in textile sector (SCBTS)

Secretary General, CITI and Deputy Secretary, CITI attended the Conference on Samarth Scheme for capacity building in textile sector (SCBTS) 14th August 2019 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting in NITI Aayog on MEIS

Secretary General, CITI attended a Meeting on MEIS on 13th August 2019 in NITI Aayog, New Delhi.

Meeting with Secretary (Textiles) on T&C Issues

Chairman, CITI, President, ISA and Secretary General, CITI met the Secretary (Textiles) on T&C Issues on 9th August 2019 the Udyog Bhawan, in New Delhi.

11th meeting of All India Customs Consultative Group (CCG)

Secretary General, CITI and Sr. Vice President (Commercial & Legal), Vardhman Group attended the 11th meeting of All India Customs Consultative Group (CCG) on 9th August 2019 at NDMC, Convention Center, New Delhi.

Meeting with Additional Secretary & Director General, DGTR on MMF issues

Secretary General, CITI met Additional Secretary, DGTR on MMF Issues on 9th August 2019 in the Office of DGTR, New Delhi.

Meeting with Trade Advisor (Textiles)

Chairman, CITI and Secretary General, CITI met the Trade Advisor (Textiles) on MMF issues on 8th August 2019 in the Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Meeting with Secretary (Textiles)

Chairman, CITI and Secretary General, CITI met Secretary (Textiles) on T&C Issues on 8th August 2019 in the Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

FIEO's Interactive Meeting with Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry

Secretary General, CITI attended the Interactive Meeting under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry organised by FIEO on 31st July 2019 at Hotel the Ashok, Chankyapuri, New Delhi.

NITMA 62nd AGM

Secretary General, CITI attended the NITMA 62nd AGM on 25th July 2019 at Hyatt Regency, Ludhiana.

RCEP Stakeholders Meeting on Chemicals, Pharma, Plastics, Rubber, Leather, Textiles

Dr. Harish Anand, Strategic Planning, Vardhman Textiles Limited & Secretary General, CITI attended the RCEP Stakeholders meeting on Chemicals, Pharma, Plastics, Rubber, Leather, Textiles on 23rd July 2019 in the Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

CII Textile Industry Interaction with Uganda Delegation

Secretary General, CITI and Deputy Secretary, CITI attended the Conference on Textile Industry Interaction with Uganda Delegation organized by CII on 23rd July 2019 at Amaltas, IHC, New Delhi.

Invite for Stakeholder Consultation Workshop to provide comments and suggestions on the Energy Conservation Act, 2001

Secretary General, CITI attended the Conference on Stakeholder Consultation Workshop to provide comments and suggestions on the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 on 16th July 2019 at Shangri-La's - Eros Hotel, New Delhi.

Meeting on Discussion on Strengthening Bilateral Cooperation

Secretary General, CITI and Deputy Secretary, CITI met Mr. Jung, Vice Chairman, KOFTI, to discuss strengthening bilateral cooperation on 12th July 2019 at CITI office, New Delhi.

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting on Textile Sector for RCEP

Secretary General, CITI met Additional Secretary, Department of Commerce on Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to discuss Textile Sector for RCEP on 10th July 2019 in the Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Inauguration of 63rd India International Garments Fair

Secretary General, CITI and Deputy Secretary, CITI attended the Inauguration of 63rd India International Garments Fair 4th July 2019 at IEML, Noida.

Meeting with Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry & Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles

Chairman, CITI, Vice Chairman, CITI & Secretary General, CITI attended the Meeting with Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry & Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on T & C issues on 1st July 2019 at Parliament House, New Delhi.

Meeting with Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles

Chairman, CITI and Secretary General, CITI met the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on T&C issues on 26th June 2019 in the Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi

Meeting with Joint Secretary on Skill Development (Samarth) for T&C Sector

Secretary General, CITI and Director, TSC met Joint Secretary, on Skill Development (Samarth Scheme) for T&C Sector on 20th June 2019 in the Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi

Meeting on Bangladesh Boarder Issue

Mr. Rajesh Chopra, Senior Vice President, (Commercial & Legal) Vardhman Textiles Limited, Mr. Aviram Keshava, Head - Export Commercial, Arvind Limited & Secretary General, CITI met Shri. N. Sivasailam, IAS, Special Secretary (Logistics), Ministry of Commerce & Industry to discuss Bangladesh Boarder Issue, on 19th June 2019 in New Delhi.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Meeting with PANKO Corporation, South Korea

Secretary General, CITI and Deputy Secretary, CITI met PANKO Corporation officials regarding opinion for Indian Textile business & Fabric sourcing etc. on 18th June 2019 at CITI office, New Delhi.

Meeting of Consultative Committee on CAB

Shri Prem Malik, Past Chairman, CITI attended the Meeting of CAB held on 18th June 2019 in the Conference Hall of the office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai.

ASSOCHAM Meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Textiles) to discuss implementation of RoSCTL through IT driven Scripts

Secretary General, CITI attended the ASSOCHAM Meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Textiles) to discuss implementation of RoSCTL through IT driven Scripts, held on 13th June 2019 at ASSOCHAM office, New Delhi.

Meeting with Joint Secretary (Commerce) on EXIM related issues pertaining to T&C industry

Secretary General, CITI and Secretary General, SIMA met Joint Secretary (Commerce) on EXIM related issues pertaining to T&C industry held on 12th June 2019 in New Delhi.

Meeting with Hon'ble Minister of Textiles on TUF

Secretary Generals, CITI & SIMA attended the meeting to discuss on Protocol for verification on machinery procured under previous versions of TUFs on 12th June 2019 in New Delhi.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

B. Major CITI Representations on T&C Industry Issues

Cotton Spinning Sector in dire-straits – Industry appeal for IES and RoSCTL for Cotton Yarn exports

CITI submitted representations to Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance, Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of commerce, Industry and Railway, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Dr. Rajiv Kumar, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog on “Cotton Spinning Sector in a dire-straits – Industry appeal for IES and RoSCTL for Cotton Yarn exports” on 3rd September 2019.

Appeal to Safeguard and Promote Indian Textile & Clothing Industry

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Tarun Bajaj, Additional Secretary to PM, on “Appeal to Safeguard and Promote Indian Textile & Clothing Industry” on 30th August 2019.

Request for release of cotton bales stock procured by CCI at market-linked price

CITI submitted a representation to Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on “Request for release of cotton bales stock procured by CCI at market- linked price” on 29th August 2019.

Appeal to Safeguard and Promote Indian Textile & Clothing Industry

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of commerce, Industry and Railway, on “Appeal to Safeguard and Promote Indian Textile & Clothing Industry” on 28th August 2019.

Request for policy Interventions to safeguard Indian T&C Industry

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Som Parkash, Hon'ble State Minister of Commerce, on “Request for policy Interventions to safeguard Indian T&C Industry” on 26th August 2019.

A note on India losing its competitive advantage of cotton fibre

CITI submitted a representation to Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, on “A note on India losing its competitive advantage of cotton fibre” on 21st August 2019.

Continuation of MEIS for Fabrics, Apparels and Made-ups and Provision of ROSCTL for the entire textile value chain

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Narendra Modi ji, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, on “Continuation of MEIS for Fabrics, Apparels and Made-ups and Provision of ROSCTL for the entire textile value chain” on 13th August 2019.

Request for not to impose customs duty on import of raw cotton

CITI submitted representations to Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Dr. Anup Wadhawan, Secretary, MOC on “Request for not to impose Customs duty on import of raw cotton” on 9th August 2019.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Declining trend in exports of Cotton Yarn continues – the Indian Cotton Spinning Sector craves for ROSCTL to bail out the beleaguered sector

CITI submitted representations to Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of commerce, Industry and Railway, on “Declining trend in exports of Cotton Yarn continues – the Indian Cotton Spinning Sector craves for ROSCTL to bail out the beleaguered sector” on 30th July 2019.

Appeal to save Cotton Spinning sector – SOS from the Bleeding Spinning Fraternity

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of commerce, Industry and Railway, on “Appeal to save Cotton spinning sector – SOS from the Bleeding Spinning Fraternity” on 26th July 2019.

Proposed withdrawal of the MEIS for Made ups w.e.f. August 01, 2019 - Appeal to continue with MEIS till March 31, 2020

CITI submitted representations to Shri Alok Vardhan Chaturvedi, DG, DGFT, Dr. Anup Wadhawan, Secretary, MOC and Shri Ajay Srivastava, Economic Advisor, MOC on “Proposed withdrawal of the MEIS for Made ups w.e.f. August 01, 2019 - Appeal to continue with MEIS till March 31st 2020” on 25th July 2019.

Appeal to save Cotton Spinning sector – SOS from the Bleeding Spinning Fraternity

CITI submitted a representation to Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, on “Appeal to save Cotton spinning sector – SOS from the Bleeding Spinning Fraternity” on 24th July 2019.

Request for release of cotton bales stock procured by CCI at market price levels as the availability of stock is very limited in the market

CITI submitted a representation to Dr. P. Alli Rani Chairman – cum- MD, The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. on “Request for release of cotton bales stock procured by CCI at market price levels as the availability of stock is very limited in the market” on 19th July 2019.

Continuous Fall in Exports brings T&C Industry to a Halt – Urgent Appeal for ROSCTL for Yarn & Fabric Sector

CITI submitted representations to Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of commerce, Industry and Railway, on “Continuous Fall in Exports brings T&C Industry to a Halt – Urgent Appeal for ROSCTL for Yarn & Fabric Sector” on 16th July 2019.

Request for provide access of utilization detail (Ledger) against authorization scrip (e.g. EPCG, Advance authorization, MEIS Scrip etc.) to registered ICE-gate users

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Alok Vardhan Chaturvedi, Director General, DGFT, MOC on “Request for providing access of utilization detail (Ledger) against authorization scrip (e.g. EPCG, Advance authorization, MEIS Scrip etc.) to registered ICE-gate users” on 10th July 2019.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Clarification regarding submission of Negative Statement in terms of Board's Circular No. 52009-cus.

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Raj Kumar Barthwal, Member (Customs), CBIC on “Clarification regarding submission of Negative Statement in terms of Board's Circular no. 52009-cus” on 10th July 2019.

Request for removal of the Average Export Obligation condition in EPCG Scheme

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Alok Vardhan Chaturvedi, Director General, DGFT, MOC on “Request for removal of the Average Export Obligation condition in EPCG Scheme” on 10th July 2019.

Issues in Rising Imports and Challenges in Exports of ReadyMade Garments with Bangladesh

CITI submitted representations to Shri Keshav Chandra, IAS, Joint Secretary, MOC & Ms. Aditi Das Rout, Trade Advisor, MOT on “Issues in Rising Imports and Challenges in Exports of ReadyMade Garments with Bangladesh” on 8th July 2019.

Request for Introduction direct subsidy mechanism for cotton farmers and Launch of Global Cotton Contract for Cotton Textile Value Chain

CITI submitted a representation to Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, on “Request for Introduction direct subsidy mechanism for cotton farmers and Launch of Global Cotton Contract for Cotton Textile Value Chain” on 4th July 2019.

Representation on Textile Industry being denied refund of excess ITC due to inverted duty structure of goods & supplies mainly because of preferential adjustment of excess ITC as a result inverted duty structure against output liability

CITI submitted representations to Shri Upender Gupta, Commissioner (GST Policy Wing), Central Board of Excise & Customs, MOF, Shri Yogendra Garg, Principle Additional Director General, Directorate General of GST, Dr. Rajeev Ranjan, Special Secretary, office of the GST Council Secretariat & Ms. Sherry Lal Thangzo, Economic Advisor, MOT on “Representation on Textile Industry being denied refund of excess ITC due to inverted duty structure of goods & supplies mainly because of preferential adjustment of excess ITC due to inverted duty structure against output liability” on 4th July 2019.

Request for release of consignment of Tussah Silk Top imported under Chapter 50 as Silk Waste held up at Customs for compliance of Hazardous & Other Waste Rules

CITI submitted a representation to Shri Ritesh Kumar Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change on “Request for release of consignment of Tussah Silk Top imported under Chapter 50 as Silk Waste held up at Customs for compliance of Hazardous & Other Waste Rules” on 2nd July 2019.

A Brief Note on Bangladesh Border Issue

CITI submitted a representation to Ms. Aditi Das Rout, Trade Advisor, MOT on “A brief note on issues faced by the Indian Textile exporters with regard to Bangladesh boarder” on 28th June 2019.

CITI ACTIVITIES

Meetings, Representations and Press Releases

Representation on GST Issue

CITI submitted a representation to Ms. Aditi Das Rout, Trade Advisor, MOT on “Representation on Textile Industry being denied refund of excess ITC due to inverted duty structure of goods & supplies mainly because of preferential adjustment of excess ITC as a result inverted duty structure against output liability” on 27th June 2019

Request to policy support for the MMF Segment of Textile Value Chain

CITI submitted a representation to Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, on “Request to policy support for the MMF Segment of Textile Value Chain” on 27th June 2019.

Comments on Disclosure Statement in the matter of Sunset Review of anti- dumping duties on imports of PTA originating in or exported from Korea RP and Thailand

CITI submitted a representation to The Designated Authority, Directorate General of Trade Remedies, MOC on “Comments on Disclosure Statement in the matter of Sunset Review of anti-dumping duties on imports of PTA originating in or exported from Korea RP and Thailand” on 25th June 2019.

CITI's White Paper on the Indian Textile & Clothing Industry

CITI submitted representations to Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Dr. Ajay Sahai, Director General & CEO, FIEO on “CITI's White Paper on the Indian Textile & Clothing Industry” on 17th June, 2019.

Representation on GST Issue

CITI submitted representations to Shri Upendra Gupta, Commissioner (GST Policy Wing), Central Board of Excise & Customs, MOF, Shri Yogendra Garg, ADG, DGGST & Dr. Rajeev Ranjan, IAS, Special Secretary, office of the GST Council Secretariat on “Representation on Textile Industry being denied refund of excess ITC due to inverted duty structure of goods & supplies mainly because of preferential adjustment of excess ITC as a result inverted duty structure against output liability” on 14th June 2019.

Request for relaxation in the mandatory condition of appointing Company Secretary for filing form Active INC-22A

CITI Submitted a representation to Shri Injeti Srinivas, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs on “Request for relaxation in the mandatory condition of appointing Company Secretary for filing form Active INC-22A” on 14th June 2019.

C. CITI issued the following Press Releases:

CITI Demands ROSCTL for Yarn and Fabric Exports on 19th August, 2019.

Government aims to achieve US\$ 5 Trillion economy in the next 5 years on 5th July, 2019.

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

CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(Formerly known as The ICMF)

SHRI R.V. KANORIA	1994-95
SHRI D. LAKSHMINARAYANASWAMY	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. ARUMUGAM	2011-13
SHRI PREM MALIK	2013-15
SHRI NAISHADH PARIKH	2015-17
SHRI J. THULASIDHARAN	2017
SHRI SANJAY KUMAR JAIN	2017-19

CITI's 61st AGM

Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) during its 61st AGM on 16th September 2019 held in Mumbai



Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills, Rajasthan receiving the CITI Birla Economic & Textile Research Foundation Award for "Effective Cost Management in the Textile Industry" for 2018-19



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Confederation of Indian Textile Industry

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