



The textile industry is going through a tough phase. Unfavorable macro-economic conditions such as high inflation and interest rates currently combine with unfavorable industry specific aspects such as high inventories at brand and retail level, creating pressure on textile manufacturers from both supply and demand sides (i.e., high production costs, low demand).

We shed light on this “perfect storm” in Articles 1 to 8 analyzing the results of the 22nd Global Textile Industry Survey (GTIS). This survey informs industry leaders about the situation and outlook in textile manufacturing every second month. It is the only forward-looking instrument in the whole value chain.

If you are reading this editorial and have not participated in the latest GTIS, I encourage you to do so in November by contacting secretariat@itmf.org and be added to the mailing list. Together we will strengthen this informational flow to help the textile industry navigate through difficult times.



Mr. Olivier Zieschank
 director, ITMF

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES

Business situation remains poor and unchanged



Participants to the GTIS exhibited a cautious sentiment regarding the current business situation in September 2023. The indicator for the business situation stood at -27 percentage points (pp), unchanged since July. Companies in the entire textile value chain were struggling with rising costs and weak demand.

[> read more \(members only\)](#)

¹This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

Business expectations dragging in positive territory



Business expectations remained around +20 percentage points (pp) in September 2023. They have jumped into positive territory in January based on the assumption that the Chinese economy would give an additional boost, but this hope did not materialise. The analysis indicates that a hard landing of the global economy is not in sight.

² [> read more \(members only\)](#)

Order intake is still negative but stable



Order intake recovered in May 2023, but flattened in July and remained very weak in September (-28 pp). The entire textile value chain is running on minimum levels of orders. As long as brands and retailers do not increase orders, the entire value chain will continue struggling.

[> read more \(members only\)](#)

Order backlog slightly improved but remains low



Order backlog slightly increased globally, from 1.9 months in July to 2.2 months in September 2023. This indicator had been on a falling trend since the end of 2021. Most notably, order backlog for textile machinery producers decreased from 7.5 months to now 4.7 months during that period.

[> read more \(members only\)](#)

Capacity utilization rate remains low



The average capacity utilisation rate dropped again globally (69%). Textile manufacturers expect this rate to remain low in six months' time as well. Only East Asia and South Asia recorded slightly higher capacity utilization rates in September 2023, though from a very low level.

³ [> read more \(members only\)](#)

Concerns about weakening demand grow stronger



Weakening demand has been the major concern in the global textile value chain for a year. In September 2023, this concern grew even stronger. It results from higher inflation fueled by high energy prices and high raw material prices, other strong concerns mentioned by survey participants.

⁴ [> read more \(members only\)](#)

Order cancellation remains unchanged



50% of respondents to the GTIS recorded no order cancellations during the last 4 months. In many cases, delayed deliveries and/or delayed payments are nevertheless agreed upon between business partners.

⁵ [> read more \(members only\)](#)

Inventory level further deemed average



Inventory levels are deemed average along the textile value chain and have not changed significantly in several months. Importantly, inventory levels for American brands and retailers are still above the long-term average according to the US census.

⁶ [> read more \(members only\)](#)

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³This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY](#)

⁴This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND](#)

⁵This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY](#)

⁶This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC](#)

ITMF NEWS

ITMF's newest members

ITMF has welcome 2 new Corporate Members in the last few weeks. This illustrates how important our unique platform is for companies from different regions in the world from all segments of the textile value chain.



Pt. Embee Plumbon Tekstil, operational since 1999 in West Java, **Indonesia**, is equipped with modern and "state-of-the-art Technology" to service the global textile market. The 3rd generation of textile machinery with latest intelligent software have established the new standard in quality and plant economics for 21st century.

"By joining ITMF we become a part of a unique universe of the global textile supply chain", said Mr. Vijay Agarwal, President Director of the company. He added that "engaging with colleagues from around the world in an atmosphere of trust is very valuable".

[> read more](#)

Pro-Sports is a garment manufacturer located in northern **Vietnam** that specializes in both woven and knit products with 6,000 employees working in 4 factories. Pro-Sports provides their customers with high-quality, ethically manufactured products at a competitive price.

Their primary focus is on producing active, sports, and casual wear that is designed with the utmost care, longevity, and value in mind. Pro-Sports has gained credibility and partnered with several global apparel brands from Europe, the United States, Canada, and Asia.

[> read more](#)

The ITMF Annual Conference 2023 – Digitalisation & Circularity in the spotlight



The ITMF Annual Conference 2023 will be held in Keqiao, China, from November 4th-6th, 2023. During 3-days, industry experts from the entire textile value chain and from all over the world will discuss how digitalization and circularity will impact the global textile industry.

The conference takes place in a challenging time that is marked by weak demand and elevated inflation levels. The global economy is currently going through a long transitory and volatile phase with multiple challenges – disruptions of the value chain in the aftermath of the pandemic, unexpected strong and fast recovery in 2021 and 2022, Russia's invasion of Ukraine with soaring energy and raw material prices, rising inflation and interest rates, and weakening demand since the end of 2022.

The conference will provide delegates with ample opportunities to discuss the current business environment but equally important also the trends that will shape the industry in the coming years. The **ITMF Awards 2023** for a) "Start-ups", b) "Sustainability & Innovation" and c) "International Cooperation" will illustrate the importance of innovation and cooperation for our industry. The ITMF Annual Conference 2023 will be complemented by the **Belt & Road Textile Conference 2023** on November 3rd, and the **World Textile Merchandising Conference 2023** on November 5th.

Find out more about the ITMF Annual Conference [here](#)

ITMF's final webinar on circularity: Strategies for transforming to a Circular Textile Economy



ITMF held the 6th and last webinar in its series "Circular Textile Industry" on Tuesday, September 12th, 2023. Mr. Peter Letmathe, professor at RWTH presented a circular economy framework with a cost calculation over the product life cycle specific to circular businesses. Ms. Colombi, Associate Professor at Politecnico di Milano, gave a comprehensive definition of Ecodesign. She explained how using such principles creates competitive advantages and which barriers need to be overcome to succeed. Prof. Rommel from Bifa Environment Institute presented the EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles - part of the EU Green Deal – and explained how regulations related to the Ecodesign and waste directives will impact textile products' life cycle in the EU. Finally, Ms. Waibel, Policy Officer at the European Commission, presented actions to promote sustainable textiles along the global textile value chain.

> [read more on our virtual forum](#) (select Webinar Series + Circular Textile Economy)

International textile relations: ITMF Director General visited India, Indonesia, and Vietnam



On the 31st of August, the ITMF Director General, Mr. Christian Schindler, attended ATEXCON 2023 in the city of **Coimbatore, India** which was organised by the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI). He moderated a panel with the title "*Regional Cooperation and Partnerships for Sustainable Development*". He discussed with Mr. Debasish Saha, CEO of Esquire, Bangladesh, and Mr. Boobalan Pitchamuthu, President Director of Texcoms, Indonesia, how cooperation between countries as well as companies can strengthen the competitiveness of the greater region as a whole. The panellists agreed that there is more potential for cooperation and to benefit from each other's strengths. For example, Bangladesh has become the world's second largest apparel exporter. Hence there is an enormous potential for India to supply the necessary fabrics. India could also become a major supplier of renewable energy for Bangladesh if the respective infrastructural, legal, and technical conditions are put in place. Similarly, Indonesia has the potential to supply more fibres, yarns, and fabrics to both countries.

Prior to the conference in Coimbatore, Mr. Schindler met with several representatives of various corporate members like Reliance, GTN Textiles, Kotak Commodities, or Sutlej in Mumbai, India, which allowed to discuss the current business environment for the textile industry in India.

On September 1st, Mr. Schindler, delivered a speech in **Jakarta, Indonesia** at the API CEO Gathering 2023 which was organised by the Indonesian Textile Apparel Industry Association (API). In his speech he highlighted the relevance of ITMF as a unique international forum of the

global textile value chain for discussions about trends as well as challenges and opportunities. While it is important for any national industry association to develop a coherent strategy based on an analysis of its respective strengths and weaknesses, it is equally important to have an international perspective. ITMF is providing its members with a global view and data. During his stay in Indonesia, Mr. Boobalan Pitchamuthu of Texcoms arranged several meetings between Mr. Schindler and representatives of several corporate members of ITMF like Dan Liris, Pan Brothers, Asian Pacific Rayon (APR), or Sritex

⁷ Source: <https://www.mintageworld.com/blog/traditional-craft-of-india-textiles-on-stamps/>



as well as other companies like Embee, Busana Apparel, Dewasutratex, Dinar Mas Concern, or Sinar Continental. These meetings were very fruitful as the exchange and the discussion helped to better understand the specific challenges as well as strengthen the ties between ITMF and its members in Indonesia.

From September 6 to 9, Mr. Schindler stayed in **Hanoi, Vietnam** where he visited LGG, a corporate member of ITMF. Furthermore, ITMF had organised with the very

kind support of Youngone Vietnam a workshop about the benefits of being a corporate member of ITMF. Both corporate members and companies interested in ITMF participated in the workshop which developed also into a lively discussion forum about the state of the global textile industry.

The trip of the beforementioned three countries has illustrated the importance of in-person meetings and on the ground visits of textile companies.

International textile relations: ITMF Director General and Board Member visited Tajikistan and Uzbekistan



During ITMA 2023 in Milan, Italy in June 2023, Mr. Ernesto Maurer, ITMF Board member, and Mr. Christian Schindler, ITMF Director General, met with a delegation of Mr. Sherali Kabir, Minister of Industry and New Technologies of Tajikistan, to discuss how Tajikistan can strengthen and improve its cotton textile industry. On this occasion, ITMF was invited to visit Tajikistan in the near future to see and experience first-hand the potential of the country's cotton textile industry.

On September 18/19, Mr. Maurer and Mr. Schindler stayed in **Tajikistan** where they met in Dushanbe with the Deputy Minister of Industry and New Technologies, Mr. Aziz Nazar, and the Head of the Light Industry Department, Mr. Akmal M. Sharipov, and had a Zoom-Meeting with the Minister Sherali Kabir who was traveling abroad at the time of the visit. They discussed how Tajikistan's cotton and textile industry could be better integrated in the global textile value chain. For this purpose, Mr. Maurer and Mr. Schindler,

visited cotton growing areas to see the state of cotton production as well as several textile companies like Arvis, an Uzbek garment and home textile company in Dushanbe, and the cluster of the Zhongtai Group (Chinese-Tajik joint venture) in Dangara. A cluster refers to a completely integrated company from cotton production to the production of finished garments. Mr. Maurer and Mr. Schindler also visited JSC Resandai Kurgonteppa in Bokhtar, another integrated company.

The visit of Tajikistan illustrated that there is significant potential to consume/spin more cotton in the country and to increase the value added in downstream textile and garment/home textile production. The Zhongtai Group is a good example for how foreign direct investments in joint-ventures and textile expertise from

abroad can help to develop the country's cotton textile industry. After traveling by car from Dushanbe to Samarkand in **Uzbekistan**, Mr. Maurer and Mr. Schindler met with representatives of Uztextileprom in Samarkand and in Tashkent to discuss the progress made by the Uzbek cotton textile industry during the past 10-15 years. They also met with Uztextileprom Chairman, Mr Ilkhom Khaydarov, and his team in Tashkent as well as with the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Investment, Industry, and Trade, Mr. Solikh Teshabayev, to discuss how to further improve and intensify the relationship. In addition, Mr. Maurer and Mr. Schindler also met with representatives of Corporate Members of ITMF, namely with Mr. Aziz Akhbarov (Samarkand Apparel) and Mr. Muzaffar Razakov (Global Textile).

⁸ Source : <https://www.ajourneybespoke.com/journey/lifestyle/ayoke-pasar-tanah-abang>

INTERVIEW

Movant.net’s interview of ITMF Director General



Movant.net is a multimedia platform in Latin America specialising in logistics and international trade. Here is Mr. Martin Ali’s interview with Mr. Christian Schindler, director general at ITMF from [August 2023](#).

Mr. Ali: How would you describe the present situation of the textile industry at a global level?

Mr. Christian Schindler: The global textile industry is going through a very challenging time at the moment as the industry is facing a perfect storm scenario. On the one hand, rising production costs which include high raw material and energy prices as well as high capital and labour costs led to inflation levels not seen in developed countries for several decades.

On the other hand, demand has weakened continuously as a result of higher inflation rates. With disposable income levels down, demand for textile products in general has been falling. But one has to be aware of the fact that this is - to a certain extent - also a correction of the extraordinary economic recovery in 2021 and early 2022. Brands and retailers had ordered a lot of merchandise in 2021 and early 2022 when (pent-up) demand surged after the lockdown periods in 2020.

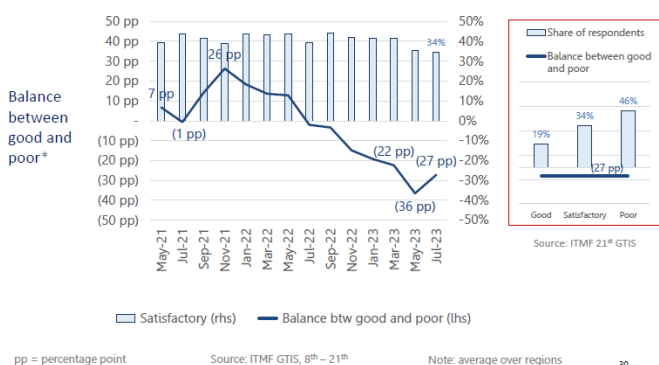
This demand in 2021 and 2022 was fuelled and supported by fiscal and monetary policy measures that provided consumers in developed countries, especially in the USA, with the necessary purchasing power. This economic recovery was supported by a quick and strong recovery of the labour markets, especially in the USA. The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 led to skyrocketing energy prices, which eventually worked their way through to higher prices for raw materials, intermediate products and finally higher end-consumer goods and services.

ITMF conducts every other month the so-called Global

Textile Industry Survey (GTIS). The latest one was conducted in July 2023. The below Graph 1 on “Current business situation” shows that global textile industry is on average in a difficult business situation that deteriorated continuously since November 2021 (+26 percentage points, pp) to a low of -36pp in May 2023. In July the situation improved for the first time to -27pp. However, the industry recorded better business expectations since January 2023 when they reached positive territory again (see Graph2). These positive expectations were partially built on the hope that China’s economic reopening would give the world economy an extra boost. Because this boost was less than anticipated, the optimism about the future remained around the same level since March 2023. What is keeping expectations in positive territory are falling prices (disinflation) which should lead to review the current high interest rates down and fuel the hope that the inventory levels at the retail level should come down in the coming months to such a level, that brands and retailers are expected to place more orders again for the coming seasons, especially spring and summer of 2024.

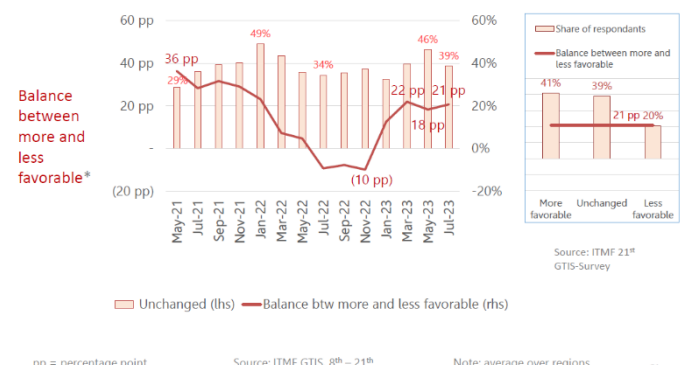
Graph 1: Business situation in the global textile industry

How do you describe your current business situation? [Jul 2023]



Graph 2: Business situation in the global textile industry

What are your business expectations in 6 months? [Jan 2024]



⁹ Source: <https://movant.net/revista-18/>

Mr. Ali: Which are the major players or countries that play a leading role in this market, both in the production of inputs or raw materials as well as finished products?

Mr. Christian Schinder: The most important textile and apparel producing region is of course Asia. Within Asia, China has become the dominant producer since joining the WTO in 2001 and especially since the end of the quota-system 2004. This becomes evident by looking at China’s share of global textile and apparel exports. In 2022, China exported apparel worth USD 182 billion what represents a market share of 31.7%. The next largest Asian exporters are Bangladesh with USD 45 billion (7.9%) and Vietnam with USD 35.3 billion (6.1%) and India with USD 17.7 billion (1.7%). China’s market share is falling since several years. The main reason is the fast increase in labour costs during the last 20 years. Other countries, especially Bangladesh and Vietnam, that are offering lower labour costs, are benefitting from this development.

A look at textile exports (non-apparel products like yarns,

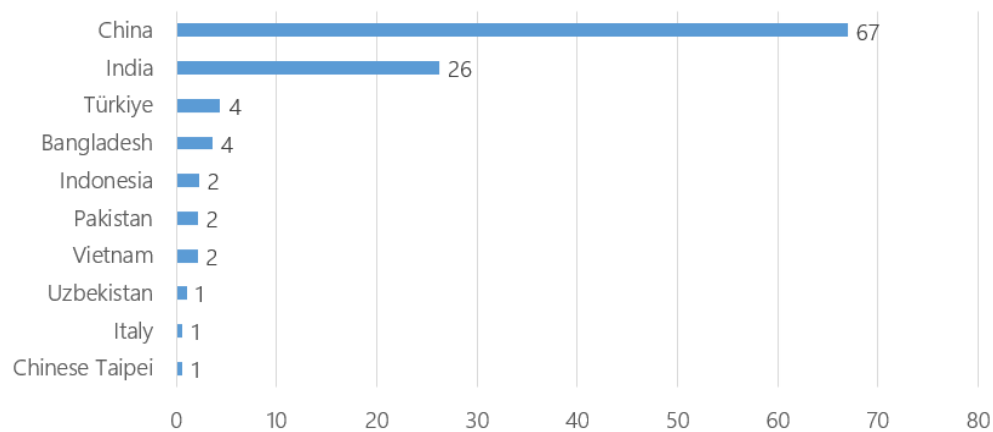
fabrics, etc.) shows that also in this category China is by far the largest exporter. In 2022, the country exported textiles worth USD 147.8 billion, reaching an impressive market share of 43.6%. The next largest Asian exporters of textiles in 2022 were India with USD 19.4 billion (7.4%), Vietnam with USD 10.8 billion (4.1%) and Pakistan with USD 8.7 billion (3.2%).

That China has such a dominant position in textile production is a result of the country’s enormous investment in textile production during the past 20+ years. ITMF is publishing every year the so called “International Textile Machinery Shipment Statistics (ITMSS)”. In these statistics, the shipments of new textile machinery are compiled. The data for the segment shuttle-less looms for example illustrates that China was in 2022 by far the largest investor in this segment. These investments were driven by domestic demand (growing middle-lass) and China’s integration in the world economy, especially after joining the WTO in 2001 and after the end of the quota-system in 2004, which made the export growth possible in the first place.

Shipped Shuttle-Less Looms

10 Biggest Investors (2022)

(thousand units)



Mr. Ali: In terms of the sector's value chain, does the trend towards globalization of production continue? Considering the logistical difficulties of recent years and transportation costs.

Mr. Christian Schinder: Globalisation of production is here to stay for the most part of products traded globally. Nevertheless, disrupted supply chains as a result of the Corona-pandemic highlighted to many in the industry that they have to reconsider their sourcing policies. Re- and near-shoring of textile and apparel production is certainly much more considered nowadays by brands and retailers than this was the case before the outbreak of the pandemic in 2020.

The disruption of the supply chains has laid open how fragile and vulnerable supply chains can become. The re- and near-shoring of apparel production closer to the end-consumer markets is much easier than that of textile (=yarn and fabric) production. While it is relatively easy and therefore much cheaper to move sewing facility from one country to another, it is much more difficult to do so with the machinery necessary to produce, dye, and finish fabrics required for the apparel industry. China especially has built large capacities and is able to produce literally any fabric in any quantity very quickly.

Transportation are relevant costs in the textile trade, especially when they are skyrocketing like they did in



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[continued] 2021 and 2022. But since then, transportation costs have back to below the pre-pandemic levels. Hence, it is likely that globalisation is here to stay.

Of course, trade pattern will change and evolve over time. China is and will be losing market share in apparel production. This is not a surprise but a consequence of higher wages and a higher living standard in the country.

Mr. Ali: How does the need to be increasingly sustainable impact the sector?

Mr. Christian Schinder: Sustainability and circularity will play an ever more important role in the future.

In many countries, parliaments are discussing how to better regulate the textile industry in order to make it more sustainable, less carbon-intensive, and more circular. In the EU, there are 16 legislation initiatives that will regulate in one way or the other textiles and hence impact textile and apparel production and trade. Already today, many brands and retailers are investing in more sustainable production and are demanding from their suppliers to make their production more sustainable. For example, brands and retailers tell their suppliers that by a certain year they have to produce their textiles and apparel only with renewable energy and that they have to use a certain percentage of recycled fibres.



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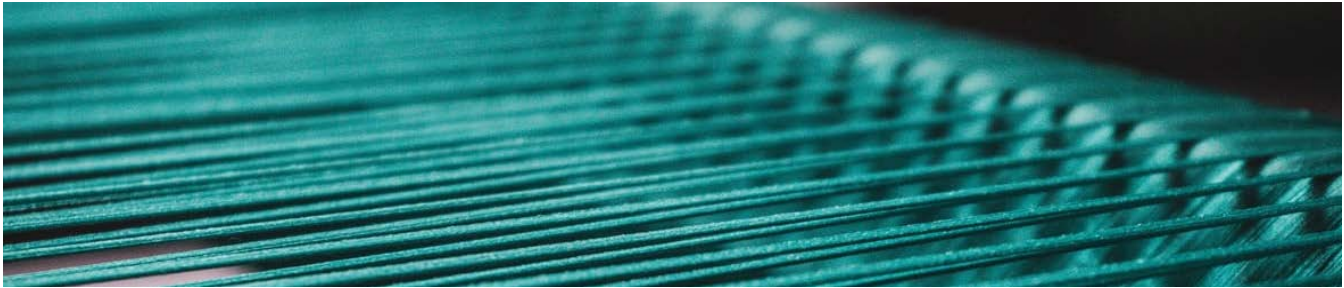
Research and innovation institutes as well as start-up play an important part in this process as well. The latter are often spin-offs from the former. This becomes evident when looking at new technologies that have emerged in the past years in the area of traceability or recycling. Traceability technologies have been developed that allow to trace the origin of a fibre as well as its journey through the supply chain. Whether these are DNA-analysis, isotope-analysis or tracers that are added at the fibre level and that can be traced through the supply chain. Some of these technologies are combined with blockchain-technology. As for recycling, 5 years ago there was little talk about textile-to-textile recycling. Today, many new mechanical and chemical recycling processes are developed, often by start-ups. It will take time until these technologies are scaled up and cost competitive. But the before-mentioned regulation will support investments in these areas and will speed up this process.

Mr. Ali: What is the sector's relationship with technological innovations?

Mr. Christian Schinder: The textile and apparel industry is very much driven by technological innovation. Since the textile and apparel industry is a relative low margin industry it is crucial to produce as efficiently as possible. Therefore, the industry is always trying to reduce costs for energy and water and to increase the speed of the various processes to reduce the costs per unit and per unit of time. An important aspect is, of course, also to increase the level of automation, especially in countries with fast rising labour costs. A higher automation level increases also the productivity of its labour force. Therefore, investments in cost saving and/or higher automated textile machinery is indispensable to remain competitive. The challenge for the textile industry is to always have the financial resources and the necessary investment horizon

¹⁰ Source : <https://www.indiantextilemagazine.in/global-textile-apparel-industry-fortunes-to-depend-on-5-major-trends/>

¹¹ Source : <https://www.knittingindustry.com/transforming-sustainable-textiles-manufacture-in-sri-lanka/>



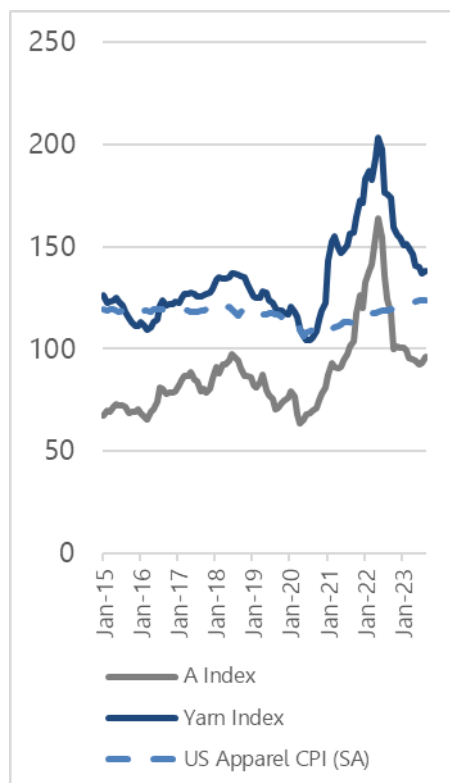
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[continued] to invest also in machinery that is paying off not only in the short-term but in the medium- or longer-term. One reason is that credits are becoming more expensive the longer their payback time. Another reason is that customers often do not commit to their suppliers. With other words, they place orders from one season to the next but not for several seasons. The latter would give suppliers the necessary security and incentive to invest in

more sustainable textile production that requires a longer return on investment. Interestingly, brands and retailers are demanding from their suppliers to become more sustainable and more circular if they want to remain in business also in the future. It is therefore very important that suppliers and brands/retailers cooperate more when it comes to a more sustainable and circular textile industry.

PARTNER NEWS

Cotton Inc. presents the latest price movement in the cotton supply chain



Price Movement throughout the Cotton Supply Chain (Sep 2023)

Source: Cotton Inc. | Illustration ITMF

Mr. Jon Devine, [Cotton Incorporated](#), studies price movements in the cotton supply chain every month. Here is his last analysis from retail to fiber:

1. Retail (latest data point for August): As measured by the CPI for garments, retail apparel prices decreased slightly month-over-month in August (-0.04%). While slight, this was the first month-over-month decrease in 11 months. Retail clothing prices have been up year-over-year for the past 29 months. Year-over-year, retail apparel prices were +3.9% higher in August. Relative to the 12-month average value before COVID (116.2 Mar 2019 to Feb 2020), the figure for August (123.7) is 6.1% higher.

2. Cotton-Dominant Apparel Import Prices (latest data point for July): The average price per square-meter equivalent of cotton-dominant apparel imports decreased in the latest seasonally-adjusted data for July (from \$3.94/SME in June to \$3.89/SME). Compared to the 12-month average before COVID (Mar 2019 through Feb 2020 average was \$3.44/SME), the latest cost per cotton-dominant SME (\$3.89) is +13.1% higher.

3. Yarn (latest data point for August): Cotlook's yarn index increased +0.8% month-over-month in August. Year-over-year, the yarn index was -21.6% lower. Relative to the value before COVID (118.35 in Feb 2020), the latest monthly average for Cotlook's yarn index (137.9 in August 2023) is +16.5% higher.

4. Fiber (latest data point for August): The A Index increased +2.9% month-over-month in August (from 93.18 in July to 95.9 cents/lb). Year-over-year, the A Index was -22.9% lower. Relative to the value before COVID (76.6 cents/lb in Feb 2020), the latest monthly average for the A Index (95.93 cents/lb in August 2023) is +25.3% higher.

[> download data set](#)

¹² Source : <https://blog.twinbru.com/textile-industry-innovations-for-sustainability>

ColorDigital publishes a white paper on Premium Tailoring



[ColorDigital](#) holds a [ITMF Start-up Award](#) winner from 2022. The company has published a white paper on navigating the future of European premium tailoring.

This document provides a detailed examination of the challenges currently facing Premium Tailoring Brands (PTBs). Faced with declining sales and changing consumer tastes, the industry needs new strategies. The paper incorporates the concept of digital ecosystems into the study, combining physical and digital elements to improve industry efficiency and environmental impact.

This white paper will give insights on **examining the current challenges facing PTBs | exploring how digital ecosystems help address these challenges | highlighting the role of digital patterns and real-time data | understanding the potential of 3D visualization tools in product development | objectives of improved supply chain collaboration | transparency and sustainability in the industry**

You can download this document [here](#) to gain a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics that currently exist in premium bespoke tailoring.

FICCA Speaker Series on greening the textile sector and energy transition in Vietnam



United Nations
Climate Change

ITMF is one of [FICCA](#)'s many Supporting Organisations. FICCA is in a position to substantially contribute to the realization of the Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action and function as catalysts and multipliers

The Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action (FICCA) has the vision to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 in the textile and fashion industry.

The FICCA support team organised a webinar presented by **WWF Vietnam** with an assessment of the Vietnamese's textile industry's environmental impact and WWF's program to reduce GHG emissions and improve water stewardship for local factories. The team already raised water awareness by 700 textile and garment manufacturers and saves 2 million m3 of water as well as 133 million megajoule of energy per year.

[> the recording and slides are available here](#)

FICCA Policy Webinar on accelerating power grid interconnectivity in South-East Asia



United Nations
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The FICCA support team organised a webinar on the topic presented by the **World Resources Institute (WRI)**. It presented the Asian Clean Energy Coalition and explained its vision to provide affordable clean energy at scale to ASEAN member states by 2030. The benefits and barriers to the ASEAN Power Grid were also laid down as well as the concrete action already taken to realise the plan.

[> the recording and slides are available here](#)

FICCA Speaker Series on collective action for coal phase out



United Nations
Climate Change

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The Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action (FICCA) has the vision to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 in the textile and fashion industry.

The FICCA support team organised a webinar presented by **GIZ** on "Collective Action for Coal Phase Out - Sustainable Process Heat Solutions for the Decarbonization of Garment and Textile supply chains in Vietnam". GIZ described a project aiming to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions due to coal fired boilers in manufacturing. In many production processes, coal fired boilers are used to generate steam and hot water for dyeing, washing and ironing, they explain but manufacturers are supported to switch to heat systems, e.g. heat pump, electric boiler, biomass.

[> the recording and slides are available here](#)

UPCOMING EVENTS

2023

[ICA Trade Event 2023](#)

October 11-12, 2023
Singapore

[Intertext Tunisia 2023](#)

October 19-21, 2023
Sousse, Tunisia

[IAF World Fashion Convention](#)

October 22-25, 2023
Philadelphia, USA

[Belt and Road Textile Conference 2023](#)

November 3rd, 2023
Keqiao, Shaoxing, China

[ITMF Annual Conference 2023](#)

November 4-6, 2023
Keqiao, Shaoxing, China

[6th World Textile Merchandising Conference 2023](#)

November 5, 2023
Keqiao, Shaoxing, China

[Asian Dialogue Conference 2023](#)

November 7, 2023
Keqiao, Shaoxing, China

[ITMA Asia + CITME 2023](#)

November 19-23, 2023
Shanghai, China

[Sustainability Talks Istanbul](#)

November 28, 2023
Istanbul, Türkiye

[Aachen-Dresden-Denkendorf International Textile Conference 2023](#)

Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 2023
Dresden, Germany

[ITME Africa](#)

November 30-Dec 2, 2023
Nairobi, Kenya

[13th Intex South Asia – India](#)

December 7, 2023
IECC, New Delhi, India