

Sectoral

Textiles & Apparel

1. What are the ATUFS benchmarked machineries?

TUFS benefit is available for TUFS benchmarked machinery covering the following activities:- a) Cotton ginning and pressing. b) Silk reeling and twisting. c) Wool scouring, combing and carpet industry. d) Synthetic filament yarn texturising, crimping and twisting. e) Spinning. f) Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) and Viscose Filament Yarn (VFY). g) Weaving, knitting and fabric embroidery. h) Technical textiles including non-wovens. i) Garment/design studio/made-up manufacturing. j) Processing of fibres, yarns, fabrics, garments and made-ups. k) Production activities of Jute Industry.

2. What are the subsidies under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)?

Capital Investment Subsidy is available under ATUFS under this scheme for eligible segments @10%/15% with an upper limit on investment amount. For more information, [click here](#).

3. What is certificate of exemption and endorsement of GSP in Export Promotion & Quality Assurance?

An exemption certificate is issued to enable quota/duty free entry of the eligible items of Handloom origin at the importing end. GSP certificates (Form A) is issued for the eligible items for the following tariff preference giving (donor) countries: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America (USA), Republic of Belarus, Russian Federation, and European Union. The European Union includes 28 countries Viz. Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Holland), Republic of Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom (UK). Note: 1) For Australia, the main requirement is exporter's declaration on the normal commercial invoice. Form A accompanied by the normal commercial invoice is an acceptable alternative, but official certification is not required. 2) In case of Canada and New Zealand, Official Certification is not required. 3) The United States does not require GSP Form A. A declaration setting forth all pertinent detailed information

concerning the production or manufacture of the merchandise is considered sufficient only if requested by the district collector of the Customs.

4. What are the government sponsored schemes in textile industry?

The Ministry of Textiles has rolled out various schemes like the Production Linked Incentive scheme, PM-MITRA scheme, ATUFS scheme, National Technical Textiles Mission Scheme, SAMARTH Scheme, Silk Samagra Scheme, Integrated Wool Development Programme. The Ministry of Textiles through the Textile Committee provides information on the various schemes available for the textile sector. The schemes are aimed at providing wholistic benefits and growth opportunities to this sector.

5. What is Export Promotion & Quality Assurance under Ministry of Textile?

The Export Promotion & Quality Assurance Division carries out functions under various Sections of The Textiles Committee Act, such as conducting technical studies in the textile industry, Promotion of textile exports, Establishing, adopting and recognizing standard specifications for textiles and packing materials, Specifying the type of quality control or inspection needs to be applied to textiles, providing training on the techniques of quality control to be applied to textiles etc.

6. What is Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)?

ATUFS is set up to incentivise production and employment in the garmenting sector. The scheme would facilitate augmenting of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports along with import substitution in the country. For more information, [click here](#).

7. Is there a list of importers and exporters of technical textiles available?

There are 369 technical textiles importers and 680 technical textiles exporters in India as per the latest available figures. The list of exporters and importers along with contact details, export segment & product exported is available in the [website link](#).

8. What is the R&D Scheme introduced by the Government?

Research and Development scheme was introduced to conduct surveys and studies of important

crafts and make in-depth analysis of specific aspects and problems of Handicrafts in order to generate useful inputs to aid policy Planning, fine tune the ongoing initiatives and to have independent evaluation of the schemes implemented by this office. Following activities will be undertaken during the 12th Plan: i) Survey & Studies on different topics. ii) Financial assistance for preparation of legal, para legal, standards, audits and other documentation leading to labeling/certification. iii) Financial assistance to organizations for evolving, developing a mechanism for protecting crafts including languishing crafts, design, heritage, historical knowledge base, research and implementation of the same enabling the sector/segment to face challenges. iv) Conducting Census of Handicraft artisans of the country. v) Registration of Crafts under Geographical Indication Act & necessary follow up on implementation. vi) Assisting handicrafts exporters in adoption of global standards and for bar coding including handicrafts mark for generic products. vii) Financial assistance for taking up problems/issues relating to brand building and promotion of Indian handicrafts. viii) Conducting of Workshops/Seminars on issues of specific nature relating to handicrafts sector.

9. What is ISO 9000 and for whom it is applicable?

International Organization for Standardization evolved ISO 9000 series of standards in 1987. These are quality assurance system standards. First revision came in July 1994 and second revision on 15 December 2000. Henceforth, there will be only one standard i.e. ISO-9001:2000. These standards are customer oriented and focus on customer satisfaction by fulfilling the customers ' requirements. These are applicable to any manufacturing or servicing organization. Hence, these are the product neutral standards. These can be adopted by any organization be it large, medium, small, limited company, private limited company, partnership firms and proprietorship firms.

10. What is Market Research Department in Textile Committee?

Market Research Department is one of the functional departments of the Textiles Committee dealing with the activities of Textile Economic Research. As mandated in the Textiles Committee Act, the Department is carrying out textile economic research.

11. What are the new activities initiated by the department?

Recently, the Market Research Department has initiated lot of activities to strengthen the exports of our country through Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT). A comprehensive database on different segments of the textile industry will be carried out to provide handholding support to the exporting

fraternity of the country as well as the policy makers. This Database will provide macro level information on all sectors of the T&C on Production, Domestic Demand, Export & Import, Price & its Mechanism, Competitiveness & Competitors, Cost benchmarking, Government Policy Mechanism, Tax Structure, RTAs/PTAs, Infrastructure and Other related issues to the industry stakeholders and policy makers. Besides this, the department is spearheading the facilitation of protection of traditional and unique textile products under GI Act.

12. Is ISO 9000 standards mandatory to the industry?

No, however, in the coming days, non-existence of certified quality systems would probably be treated as a trade barrier not because of any Government regulations but through the customers, who are having the wide choice in selecting their suppliers for getting consistent quality. It also demonstrates the intent for continuous improvement in the overall business function.

13. What number of COEs have been set up so far under materials and pieces of clothing part?

The Government is in the process of setting up of four centres of excellence. These are: Geotech: Set up by the Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA) & Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), with BTRA as lead partner Agrotech: Synthetic & Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA) & Man-made Textile Research Association (MANTRA) & Navsari Agriculture University with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi as knowledge partner with SASMIRA as lead partner. Protech: Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA) & Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi with NITRA as lead partner. Meditech: South India Textile Research Association (SITRA) and AC College of Technology with SITRA as lead partner. For more information, [click here](#).

14. What are the Centers Of Excellence (COEs)?

To provide infrastructure support at one place for thrust areas of the technical textiles, the Government is in the process of setting up of four centres of excellence. For more information, [click here](#).

15. What is the PM MITRA Scheme?

The Ministry of Textiles has issued the notification on 21 October 2021 for setting up of 7 PM MITRA Parks as announced in Union Budget for 2021-22 and approved by the central government. The scheme aims to realise the vision of Hon ' ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi of building an ' Aatmanirbhar Bharat ' and to position India strongly on the global textiles map. PM MITRA Parks is envisaged to help India in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 9 (" Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation "). PM MITRA is inspired by the 5F vision of Hon ' ble Prime Minister. The '5F' Formula encompasses - Farm to fibre; fibre to factory; factory to fashion; fashion to foreign. This integrated vision will help furthering the growth of textile sector in the economy.

16. What is the objective of the PM MITRA Parks Scheme?

The scheme aims to develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for entire value-chain of the textile industry. It will reduce logistics costs, boost employment generation and position India strongly in the global textile market. These parks are envisaged to be located at sites which have inherent strength for textile industry to flourish and have necessary linkages to succeed.

17. What are the Benefits under the PM MITRA Scheme?

The 7 PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks will be setup at Greenfield / Brownfield sites located in different states. For a greenfield PM MITRA Park, the GOI development capital support will be 30% of the project cost, with a cap of INR 500 Cr. For brownfield sites, after assessment, development capital support @30% of project cost of balance infrastructure and other support facilities to be developed and restricted to a limit of INR 200 Cr. State government supports will include provision of 1,000 acre land for development of a world class industrial estate. Competitiveness Incentive Support (CIS) of INR 300 Cr will also be provided to each PM MITRA Park for early establishment of textiles manufacturing units in PM MITRA Park. Such support is crucial for a new project under establishment which has not been able to break even and needs support till it is able to scale up production and be able to establish its viability.

18. Who will be the implementing agency for the PM MITRA Parks?

PM MITRA Park will be developed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which will be owned by state government and Government of India in a Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode. The master developer will not only develop the Industrial Park but also maintain it during the concession period.

Selection of this master developer will happen based on objective criteria developed jointly by state and central governments. SPV in which state government has majority ownership will be entitled to receive part of the lease rental from developed industrial sites and will be able to use that for further expansion of textiles industry in the area by expanding the PM MITRA Park, providing skill development initiatives and other welfare measures for workers.

19. What are the 7 Finalised locations for the PM MITRA Scheme?

The Government of India has selected 7 sites for setting up of PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks for the textile industry. Following is the list of locations: Tamil Nadu (Virudhanagar) Telangana (Warangal) Gujarat (Navsari) Karnataka (Kalaburagi) Madhya Pradesh (Dhar) Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) Maharashtra (Amravati) Inspired by the 5F vision of the Hon ' ble Prime Minister (i.e., Farm to Fibre to Factory to Fashion to Foreign), the PM MITRA Parks are a major step forward in realising the government's vision of making India a global hub for textile manufacturing and exports. It is expected that these parks will enhance the competitiveness of the textiles industry by helping it achieve economies of scale as well as attract global players to manufacture in India. These 7 sites were chosen out of 18 proposals for PM MITRA parks which were received from 13 states. Eligible states and sites were evaluated using a transparent challenge method based on objective criteria considering a variety of factors such as connectivity, existing ecosystem, textile/industry policy, infrastructure, utility services etc. PM Gati Shakti- National Master Plan for Multi-modal connectivity was also used for validation. PM MITRA Parks will help in creating world-class industrial infrastructure that would attract large scale investment including foreign direct investment (FDI) and encourage innovation and job creation within the sector.

20. Who can apply for the PM MITRA Parks scheme?

The PM MITRA Parks scheme for textiles is open to all stakeholders in the textile sector, including park developers, global investors, and manufacturers. The scheme offers an excellent opportunity for real estate/ industrial park developers to partner with the government and leverage its financial assistance to build world-class infrastructure that can attract global/domestic investors and manufacturers to set up their manufacturing units in the selected textile parks.

21. Does Textiles Sector in India allow 100 percent FDI under the automatic route?

Yes. 100% FDI is allowed in the textile sector under the automatic route. FDI in sectors to the extent permitted under automatic route does not require any prior approval either by the Government of

India or Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

22. Does every state has a separate Textiles Policy ?

Different states have different State Textiles Policy. For Instance- 1) Maharashtra State Textiles Policy- <https://mahatextile.maharashtra.gov.in/GR/English%20GR%202018-2023.pdf> 2) Telangana State Textiles Policy- <https://industries.telangana.gov.in/Library/Textile%20policy.pdf> 3) Maharashtra State Textiles Policy- <https://mahatextile.maharashtra.gov.in/GR/English%20GR%202018-2023.pdf> 4) Uttar Pradesh State Textiles Policy- https://invest.up.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/English_Version_UPTextile-Garmenting-Policy2022_021122.pdf

23. What is the PLI Scheme of the Ministry of Textiles?

Government approved Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles products, namely MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles, for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities and enhancing exports with an approved financial outlay of 10,683 Cr over a five-year period. The Scheme was officially launched in September 2021. Link to latest PIB Notification- <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1816795#:~:text=Government%20approved%20Production%2DLinked%20Incentive,over%20a%20five%2Dyear%20period>. Link to PLI Guidelines- <https://pli.texmin.gov.in/Guidelines/Approved%20Guidelines%20for%20PLI%20scheme%20for%20Textiles.pdf>

24. How many applicants were selected under PLI 1.0 of the Ministry of Textiles ?

Total of 67 applications have been received. Selection Committee chaired by Secretary (Textiles) has selected 64 applicants under the scheme. 56 applicants have completed the mandatory criteria for formation of a new company and approval letters have been issued to them.

25. What is the export potential of the Textiles Sector in India and which are the top exporting destinations?

Indian Textile Sector is the 3rd largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world. India holds 4.6% share of the global trade in textiles and apparel, respectively, in FY 2021-22. India's annual textiles exports is expected to rise to US\$ 100 Bn in the next five years from the current US\$ 44.4 Bn in FY

2021-2022. Major textile and apparel export destinations for India are USA, EU-27 and UK, accounts for approximately 50% of India ' s textiles and apparel exports.

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28. What are some of the important points which an investor should keep in mind for selecting a region to set up a new entity?

Availability of skilled manpower at competitive rates, climate conditions in a particular area, adequate infrastructure, incentives and subsidies provided under state textiles policy, availability of raw material, availability of land parcels.

29. How will Invest India provide facilitation support if a company is looking to set up a new manufacturing facility?

Invest India provides the following support to any company looking to enter India or already has presence in India and is looking to expand its footprint. Pre-Investment Stage- Opportunity Assessment Market Strategy Policy Guidance Subsidy and Incentive Advisory Investment Execution- JV & Strategic Partner Research Corporate & Industry Associations Site Identification Entry Route Advisory Regulatory Clearances Long Term Partnership- Policy Advocacy Issue Redressal Expansion Support

30. Which are some of the foreign companies which have Invested in India in Textiles?

Some of the foreign companies which have invested in India and have set up their manufacturing facilities in India are Avgol (Israel), Hyosung (Korea), Perennials (USA), Lindstorm (Finland), and Youngone (Korea), Nanliu (Taiwan), Kimberly Clark (USA) amongst others.

31. Government Plan / Vision for the Textile and Apparel sector. Is there a strategic vision / plan in place for the mid to long term? (i.e., export growth, employment, contribution to GDP, ecosystem development).

The Indian textile and apparel industry is expected to grow at 12% CAGR to reach US\$ 250 Bn by 2030. India has a 4% share of the global trade in textiles and apparel. The industry (including dyed and printed) attracted foreign direct investment (FDI) worth US\$ 4 Bn from April 2000-December 2022. The textiles sector has witnessed a spurt in investment during the last five years. Contribution to GDP- 2.3% Employment- 45 Mn, Employed Labor, 2nd Largest Employer after Agriculture 100 percent FDI allowed Market Size: 154 Bn

32. Brief on the FTA (Free Trade Agreements) ?

India is currently in the process of negotiating FTAs with EU, Australia, UK, Canada, Israel and other countries/ region. Indian firms get an immediate price advantage when such duties become zero due to FTAs (free trade agreements). Indian firms also get a level playing field with firms from Vietnam and Bangladesh, whose products enter the EU and the US at zero duty.

33. What is the time required for customs clearance for imports/exports ?

ICD (Inland Container Depots) Delhi-Time taken from arrival of cargo to filing of declaration by importer- 10 days 14 hours 11 minutes. ICD (Inland Container Depots) Bangalore- 5 days 23 hours 36 minutes

34. Details on Brand Sourcing from India at different price levels ?

Price points are confidential information between the buyers and suppliers, however there are major International brands and retailers present in India who are sourcing on various price points, such as: H&M, Zara, Uniqlo, M&S, PVH, Decathlon, Hugo Boss, Bestseller etc.

35. Is there any reliance on Migrant workers ?

India has an abundant availability of skilled manpower. India has presence of world recognized education as well as training institute. India is the second largest non-native English speaking country. By, 2030 there will be additional 300 Mn workforce that will be added to the country and also, India has the youngest workforce to fuel the industry, the average age of the Indian workforce in 2022 is 28 years. Hence, there is no reliance on migrant workers in the textile industry.

36. What are the major Garment Associations in India ?

AEPC – Apparel Export promotion Council, <https://www.aepcindia.com> CITI - The Confederation of Indian Textile Industry, <https://citiindia.org> TAI – The Textile Association India, <https://textileassociationindia.com> TEA - Tiruppur Exporters Association, <https://tea-india.org> CMAI – The Clothing Manufacturers Association of India, <https://cmai.in> GEMA – Garments Exports & Manufacturers Association, <https://www.gema.co.in> NITRA – North India Textile Research Association, <http://www.nitratextile.org> SITRA – South India Textile Research Association, <https://sitra.org.in>

37. Who are some of the major Fabric Manufactures in India ?

Arvind Mills, Shahi Exports, Pratibha Exports, KPR Mills, Raymond, Trident, Vardhman and Aditya Birla amongst others.

38. For the Products exported to US and major European markets – is there an underlying trend or reason that these products are sourced from India.

India has a wide product portfolio in terms of exporting. As, India has presence of entire value chain, the players are exporting all kinds of textile goods from fiber to finished apparels and technical textiles. Currently, India has major share in cotton-based products as India is one of the largest cotton producers however, India is also putting up large MMF capacities across the entire textile value chain to become a one stop solution for MMF based products as well.

39. What is the SEZ industrial park average cost (buy/lease for land, factory) ?

Every state has its own price, there is no price range or average cost which has been fixed for any SEZ industrial park. There are multiple factors that contribute to deciding the average cost. Invest India shall facilitate meetings with relevant industrial bodies and associations for the same.

40. Where are the top Knit Vendors in India based ?

The top 5 vendors are based out of the following locations: New Delhi, Ludhiana, Tripura, Kolkata, Surat and Bangalore.

41. How is India more competitive than other countries for Textiles ?

India has competitive advantages over other countries basis the following parameters: India is the largest cotton producer 2nd largest producer of polyester 3rd largest producer of viscose in the world Cost of power is economical than countries like China & Germany and is also comparable to countries like Bangladesh & Vietnam. Availability of large pool of skilled workers at comparatively low wage rates as compared with Asian countries, USA and EU. India ' s labour cost is between 160 – 180 USD / month as compared to China that has an average cost of 400 – 600 USD / month while Vietnam has an average cost 190 – 200 USD / month.

42. What is National Technical Textile Mission (NTTM)?

National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) has been approved with a four-year implementation period from FY 2020-21 to 2023-24. The mission aims to position India as a global leader in Technical Textiles by increasing the domestic market size from \$40 Bn to \$50 Bn by 2024. It also supports the 'Make in India' Initiative, which encourages domestic production of related machinery and equipment. For more information, [click here](#)

43. What are the investment requirements for receiving incentives under PLI Scheme?

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

44. Which Documents/ Licensing are required for PLI Scheme?

[Click here to view the list of required documents.](#)