



TEXPROCIL & NEWSLETTER



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TRADE FACILITATION

A glimpse of Texprocil organised virtual BSM

India Brazil Virtual BSM Inaugural Session 11th March 2021



CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

WELCOME TO TEXPROCIL Indian Cottons, Global Reach !



Dear Friends,

As the F.Y. 2020-21 came to an end on 31st March, 2021, it brought with it good tidings in the form of exceptional export growth.

For the first time ever in a month, Indian exports crossed US\$ 34 billion in March 2021 ! India's merchandise exports in March 2021 were valued at USD 34.0 billion, as compared to USD 21.49 billion in March 2020, an increase of 58.23%.

The cumulative exports during April-March 2020-21, however marked a negative growth of (-) 7.40% reaching a level of USD 290.18 billion, as against USD 313.36 billion achieved during the same period, last year. This was mainly due to the severe contraction in export demand during the months of April-July, 2020.

As regards, the textile and apparel sector, exports of cotton yarn/fabrics/made-ups (including, handloom products) which with the exception of handloom

products are under the purview of our Council, grew by 55.43% during March 2021 over the performance recorded during March 2020.

Other items, like hand-made carpets grew by 42.59%, followed by man-made yarn / fabrics / made-ups etc. by 30.69% and Garments by 27.35% during March 2021 vis-à-vis March 2020.

The March 2021 trade performance clearly depicts the relentless effort by the industry and trade to meet the "pent up" demand as countries lifted the lockdowns, economies stabilized and life returned to a semblance of normalcy.

Return of the pandemic

However, this feat seems to be getting overshadowed by the return of the second and the third wave of pandemic leading to reports of partial closures and restrictive measures being enforced in many countries of the world. This includes some parts of the US (West Virginia) and the EU (France, Germany, Czech Rep., Spain, Belgium, Netherlands, etc.) and the Asian countries including Bangladesh and India.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Continued from Page 1

Closer home, the virus appears to be mutating leading to a sudden spurt in the number of affected cases. This has led many State Governments like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, imposing stricter restrictions, including weekend lockdowns.

These restrictive measures have started affecting economic activity despite manufacturing being allowed to remain unhindered.

With the gradual ending of "pent-up" demand; loss of consumer confidence on account of rising pandemic fears and the resurfacing of "worker migration", the need to keep up the growth momentum will remain a challenging task.

Evaluating the Opportunity

While the re-emergence of the pandemic poses challenges, new opportunities present themselves in cotton and cotton textile products, as sourcing seeks to move away from China on account of the US imposed ban on textiles made from Cotton produced in the Xinjiang region. Reports of the US retailers imposing severe traceability conditions on suppliers of cotton textile products, many exporters of garments, made-ups in Bangladesh, China, and South-East Asia are under intense scrutiny.

With India having the advantage of home grown cotton and limited imports of cotton yarn and fabrics, it is well placed to take advantage of the emerging scenario.

Scourge of Child Labour

The Bureau of International Labour Force of United States Department of Labour (USDOL) has included cotton seeds, cotton, thread and yarn produced in India in its list of commodities that it presumes are being produced using child labour/forced labour and may likely face import restrictions in future.

To focus on the sensitivity of the matter and advise the Indian companies to monitor and ensure that no child labour or forced labour is employed within their organisation or with the suppliers' organisations, a virtual seminar was organised by TEXPROCIL on 30th March, 2021, with the support of Employers Federation of Southern India

(EFSI), Ethical Trade Initiative (ETI) and the Southern India Mills' Association (SIMA).

At the meeting, I highlighted the need for making all out efforts to not only delist cotton seeds, cotton, thread/ yarn from the USDOL list of items manufactured by Child Labour/ Forced labour, but also emphasised the need for social accountability and the need for taking care of children.

The Executive Director of the Council made a presentation on the procedures that need to be followed for de-listing the goods from the US Trafficking Victims Protection Re-organization Act (TVPRA) list. Dr. K. Selvaraju, Secretary General of SIMA, explained about the code of conduct for employment alongwith a draft code developed by them on the eradication of child labour for the employer's compliance.

Other subject experts like Shri Rana Alok Singh, Regional Director South Asia, Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) spoke about 'Third Party Social Auditing' and Shri K Vardhan, Chief Consultation Officer, M/s. Aparajitha Corporate Services (P.) Ltd. & State Committee Member of Employers Federation of Southern India (EFSI) informed the participants about the 'Legal Provisions against employment of Child Labour'.

Summing up, the industry associations and Export Promotion Councils should closely collaborate on the preparation of dossiers by engaging third party agencies, collect and monitor data from the Department of Labour of the State Governments regarding receipt of complaints on employment of child labour and inspections undertaken by them, adopt a code of conduct and strictly adhere to the prevailing laws to eradicate child labour, etc.

We hope to receive the cooperation from the industry as only concerted efforts of all the stakeholders will ensure that the cotton textile products like 'cotton' and 'thread / yarn', which are under the purview of the Council with regard to exports are quickly de-listed from the USDOL List of items produced by using child labour.

Extension in the validity of FTP 2015-20

The Government has extended the validity of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 till

September 30, 2021. The Foreign Trade Policy was valid till March 31, 2021. The validity of the Hand Book of Procedures have also been extended till September 30, 2021 vide Notification No. 60/2015-2020 dated 31.3.2021 and Public Notice No. 48/2015-20 dated March 31, 2021 issued by the DGFT.

In this regard, exemption from payment of IGST and Compensation Cess on the imports made under Advance/EPCG Authorisations and by EOUs etc. has also been extended up to 30.09.2021. Similarly, the validity period of the Status Holder Certificates is also extended. This will enable the Status Holders to continue to avail the specified facilities/benefits. Members may kindly take a note of these developments and do the needful.

Way forward

Friends, while on the one side industry continues to deal with the Covid situation as it pans out, there is also a need to be proactive on the various developments that may hamper our future trade prospects.

On the one hand, the US ban on some textile products produced in Xinjiang region of China and stringent tracing protocols on others offers an opportunity to increase share of India in the rising global demand. On the other hand, it also points to the increased sensitivity of the US administration to social issues like eradication of child labour and forced labour impacting on trade relations.

Taking a cue from these developments, we should improve the industry response towards social accountability while at the same time making the most of the available opportunities.

Going forward, we sincerely hope that the Council's collaborative efforts to forge partnerships on "social issues" impacting international trade should help industry associations and business leaders to better understand the underlying dynamics and prepare against the challenges of the future, facing our industry.

Manoj Kumar Patodia
Chairman

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COMMODITY UPDATE

Cotton Fabrics



Nikunj Bagadia, Chairman of Fabrics Subcommittee of TEXPROCIL and owner of Ken Enterprises, discusses the current situation facing the Indian cotton fabrics sector.

A need to focus on fabric exports

Fabrics as we know is an important intermediate and also a significant value added product within the textile value chain which further gets converted into garments, home textiles, technical textile etc. As such it plays an important role when we speak of raw material processing in textiles. India caters to different categories of fabrics like grey, printed, dyed, denim, embroidered, specialty etc. and given this range of value added products we need to focus on increasing our fabric exports.

As manufacturers and exporters of fabrics, the last few months have been very volatile with a continuous hike in yarn prices which has made the weaving industry very nervous. Although the market was expecting a downward correction in the yarn prices in Feb/March, the reduction seems to be slowly visible only now.

On the domestic front due to the COVID surge and curfew in cities like Ahmedabad, Punjab, Delhi and Surat, fabric buying has completely stopped while on the international front, the scenario is not very bright with buyers from Bangladesh, Japan and Korea etc. not willing to absorb high fabric prices. This is a cause for concern for the industry as India's market share is moving to other countries. The information released in the media mentioning that yarn prices are coming down due to lower cotton prices has also dampened the spirit of downstream customers.

However given the current situation we should not lose our focus in increasing fabric exports in the coming year as some of the data over the past few months have been very encouraging.

Export Performance of Cotton Fabrics *(Note: Data tables referred below are available to download on the weblink given below the report.)*

The overall export performance of cotton fabrics during financial year 2020-2021 was expected to be skewed due to the Corona pandemic (Table 1). However, the resilience of the industry is clearly visible from the month-wise data (Table 2) when fabric exports started showing positive growth from September 2020 onwards. The positive streak in monthly exports continued till the month of January, where the last recorded data is available.

There was an overall decline of 12.5% in the export of cotton fabrics for the period Apr 2020 to Jan 2021 as compared to Apr 2019 – Jan 2020. Among the top ten destination of cotton fabric exports, only the US, South Korea and Nigeria showed positive growth while traditional markets like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka showed a decline. Another point to note is that during the Apr to Jan period the share of the top ten countries increased from the normal average of 61% to 66%. (See Table 1 for more details).

An analysis of grey, dyed and printed fabrics shows that during the years 2015 to 2019, the CAGR showed positive growth while the year 2020 is clearly an outlier. The CAGR shows a decline for dyed and printed fabrics whereas grey has shown a positive CAGR of 0.37%. (See Table 3 for more details)

A comparison of knit, woven and denim fabric export performance is shown in Table 4. It can be seen that knit and denim fabrics have done well over a 5 year period showing good potential for an increase in exports. With more consumers moving towards athleisure and other functional apparel, knit fabrics will continue to play a significant role even in India's export performance.

Tariffs (of fabrics) in importing countries

Table 5 shows the ad valorem tariff rates between various importing / exporting countries. India has zero duties in Sri Lanka, Korea and Japan for fabrics. India has been able to make inroads into Korea in grey fabrics with the tariffs being zero under the India Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement.

Similarly we need to focus our efforts in exports of grey fabrics to Japan. With the signing of the EU-Japan Free Trade Agreement, there is considerable potential for India to offer good quality grey and finished fabrics to Japan as per the required Standards.

Although the average duties of cotton fabrics in Vietnam is 7.5%, there are approx. 67 HS lines of knit and woven fabrics that have been accorded duty free status under the India ASEAN FTA from January 2019 onwards. The list of these HS lines is available in Table 7.

Focus on Exports

At the policy front, Texprocil has made several representations to the Government regarding fabric exports which when operationalised will assist the exporters at various levels and stages of exports. A list of such representations made is given in Table 6.

Over the past few years there has been a significant rise in import of weaving machinery in India but there has been no corresponding rise in fabric exports. In the last 5 years in Ichalkaranji alone, there has been an import of over 15,000 shuttleless looms from a base of 500 looms. During the lockdown period alone there were about 800 to 1000 new machines imported. I am sure that in the last year, there must have been substantial imports of various looms like wide-width looms, shuttleless looms and airjet looms etc in India.

Despite a disruptive 2020, most companies plan to invest this year and/or in 2022. The most important reason to invest is to increase the level of automation and hence productivity. However even with world class machinery we have not been able to increase our cotton fabric exports from the given level of US\$ 2.2 billion. A case in point is that investment also needs to be made in terms of time spent in training and skill development of labour on these new advanced and high technology machines to achieve optimum output.

The coming year will hopefully see better capacity utilisation rates as well as output levels which should supplement our concentrated efforts in boosting fabric exports.

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Kindly send your feedback on email:
shailesh@texprocil.org

◆◆ TRADE DATA ◆◆

◆ Please click the following link to access the data tables in the [INDIA'S EXPORTS OF COTTON FABRICS](#)

COMMODITY UPDATE

Cotton Madeups



Indian cotton madeups and home textile products have found acceptance in over 240 countries across the world. In the post-pandemic era, the major source of demand is compared on the lines of export orders coming from the US and the non US market. Broadly, the non US market consists of the EU and the UK as well as other developed nations. It is seen that the sustenance of the US business is compensating the other parts of the world.

The US retail has stabilized and no more there is a pent-up demand as all consider, instead it has normalized. A look at the overall global trade data shows it has become apparent that India has gained share vis-à-vis China, which is a good sign. China is still struggling both from a raw material standpoint and from its own consumption. We feel that going forward the made ups businesses should definitely do well even as compared with apparel.

As 'home' has become the center stage – it has become the center of life and lifestyle. The work-from-home culture is the new norm and many people ask whether post-covid or post-vaccine will the people really come out? Yes... but not to that same extent.

A lot of time is being spent at home whether it is work, leisure or entertainment, people are becoming slowly conscious about their health and awareness, and hygiene also. The health and hygiene segment has also added up as a category in the product portfolio. This is also helping a lot of sectors, segments and product categories among textiles and the time is right to explore new opportunities and growth.

Been supported with the regulation, the logistics, and with the supply chain infrastructure, the industry should do well. Having said that, of late, the yarn prices are dampening the entire future of the export market. The reason being this season of the year, everyone quotes for the Christmas and the Fall season – which are the largest seasons in the year.

The yarn prices have soared to almost like more than 40 to 50 percent. The private sector are unable to get some part of some of our businesses which will hamper the exports in the future. Therefore this issue needs to be attended on priority to see that India's competence is prevailed. Otherwise the country stands to lose in the long run because once the business shifts it takes at least 2-3 years to come back.

India is well positioned and has performed well in the last three decades particularly in madeups and home textiles. The country has garnered almost 50% plus share in bedlinen segment which can be grown further. The fashion, utility, institutional, bedding and other parts of the bedding segment both hard and soft furnishing can be added up in exports and a lot can be done on the fronts of research, designing, and front-end marketing like never before.

Omni-channel should be looked at for growing the businesses. Firms need to make their distribution base and the research and development stronger. They need to see how consumers have the hold both in their experience as well as consumption. A front-end marketing is required keeping in mind the sustainable factor where regulations are going to change both in the EU and the US relating to reuse, renew and recycle. The industry has to closely watch these trends and quickly adapt those raw materials which are going to help gain the country's sustainability.

There lies a big opportunity and India is well poised on the raw material side both cotton and MMF. However, India is still expensive in MMF by almost 30% and that's the reason the downstream products have not been able to develop. The industry should strongly take this up to see that they have a level playing field in MMF because MMF consumes almost 70% of fiber overall and cotton is just 30%.

The sustenance of cotton fiber going forward is a big challenge due to the climatic change and the industry needs to support the farmers to see how they prevail, and promote the growing and cultivation of cotton crop. In summing up, it can be said that the demand is sustaining, but the industry needs to work hard in order to achieve a formidable position going forward.

:: TEXPROCIL ::



Innovating for a Social Change

PPE SCRAPS BRAIDED TO MAKE 'SHAYYA' BRAND MATTRESSES

This is the story of an eco-innovator who upcycled the PPE Scrap, to make 700 Mattresses for COVID centres. With the eco-friendly mattresses, the

designer aimed to resolve two pressing issues – waste management and lack of bedding at many COVID centres.

The designer's instincts were driven by a sense of social responsibility towards finding neat solutions for the problems encountered daily. This led to the idea of the eco-friendly mattress branded as 'Shayya' (which means 'mattress' in Sanskrit).

On the one side, the designer found that FLTCs (First Line Treatment Centres for COVID-19) in and around the locality were facing a shortage of mattresses. One mattress costing somewhere between Rs. 500 and Rs. 700 was needed to be replaced for each infected patient. On the other side, as a designer there was enough awareness of a lot of scrap being created while tailoring PPE kits.

These thoughts when fused together led to the estimation that these PPE scraps could be used to make mattresses. The designer's mind also visualised the common hair braiding method and developed

a simple technique to make these mattresses.

As a part of the technique, the scraps are braided together and more are added till the length reaches about 25 metres. These braids are then arranged in a zig-zag manner and the ends are tied together using more scrap cloth. The bed has to be at a length of 6 feet and width of 2.5 feet. No machine, thread or needle is required to make these mattresses. The material is waterproof and can be cleaned by washing well with soap and drying it out.

In addition to solving logistical and ecological challenges, the 'Shayya' mattresses are also creating jobs and boosting the local economy. So far, around 700 shayyas have been donated to old age homes, FLTCs and homeless shelters. To help further this initiative, the designer also provides online training for NGOs, students, and governing bodies. With own efforts been recognised by the United Nations, the designer hopes they will be replicated in the world at large.

To find out more about the Designer, the 'Shayya' mattress innovation & its Social Impact, kindly visit the following link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A0FXs6xIHAc>

Source: TheBetterIndia.com

TRADE FACILITATION

TEXPROCIL Organizes Virtual Seminar on Eradication of Child Labour & Forced Labour

Eradicating child labour in any form of employment is an important issue across the world and all major importing countries, especially the USA in particular, are sensitive to this issue.

In the list of restricted import of goods published on 30th September 2020, the United States Department of Labour (US DoL) has included Indian cotton seeds, cotton, thread/yarn besides other commodities based on some published reports. The Indian companies have been advised to monitor and ensure that no child labour/forced labour is being employed within own

organization or with the supplier's/buyer's organizations.

The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), Employers Federation of Southern India (EFSI), Ethical Trade Initiative (ETI) and The Southern India Mills' Association (SIMA) jointly organized a Virtual National Seminar on "Eradication of Child Labour" on 30th March 2021 which was attended by stakeholders across the country from the textile value chain.

Shri Manoj Kumar Patodia, Chairman, TEXPROCIL inaugurated the seminar and highlighted the need for eradicating child labour employment and de-listing cotton seeds, cotton, thread/yarn from the restricted list.

Dr. Siddhartha Rajagopal, Executive Director, TEXPROCIL highlighted the importance of addressing the child labour issue and procedures for de-listing the goods from the restricted list. He also briefed the steps to be initiated by Textile Export Promotion Councils and Industry Associations in preparing dossiers by engaging a third party agency study, collecting data from the Department of Labour and NGOs, adopting a code of conduct and strictly adhering to labour laws to eradicate child labour etc.

Shri Rana Alok Singh, Regional Director, South Asia, ETI briefed about the role played by ETI in social accountability and social auditing while Shri K. Varadan, Chief Consultation Officer, M/s. Aparajitha Corporate Services (P) Limited and State Committee Member of EFSI,

deliberated on legal provisions against the employment of child and adolescent labour, especially in the textile industry. V. Regurajan, Legal Advisor, SIMA, spoke elaborately on the employer's liability on employment.

Shri K. Manickam, Secretary-General, EFSI briefed about the role played by EFSI, SIMA and occasionally with ILO and other organizations in the area of labour law compliance and eradication of child labour.

Shri Sanjay Kumar, Executive Director cum Secretary, Carpet Export Promotion Council shared issues faced by the carpet industry with regard to child labour and highlighted steps initiated by them like mandatory registration of all carpet looms and adopting a code of conduct for eradication of child labour apart from introducing various welfare facilities.

Dr K. Selvaraju, Secretary-General, SIMA moderated the session and briefed about the labour employment code and conduct recommended by SIMA. He stated that the Code will facilitate any textile manufacturing unit to protect itself from any criticism from the NGOs and also other stakeholders. SIMA has established a Sustainability Cell that helps textile mills for auditing and certifying an employment code, apart from assisting the mills in compliance. He also informed that SIMA has developed a draft Code on the eradication of child labour for the employer's compliance.

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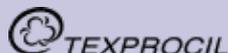
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Join Us... as TEXPROCIL takes yet another step to bolster India's domestic & international trade in cotton & cotton textiles !!

TEXPROCIL **'Marketplace'** - the newest section being introduced on the Council's website (www.texprocil.org) will facilitate online generation of buyer leads and B2B business. The platform will act as **'Vocal for Local'** and enlist the companies interested in obtaining a global exposure to promote their businesses, products & services to worldwide buyers.

Online Marketplace will include a searchable company listing on Texprocil's website along with facility for the listed companies to upload their contact details, business & product information with photographs.

TEXPROCIL **'Marketplace'** will be popularised across the global textile industry using digital communication means. Prospective Buyers will be able to view your product profile, business details and communicate directly with your company. The facility thus ensures that you don't miss out on any enquiries for your products & services.

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**SPECIAL
FEATURE****Ending the Scourge of Child Labour & Forced Labour
- Need for concrete steps**

Dr. Siddhartha Rajagopal, Executive Director, TEXPROCIL, discusses the issue of employment of child labour /forced labour and the measures initiated by the Council to tackle the menace in the Indian textile sector.



Even before the economic and social destruction caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the menace of child labour and forced labour have been in existence as pervasive problems throughout the world.

Their origins have been generally found in labour intensive sectors, where most work is informal, labour inspection is often non-existent, and wages and working conditions are low.

Existing fault lines in the global economy have been widely exposed and even exacerbated by the ongoing pandemic. The ensuing process of reconstruction and resilience must not lose sight of the scourge of child labour & forced labour which often manifests itself starkly during times of economic distress.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) has also observed that the menace of child labour is making a comeback, particularly in the textile and garment industry. ILO has asked the Member States to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, in all forms across the country and to take guard against more children falling into child labour.

The year 2021 has also been declared as the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour, which was unanimously adopted in a UN General Assembly resolution during 2019. The United Nations has also called for putting an end to child labour in all forms by 2025.

Understanding the Concept

Child labour refers to work for children under the age of 14 that is mentally, physically, socially and/or morally dangerous or harmful and that interferes with their schooling. Progress has been made in recent years, but reports suggest that still more than 150 million children are found at work instead of in school.

Forced labour on the other hand is any work or service performed against a person's will under the threat of punishment. Found increasingly in the private economy in labour intensive and under-regulated sectors, reports indicate that more than 12.3 million people are still in forced labour today, and almost all countries are affected.

Further, child labour and forced labour have been found to be closely linked. They often occur in the same geographical areas, the same industries and are mainly caused by poverty and discrimination. It has also been observed that upto half of all people in forced labour are children and adolescents.

State of Labour in India

In India, we firmly believe that work is part of everyone's daily life and is crucial to one's dignity, well-being and development as a human being. Pursuant to this endeavor a wide ranging set of laws on minimum wage, prohibition on employment of child/forced child labour etc. have been put in place.

In spite of the laws, the issue of employment of child/ forced labour in certain manufacturing sectors continues to engage the attention of the Governments in Developed Countries, who acting on media reports and reports prepared by certain Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) are considering the imposition of restrictions on exim trade.

Amongst the developed countries, the USA in particular has been very sensitive to this issue. The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) of United States Department of Labour (USDOL) maintains a list of goods and their source countries which it has reason to believe are produced by child labor or forced labor in violation of international standards, as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA).

Failure to take appropriate action in eradicating child labour / forced labour may lead to restrictions in import of goods made by sectors allegedly employing child labour and / or forced labour.

A good example of this is the restriction imposed by the USA on importing products made from cotton produced in the Xinjiang region of China on account of use of forced labour. With 80% of cotton produced in China grown in the Xinjiang region, the impact of the restrictions has very wide ramifications.

Already reports of the US retailers imposing severe traceability conditions on use of Chinese cotton by suppliers of cotton textile products like garments and made-ups from Bangladesh and South-East Asian countries are emerging, thereby severely straining the existing supply chains.

Initiatives @TEXPROCIL

In the list published on September 30, 2020 by the US Department of Labour, 155 products from 77 countries have been identified as having been produced by child labour or forced labour. Out of these 25 products pertain to India.

Avail of more detailed information on Export Promotion Initiatives @ TEXPROCIL

Please Visit our website: www.texprocil.org | email: info@texprocil.org

**SPECIAL
FEATURE****Ending the Scourge of Child Labour & Forced Labour
- Need for concrete steps**

Amongst the products impacting the textile value chain are: Cotton (farming); Cotton seed (Hybrid) Thread / Yarn (of Cotton) Embellished Textiles; Garments; Silk Fabrics; Silk Thread; Carpets

Some of these products have been on the list since 2012, thereby indicating that sufficient action has not yet been taken by the stake holders in eradicating child labour in these items.

The USDOL goes by publicly available documents and hence under these circumstances, proactive steps need to be taken by all the stakeholders to ensure that child labour is not employed in the production process. These efforts should also be widely publicized by way of press releases, media reports and posts on social media. Wherever possible services of visual media should also be utilized to publicize the efforts to eradicate child labour.

Considering the seriousness of the issue, the Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India requires all the stakeholders to submit comprehensive dossiers documenting the action taken to address the issue of child labour pertaining to the products identified by USDOL.

As a premier Export Promotion Council, TEXPROCIL has been assigned the task to coordinate with concerned Associations / Stake holders of Cotton and Yarn/Thread sector to create awareness about the gravity of the issue, and encourage Industry associations to guide the individual companies in working towards eradication of Child labour in the cotton value chain.

In this context, TEXPROCIL organised a virtual seminar on 30th March, 2021 alongwith the Employers Federation of Southern India (EFSI), Ethical Trade Initiative (ETI) and the Southern India Mills' Association (SIMA).

Apart from the seminar, the Council has also written to the concerned associations like Cotton Association of India (CAI), Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and the Southern India Mills Association (SIMA) to draw up an Action Plan so as to undertake coordinated and concerted action to eradicate the use of Child Labour and enable the Indian products of Cotton and Cotton Yarn to be delisted by the USDOL.

Some of these steps include, preparation of dossiers by engaging third party agencies, collecting data on periodic inspections by the Department of Labour at the district levels, collection of information from NGOs, adopting a code of conduct and issuing advisories regularly to members to strictly adhere to the laws preventing employment of child labour, etc.

Way to Win - The Perception War

The series of meetings and deliberations on the issue of 'eradicating child labour & forced labour' has comprehensively focused on the enormity of the challenge lying ahead of us.

With the developed countries like the EU, the UK, and the USA, linking social issues like labour standards and environmental concerns to trade policy, the burden of proof has been cast on the developing countries like India to demonstrate compliances with credible documentation.

Even if the documentation is in order, there is also the 'perception battle' which needs to be won by showcasing the efforts in a telling manner!

In conclusion, it needs to be emphasised that "Saying No to Child Labour" should be the credo etched on the mast head of all business enterprises. All efforts need to be directed to ensure that children are not exploited in any form. With a few firm steps the scourge of child labour can surely be addressed effectively, if not eradicated completely.

:: TEXPROCIL ::

**IKEA supports 2021 as the UN international year
for the elimination of child labour**

The UN has designated 2021 as the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour. IKEA has for many years been working in a dedicated way to tackle child labour and fully supports the UN initiative. As a further commitment, IKEA submits an action pledge to accelerate efforts to strengthen child rights in the IKEA supply chain.

"Children are key stakeholders of our business – as members of the communities where we operate, as users of our products and services, as family members of our co-workers, as young workers and as future co-workers and IKEA leaders. All children have rights, everywhere and always. As a global business, we have a big responsibility to demonstrate leadership and be aware of our impact throughout the IKEA value chain and take action to address it." said Lena Pripp-Kovac, Chief Sustainability Officer, Inter IKEA Group.

The IKEA business has a long history of working to tackle child labour in the supply chain, dating back to the late 90's when IWAY, the IKEA supplier code of conduct, was established.

During the COVID-19 crisis, the vulnerable situation for children globally has been exacerbated, making action even more urgent.

This year, the UN are asking stakeholders across society to pledge to take specific actions that can be completed during 2021. The IKEA action pledge strengthens efforts on child rights with 3 key focus areas:

- **Further integrating children's rights into the existing IKEA due diligence system:** During 2021, an analysis will be undertaken to review IWAY from a child rights' perspective as basis for a plan on how to further practice and strengthen IWAY moving forward.
- **Accelerating the work to promote decent work for young workers:** Further action will be taken to promote access to decent work for young workers. Building on requirements in IWAY and pilot testing young workers' programmes, an assessment will be conducted in 2021 to identify where risks to youth unemployment and lack of educational opportunities are highest in connection to the supply chain. The outcome will inform how to further strengthen the inclusion of young workers in the IKEA supply chain.
- **Partner up to increase and scale efforts:** During 2021, Inter IKEA Group will join the ILO Child Labour Platform. With this membership, the IKEA business will increase efforts on child labour due diligence and accelerate the collaboration with other partners to tackle issues further down the supply chain.

"The work to eliminate child labour requires continuous effort. We have been working to address child labour for 20 years and will accelerate efforts in 2021 and beyond in line with the goal set by the UN to end child labour in all its forms by 2025. In addition to the actions in our pledge, we are exploring internally as well as together with UNICEF how to advance family-friendly policies that address some of the root causes of child labour. Together with key partners we will continue to make progress" said Alinde Melin, Global Human Rights and Children's Rights Leader at Inter IKEA Group.

The UN has designated 2021 as the international year for the elimination of child labour and are urging stakeholders across society – from companies to governments and individuals – to pledge to take specific actions that can be achieved by December 2021. As the official global partnership to achieve SDG Target 8.7, Alliance 8.7 is the vehicle to coordinate action to end child labour by 2025. The International Labour Organization (ILO) has been mandated to facilitate the organization and implementation of the International Year, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

Source: IKEA.COM

COUNTRY UPDATE

India's trade in Textile & Apparel with Bangladesh



Mr. N. Ravindranathan, Director, TEXPROCIL explores the immense potential for exports of Textiles & Apparel from India offered by the Bangladesh T&A Market.



Bangladesh is the 2nd largest exporter of Apparel in the world with an export earning of approximately US\$ 37 billion in the year 2020 recording a decline by -12% over the previous year mainly due to Covid pandemic related cancellations and reduction in export orders. Even though there is a continuous investment taking place in textile manufacturing (spinning, weaving, knitting and processing), Bangladesh also imported US\$ 10.12 billion worth of raw material in the year 2020 for further conversion, value addition and export of Apparel.

Of the total import of textiles worth US\$ 10.12 billion, import from India was US\$ 2.07 billion, accounting for 20.15 % market share, ranked at 2nd position, next to China (52.62 % market share).

Even though India is the top supplier of cotton yarn to Bangladesh, demand is more for fabrics. China holds a share of 65.86 % of cotton fabric supply to Bangladesh, whereas share of India is only 10.94 %. Considering the proximity, there is a huge scope to increase export of fabrics from India to Bangladesh.

About the Textile industry in Bangladesh

Domestic textile sector in Bangladesh is called Primary Textile Sector (PTS), comprising of Spinning, Weaving and Processing units. There is a continuous investment in across the value chain in PTS over the past several years with an objective of achieving self sufficiency in manufacturing of raw material required for the Apparel sector.

Summary of present status of Textile & Clothing sector in Bangladesh:

- Installed capacity: Approximately 14 million spindles ; 3 lakh rotors; 47,000 shuttle-less looms & 17,000 shuttle looms.
- Value addition in knit & woven RMG are over 70% & 35% respectively.
- Textile sector contributes more than 13% in GDP.
- Over 86% of the export earning comes from Textiles & Apparel products.
- Around 90% yarn demand for knit apparel & 35-40% yarn demand for woven apparel are met by domestic yarn supplies.
- Backward & Forward linkage industries provide employment for more than 5 million people where over 70% are female.
- 90% of the domestic fabrics requirement and 100% yarn requirements of Handloom sector are met by PTS

Advantages enjoyed by the Textile and Apparel sector of Bangladesh

- Low labour cost (less than US\$ 2 per day for unskilled worker and approx. US\$ 3 per day for skilled worker).
- Government Policy encourages consumption of domestic yarn for value addition and export of apparel.
- Increasingly adopting Socio – Economic Compliance as required by importers of Apparel in EU and USA.
- Focusing on CSR, Ethical supply chain management & Chemical and environmental sustainability in production mechanism.

- FTA with Australia, Canada, Korea, GSP plus benefits to EU, UK and Preferential Trade Agreements with several other countries for export of Apparel products.

Trade Agreements

The geographical proximity between India and Bangladesh provides an easy access to each other's markets for their products. Currently, India and Bangladesh are members of the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi - Sectorial Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA), and the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC). Bangladesh has received preferential market access treatment from India for a large number of items of export under SAARC Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA) negotiations and also as part of Trade Liberalisation Plan (TLP) of the SAFTA. India provides preferential trade access under these agreements as well as the Duty Free Tariff Preferential (DFTP) Scheme. India allows duty free – quota free import of apparel from Bangladesh.

Export of T&C from Bangladesh

Bangladesh has achieved a phenomenal growth in export of apparel over the past twenty years, from US\$ 5 billion in the year 2000-01 to US\$ 40 billion in the year 2019-20, becoming the 2nd largest exporter of garments next only to China. Bangladesh is strong in manufacturing both fashion apparel as well as performance apparel.

EU accounts for 73 % of Apparel export from Bangladesh. Duty free access to EU and UK under "GSP – everything but arms deal" is the major advantage enjoyed by the Bangladeshi exporters.

In the Year 2020, it is estimated that Bangladesh exported US\$ 18.67 billion worth of knitted apparel (HS 61) & US\$ 16.41 billion worth of woven Apparel (HS 62) in addition to US\$ 1.13 billion worth of Home Textiles (HS 63).

COUNTRY UPDATE

India's trade in Textile & Apparel with Bangladesh

As far as export of knitwear is concerned, top five markets viz., Germany, USA, UK, Spain and France account for 53% share. Regarding export of woven apparel is concerned, top five markets viz., USA, Germany, Spain, UK and France account for 58% share.

Top ten products of knitwear account for 80% of export under HS Chapter 61 (knitted apparel). Top ten products of woven apparel account for 75% export under HS chapter 62. Top ten products of made-ups account for 47% of export of home textile / made-up products under HS 63 refer data sheet at **Annexure I** (by clicking the weblink at the end of this report.)

Import of cotton fabrics into Bangladesh

In the year 2020, Bangladesh imported US\$ 5.82 billion worth of cotton fabrics, recording a decline of -22.27% over the previous year. Top 20 cotton fabric products imported into Bangladesh is given at **Annex II** (by clicking the weblink at the end of this report). It may be observed that Bangladesh predominantly imports woven fabrics and top 20 varieties of fabrics account for 43 % of total import of cotton fabrics into Bangladesh.

Data on Top 10 suppliers of cotton fabrics to Bangladesh is given at Table 2 at Annex II. It may be observed that top 10 suppliers account for 98% of cotton fabric import into Bangladesh. China was the largest supplier with 64% share and share of India was the 2nd largest supplier with 11% share in the year 2020, thereby offering a vast scope to increase share of India.

Present bilateral trade levels in T & C products

a) Export from India to Bangladesh

Bangladesh is the 3rd largest market (next only to USA & UAE) for export of T&C from India with US\$ 2.172 billion in the year 2019-20. Export of Cotton Textiles falling under HS chapter 52 account for an export value of US\$ 1.65 billion (76% of total export of T&C to Bangladesh), of which, cotton fibre is US\$ 625 Mn and cotton yarn is US\$ 576 Mn.

With increasing levels of spinning capacity and export of garments from Bangladesh, there is a vast scope to increase export of cotton, cotton yarn & fabrics from India to Bangladesh.

Apart from Cotton & Cotton Yarn, in the garment segment there is a huge demand for Indian ethnic wear in Bangladesh. At present most of these goods are traded through unofficial routes by unorganised sector across the porous border.

b) Import from Bangladesh into India

India imported US\$ 748 Mn worth of T&C from Bangladesh in the year 2019-20. Top three products imported were: Woven Apparel; Jute products & Knitted Apparel, together accounting for US\$ 557 Mn (74%).

Several retail chain stores & exporters in India have established their sourcing channels in Bangladesh for importing (duty free) into India for sales in retail stores, as well as manufacturing in Bangladesh and exporting directly to their customers across the world.

Owing to lower cost of manufacturing, and duty free access given to Bangladesh by a large number of countries, Indian companies are increasingly seeking to move their operations to Bangladesh.

In order to increase export of fabrics and yarn to Bangladesh following issues need to be addressed:

a. Duty free import of garments from Bangladesh to be linked with fabric supply:

India allows unconditional duty free import of garments from Bangladesh. This results in Chinese textiles getting converted into garments in Bangladesh and entering into India duty free, thereby affecting Indian textile garment industry. There is an urgent need to link sourcing Indian fabrics & apparel imported from Bangladesh.

b. High Import tariff on fabrics

There is an increasing demand for fabrics in Bangladesh for domestic consumption also, whereas import tariff is prohibitively high, as indicated in Table below

Import tariff structure in Bangladesh (Source: Bangladesh Customs)

Product	Basic customs duty	Suppl. Duty	VAT	Adv. Income Tax	Regulatory Duty	Adv. Trade VAT	TOTAL
	Values in Percentage (%)						
Woven fabrics of Cotton incl. Denim (HS 5208 to 5210)	25	20	15	5	5	4	92.30
Poly/Viscose Fabrics (HS 551522)	25	20	15	5	5	4	92.30
Knitted or crocheted fabrics (HS 25chapter 60)	25	30	15	5	5	4	107.91
Most Garments (HS Ch 61& 62)	25	60	15	5	5	4	154.71

To obtain more details on Bangladesh T&A Market,
kindly get in touch with
Mr. N. Ravindranathan, Director, TEXPROCIL
on email : ravi@texprocil.org

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COUNTRY UPDATE

India's trade in Textile & Apparel with Bangladesh



High tariff is a major deterrent to achieve higher growth rate in export of fabrics from India to cater to the domestic demand in Bangladesh.

c. Delay in Realisation of Export Proceeds from Bangladesh:

Export proceeds are getting abnormally delayed in realisation from Bangladesh due to various banking channel problems as well as overall balance of payment situation of the country. If the importers are allowed to open LC through international banks in Bangladesh instead of back-to-back LC for importing raw material such as yarn and fabrics, business could grow at a faster rate.

d. Transportation issues

Bangladesh is connected to India by road and maximum exports to Bangladesh happen through land route. Heavy congestion round the year at land boarder for custom clearance on both the sides is a common problem faced by exporters and importers.

TEXPROCIL has undertaken extensive initiative in opening up alternate routes, in particular Inland Water Way transport system and multi model transport for the benefit of Indian exporters located at various textile clusters across the country. However, as of now utilisation of such alternate transport facilities is very low.

Recent developments in textile and apparel sector in Bangladesh

The Bangladesh Bank in light of the Export Policy 2018-19 has developed a Tk. 1000 crore "Technology Development Fund" to provide low-cost loans to export-oriented industries to upgrade technologies they presently use. This fund can be used for upgrading technology in automation, sustainability efforts, utilities and infrastructure also in addition to machinery. The tenure of the fund is from 3-5 years, while interest rate is 5-6% with one year

of grace period depending on bank-client relationship. As of now, nine banks and five NBFIs (non-bank financial institutions) have signed deal with the Bangladesh Bank for disbursing loan to the export-oriented industries from the fund.

Owing to Covid pandemic, Apparel export has declined by -17%, with a 5% price decline in the second half of the year 2020 and with substantial reduction in capacity utilisation, companies are keen to restructure basic ways of doing business, including payment guarantee in case of cancellation of ready shipments by means of proper contractual protocol between buyers and suppliers in addition to systemic change to build a more resilient and sustainable apparel industry.

Conclusion

- ❖ Non-reciprocal duty free & quota free access granted by India for import of apparel from Bangladesh has prompted several retail chains in India to source a large volume of finished apparel from Bangladesh.
- ❖ Taking advantage of FTAs and competitive manufacturing cost components, two major developments are taking place:
 1. Indian exporters of garments are increasingly forging tie-up with manufacturers in Bangladesh for 'outward processing' and directly despatching to third countries thereby benefitting everyone in the linkage;
 2. International branded Apparel, made in Bangladesh are increasingly sold in Indian retail market.

Considering the fact that Bangladesh has set a target of manifold increase in garment export to India in the next few years period, it is important that a suitable mechanism need to be put in place stipulating to use Indian fabrics in garments being exported to India to achieve win-win relationship in true sense.

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To avail of detailed data on Bangladesh Textile & Apparel referred in this Report kindly click on the following links:
 ([ANNEXURE 1 - DATA](#)) | ([ANNEXURE 2 - DATA](#)) | ([ANNEXURE 3 - VISITORS REGISTERED @DIFS FAIR MARCH 2021](#))



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EXPORT MARKETS @ TEXPROCIL

Please Visit our website: www.texprocil.org

email: info@texprocil.org

POLICY TALKS**Policy & Procedures Update****Current Affairs – At a Glance**

By Mr. A. Ravi Kumar, Joint Director, TEXPROCIL

INTERNATIONAL**China became Largest Trading Partner of European Union**

The People's Republic of China has overtaken the United States (US) as the largest trading partner of the European Union in 2020, according to the data released by the European Union Statistics Agency, Eurostat. Trade volume of the EU with China reached 586 billion Euros (US\$ 711 billion) in 2020 as compared to 555 billion Euros (US\$ 673 billion) with the US.

UK Economy sees biggest drop in over 300 years

The economy of the UK suffered its biggest decline in more than 300 years in 2020 in the wake of the pandemic. The economy shrank by 9.9% in 2020, more than twice the figure for 2009 at the height of the global financial crisis, according to the Office for National Statistics.

NATIONAL**China becomes India's top Trading Partner**

China has again become India's top trading partner in 2020. The provisional data from the trade between both the countries in 2020 stood at US\$ 77.7 billion. The bilateral trade gap of India with China was US\$ 40 billion in 2020.

India comes out of Recession, Grow 0.4% in Q3 of FY 2020-21

India's GDP grew marginally by 0.4% during October – December (Quarter 3) of the Financial Year 2020-21. The positive trend emerged after two consecutive quarters of contraction. The country had recorded its worst –ever contraction of 24.4% in April –June (Quarter 1) of the FY 2020-21, followed by 7.3% fall in July- September (Quarter 2).

NATIONAL**GST collections Cross Rs.1 lakh Crore Mark for 5th straight month**

GST collections for February 2021 crossed Rs. One lakh crore mark for the fifth consecutive month. The gross GST collected in the month of February 2021 was Rs.113143 crore.

Exports Hit 22-month High, Imports Too Witness Surge

Merchandise exports rose 6.2% to US\$ 27.45 billion in January 2021 as compared to US\$ 25.85 billion in January 2020 – the highest since March 2019 and 0.1% higher than exports in December 2020. Imports too recorded a second successive month of growth (2% Year-on-Year) in January 2021 to US\$ 41.99 billion from US\$ 41.15 billion in January 2020 . Trade deficit narrowed to US\$ 14.54 billion in January 2021 from US\$ 15.44 in December 2020.

India's Growth Predicted to be in the Range of 10-11% in 2021-22

The RBI in its Monetary Policy statement released on February 5, 2021, predicted a GDP growth of 10.5% during 2021-22 aided by a V- shaped recovery and a 7.7% contraction for the FY 2020-21. Earlier, the Union Budget 2021-22 presented by the Finance Minister, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman in the Lok Sabha on February 1, 2021, projected a GDP growth of 11% during 2021-22.

Highest FDI in FY 21

India received its highest ever FDI inflows – 67.5 Billion – in the first nine months of FY 21. This was 22.5% higher than US\$ 55.1 billion received during April-December of FY 20.

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TRADE NOTICE**MANDATORY UPDATION OF IECs****IMPORTANT NOTE: Instructions by O/o DGFT on mandatory updation of IECs yearly between April-June**

Reference is invited to DGFT's Notification No. 58/2015-2020 dated 12th February, 2021 (<https://tinyurl.com/rp8h8yhe>) whereby all IEC holders have been advised to update their Importer-Exporter Code (IEC) yearly between April to June.

In this regard, a video has been published on the DGFT Youtube Channel at the given link:

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B5zrx5k8QC4>) to provide easy step-by-step reference for all IEC holders concerned.

- The online process is automatic and no fees are charged for such updations.
- This process can be completed within 5-10 minutes if all details are correct or within 30 minutes otherwise.
- IECs not updated within this prescribed period would be de-activated (post June). Subsequently, firms who wish to re-activate their IEC (post de-activation for non-compliance), would be required to update the IEC. IEC shall be auto re-activated on updation after June.
- The objective of the given exercise is to prune out inactive IECs and incorrect IEC details.

Members are requested to kindly update the IEC details through the automatic DGFT online process at the earliest.

For further details kindly refer to [TEXPROCIL EServe No. 28 of 2021](#) dated April 14, 2021.

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POLICY TALKS

Macro-economic Outlook: 2020-21

Global Scenario:

Surge in second and third waves of covid-19 related infections has continued at varying paces across major economies. Extension of liquidity measures put in place by central banks around the world has raised inflationary concerns in the bond market, creating widespread turbulence. This has resulted in capital outflows in the emerging market economies (EMEs), causing depreciation in the corresponding domestic currencies.

Financial Markets:

International financial markets have remained volatile due to the bond market selloff, which have since normalized somewhat after the US Federal Reserve assuaged investor concerns in its latest policy report. Equity markets remained volatile, before settling down in March. Sticky global commodity prices have contributed to the hardening inflationary expectations due to extension of production cut by the OPEC.

Indian Economy:

Third quarter estimate of output growth for FY 2020-21 showed a

growth of 0.4%, as construction and electricity generation boosted output, aided by a robust agricultural production. Agriculture is observed to have continued its strong performance, by way of a strong Rabi harvest. High frequency indicators paint a mixed picture of the economy, with recovery being observed in the first two months of the final quarter of 2020-21, before showing signs of slippage in March.

Inflation:

Inflation rose again in February to 5.0%, above the MPC target level of 4%, as rising core inflation combined with sticky food prices to pose fresh problems for the policymakers. Five of the twelve food sub groups registered double digit inflation, even as rising fuel prices threatened to push consumer price index (CPI) levels even further.

The monetary policy committee (MPC) has suggested better coordinated policy response between the Centre and the states to counter the fuel price situation, where there is a high retail margin, while inflation in edible oils are sought to be countered through higher domestic production and removal of import curbs.

POLICY TALKS

Macro-economic Outlook: 2020-21

Continued from page 13...

Liquidity conditions: Liquidity conditions remained in surplus driven by currency demand. Non-food credit growth grew by 5.6% Y-o-Y, after remaining negative for most of the fiscal. Corporate bond and Commercial paper issuances also increased Y-o-Y. Foreign exchange reserves surged to US\$577 billion, growing by nearly US\$100 billion during the year.

Outlook: The domestic economy appeared to be on a path to recovery before the second wave of Covid-19 reared its head, derailing prospects. Inflationary expectations have surged in recent months, aided by high retail inflation across all segments.

The MPC however remained hopeful about the sustainability of growth prospects, with the increase in vaccination drives across the country. The policy stance remained accommodative as long as necessary to achieve target growth levels, while ensuring the inflation remains within the target level.

Source: CCIL Economic Research | Updated on Apr 07, 2021

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Advertisement Package for promoting products and solutions in the E-publications of TEXPROCIL

Dear Madam/Sir,

As a part of TEXPROCIL's knowledge sharing initiatives, the Council is coming up regularly with various E-publications. The circulation of these publications, averaging to over 3000 avid readers, includes the Council's strong database of 2,000 nos. membership comprising manufacturers, exporters, traders of Indian cotton fibre, yarn, fabrics and madeups range of products. The readership database also includes the contacts of textiles trade associations, government representatives, foreign missions, etc. which are being updated from time to time.

The Council has planned to offer an '**Advertisement Package**' for the various E-publications with a view to enhance the exposure of products and solutions being offered by various entities. We request you to kindly consider the advertisement opportunity as per details attached.

E-publication details are as follows:

1. **E-Newsletter** – Published every fortnight – Launch of New Volume in the last fortnight of January 2021.

2. **IBTEX** – Published daily – Includes news clippings on articles of interest in T&C appearing in various publications.

Advertisement Package details are given below this column.

For further clarifications you may like to advise your office to kindly write to Mr. Rakesh Chinthali, IT Officer/ Mr. Rajesh Satam, Joint Director on email: rakesh@texprocil.org / rajesh@texprocil.org.

For queries related to booking your advertisement kindly write to Mrs. Mrunal Sawant on email: mrunal@texprocil.org.

We look forward to receiving your enquiries / confirmation for availing the advertisement opportunity in E-publications of TEXPROCIL.

Regards,

Dr. Siddhartha Rajagopal
Executive Director

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(For Advertisement in TEXPROCIL E-PUBLICATIONS)

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Ad. Option	One Issue	Six issues	Twelve Issues	Twenty Four Issues (BEST OFFER)
Double Spread	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 61,200	Rs. 1,15,200	Rs. 2,16,000
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Full Page	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 25,500	Rs. 48,000	Rs. 90,000

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Ad. Option	Three Months	Six Months	Twelve Months	Twenty Four Months (BEST OFFER)
Click-on-Logo	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 90,000

For more information
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TRADE NOTIFICATION

TEXPROCIL MEMBERSHIP SATISFACTION SURVEY

Dear Member,									
Kindly fill in your complete information below and respond to the questions below by tick (✓) marking appropriate response in the space provided or with suggestions in brief wherever necessary. We value your association with us and prompt feedback.									
COMPANY INFORMATION									
Name of the Company		:							
Contact Person & Designation		:							
TEXPROCIL Membership (RCMC) No.		:							
Email Address & Website		:							
1) Kindly rate the following services offered by Texprocil on rating of 1 to 5. in order to serve you still better.* 1= Excellent, 2=Good, 3 = Satisfactory, 4 = Needs Improvement, 5 = Not Availed (N.A.)									
Membership	Rate Here	Trade Development	Rate Here	Trade Promotion	Rate Here	Trade Services	Rate Here	Trade Intelligence	Rate Here
Procedure for New Membership	<input type="checkbox"/>	Publication: E-Newsletter	<input type="checkbox"/>	Intl. Fairs & Events	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certificate of Origin	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive Website	<input type="checkbox"/>
Membership Renewal	<input type="checkbox"/>	E-serve	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seminars & Workshops	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grievance Redressal Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	E-News Clippings	<input type="checkbox"/>
RCMC Amendment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Circulation Trade Enquiries/ Award	<input type="checkbox"/>	MDA/MAI Schemes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Information on Exim policy/ Amendment DBK	<input type="checkbox"/>	Information Disseminated	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) a. Are you generally satisfied with the services actively availed by your company and marked above? Tick (✓)						YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. If you have replied 'no' above, please suggest how the Council can improve the services (use additional sheet if required)						Suggestions:			
3) How is your company benefitting from the Exhibitions / BSMS being organized by the Council? Tick (✓)						Accessing new Markets	<input type="checkbox"/>	Generating additional business	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others (Pls. Specify):						Making new Contacts (Trade Enquiries)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any Others	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) How is your company benefitting from the Export Facilitation services being provided by the Council?						Information on Export Policy / Procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>	Responses to various EXIM queries	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others (Pls. Specify):						Redressal of Trade related grievances	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any Others	<input type="checkbox"/>
5) Have you recommended TEXPROCIL Membership to other companies? Tick (✓)						YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	<input type="checkbox"/>
6) Do you have any other suggestions to offer regarding TEXPROCIL Member Services? (use additional sheet if required)						Suggestions:			

*Kindly ignore this feedback form, if you have already responded.

**TRADE
NOTIFICATION****TEXPROCIL MEMBERSHIP
Annual Renewal Subscription****(A) Renewal of Membership - Annual Subscription Fees**

For Renewal of Membership, an Annual Membership fee is to be paid.

Details of Annual Renewal Subscription Fees are as follows:

Type of Membership	Amount (Rs.)	GST @ 18%	Total Amount (Rs.)
Member (with Voting Right)	11000/-	1980/-	12980/-
Registered Textile Exporter	6000/-	1080/-	7080/-

(B) Payment of Renewal Subscription Fees

Payment of Renewal Subscription fee for the year 2020-2021 can be made online.

Bank details for online payment are as follows:

Account Name	The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council
Bank	Bank of Baroda
Branch	Opera House Branch, Mumbai-400004
Account No.	04090200000927
IFSC Code	BARB00PERAH (Fifth character is zero)

After payment, send the details of online payment by Email in the following format on the following email ID : smita@texprocil.org.

Company Name	
Registration No.	
GST No.	
UTR No.	
Date of Transaction	
Name of Bank	
Amount of Transfer	
WhatsApp No.	(To receive handy and timely information from TEXPROCIL)

Also send a scanned copy of Bank Payment Advice by email on the Email ID : smita@texprocil.org

Immediately after receiving the Payment details, the membership will be renewed.

(C) Renewal of RCMC that has expired

We are glad to inform you that the Council has put in place an online system for renewal of Registration-Cum-Membership Certificate (RCMC). Renewal of RCMCs can be made online and after processing, the Renewed RCMC will be available to you online. The Original renewed RCMCs will be sent to you once our office opens and starts functioning after the lockdown.

Steps to be followed:

Upload self-attested scanned copies of the following documents online on TEXPROCIL's website (www.texprocil.org) through Member login and send a renewal request by Email on the Email ID smita@texprocil.org (In case the RCMC has expired) :

- [1] Copy of your Import-Exporter Code (IEC)
- [2] In case of Manufacturer Exporter, a copy of Manufacturing Licence
- [3] In case of changes in Partners, a copy of revised deed of partnership
- [4] In case of changes in Directors, a copy of DIR-12 or Board Resolution for those who have resigned or newly appointed.
- [5] Copy of old RCMC
- [6] Copy of GST Registration Certificate (if not submitted earlier)
- [7] Payment advice of Annual Subscription for the year 2020-2021

Or

Alternatively, send self-attested scanned copies of the above documents by Email on the Email ID smita@texprocil.org

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