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Indian Cottons, Global Reach !

TEXPROCIL E NEWSLETTER

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

WELCOME TO TEXPROCIL

Indian Cottons, Global Reach !

Dear Friends,

The second wave in a fast and furious surge is upon us, not only necessitating rapid testing and vaccination but also prevention of fatalities by augmenting supplies of oxygen, ICU hospital beds and ventilators.

Like other businesses, the Indian textile sector also cannot stay immune from the ill effects of the surging second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Government has estimated that the impact of the second wave on the Indian economy is likely to be muted as industry and trade seem to have adjusted to the evolving situation.

RBI Package

Despite the cautious optimism on the part of the Government, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) also stepped in and announced a few measures aimed at alleviating any financing constraint for those impacted especially in the SME sector. The central bank has focussed on small borrowers including unorganised businesses and MSMES, both through enhanced provision of credit via small finance banks and a fresh resolution framework for existing borrowing. As per the announcement, individuals, small businesses and MSME'S having aggregate exposure of upto Rs. 25 Crores would be eligible for consideration under the Resolution Framework 2.0, provided they have not already availed of restructuring under any of the earlier frameworks and were classified as standard accounts as on March 31, 2021.

The rating agency CRISIL expects companies with relatively weaker credit profiles to benefit from this policy. It is also expected that many textile units will benefit although, the norms laid down for resolution including the proviso that only those borrowers who had not already availed of restructuring assistance and whose loans were 'standard' as on March 31, 2021, would be eligible for fresh resolution could prove burdensome on some units in the textile sector whom the RBI also considers as 'most vulnerable'.

AF-PAK Concessions by USA for Duty Free Imports into USA

In the present difficult times, amidst the pandemic, the US market has provided good opportunities for export growth from India, not only due to rising demand but also as it does not accord "Zero-duty" duty concessions (unlike EU) to our main competitors like Bangladesh, Pakistan, Vietnam, Sri Lanka.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

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However recent reports have pointed to a move by the US government to grant 'duty free access' for import of Textile and Clothing from Pakistan & Afghanistan (Af-Pak region) in view of the proposed U.S. troop withdrawal from Afghanistan by September 2021.

According to reports, in a bi- partisan move, three US Senators, viz. Mr. Van Hollen, Ms. Maria Cantwell (Democrat) and Republican Senator Todd Young have on 30th April, 2021, introduced a bipartisan legislation viz. "Pakistan - Afghanistan Economic Development Act" to establish Reconstruction Opportunity Zones (ROZs) in Afghanistan and Pakistan's border regions and further to permit textile and apparel goods from these areas to enter the U.S. duty-free.

On the positive side, the creation of ROZs is expected to lay the groundwork for a more stable region by generating economic benefits for Afghanistan and Pakistan. However, on the challenging side, granting tariff concessions especially "Zero Duty" benefits to sectors like Textiles and Clothing which are very low margin industries will have a deleterious impact on exports from third countries like India. Especially, the 'duty free access' granted to Pakistan will be a big setback as it will completely distort and disrupt textile and clothing trade from South Asia and will be detrimental to textile and clothing exports from India. Also this move will confer undue advantage to Pakistan which will gain market share at the expense of Indian export.

The Council has sent representation on this matter to the Government appealing to them to avail of the earliest opportunity to impress upon the US Government to explore other avenues of financial assistance like direct transfer of monetary benefits to the entrepreneurs, developing infrastructure in the region, setting up "plug and play" manufacturing facilities, providing transport subsidies, etc. to develop business opportunities and not use undue tariff concessions including "Zero Duty" as an instrument for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Resolution by the EU Parliament to suspend temporarily the GSP+ benefits to Pakistan

The European Parliament has adopted a resolution calling for a review of the GSP+ status granted to Pakistan in view of an "alarming" increase in the use of "blasphemy accusations and threats" online and offline in Pakistan over the past year.

The resolution states that Pakistan has benefited from trade preferences under the GSP+ programme since 2014, with "considerable" economic gains from this unilateral trade agreement.

However, the GSP+ status comes with the obligation to ratify and implement 27 international conventions including commitments to guarantee human rights and religious freedom. In it's last GSP+ assessment of Pakistan dated February 10, 2020, the Commission had also expressed serious concerns on the human rights situation in the country.

The EU Parliament has now called upon the Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS) to immediately review Pakistan's eligibility for GSP+ status in the light of current events and whether there is sufficient reason to initiate a procedure for the temporary withdrawal of this status and the benefits that come with it.

The EU GSP+ benefit accorded to Pakistan, as is well known, has helped the country to exponentially increase it's exports to the EU, as compared to it's Asian counterparts including India.

For instance, in the case of India, exports to EU of T&C products during the period 2015-2019 have grown at a CAGR of 0.21% to US$ 8.68 million in 2019 from US$8.60 million. On the other hand, Pakistan's exports of T&C items during this period grew from US$ 5.09 million in 2015 to US$ 6.21 at a CAGR of 5.44%. This increase in exports from Pakistan can be directly attributed to the "Zero Duty " benefits extended to them by the E.U under the GSP plus scheme.

It is therefore strongly felt that in case the EU suspends/ removes benefits of the "Zero Duty" extended to Pakistan under the GSP+ scheme, it could mean substantial trade gains to India.

On ethical and moral grounds too, a view is emerging in Europe that Pakistan's blasphemy laws are incompatible with international human rights law and do violate the terms and conditions under which duty free access has been granted under the GSP plus.

It may be recalled that the European Commission (EC) had taken similar action against Sri Lanka sometime back and suspended benefits under GSP plus for a short time on grounds of reports of genocide and human rights violations.

Trade Data

The data on very quick estimates for exports for the month of April show that all major commodities have recorded positive growth in export during April 2021 vis-à-vis April 2020, inspite of a spreading pandemic.

Products like RMG (of all textiles) have increased by 920.52%, Cotton yarn/fabrics/made-ups, handloom products etc. by 616.6% and Man-made yarn/fabrics/made-ups etc. by 583.53%. These large increases are primarily because of the total lockdowns imposed across the world on account of the pandemic last year with all economic activity including exports and imports coming to a standstill during the months of April, May 2020.

On the other hand, the provisional data for the fiscal year 2020-2021 shows that textile and apparel exports declined by almost (-)13% in dollar terms, compared to the previous year. Total exports have been provisionally valued at USD 29 billion in 2020-2021 as against USD 34 billion in 2019-2020.

As per this data, the exports of cotton textiles under the purview of the Council have declined (-) 2.12%, from US$ 10.02 billion in 2019-2020 to US$ 9.81 billion in 2020-2021. The performance is commendable despite the head winds of a raging pandemic.

TEXPROCIL Seminar on Skill Development

In the textile world, training and skilling play a very important and significant role in improving the productivity and efficiency of the item being manufactured. The optimization of time and resources through effective training and skilling also increases the competitiveness of the product.

Towards this end, the Council partnered with the Textile Sector Skill Council (TSC) in organising a Virtual Seminar on "Training and Skilling: A Win-Win Strategy for Employer and Employee" on 7th May. Experts from TSC presented the various schemes launched by the Government of India under the Skill India Program. An important component of these schemes is that companies participating in them will also receive remuneration for undertaking the training or skilling activity, thereby providing a Win-Win situation for both the employee as well as the employer.

Friends, the 'Training and Skilling' initiatives have come to play an important and significant role among the many day–to–day activities of a manufacturing unit. Training is bound to bring about an increase in the level of different skills and the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana - 3 (PMKVY - 3) Scheme launched recently offers a potential opportunity for all manufacturing units including SMEs at the district level to upgrade their skilling requirements.

Overall, the Seminar was well attended and proved very useful going by the responses and Q&A segment at the end of the Session.

Way forward

Friends, the fear and frustration that have become major concerns for businesses, not only on account of the restrictive measures and curfew imposed to arrest the spread of the virus but also at the alarming rise in fatalities is well placed and understood.

But the question – how much more to 'hold on' is always there at the back of all our minds. There appears to be no clear cut answer to this question in the present circumstances.

However one area we can all focus upon in these times is to improve 'productivity levels' regarding it as 'long-term capital' and a viable means to improve our gains.

Let us all make the best use of the available time to rethink our business models with forward looking strategies in order to ensure a bright future for the trade and 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.

Second Wave raises the need to revive the fabric demand

✦✦ KEY TRENDS TO WATCH ✦✦

◆ Overall subdued fabric demand due to restrictive measures ◆ Visible gains for blended and knitted fabrics but recovery delayed for woven fabrics ◆ Demand to contract by 25-35% across yarn, fabric & apparels in FY21

The Indian textile companies may experience a significant revenue decline in the first half of 2020-21 due to the economic slowdown following restrictive measures to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

With multitude of issues facing the sector, including the delayed production cycle, shortage of labourers, and unlikely revival of consumption demand, the revenue is likely to bottom out.

Due to the strong international media coverage of rising second wave of COVID in India, a lot of international fabric and garment buyers are reluctant to place short term orders with Indian vendors fearing lock down restrictions & failure to supply on part of the Indian vendors.

Also, textile players carry high debts on account of stretched working capital cycles with low cushion to borrow. These financial constraints can spread over a longer duration due to delays in collections and a higher inventory pending to be sold out.

The situation arising out of subdued domestic demand and declining export demand due to lockdowns in global markets on account of COVID-19 has come as a double blow for textile companies.

For the domestic demand to revive the textile companies may have to await the onset of buying season and reopening of retail spaces. On similar lines, the export demand would fairly depend on recovery of major economies such as the US and the UK.

However, there also seems to be a short-term opportunity for Indian companies to cater to those markets which were earlier catered by China and Bangladesh.

Apparently, the second wave of Covid-19 resurgence has potentially disrupted the fabric demand which continues to remain weak due to social distancing norms and the surge of the second wave of pandemic affecting the demand.

As per available reports, the woven fabrics production did show some improvement month-on-month at the beginning of the year despite remaining 21 per cent year-on-year lower. The demand for fabric exports saw contraction due to weak market sentiments and increased competition from Southeast Asian countries.

With the progression of the year, the gains for blended and knitted fabrics picked up pace, but for the woven fabrics recovery is expected to be delayed on account of micro-lockdowns and work-from-home culture.

Going forward, export demand for woven fabrics is expected to remain subdued over the first quarter of FY 2021-22 as the key destination countries continue to grapple with a second wave of pandemic.

The fabric exports remained muted at the year start, and recorded a 17 per cent decline year-on-year. Besides, demand for imported fabrics experienced an upsurge led by restocking by retailers. Imports in value terms almost doubled with higher shipments from China, Bangladesh and Vietnam.

Going forward, there is an anticipation of near-short term disruptions with the closure of retail spaces, malls, shopping centres other than essentials in urban cities, which are expected to delay the pick-up in domestic demand.

The ongoing economic slowdown is likely to contract the demand by 25-35 per cent across yarn, fabric and apparels in FY 2021-22 as compared to the previous fiscal.

In the fabrics sector, demand growth will depend on improvements in discretionary spending, and a gradual recovery in household income. Revival of demand will also depend on government measures to swiftly remove the obstacles in production and logistics along with incentivising the exports.

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Fabrics Sub-Committee at TEXPROCIL discusses in a collectively manner the current trends in the textile trade in order to bring out ideas useful to suggest the way forward for businesses.

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

COMMODITY UPDATE

Home Textiles "BOUND" together with 3 trends : Cozy Warmth, Past Future & Bold, Clash

pic. courtesy: NellyRodi™

In today's world, the need to build a healthy and sustainable lifestyle is undeniably greater than ever, and it all begins with **the place we spend most of our time: our homes.** This year, Intertextile Shanghai Home Textiles joined forces again with the **NellyRodi™** Agency to present the **design theme for 2021 – "BOUND" – together with three trends: COZY WARMTH, PAST FUTURE and BOLD, CLASH**. Each trend is a reflection on the current environmental, economic, societal and identity changes, providing industry professionals with **insight and inspiration about interior textiles.**

2021 Trend Overview

The general design theme "BOUND" addresses the importance of recreating connections in a world full of radical transformation, resonating with the current global situation.

It states: "We must re-establish the dialogue between cultures and generations. Rediscover the harmony between man and nature. Rebuild the bridges that span the past and the present. Rethink the connection between humans and technology."

COZY WARMTH: colours are a soft, modest harmony of luminous pastels and natural beiges to create a cocooning atmosphere. Materials in this trend are voluminous, cosy, light and fluffy, such as angora, foamy polyamides, wool / acrylic / Lyocell blends and winter terrycloth with washed finishes.

PAST FUTURE: this trend results in a palette of natural, telluric tones combined with dark, mineral colours, expressing the duality of hot and cold. Fabrics are wild and mineral – grainy crepes, rustic hemps, patinated leathers, 3D-treated denim, devoré linens and crackled jacquard.

BOLD CLASH: opulent and majestic, the palette in this trend shows regal gold, intense blue and flamboyant red, mixing with dark green and cameo pink. Maxi jacquards, button-padded velvets, precious braids, colourful faux furs and beaded floral embroideries are selected to achieve a wow effect.

2020 has been a year of unprecedented changes, and a challenging time for all businesses in our industry. Connections (for weaving new ties). Consideration (among people). Creativity (to work together and move the world forward). Today, these three ancestral mainstays find new expressions in these trends for creating sustainable balance.

Source: [ITSH 2021-Press Release]

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SPECIAL FEATURE

Skilling and Training to enhance Labour Productivity : Need for concrete action

Dr. Siddhartha Rajagopal, Executive Director, TEXPROCIL, discusses the importance of Skilling and Training to enhance Labour Productivity and the need for concrete action in the Indian textile & clothing sector.

Over the years, any discussion regarding the manufacturing sector amongst entrepreneurs and policy makers has often revolved around labour laws and wage rates. This is particularly true of labour intensive sectors like textiles and clothing in India.

Seldom has the discussion focussed with the same zeal on the need to address the equally important issue of labour productivity.

In simple terms, labour productivity is calculated by dividing the total output by the amount of labour used to generate that output. The measure becomes important as companies seek to enhance the output on per capita employed and the return on investments.

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Given the associated benefits, "productivity enhancement" is no more a global prerogative alone, it has become a priority for national economy, industrial enterprises and working individuals as well.

Estimates suggest that even though labour productivity figures in India have gone up in the last two decades, it still lags behind most other economies.

Some of the reasons for low productivity in India have been assigned to rigid labour laws in force at the national and state levels.

Reforms in Labour Laws

The issue of rigid labour laws has also been addressed by the Government by amalgamating 29 Central labour laws into 4 Codes viz. codes on wages, industrial relations, social security and operational safety and health.

The new laws ensure minimum wages alongwith timely payment of wages for the workers and also proposes to bring them all under a social security net.

For the manufacturers, the reform proposals envisage freedom to retrench workers or close units without prior Government permission and a fixed term employment scheme, thereby providing the much needed labour flexibility, especially for export oriented establishments.

While these measures are expected to address the issue of rigidity of Indian labour laws, the process is expected to take some time as the State Governments have not as yet framed the corresponding rules to implement the laws and the entire process stands postponed.

While statutory reform will surely help in enhancing productivity levels, it is important to focus on Skill Development as a major and softer tool to achieve the same objective.

Skill Development - Advantages

Skill Development, it has been found, can help improve employability, productivity and facilitate sustainable enterprise development and inclusive growth.

An interaction with experts from Textile Sector Skill Council (TSC) at a recent Seminar organized by the Council on May 7 ,2021 on "Training and Skilling: A Win-Win Strategy for Employer and Employee highlighted the immense possibilities of enhancing labour productivity in a cost effective manner by subscribing to "Skilling Modules " as a structured activity.

Relevance of Productivity

As per the available statistics (2017-18) from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), India's total workforce stood at 361.4 million. Out if this, approximately 45-50 million people are directly employed in the Textile industry. Thus approximately 13% of the work force, if direct employment is taken into account and much more when indirect employment is considered is in the textile sector.

While the PLFS data confirms the fact that Indian textile sector has all the potential to offer gainful employment to the workforce joining the employment ranks every year, one cannot be oblivious to the alarming levels of attrition in the range of 25-30% on account of a floating population or migrant labour .

The good part is that companies are invariably able to find replacement and as such the replacement rate is also equally robust.

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

SPECIAL FEATURE

Skilling and Training to enhance Labour Productivity : Need for concrete action

A key concern that emerges is that the leaving workers carry away with them the valuable resource spent on training and skilling, thereby causing a decline in the productivity levels of the firm. Hence the firms feel the need to find ways and means to retain the talent pool. This is where skilling and training becomes imperative.

Skilling and Productivity Challenges

The workplace training plays an important role in productivity enhancement by improving skills among the workgroups, increasing loyalty towards workplace and helping reduce the attrition levels in the sector. The initiative helps in development of competencies within a firm and between firms; and ensures availability of formal training infrastructure across clusters.

In this context the Government of India has been sensitive to the needs of training and skilling and has implemented the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) – versions 1, 2 and now 3.0. The PMKVY-3 is an important program as it seeks to address the granular needs of the manufacturing units at the District level More details on the scheme can be availed on the link https://pmkvyofficial.org.

Productivity concerns have also come up as countries embark on "buy local, buy national" strategies to shore up manufacturing and trading activities.

In India, the Government has embarked on the ambitious Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme to incentivise the manufacturing firms. The scheme aims to create industry champions and in turn bring about higher growth in 13 sectors including Textiles over the next five years. The Government also expects the move to translate into an enhanced production of US$520 billion and creation of millions of jobs.

With low productivity levels known to lead to higher cost of production, thereby reducing the industry competitiveness, there have been reports of rising concerns from investors under the PLI Scheme on India's labour productivity levels and availability of skilled workforce.

Resolution of Challenges

In India, the challenge is to meet the skilled manpower requirement across sectors through better synergy between employers and the training providers; increased investment in the training infrastructure; and also ensuring that skill training provided is certified and duly recognized at the national and international levels.

To overcome such challenges, a structured approach needs to be adopted by all stakeholders.

One of the key suggestions at the recently organized seminar worth exploring is **"to involve machinery suppliers, manufacturing units and local trade association in a tripartite arrangement so that the benefits of skilling and training are imparted and an ecosystem is built *sui generis* at the time of inception and installation itself".**

This will help to address the likely surge in demand for skilled workforce as progressive reforms are introduced to promote exponential growth in the sector by way of enhanced manufacturing.

As the Textile Industry adopts new technology, installs new machinery and manufactures new product lines – a structured approach towards 'training and skilling' can help the country become a US$ 5 trillion economy.

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TRADE FACILITATION

Seminar on Training and Skilling : A TEXPROCIL - TSC initiative

Mr. Shailesh Martis, Joint Director, TEXPROCIL reports on the Council organised seminar along with Textile sector Skill Council (TSC) to address 'Training & Skilling" needs in the textile sector.

Texprocil, along with the Textile Sector Skill Council (TSC) jointly organized a Virtual Seminar on 'Training and Skilling: A Win-Win Strategy for Employer and Employee' on 7th May from 5 pm onwards. The Virtual Seminar was organized with the aim of creating an awareness about the Pradhan Mantri Vikas Kaushal Yojana (PMKVY 3.0.) and provided an opportunity for textile manufacturing units, including mills and SMEs to conduct training and skilling activities at their end, further enabling them to derive monetary benefits from state and central government funded skill development schemes.

The Seminar also helped the participants to stay informed about the various Govt. schemes available for skilling and training and their monetary benefits to employees also. It emphasized the seamless and paperless process and convenient logistics of becoming a part of the skill ecosystem.

About Textile Sector Skill Council (TSC)

The TSC is an industry driven non-profit organization facilitating the imparting of the right kind of training to workers on the emerging state-of art technologies. It is committed to develop world class skilled manpower for all segments of textile manufacturing starting from spinning to fabric finishing that include organized mill sector, power loom industry and handlooms.

The TSC facilitates right kind of training to workers on state-of-the-art technologies and develop standard occupational procedures for various jobs in consultation with stake holders. It assists the manufacturing units to establish Training Centers at the premises or at any convenient location(s) & affiliate them to TSC. They also undertake third party evaluation of trainees & award certificates besides also setting up Labor Market Information System to assist planning and delivery of training.

The Seminar

The Session was moderated by Dr Siddhartha Rajagopal, ED Texprocil and in order to set the Session in the right context emphasized the importance of training and skilling as a structured activity in his introductory remarks.

He mentioned that almost 20% of the workforce in India is directly or indirectly employed in the textile sector. Apart from this fact, the level of attrition in the textile industry is also very high at almost 25-30%, mainly on account of a floating population or migrant labour but the good news is that companies are invariably able to find replacement at an equally robust rate.

On the issue of labour productivity, India's higher output per worker compared to Vietnam and Bangladesh was also highlighted. ED concluded by stating that a structured approach needs to be adopted by all stakeholders to address the likely surge in demand for skilled workforce as the Textile Industry adopts new technology, installs new machinery and manufactures new product lines.

In his Welcome Address, Shri Manoj Patodia Chairman Texprocil thanked Shri T Rajkumar, Chairman TSC and the team of TSC led by Dr J V Rao, CEO TSC for sharing their perspectives on Training and Skilling. The Chairman stressed that in the textile world, training and skilling plays a very important and significant role in the productivity and efficiency of the item being manufactured. The optimization of time and resources through effective training and skilling also increases the competitiveness of the product.

Shri Manoj Patodia mentioned an interesting aspect wherein companies participating in these Govt Schemes would also receive remuneration for the training or skilling activity undertaken at their end thereby providing a Win-Win situation for both the employee as well as the employer.

Shri T Rajkumar, Chairman TSC thanked Texprocil for taking the initiative in organizing the Seminar on Training and Skilling. He mentioned that currently there is an acute shortage of technically skilled manpower in the textile industry which is a major challenge to increasing productivity. He asserted that manufacturers need to maximize their internal capabilities and focus on building efficiencies.

He felt that the industry needs to improve quality and production and also diversify to take up manufacturing of technical textiles and for this a pool of well trained workforce with the right skill needs to be generated which the PMKVY aims to achieve through its scheme.

Concluding, he urged the various textile clusters like Bhiwandi, Ichalkaranji, Solapur etc and other stakeholders to come forward and benefit from the training and skilling scheme under PMKVY 3.0 as the last date for registration was 17th May.

Dr J V Rao, CEO of TSC defined the several changes that were made in the 1st, 2nd and the current 3rd version of the PMKVY based on feedback from the industry. The PMKVY 3.0 has now given the responsibility to all districts in the country to implement the Scheme which previously were only with the State and Central Govt. Currently over 1,00,000 candidates have undergone successful training.

Dr Rao mentioned that the 2 major advantages of the PMKVY 3.0 were firstly, the training systems were developed by highly professional agencies with over 4000 certified trainers from industry to create the right skilled workforce and second and more importantly the companies also benefited by receiving monetary reimbursement. He mentioned that units received upto Rs 49/hr/trainee for an average 300 hour training program towards expenses of training the candidate where the quality of the training is well assured. After training, the candidate can also get into the apprenticeship program where the company receives Rs 1500/trainee/month for a year with a limit to 15% of the total workforce.

Dr Vijay Yadav, Director (Operations) of TSC then gave a detailed presentation on the training and skilling aspect for the industry. He mentioned that over 20 textile clusters have already been made aware about the TSC programs but with moderate success.

The companies benefited from a partial reimbursement of Rs 17,000-20,000 on Captive Placement with the employer also getting suitably protected due to major reforms in the Apprentice Act.

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TRADE ADVISORY

Importer Exporter Code Updation Procedure

Mandatory Updation of IEC

All IEC holders are required to mandatorily update their Importer-Exporter Code (IEC) every year between April to June as per DGFT Notification No. 58 / 2015-20 dated 12.02.2021. This year the updation is to be done before July 1, 2021. In case, there are no changes in the IEC details, the same also need to be confirmed.

Objective of IEC updation

Objective of the given exercise is to prune out inactive IECs and incorrect IEC details. The IEC not updated within this prescribed period would be deactivated (post June).

Procedure to be followed for linking and updating the IEC

(1) The process is automatic and no fee is charged for such updation.

(2) The online process can be completed within 5-10 minutes if all IEC details are correct or within 30 minutes otherwise.

(3) IECs not updated within this prescribed period would be de-activated (post June). Subsequently, the firms that 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.

(4) Any of the following authentication options can be used on the DGFT Website

i) **Aadhaar e-sign** - Any of the proprietors/partners/ directors can use their Aadhaar given that their name and PAN are correctly mentioned under the IEC.

ii) **Individual Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) Token** - DSC in the name of the proprietors/partners/directors can be used given that their name and PAN are correctly mentioned under the IEC.

iii) **Organization-based DSC** - DSC in the name of the organization can be used provided the firm name of the IEC matches the firm name on the DSC.

iv) **IEC-based DSC** - DSC with the IEC number embedded in it would also work for linking and updation of IEC.

v) A **Class-II or Class-III DSC** used with any other organization such as MCA/ Customs/CBDT/GSTN etc would also work on the DGFT e-Platform.

(5) In case the Aadhaar e-sign is to be used but there is a mismatch between the name on the PAN and Aadhar, then the following instructions are to be followed for any corrections -https://uidai.gov.in/292-faqs/your-aadhaar-pan-aadhaar/1955-my-name-is-different-in-pan-and-aadhaar-it-is-not-allowing-me-to-link-both-what-to-do.html

(6) In case any issues are faced in updating the IEC or any guidance is required, please contact the DGFT Help-desk using the toll-free helpline number or the DGFT Support Email (dgftedi@nic.in) or the Help-desk ticketing system.

Video on steps for IEC updation

DGFT has created a video with simple and easy to understand steps for updation of IEC. This video is also available in Hindi on the DGFT channel. Please refer to video at the given link - https://youtu.be/B5zrx5k8QC4

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Avail of more detailed information on EXIM POLICY & PROCEDURES @ TEXPROCIL
Please Contact: GREIVANCE REDRESSAL CELL on email: ravikumar@texprocil.org

TRADE FACILITATION

Seminar on Training and Skilling : A TEXPROCIL - TSC initiative

He also said that an apprentice is no longer treated as a worker and hence exempted from ESI and PF liability. The candidate getting trained gets a one-time reward of Rs. 500 by DBT in respective Aadhaar linked accounts along with a Skill Certificate plus a 3 year Rs. 2 lacs accidental insurance cover with an opportunity for a career progression.

Dr Yadav then spoke on the documentation required and listed out the various job roles under which training was available for the spinning and weaving industry. He also gave details about the different Qualification Packs (QP) available for various training on new technology and machines.

Dr Swapna Mishra, Director (C&T) then gave an overview of the various technical committees constituted for Accreditation, Assessment and Affiliation (C3A) of the programs. She also listed out the QPs added on industry demand in the technical textile sector. The detailed documents and procedures for Training Program Affiliation and Training Centre Accreditation were also highlighted.

The Question and Answer Session provided the opportunity for employers attending the program to seek ample clarity on the various doubts raised by them. Shri Nikunj Bagdia, MD Ken Enterprises of the Ichalkaranji Cluster agreed to initiate a dialogue between the machinery suppliers (shuttle less looms), manufacturing units of Ichalkaranji and representatives from the TSC in organising skill development and training sessions.

Shri Sunil Patwari, Vice Chairman Texprocil then gave the closing remarks and thanked the TSC team for their sincere and dedicated efforts in popularizing the PMKVY among the members of Texprocil. He said that Training and Skilling forms an important and significant role in the daily activities of a manufacturing unit. Through training there is bound to be an increase in the level of different skills and through the schemes mentioned in the presentation, there is definitely a potential opportunity for all manufacturing units including SMEs to bring their cost of training down.

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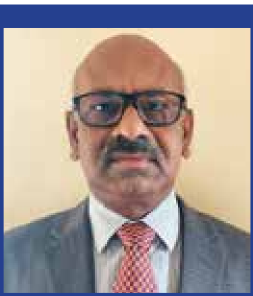
PMKVY
प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना
PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA

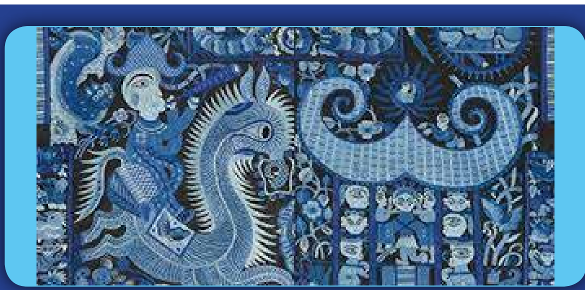
For further details, Members may kindly contact
TEXTILE SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL (TSC)
Dr. Vijay Yadav | Email: vijay@texskill.in | Mob.: +9193111 80831
Dr. Swapna Mishra | Email: swapna@texskill.in

MARKET UPDATE

China's Free Trade Agreements : Gainers and losers



Mr. N. Ravindranathan, Director, TEXPROCIL explores the gainers and losers of Free Trade Agreements concluded by China with various nations in the world.



China is the largest exporter of Textile & Clothing in the world with US$ 297 Billion export in the year 2020-21, mostly Apparel.

China also imported US$ 30 Billion worth of textiles & clothing in the year 2020-21, mainly raw material and intermediary products for value addition and re-export as well as for domestic consumption.

China believes that to achieve consistent growth in export of value added textiles and clothing, it is imperative to be liberal in importing raw material and intermediary products.

The Chinese Government deems Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) as a new platform to further opening up to the outside and speeding up domestic reforms, an effective approach to integrate into global economy and strengthen economic cooperation with other economies, as well as particularly an important supplement to the multilateral trading system. Currently, China has 24 FTAs under construction, among which 15 Agreements (China-Cambodia FTA; China-Mauritius FTA; China-Maldives FTA; China-Georgia FTA; China-Australia FTA; China-Korea FTA; China-Switzerland FTA; China-Iceland FTA; China-Costa Rica FTA; China-Peru FTA; China-Singapore FTA; China-New Zealand FTA; China-Chile FTA; China-Pakistan FTA & China-ASEAN FTA) have been signed and implemented already.

Apart from these 15 FTAs in force,

- China is also signatory to Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (China-India-Bangladesh-South Korea-Sri Lanka-Lao) – Preferential Trade Agreement with varying Margin of Preference for a large number of tariff lines with each partner country;
- In addition, China is negotiating Trade Agreements (including upgrades) with 10 countries / trade blocks viz., China-GCC(Gulf Cooperation Council) FTA; China-Japan-Korea FTA; China-Sri Lanka FTA; China-Israel FTA; China-Norway FTA; China-Moldova FTA; China-Panama FTA; China-Korea FTA second phase; China-Palestine FTA; China-Peru FTA Upgrade.

A brief analysis of FTAs between China and some of the important markets (countries / regions) are summarised in this Article.

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

The RCEP's 15 members include a diverse mix of high-income economies (Australia, Brunei, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, and Singapore), upper middle-income economies (Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand), lower middle-income economies (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Vietnam) & importantly, the second largest economy in the world (China). India was an original participating economy, but withdrew its membership in November 2019 over market access concerns, primarily with China.

Once ratified and implemented by all the 15 partner countries, the RCEP will be the world's largest trade agreement, covering approximately 30% of global GDP and one-third of the world's population. It will be larger than other major trading blocs, including the European Union, the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP).

Notably, the RCEP does not deliver significant new market access for goods in terms of tariff reduction and elimination as most RCEP partner countries already have existing FTAs in force with each other through a combination of bilateral and multilateral agreements, including the ASEAN+1 FTAs and the CPTPP. Only China and Japan, Korea and Japan, and Japan and New Zealand do not have existing FTAs implemented between each other. However, many of the tariff outcomes under the RCEP are improvements over the status quo under existing FTAs.

In the decade to come, the RCEP and the CPTPP are set to boost intra-Asian trade, influence the direction of global value chains, and determine the future trajectory of the Asia-Pacific's economic activities.

ASEAN-China FTA

One of the important regional trade agreements concluded by China is that with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), a group of states with a market size of around 630 million people and a collective GDP of almost 2.5 trillion dollars. From the start of the negotiating process, ASEAN countries were worried that their markets would be overwhelmed by more competitively produced Chinese goods. However, these concerns were addressed by China by pursuing a policy of generosity, pointing to the approach of giving a lot whilst receiving little in return from the member countries. This meant that in the early stages of cooperation, these states gained access to China's market before reciprocal access was granted.

From the conclusion of the framework agreement up until the present, the trade agreement between ASEAN and China has been characterised by two core elements: The limited nature of the initial agreement combined with initial generosity on the part of China leading to greater dependence of ASEAN countries. This is followed by successive extension of the agreement in spite of concerns and deteriorating bargaining power of ASEAN members.

China – South Korea FTA

The agreement with South Korea, is the largest agreement, in terms of trade value, concluded by China with an individual country. In addition to covering trade in goods, services, investment and dispute settlement, the agreement with Korea also covers on e-commerce, competition and environmental standards. Upon entry into force of the agreement, Korea and China eliminated 50% and 20% of tariff lines, respectively, and within 10 years (by the year 2025) 79% and 71% of tariff lines, respectively.

China – Pakistan FTA

Export of cotton yarn and fabric from Pakistan to China is duty free (with certain value limits per annum). Pakistan's major concerns lie in improving the balance of trade in goods and services, and expanding investment opportunities. Further, China has built strong trade relations with various bilateral partners and multilateral agreements like ASEAN, which makes Pakistan's treaty provisions with China less beneficial.

...CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

Introducing

TEXPROCIL

Marketplace

ONLINE B2B TEXTILE PLATFORM

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.

TEXPROCIL 'Marketplace'
A Global Opportunity !

- The website (www.texprocil.org) attracts 40,000 visitors annually
- B2B Platform for Direct Sourcing
- An Online B2B virtual platform of listed sellers with photographs
- Includes Customised Search

STANDARD Package
(INR 6,000/- + GST 18% = INR 7,080/- per annum)

- Secured Login (Login name & password provided)
- Directory Listing (Profile page as per user choice)
- Name / Email / Contact Number
- Profile with Images
- Featured area highlighting special product / services
- Social Media Links, Google Map
- Booking any Online Meeting Request
- Enquiry Form for connecting with User

GOLD Package
(INR 9,600/- + GST 18% = INR 11,328/- per annum)

- All inclusions as listed in Standard Package
- Preferential access in the product search by the Buyers
- Corporate Video / Promo Film as additional feature

Inviting you to **Register your Company** at the earliest & avail of the benefits presented by **TEXPROCIL 'Marketplace'**

For further Assistance

Email: mktg@texprocil.org
Whatsapp: +91-9152009163

MARKET UPDATE

China's Free Trade Agreements : Gainers and losers

Trade Data

Country/Trade block wise China's import and Export of T&C with whom China has signed FTA is given at Table 1. While China imported US$ 6.39 billion worth of T &C in the year 2020 from these countries, China exported US$ 39.49 billion, accounting for 13.29% of total export of T&C from China.

Table 1: China's Trade in T&C with FTA countries/trade blocks

Country/ Trade block	Trade with China (CN)	Million US $			% Change
		2018	2019	2020	2020 / 2018
ASEAN	Export to CN	6,843	7,244	6,392	-6.58
	Import from CN	38,367	39,032	39,449	2.82
Australia	Export to CN	3,194	2,614	1,476	-53.79
	Import from CN	5,120	4,940	5,865	14.56
Cambodia	Export to CN	394	435	445	12.71
	Import from CN	3,214	3,377	3,030	-5.73
Chile	Export to CN	22	15	5	-77.81
	Import from CN	3,487	2,901	2,417	-30.69
Costa Rica	Export to CN	2	17	6	185.63
	Import from CN	110	107	146	32.53
Georgia	Export to CN	10	6	6	-41.41
	Import from CN	97	100	104	8.01
Iceland	Export to CN	0	0	0	-53.58
	Import from CN	12	12	12	-3.63
S. Korea	Export to CN	1,884	1,680	1,603	-14.95
	Import from CN	7,739	8,082	8,796	13.65
Maldives	Export to CN	0	0	0	353.04
	Import from CN	13	11	11	-10.50
Mauritius	Export to CN	21	17	10	-50.91
	Import from CN	129	120	101	-21.71
New Zealand	Export to CN	231	184	105	-54.48
	Import from CN	863	800	857	-0.73
Pakistan	Export to CN	1,067	457	718	-32.78
	Import from CN	2,948	3,778	2,569	-12.87
Peru	Export to CN	81	40	41	-48.59
	Import from CN	969	977	1,126	16.21
Singapore	Export to CN	71	62	55	-22.92
	Import from CN	1,092	1,084	2,238	104.87
Switzerland	Export to CN	89	79	85	-4.98
	Import from CN	283	280	700	147.08
Total export to China		**13,910**	**12850**	**10,946**	**-21**
Total import from China		**64,443**	**65,600**	**67,420**	**5**

Source: China Customs / GTA

From the data Table, it may be observed that,

- Trade balance, amongst all the signatories to FTA with China, is heavily in favour of China.
- China mainly imports cotton fibre from Australia and there has been a sharp decline in import from Australia in the year 2020 owing to Govt decision to slowdown trade with Australia on political relationship grounds.
- South Korea, Pakistan and Vietnam (as part of ASEAN) are the three major beneficiaries of FTA with China while all other countries do not gain much in T& C business.

Conclusion

- China concluded first of its bilateral agreements in 2003. In the last decade, China has become much more active in the pursuit of a trade strategy which aims to strengthen economic relations with major trade partners and emerging markets. Until recently China has tended to target economically minor but politically significant partners (Pakistan, Hong Kong, Macao, New Zealand and Singapore).
- China divides its trade agreements into two broad categories, in the first category, with nearby countries, China has adopted the 'neighbouring country relations strategy'. In the second category are agreements with countries possessed of particular resources and raw materials required by China, such as Chile or Australia.
- Notable characteristic of China's approach is the number of unusual up-front concessions to its more junior partners, particularly with respect to regional deals with ASEAN and Pakistan.
- RCEP represents a positive step forward for free-trade and multilateralism in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly given the uncertainty and economic strain caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the retreat to protectionism by many countries. However, China is set to gain more than other partner countries in trade while partner countries are set to gain in terms of increased Chinese investment & outward processing.
- One Belt, One Road Program (OBOR) is now labelled the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to reflect the fact that it will connect Asia, Europe, and Africa along five maritime and land routes. Realising that BRI is an expansive regional infrastructure and connectivity initiative, the dismantling of trade barriers throughout the BRI region, China has been actively pursuing free trade agreements (FTAs) with all key stakeholders in South Asia. Once BRI project is fully operational, China is set to be the largest beneficiary in terms of trade, investment in infrastructure and making the partner countries to depend more on China to help their economy to grow.
- Proposed FTA of China, individually, with Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka is of a major concern as it will lead to back door entry of Chinese goods into India through these countries.

Source: MOFCOM; White & Case; The Pacific Review, GTA, China Customs.

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

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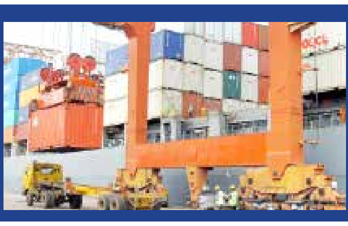

POLICY TALKS

Policy & Procedures Update

Brand Rate of Duty Drawback – An option for refund of duties

By Mr. A Ravikumar, Joint Director, TEXPROCIL

All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback

All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback (AIR) have been fixed by the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance for various export products. The Department has fixed the Drawback rates as a percentage of the fob value of exports or at the rate per unit quantity of the export products, as the case may be, after considering various factors such as incidence of the customs and excise duties on the inputs used in the export products, average export prices, import intensity etc.

Brand Rate of Duty Drawback

If an exporter feels that the All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback does not fully neutralize the duties incurred on the export products, he has got an option to go for the Brand Rate of Drawback. Under this scheme, exporters are granted refund of the amount of Customs and Central Excise duties incidence actually incurred by the export product.

Brand Rate of duty drawback can be claimed on the basis of actual incidence of duties under Rules 6 or 7 of Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 2017 (Drawback Rules, 2017). Further, there is also a facility under which an exporter can request for a provisional Brand Rate.

Application for the fixation of Brand Rate of Duty Drawback

Application for the fixation of Brand Rate of Drawback shall be filed by the exporter with the Customs Commissionerate having jurisdiction over the port from where the goods were exported. In case, exports have taken place from more than one port, exporter can file the Brand Rate application with the Principal Commissioner/ Commissioner of Customs having jurisdiction over any one of the port of exports.

The application should be filed within 3 months from the date of "Let Export Order". There is a provision for extension of this time limit upto a maximum of one year.

The application should include details of materials/components/ input services used in the manufacture of goods and the duties/ taxes paid on such materials/ components/input services.

Processing of application and issue of Brand Rate letter

On receipt of the Brand Rate application, the Principal Commissioner/ Commissioner of Customs shall verify the details furnished by the exporter and determine the amount/rate of Drawback. Where the exporter desires that he may be granted Drawback provisionally, the jurisdictional Commissioner may determine the same, subject to the condition that the exporter executes a general bond, binding himself to refund the Drawback amount granted to him, if it is found later that the Duty Drawback was either not admissible to him or a lower amount was payable.

The Brand Rate letter is thereafter issued to the exporter. Generally, the validity of the Brand Rate letters are for a period of one year.

Details on the Shipping Bills

Exporters opting for claim of Brand Rate shall declare the figure "9807" as an identifier in the shipping bill under the Drawback details. After this figure, the tariff item number of goods as shown in column (1) of the Drawback Schedule shall be declared followed by the character "B".

Anti-Dumping and Safeguard Duties

Since Anti-Dumping Duty and Safeguard Duty are not taken into consideration while fixing All Industry rate of drawback, the drawback of Anti-Dumping Duty and Safeguard Duty can be claimed only through the Brand Rate mechanism. This would necessarily mean that drawback shall be admissible only where the inputs which suffered Anti-Dumping Duty or Safeguard Duty, as the case may be, were actually used in the goods exported as confirmed by the verification conducted for fixation of Brand Rate.

Advisory to the exporters regarding Brand Rate Application

Following documents should be attached along with the application for the fixation of Brand Rate (as per the format specified in the Drawback schedule):

(1) DBK-I,DBK-II/IIA and DBK-III/IIA Statements (specified in the Drawback Schedule)

(2) Letter seeking condonation of delay in case the application is filed beyond the time-limit of 3 months ,

(3) Attested photocopies of the Drawback Shipping Bills/Export Promotion Copies, Bills of Lading.

(4) Legible photocopies of duty paying documents mentioned in DBK-II/IIA and DBK-III/IIIA Statements.

(5) In case, any Bill of Entry/Central Excise Invoice has been assessed provisionally, the reason for provisional assessment may be specified. Besides, a Declaration not to claim revision of Brand Rate of drawback in case the duty is upwardly assessed in final.

(6) Disclaimer Certificate from the manufacturer in case, the Brand Rate application is filed by a merchant exporter.

(7) Drawback Working Sheet.

(8) Value Addition Statement.

(9) A copy of the Advance Licence.

(10) A brief description of the manufacturing process with a flow chart.

For more details. write to us on email: ravikumar@texprocil org

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CLARIFICATIONS

INTEREST EQUALISATION SCHEME	**(i)**	Merchant Exporters are eligible to avail the benefit of the 3% Interest Equalization Scheme for Pre-shipment and Post–Shipment Rupee Export Credits for export of products falling under 416 notified tariff lines covered under the scheme (w.e.f. January 2, 2019).
	(ii)	Cotton Yarns manufactured and exported by an MSME units are eligible for the benefit under the 5% Interest Equalization scheme.

To avail of detailed information on **POLICY & PROCEDURES @ TEXPROCIL**, kindly contact **Shri. A. Ravi Kumar, Joint Director, TEXPROCIL** on email: ravikumar@texprocil.org

POLICY TALKS

Policy & Procedures Update

Relief Measures to Taxpayers under GST announced by the Government on May 1, 2021

The Government has announced various relief measures for taxpayers under GST on May 1, 2021 in view of the challenges faced by the taxpayers in meeting the statutory and regulatory compliances under the GST law due to the outbreak of the second wave of COVID-19. The Measures are as follows:

1. **Reduction in rate of interest:**

   Concessional rates of interest in lieu of the normal rate of interest of 18% per annum for delayed tax payments have been prescribed in the following cases

   a. For registered persons having aggregate turnover above Rs. 5 Crore: A lower rate of interest of 9% for the first 15 days from the due date of payment of tax and 18% thereafter, for the tax payable for tax periods March 2021 and April 2021, payable in April 2021 and May 2021 respectively, has been notified.

   b. For registered persons having aggregate turnover upto Rs. 5 Crore: Nil rate of interest for the first 15 days from the due date of payment of tax, 9 per cent for the next 15 days, and 18 per cent thereafter, for both normal taxpayers and those under QRMP scheme, for the tax payable for the periods March 2021 and April 2021, payable in April 2021 and May 2021 respectively, has been notified.

   c. For registered persons who have opted to pay tax under the Composition scheme: NIL rate of interest for first 15 days from the due date of payment of tax and 9 per cent for the next 15 days, and 18 per cent thereafter has been notified for the tax payable for the quarter ending 31st March, 2021, payable in April 2021.

2. **Waiver of late fee**

   a. For registered persons having aggregate turnover above Rs. 5 Crore: Late fee waived for 15 days in respect of returns in FORM GSTR-3B furnished beyond the due date for tax periods March, 2021 and April, 2021, due in the April 2021 and May 2021 respectively;

   b. For registered persons having aggregate turnover upto Rs. 5 Crore: Late fee waived for 30 days in respect of the returns in FORM GSTR-3B furnished beyond the due date for tax periods March, 2021 and April, 2021 (for taxpayers filing monthly returns) due in April 2021 and May 2021 respectively / and for period Jan-March, 2021 (for taxpayers filing quarterly returns under QRMP scheme) due in April 2021.

3. **Extension of due date of filing GSTR-1, IFF, GSTR-4 and ITC-04**

   a. Due date of filing FORM GSTR-1 and IFF for the month of April (due in May) has been extended by 15 days.

   b. Due date of filing FORM GSTR-4 for FY 2020-21 has been extended from 30th April, 2021 to 31st May, 2021.

   c. Due date of furnishing FORM ITC-04 for Jan-Mar, 2021 quarter has been extended from 25th April, 2021 to 31st May, 2021.

4. **Certain amendments in CGST Rules:**

   a. Relaxation in availment of ITC: Rule 36(4) i.e. 105% cap on availment of ITC in FORM GSTR-3B to be applicable on cumulative basis for period April and May 2021, to be applied in the return for tax period May 2021. Otherwise, rule 36(4) is applicable for each tax period.

   b. The filing of GSTR-3B and GSTR-1/ IFF by companies using electronic verification code has already been enabled for the period from the 27.04.2021 to 31.05.2021.

5. **Extension in statutory time limits under section 168A of the CGST Act:**

   Time limit for completion of various actions, by any authority or by any person, under the GST Act, which falls during the period from 15th April, 2021 to 30th May, 2021, has been extended upto 31st May, 2021, subject to some exceptions as specified in the notification.

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Policy Amendments

(i) Exports & Imports allowed without furnishing bonds to the Customs

Exporters and Importers can furnish an undertaking to the Customs authorities in lieu of the bonds till June 30, 2021 .(Ref : CBIC Circular No. 09/2021- Customs dated May 8, 2021).

(ii) Restructuring facility for MSME borrowers

The validity of the facility of restructuring of existing loans / advances available to the MSME borrowers without a downgrade in the asset classification have been extended (Ref : Notification No. RBI/2021-22/32 dated May 5, 2021) .

(iii) Customs clearance of Oxygen Concentrators for personal use

Customs clearance of Oxygen Concentrators imported for personal use through post, courier or e-commerce portals as gifts allowed till July 31, 2021 (Ref : DGFT Notification No.4 / 2015-20 dated April 30, 2021).

(iv) Extension in validity of RCMCs

RAs of DGFT will not insist upon valid RCMCs (in cases where the same has expired on or before March 31, 2021) from the exporters while applying for incentives / authorizations till September 30, 2021 (Ref : DGFT Trade Notice No. 4/2021-22 dated 10.5.2021).

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Avail of more detailed information on EXIM POLICY & PROCEDURES @ TEXPROCIL
Please Contact: GREIVANCE REDRESSAL CELL on email: ravikumar@texprocil.org

DESIGN CORNER

THE SPRING/SUMMER 2021 NEW YORK COLOR PALETTE

A RANGE OF SHADES INSPIRED BY THE BEAUTY OF NATURE SUPPORTS FLEXIBILITY AND REINVENTION

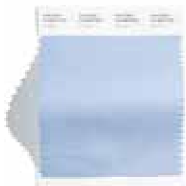
Published for the fashion industry by the Pantone Color Institute, Pantone's trend forecasting and color consultancy, this season's report features the top 10 standout colors, as well as current takes on the five core classics for their new spring/summer collections.

According to Pantone Color Institute experts, colors for Spring/Summer 2021 New York emphasize our desire for a range of color that inspires ingenuity and inventiveness – colors whose versatility transcend the seasons and allow for more freedom of choice - colors that lend themselves to original color statements and whose flexibility easily adapts to our new and more fragmented lifestyle.

"Offering a range of shades illustrative of nature, colors for Spring/Summer 2021 underscores our desire for flexible color that works year-round. Infused with a genuine authenticity that continues to be increasingly important, colors for Spring/Summer 2021 combine a level of comfort and relaxation with sparks of energy that encourage and uplift our moods," said Leatrice Eiseman, Executive Director of the Pantone Color Institute.

THE SPRING/SUMMER 2021 TOP 10 COLOR PALETTE:

Shades illustrative of nature coupled with new core classics come together to create a palette inspiring ingenuity and inventiveness.

PANTONE 14-1050 *Marigold*	**PANTONE 15-4020** *Cerulean*	**PANTONE 18-1248** *Rust*	**PANTONE 13-0647** *Illuminating*	**PANTONE 18-4140** *French Blue*
				
A comforting golden orange infused yellow lends a warming presence.	The color of the sky on a serene, crystal clear day.	An earth inspired brown emblematic of Autumn leaves uncharacteristic of a spring palette.	Friendly and joyful, an optimistic yellow offering the promise of a sunny day.	A stirring blue hue that awakens a vision of Paris in the springtime.

PANTONE 13-0117 *Green Ash*	**PANTONE 16-1529** *Burnt Coral*	**PANTONE 16-5938** *Mint*	**PANTONE 17-3628** *Amethyst Orchid*	**PANTONE 18-2043** *Raspberry Sorbet*
				
A mentholated Green that cools and soothes.	Inviting Burnt Coral expresses conviviality.	Tasty mint refreshes and restores.	The floral shaded amethyst orchid introduces a unique touch	Vivifying Raspberry Sorbet tantalizes.

THE SPRING/SUMMER 2021 CORE CLASSICS:

Core hues whose versatility transcends the seasons and allows for more freedom of choice.

PANTONE 19-4016 *Inkwell*	**PANTONE 17-5104** *Ultimate Gray*	**PANTONE 11-0110** *Buttercream*	**PANTONE 14-1127** *Desert Mist*	**PANTONE 16-0632** *Willow*
				
A deep and intense blackened blue.	Quietly assuring and reliable gray encouraging composure.	Smooth Buttercream is an easy and effortless delicious off-white.	Invoking images of shifting powdery sands.	A canopy of green that reveals and conceals.

GET THE NEW YORK SPRING/SUMMER 2021 PALETTE

The New York Fashion Week Spring/Summer 2021 color palette is now available in Pantone Connect : PANTONE.COM

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TRADE NOTICE

Validity of RCMCs extended beyond March 31, 2021

E-Serve No.: 46 of 2021 | Date: May 11, 2021 | Circular No. EPS/16/2021-22 | To: Members of the Council

Dear Members,

DGFT has issued Trade Notice No. 04/ 2021-22 dated May 10, 2021 according to which "RAs of DGFT will not insist upon valid RCMCs (in cases where the same has expired on or before March 31, 2021) from the exporters while applying for incentives / authorizations till September 30, 2021. This relaxation has been granted due to the situation on account of Covid -19.

Further, exporters can pay the applicable fees to the EPCs for the year 2021-22 after the current situation becomes normal.

A copy of DGFT Trade Notice No. 04/2021-22 dated 10.5.2021 is enclosed herewith (click here).

You are requested to please take a note of the above and do the needful.

Regards,

Dr. Siddhartha Rajagopal
Executive Director

:: TEXPROCIL ::

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 Chinthal, 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

:: TEXPROCIL ::

ADVERTISEMENT PACKAGE

(For Advertisement in TEXPROCIL E-PUBLICATIONS)

TEXPROCIL E-NEWSLETTER (FORTNIGHTLY)

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
Quarter Page	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 10,200	Rs. 19,200	Rs. 36,000
Half Page	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 28,500	Rs. 54,000
Full Page	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 25,500	Rs. 48,000	Rs. 90,000

IBTEX E-NEWS CLIPPINGS (DAILY)

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 please contact:

Rajesh Satam, Joint Director
The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council
5th floor, Engineering Centre, 9, Mathew Road, Mumbai – 400 004 India
T. 91-22- 49444000 2363 2910 to 12
F. 91-22-23632914
Email rajesh@texprocil.org
Website www.texprocil.org

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		Publication: E-Newsletter		Intl. Fairs & Events		Certificate of Origin		Interactive Website	
Membership Renewal		E-serve		Seminars & Workshops		Grievance Redressal Services		E-News Clippings	
RCMC Amendment		Circulation Trade Enquiries/ Award		MDA/MAI Schemes		Information on Exim policy/ Amendment DBK		Information Disseminated	

2) a. Are you generally satisfied with the services actively availed by your company and marked above? **Tick (✓)**	**YES**		**NO**	
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		Generating additional business	
Others (Pls. Specify):	Making new Contacts (Trade Enquiries)		Any Others	
4) How is your company benefitting from the Export Facilitation services being provided by the Council?	Information on Export Policy / Procedures		Responses to various EXIM queries	
Others (Pls. Specify):	Redressal of Trade related grievances		Any Others	
5) Have you recommended TEXPROCIL Membership to other companies? **Tick (✓)**	**YES**		**NO**	
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

The Annual Renewal Subscription for the financial year 2021-22 has become due for payment from 1st April 2021.

The Annual Renewal Subscription charges 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/-**

We would request you to kindly renew your membership by sending us the Annual subscription for the year 2021-2022 by way of Multicity cheque or Demand Draft in favour of 'The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council' payable at Mumbai or by Neft Transfer as per below bank details:

Account Name	The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council
Bank	Axis Bank Ltd.
Branch	Charni Road Branch, Mumbai-400004
Account No.	920010074659407
IFSC Code	UTIB0002274

After transferring the payment, send the details of online payment along with a scanned copy of Bank Payment Advice by Email in the following format on: 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)

Renewal of RCMC

On expiry of Registration-Cum-Membership Certificate (RCMC) on or before 31.03.2021, following 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 (MSME/SIA)

[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 2021-2022

Or

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

We solicit your support and co-operation in the matter and request you to please renew your membership with the Council at the earliest. This will also enable you to avail of uninterrupted benefits under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 which has now been extended till September 30, 2021.

:: TEXPROCIL ::