

MSME

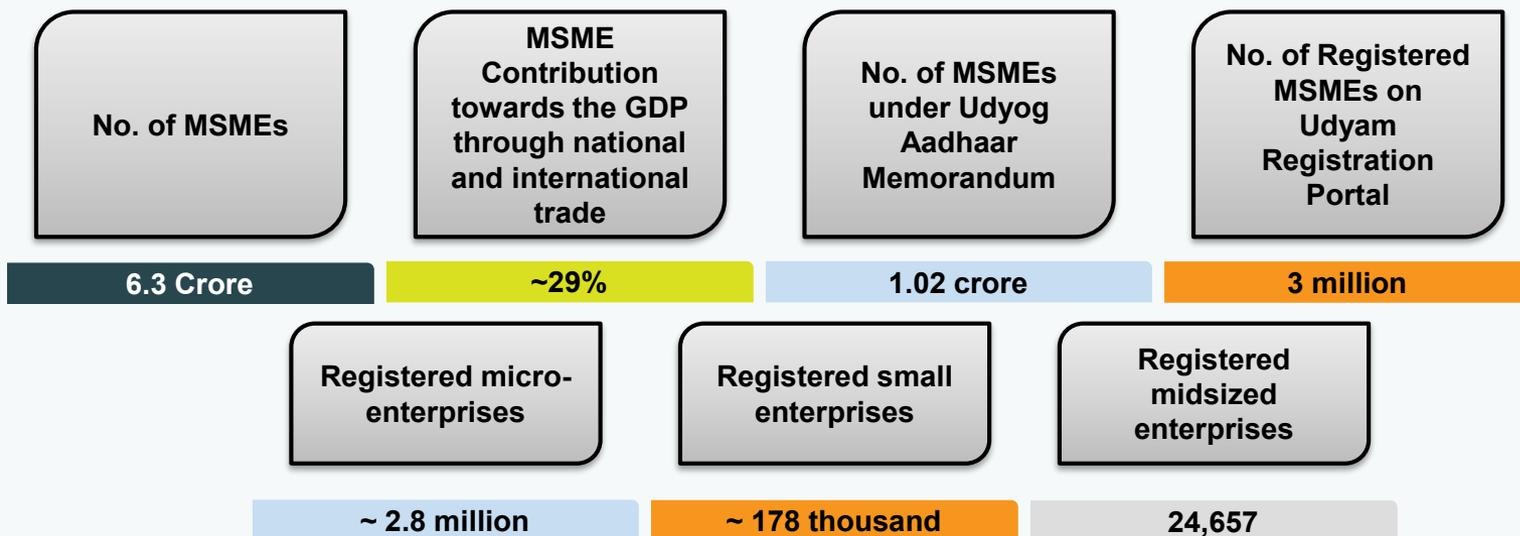


September 2021

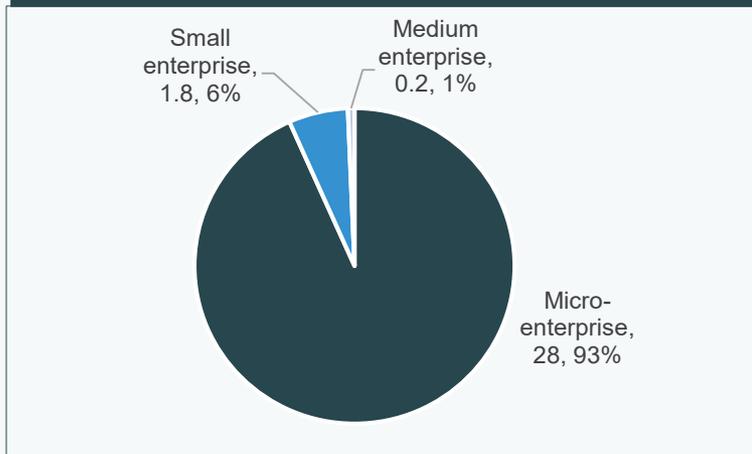
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Executive summary



Registered MSMEs in India (2021, in lakh units)



- MSMEs are being encouraged to market their products on the e-commerce site, especially through Government e-Marketplace (GeM), owned and run by the government, wherefrom Ministries and PSUs (public sector undertakings) source their procurement.
- As of June 25, 2021, GeM portal has served 6.87 million orders worth Rs.116,291 crore (US\$ 15.67 billion) from 2.0 million registered sellers and service providers for 52,651 government buyers.
- Aero India 2021 resulted in orders worth Rs. 203 crore (US\$ 27.76 million) for 45 MSMEs that participated in the event.
- As per the MSME Ministry data, as of May 16, 2021, the Udyam Registration portal registered 30,00,822 MSMEs, which replaced the former process of filing for Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM). Registered micro-enterprises stood at ~ 28 lakh (93%), followed by small enterprises at 1.78 lakh (6%) and midsized enterprises at 24,657 (1%).

Notes: F - Forecast; CY - Calendar Year, E - Estimate, F - forecast'
Source: FICCI-EY Re-imagining India's M&E sector



1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

- The number of MSMEs increased by a CAGR of 18.5% from 2019 to 2020.
- According to Sidbi-TransUnion Cibil report, in FY21, the loan disbursements to MSMEs stood at Rs. 9.5 trillion (US\$ 128.06 billion), a 40% increase compared with Rs. 6.8 trillion (US\$ 91.66 billion) in FY20. This rise was driven by government's increased focus on schemes, such as Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS), to strengthen the country's MSME sector.



Source: MSME Annual Report (2018-2019), News Sources

2. STATUTORY BODIES

- The MSME Ministry heads five statutory bodies—KVIC, Coir Board, NSIC, NI-MSME and the MGIRI.
- These bodies are responsible for aiding MSMEs with respect to government schemes and policies.

3. POLICY SUPPORT

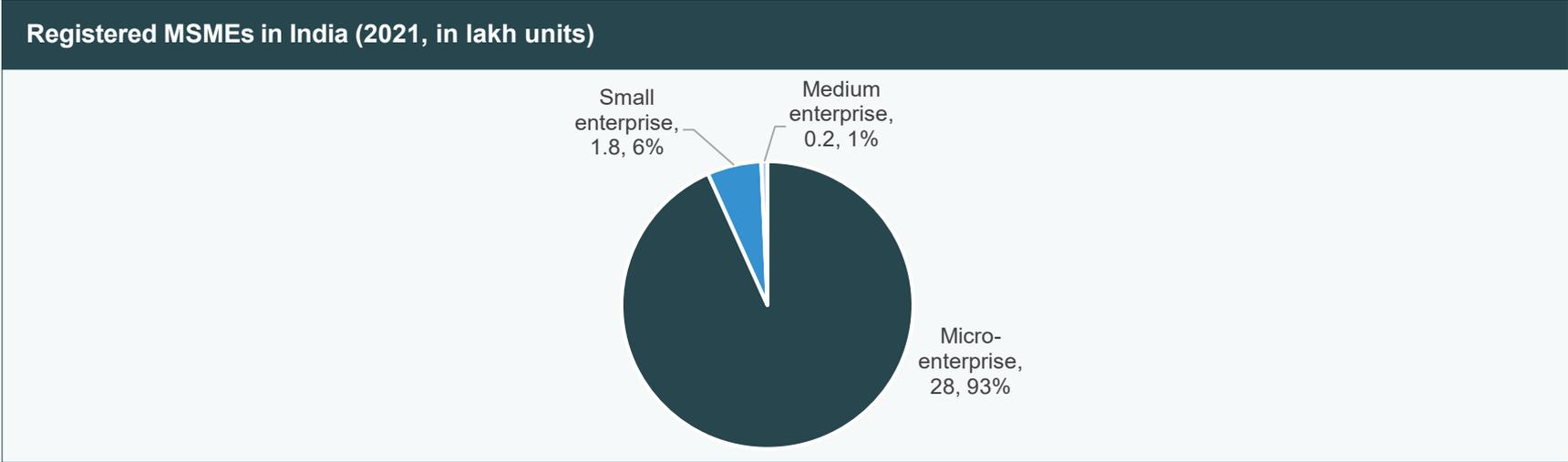
- In July 2021, Lok Sabha passed a bill on 'Factoring Regulation (Amendment)' to expedite the payments ecosystem for MSMEs.
- In July 2021, the Indian government announced inclusion of retail and wholesale trades as MSMEs to strengthen the sector and boost economic growth.
- Budget allocation for MSMEs in FY22 more than doubled to Rs. 15,700 crore (US\$ 2.14 billion) vis-à-vis Rs. 7,572 crore (US\$ 1.03 billion) in FY21.
- The government also announced Rs. 3 lakh crore (US\$ 40.85 billion) collateral-free automatic loans for businesses.

4. GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

- In September 2021, the Indian government announced to extend the scope of the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) to MSMEs and extend it until March 2022.
- In Union Budget 2021, the government announced funds worth Rs. 10,000 crore (US\$ 1.36 billion) for 'Guarantee Emergency Credit Line' (GECL) facility to eligible MSME borrowers, giving a major boost to the sector.



Number of MSMEs expected to grow; micro enterprise dominates the sector



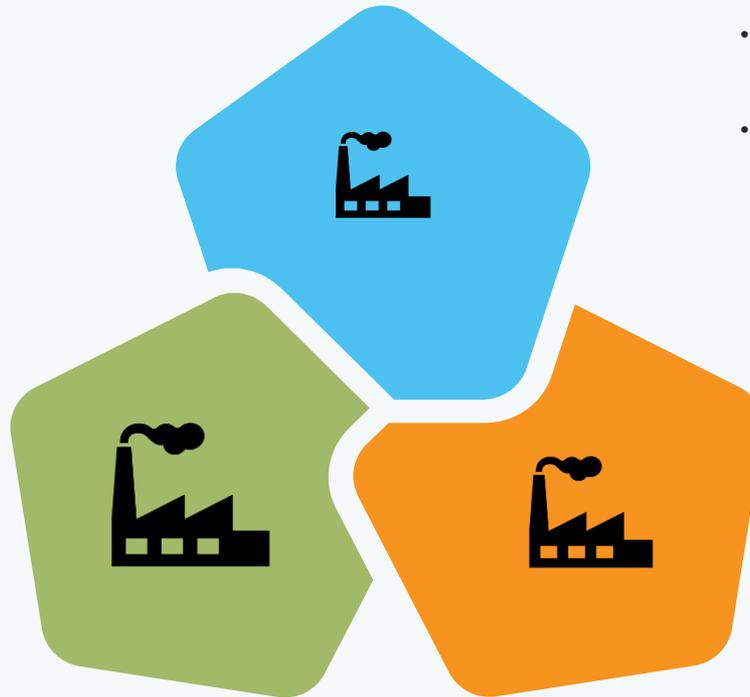
- India has approximately 6.3 crore MSMEs. The number of registered MSMEs stood at 30 lakh units as of May 2021.
- States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are the top five states which collectively accounts for 60% of the total registered MSMEs in India in 2020.
- The BSE SME (small and medium enterprises) platform is expected to witness >60 SMEs to enter the market in one year (2021-22) to bring up equity funds for meeting their business requirements. The initial public offering (IPO) route witnessed 16 SMEs enter the market; they raised Rs. 100 crore (US\$ 13.74 million) in 2020.
- New online system of MSME/Udyam Registration launched by the Union MSME Ministry, w.e.f. July 01, 2020, successfully registered >1.1 million MSMEs until November 2020.
- According to a survey (published in June 2021) conducted by Bluehost, a web hosting solutions provider, Indian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are rapidly adopting digital payments over cash, with 72% payments done through the digital mode compared with 28% cash transactions. Rise in digital adoption presents prospects for further growth in the sector.
- In August 2021, MSME Ministry announced a target to boost MSME contribution to the GDP to 50% by 2025. In line with this, the government plans to strengthen the manufacturing base in the country and augment competitiveness of MSMEs.

Source: News Sources

Criteria for MSME (micro small medium enterprise)

Medium Enterprise

- Enterprises with less than Rs. 250 crore (US\$ 34 million) turnover are categorised as medium enterprises.
- A manufacturing enterprise is categorised as a medium enterprise when investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs. 5 crore (US\$ 0.6 million), but less than Rs. 10 crore (US\$ 1.4 million), while a service enterprise is categorised as a medium enterprise when investments in equipment is more than Rs. 2 crore (US\$ 0.3 million) but do not exceed Rs. 5 crore (US\$ 0.6 million).



Micro Enterprise

- Enterprises with turnover of Rs. 5 crore (US\$ 0.6 million) or less are categorised as micro enterprises.
- A manufacturing enterprise is categorised as a micro enterprise when investment in plant and machinery do not exceed Rs. 25 lakh (US\$ 0.03 million), while a service enterprise is categorised as micro enterprise when the investments in equipment do not exceed Rs. 10 lakh (US\$ 0.01 million).

Small Enterprise

- Enterprises with turnover of Rs. 50 crore (US\$ 6.8 million) or less are categorised as small enterprises.
- A manufacturing enterprise is categorised as a small enterprise when investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs. 25 lakh (US\$ 0.03 million), but less than Rs. 5 crore (US\$ 0.6 million), while a service enterprise is categorised as small enterprise when investments in equipment is more than Rs. 10 lakh (US\$ 0.01 million) but do not exceed Rs. 2 crore (US\$ 0.3 million).

Source: Development Commissioner Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (DCMSME) Website, News sources

Statutory bodies under MSME ministry

1 **Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)**
Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory organisation engaged in promoting and developing khadi and village industries for providing employment opportunities in rural areas, thereby strengthening the rural economy.



2 **Coir Board**
The Coir Board is a statutory body established for promoting overall development of the coir industry and improving living conditions of workers in this industry.



3 **National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC)**
Established in 1955, the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC) is responsible for promoting, aiding and fostering growth of micro and small enterprises in the country, generally on commercial basis.



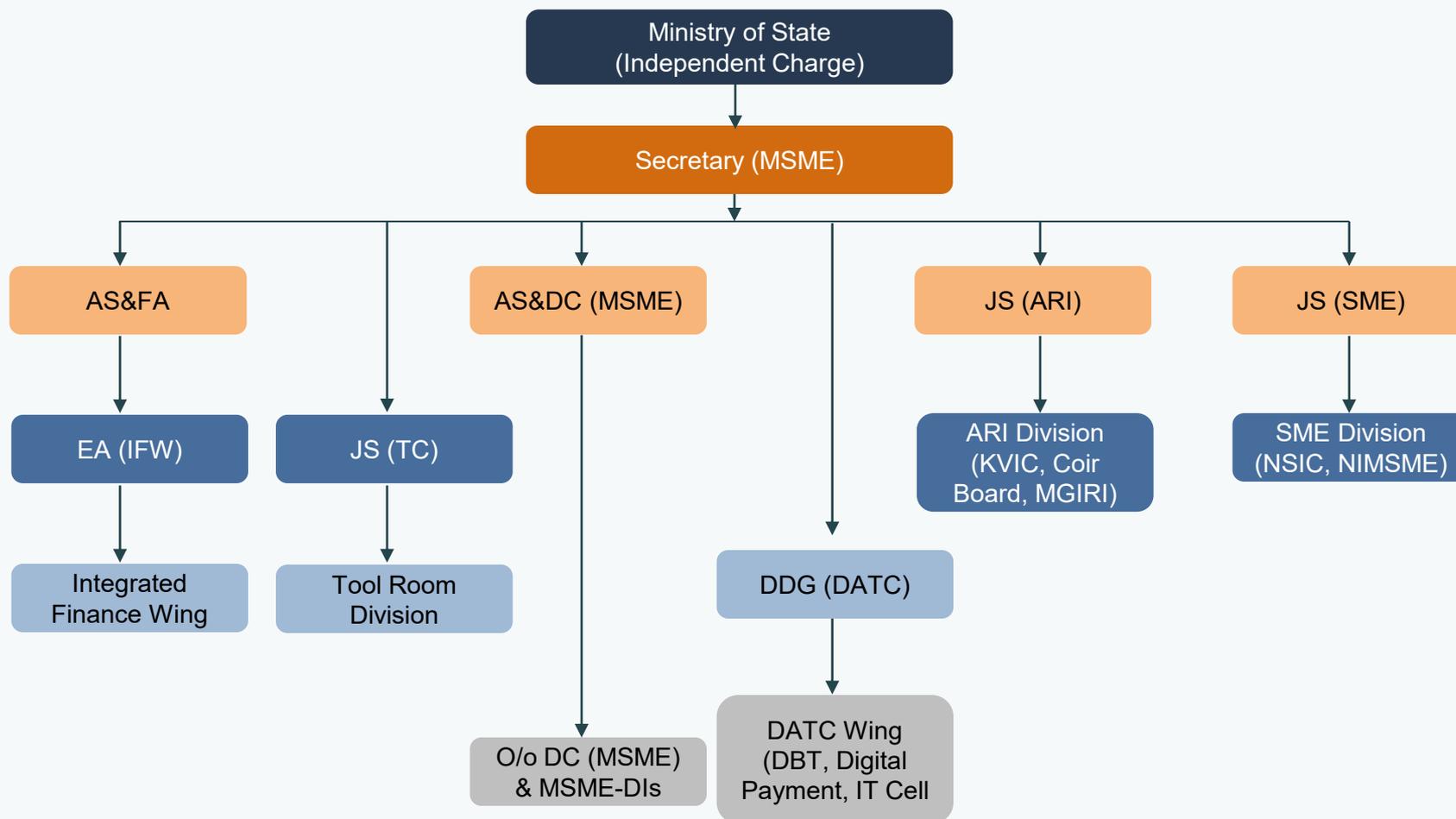
4 **National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, (NI-MSME)**
Established in 1960, the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME) is responsible for enterprise promotion and entrepreneurship development, enabling enterprise creation, performing diagnostic development studies for policy formulation, etc.



5 **Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation (MGIRI)**
The objectives of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation (MGIRI) are to accelerate rural industrialisation for sustainable village economy, empower traditional artisans, encourage innovation through pilot study and R&D for alternative technology using local resources.



Organisation setup of MSME ministry



Source: Development Commissioner Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (DCMSME) Website

Recent policies and major schemes



Recent policy initiatives for MSME... (1/3)

1

UDYOG AADHAAR MEMORANDUM

- Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) is a one-page online registration system for MSMEs based on self-certification.
- The information sought is on a self-certification basis and no supporting documents are required at the time of online filing of UAM.
- As per the Union Budget 2021-22, India has ~6.8 million Udyog Aadhaar registered MSMEs
- In June 2021, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises extended the validity of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum from March 31, 2021, to December 31, 2021.

2

MSME DATABANK

- MSME DataBank enables the Ministry of MSME to streamline and monitor the schemes and pass on the benefits directly to MSMEs.
- It is helpful for MSME units that can update their enterprise information as and when required without visiting any government office and updating information about their products/services.
- Until May 2019, more than 6.1 lakh MSMEs registered in the databank.

3

MY MSME

- In order to facilitate the enterprises to enjoy benefits of various schemes, the MSME office launched a web-based application module in the form of a mobile app called My MSME.
- This allows enterprises to make their applications and check for schemes on their mobile phone using the app.

4

TECHNOLOGY CENTRE SYSTEMS PROGRAMME (TCSP)

- In March 2021, the Ministry of MSME, through the Development Commissioner (DC-MSME), implemented the Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP) to establish 15 new technology centres (TC).
- The centres provide assistance to the industry, predominantly MSMEs in the General Engineering, Automotive, Fragrance & Flavour and ESDM sectors

Source: MSME Annual Report (2018-2019), News Articles

Recent policy initiatives for MSME... (2/3)

5

MSME SAMPARK

- Launched in 2018, the MSME Sampark portal is a digital platform wherein jobseekers (students or trainees of MSME Technology Centres) and recruiters can register themselves for mutually beneficial interactions.

6

DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER IN THE M/O MSME

- The welfare and subsidy schemes of the Government of India (GOI) have been brought under a single platform, i.e., the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), to reform the delivery system, ensure faster flow of funds, target beneficiaries, avoid duplication and reduce frauds.
- In 2019, 20 MSME schemes have been listed on the DBT Bharat Portal.
- Under DBT, the schemes have been categorised on the basis of benefit type to the beneficiary, i.e., Cash or Composite (cash and kind).

7

DIGITAL PAYMENTS

- As part of the Digital India initiative, the Ministry of MSME has taken numerous initiatives to digitally enable the entire MSME ecosystem—all MSME offices have been digitally empowered, efforts have been taken to spread awareness on the benefits of digital mode of payments such as BHIM, UPI and Bharat QR code.
- As of December 2020, the number of digital transactions stood at 3,861,529.

8

MSME-SAMBANDH

- For effective implementation of the Public Procurement Policy, Central Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) must procure 25% annual procurement from MSEs—including 4% from MSEs owned by schedule cast/schedule tribes and 3% from MSEs owned by Women entrepreneurs. The Ministry of MSME launched MSME Sambandh.
- The portal helps monitor procurement by CPSEs and enables them to share the list of required products or services from MSEs.

Source: MSME Annual Report (2018-2019)

9

GRIEVANCE MONITORING

- The Ministry of MSME has started an MSME internet grievance monitoring system (e-Samadhan) to help track and monitor the grievances and suggestions received.
- The Ministry also attends to all the grievances on Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS).

10

MSME SAMADHAAN

- MSME Samadhaan is a portal that gives information about pending payments with the Central Ministries, State Governments, etc., with respect to micro and small enterprises (MSEs). The government bodies are provided with a username and password to login and check the delayed payment with respect to MSEs.
- The portal also allows the MSEs to track their delayed payments related complaint online. After 15 days of online filing, the case automatically gets registered with the MFEFC.

11

NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE HUB

- The National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub has been set up to provide professional support to SC/ST entrepreneur to fulfill the obligations of the Government Public Procurement Policy.
- The Hub is also in-charge of collection, collation and dissemination of information regarding SC/ST enterprises and entrepreneur, capacity building among existing and prospective SC/ST entrepreneur through skill training and EDPs, promoting participation of SC/ST entrepreneur in exhibitions and organising special exhibitions for this purpose, etc.

Source: MSME Annual Report (2018-2019)

Major schemes...(1/6)

- The Ministry of MSME runs numerous schemes targeted at providing credit and financial assistances, skill development training, infrastructure development, technological and quality upgradation and other services for MSMEs across the country.

Credit and Financial (1/2)

1

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

- The scheme, implemented by the KVIC, aims to generate employment opportunities in rural and urban areas by setting up new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises. The programme also aims to provide continuous sustainable employment to prospective artisans and unemployed youth and increase the wage-earning capacity of artisans and contribute to the growth of rural and urban employment.
- The eligibility criteria to avail this scheme are the individual should be 18 years and above and if a project size is above Rs. 10 lakh (US\$ 0.01 million) for manufacturing and Rs. 5 lakh (US\$ 0.006 million) for service, the applicant must have completed education up to 8th standard
- As of December 31, 2019, expenditure incurred under this scheme was Rs. 2,713.53 crore (US\$ 384.95 million).

2

Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme

- As large number of MSEs in India are running their business with outdated technology and machinery, the objective of the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) is to facilitate technology upgrade among MSEs by providing capital subsidy of 15% (limited to a maximum Rs. 15 lakh (US\$ 0.02 million)).
- The guarantees under this fund is provided to extend collateral free lending to MSEs through banks and other institutions.
- The scheme covers collateral free credit facility up to Rs. 200 lakh (US\$ 0.3 million) per borrowing unit. The guarantee cover is up to 75% of the credit facility—Rs. 50 lakh (US\$ 0.07 million) (85% for loans up to Rs. 5 lakh (US\$ 0.007 million) provided to micro enterprises, 80% for MSEs owned with a uniform guarantee at 75% of the credit exposure above Rs. 50 lakh (0.07 million) and up to Rs. 200 lakh (US\$ 0.3 million)). A composite all in Annual Guarantee Fee up to 1.80% p.a. of the credit facility sanctioned is charged, with the minimum Guarantee Fee being 1% p.a.

Source: MSME Annual Report (2019-2020)

Major schemes...(2/6)

Credit and Financial (2/2)

3

Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)

- The scheme was launched by the Government of India (GoI) to provide collateral-free credit to the micro and small enterprise sector.
- Fund and non-fund-based credit facilities (such as letters of credit and bank guarantee) up to Rs. 200 lakh (US\$ 0.28 million) per eligible borrower are covered, under the guarantee scheme, provided they are extended on the project viability without collateral security or third-party guarantee.
- The guarantee cover available under the scheme is to the extent of 50%, 75%, 80% & 85% of the sanctioned amount of the credit facility. The extent of guarantee cover is 85% for micro enterprises for credit up to Rs. 5 lakh (US\$ 0.007 million). The extent of guarantee cover is 50% of the sanctioned amount of the credit facility for credit from Rs. 10-100 lakh (US\$ 0.014-0.14 million) per MSE borrower for retail trade activity.
- The extent of guarantee cover is 80% for (i) Micro and Small Enterprises operated and/or owned by women; and (ii) all credits/loans in the North East Region (NER) for credit facilities up to Rs. 50 lakh (US\$ 0.07 million). In case of default, trust settles the claim up to 75% of the amount in default of the credit facility extended by the lending institution for credit facilities up to Rs. 200 lakh (US\$ 0.28 million).
- In May 2021, Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) expanded 'ECLGS 4.0' for onsite oxygen generation, wider coverage of ECLGS 3.0 and increase in tenor for ECLGS 1.0. In May 2021, the sanctioned loan amount disbursed stands at Rs. 2.54 lakh crore (US\$ 35.09 billion), an increase of 53% from Rs. 165,886 crore (US\$ 22.92 billion) in January 2021.

4

Non-government provident funds (PFs) investing in alternative investment funds (AIFs) will add to MSME fundraising options

- In March 2021, the Finance Ministry allowed private retirement funds to invest up to 5% in Category I & II AIFs regulated by SEBI; this will help widen the fundraising options for MSMEs and expand the domestic pool of capital
 - Category 1 AIFs consists of infrastructure, venture capital, angel and social venture funds. Category II AIFs covers funds where at least 51% of the size can be invested in either infrastructure, SMEs, venture capital or social welfare entities

Source: MSME Annual Report (2019-2020), Start-up India

Skill Development and Training

1

A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)

- The objectives of this scheme are to create new jobs, promote entrepreneurship culture in the country, promote innovation in the MSME sector, etc.
- The scheme activities include livelihood business incubators and technology business incubators.

2

Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes (ESDP)

- Under the Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes (ESDP), the Ministry of MSME has been organising several programmes focussing on the process of improving skills and knowledge of entrepreneur, and enhancing the capacity to develop, manage and organise a business venture.
- The objective of the program is to motivate young individuals to consider self-employment or entrepreneurship as one of the career options.
- The programme is carried out by the MSME-Development Institutes, Technology Centres and Enterprise Development Centres (EDCs).

Source: MSME Annual Report (2019-2020)

Infrastructure

1

Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)

- The objectives of this scheme are to organise traditional industries and artisans into clusters to make them competitive and provide support for their long-term sustainability, enhance marketability of products of such clusters, build innovative products, improve technologies, etc.
- The scheme cover three types of interventions, i.e., soft intervention wherein activities are held to build general awareness, counselling, skill development, etc.; hard intervention which includes creating common facility centers, raw material banks, etc.; and thematic intervention on brand building, new media marketing, e-commerce initiatives, research and development, etc.
- The ministry has constituted a Scheme Steering Committee as the apex coordination and monitoring body with independent responsibilities given to statutory bodies such as KVIC and Coir Board to implement the scheme.

2

Scheme for Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)

- The MSME Ministry has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in the country.
- The programme includes activities such as support funding for setting up 'Common Facility Centres (CFC) and Infrastructure Development Projects (IDP)'.
- In 2019-20, as part of the programme, 76 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) and 169 Infrastructure Development Projects (IDPs) have been commissioned for an expenditure of Rs. 202.78 crore (US\$ 28.76 million).

Source: MSME Annual Report (2019-2020)

Technology Upgrade and Competitiveness

1

Financial Support to MSMEs in ZED Certification

- The scheme promotes Zero Defect and Zero Effect (ZED) manufacturing among MSMEs and ZED Assessment for their certification to encourage MSMEs to constantly upgrade their quality standards in products and processes, promote adaptation of quality tools/systems and energy-efficient manufacturing, and drive manufacturing by adopting the Zero Defect production processes and without impacting the environment.
- The scheme is targeted towards MSMEs involved in manufacturing.
- The Quality Council of India is responsible for implementing the scheme.

2

Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators

- The objective of the scheme is to promote and support the creativity of MSME enterprises and encourage adoption of the latest technologies in manufacturing as well as knowledge-based innovative MSMEs.
- The scheme includes financial assistance of up to Rs. 15 lakh (US\$ 0.02 million) for developing and nurturing the idea; up to Rs. 1 crore (US\$ 0.1 million) for procurement and installation of plant and machines to strengthen technology-related R&D activities; or up to Rs. 1 crore (US\$ 0.1 million) as a grant-in-aid for seed capital support to Host Institute (HIs)/Business Incubator (BIs) for converting deserving ideas into start-ups.

Source: MSME Annual Report (2019-2020)

Other Services

1

Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for MSMEs

- The Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) has been launched to promote awareness of Intellectual Property Rights (IPINR) among MSMEs by assisting them in technology upgrade and enhancing competitiveness and effective utilisation of IPR tools.
- The scheme is executed through various activities such as awareness programmes, seminar workshops, reimbursement for registration of IP, international co-operation & setting up IP facilitation centre across the country.

2

Trade, import and export for MSMEs

- MSME support and development organisation, National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), will assist MSMEs working with the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) across multiple areas
- The NSIC, through an MoU with APEDA, will help its MSME members in exploring the export potential of their agricultural and processed foods products. Additionally, APEDA members will get access to NSIC schemes, which would help them address issues pertaining to technology adoption, skills, product quality and market access
- The relationship will also support promotion of green & sustainable manufacturing technology for MSME clusters, enabling units to switch to sustainable and green production processes and products

Source: MSME Annual Report (2019-2020)

Recent Developments



1

Institutional Support

- In September 2021, Aerospace Engineers Private Limited, a Tamil Nadu-based MSME, secured a contract from Boeing to produce and supply critical aviation components.
- In September 2021, Walmart and Flipkart announced the completion of the first phase of training of >2,500 MSMEs under Vriddhi, the supplier development programme.
- In September 2021, Flipkart introduced 'Flipkart Boost' to help digital-first consumer brands and empower MSMEs.
- In September 2021, HDFC Bank collaborated with the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) to offer credit support to the micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) sector.
- In August 2021, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) collaborated with Kotak Mahindra Bank to support MSMEs.
- In August 2021, Facebook India, in collaboration with Indifi, announced 'Small Business Loans Initiative', a new programme to support small and medium businesses (SMBs) get quick access to credit via independent lending partners.
- In August 2021, Indian Bank introduced 'MSME Prerana', an online business-mentoring programme for MSMEs in Odisha. In FY21, the state (Odisha) accounted for ~5% of the total MSME credit exposure of Indian Bank and recorded an increase of 39% YoY.
- In July 2021, Amazon India announced to expand its existing nine fulfilment centres and launch additional 11 new centres. This expansion plan is expected to create direct and indirect job opportunities in India and further strengthen Amazon's foothold in the country.
- In July 2021, Razorpay acquired TERA Finlabs, a provider of embedded financing solutions, to strengthen capabilities in data-driven risk management, capital solutions and credit underwriting to financially support MSMEs.
- In July 2021, Amazon India introduced Digital Kendra in Surat—its first brick and mortar resource centre to assist 'kiranans' and small businesses to go digital.
- In July 2021, the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Aramex India, logistics services provider, to support MSME exporters in India.
- In June 2021, Tide, a UK-based business financial platform, announced to invest >Rs. 1,000 crore (US\$ 134.21 million) in India over the next five years to tap the rising SME (small and medium-sized enterprises) market.

2

Government Push

- In September 2021, Union Minister for MSMEs, Mr. Narayan Rane introduced 'India Export Initiative' and 'IndiaXports 2021 Portal' to increase the number of exporting MSMEs and boost MSME exports by 50% in 2022.
- In September 2021, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) established the first 'Silk Yarn Production Centre' in Odisha to boost the local silk industry and generate employment.
- In September 2021, Union Minister for MSMEs, Mr. Narayan Rane inaugurated Rohtak Technology Centre, which is expected to train >8,400 trainees annually.
- In September 2021, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) launched SPIN (Strengthening the Potential of India) scheme and built a pottery cluster under SFURTI Scheme in Varanasi to support >1,100 individuals of the marginalised potters' community.
- In August 2021, Union Minister for Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs and Textile, Mr. Piyush Goyal stated that simplified copyright and patent registration supported the government's 'ease of doing' initiative and helped India establish itself as an innovation hub.
 - Mr. Goyal further added that filing fees for MSMEs, start-ups and women entrepreneurs was reduced by 80%, giving a boost to entrepreneurs in the country.
- In July 2021, the government announced that 104 start-ups joined the 'Start-up India Showcase Platform', an online discovery platform for start-ups to innovate and solve critical problems.
- In July 2021, the government extended Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme on made-ups and apparels until March 2024. The move is expected to create job opportunities (~4-6 million additional jobs) in the country.

3

Industrial Demand

- In September 2021, Union Minister for MSMEs, Mr. Narayan Rane called for building the coir industry in Konkan, North and Northeastern regions of the country and grow the market network.
- In FY21 (until February 2021), exports of coir and coir products stood at Rs. 324,256.81 crore (US\$ 43.71 billion), up from Rs. 248,276.75 crore (US\$ 33.47 billion) in FY20.
- In FY21 (until November 2020), the US was the largest importer of coir and coir products from India (30.3% in value and 17% in quantity), followed by China (22.6% in value and 37.34% in quantity), the Netherlands, South Korea, the UK and others.
- Domestic production of coir fibre in FY21 (until December 2020) stood at 519,000 metric tonnes and was estimated at 710,000 metric tonnes until March 2021.

Key Industry Contacts



Key Industry Contacts

	Agency	Contact Information
 <p>सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES</p>	<p>Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</p>	<p>B - 4 / 161, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi-110029, Telephone: +91-11-23063288/23063643 Website: https://msme.gov.in</p>
	<p>Federation of Indian Micro and Small & Medium Enterprises (FISME)</p>	<p>Room No 356 A, Udyog Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi – 110011 Telephone: 91-11- 26187948,26712064,46023157,46018592 Fax: +91-11- 26109470 Email: info@fisme.org.in Website: http://www.fisme.org.in</p>



Glossary

- CFC: Common Facility Centres
- CPGRAMS: Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
- CPSEs: Central Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Enterprises
- DBT: Direct Benefit Transfer
- GOI: Government of India
- KVIC: Khadi and Village Industries Commission
- MGIRI: Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation
- MSEs: Micro and Small Enterprises
- MSE-CDP: Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme
- MSME: Micro Small and Medium Enterprise
- NSIC: National Small Industries Corporation Limited
- NI-MSME: National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- SC/ST: Schedule Caste/ Schedule Tribe
- TCSP: Technology Centre Systems Programme
- UAM: Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum
- Y-o-Y: Year on Year
- Wherever applicable, numbers have been rounded off to the nearest whole number

Exchange rates

Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)

Year	Rs. Equivalent of one US\$
2004-05	44.95
2005-06	44.28
2006-07	45.29
2007-08	40.24
2008-09	45.91
2009-10	47.42
2010-11	45.58
2011-12	47.95
2012-13	54.45
2013-14	60.50
2014-15	61.15
2015-16	65.46
2016-17	67.09
2017-18	64.45
2018-19	69.89
2019-20	70.49
2020-21	73.20

Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)

Year	Rs. Equivalent of one US\$
2005	44.11
2006	45.33
2007	41.29
2008	43.42
2009	48.35
2010	45.74
2011	46.67
2012	53.49
2013	58.63
2014	61.03
2015	64.15
2016	67.21
2017	65.12
2018	68.36
2019	69.89
2020	74.18
2021*	73.58

Note: As of September 2021

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year

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