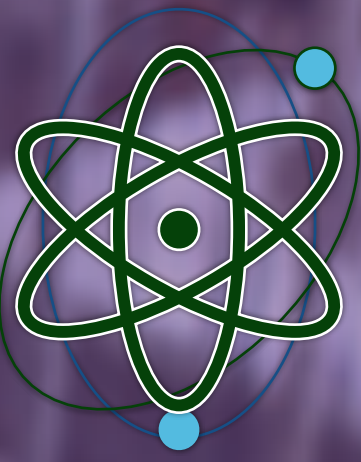


Knowledge Database - Textile Companies - GDDP - GSDP - GDP - GNH 2030



Agriculture Sector

Industry Sector

Cultural Heritage

Services Sector

Fiscal & Ethical-cum-co-Responsibility Framework -
Troika of Entanglement - [Subject -Object - Self-] SOS -Governance

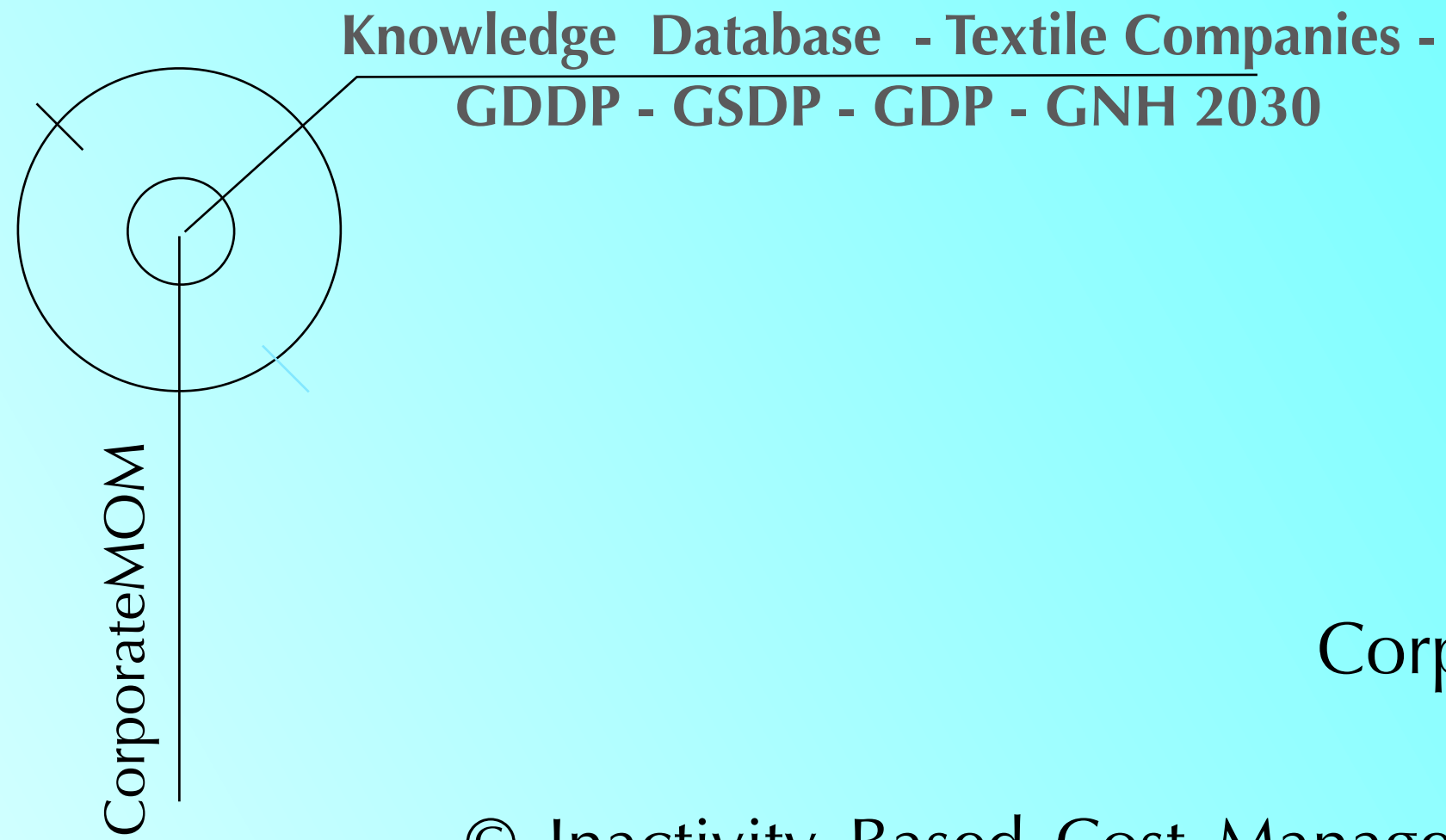
White Paper
How does CorporateMOM usher in
scientific management?

Textiles Case Study
A Transcript

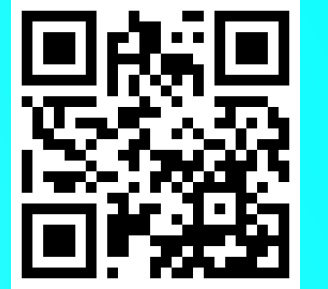
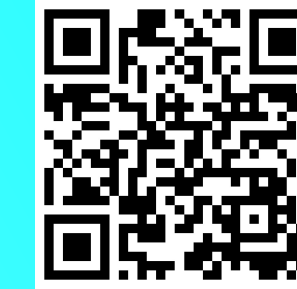


Video Presentation

CorporateMOM
Corporate Management Orbiter Mission



Jayaraman Rajah
Iyer
Author
India



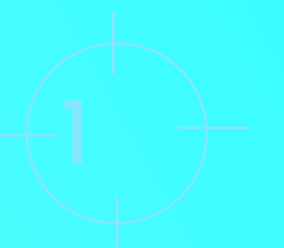
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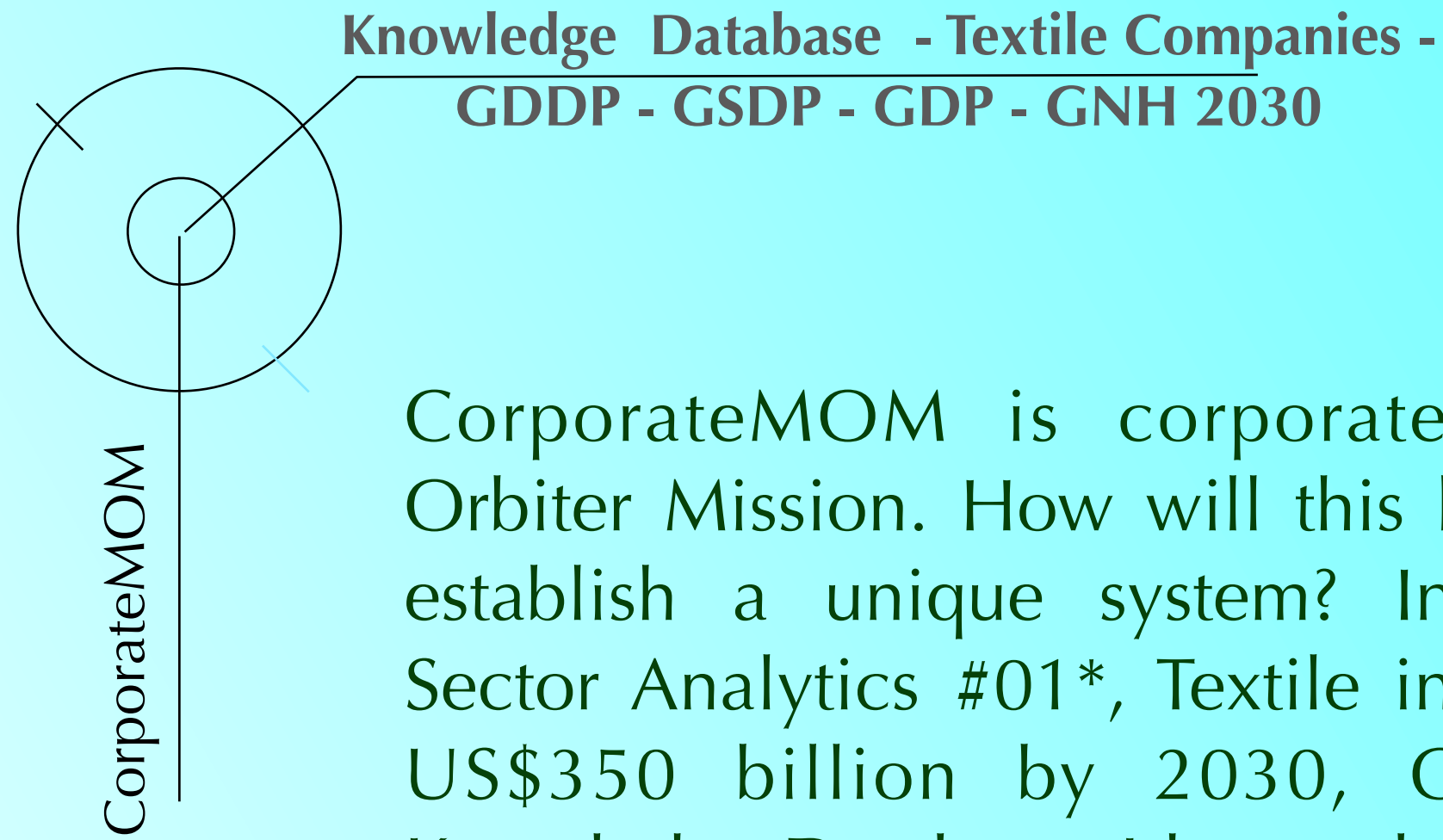
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How does CorporateMOM usher in scientific management?



CorporateMOM is corporate Management Orbiter Mission. How will this help companies establish a unique system? In this, Industry Sector Analytics #01*, Textile industry target of US\$350 billion by 2030, CorporateMOM Knowledge Database, I have taken up the textile industry. Scientific management is common to all. So, I will briefly explain how it works.

CorporateMOM covers three sciences - Physics, Quantum Physics, and Metaphysics. A leaf out of Physics, 007 Factor: [Book extract]

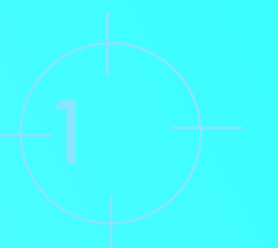
007 Factor

1. For the universe to exist as it does requires that hydrogen be converted into helium in a precise, but comparatively in a stately manner, specifically, in a way that converts seven one-thousandths [.007] of its mass into energy.

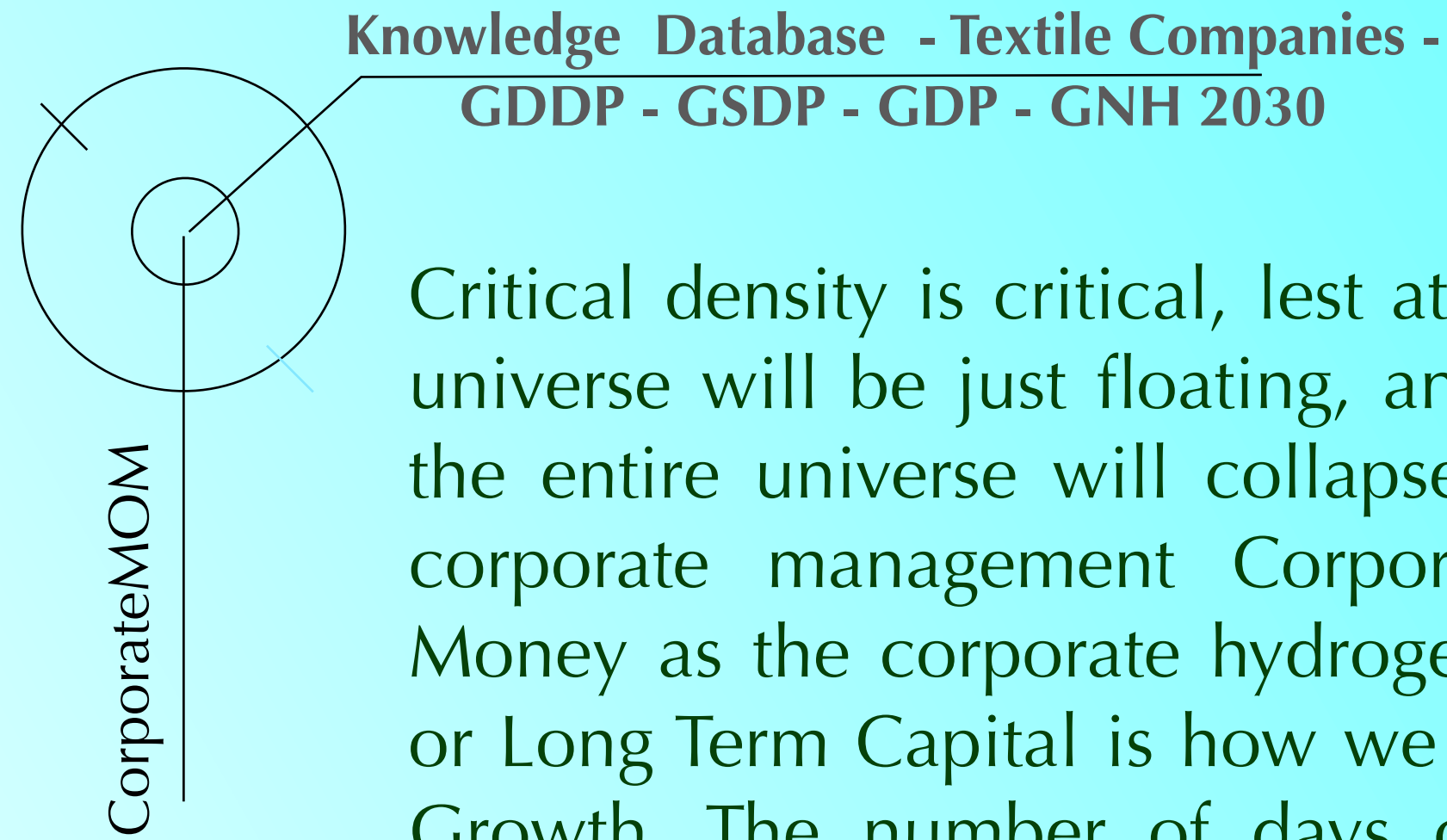
2. Lower that value very slightly, from seven one-thousandths [.007] to six one-thousandths [.006], say, and no transformation could take place: The universe would consist of hydrogen and nothing else.

3. Raise the value very slightly, to eight one-thousandths, and bonding would be so wildly prolific that the hydrogen would long since have been exhausted.

4. At .007 state, gravity is perfectly pitched—“critical density” is the cosmologists’ term for it—and will hold the universe together at the just right dimensions to allow things to go on indefinitely. Cosmologists in their lighter moments, sometimes call this the “Goldilocks effect”—that everything is just right. [Martin Rees]



How does CorporateMOM usher in scientific management?



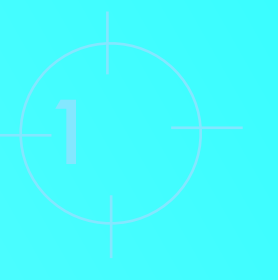
Critical density is critical, lest at the .006 stage, the universe will be just floating, and at the .008 stage the entire universe will collapse. When applied to corporate management CorporateMOM looks at Money as the corporate hydrogen. Working Capital or Long Term Capital is how we manage Profits and Growth. The number of days of trade debtors or trade creditors, major investments in the next 5 years, and upgrading Manufacturing facilities with AI are all decision-making processes.

Every object we look at is inert as it cannot move to a different space by itself. The futility of running an organization with a P&L and Balance Sheet is quite apparent, without a clear-cut delineation for working capital and Long Term Capital management. Matter and Energy phenomenon is applied. Corporate Hydrogen to obtain critical density CorporateMOM applies the science of Physics, Quantum Physics, and Metaphysics. That is the purpose of SOS [Subject - Object - Self] Governance Standards set to usher in the 'Goldilocks effect' for the company in question.

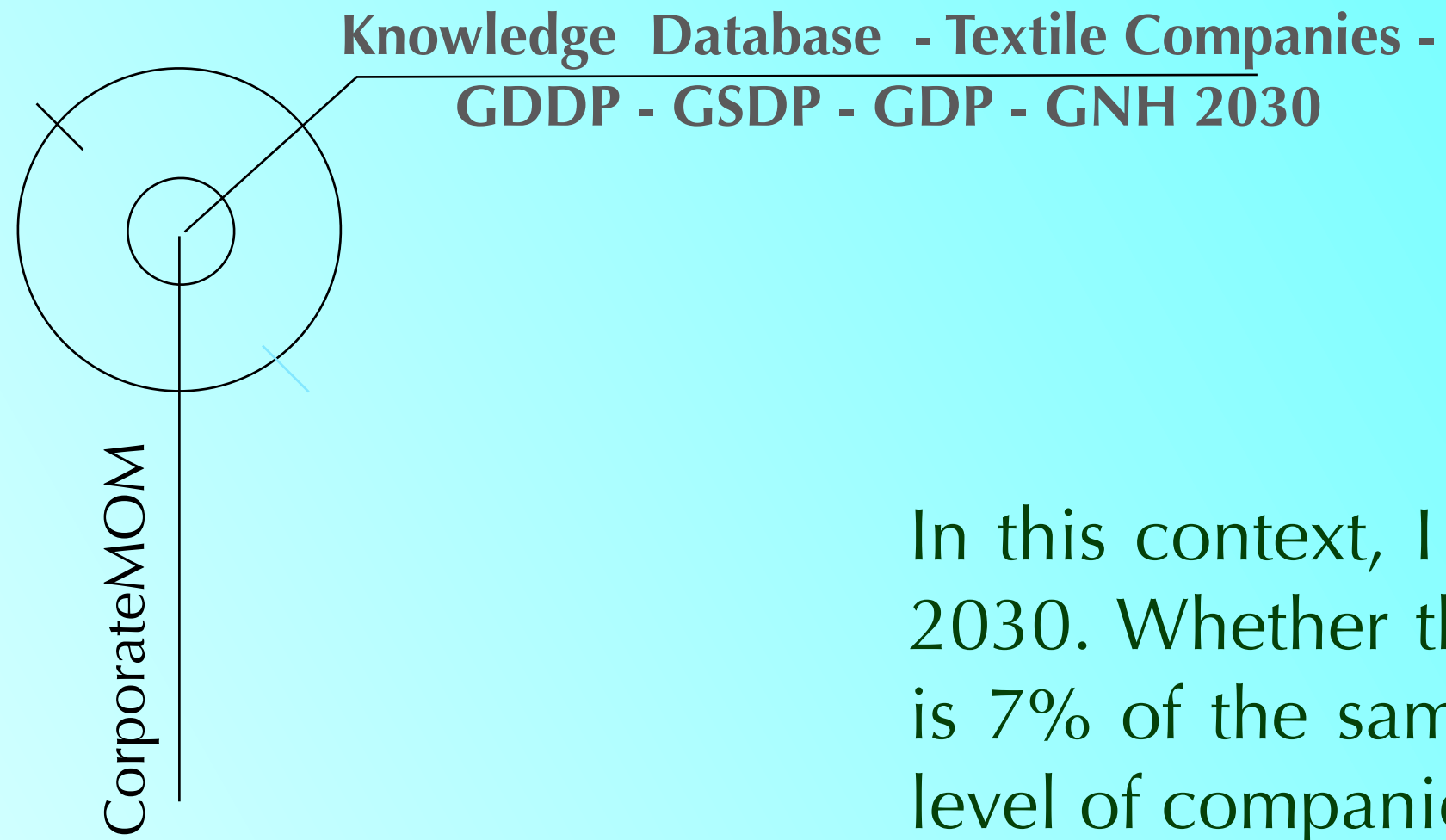
Knowledge Database - Textile Industry - Targets US \$350b - 2030

The market for Indian textiles and apparel is projected to grow at a 10% CAGR to reach US\$ 350 billion by 2030. That is from US\$165 billion to US\$ 350 billion. S

CorporateMOM in its endeavour to bring about a Knowledge Database has been publishing several articles emphasizing the need to report knowledge data from GDDP - Gross District Domestic Product upward to GDP - Gross Domestic Product AND GDH Gross District Happiness Index to GNH Gross National Happiness Index. That is to say, data for its reliability should stem from the root level.



How does CorporateMOM usher in scientific management?

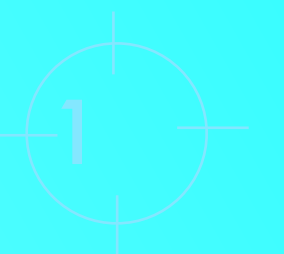


In this context, I present the textile industry target of US\$350 billion by 2030. Whether the National GDP is US\$5 trillion or the Textile Industry is 7% of the same by 2030, the work input should come from the root level of companies.

There are about 45 million people employed in the textile industry. There are several challenges the industry faces.

1. Availability of raw materials, 2. Energy, 3. Labor issues, 4. Poor working conditions, 5. Environmental issues, 6. Exposure to toxic chemicals, 7. High noise levels, 8. Cotton dust breathing problems, 9. Growing demand for sustainable textiles, 10. Infrastructure bottlenecks, 11. Lack of modern equipment and machinery, and 12. Waste Management.

So it is not simply reaching a target of US\$350 billion by 2030 but developing a sustainability model for value systems within companies. It's not easy, it's hard. [Subject - Object - Self] SOS Governance provides the wherewithal to meet the challenges.





TEXTILES AND APPAREL

Market Size. [ibef.org]

The market for Indian textiles and apparel is projected to grow at a 10% CAGR to reach US\$ 350 billion by 2030.

Competitive Advantage

*India enjoys a comparative advantage in terms of skilled manpower and in cost of production, relative to major textile producers.

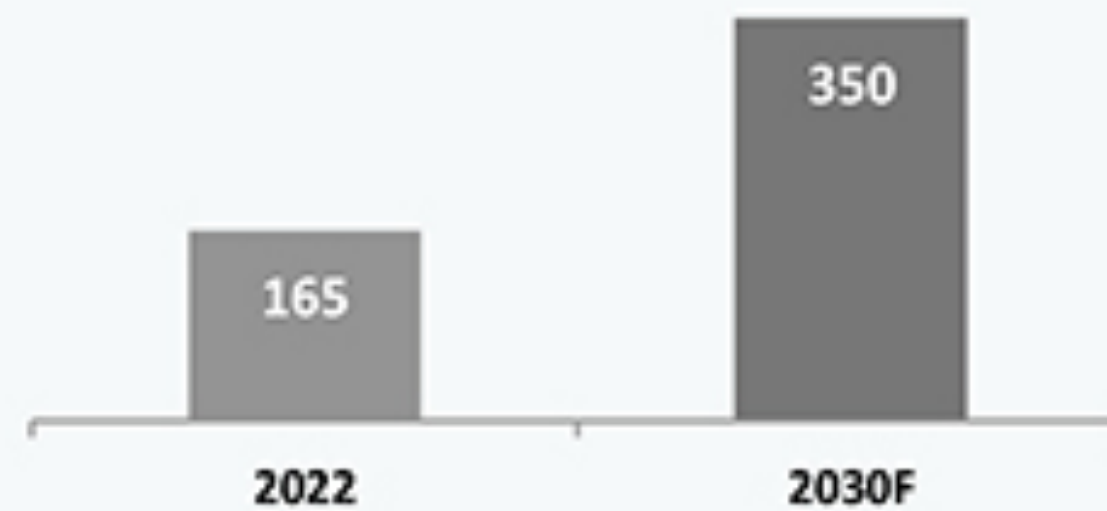
Key Facts

The textiles and apparel industry contributes 2.3% to the country's GDP, 13% to exports. The textile industry in India is predicted to double its contribution to the GDP, rising from 2.3% to approximately 5% by the end of this decade.



MARKET SIZE

Textiles and Apparel Industry (US\$ billion)



Key Facts as of FY23



Contributes 2.3% to India's GDP



Employs over 45 million people

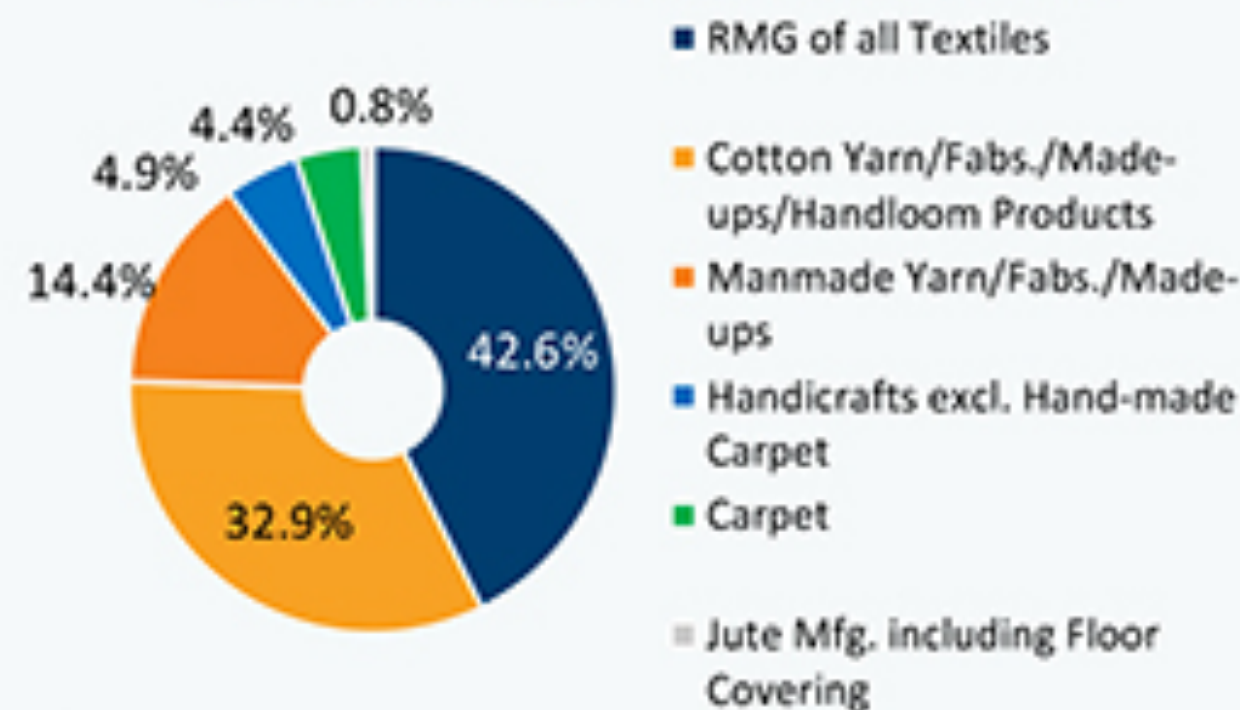


Contributes 12% to India's export earnings

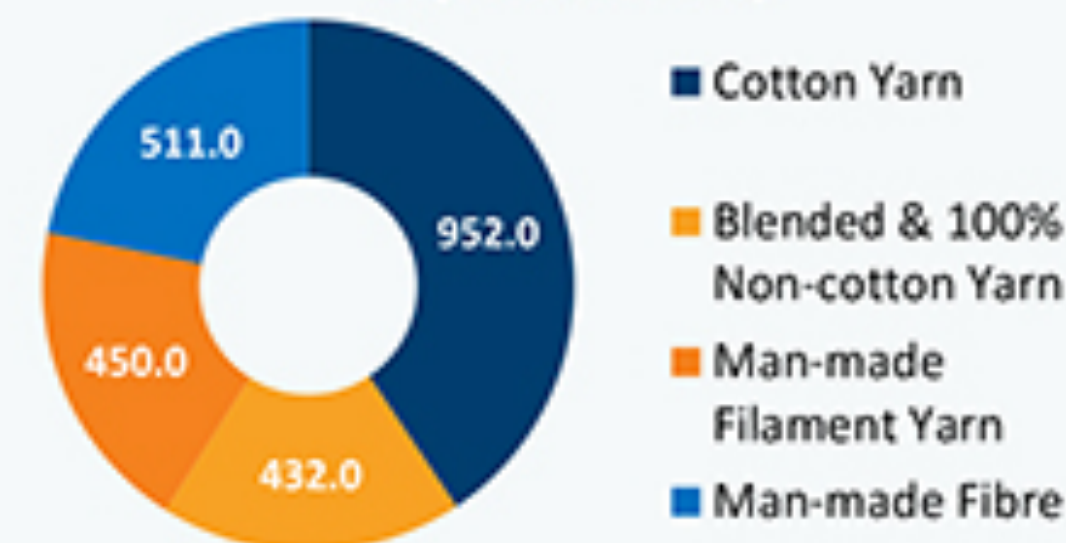


SECTOR COMPOSITION

Share of India's textile exports (Between April-December (2023-24))



Fabric Production in FY24*(million square meter)



Note: * Until April-June 2023-24



TEXTILES AND APPAREL

Market Size

Global apparel market

The Global apparel market is expected to grow at a CAGR of around 8% to reach US\$ 2.37 trillion by 2030 and the Global Textile & Apparel trade is expected to grow at a CAGR of 4% to reach US\$ 1.2 trillion by 2030.

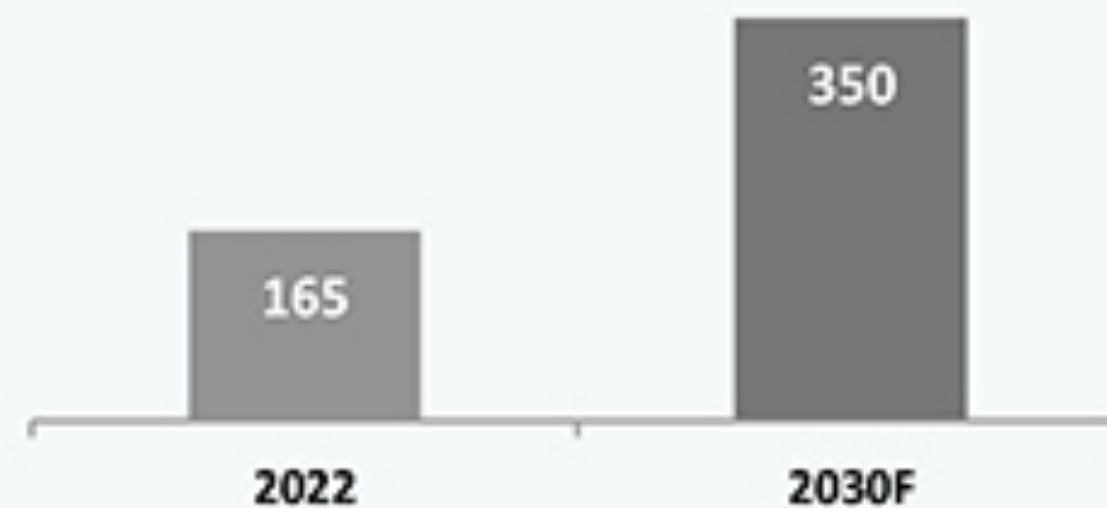
Technical Textile market

The Indian Technical Textile market has a huge potential of a 10% growth rate, increased penetration level of 9-10% and is the 5th largest technical textiles market in the world.



MARKET SIZE

Textiles and Apparel Industry (US\$ billion)



Key Facts as of FY23



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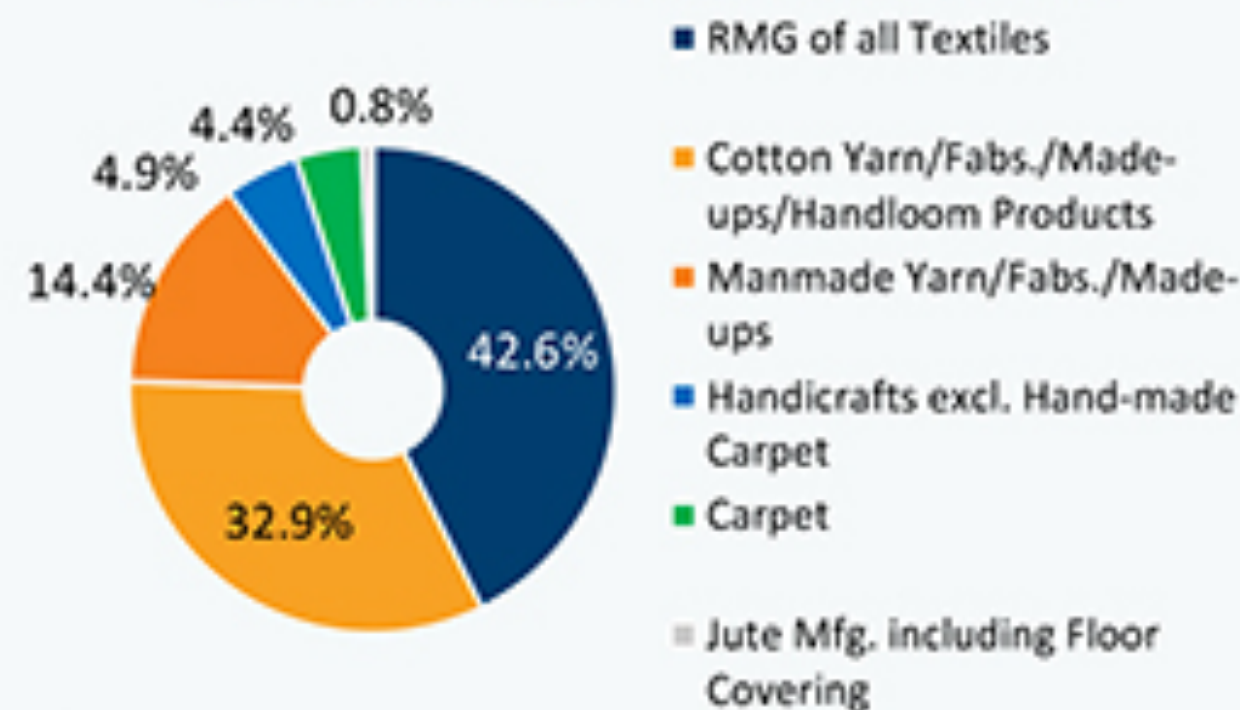


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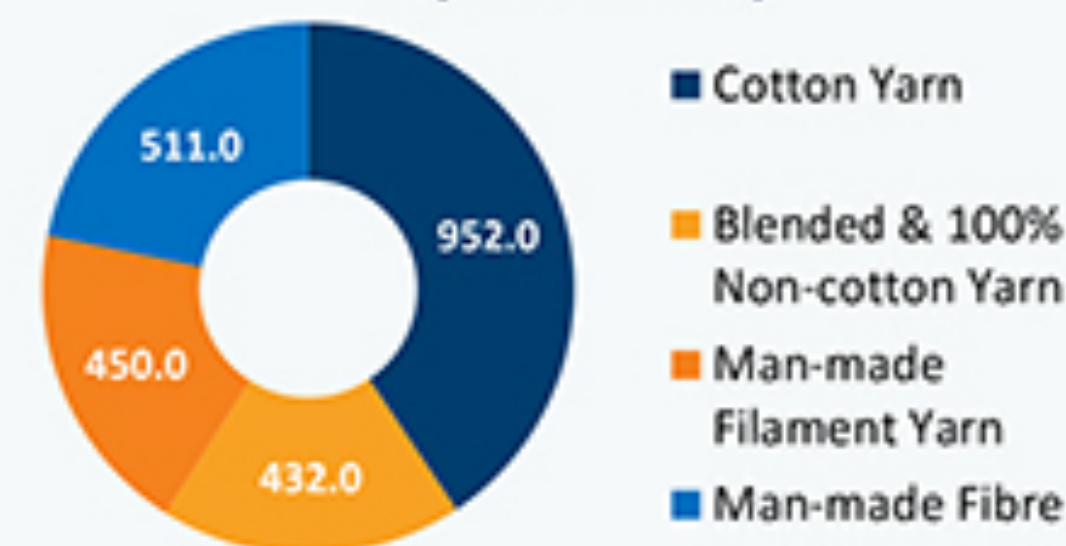


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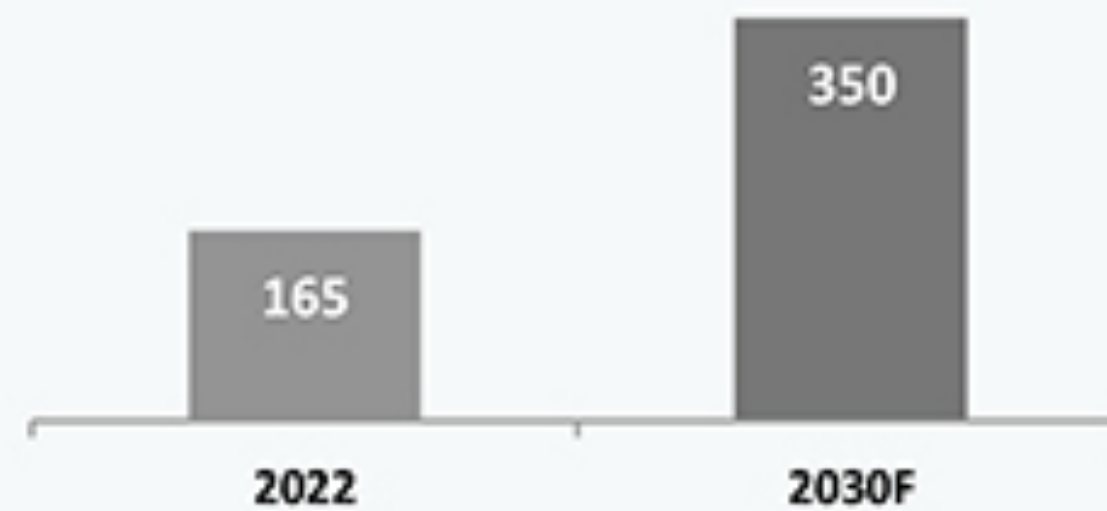


TEXTILES AND APPAREL



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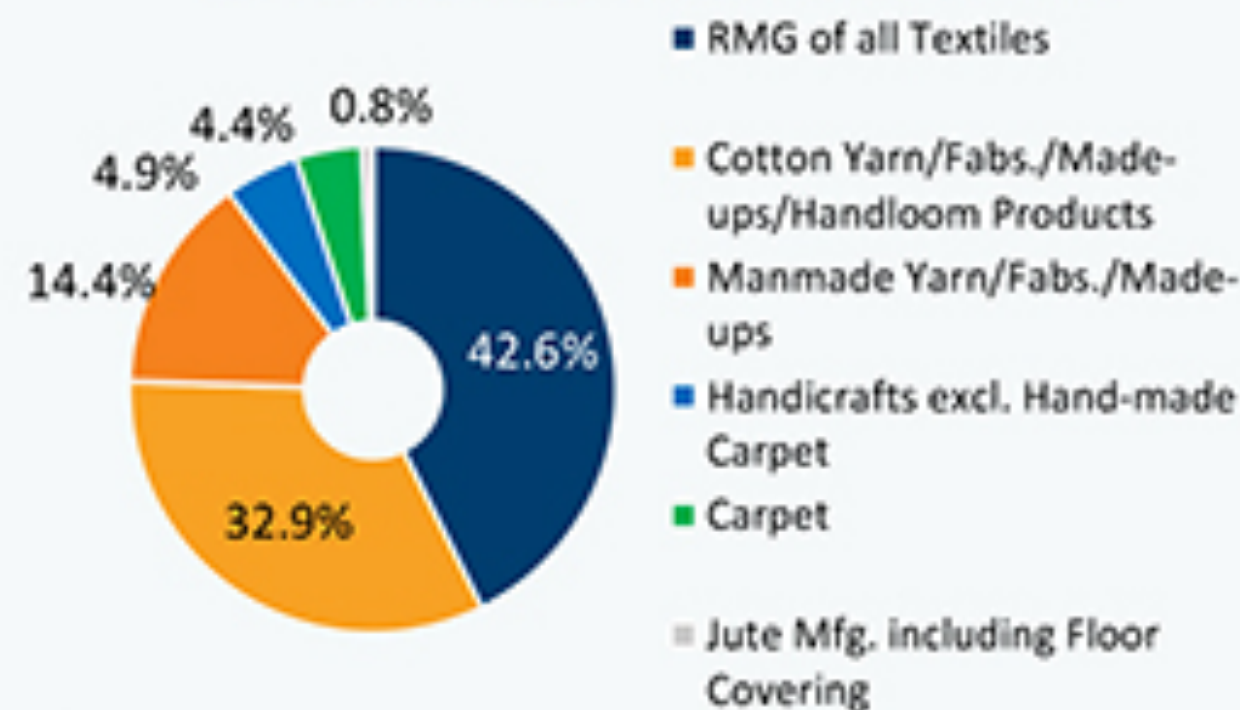


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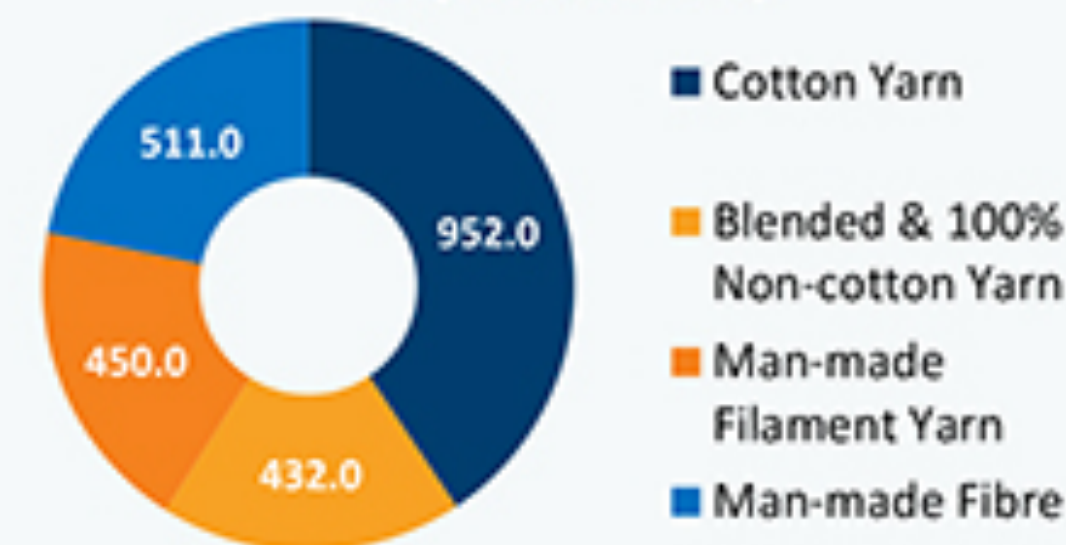


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Market Size Indian composites market

The Indian composites market is expected to reach an estimated value of US\$ 1.9 billion by 2026 with a CAGR of 16.3% from 2021 to 2026 and the Indian consumption of composite materials will touch 7,68,200 tonnes in 2027.



TEXTILES AND APPAREL

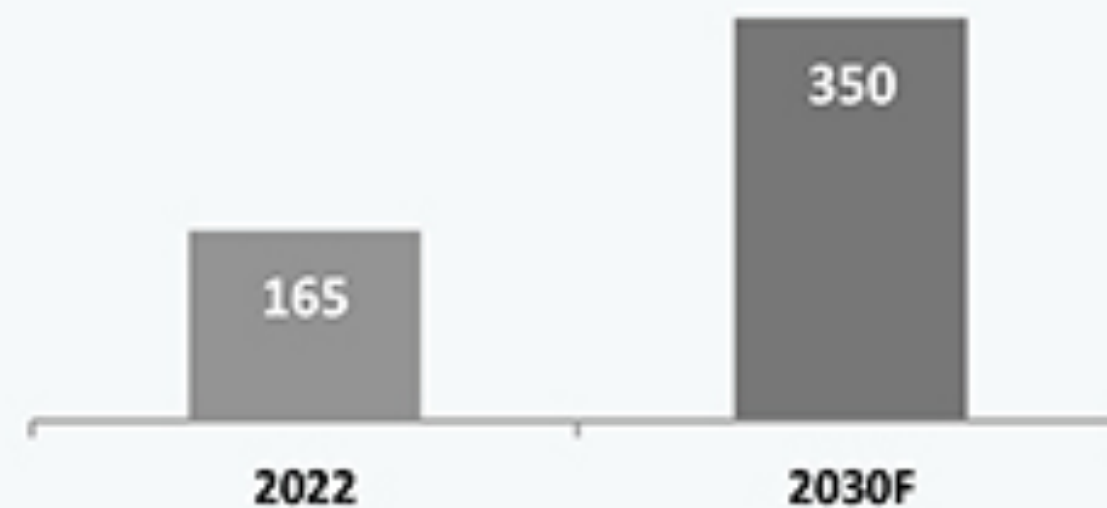
Market Size THE COTTON KING

India is the world's largest producer of cotton. In the first advances, the agriculture ministry projected cotton output for 2023-24 at 31.6 million bales. According to the Cotton Association of India (CAI), the total availability of cotton in the 2023-24 season has been pegged at 34.6 million bales, against 31.1 million bales of domestic demand, including 28 million bales for mills, 1.5 million for small-scale industries, and 1.6 million bales for non-mills. Cotton production in India is projected to reach 7.2 million tonnes (~43 million bales of 170 kg each) by 2030, driven by increasing demand from consumers. It is expected to surpass US\$ 30 billion by 2027, with an estimated 4.6-4.9% share globally.



MARKET SIZE

Textiles and Apparel Industry (US\$ billion)



Key Facts as of FY23



Contributes 2.3% to India's GDP



Employs over 45 million people

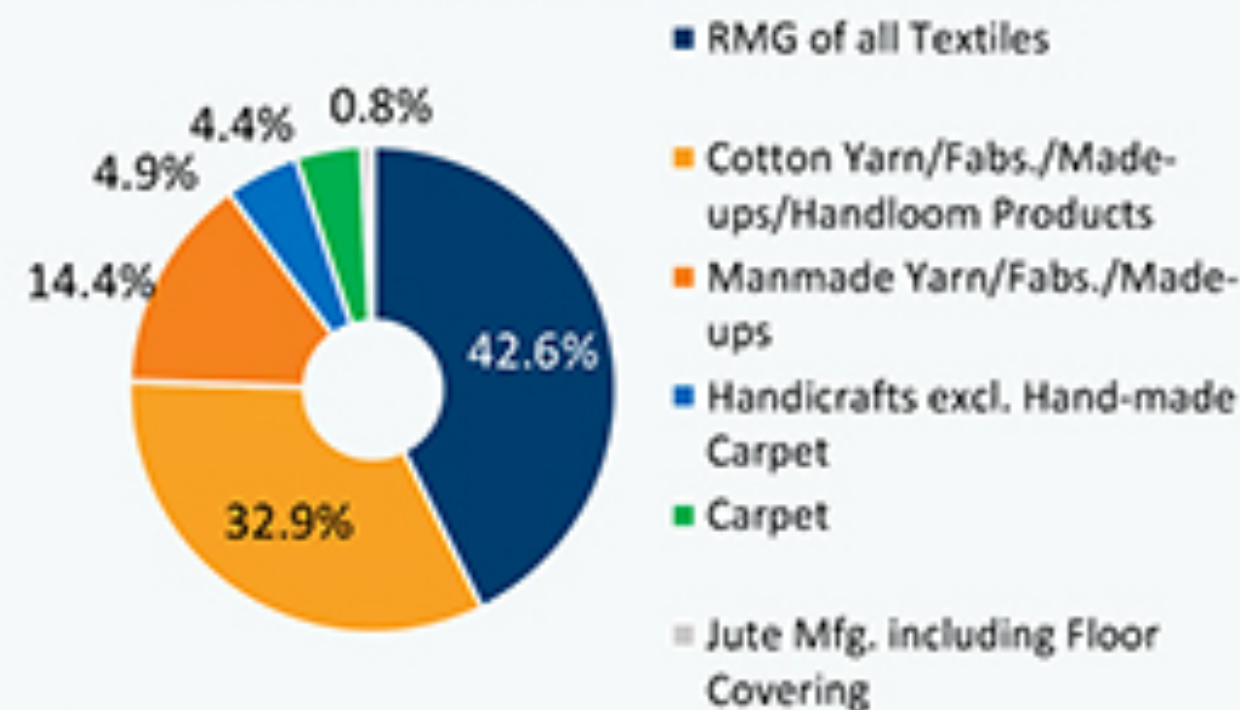


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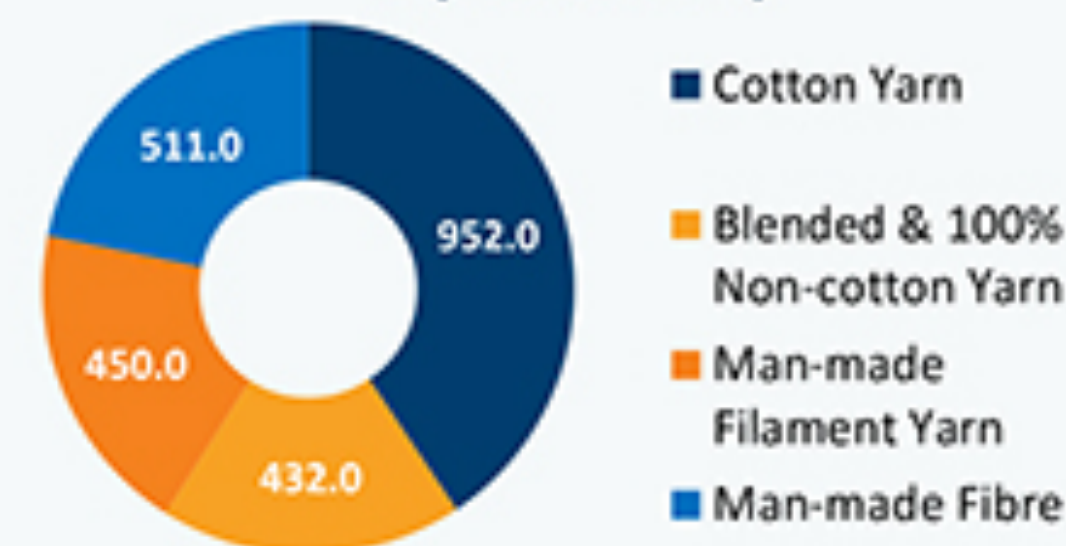


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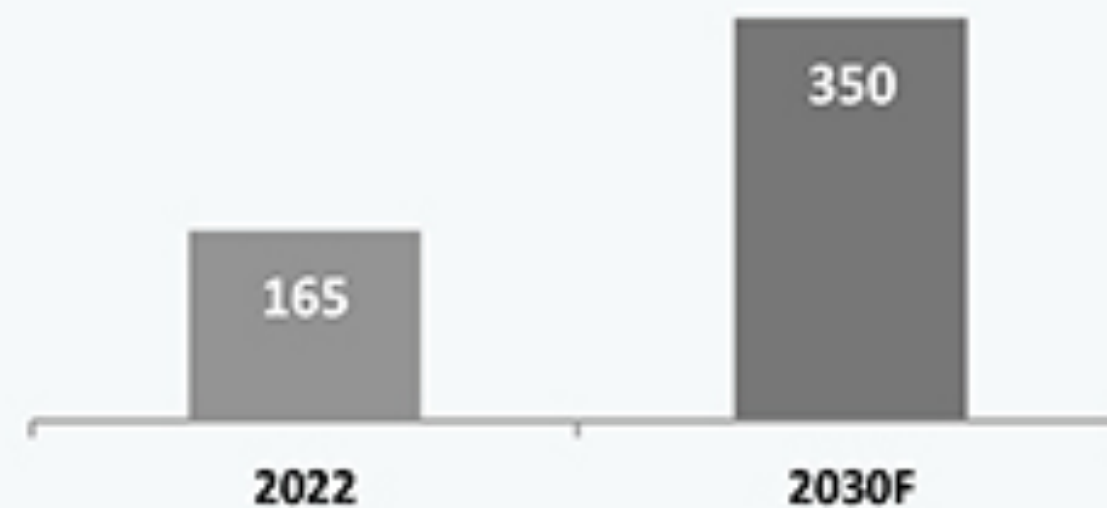


TEXTILES AND APPAREL



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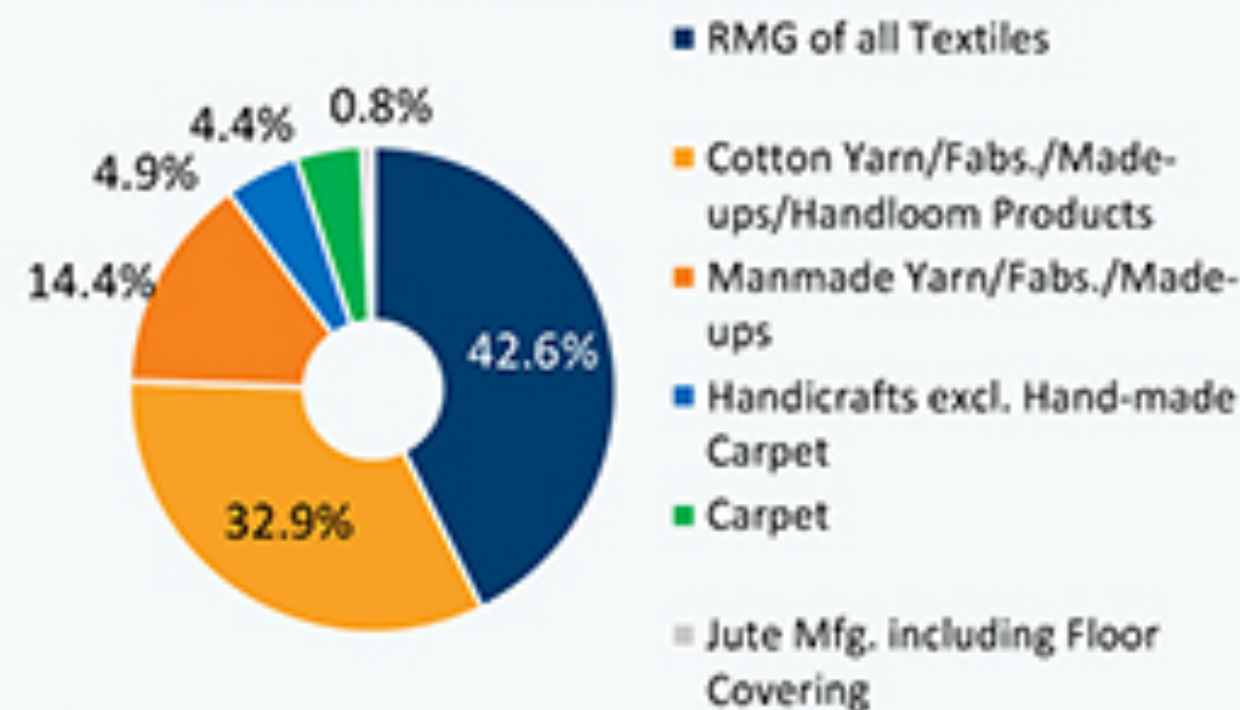


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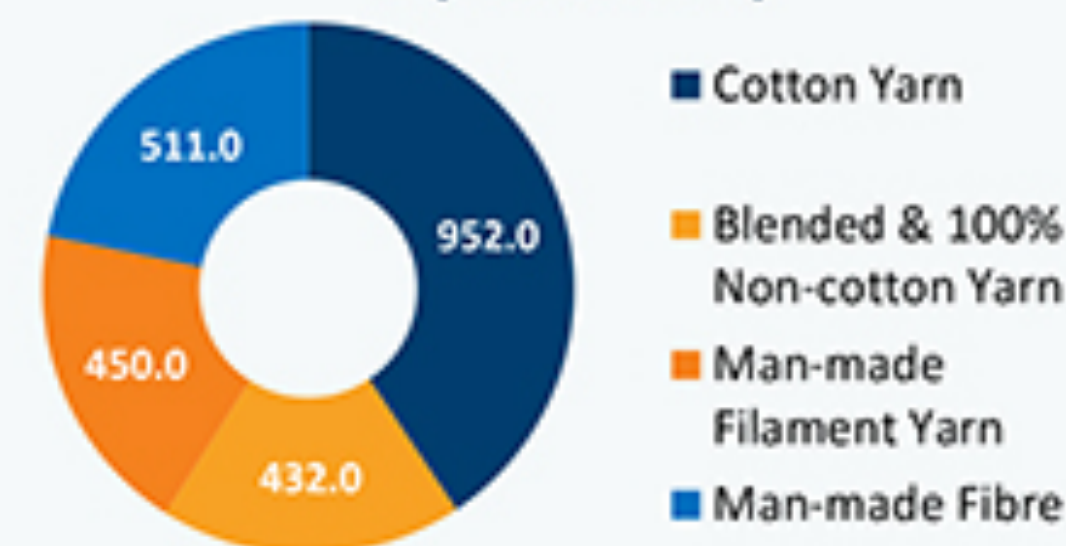


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Market Size

FIBRE

In 2022-23, the production of fibre in India stood at 2.15 million tonnes. While for yarn, the production stood at 5,185 million kgs during the same period. Natural fibres are regarded as the backbone of the Indian textile industry, which is expected to grow from US\$ 138 billion to US\$ 195 billion by 2025.

Silk

India is also the **second largest producer of silk** in the world and 95% of the world's hand woven fabric comes from India. [[drishtias.com](https://www.drishtias.com)]

Employment

India's textiles industry has around 4.5 crore employed workers including 35.22 lakh handloom workers across the country.



KEY TRENDS



GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES



ADVANTAGE INDIA

Textiles Trade (US\$ billion)



Note: * Until January 2024; Imports include textile yarn fabric and made-up articles; Exports include RMG of all textiles, cotton yarn/fabs./made-ups/handloom products, man-made yarn/fabs./made-ups, handicrafts excl. handmade carpets, carpets, jute mfg. including floor coverings



National Textile Policy



Khadi App Store



Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

Note: SAATHI - Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of efficient Textile technologies to Help small Industries

- **Robust demand:** Cotton production in India is projected to reach 7.2 million tonnes (~43 million bales of 170 kg each) by 2030, driven by increasing demand from consumers. The market for Indian textiles and apparel is projected to grow at a 10% CAGR to reach US\$ 350 billion by 2030, with exports expected to reach US\$100 billion..
- **Competitive advantage:** 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 other major textile producers.
- **Policy support:** 100% FDI (automatic route) is allowed in the Indian textile sector. In October 2021, the government approved a scheme worth Rs. 4,445 crore (US\$ 594.26 million) to establish seven integrated mega textile parks and boost textile manufacturing in the country.
- **Increasing Investments:** In June 2023, Government approved R&D projects worth US\$ 7.4 million (Rs. 61.09 crore) in textile sector. Total FDI inflows in the textiles sector stood at US\$ 4.34 billion between April 2000-September 2023.

Market Size Exports

India's textile and apparel exports (including handicrafts) stood at US\$ 28.72 billion in FY24 (April-January 2024).

Exports for 247 technical textile items stood at Rs. 5,946 crore (US\$ 715.48 million) between April-June (2023-24).

Moreover, India is the world's 3rd largest exporter of Textiles and Apparel. India ranks among the top five global exporters in several textile categories, with exports expected to reach US\$ 100 billion.

Market Size. [\[ibef.org\]](https://www.ibef.org)

The market for Indian textiles and apparel is projected to grow at a 10% CAGR to reach US\$ 350 billion by 2030.

That is from US\$165 billion to US\$ 350 billion

Key Facts

The textiles and apparel industry contributes 2.3% to the country's GDP, 13% to industrial production and 12% to exports. The textile industry in India is predicted to double its contribution to the GDP, rising from 2.3% to approximately 5% by the end of this decade.

Market Size

Global apparel market

The Global apparel market is expected to grow at a CAGR of around 8% to reach US\$ 2.37 trillion by 2030 and the Global Textile & Apparel trade is expected to grow at a CAGR of 4% to reach US\$ 1.2 trillion by 2030.

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Market - 2030

US \$ 165b to
US\$350b

Market % GDP - 2030

2.3% to 5%

Global Apparel Market - 2030 US\$ 2.37 trillion

Global Textile & Apparel Trade - 2030

US\$ 1.2 trillion

Composites - 2027 7,68,200 tonnes

Cotton- 2030 31.6 to 43 million bales

Fibre - 2025 US\$ 138b to US\$ 195 billion

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Top textile companies

From sources across the web

Global Apparel Market - 2030
US\$ 2.37 trillion


Textile Market - 2030
US \$ 165b to US\$350b

GDP - US\$ 5 Trillion 2030
Textiles US\$350b = 7%


 Arvind Ltd ▼


 Vardhman Textiles ▼


 Welspun India Ltd ▼

 Nitin Spinners Ltd. ▼

 Alok Industries ▼

 Rupa And Company Limi... ▼

 Ralph Lauren Corporation ▼


 Trident ▼


 Raymond ▼


 Grasim Industries ▼


 Fabindia ▼

 KPR Mill Ltd ▼

 Himatsingka Seide Ltd. ▼

 Sapphire Synthetics ▼

 Lululemon Athletica ▼

 Karnataka Silk Industries... ▼

 Bombay Dyeing ▼


 J C T Ltd ▼

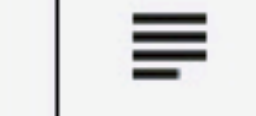
 Lakshmi Mills ▼

 Page Industries Ltd ▼

 Mansi Textiles ▼

 Toray Industries ▼

 Prada ▼

 Shenzhou International ... ▼

- 1.Sri Lakshmi Saraswathi Textiles (Arni) Ltd.
- 2.Chola Textiles (p) Ltd
- 3.MCR Textiles
- 4.Bannari Amman Spinning Mills Ltd.
- 5.Harsni Textiles Limited
- 6.Super Tex Industries
- 7.Maris Spinner Limited Unit 2
- 8.Precot Meridian
- 9.Sai Jagannath Cotspin Pvt. Ltd
- 10.Sangeeth Group of Companies
- 11.Southern Cotspinners coimbatore (p) Ltd
- 12.Essargee Mills (Unit Of Rajaratna Mills (P) Ltd
- 13.Royal classic Mills (P) Ltd
- 14.Shri T.P. Textiles (P) Ltd
- 15.Veejay Syntex Private Limited
- 16.Tirupur Textiles (P) Limited
- 17.Poppys knitwear (p) Ltd
- 18.Sri Kannapiran Mills Limited

Textile industry challenges

From sources across the web

- Availability of raw materials
- Poor working conditions
- High noise levels
- Infrastructure bottlenecks

Textile Market - 2030
US \$ 165 to US\$350

- Energy
- Environmental issues
- Cotton dust can cause breathing problems
- Lack of modern equipment and machinery

GDP - US\$ 5 Trillion 2030
Textiles US\$350 = 7%

- Labour issues
- Exposure to toxic chemicals
- Growing demand for sustainable textiles
- Waste Management



1. Variable costs
2. Fixed Costs
 1. Employee Costs
 2. Advertisements
 3. Finance Costs
 4. High priced ERP Packages
 5. Now AI hype

Variable Costs, you have no control;
Fixed Costs are under your control.

Textile industry challenges

From sources across the web

Textile Market - 2030
US \$ 165 to US\$350

GDP - US\$ 5 Trillion 2030
Textiles US\$350 = 7%

Availability of raw materials

Poor working conditions

High noise levels

Infrastructure bottlenecks

9 GDP Sectoral.mp3 **Transcription page 11/1 - Cost**

Here I present the textile industry, textile and apparel. This particular industry contributes 2.3% to India's GDP, employs over 45 million people, contributes 12% to India's export earnings.

This is where I stay here in near Coimbatore. I had the opportunity of talking to a software specialist, good in ERP, and he had done a lot of good work on creating software for cost reduction. When we say cost reduction, particularly in this particular industry, is significant. Almost every mill owner, every mill that you come across, would be keep calculating the cost. So, it has been so for several decades.

Here, what I want to talk about is in all the four areas. There is cotton, then spinning, then weaving, then apparel. So, the garment section is very huge, no doubt. Very competitive. Thirupur is the place where everything is there.

When in each value addition, the cost is a significant factor. One that goes from cotton to spinning, spinning to weaving, the cost addition, it is a matter of great concern with every company.

**Variable Costs, you have no control;
Fixed Costs are under your control.**

▼

Chemicals ▼

and for sustainable
textiles ▼

▼

costs

costs

Employee Costs

Advertisements

Price Costs

priced ERP Packages

5. Now AI hype

Textile industry challenges

From sources across the web

Textile Market - 2030
US \$ 165 to US\$350

GDP - US\$ 5 Trillion 2030
Textiles US\$350 = 7%

Availability

9 GDP Sectoral.mp3 Transcription page 11/2 - Effort Per Person

Poor worki

In this case, for example, is a good example, but it is the same thing everywhere. Every manufacturing company has this major problem. I will tell you why. Here, in what we call the variable cost. The variable cost is mainly the raw materials input and the power sector, power, etc. Electricity power and more.

High noise

The variable cost, we say variable, because this comes from a supplier and depends on the number of units that you produce, the cost varies. It is as simple as that. But variable cost is not, this is one which we normally use for the marginal cost principle, then contribution, part of it is being done as to the fixed cost.

Infrastructu

Unless you have a minimum variable cost turnover, sales turnover, you won't be able to cover the fixed cost. That is where the problem arises. That is the fixed cost.

The employee cost is one. Employee cost is not only in this thing and everywhere where there is an employee, this thing, which I have seen even a company like the Hindustan Unilever, the cost to revenue of the employee cost. It doesn't go variable. Meaning, if you have the cost addition for one unit, incremental cost, it is more than the incremental revenue. This is very strange for me because employee cost mainly for whatever the pricing that you do for employees. The significant factor in terms of bringing up the better margin, contribution margin, lies with the employee. That is what I am coming to in terms of EPP. Effort per Person.

people

earnings

5. Now AI hype

Packages

**Variable Costs, you have no control;
Fixed Costs are under your control.**

Textile industry challenges

From sources across the web

Textile Market - 2030
US \$ 165 to US\$350

GDP - US\$ 5 Trillion 2030
Textiles US\$350 = 7%

Availability of raw materials

Energy

Labour issues

Poor working conditions

High noise levels

Infrastructure bottlenecks

9 GDP Sectoral.mp3 **Transcription page 11/3 - Fixed Cost**

This has to be organized. Many companies, many MNCs, go to get the placement, go to the placement, IIM and IIT and all that and bring at a very high cost, a lot of employees. If that be the case, the incremental revenue for each addition, nothing wrong in paying very high, you got to calculate the incremental revenue should be more than incremental cost. So, this is an important factor, that is one. Which is in every company is a problem.

Number two, advertisements.

Advertisements against is the quick shot, If you look at the Byjus, they went completely haywire, went in for advertisements, not very strict about it because somebody gives, it was not a charity that all these VCs gave to them. They are all coming back and asking for it. So, running a company with advertisements is another marketing cost that has to be taken into account.

Number three is a finance cost.

Finance costs for all these companies. You go for an investment, improvement, factories and other places. The finance cost, particularly running the organization, is becoming a major problem. And that has to be taken into account.

**Variable Costs, you have no control;
Fixed Costs are under your control.**

5. Now AI hype

Textile industry challenges

From sources across the web

Textile Market - 2030
US \$ 165 to US\$350

GDP - US\$ 5 Trillion 2030
Textiles US\$350 = 7%

Availability of raw materials

Energy

Labour issues

9 GDP Sectoral.mp3 Transcription page 11/4 - Make Variable the Fixed Cost

So, another one is the high-priced ERP packages. Most of the MNCs go for SAP and other things. It is a very major, I have seen and you have seen, getting the SAP out of the floor and making it work, it took years. And it has costed every company very, very much. And this has become a fixed cost for very many companies. What is the revenue model for SAP is that fixed costs for hundreds of companies. Take note of it.

Now, we are into the AI hype.

This AI hype, how it is going to help is for the future. You have to be very careful about it.

So, these five items are your fixed costs. The fixed costs should be made variable. Variable in terms of how it varies in terms of the revenue model. If the revenue is there and is able to give the fixed cost, I mean incremental revenue, then yes, otherwise it becomes a real problem for the company. So, this has to be controlled. This has to be controlled on a daily basis.

sure to toxic chemicals

growing demand for sustainable textiles

Management

1. Variable costs
2. Fixed Costs
 1. Employee Costs
 2. Advertisements
 3. Finance Costs
 4. High priced ERP Packages
 5. Now AI hype

**Variable Costs, you have no control;
Fixed Costs are under your control.**

Textile industry challenges

From sources across the web

Textile Market - 2030
US \$ 165 to US\$350

GDP - US\$ 5 Trillion 2030
Textiles US\$350 = 7%

Availability of raw materials

Energy

Labour issues

Poor wo

High noi

Infrastru

GDP Sectoral.mp3 Transcription page 11/5 - CAGR to CDGR

That is what I mentioned in terms of CAGR to CDGR. The CDGR is a daily growth rate. Growth rate will be affected if the fixed cost goes on going up. The reason why what we call as a variable cost, the variable cost do not vary. That is, if you have 83 percent, as your variable cost at the moment. Because the fixed cost of the upstream company, the supplier, they also do the same mistake. Or employee costs and advertisements, and finance costs, and high priced ERP packages

And AI, if they want to go, all those things which the upstream companies do, your supplier, their fixed cost is also very high. With the result they are not able to pass on any benefit to you, that is, the scope 2 companies suffer, not only because of the raw materials input and because of the energy factor. The energy is very high, the cost of consumption is very high. From 83% if you are at the moment, to reduce it to 82% is a phenomenal task. It is not easy. This, companies must realize, is one thing which I have seen with the textile companies, very obvious, and of course in various companies, In the manufacturing sector. It is a very big cost that you have to look at.

to India's GDP
over
45 million
people
12%
to India's
export
earnings

3. Finance Costs
4. High priced ERP Packages
5. Now AI hype

**Variable Costs, you have no control;
Fixed Costs are under your control.**

Textile industry challenges

From sources across the web

Textile Market - 2030
US \$ 165 to US\$350

GDP - US\$ 5 Trillion 2030
Textiles US\$350 = 7%

Availability of raw materials

Energy

Labour issues

Poor working conditions

Environmental issues

Exposure to toxic chemicals

High noise

le

Infrastru

GDP Sectoral.mp3 Transcription page 11/6 - Do RoI for AI with DCF Rate of Return - Don't repeat ERP

That's why, the energy part of it to be reduced, you got to make an investment within the company, for an alternative energy. So, that is the Return on Investment. That Return on Investment is the individual company's capability to reduce the variable cost, and bring about the reduction in your fixed cost, and make a profitable operation.

This is the one which I like to talk about it, to every company, for which CorporateMOM provides you with, how to do that the strategy plan in 2030, in every aspect, how to do that variable cost reduction. What is the investment? Would we talk about IPR and other things, and critical metals, for energy factors, those things, plus the employee cost?



1. Employee Costs
2. Advertisements
3. Finance Costs
4. High priced ERP Packages
5. Now AI hype

**Variable Costs, you have no control;
Fixed Costs are under your control.**

Textile industry challenges

From sources across the web

Textile Market - 2030
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GDP - US\$ 5 Trillion 2030
Textiles US\$350 = 7%

Availability of raw materials

Energy

Labour issues

Poor wo

GDP Sectoral.mp3 Transcription page 11/7 - CARR to CDRR - Reduction Rate

So, what I am not even pricing, in fact, my work is not, it is not in terms of how you are going to price it. What I was talking to my friend from the industry, that is the textile industry, make him to do that. You create the ERP and EPP. I am not going to do that. I am only an advisor. You create in a cost which is easy for textile companies or other companies to absorb, and do not price it like as you do the SAP. Don't go for a big VC funding and make big investments in marketing, and try to sell your EPP. EPP is a sort of product that will be coming. But be coming by the vendors, by the licensed personnel, and make it as less costly as possible. So, that the purpose is to put the strategy plan through EPP and action process being talked about, in terms of bringing the CAGR to CDGR, and the daily growth rate. Daily growth rate and daily reduction rate.

A lot of things about 200 process blocks all that. It has to be reduced in terms of reducing the employee cost. Not exactly the employee cost but the revenue model has to be increased, That is per capita employee cost will be able to get a better revenue. That is what I am trying to tell. So, that's about it.

Contributes 2.3% to India's GDP	Employs over 45 million people	Contributes 12% to India's export earnings
------------------------------------	---	--

3. Finance Costs
4. High priced ERP Packages
5. Now AI hype

**Variable Costs, you have no control;
Fixed Costs are under your control.**

GDP - US\$ 5 Trillion 2030

Textiles US\$350 = 7%

Company SOS Governance Ratings

CREAM Ratings - Corporate Governance, Risk Management, Earnings, Accounting Quality, and Management Quality.



Constructive Collaboration

CorporateMOM

Corporate Management Orbiter Mission

Textile Market - 2030
US \$ 165 billion to US\$350 billion

GDP - US\$ 5 Trillion 2030

Textiles US\$350 = 7%

Company SOS Governance Ratings

12 SOS Intro.mp3 **Transcription page 12/1 - CREAM Ratings**

We have seen that textile market 2030, going from US\$165 billion to \$350 billion dollars. And GDP, if you look at 2030, is about US\$5 trillion. Textiles alone will have about nearly 7% of GDP. In order to reach that, track your performance from today, 2024 to strategy plan 2030.

The company SOS Governance ratings are going to be very, very useful. SOS stands for, Subject, Object, Self Governance ratings. It contains CREAM Ratings, CREAM stands for, an acronym for Corporate Governance, Risk Management, Earnings, Accounting Quality, and Management Quality. CorporateMOM is corporate management orbiter mission.

How we prepare and what are the things that is going to be of great use for companies to go forward reaching the target, by individual company. Each company, some may have 20% CAGR, some may have 15, 10, 5, 0. It does not matter. You got to go and get the \$350 billion. How each person does, each company does. Each and every person does is what CorporateMOM provides you with a very good tool. Take a look.

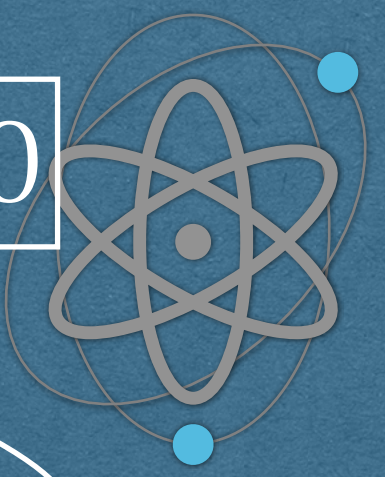
Textile Market - 2030

US \$ 165 billion to US\$350 billion

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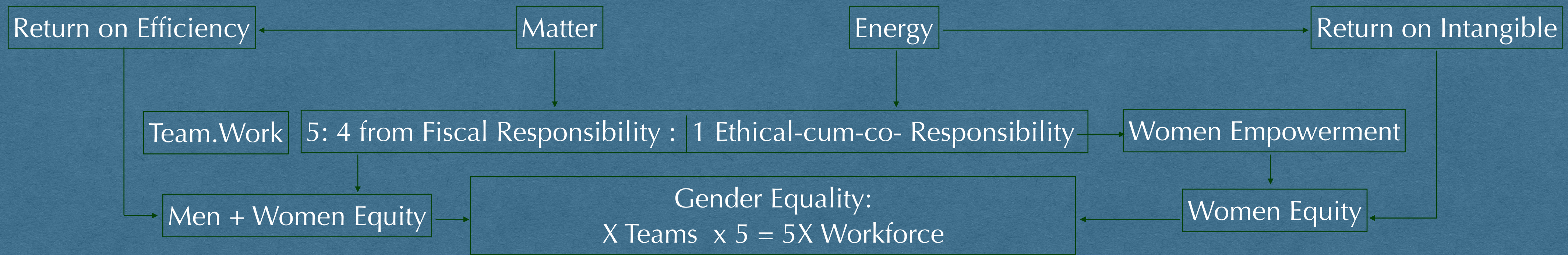
Knowledge Database - Textile Companies - GDDP - GSDP - GDP - GNH 2030



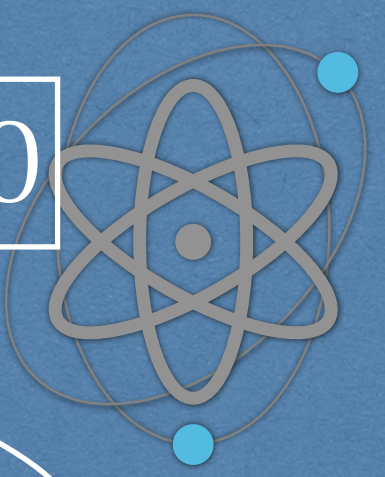
OBJECT



SUBJECT



Knowledge Database - Textile Companies - GDDP - GSDP - GDP - GNH 2030

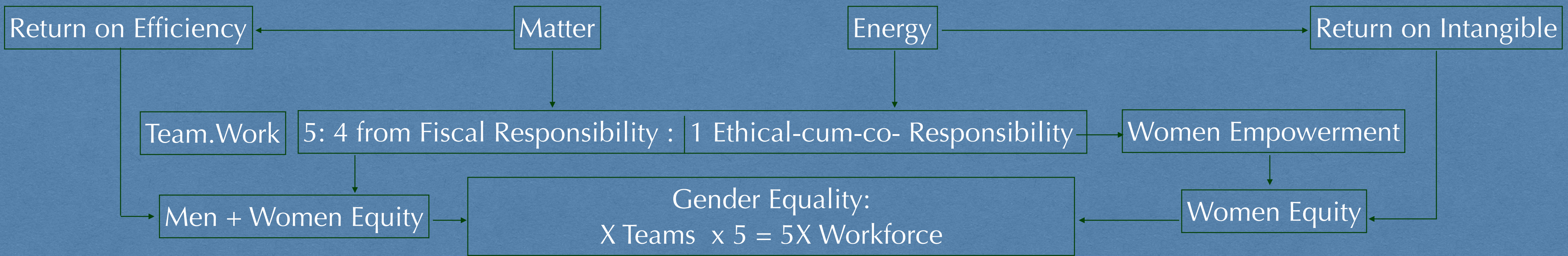


13 FEC Report.mp3 Transcription page 13/1 - Knowledge Database - Textile Companies

Knowledge Database - Textile Companies - GDDP - GSDP - GDP - GNH 2030.

The bottom most of the pyramid, GDP pyramid, GNH pyramid are companies and multi-number of handlooms, nearly 43 million people work in the textile industry. A few of them which we have seen, the big companies, they are the lead indicators. They are the ones who are going to get us to \$350 billion, but we cannot afford to ignore millions of people who work in the handlooms, which comes possibly in the Khadi. I have seen myself, how the Khadi collects the yarn and make the industry, is a very good industry in India, all over the villages, they make the yarn and come and give it to the Khadi Board. it's a big industry. So we got to do that from the bottom to the top, that is the purpose of this knowledge database.

Sustainability of Efficiency Sustainability of Profits Sustainability of Growth

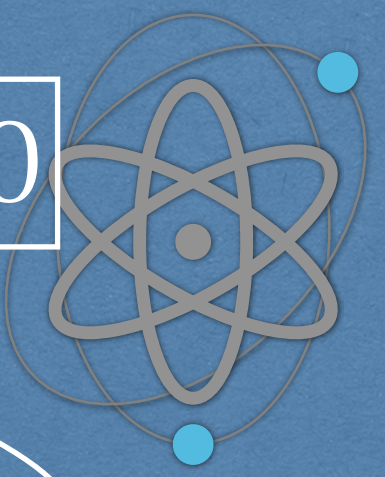


OBJECT

PRs

SUBJECT

Knowledge Database - Textile Companies - GDDP - GSDP - GDP - GNH 2030

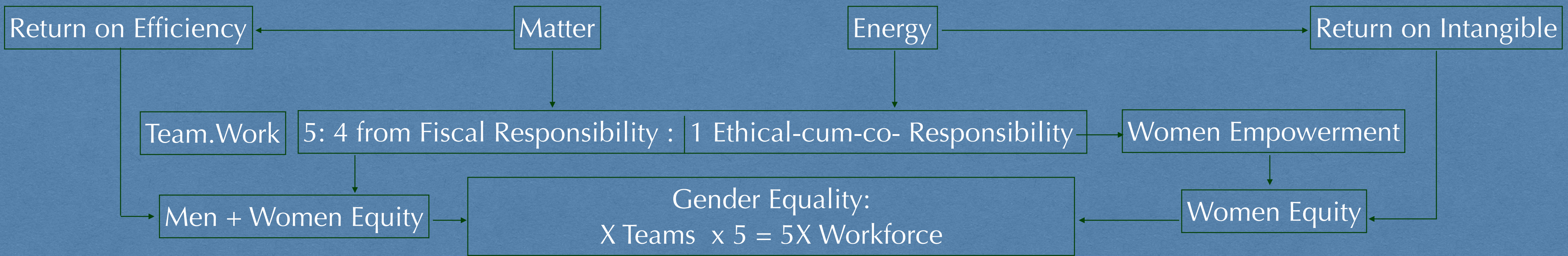


Entity Name

13 FEC Report.mp3 Transcription page 13/2 - Only Object Governance is done now

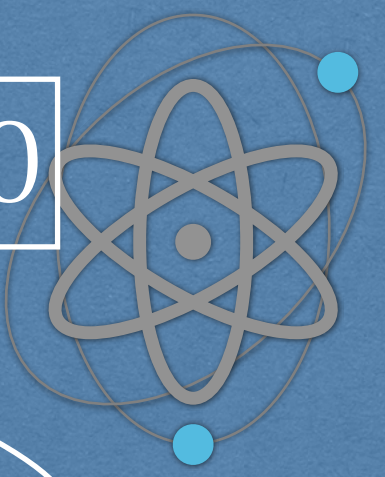
Now we say knowledge database, what we have today even big companies, any big company which I have quoted here, do not have anything more than number three, E, for Earnings, in CREAM Report, only quantitative of elements, that is we take the balance sheet and the P&L account, that is what we project to the public. What is happening inside, companies themselves do not know, let us be very clear about it, that is Corporate Governance, Risk Management, Accounting Quality and Management Quality, that's why it has to be brought up right from each and every company, the fiscal and ethical cum co-responsibility framework. When you say the troika of entanglement, subject, object, self - SOS Governance, only the object governance is being done, that is what we portray with a balance sheet and the P&L account.

PRs



SUBJECT

Knowledge Database - Textile Companies - GDDP - GSDP - GDP - GNH 2030



Entity Name

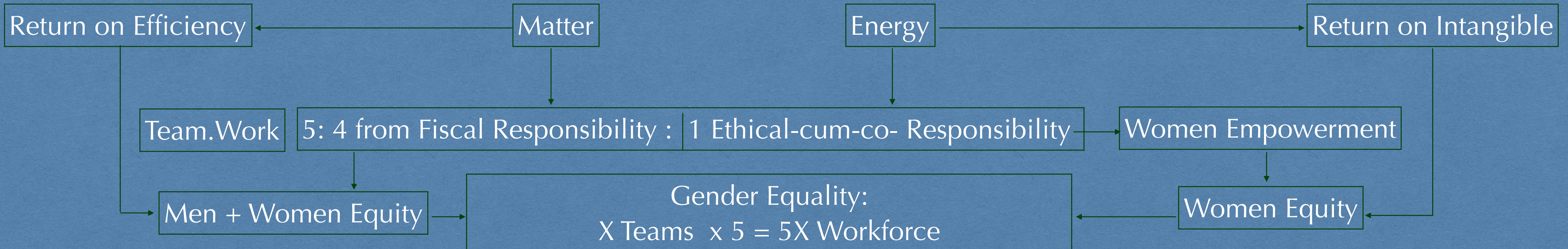
Fiscal Responsibility

Corporate Sustainability CREAM Report

Ethical Responsibility

13 FEC Report.mp3 Transcription page 13/3 - corporate sustainability CREAM report

When you are able to do that, there is a corporate sustainability CREAM report when we prepare it, including the directors and the CEO and workforce, and as well as the society is being brought. E for Earnings, take care of the board of directors and the CEO and workforce, whereas Corporate Governance, Risk Management, Accounting Quality and Management Quality relate to the public. How you do it is what the public would like to know more than what you are showing in the balance sheet and annual reports.

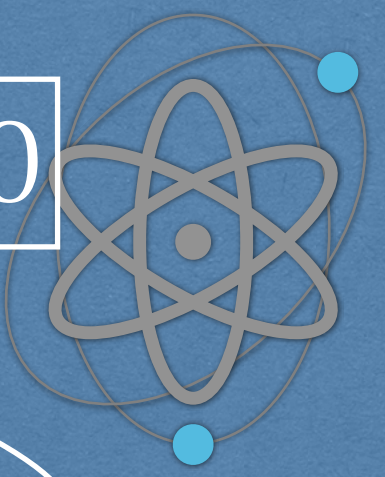


OBJECT

PRs

SUBJECT

Knowledge Database - Textile Companies - GDDP - GSDP - GDP - GNH 2030

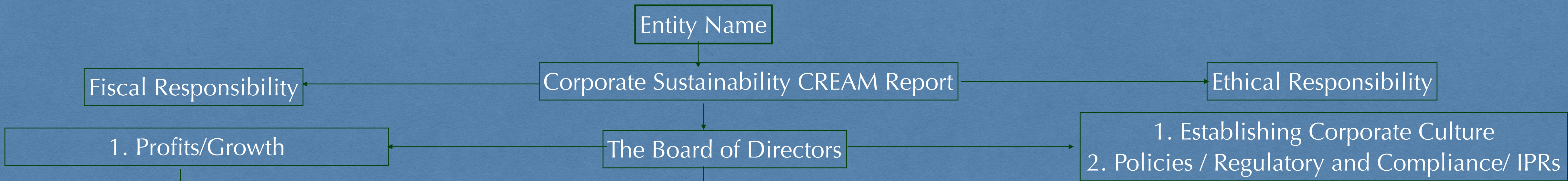
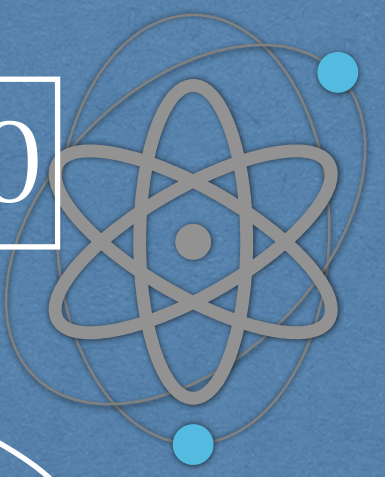


13 FEC Report.mp3 Transcription page 13/4 - Sustainability of Value System the critical growth phenomenon

C for corporate governance, R for Risk Management are of profits, the sustainability of efficiency, it definitely will give you the sustainability of profits, whereas Accounting Quality and Management Quality, the sustainability of value system within your company, that gives you the sustainability of growth. So, sustainability of profits is okay, we get the earnings, every year we make an announcement, it will be 15% or 16% or 10% or 5%, but for growth area, sustainability of growth area, you've got to have the value system.

SUBJECT

Knowledge Database - Textile Companies - GDDP - GSDP - GDP - GNH 2030

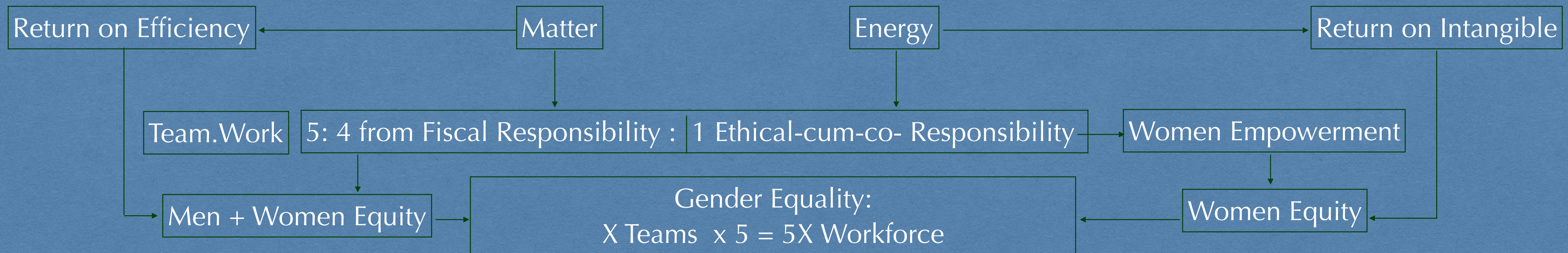


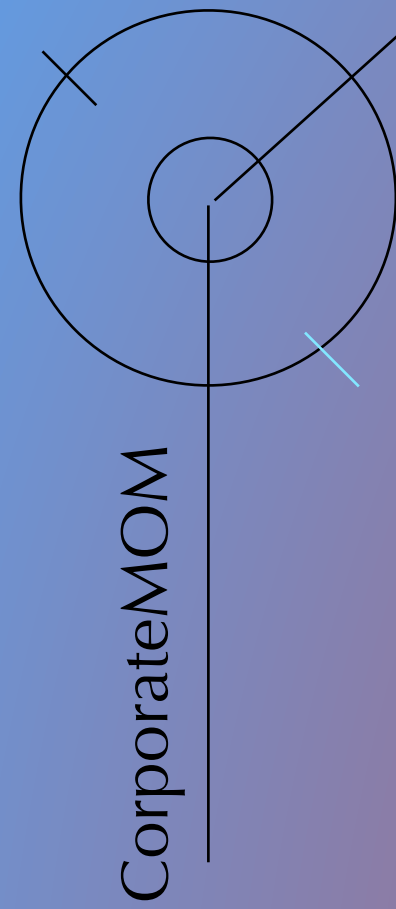
OBJECT

13 FEC Report.mp3 Transcription page 13/5 - SOS Governance

So, the subject and self-governance are going to contribute quite a bit. So, I'm giving a synopsis of it in this particular page and also in the next about a couple of pages and I'm giving the connection of QR codes, have a look at it and what how you can proceed further to reach \$350 billion for the textile companies.

SUBJECT





$$e = mc^2$$

THE Management Mantra

The three laws that corporate shall inherit from Mass and energy have an equivalence.

Law 1: Energy is liberated Matter;

Law 2: Matter is Energy waiting to happen.

Law 3: Antimatter when it collides with Matter forms a pure Energy.

($e = mc^2$): e in the equation stands for energy, m for mass, and c square for the speed of light squared. In the simplest term, what the equation says is that mass and energy have an equivalence.

Law 1: Energy is liberated matter in the first law, which we show in P&L and Balance Sheet.

Law 2: Matter is Energy waiting to happen is the second law, that may be lying in the raw material stores or finished goods godown or incomplete project work in different places or the towers of Babel strewn all over the world, waiting to be liberated from the present form. That's Law 2 for you.

Law 3: Is Intangible, is antimatter, is the effort from the individual entrusted with the task of packing Law 2 the Matter where Energy is waiting to happen to Law 1, to be Energized as liberated Matter.



Textile Market - 2030
US \$ 165 to US\$350

Some interesting posts

GDP - US\$ 5 Trillion 2030
Textiles US\$350 = 7%

Be Prepared: What Chandogya Upanishad states is about the ego-system, prevailing in Industry, Commerce, and Government. As we have seen before, any Tom, Dick, and Hindenburg can take any major company to the cleaners upsetting a major stock market. We are not prepared yet. Be Prepared.

Make India #1: India ranks among the top five global exporters. Establish Global Benchmarks SOS Governance DD for Corporate Training & Knowledge Database for GDDP, GDH Development Model

Optimize Effort - EPP - Effort Per Person:

$e = mc^2$ THE Corporate Mantra for Digital Age - Knowledge Database - Companies - GDDP - GSDP - GDP - GNH 2030

Concepts #1: pole shift theory of management - *ex-post-facto* to *ex-ante*, 3-Day Workshop: IBCM - Inactivity Based Cost Management: Activity has a cost incidence, whereas Inactivity a cost consequence. Measure Cost Consequence, Now, Now, Now. Bring CAGR 2030 to CDGR 2024; CARR 2030 to CDRR 2024 [Reduction Rate]: Track US\$350 billion 2030 Now, Now, Now with CDGR.

By way of sciences of Physics, Quantum Physics and Metaphysics bring in the science of management.

To streamline the ego system aligning to the ecosystem: 3-Day Workshop - [Subject-Object-Self] SOS Governance Due Diligence. Bring in your rep from Supplier Side, Auditor, Company Secretary, and the consulting firm.



Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability
Measuring Intangible, Fiscal, and Ethical Assets
Jayaraman Rajah Iyer

Progress of corporate history since the industrial revolution has been an enormous growth in freedom of enterprise, economic prosperity, innovation, technical, and intellectual advancement but it has also been, stoking the passions of greed, a slow and sure decay of morality, and social order culminating in high unemployment and Occupy Wall Street movements.

Business enterprise is a profound thought of good intentions toward the society, which sets apart corporate culture over individual choice. A culture is a function of true knowledge of awareness, an identity with the ethical responsibility, that by which corporate infers and society teaches. Immanuel Kant raised the question whether a science of metaphysics with a logical structure, like that of the well-established mathematical and natural sciences is possible? Measuring ethical assets usage, is crucial for corporate to bring the abstractions into reality, acknowledge value where value is due, and deconstruct what is valueless.

This book addresses these issues effectively by subject - object distinction of qualitative and quantitative elements of management, what Kant had pleaded for.



Jayaraman Rajah Iyer, chartered accountant, has a unique insight into corporate management practices, culled from experience across the globe. His proprietary IBCM (inactivity based cost management), enables measurement of cost consequence, a pro-active control of the cost of inaction, converting CAGR to CDGR-D-Daily, accelerating growth and profits.

His call for corporate change is to usher in people's energy as the focal point of self-governance toward corporate sustainability.

Business Ethics and Corporate Citizenship
 David Wastleski, Editor

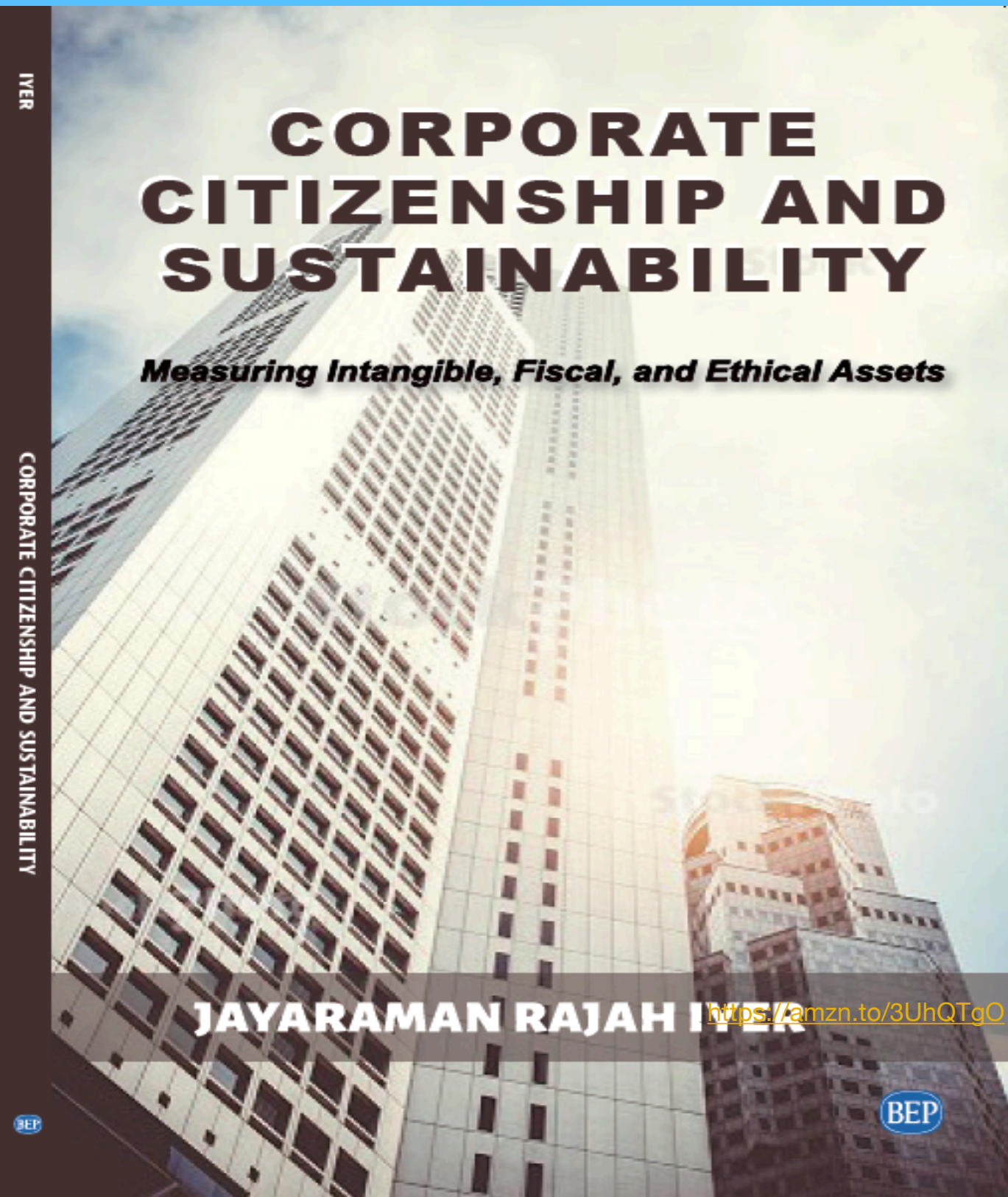


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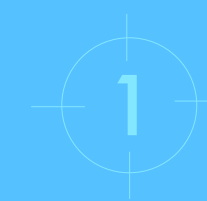
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IBCM Technology

My Book: Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability, with the subtitle: Measuring Intangible, fiscal, and ethical assets: Business Expert Press Business Ethics and Corporate Citizenship Collection.

<https://bit.ly/32nBVep> from Publishers

From Amazon: <https://www.amazon.in/Corporate-Citizenship-Sustainability-Measuring-Intangible/dp/1952538165>



Knowledge Database - Textile Companies - GDDP - GSDP - GDP - GNH - 2030

Constructive Collaboration



CorporateMOM Sustainability of Corporate Stability

CorporateMOM is Corporate Management Orbiter Mission. Corporate is the central pillar of the global economy but collectively the current ecosystem has made it unstable. Make it stable. The mission is to make sure the Sustainability of Corporate Stability is ensured. That's the purpose. There's no different opinion among any as to stabilize the corporate management. The key word is sustainability, which is sustained corporate stability.

Two compelling reasons to note: 1. Break the current ecosystem, and 2. fuel the energy force for the SOS Plane to take off.

SOS Plane with the Corporate in one wing, society as the other, and government as the main body, is ready to take off, once the energy force that is SOS - Subject-Object-Self governance standards are complied with. Return on THE Intangible is the key to the sustainability of stability.

Jayaraman Rajah Iyer, Chartered Accountant, ICAI (1966), has a unique insight into corporate management practices, culled from experience across the globe.



Jayaraman Rajah Iyer

CorporateMOM

CorporateMOM Sustainability of Corporate Stability

Jayaraman Rajah Iyer



Jayaraman Rajah
Iyer
Author
India



IBCM Technology