EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Rising per capita income, favourable demographics and a shift in preference to branded products to boost demand.
- The domestic textile industry in India is projected to reach US$ 250 billion by 2019 from US$ 150 billion in November 2017.

- Favourable trade policies and superior quality to drive textile exports.
- India’s textile and apparel exports stood at US$ 39.2 billion in FY18 and is expected to increase to US$ 82 billion by 2021 from US$ 6.3 billion in FY2019.

- Increase in domestic demand set to boost cloth production.
- Cloth production FY2018 stood at 67.45 billion square metres (provisional) and stood at 5.6 billion square metres (provisional) in FY19.

Notes: CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate, E – Estimate, P – Provisional, ^ - as of November 2017, @ - between April – May 2018, * - provisional figures ill April 2018
Source: Ministry of Textiles, Make in India, Technopak, Aranca Research

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
ADVANTAGE INDIA
• Increased penetration of organised retail, favourable demographics and rising income levels to drive textile demand.
• Growth in building and construction will continue to drive demand for non-clothing textiles.
• Abundant availability of raw materials such as cotton, wool, silk and jute.
• India enjoys a comparative advantage in terms of skilled manpower and in cost of production relative to major textile producers.

• Huge investments are being made by Government under Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) - (US$ 184.98 million) and Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) - (US$ 216.25 million released in 2017) to encourage more private equity and to train workforce.
• In May 2018, textiles sector recorded investments worth Rs 27,000 crore (US$ 4 billion) since June 2017.
• 100 per cent FDI (automatic route) is allowed in the Indian textile sector.
• Under Union Budget 2018-19, the government has allocated Rs 30 crore (US$ 4 million) for the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks, under which there are 47 ongoing projects.
• Free trade with ASEAN countries and proposed agreement with European Union will boost exports.

Note: SITP - Scheme for Integrated Textile Park; FDI - Foreign Direct Investment, ASEAN - Association of Southeast Asian Nations, E – Estimate; F-Forecasted
Source: PHD Camber of Commerce; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Aranca Research
MARKET OVERVIEW
## EVOLUTION OF THE INDIAN TEXTILE SECTOR

|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| - The first cotton textile mill of Mumbai was established in 1854.  
- The first cotton mill of Ahmedabad was found in 1861; it emerged as a rival centre to Mumbai. | - Number of mills increased from 178 in 1901 to 417 in 1945.  
- Out of 423 textile mills of the undivided India, India received 409 after partition and the remaining 14 went to Pakistan.  
- In 1999, TUFS was set up to provide easy access to capital for technological upgradation.  
- TMC was launched to address issues related to low productivity and infrastructure.  
- In 2000, NTP was announced for the overall development of the textile and apparel industry. | - SITP was implemented to facilitate setting up of textile units with appropriate support infrastructure.  
- After MFA cotton prices are aligned with global prices.  
- Technical textile industry will be a new growth avenue.  
- Free trade agreement with ASEAN countries and proposed agreement with EU under discussion.  
- Restructured TUFS was launched attracting a subsidy cap of US$ 420.65 Million. | - Make in India campaign was launched to attract manufacturers and FDI.  
- Technology Mission for Technical Textile has been continued.  
- Under Union Budget 2018-19, Government of India allocated around Rs 7,148 crore (US$ 1.1 billion) for the textile industry.  
- 3,544 operational textile mills which includes 2,184 Non-Small Scale Industry and 1,360 Small Scale Industry in the country in 2017-2018*. |

**Note:** NTP - National Textile Policy; NTC - National Textiles Corporation; ASEAN - Association of Southeast Asian Nations, TUFS - Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme; TMC Technology Mission on Cotton, EU - European Union, * As on 31.10.2017

**Source:** Union Budget 2015-16, Make In India

For updated information, please visit [www.ibef.org](http://www.ibef.org)
The fundamental strength of the textile industry in India is its strong production base of wide range of fibre / yarns from natural fibres like cotton, jute, silk and wool to synthetic / man-made fibres like polyester, viscose, nylon and acrylic.

India’s textiles industry contributed seven per cent of the industry output (in value terms) of India in 2017-18.

It contributed two per cent to the GDP of India and employs more than 45 million people in 2017-18.

The sector contributed 15 per cent to the export earnings of India in 2017-18.

Source: Textile Ministry, Make in India
THE SECTOR HAS BEEN POSTING STRONG GROWTH OVER THE YEARS

- Textile plays a major role in the Indian economy
  - It contributes 14 per cent to industrial production and 4 per cent to GDP.
  - With over 45 million people, the industry is one of the largest source of employment generation in the country.
- The size of India’s textile market as of November 2017 was around US$ 150 billion, which is expected to touch US$ 250 billion market by 2019, growing at a CAGR of 13.58 per cent between 2009-19.
- The new textile policy aims to achieve US$ 300 billion worth of textile exports by 2024-25 and create an additional 35 million jobs.

**Note:** CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate, E – Estimated, * As of November 2017
**Source:** Technopak, Make in India, News articles, Ministry of Textiles, Aranca Research

![India’s textile market size (US$ billion)](image-url)
India is world’s largest producer of cotton. Production of raw cotton in India grew from 28 million bales in FY07 and further increased to 35.1 million bales in FY17.

During FY07-17, raw cotton production expanded at a CAGR of 2.3 per cent.

Cotton production in India is estimated to have reached 37.3 million bales (6.29 million tonnes) in FY2017-18.

Raw cotton and man-made fibres are major segments in this category. Production of man-made fibre has also been on an upward trend.

During FY18, production of man-made fibre in India stood at 1.319 million tonnes and the production in FY19* has been 0.212 million tonnes.

Note: E – Estimate, CAGR - Compounded Annual Growth Rate; One Bale - 170 kilogram, ^ - cotton season FY18, * - between April - May 2018
Source: The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd, Aranca Research, BusinessLine
COTTON IS THE MAJOR SEGMENT IN YARN AND FABRIC … (1/2)

- Production of yarn grew to 5,676 million Kgs in FY18 from 4,712 million Kgs in FY11, implying a CAGR of 2.69 per cent.
- Cotton yarn accounts for the largest share in total yarn production; in FY18, the segment’s share amounted to 71.52 per cent.
- Production of yarn in FY19* stood at 936 million kg.
- Fabric production in the country rose to 66,514 million square metre in FY18 from 52,665 million square metres in FY07.
- Cotton yarn, a major segment in FY11, accounted for more than 51.43 per cent share in fabric production, with the share reaching to 59.98 per cent in FY18 and 60.67 per cent in FY19*.

Note: * - Provisional figures as of April - May 2018, ^ - Provisional figures as of April 2018
Source: Ministry of Textiles
Exports have been a core feature of India’s textile and apparel sector, a fact corroborated by trade figures.

Exports of textiles from India reached US$ 6.25 billion during FY2019^.

The Goods and Services Tax that rolled out in July 2017 is expected to make imported garments cheaper by 5-6 per cent, as the GST regime will levy 5 per cent tax for both domestic textile manufacturers and importers.

Man Made garments had a share of 24.53 per cent in exports and reached US$ 932 million in FY2019*.

---

**India’s textile trade (US$ billion)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY11</td>
<td>27.80</td>
<td>4.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY12</td>
<td>33.30</td>
<td>5.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY13</td>
<td>33.05</td>
<td>5.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY14</td>
<td>37.67</td>
<td>5.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY15</td>
<td>37.66</td>
<td>6.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY16</td>
<td>36.75</td>
<td>5.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY17</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY18</td>
<td>39.20</td>
<td>7.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY19</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shares in India’s textile exports (FY19)**

- **Jute**: 19.79%
- **Manmade**: 24.53%
- **Cotton**: 54.36%
- **Other items**: 1.32%

---

Note: ^ - between April – May 2018
Source: Ministry of Textiles, Budget 2015

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
India’s home textile industry is expected to expand at a CAGR of 8.3 per cent during 2014–21 to US$ 8.2 billion in 2021 from US$ 4.7 billion in 2014.

India accounts for 7 per cent of global home textiles trade. Superior quality makes companies in India a leader in the US and the UK, contributing two-third to their exports.

Indian products has gained a significant market share in global home textiles in the past few years.

The growth in the home textiles would be supported by growing household income, increasing population and growth of end use sectors like housing, hospitality, healthcare, etc.

In 2018*, Indian home textile industry reached US$ 4.95 billion.

**Notes:** E – Estimates, * - as of March 2018
**Source:** Ministry of Textiles, Welspun Presentation, Technopak, Aranca Research
The major service offerings of the technical textile industry include thermal protection and blood-absorbing materials, seatbelts and adhesive tapes.

India is expected to be a key growth market for the technical textile sector due to cost-effectiveness, durability and versatility of technical textiles.

The targeted market size would be achieved by targeting non-woven technical textiles. Healthcare and infrastructure sectors are major drivers of the technical textile industry.

The government has supported the technical textile industry with an allotment of US$ 1 billion for SMEs and an exemption in custom duty for raw materials used by the sector.

The technical textile industry is expected to expand at a CAGR of 12.20 per cent during FY18–23 to US$ 32 billion in FY23. In FY18 it reached Rs 116,000 crore (US$ 18 billion) and is forecasted to grow at the rate of 20 per cent year-on-year supported by various flagship schemes by the government to promote full potential and expected to reach Rs 200,823 crore (US$ 29.96 billion) by 2020-21*.

Notes: SME - Small and Medium Enterprises, E – Estimates; Figures mentioned are as per latest data available, * - According to Baseline Survey
Source: Chamber of Commerce, Indian Technical Textile Association, Aranca Research

[Graph showing Technical textile industry (US$ billion) with CAGR 12.20%]
RECENT TRENDS AND STRATEGIES
### NOTABLE TRENDS IN INDIA’S TEXTILE SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Textile Parks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ As of September 2017, the Government of Maharashtra is planning to set up nine textile parks in the northern cotton producing parts of the state, in an attempt to supplement farmers’ income via value-added products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ As of October 2017, the foundation stone for Kakatiya Mega Textile Park, India’s largest textile park, was laid in Warangal district of Telangana. The park will be spread across 2,000 acres and is expected to generate 22,000 direct and 44,000 indirect jobs. 14 companies have already planned to set up units in the textile park worth total investments of Rs 3,000 crore (US$ 463 million).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ With the expiry of MFA in January 2005, cotton prices in India are now fully integrated with international rates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public-Private Partnership (PPP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ The Ministry of Textiles commenced an initiative to establish institutes under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model to encourage private sector participation in the development of the industry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical textiles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Technical textiles industry, which has a market size of Rs 116,000 crore (US$ 18 billion) in 2017-18 is projected to grow at the rate of 20 per cent year-on-year supported by various flagship schemes by the government to promote full potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ US$ 70.83 million has been allocated to promote the use of geotechnical textiles in the North East states.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Promotion of Khadi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ The Government of India plans to connect around 50 million women in Indian villages to charkha (spinning wheel) in the next five years with the aim of providing employment and promoting the khadi brand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: TUFs - Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme  
Source: Ministry of Textiles, Geotechnical*
### STRATEGIES ADOPTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus on high growth domestic markets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ As of November 2016, the Ministry of Textiles signed MoUs with 20 e-commerce firms to engage with various handloom and handicraft clusters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ In strategic alliance with importers from UAE, the 1st ever exhibition of, “Incredible Indian Textiles” was held in Dubai in February 2017. The event was organised by Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) of India and witnessed participation of 19 Indian companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ In March 2017, Welspun India Ltd opened a new plant - Needle Entangled Advance Textile Plant in Anjar, Gujarat, to manufacture multi-layer composites for various applications. The plant is worth US$ 23.35 million.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus on backward integration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ During Textiles India 2017, the Ministry of Textiles signed 65 memorandum of understandings (MoUs). MoUs were signed between various domestic and international organizations from industry and government; three of the MoUs signed are G2G MoUs. The MoUs signed relate to exchange of information and documentation, Research &amp; Development, commercialization of handloom products and silk production, cooperation in Geo textiles, skill development, supply of cotton and trade promotion with overseas partners, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ The Government of India has taken several measures including Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS), launch of India Handloom Brand and integrated scheme for development of silk industry, for the strategic enhancement of Indian textiles quality to international standards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus on forward integration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ In February 2017, Future Retail, entered into an agreement with UK based home furnishing brand - Laura Ashley, to operate and own stores and websites in India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ The Indian fashion retailers online market is poised to grow to US$ 30 billion by the 2020, currently the online market is valued at US$ 7-9 billion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diversification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Raymond group under its group company J.K.Helene Curtis is looking to ramp up male grooming segment by unleashing new variants of shampoos and deodorants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Annual Reports and Company Presentations, Aranca Research*
GROWTH DRIVERS
STRONG FUNDAMENTALS AND POLICY SUPPORT AIDING GROWTH

Growing demand

- Rising demand in exports.
- Increasing demand in domestic market due to changing taste and preferences.
- Growing population driving demand for textiles.

Policy support

- Growing domestic and foreign investments.
- Government setting up SITPs and Mega Cluster Zones.
- Increasing loans under TUF.

Increasing investments

- 100 per cent FDI in textile sector.
- US$ 140 billion of foreign investments are expected.
- Government investment schemes (TCIDS and APES).

Note: TCIDS - Textile Center Infrastructure Development Scheme, APES - Apparel Park for Exports Scheme
Note: Ministry of Textiles, Aranca Research
RISING INCOMES AND A GROWING MIDDLE-CLASS HAVE BEEN KEY DEMAND DRIVERS

- Rising incomes has been a key determinant of domestic demand for the sector; with incomes rising in the rural economy as well, the upward push on demand from the income side is set to continue.

- Rising industrial activity would support the growth in the per capita income.

**Notes:** E – Estimate, F – Forecasts, PE – Provisional Estimate
**Source:** IMF, Mckinsey Global Institute, Aranca Research
EXPORTERS GAINING FROM STRONG GLOBAL DEMAND

- India is world’s second largest textile exporter. Capacity built over years has led to low cost of production per unit in India’s textile industry; this has lent a strong competitive advantage to the country’s textile exporters relative to key global peers.

- The strong performance of textile exports is reflected in the value of exports from the sector over the years. Textile exports increased to US$ 39.2 billion in FY18 and witnessed a growth (CAGR) of 6.90 per cent over the period of FY06 to FY18.

- In the coming decades, Africa and Latin America could very well turn out to be key markets for Indian textiles.

- In April 2017, the government unveiled Textiles India 2017, its 1st global B2B handicrafts and textile event, in Delhi. The event showcased a 1000 stalls, and saw about 1,600 buyers from more than 100 countries. Around 1,300 exhibitors and 2,000 delegates had registered for the event and total participation, including domestic buyers, artisans and visitors, crossed 6,000. During the second day of the event, the Ministry of Textiles signed 65 MoUs.

- India’s textile exports reached US$ 6.25 billion in FY19*.

---

Notes: MoUs- Memorandums of Understanding, * - between April – May 2018, CAGR upto 2017-18
Source: Ministry of Textiles, Budget 2015

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
As of July 2018, India had seven exporting SEZs for textiles, apparel and wool.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of SEZ and status</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area (hectares)</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra City SEZ</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>607.1</td>
<td>Apparel and fashion accessories</td>
<td>Mahindra City is India's first integrated business city, divided into business and lifestyle zones. It is a cluster of 3 sector specific SEZs in Tamil Nadu, for apparels and fashion accessories; IT and hardware; and auto ancillary. The business zone provides plug-n-play working spaces. This zone comprises a SEZ (primarily for exporters) and Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) for companies targeting domestic market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Functional)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Functional)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandix India Apparel</td>
<td>Andhra</td>
<td>404.7</td>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>BIAC is an integrated apparel supply chain city, managed by Brandix Lanka Ltd. It aims to be a end-to-end apparel solution provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City (BIAC) (Functional)</td>
<td>Pradesh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(KIADB) (Functional)</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>16,129.0</td>
<td>Several sectors</td>
<td>Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) is a wholly owned infrastructure agency of Government of Karnataka. Till date, KIADB has formed 132 industrial areas spread all over the state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: KIADB - Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, SEZ - Special Economic Zone
Source: SEZ India invest.com, Aranca Research
KEY TEXTILES AND APPAREL ZONES IN INDIA

**North:** Kashmir, Ludhiana and Panipat account for 80 per cent of woollens in India.

**West:** Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Surat, Rajkot, Indore and Vadodara are the key places for cotton industry.

**East:** Bihar for jute, parts of Uttar Pradesh for woollen and Bengal for cotton and jute industry.

**South:** Tirupur, Coimbatore and Madurai for hosiery. Bengaluru, Mysore and Chennai for silk.

*Note: 2011-12 As Per Latest Available Information*

*Source: Aranca Research*
### POLICY SUPPORT HAS BEEN A KEY INGREDIENT TO GROWTH (1/2)

**Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)**
- Investment was made to promote modernisation and up-gradation of the textile industry by providing credit at reduced rates. A subsidy of Rs 1,400 crore (US$ 216.25 million) was released under this scheme in 2017.
- Under the Union Budget 2018-19, Rs 2,300 (US$ 355.27 million) crore have been allocated for this scheme.

**National Textile Policy - 2000**
- Key areas of focus include technological upgrades, enhancement of productivity, product diversification and financing arrangements.
- New draft for this policy ensures to employ 35 million by attracting foreign investments. It also focuses on establishing a modern apparel garment manufacturing centre in every North Eastern state for which Government has invested an amount of US$ 3.27 million.

**FDI**
- Foreign direct investment (FDI) of up to 100 per cent is allowed in the textile sector through the automatic route.

**SAATHI Scheme**
- The Union Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, along with Energy Efficiency Services Ltd (EESL), has launched a technology upgradation scheme called SAATHI (Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of Efficient Textile Technologies to Help Small Industries) for reviving the powerloom sector of India.

**Merchandise Exports from India Scheme**
- The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has revised rates for incentives under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) for two subsectors of Textiles Industry - Readymade garments and Made ups - from 2 per cent to 4 per cent.

**Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector (SCBTS)**
- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), Government of India has approved a new skill development scheme named 'Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)' with an outlay of Rs 1,300 crore (US$ 202.9 million) from 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- The scheme is aimed at providing a demand driven and placement oriented skilling programme to create jobs in the organised textile sector and to promote skilling and skill up-gradation in the traditional sectors.

**Textile Incentives**
- The Textile Ministry of India earmarked Rs 690 crore (US$ 106.58 million) for setting up 21 ready made garment manufacturing units in seven states for development and modernisation of Indian Textile Sector.

**Khadi App Store**
- The National Board of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) launched a mobile phone application for locating 4,000 khadi stores in India.

*Source: Company website, Business Standard*
### Incentives

- In August 2018, the Government of India announced a Special Package for garments and made-ups sectors which includes enhanced duty drawback coverage, labour law reforms and relaxation of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act.

### SAMARTH

- In December 2017, Rs 1,300 crore (US$ 201.71 million) were approved for providing employment oriented training to 10 lakh people in various segments including one lakh in traditional sectors, by March 2020, under the Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS).

### Integrated Wool Development Programme

- Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP) approved by Government of India to provide support to the wool sector starting from wool rearer to end consumer which aims to enhance the quality and increase the production during 2017-18 and 2019-20.

*Source: Press Releases*
100 per cent FDI is approved in the sector. Cumulative FDI inflows into the textiles sector over April 2000 – March 2018, totalled to US$ 2.93 billion.

The textiles industry in India is experiencing a significant increase in collaboration between global majors and domestic companies.

International apparel giants, such as Hugo Boss, Liz Claiborne, Diesel and Kanz, have already started operations in India.

Furthermore, the Government of Gujarat expects that the extension of its textile policy by a year will attract investments worth Rs 5,000 crore (US$ 775 million) in various sectors across the value chain.
M&A activity in the sector has been picking up pace over the years

- Some of the major M&A deals are listed below:

### Prominent M&A deals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Acquirer name</th>
<th>Target name</th>
<th>Deal size (US$ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 2017</td>
<td>Donear Industries Limited</td>
<td>OCM Woolen Mills</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2017</td>
<td>Sutlej Textiles and Industries Ltd (STIL)</td>
<td>Design, sales and distribution (DS&amp;D) business and brand of American Silk Mills (ASM) LLC</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2017</td>
<td>Advent International</td>
<td>Dixcy Textiles Pvt Ltd</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2017</td>
<td>Myntra</td>
<td>InLogg</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2017</td>
<td>Saks and Company</td>
<td>Aditya Birla Group</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2017</td>
<td>Soch</td>
<td>L Catterton, Westbridge and CX Partners</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2016</td>
<td>Sutlej Textiles and Industries Ltd</td>
<td>Birla Textile Mills</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>BR Machine Tools Pvt Ltd</td>
<td>Bombay Rayon Fashions Ltd</td>
<td>721.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2015</td>
<td>Oasis Procon Pvt Ltd</td>
<td>Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Ltd</td>
<td>37.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2014</td>
<td>Biba Apparels Pvt Ltd.</td>
<td>Anjuman Brand Designs Pvt Ltd</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2014</td>
<td>Future Lifestyle Fashions Ltd</td>
<td>Unico Retail Pvt Ltd</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MandA,” Thompson ONE Banker, Grant Thornton, CMIE, Aranca Research
OPPORTUNITIES
The Indian textile industry is set for strong growth, buoyed by both strong domestic consumption as well as export demand.

- The sector is expected to reach US$ 226 billion by FY2023.
- Population is expected to reach to 1.34 billion by FY2019.
- Urbanisation is expected to support higher growth due to change in fashion and trends.

The Central Silk Board sets targets for raw silk production and encourages farmers and private players to grow silk.

- To achieve these targets, alliances with the private sector, especially major agro-based industries in pre-cocoon and post-cocoon segments has been encouraged.

For the textile industry, the proposed hike in FDI limit in multi-brand retail will bring in more players, thereby providing more options to consumers.

- It will also bring in greater investments along the entire value chain – from agricultural production to final manufactured goods.
- With global retail brands assured of a domestic foothold, outsourcing will also rise significantly.

Under Union Budget 2018-19, Government of India allocated around Rs 7,148 crore (US$ 1 billion) for the textile Industry.

- Rs 2,300 crore (US$ 355.27 million) have been allocated for the Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS).
- The allocation for Remission of State Levies (ROSL) is Rs 2,163.85 crore (US$ 334.24 million), which is expected to be beneficial for exporters of made-ups and apparels, as backlog will be cleared and working capital will be released.
- The government has also proposed to contribute 12 per cent of the new employees’ wages towards Employee Provident Fund (EPF) over the next three years, which is expected to boost hiring in the apparel segment and has also extended fixed-term employment to all sectors.
- The government has allocated Rs 112.15 crore (US$ 17.32 million) towards schemes for powerloom units.
- The government has allocated Rs 30 crore (US$ 4.63 million) for the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks, under which there are 47 ongoing projects.
- The handloom clusters under the National Handloom Development Programme will get Rs 396 crore (US$ 91.17 million) and the Integrated Processing Development Scheme will get Rs 3.8 crore (US$ 0.59 million).
OPPORTUNITIES … (2/2)

Retail sector offers growth potential

- With consumerism and disposable income on the rise, the retail sector has experienced a rapid growth in the past decade with several international players like Marks and Spencer, Guess and Next having entered Indian market.
- The organised apparel segment is expected to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate of more than 13 per cent over a 10-year period.
- India and Bangladesh plans to increase their cooperation in order to increase promote the investment and trade of jute and fabrics.
- Future Group plans to expand with 80 stores in order to reach the target sales of 80 million units. This would add to their portfolio of 300 stores spread across the country.

Centers of Excellence (CoE) for research and technical training

- The CoEs are aimed at creating testing and evaluation facilities as well as developing resource centres and training facilities.
- Existing 4 CoEs, BTRA for Geotech, SITRA for Meditech, NITRA for Protech and SASMIRA for Agrotech, would be upgraded in terms of development of incubation centre and support for development of prototypes.
- Fund support would be provided for appointing experts to develop these facilities.

Foreign investments

- The government is taking initiatives to attract foreign investments in the textile sector through promotional visits to countries such as Japan, Germany, Italy and France.
- According to the new Draft of the National Textile Policy, the government is planning to attract foreign investments thereby creating employment opportunities to 35 million people.
- In April 2017, StalkBuyLove, an online fashion brand, has raised US$ 1 million venture debt from Trifecta Capital, to expand its team and strengthen the supply chain technology.
- India can become the one-stop sourcing destination for companies from Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), as there exist several opportunities for textile manufacturing companies from 10-nation bloc to invest in India.

Notes: BTRA - The Bombay Textile Research Association, SITRA - South India Textile Research Association, NITRA - Northern India Textile Research Association, SASMIRA - Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association
Source: DIPP Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
KEY INDUSTRY ORGANISATIONS
### INDUSTRY ORGANISATIONS

#### The Textile Association (India) (TAI)
- **Address:** 72-A, Santosh, Dr M B Raut Road, Shivaji Park, Dadar, Mumbai- 400 028
- **Telefax:** 91 22 24461145
- **Website:** [www.textileassociationindia.org](http://www.textileassociationindia.org)

#### The South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)
- **Address:** 13/37, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore - 641 014, Tamil Nadu
- **Phone:** 91 422 2574367, 6544188, 4215333
- **Fax:** 91 422 2571896, 4215300
- **E-mail:** sitraindia@dataone.in
- **Website:** [www.sitra.org.in](http://www.sitra.org.in)

#### Northern India Textile Mills’ Association (NITMA)
- **Address:** 121, Gagandeep Building (First Floor), 12, Rajendra Palace, New Delhi- 110 008
- **E-mail:** nitma@vsnl.net, nitma@airtelmail.in
- **Website:** [www.nitma.org](http://www.nitma.org)
GLOSSARY

- BTRA: Bombay Textile Research Association
- CAGR: Compound Annual Growth Rate
- FDI: Foreign Direct Investment
- FY: Indian Financial Year (April to March)
- GOI: Government of India
- INR: Indian Rupee
- NITRA: Northern India Textile Research Association
- NTC: National Textiles Corporation
- NTP: National Textile Policy
- SASMIRA: Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association
- TUFS: Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme
- TMC: Technology Mission on Cotton
- US$: US Dollar
- Wherever applicable, numbers have been rounded off to the nearest whole number
**Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)**

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**Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)**

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*Source: Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year*
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