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TEXPROCIL Enewsletter



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TEXPROCIL @ High Level Delegation in Japan



High level delegation under the leadership of Shri Raghvendra Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India in a meeting with Mr. Tadashi Yanai, Chairman, President & CEO of UNIQLO, Tokyo, Japan.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



Dear Friends,

The provisional data on quick estimates for external trade during the period April 2018-

January 2019 recently released by DGCIS, Government of India have shown that exports of Cotton Textiles (Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups) under the purview of Council have increased from US \$ 8380 million in April 2017-January 2018 to US \$ 9,284 million in April 2018- January 2019 recording a growth of 11%.

During this period, overall exports of Textiles have also recorded a growth of 8% while that of RMG have recorded a decline of (-) 7% over the same period last year. This has resulted in the overall Textile and Apparel exports stagnating at a mere 1% growth during this period. While an overall reduction in global demand has been a principal factor responsible for

stagnation of export growth, WTO in a recent report has also pointed out that the political uncertainties and financial volatility prevailing amongst the importing markets are also responsible for the declining trends in global trade. The declining trend can, however, be reversed by greater certainty and improvement in the policy environment in order to accelerate the growth.

Interim Budget 2019

The Interim Union budget 2019 announced by the Government of India did not have much to offer for the Textiles sector. Focused on empowering rural India and the middle-class of the economy, the Budget in its announcements highlighted the commitment of the present government to improve the overall socio-economic condition in the country.

The outlay for textile sector has been reduced from revised estimate of Rs 6943.26 crores to

5831.48 crores. According to the budget document, Rs 700 crore has been allocated towards the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for the next fiscal, as against Rs 622.63 crore for 2018-19. It needs to be highlighted that last year only about 30% of the budget could be used due to low disbursements. However, in order to clear the committed liabilities, a much higher allocation could have been envisaged.

The budget for rebate of state levies (ROSL) has also been reduced significantly which is a cause of great worry to the industry as this could lead to working capital blockages & delay in ROSL receipts. A provision of Rs 1,000 crore has been made towards the Remission of State Levies (ROSL) as compared to Rs 3,663.85 crore in the revised estimate of 2018-19. In fact the industry has been expecting upward revision in ROSL rates which would need more funds.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

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The Council has requested the Government that not only the existing rates for Madeups need to be revised upwards but also the coverage be extended to Cotton Yarn and Fabrics.

High Level Delegation to Japan

On the export promotion front, the Council participated in the visit of a High level delegation under the leadership of Shri Raghvendra Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to Japan from 14-18 February, 2019. Shri Manoj Patodia, Vice Chairman and the Executive Director, TEXPROCIL participated in the delegation and made a presentation on 'Opportunities for Collaboration available in Indian Textile Industry' especially with respect to cotton textile products.

During the course of the visit, the delegates had extensive meetings with Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Lifestyle Industries (Division of METI) - Marubeni Corporation, Japan Textile Machinery Association, TEJIN Ltd., UNIQLO, Fast Retailing Co., Ltd., Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), Japan Textiles Importers Association (JTIA), Japanese

companies in textile sector, and traders from the Indian Community in Japan.

The meetings were fruitful and the Japanese companies showed a keen interest to source from India. While many of the importers acknowledged the quality of Indian textile products have improved tremendously much work needs to be done to sustain the quality throughout the value chain. Infact it was pointed out that while stringent quality standards are met for the first lot of say 3,000 pieces of clothing, after that the quality standards get lowered and consistency is lost. Thus meeting Japanese standards of business requirement needs to be taken up in "mission mode" and as a way of life.

Another point that came up was the delay in deliveries which further compounded the disadvantage of lead time as it takes 60 to 90 days to deliver garments from India while it takes less than 2 to 3 weeks for similar deliveries from China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Cambodia, etc.

Friends, as we all know Japan is an exacting market, but due to the "duty free" access under Indo-Japanese CEPA it provides a good

scope for Indian exports. Further, Japan is also the 3rd largest importer globally after United States and Germany. Thus we need to work out a strategy for the Japanese market and the Council will provide inputs to members in this regard.

Way forward

Friends, the warning from WTO should result in policymakers becoming more watchful for a sharper slowdown in world trade if trade tensions continue. This sustained loss of momentum highlights the urgency of reducing trade tensions, which together with tighter credit market conditions could lead to a much broader economic downturn in the times to come. For the Indian economy too, the likely shifts in supply chain may present new opportunities but it would require considerable hard work on the part of the entrepreneurs to convert them into trade benefits both at the individual and collective levels.

Dr. K. V. Srinivasan
Chairman

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COVER STORY

TEXPROCIL@ High Level Delegation in Japan



The Indian delegation in a meeting with Mr. Toru Ebana, Executive Managing Director of Japan Textiles Importer Association, OSAKA, Japan

The Council participated in the visit of a High level delegation under the leadership of Shri Raghvendra Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to Japan from 14-18 February, 2019.

Shri Manoj Patodia, Vice Chairman and the Executive Director, TEXPROCIL

participated in the delegation and made a presentation on 'Opportunities for Collaboration available in Indian Textile Industry' especially with respect to cotton textile products.

The high level delegation under the leadership of Secretary (Textiles) comprising representatives of Government and Key Industry Associations had a comprehensive agenda to discuss a road-map for enhancing exports and collaboration in the textiles sector.

The key objectives of the visit of delegation to Japan included the following four broad areas:

- Sourcing of textile and clothing from India
- Collaboration with Quality and Standard setting agencies in Japan
- Collaboration in Textile Machinery Manufacturing
- Collaboration in Technical Textiles

Meetings in Japan

During the course of the visit, the delegates had extensive meetings with Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Lifestyle Industries (Division of METI) - Marubeni Corporation, Japan Textile Machinery Association, TEJIN

Ltd., UNIQLO, Fast Retailing Co., Ltd., Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), Japan Textiles Importers Association (JTIA), Japanese companies in textile sector, and traders from the Indian Community in Japan.

The meetings with Japanese side were fruitful and the Japanese companies showed a keen interest to source from India. While many of the importers acknowledged the quality of Indian textile products have improved tremendously much work needs to be done to sustain the quality throughout the value chain.

Need for a Trade Strategy

During the meetings it was pointed out that while stringent quality standards are met for the first lot, after that the quality standards get lowered and consistency is lost. Thus meeting Japanese standards of business requirement needs to be taken up as a way of life.

Another point that came up was the delay in deliveries which many of the Japanese importers wary of importing from India. For a country which popularised the concept of 'just-in-time' deliveries, deadlines are sacrosanct. Even if the quality is 'par excellence' delivery has to be ensured by the due date.

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COVER STORY contd. from Pg. 3

TEXPROCIL@ High Level Delegation in Japan



The Indian Delegation in a meeting with Representatives of Asahi Kasei, OSAKA, Japan

Some of the leading suppliers to Japan like Vietnam, China, Indonesia, Myanmar have the advantage of proximity and greater reliability.

For these reasons India's share in Japan's textile import is only about 1%. A lot of effort needs to be undertaken to improve the position. Some of the reasons for the low performance (as mentioned by the Japanese importers) is given below.

1. Lack of understanding of Japanese Quality standards: Japanese (JIS) Test Methods are quite different from that of ISO, Europe (E.N) or U.S.A (AATCC/ASTM)
2. Lack of backward integration: leading to poor quality control. There is a perception in Japan that the supply chains in India are not well integrated and there is a undue level of inter se movement of raw material before the finished goods are produced.
3. Language barrier: Buyer's Quality standards, wash care, important documents are in Japanese.
4. Lack of adequate Technical manpower to oversee the production process.
5. Weak Quality Management System (QMS), on account of weak documentation poor systems to record traceability.
6. Poor Chemical Management System (CMS): poor understanding of chemicals leading to quality failure e.g. formaldehyde (FH) vapours in air absorbed by garments (reason: FH vapours released from open containers of chemicals like dye fixer, binder)
7. R&D: Weak R&D systems in garment industry (More followers of trends rather than setting them), little value addition.
8. Quality Standards of Accessories and small parts:

Quality of all parts is crucial, issues with quality of small parts and accessories like buttons, zippers, sequins, MOQ (Min. Order Quantity) – sourcing issues

All these things lead to delay in shipment and failure to meet the product quality standards.

Expectations of Japanese companies from importers:

1. Deliver High Quality Products – will not work with Low Quality
2. Have a business model with Factory Manager / Business Leader being the focal point of sourcing leadership
3. Deliver Mass Volumes at good quality
4. Assure Millions of pieces at guaranteed consistency in quality
5. Demonstrate commitment to standards – by recruiting coaches / trainers
6. Demonstrate attitude to work – have business ethics and commitment

Way Forward

Even though Japan is a highly quality conscious market, but due to the “duty free” access under Indo-Japanese CEPA it provides good scope for Indian exports. Further, Japan is also the 3rd largest importer globally after United States and Germany.

Considering these factors Indian exporters of textiles especially fabrics and madeups should approach the Japanese market in a ‘mission mode’ and adopt the best practices and quality standards acceptable to the buyers. A holistic approach and long term perspective can lead to a quantum jump in the textile trade between India and Japan.

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SPECIAL FEATURE**Guidelines for Nonuse of Harmful Substances for Textiles and Clothing - Japan Textile Federation****BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE**

In Japan, textile products are regulated under the "Act on Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances, Act No. 112 of 1973" not to allow toxic substances to mix into final products. Under the new act that was promulgated on April 8, 2015 and will be enforced on April 1, 2016, some azo dyes are added as controlled substances. Along with the enforcement of this act, the existing "voluntary standards" are renamed to "guidelines," and the textile industry will continue its efforts to further improve safety of textile products as the top priority issue to be addressed.

Also, the guidelines provide for the recommended standards to eliminate harmful substances as much as possible from a wide variety of textile products that are handled in the activity area of Japan Textile Federation.

GUIDELINES**Applicable substances**

Azo colorants (dyes and pigments) which generate 24 substances of specific aromatic amines by specified test methods.

Standard values and rules

As a result of reductive decomposition of azo groups by the prescribed test methods, those azo colorants (dyes and pigments) from which specific aromatic amines are detected in excess of 30 µg/g (mg/kg) from textile products must not be used.

Proof method

Analysis based on the specified test methods (However, such analysis is not necessary, if there are written nonuse declarations of dye makers, dyeing companies and others.)

Analysis method

Methods that are proposed by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (in conformity with the ministerial ordinance promulgated in 2015) Or, JIS L 1940-1 & 3: 2014, ISO 24362-1 & 3: 2014, EN 14362-1 & 3: 2012

For (leather materials), both ISO 17234-1: 2015 and ISO 17234-2: 2011 are applicable (analysis standards are reviewed whenever they are revised).

Though pigments are not subject to the relevant laws and regulations, as azo compounds (including dyes and pigments) are listed in the government ordinance, the guidelines continue to be applied to pigments as voluntary efforts for ensuring safety and security of textile products.

Though the unit of reference values is expressed as µg/g in conformity with the "Act on Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances, Act No. 112 of 1973," it is equivalent to mg/kg. (A list of dyes that are known to generate 24 substances of specific aromatic amines is available for information.)

APPLICABLE PRODUCTS

The scope of application of the guidelines to textile products includes the following products that are presented in the Standard Commodity Classification for Japan: (The numbers in parentheses represent the classification numbers designated by the Standard Commodity Classification for Japan.)

Applicable items & Products thereof

- Apparel, except footwear and apparel accessories (78) which includes - Outwears and intermediate wears (781), intimate apparel (782), nightwears (783), "wafuku" (Japanese style apparel) (784), hosiery (785), "tabi" (786), headwear (787), gloves and mittens (except rubber) (788), and other apparel (except footwear and apparel accessories) (789)
- Apparel accessories (79) which includes - Handkerchiefs (791), neckwear (792), accessories of Japanese clothings, "obi-dome" (sash band), "han-eri," "susoyoke," "furoshiki," etc.(794), & other apparel accessories (799)
- Household textile articles (82) which includes - Floor coverings (821), beddings (822), tablecloths (825), towels, bath mats and related articles (827), and other household textile articles (829)

Note: It should be noted that as leather goods (including fur goods) will be regulated, in addition to textile products, under the regulations on azo dyes, which are slated to be enforced on April 1, 2016, leather (and fur) that are used as subsidiary materials of textile products are also subject to the guidelines.

OPERATION

Efforts are made to create a foundation for further improvement of safety by checking the conformity with the standards with referring to the written declaration of nonuse of applicable substances in each stage of supply chain and by identifying the traceability of products.

The manufacturers or distributors should assume legal responsibility for their individual products.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION

The guidelines should be reviewed as appropriate to add applicable substances.

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**Avail of more detailed information on
EXIM POLICY
at TEXPROCIL GREIVANCE REDRESSAL CELL
email: ravikumar@texprocil.org**

**TRADE
PROMOTION****Important notification regarding
Indo - Iran Rupee Payment Mechanism****E Serve No. 17 of 2019**
Circular No.EPS/72/2018-19**February 07, 2019****To: Members of the Council****Sub: Indo - Iran Rupee Payment Mechanism****Dear Member,**

As you are aware, the US has re-imposed economic sanctions on Iran in May 2018 after withdrawing from the multilateral deal signed in 2015.

The Council has been representing to the Government for the payment mechanism for exports to Iran.

We are glad to inform you that UCO Bank has activated the Rupee Payment Mechanism for exports from India to Iran. The centre and banks have now clarified on the list of goods that can be classified as non-sanctioned and exported to Iran. This includes a whole range of products including textiles.

Under the Rupee Payment Mechanism, payments received by the importer who import oil from Iran are used to pay the Indian exporter who exports non-sanctioned goods directly from India to Iran. All the payments are in Indian Rupees and no foreign currency is involved.

Payment related to exports of non-sanctioned goods to Iran can be on account of:

- (a) Advance Payment against future exports or
- (b) Payment after export has taken place.

The General guidelines to be followed by an exporter are as follows;

- (1) Post of loading should be an Indian port.
- (2) Port of destination should be an Iranian port.
- (3) Transshipment is not permitted.
- (4) Non-sanctioned goods of Indian origin to be exported should be permissible under the Foreign Trade Policy / Government of India Regulations for export to Iran.
- (5) Invoicing and all related export documents should be in Indian Rupee only.
- (6) No Merchanting trade is permitted under the Rupee Trade Mechanism.

(7) Exporters having Credit facilities with other banks (other than UCO bank) should route their payment through their banker. The exporter's bank will send the required authenticated certification to the "Treasury Branch, Mumbai" of UCO bank. The payment will be directly handled by the "Treasury Branch, Mumbai" of UCO bank as per existing guidelines.

UCO bank have got 22 designated branches across India to handle exports to Iran. A list of such banks is enclosed herewith.

SOL ID	Branch Name	Zone
1998	MCC - Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
0024	Bangalore City	Bangalore
1453	Arera Colony - Bhopal	Bhopal
1785	Ashoka Market - Bhubaneshwar	Bhubaneshwar
0236	Sector -17B Chandigarh	Chandigarh
2066	MCC - Ludhiana	Chandigarh
1810	IBB - Chennai	Chennai
1390	M G Road - Ernakulam	Ernakulam
0223	Guntur	Hyderabad
0040	MG Road - Secunderabad	Hydrabad
0258	New Palasia - Indore	Indore
0011	Johari Bazar - Jaipur	Jaipur
2393	Sitapura	Jaipur
0319	Civil Lines - Amritsar	Jalandhar
0003	D N Road - Mumbai	Mumbai
1944	MCU Nehru Place	New Delhi
1945	FCC - New Delhi	New Delhi
1970	MCC - Pimpri Pune	Pune
2031	MCC - Baroda	Surat
2079	MCC - Surat	Surat
0002	India Exchange Place - Kolkata	Kolkata
1908	FCC - Nariman Point	Mumbai

Also the Helpline Nos. of UCO bank related to Iran transactions are as follows;

International Dept. - Head Office: 033-44557729.

Treasury Branch, Mumbai: 022-66547352/56/57.

We would request you to please take a note of the above and do the needful. In case, you need any further clarification in this regard, please get in touch with us. We would also request for your feedback on the Rupee Trade Mechanism on the email IDs ravikumar@texprocil.org / vimal@texprocil.org, so that difficulty, if any, can be suitably taken up with the Government.

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Avail of more detailed information on **EXIM POLICY @ TEXPROCIL**
GREIVANCE REDRESSAL CELL | email: ravikumar@texprocil.org

TRADE NOTIFICATION

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="text"/>	Publication: E-Newsletter	<input type="text"/>	Intl. Fairs & Events	<input type="text"/>	Certificate of Origin	<input type="text"/>	Interactive Website	<input type="text"/>
Membership Renewal	<input type="text"/>	E-serve	<input type="text"/>	Seminars & Workshops	<input type="text"/>	Grievance Redressal Services	<input type="text"/>	E-News Clippings	<input type="text"/>
RCMC Amendment	<input type="text"/>	Circulation Trade Enquiries/ Award	<input type="text"/>	MDA/MAI Schemes	<input type="text"/>	Information on Exim policy/ Amendment DBK	<input type="text"/>	Information Disseminated	<input type="text"/>
2) a. Are you generally satisfied with the services actively availed by your company and marked above? Tick (✓)						YES	<input type="text"/>	NO	<input type="text"/>
b. If you have replied 'no' above, please suggest how the Council can improve the services <i>(use additional sheet if required)</i>						Suggestions:			
3) How is your company benefitting from the Exhibitions / BSMs being organized by the Council? Tick (✓)						Accessing new Markets	<input type="text"/>	Generating additional business	<input type="text"/>
<i>Others (Pls. Specify):</i>						Making new Contacts (Trade Enquiries)	<input type="text"/>	Any Others	<input type="text"/>
4) How is your company benefitting from the Export Facilitation services being provided by the Council?						Information on Export Policy / Procedures	<input type="text"/>	Responses to various EXIM queries	<input type="text"/>
<i>Others (Pls. Specify):</i>						Redressal of Trade related grievances	<input type="text"/>	Any Others	<input type="text"/>
5) Have you recommended TEXPROCIL Membership to other companies? Tick (✓)						YES	<input type="text"/>	NO	<input type="text"/>
6) Do you have any other suggestions to offer regarding TEXPROCIL Member Services? <i>(use additional sheet if required)</i>						Suggestions:			

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

Join Us... Now! Avail info. on Membership Benefits on email : info@texprocil.org

TRADE NOTIFICATION

TEXPROCIL MEMBERSHIP ANNUAL RENEWAL SUBSCRIPTION

The Annual Renewal Subscription for the financial year 2018-2019 for existing members has become due for payment from 1st April, 2018, 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/-

Note: GST Invoice will be issued on receipt of payment.

For New Registration Fee Structure is as follows:-

Type of Membership	Amount (Rs.)	GST @ 18%	Total Amount (Rs.)
Member (with Voting Right) (including Rs.6000/- as Entrance Fee)	17000/-	3060/-	20060/-
Registered Textile Exporter (including Rs.3000/- as Entrance Fee)	9000/-	1620/-	10620/-

Note for Members:

Members are also requested to submit the CA Certificate as per the format given below certifying the Export Turnover for the financial years 2016-2017 & 2017-2018 i.e. the amount of actual FOB value of exports of Cotton Textiles excluding Readymade Garments and Handloom Textiles.

Members may note that the eligibility criterion of annual export turnover is minimum Rs. 2 Crore. Those not fulfilling the criteria will automatically be renewed as RTE i.e. Registered Textile Exporter.

RTEs are not required to submit the CA certificate.

Format of Chartered Accountant Certificate to be submitted by Members only:

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT CERTIFICATE (on C.A.'s Letter Head)

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that M/s. _____ (Name and full address of the Member) having IE code No. _____ have exported Cotton / Cotton Yarn / Cotton Fabrics / Cotton Madeups (Excluding Handloom Items / Readymade Garments and Silks, etc.) during the financial year 2016-2017 & 2017-2018 as follows:

Sr. No.	Description	2017-2018 (Rs. FOB Value)	2016-2017 (Rs. FOB Value)
1	Cotton		
2	Cotton Yarn		
3	Cotton Fabrics		
4	Cotton Made-ups		
	TOTAL		

(Stamp & Signature of Chartered Accountant)

(Membership No. of Chartered Accountant)

(Firm Registration No. of Chartered Accountant)

PLACE:

DATE:

Note to Members & RTEs whose RCMC has expired on or before 31.03.2018:

Please apply immediately for renewal of RCMC with the following documents:

- [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 Form 32 or DIR-12 or Board Resolution for those who have resigned and newly appointed.

(For any further queries please write to Mrs. Smita Dalvi on email : smita@texprocil.org)