



HANDLOOM EXPORT

NEWS LETTER



June & July
2021

**HANDLOOM EXPORT
PROMOTION COUNCIL**
(Ministry of Textiles, Government of India)

VOL. No.2

INDIAN

Handwoven and
Hometextiles Sourcing



HEPC
Handloom & Handspinning
Development Corporation
of India
New Delhi



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HANDLOOM EXPORT

Newsletter of Handloom
Export promotion council
June & July 2021

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Chairman's Column

Dear Members,

The formal negotiation of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) has been started with United Kingdom along with ongoing trade pact with Canada and EU which are languishing for several years. These FTAs are crucial for both the sides since the Transatlantic Trade and Investment partnership (TTIP), Trade Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement will take the advantage in global trade. This trade deal is encouraging move to the Indian textile industry to take advantage and expand our share in this promising market.

HEPC thanks the Union Cabinet for approval extension of the Rebate of State and Central Taxes & Levies (RoSCTL) to export garments & made-ups w.e.f. 1st January 2021 till March end 2024, which will enhance the competitiveness of the labour-intensive textiles sector and make Textiles industry.

The annual handloom export turnover for the period April 2020 – March 2021 was Rs.1644.78 crore/US\$222.65 million as against Rs.2248.33 crore/US\$315.62 million for April 2019- March 2020 registering negative growth due to COVID 19 pandemic impact. However, the export of handloom products made for the period April 2021 was Rs.161.71 crore/ US\$21.71 million as against Rs.7.55 crore/US\$ 0.99 million for April 2020, was encouraging and gained momentum with upward trend which would help to reach the target set by the ministry for the year 2021-22.

Council has taken up the challenges such as constant increase in raw materials, packaging materials, shipping freight and non-availability of containers, etc. faced by the textile industry with the ministry to take necessary action to regulate the charges fixed by the service providers. I request the industry stakeholders to take part in all activities of the Council and send your issues/ valuable suggestion for the betterment of the industry as well as to reach the export target.



Best Regards

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'T.V. Chandrasekaran'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

T.V. Chandrasekaran
Chairman



**Handloom Export Promotion Council
Congratulates**

Shri Piyush Goyal,

**Hon'ble Minister of Textiles,
Commerce and Industry &
Minister of Consumer Affairs,
Food and Public Distribution**

Govt. approves extension of
**Rebate of State and Central
Taxes and Levies on export
of Apparel/Garments & Made-ups (RoSCTL)**

RoSCTL Extended till 31st March 2024 at Existing Rates

- Promote Start-ups & entrepreneurs to export
- Creation of lakhs of Jobs especially for women
- Boost to economic growth and rejuvenation of textile sector
- Will ensure refund of embedded taxes, cesses & duties

Govt. approves extension of
**Rebate of State and Central
Taxes and Levies on export
of Apparel/Garments & Made-ups (RoSCTL)**

RoSCTL Extended till 31st March 2024 at Existing Rates

- Benefit to labour-intensive textile sector
- Provide a level playing fielding to Indian exporters
- Fillip for export of globally competitive Indian textiles
- Stable & predictable policy regime



**HANDLOOM EXPORT
PROMOTION COUNCIL**

Shri T.V.Chandrasekaran
Chairman, HEPC

Shri P.Gopalakrishnan
Vice Chairman, HEPC

HEPC thanks the Union Cabinet chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister **Shri. Narendra Modi** for the approval given for continuation of RoSCTL on export of garments and Made-ups

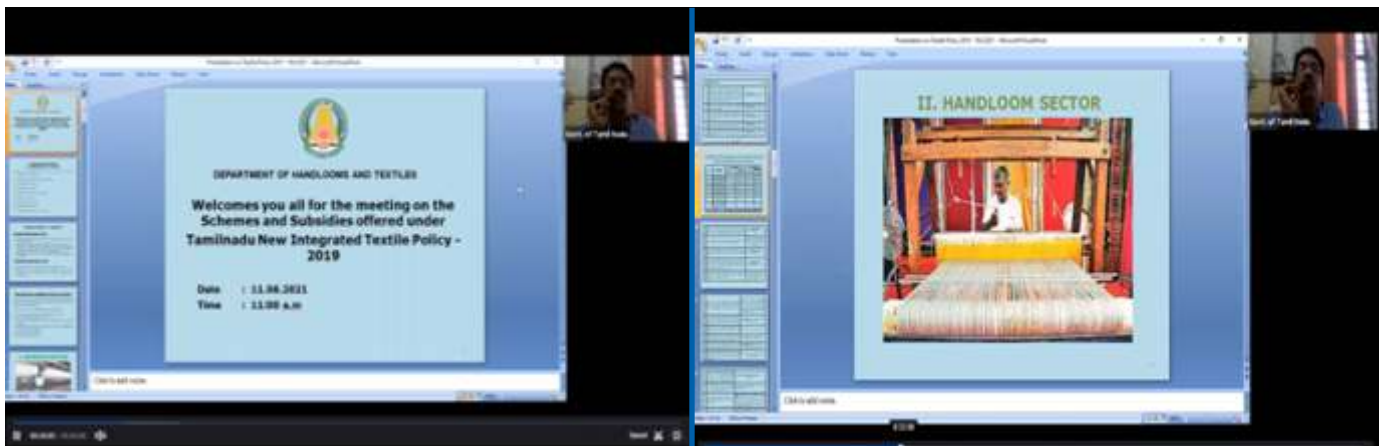
Report

REPORT ON “TAMILNADU GOVERNMENT'S SCHEMES AND SUBSIDIES AVAILABLE FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY” THROUGH VIDEO CONFERENCE HELD ON 14.06.2021

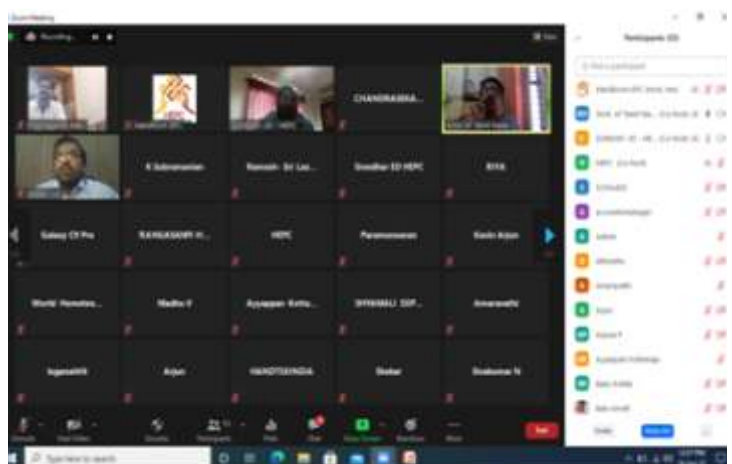
Handloom Export Promotion Council organized a seminar on the topic “Tamilnadu Government's Schemes and Subsidies available for the Textile Industry” for the member exporters in Tamilnadu on 14.06.2021 at 11.00 am through video conference.

Shri T.V.Chandrasekaran, Chairman, HEPC presided over the seminar and Shri P.Gopalakrishnan, Vice Chairman, HEPC and Shri N.Sreedhar, Executive Director, HEPC were also present in the seminar. Shri.Anandkumar,Deputy Director,Department of handloom & Textiles, Tamilnadu was the speaker. Shri M.Sundar, Joint Director, HEPC has made presentation on the activities of the Council towards international market promotion and he also expressed the policy support extended by the Council.

Followed by, Shri. Anandkumar, Deputy Director, Department of handloom & Textiles, Tamilnadu. Also, he explained the schemes and subsidies offered under Tamilnadu New Integrated Textile Policy which improve the key focus areas of Textile sectors like Handloom Sector, Spinning Sector, Powerloom Sector, Processing Sector, Kintting & Garments Sector, Technical textiles, Textile parks and Skill development with the details of existing schemes and their benefits and also the new proposals submitted to the Govt for welfare of textile Industry.



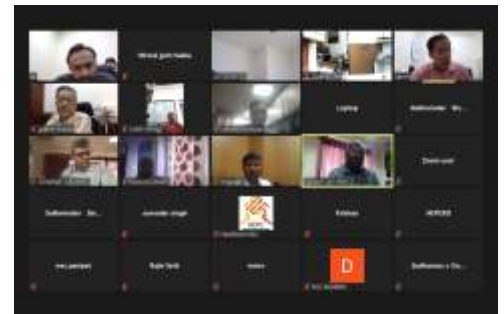
The Interactive session between the participants and Shri. Anandkumar, Deputy Director, Department of handloom & Textiles, Tamilnadu will be useful to the participants and the official were explained all the queries requested by the participants. Nearly around 55 member exporters have participated in Tamilnadu till end of the seminar. The overall feedback from the participants was impressive and has requested to organize more such seminars.



REPORT ON VIRTUAL SEMINAR ON “NEW E-INITIATIVES OF DGFT AND PROCEDURE AND BENEFITS OF IHB” HELD ON 16.06.2021

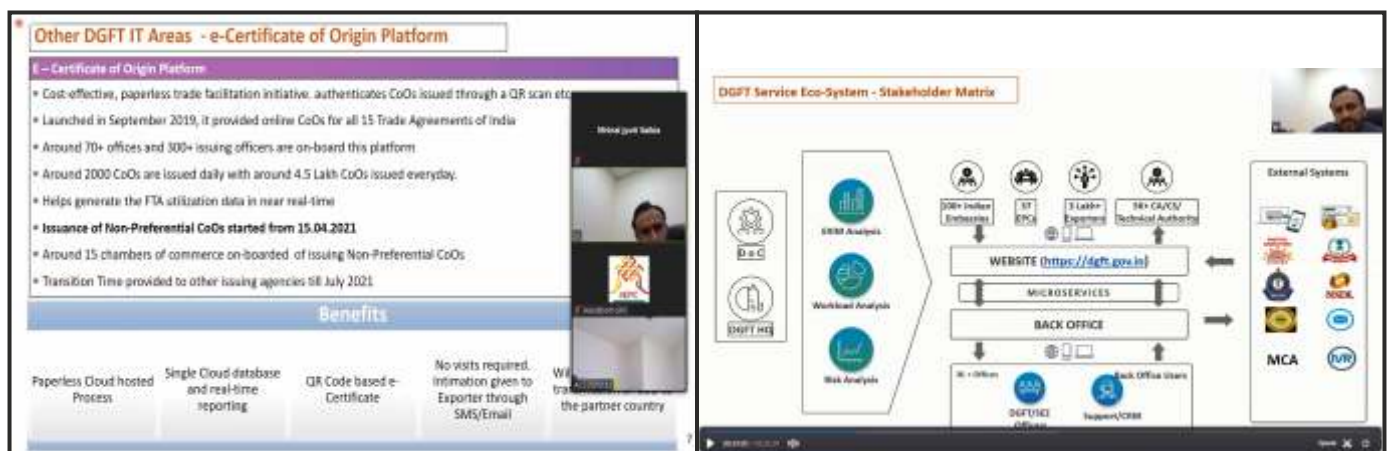
Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) organized a seminar on the topic “New E-initiatives of DGFT and procedure and benefits of India Handloom Brand (IHB)” for the member exporters in Haryana through virtual mode on 16.06.2021.

Shri N.Sreedhar , Executive Director, HEPC presided over the seminar and Shri M.Sundar, Joint Director, HEPC and Shri Jai Pal ITS, Deputy Director General of Foreign Trade and Shri Sanjay Kumar Gupta, Deputy Director, Weavers Service Centre, Panipat were also present in the seminar. Shri M.Sundar, Jt. Director, HEPC welcomed the participants and speakers.



Shri Jai Pal ITS, Deputy Director General of Foreign Trade, has made a power point presentation on “New E-initiatives of DGFT”, in which the DGFT official covered the topic of E-Governance & Digital Transformation under the Foreign Trade Policy, Need for e-Governance and Digital Transformation, DGFT Service Eco-System, Paperless e-Governance & Trade Facilitation, Regular IEC Updation. Also, the official explained the basic objective of digital transformation is for the simplification of process, tracking of process, transparency, efficiency, and user friendly like QR scan, issuance of online certificate, etc in detail which contactless and paperless. The revamped IT systems has many features like portal, mobile, offline utilities, chat box, secure system for banking and cashless transactions like e-payment, etc...were also guided by the DGFT official during the seminar.

The Interactive Cloud session between the participants and Shri. Jai Pal ITS, Deputy Director General of Foreign Trade will be useful to the participants and the official were explained all the queries requested by the participants.



The screenshot shows two slides from a presentation. The left slide is titled "Other DGFT IT Areas - e-Certificate of Origin Platform" and lists key features and benefits of the platform. The right slide is titled "DGFT Service Eco-System - Stakeholder Matrix" and shows a flowchart of the system's architecture and stakeholders.

Other DGFT IT Areas - e-Certificate of Origin Platform

- Cost-effective, paperless trade facilitation initiative: authenticates CoOs issued through a QR scan etc
- Launched in September 2019, it provided online CoOs for all 15 Trade Agreements of India
- Around 70+ offices and 300+ issuing officers are on-board this platform
- Around 2000 CoOs are issued daily with around 4.5 Lakh CoOs issued everyday.
- Helps generate the FTA utilization data in near real-time
- Issuance of Non-Preferential CoOs started from 15.04.2021
- Around 15 chambers of commerce on-boarded of issuing Non-Preferential CoOs
- Transition Time provided to other issuing agencies till July 2021

Benefits

- Paperless Cloud hosted Process
- Single Cloud database and real-time reporting
- QR Code based e-Certificate
- No visits required. Intimation given to Exporter through SMS/Email
- Will transact the partner country

DGFT Service Eco-System - Stakeholder Matrix

The diagram illustrates the DGFT Service Eco-System architecture. It shows a central flow from "DGFT HQ" and "DGFT Offices" through "WEBSITE (https://dght.gov.in)", "MICROSERVICES", and "BACK OFFICE" to "DGFT Users" and "Bank Office Users". The system is supported by various stakeholders including "DGFT India Enterprises", "IT/ERP", "T Laxmi Equipment", "SBI/CANX/Technical Authority", and "External Systems" like "MCA" and "TAN".

Followed by Shri Sanjay Kumar Gupta, Deputy Director, Weavers Service Centre, Panipat has made a power point presentation to explain India Handloom. He briefed about the registration process of IHB & advantage of obtaining of IHB. He has emphasized to get registered for Handloom Brand.

The Interactive session between the participants and WSC Panipat in which queries requested by the participants and the official were explained in detail.

Nearly around 46 member exporters have participated in Haryana till end of the seminar. All the participants have expressed their satisfaction on the seminar and thanked HEPC for providing vital inputs and requested organize more seminars in future.

The meeting concluded with vote of thanks by Shri N. Sreedhar, Executive Director. In his address he thanked speakers and participants for sparing time to attend the seminar he has also assured that HEPC is extending full support to promote handloom Industry.

Meetings

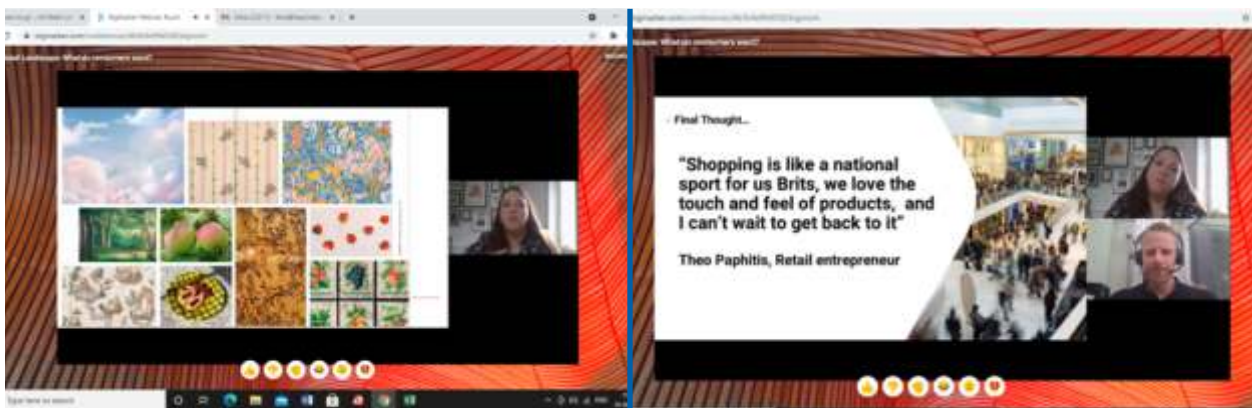
- Executive Director and Joint Director attended the meeting of Early harvest -India- Canada CEPA through virtual platform 23.06.2021
- Executive Director and Joint Director attended the meeting of Export target setting for 2021-22 for European Countries with Department of Commerce through video conferencing on 30.06.2021.
- Executive Director and Joint Director attended the India-UK trade agreement meeting with on 02.07.2021 and 07.07.2021 through virtual platform. under the chairmanship of Ms.Jyoti Yadav, Deputy Secretary, TPD, DOC.
- Joint Director attended the Award Selection Committee Meeting on 15.07.2021 and 29.07.2021 in the Conference Hall of the Commissionerate of Handlooms and Textiles, Tamilnadu.
- Executive Director and Joint Director attended the Market Access Issues/Non-Tariff Barriers faced by Indian Exporters in EU markets with Department of commerce and Foreign Trade Policy related with DGFT through virtual platform on 19.07.2021. under the chairmanship of Ms.Nidhi Mani Tripathi, Joint Secretary, FT-Europe.

Report

Report on Webinar on UK Retail Market

A webinar on UK retail market was organised in association with HyveGroup,UK on 10-06-2021. Participating in the webinar, Ms. Suzanne Ellingham, Hyves UK Head of Content made a presentation on UK retail market trend, consumer behaviour and color trends. She informed that UK retail recovery has outperformed analysts estimations throughout 2020 and is set to recover to pre covid level by the end of 2021. Consumer behaviour on online adoption for retail purchase has accelerated by 6/7 years. Work from Home and wellness will drive trends into 2021. Demand for Sustainable and ethical products has gained importance in sourcing requirements.

Mr. Michael Richardson, Development Director made a presentation on the profile of various trade events (Spring Fair/ Autumn Fair / Pure London/ Pure Origin) being organised by HyveGroup in UK market. Over 40 member exporters of the Council participated in the webinar event



Newsbite

Haryana (India) signs MoU with US retailer Walmart

To take MSME products to international market, Haryana inks MoU with Walmart Vriddhi and Haqdarshak. The MoU was signed by Vikas Gupta, DG, MSMEs Department, Nittin Dutt, Senior Director, Head Walmart Vriddhi and Aniket Doeger, CEO, Haqdarshak. With the help of e-commerce companies and retail giants like Walmart, the State Government will help in displaying the products of traditional weavers of rural areas, handlooms and other handicraftsmen at the international level. The MoU was signed in the presence of Haryana Deputy Chief Minister, Dushyant Chautala. On this occasion, the Minister said that the State Government wants to set up more and more industries in the State so that the youth get employment. It is important to mention here that to promote MSMEs apart from large industries, many important concessions have been given for investors in 'Haryana Enterprises and Employment Policy-2020'. The Minister asked the Haqdarshak to prepare a research report on the best running welfare scheme of each state in the country so that Haryana under its 'One-Block, One-Product' scheme can work out the possibilities of implementing them.

Source : **FF** **FIBRE2FASHION.COM**
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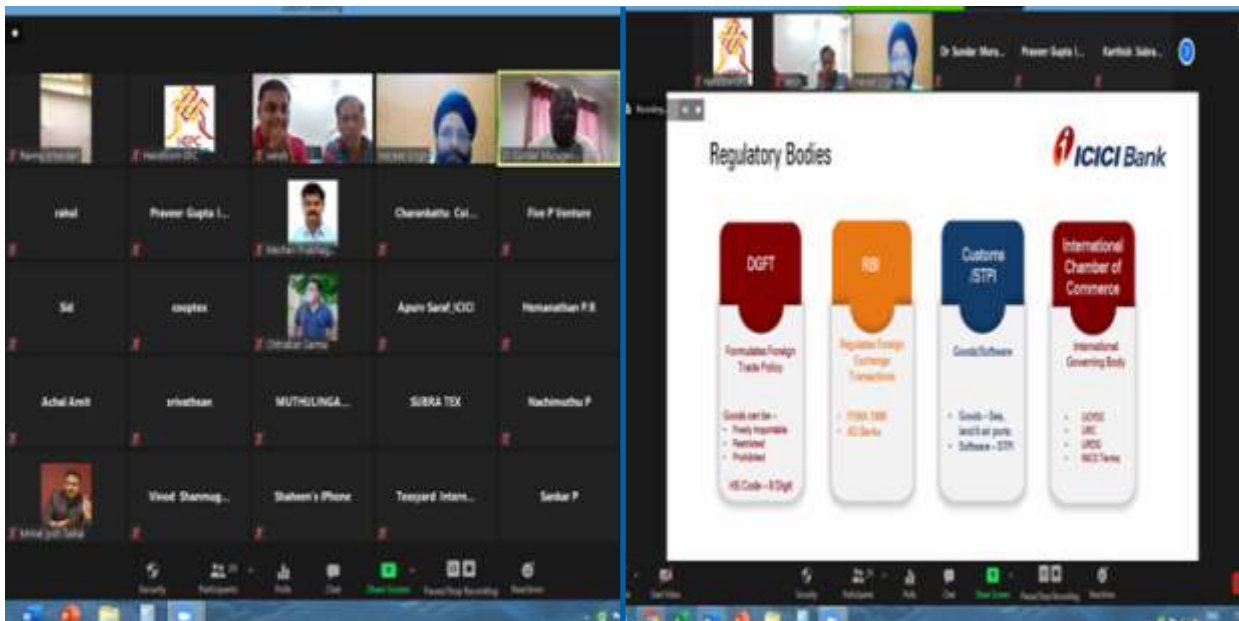
Report

REPORT ON "ONLINE EXPORT BILL REGULARISATION" ORGANISED BY THE HEPC IN COORDINATION WITH ICICI BANK THROUGH VIDEO CONFERENCE HELD ON 30.07.2021

Handloom Export Promotion Council organized a seminar on the topic "Online Export Bill Regularisation" in coordination with ICICI BANK for the member exporters on 30.07.2021 at 11.30 am through video conference on PAN India basis.

Shri M. Sundar, Joint Director HEPC welcomed all the participants and the Speaker from ICICI Bank. Joint Director, HEPC has explained the activities of the Council towards international market promotion and he also expressed the policy support extended by the Council

Followed by, Shri. Harjeet Singh, ICICI Bank thanked council for this opportunity to interact with Handloom EPC members and welcomed the participants for the webinar. He started the session with regulatory bodies in exports and important regulation for exporters.



He explained the documents required for exports like regulatory documents, commercial documents and transport documents in which how to regularize the export bill in online. Also, he explained that how to handle the issues faced in export bill regularization and available assistance from ICICI bank on the issues faced. The Interactive session between the participants and Shri. Harjeet Singh, ICICI Bank will be useful to the participants and the official were explained all the queries requested by the many participants.

Nearly around 45 member exporters have participated all over India. The overall feedback from the participants was impressive and has requested to organize more such seminars in various topics. The seminar ended with Vote of Thanks by Shri M. Sundar, Joint Director, HEPC.

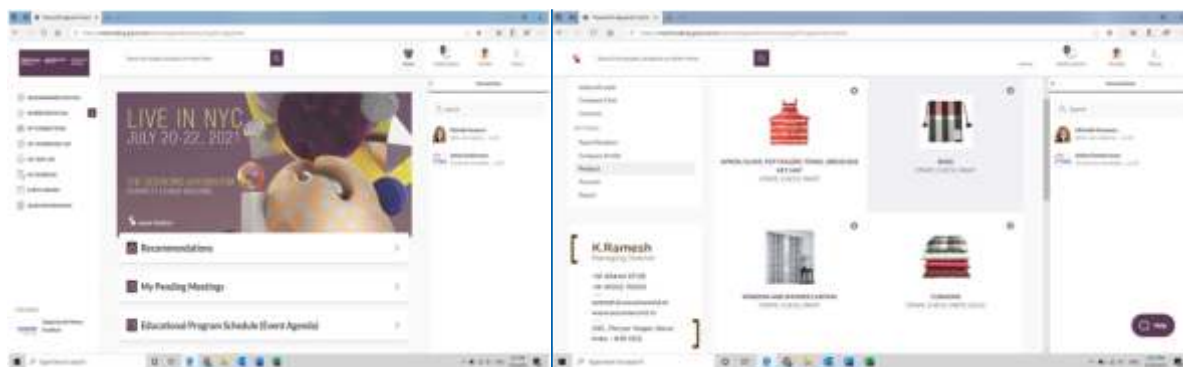
Report

Home Textiles Sourcing Expo Virtual show – 20-22 July 2021

Council proposed the participation in virtual event - Home Textiles Sourcing Expo (HTSE) at New York, USA during 20-22 July 2021 under Market Access Initiative Scheme of Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India.

As per the Feedback reports received from the participants, the event had **92 visitors** who were mainly from USA. The participants also had some visitors from South Africa, Germany, etc and also few buying agents from India. The participants had **14 virtual meetings** with some of the buyers who visited their stalls. Business enquiries generated during this virtual event is **12lakh**.

Few photographs of the participants virtual stalls at the event is given below:



Trade Enquiry

Trade enquiry from Mauritius company looking for Indian suppliers of table runners, ethnic floor mats for bathrooms, living, dining, bedrooms, and cushion covers. The contact details of the buyer are given below:

Mr. Dainee Sawant Mulloo
Customer Service Leader
Vistacom

Phone : 233 2101
Mobile: (+230) 5251 6109
Address : Zone 1, DBM Industrial Estate Coromandel,
Black River, Mauritius, E-mail: dainee@vistacom.group

Trade enquiry from the supplier of high-quality Bed Linen & Towels items with specification, quotations, and price lists for their clients, and the details are given below:

Mr. Richard Essohanam
Manager, Human Resource
ESTHER ENTERPRISES INC

E-mail: apellido1nombre@vera.com.uy

Note : Council bears no responsibility for any issues whatsoever that may arise in the transaction between the supplier and buyer.

The Importance And Recent Development Of Traceability

First introduced as a concept in 2013, in demand of transparency and a focus on social accountability, traceability has since expeditiously evolved. Since 2018, Fibretrace has offered brands a technology that has the ability to code (and tag) a fabric through each stage of production - allowing for a fully transparent supply chain.

The outdatedness of "Sustainability"

The concept of sustainability has long since ceased to evoke its original intent. Rather, the word has become a catch-all; a generalised term akin to protect our planet or go green. On the surface, we know what it means, but the majority fail to understand its intricacies or the severe significance it holds at its core.

Soon after sustainability evolved from a novel idea discussed amongst a dedicated few to a trending movement with a hashtag, greenwashing emerged. Brands adopted one semi eco-conscious modification and all of a sudden thought they earned the right to market themselves as "sustainable". Consumers bought into the hype, rarely questioning a brand's authenticity. And so, deeper into the abyss we all fell.

But once again things have begun to change. After the pandemic exposed the jarring realities plaguing the textile industry, coupled with environmental issues which became increasingly difficult to ignore (re: fires burning everywhere) consumers came to realise that there were levels of sustainability previously undisclosed to them. Words like upcycling, regeneration, circularity, and transparency suddenly began to emerge. In stringing them together, consumers saw a much fuller picture of what being truly sustainable meant.

Now, as we enter into a new decade, the vague attempts at feigning eco-consciousness are no longer acceptable. Consumers demand greater transparency and care to know if the investment they are making on their above-average priced, supposedly sustainable, pieces is actually sustainable. And they reserve the right to know, don't they?

What exactly is traceability?

The pandemic not only fully tweaked how we shop, but also why. As the economy and our jobs became suddenly entrapped in jeopardy, our priorities shifted. Instead, we focused on shopping mindfully, rather than blindly accumulating more, more, more. A recent study has even revealed that the fast fashion market has declined from \$35.8 billion dollars to \$31.4 billion dollars from 2019 to 2020. As customers question the authenticity of their products - the who, what, where, and how their textiles came to be - fast fashion loses its allure. Enter: traceability, another idea abuzz within the textile industry.

The concept of traceability first entered the conversation after the 2013 Rana Plaza Collapse, which occurred due to a structural fault in the building. With a death toll of 1,134 and an additional 2,500 injured, people around the world demanded a focus on social responsibility and transparency of supply chains. And so, with time, traceability emerged.

Known for its ability to trace the entirety of a product's life cycle (from the raw material stage to the point in which you purchase your garment, and even down to its disposal if any) traceability becomes increasingly important as the textile industry aims to tackle the negative impacts it continues to subject the environment to. With it in play, both brands and consumers can hold themselves accountable for what they produce and/or purchase.



In 2018, just five years after the Rana Plaza Collapse, new technology emerged which would make traceability far more accessible than ever before. Founded by a group of "like-minded leaders in the global textile industry", the traceable fibre technology, better known as Fibretrace, was a direct result of the necessity to achieve global sustainability. The mission is simple: to ensure every member of the textile supply chain has the ability to take direct accountability to reduce the environmental impact of the global industry. Danielle Statham, co-owner and founder behind Fibretrace, first came across the technology on which it operates as a result of her own curiosity. A farmer who sowed and harvested her own cotton, she was uncertain what her yarn was infused with once it was sent off to a spinning mill.

Her eagerness and her husband's, (David Statham - also a farmer and co-founder // owner of Fibretrace) to offer the most environmentally friendly cotton that they could, led her to email the International Cotton Association in search of answers. It is in this way that she was put in touch with Paul Stenning.

Lambs in field Stenning, who is currently the Head of Research and Development at Fibretrace, is a scientist who had previously developed anti-counterfeiting technology used in paper money. When Statham contacted him, however, he had shifted his focus to the textile industry after having been hired by the International Cotton Association to combine his technology with fibres in such a way that could withstand all the intricate processes involved in making clothes.



Statham wasted no time and flew directly to Germany to meet with Stenning. Her choice was not in vain - as soon after she bought his proprietary technology and subsequently invited him to continue working with her, her husband, and their third co-founder and owner, Sanjeev Bahl, who is best known for creating the Saitex Denim Factory in Vietnam (a sustainable denim factory used by some of fashion's most ethical brands including Everlane, Eileen Fisher, G-Star Raw, Madewell and more).

"I saw the pledges these big fashion houses were making saying they would only source 'sustainable fibres' — whatever the meaning of that is — by 2023," Statham notes in her interview with Whitney Bauck for Fashionista. "I was just aghast, thinking, 'I can't even guarantee this for myself when I grow the cotton!' Most of them don't even know their manufacturer, let alone where their fibre comes from."

How it works

Stenning's technology is similar to the concept of what he used in flagging counterfeit money. Fibretrace infuses bioluminescent pigments (made of ceramic) into the fibres. Because ceramic is durable and can only melt at 1700 degrees Celsius, the pigment is able to persevere through the entire production process - up to and including recycling.

The pigments themselves are safe and sustainable, containing no hidden detrimental costs to the planet or people, according to Stenning. They are harvested in an evaporation process, similar to that of extracting salt, and is classified as an edible product, making it fully safe to wear against one's skin. Plus, there's no mining or digging into the earth required. The extraction is rather simple and doesn't require much: "a bale of cotton only needs to contain between 0.01-0.05 per cent of the pigment for Fibretrace technology to work."

Using blockchain technology, each pigment can be linked to a specific company or batch, making it easy to track where your yarn came from, where it was produced, and all the intricate stages in between.

Source : **FF** **FIBRE2FASHION.COM**
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Newsclips



On occasion of 7th National Handloom Day on 7 th August 2021, to honour the handloom weavers / workers and their unique contribution to the socio-cultural development of the country, Hon'ble Prime Minister launched a Social Media Campaign through the hashtag "#MyHandloomMyPride" to support and promote the handloom products.



Shri. Chillapalli Mohan Rao, Chairman, APCO along with officials visited the HEPC office and had a discussion regarding the scope and strategies for exporting their products.

India-UK trade deal may bring a silver lining to India's trade woes

India and UK have announced an investment and trade deal worth USD 1.4 billion involving private participants, as part of the Enhanced Trade Partnership, aiming at doubling bilateral trade between the two nations. A much-needed break from its stalled trade negotiations, a possible FTA between the two nations could significantly boost India's lagging exports.

Trade remains the single largest factor in an economy's development process. Increased trade linkages allow an economy to expand its market from beyond its domestic consumers and improve quality of its industries and technology due to increased knowledge sharing and competition. Current industrial behemoths such as the UK, Germany, Japan, China, Taiwan, South Korea have all made their mark at the global stage through increased participation in trade. India as the sixth largest economy has a relatively lower trade intensity. One could think of several reasons for this - from long-continuing regulatory hurdles at the factory level or customs which increased costs, to lack of both quality and cost competitiveness in India's products. Supply side factors like the former have been eased to an extent, as indicated by India's improvement on Ease of Doing Business rankings. But India's trade has still been struggling to grow over the last decade predominantly due to global demand and India's unsuccessful attempts at forging stronger trade ties with major economies.

India's trade-to-GDP ratio peaked in 2011 at 55.6 per cent, subsequently declining to 39.6 per cent through 2019. During the last decade (2010-19), India's exports grew at an average of just 4.3 per cent, dwarfed by the previous decade's (2000-10) average growth rate of 17.9 per cent. Growth in the last decade has also been more volatile, due to both global factors as well as domestic policy related issues. Imports have performed equally bad, as average growth fell to 3.5 per cent during 2010-19 from 20.8 per cent in the previous decade. In the export basket, many major partners except the US, China, UAE and Singapore have lost share over the last two decades. Similar trends have emerged in India's import basket, where the oil-producing nations such as UAE, Saudi Arabia & Iraq, China and the US have gained more traction. However, India's trade with other large economies such as Germany, Japan, UK and France has grown relatively slower and seen tremendous decline in share.

Recent positive developments on India's trade front

Of particular interest recently, has been the announcement of an investment and trade deal between India and UK, during a virtual summit held early last month. Both countries have announced a total of USD 1.4 billion worth of private trade and investments, of which close to USD 330 million will be invested by the Serum Institute of India for clinical trials for COVID-19 vaccines, R&D and manufacturing of vaccines. There are heavy speculations now that a FTA between the two countries is underway, and the two countries are reported to finalise an interim deal by Dec-21. This trade deal is a part of the greater goal of doubling India-UK trade by 2030. During the preliminary talks, both countries have agreed to removing trade barriers and enabling market access for respective companies in both countries.

This comes as a silver lining for India's external trade as it promises increased access to a bigger market like the UK for Indian industries. Early on, it could be said that sectors such as ICT, financial services, food & drinks and pharmaceuticals will benefit more out of the trade and investment pact, and will only be clear as the negotiations progress further. This coupled with easing economic restrictions across the world could lead to speedier recovery for India's trade flows. It is even more positive because India has had

major frictions over sealing a FTA with either the EU or US, while its competitors Vietnam and Bangladesh have gained global accolades due to their FTAs with the two largest economic blocs of the world. There are also renewed talks between India and EU on their earlier stalled Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA), and between India and Australia on their Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement, which had its last round of negotiations in 2015.

UK-India trade deal will benefit both nations

Being the fifth and sixth largest economies in the world respectively, trade flows between UK and India demands greater attention. Trade between UK and India shrunk dramatically over the years. Although India's imports and exports with UK have grown in absolute terms over the last two decades, their relative share has declined tremendously. UK's share in India's imports has gone down from 7.6 per cent in 2000 to 1.4 per cent in 2019, while its share in India's exports has shrunk from 5.2 per cent to 2.7 per cent. India's share in UK's exports has remained stagnant at close to 1.3 per cent between 2000-2019, while its share in UK's imports improved only slightly from 0.7 per cent to 1.4 per cent.

Both the economies provide large markets but with very different opportunities that could be leveraged through better trade integration. India provides a large pool of educated workforce, and a large talent pool of technically trained people, which can prove useful for UK's growing economic needs and a cheaper source of labour now that Europe's workforce will no longer be accessible as before. The relatively young population also provides a brimming consumption market which has continued to attract international brands world over. UK, on the other hand, is a much more mature market with a large technological base and a history of leading global innovations. Improved investment and trade relations with the UK could help Indian companies leverage new-age technology much faster. India's industrial competitiveness has hardly improved over the last ten years (rank 42 on UNIDO's Competitive Industrial Performance Index in 2018 vs rank 43 in 2010). Greater trade and investment ties with industrial nations like the UK can help Indian industries jump the technological curve, participate better in global value chains and generate greater surplus.

The proposed deal is expected to remove mobility restrictions for employment seekers from India, but on the condition that illegal Indian immigrants in the UK are taken back. It is also expected to lift tariff/non-tariff barriers on various categories of imports from UK including medical equipment, fruits (British apples, pears and quince could very well be exported to India for the first time), legal services and financial services.

India's financial services industry is yet to mature and has experimented tremendously with digitisation. Over the last few years, a vast proportion of its population has come to embrace financial services apart from traditional banking through digital applications. Data from Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) shows that close to 10.7 million demat

accounts were opened between Apr-20 and Jan-21. Access to financial services market in India holds tremendous potential for UK firms as the possibilities are still largely unexplored. UK educational qualifications are expected to be given greater recognition in India, and will likely increase the flow of Indian students to UK universities. The deal will also impact intellectual property related transactions (predominantly pharmaceuticals) between the two nations, as India is expected to relax certain restrictions.

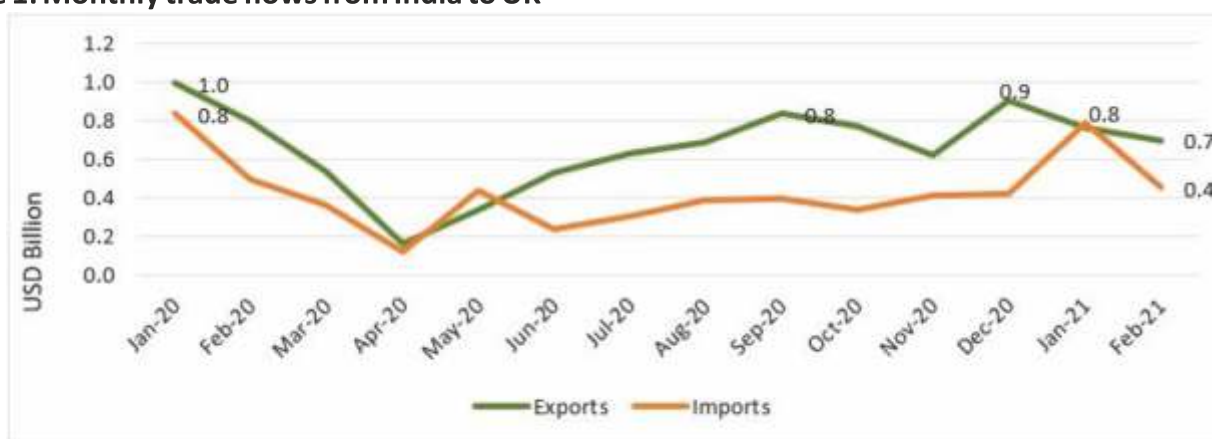
Potential for more

This surely appears to be the beginning of a much greater partnership between the two nations. The last statement of the India-UK Joint Economic and Trade Committee (JETCO) explores some of the above-mentioned themes and several others where we might see more action over the coming years. One of the key areas of engagement will be green energy, and investment flows between the two nations have already started to grow. The JETCO expects greater collaboration on sectors such as ICT, food & drinks and life sciences.

This collaboration is coming at an important time as investment and trade flows will enable both economies to generate employment in their export sectors and provide fuel to post-pandemic recovery. UK is likely to create more strategic ties with India and other nations, to make up for its economic loss from Brexit. But more importantly, this will continue in order to create synergies outside of China. India will also have similar considerations. India's concerns for not joining the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) were predominantly based on China's over-bearing presence in the region and its likely impact on India's agricultural and manufacturing sectors. India's trade growth then largely depends on tilting towards other large economies such as the US, EU and now UK separately, Japan and Australia.

Post-Brexit, the need and the urgency of this deal for both economies has increased. For India, now it is being perceived much easier to strike a pact with the UK than earlier when there were 27 nations involved. Early trends of India-UK trade flows post Dec-20, are not reflective of any transformative shift as neither India's exports nor its imports from the UK have crossed the pre-pandemic levels. However, this may purely be due to COVID-19 related disturbances. Perhaps, a large part could also be attributable to trade and tariff related uncertainties after Brexit.

Figure 1: Monthly trade flows from India to UK



Source: UN Comtrade, M/o Commerce, Govt

One of the very first policy decisions from UK was to slash import duties on close to USD 42.5 billion of imports. India is likely to benefit from this as well, as its exports to the UK stood at USD 8.7 billion. Additionally, UK implemented the UK Global Tariff (UKGT) replacing EU's Common External Tariff (CET), keeping India's GSP position intact. The UKGT has reduced import duties on several products, of which we consider here, for illustration, only the top 10 that India exports to UK. However, duty on India's exports of textile and garment products has not changed. The top 10 textile related exports to the UK continue to attract a 9.6 per cent duty as they did pre-Brexit.

Table 1: Top 10 categories – India's exports to UK

General Group		USD Mn	USD Mn		
HS Code	Commodity Name	2018-19	2019-20	EU import tariff	UK GSP rate
84112000	TURBO JETS OF A THRUST>25 KN	263.4	391.1	2.70%	0%
89019000	VESSELS FOR TRANSPORT OF GOODS AND PERSONS		399.8	2.70%	0%
27101920	AVIATION TURBINE FUEL (ATF)	163.2	162.7	0%	0%
30049099	OTHER MEDICINE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	158.5	147.8	0%	Not in GSP
88033000	OTHER PARTS OF AEROPLANES/HELICOPTERS	177.1	145.5	2.70%	0%
71023910	DIAMOND (EXCL INDUSTRIAL) WORKED BUT NOT MOUNTED OR SET	133.5	133.4	0%	0%
10053020	BASMATI RICE	106.1	103.8	0%	Not in GSP
71131980	JEWELLERY OF GOLD SET WITH DIAMOND	102.9	99.5	2.50%	0%
25152000	SANDSTONE	114.3	90.0	Restriction on entry	Not in GSP
87032291	MOTOR CAR WITH CYLINDER CAPACITY>=1000CC & < 1500CC WITH SPARK-IGNTN	159.8	89.3	10% (India excluded of GSP)	10% (India excluded of GSP)
	Total	1,378.8	1,562.9		

Table 2: Top 10 textile related categories – India's exports to UK

Textile related articles		USD Mn	USD Mn		
HS Code	Commodity Name	2018-19	2019-20	EU import tariff	UK GSP rate
51112000	BABY GARMENTS ETC OF COTTON	155.34	142.12	9.60%	9.60%
51091000	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON	139.6	130.6	9.60%	9.60%
52044390	OTHR DRESSES OF SYNTH FIBRES	103.5	122.2	9.60%	9.60%
62114300	OTHER GARMENTS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	83.7	76.4	9.60%	9.60%
53025090	TOILET LINEN AND KITCHEN LINEN, OF COTTON	70.4	67.3	9.60%	9.60%
62052000	MEN'S OR BOY'S SHIRTS OF COTTON	75.2	65.0	9.60%	9.60%
51083100	NIGHTDRESSES AND PYJAMAS OF COTTON	64.2	62.8	9.60%	9.60%
62064000	BLOUSES, SHIRTS ETC OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	65.4	58.6	9.60%	9.60%
62063000	BLOUSES, SHIRTS AND SHIRTS-BLOUSES OF COTTON	53.1	44.9	9.60%	9.60%
53041910	BEDSHEETS AND BED COVERS OF COTTON	35.8	37.9	9.60%	9.60%
	Total	846.3	807.8		

Source: GOV.UK, European Commission, M/o Commerce, GoI

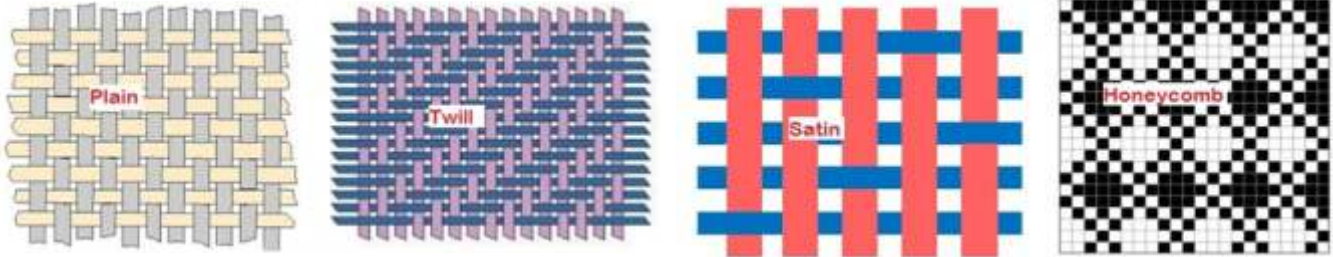
A free-trade agreement between the two countries will perhaps have a much larger impact as many commodities which are currently not a part of their trade basket or continue to attract higher duties might get a significant boost. For instance, the UKGT schedule excludes Indian automobile exports from the GSP benefits, same as EU's CET. Despite this, UK's imports of Indian cars have only risen over the years. UK's auto industry is struggling currently and trade deal with India would only benefit Indian carmakers, more so if the duty is reduced.

On the textile front, India does not hold a substantial share in UK's imports - 7.1 per cent in cotton exports, 3.6 per cent in man-made filament exports, 2.8 per cent in man-made staple fibre exports, 1.5 per cent in knitted or crocheted fabric exports, 6.1 per cent in apparel and clothing exports and 11.7 per cent in made-up articles exports (Source: TexPro). However, in the particular categories mentioned in Table 2, India is amongst the top 3 producers in many. India-UK FTA could strengthen India's position in categories such as cotton shirts, baby garments, toilet and kitchen linen where it already holds the majority share in UK's imports. Additionally, it could provide boost to exports of other products in categories such as apparel and made-up articles from India where competitors like Pakistan, Bangladesh and China have a tremendous cost advantage.

This announced investment and trade deal is overall a good starting point. If it succeeds, it will end a long period of friction in India's bilateral ties with its trading partners. Benefits from this are to accrue only eventually; but in the current global conditions, it is important to have closer strategic ties with other countries irrespective of their tangible benefits as the intangible value could be immense.

Weaves of Woven Fabrics

Weave is the interlacement of warp and weft yarns to produce a woven fabric. Fabrics are manufactured in wide varieties and designs. The basic weaves are plain, twill and satin. All the others are derivatives of these basic weaves or their combination.



Different basic weaves structures

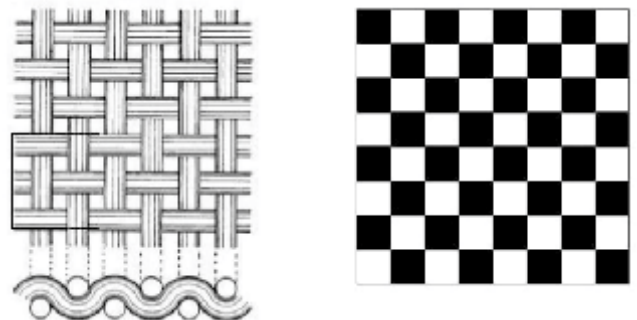
A. Different types of Weaves and their names:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Plain Weave | 6. Crepe Weave | 11. Backed cloth |
| 2. Twill Weave | 7. Bedford Cord Weave | 12. Terry Pile |
| 3. Satin & Sateen Weave | 8. Welts and Pique | 13. Velvets and Velveteens |
| 4. Honey Comb Weave | 9. Mock Leno Weave | 14. Double cloth |
| 5. Huck a Back Weave | 10. Leno Weave | 15. Tubular cloth |

Details of each weave are as follows:

1. Plain Weave :

Plain is the simplest weave, in which warp and weft threads interlace in alternate manner as shown below, giving maximum number of interlacements. This maximum interlacement imparts firmness and stability to the structure. At least two ends and two picks are required to weave its basic unit. A minimum of two heald frames are required for this weave. It is used in cambric, muslin, blanket, canvas, dhoti, saree, shirting, suiting etc.



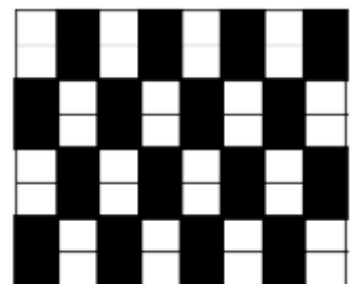
Plain weave

Plain weaves are basically three types. They are:

- Warp Rib
- Weft Rib
- Matt Weave

a) Warp rib :

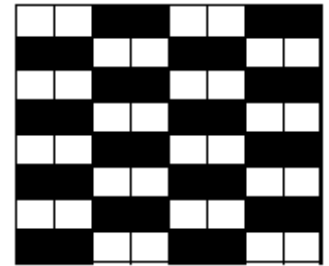
Warp rib is a modified form of plain weave. It has 1/1 interlacements in the filling direction, which differs from the simple plain weaves. This modified interlacement results in the formation of cords, ridges, or texture across the warp direction of the fabric. It requires two heald frames at least, but multiple of these can also be employed. The number of weft yarns in a repeat unit of this weave is equal to the sum of the digits in formula of warp rib. For example, 2/2 warp rib requires 2 warp yarns and 4 weft yarns. Design of the above-stated warp rib is shown below. Warp rib is also known as ottoman.



Warp rib (2/2)

b) Weft rib :

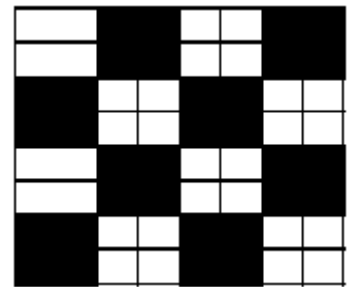
Weft ribs are another modified form of plain weave. It has 1/1 interlacements in the warp direction, which differs from the simple plain weave. This modified interlacement results in the formation of cords, ridges, or texture across the weft direction of the fabric. It requires two heald frames at least, but multiple of these can also be employed. The number of warp yarns in a repeat unit of this weave is equal to the sum of the digits in formula of warp rib. For example, 2/2 weft rib requires 2 weft yarns and 4 warp yarns. Design of the above-stated weft rib is shown below. Weft rib is also known as half panama.



Weft rib (2/2).

c) Matt weave :

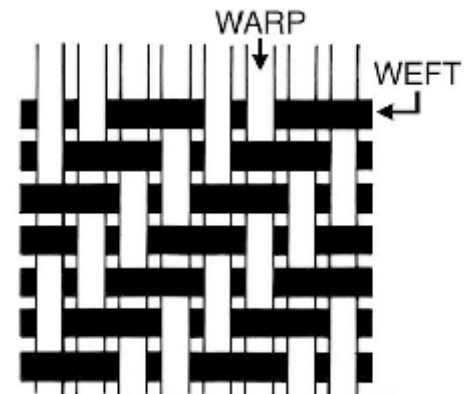
This type of weave is constructed by extending the plain weave in warp and weft directions at the same time so that two or more threads work alike in both directions. In this weave, the same size of squares appear on both sides of the fabric showing the same number of warp and weft yarns on front and back of the fabric. Matt weave is also commercially known as basket, hop-sack, or full panama. Design of the 2/2 matt weave is shown below.



Matt weave (2/2)

2. Twill Weave :

Twill weave is another basic weave, which is well known for its diagonal line formation in the fabric due to its interlacing pattern. This weave and its derivatives are used for the ornamental purposes. Twill has closer setting of yarns due to less interlacement imparting greater weight and good drape as compared to the plain weave. In simple twill, the outward and upward movement of the interlacing pattern is always one that imparts a diagonal line to this design. The direction of the propagation of twill line classifies twill into right-hand or left-hand twill. Twill weaves find a wide range of application such as drill cloth, khakhi uniforms, denim cloth, blankets, shirtings, hangings and soft furnishings.



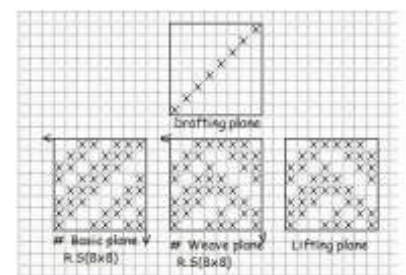
Twill weave

Derivatives of Twill Weave:

- i. Broken twill
- ii. Diamond design
- iii. Elongated design
- iv. Shaded twill
- v. Zigzag/waved/pointed twill
- vi. Combined twill
- vii. Herring bone twill

I. Broken Twill :

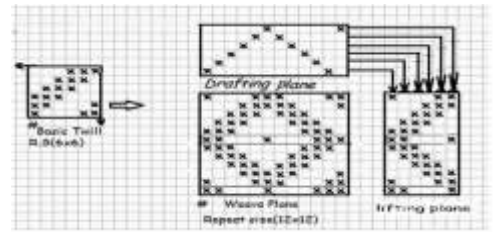
This is obtained by breaking the twill line of regular twill. It is somewhat similar in appearance to Zigzag twill. Broken twill can be obtained in different ways. At first, basic twill is divided into two sections, then the first section unchanged and the second section is reversed.



Broken twill

ii. Diamond Design :

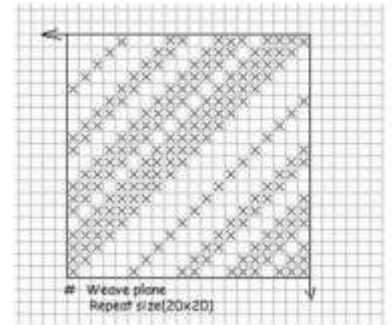
It is a derivative of twill weave. It is obtained by combining horizontal and vertical zigzag twill. In this weave pointed design is obtained.



Diamond design

iii. Elongated Twill :

Normally, the twill angle is 45 degree where the ends and picks per unit area are equal. But in elongated twill, the twill angle is more or less than 45 degree.



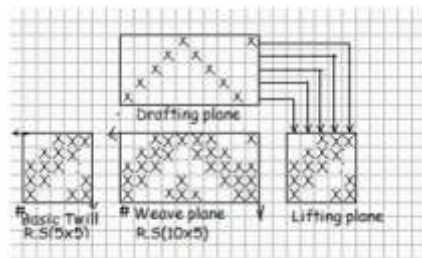
Shaded twill

iv. Shaded Twill :

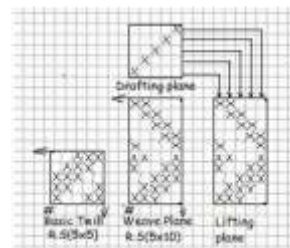
By shaded twill, we can create shaded effect on fabric. The shade effect is created by the combination of some thick to thin twills or thin to thick twills.

v. Zigzag/waved/pointed Twill :

It is the simplest and one of the most important modifications of twill weave produced by reversing the direction of twill at suitable interval. A point is selected (usually the last warp is selected) as the reversing point and so it is sometime called as pointed twill. This twill is produced by combining S and Z twist. According to reversing of direction, there are horizontal and vertical zigzag twill:



Horizontal zigzag twill



Vertical zigzag twill

vi. Combined Twill

In these types of weave, two different types of continuous twills are combined together alternately. The combination may be warp way or weft way. The angle of twill is influenced by the method of combination.

vii. Herring Bone Twill

Herringbone, also called broken twill weave, describes a distinctive V-shaped weaving pattern usually found in twill fabric. The pattern is called herringbone because it resembles the skeleton of a herring fish. Herringbone-patterned fabric is usually wool, and is one of the most popular cloths used for suits and outerwear. Tweed cloth is often woven with a herringbone pattern.



Herring Bone Twill

Organic Cotton – An Overview

Cotton is the basic resource for thousands of consumer and industrial products manufactured in throughout the world, and the contribution made by cotton to the food and fiber industry continues to grow in importance. Cotton grown without the use of any synthetically compounded chemicals (i.e. pesticides, growth regulators, defoliants, etc.) and fertilizers is considered as 'organic' cotton. But it cannot be claimed as organic unless it is certified as organic. Organic production can be defined in many ways but organic agriculture is an ecological production management system that promotes and enhances biodiversity, biological cycles and soil biological activity. It is based on minimal use of off-farm inputs and on management practices that restore, maintain and enhance ecological harmony. Organically raised cotton is gradually winning over new ground both on the farm and in the marketplace. No toxins or synthetic fertilizers are used. Organic cotton is produced without the use of harsh chemical bleaches or dyes, and is allergy free. Natural fertilizers, a compost and soil amendment are used, and advances in natural pest control, such as ladybugs which destroy harmful insects, have helped make raising organic cotton a viable enterprise. Organic cotton clothing, unheard of a few years ago, is now available in many stores and online businesses. A wide variety of products made from organically grown cotton is now available: shirts and pants, socks, underwear, skirts and blouses, sheets and pillowcases, towels and bathrobes. The range of styles can be somewhat limited, but new styles are being developed to keep pace with the growing demand for organic cotton clothing.

1. Introduction :

Organic cotton is grown using methods and materials that have a low impact on the environment. Organic production systems replenish and maintain soil fertility, reduce the use of toxic and persistent pesticides and fertilizers, and build biologically diverse agriculture. Third-party certification organizations verify that organic producers use only methods and materials allowed in organic production.

The conventional cultivation of cotton leads to massive environmental and health problems. Around the world, more toxic insecticides are used on cotton than on any other crop. A sustainable alternative is the certified organic cultivation of the "white gold". The farmers have only a chance to convert their production into a controlled organic cultivation of cotton if there is sufficient demand for organic cotton. Consumers interested in the sustainable use of clothes and textiles will find the opportunity to search for producers and retailers.

Cotton sold as "organic" must be grown according to the federal guidelines for organic crop production. Soil fertility practices that meet organic certification standards typically include crop rotation, cover cropping, animal manure additions, and use of naturally occurring rock powders. Weed management is accomplished by a combination of cultivation, flame weeding, and other cultural practices. A wide variety of insects attack cotton. Management options include trap cropping, strip cropping, and managing border vegetation to encourage high populations of native beneficial. Certain biopesticides using bacteria, viruses, and fungal insect pathogens are available as insect control tools.



1.1. The Problem with Conventional Cotton Production

Cotton provides about half of all global fibre requirements. In addition to the six big producers (US, China, India, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Turkey) cotton is produced in over 60 countries. It is an important source of income for millions of small farmers and contributes significantly to the national economy of many developing countries. The size of the global cotton-growing area has not changed much since the 1930s but average yields have increased threefold through the intensive use of synthetic chemicals, irrigation and the use of higher-yielding plant varieties. Conventional cotton is very prone to insect attacks and large quantities of the most toxic insecticides are used in its production. Cotton accounts for about 25% of the global insecticides market by value and about 10% of the pesticides market. The intensive use of toxic insecticides and other toxic chemicals in cotton has caused serious health and environmental impacts, including farmer and farm worker poisonings, water contamination and bird and fish kills.

1.2. Organic Cotton Can Bring Health and Environmental Improvements

The negative impacts of chemical-intensive agricultural production, that momentum for change has grown considerably in recent years. The trend toward more environmentally friendly production methods is supported by a variety of interests including farmers wanting to escape the chemical treadmill, enlightened companies under pressure of increased environmental regulation and competition, and informed consumers calling for greater social and environmental accountability. The burgeoning consumer interest in organic food production has now expanded into other areas of organic production including cotton fibre produced in organic systems.

Organic cotton is produced in organic agricultural systems that produce food and fibre according to clearly established standards. Organic agriculture prohibits the use of toxic and persistent chemical pesticides and fertilizers, as well as genetically modified organisms. It seeks to build biologically diverse agricultural systems, replenish and maintain soil fertility, and promote a healthy environment.

1.3. Certification of Organic Cotton

Certification of organic cotton production adds credibility to the final product assures the buyer of the organic status of the product and encourages payment of premium prices to farmers who engage in organic practices. Certification is a system which sets standards, ensures that organic standards are met and communicates compliance to consumers through appropriate labeling. When a grower or processor is "certified organic," an independent organization has verified that the company meets or exceeds defined organic standards. Certified organic farms are inspected regularly and must maintain comprehensive records of their production methods.

Certification programmes and standards vary, especially in response to regional differences, although there are general underlying concepts. The International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) has produced Basic Standards covering organic production and also textile processing which provide a minimum basis upon which standards in many countries have been based. The International Organic Accreditation Service (IOAS) also exists to accredit certification systems. There are many certification agencies worldwide for organic cotton production but far fewer for certifying cotton processing to assure reduced health and environmental impacts. Several sets of processing standards exist in Europe and others are being developed in Europe and in the United States.

1.4. Cotton production by the organic process

In all stages of cotton production the organic process uses natural alternatives to conventional chemical intensive means:

1.4.1. Seed Preparation

Conventional seed preparation the seeds are usually treated with fungicides and insecticides, in many cases using genetically modified (GM) seeds. The organic processes seek alternative chemical free solutions to insecticides (as mentioned below) and use untreated non-GM seeds.

1.4.2. Soil Quality

Synthetic fertilizers are applied to the soil in conventional cotton farming, where there is usually a mono-crop farming culture. Organic farming encourages naturally productive soil as a result of crop rotation, and does not rely on synthetic fertilizers to boost yield.

1.4.3. Watering

Far less water is used in the production of cotton on organic farms, where organic matter is used in the soil to retain water efficiency rather than rely on the intensive irrigation required on conventional farms.

1.4.4. "Pest" Control

Conventional farming heavily relies on toxic pesticides and insecticides to control "pests", often using blanket aerial spraying techniques that can drift onto neighboring farmland and wildlife. Organic control methods recognize beneficial insects and maintain a balance between "pests" and their natural predators to aid a healthy, natural soil environment.

1.4.5. Weed Control

Organically farmed land employs the physical removal of weeds and continues to control weeds through cultivation and hand hoeing. The organic approach eliminates the need for the mass of chemical herbicides used in conventional cotton farmland.

1.4.6. Harvesting

Organic methods wait for defoliation to occur from natural seasonal freezing, or stimulate defoliation through water management. Conventional farming defoliates through the use of toxic chemicals.

Organic farming improves the soil fertility, is better for wildlife and causes less pollution from sprays. Raw materials such as leather and skins would have to be produced to Soil Association standards. And no system of farming has higher levels of animal welfare standards than organic farms working to our standards. The sustainable farming practices used to grow organic cotton do not pollute groundwater, surface water, soil, or air. In fact, soil quality is actually improved by the production of organic cotton. Organic cotton is safer for farmers, for the environment, and for all the other creatures.

Export Data

HS code wise Handloom Export - April 2020-2021

S.#	Category	HS Code	Products	Apr 2019-March 2020			Apr 2020- March 2021			% growth in terms of rupee	% growth in terms of dollar
				Qty	INR (Crore)	US \$ (Million)	Qty	INR (Crore)	US \$ (Million)		
1		50079010	Other Woven Fabrics Of Handloom	982822	96.32	13.49	565405	62.15	8.40	-35.48	-37.75
2		51129050	Othr Wovne Fabrics Of Comd Wool Or Comd	17842	0.75	0.10	344	0.03	0.00	-96.46	-96.43
3		52084121	Sarees Of Handloom	213193	2.93	0.41	372677	3.43	0.46	17.04	12.83
4		52084921	Real Madras Handkerchiefs Of Handloom	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5		52085920	Sarees Of Handloom	215214	1.05	0.15	234118	2.08	0.28	98.42	93.95
6		52091111	Dhoti,Handloom	347476	3.18	0.45	139057	1.24	0.17	-61.15	-62.32
7		52091112	Saree,Handloom	56098	0.56	0.08	192543	1.15	0.15	103.95	95.94
8		52091113	casement of handloom	4987	0.02	0.00	200	0.00	0.00	-91.95	-92.27
9		52091114	Sheeting (Takia, Leopard Cloth and Other thal	1613	0.01	0.00	20392	0.20	0.03	1549.69	1452.10
10		52091119	Other Fabrics,Handloom	10615121	85.65	12.08	4697251	38.26	5.18	-55.33	-57.14
11		52095111	Lungis Of Handloom	707510	6.67	0.93	220051	2.81	0.38	-57.91	-59.16
12		58021950	Terry Towelling And Smrl Terry Fbrcs, Handlo	26451	0.62	0.09	64777	0.64	0.09	-	-
	Subtotal			13188327	197.77	27.76	6506815	111.98	15.14	-43.38	-45.48
13	Floor	57024230	Carpets, Rugs And Mats Of Handloom	2689936	180.69	25.35	3095818	224.40	30.38	24.19	19.83
14	Coverings	57050024	Cotton Durrries Of Handloom (Including Chind	3078055	93.43	13.13	3474788	104.53	14.16	11.88	7.86
15		57050042	Mats And Mattings Including Bath Mats, Whe	16357283	502.51	70.61	16205258	478.89	64.87	-4.70	-8.12
	Subtotal			22125274	776.63	109.09	22775864	807.82	109.41	4.02	0.30
16	Clothing	62141030	Scarves Of Silk, Handloom	2213282	146.26	20.39	650370	61.45	8.32	-57.99	-59.20
17	Accessories	62160020	Gloves , Mitters And Mitts Of Handloom	730591	7.22	1.02	23450	0.20	0.03	-97.25	-97.37
	Subtotal			2943873	153.48	21.40	673820	61.65	8.34	-59.83	-61.02
18		63022110	Other Bed Linen, Printed: Of Cotton, Handloo	65390	5.29	0.71	45361	2.44	0.33	-53.86	-53.52
19		63025110	Other Table Linen: Of Cotton, Handloom	1027474	50.41	7.12	410067	23.23	3.14	-53.92	-55.87
20		63026010	Toilet Linen And Kitchen Linen, Of Terry Towel	1628323	73.32	10.31	278361	13.77	1.86	-81.21	-81.91
21		63029110	Other Bed Linen, Table Lenen, Toilet Linen, Ki	1455264	62.58	8.82	647940	18.20	2.46	-70.91	-72.16
22		63041940	Bed Sheets And Bed Covers Of Cotton, Handlc	4807215	309.62	43.43	2880788	122.68	16.57	-60.38	-61.84
23		63049211	Counterpanes Of Handloom	59436	0.62	0.09	19202	0.20	0.03	-67.73	-68.74
24		63049221	Napkins Of Handloom	4841834	24.29	3.42	1598959	8.15	1.11	-66.44	-67.66
25		63049231	Pillow Cases And Pillow Slips Of Handloom	1698113	47.01	6.59	1768263	48.05	6.51	2.21	-1.12
26		63049241	Table Cloth And Table Covers Of Handloom	2955994	78.09	11.01	1054399	28.44	3.84	-63.58	-65.07
27		63049281	Cushion Covers Of Handloom	6987622	138.14	19.40	5651996	121.48	16.46	-12.06	-15.14
28		63049291	Other Furnishing Acricles Of Handloom	13184872	300.40	42.17	11087067	252.68	34.19	-15.89	-18.93
29		63049991	Other Furnishing Articles Of Silk: Handloom	11875	0.68	0.09	12405	0.71	0.10	4.66	0.29
30		63049992	Other Furnishing Articles Of Wool: Handloom	204715	9.34	1.31	220293	9.92	1.34	6.20	2.43
31		63071030	Floor Cloth And The Like Of Cotton, Handloom	680764	20.66	2.90	499682	13.37	1.81	-35.26	-37.67
	Subtotal			39608891	1120.45	157.37	26174783	663.34	89.76	-40.80	-42.97
	Total			77866365	2248.33	315.62	56131282	1644.78	222.65	-26.84	-29.46

Export Data

Productwise analysis for the period April 2020-Mar 2021 vis-à-vis April 2019- Mar 2020

Value US\$ million and INR crore

Products	Apr 2019-Mar 2020		Apr 2020-Mar 2021		% growth	
	INR	US \$	INR	US \$	INR	US \$
A)Fabrics						
1. Real Madras Handkerchiefs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Lungies	6.67	0.93	2.81	0.38	-57.91	-59.16
3. Dhotis	3.18	0.45	1.24	0.17	-61.15	-62.32
4. Sarees	4.54	0.64	6.66	0.90	46.65	41.77
5. Other Fabrics	183.38	25.76	101.28	13.69	-44.77	-46.85
Total (A)	197.77	27.76	111.98	15.14	-43.38	-45.48
B) Madeups						
1. Bed linen	361.92	50.73	173.17	23.42	-52.15	-53.84
2. Table linen	128.50	18.12	51.67	6.99	-59.79	-61.46
3. Toilet & kitchen linen	73.32	10.31	13.77	1.86	-81.21	-81.91
4. Cushion covers	138.14	19.40	121.48	16.46	-12.06	-15.14
5. Other Furnishing Articles	310.42	43.58	263.31	35.63	-15.18	-18.25
6. Other Madeups	108.15	15.23	39.93	5.40	-63.08	-64.56
Total (B)	1120.45	157.37	663.34	89.76	-40.80	-42.97
C)Floor Coverings						
Carpet and Floor coverings including mats & mattings	776.63	109.09	807.82	109.41	4.02	0.30
D) Clothing Accessories						
Scarves, Stoles, Gloves, Mitts, Mittens etc.	153.48	21.40	61.65	8.34	-59.83	-61.02
Grand Total (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)	2248.33	315.62	1644.78	222.65	-26.84	-29.46

Handloom Export - Quantity wise

Product Category	April 2019- Mar 2020	April 2020 - Mar 2021	% growth
Fabrics in sqm.	13188327	6506815	-50.66
Floor coverings in sqm.	22125274	22775864	2.94
Clothing accessories in Nos.	2943873	673820	-77.11
Made ups in Nos.	34751676	24293372	-30.09
Made ups in Kgs.	4857215	1881411	-61.27

Export Data

Top 20 Countries (April 2020-2021)

S.NO	Country	April 20-March21	April 20-March21
		INR cr	USD mn
1	U S A	613.78	83.10
2	U K	140.17	18.98
3	AUSTRALIA	79.11	10.69
4	SPAIN	74.50	10.08
5	GERMANY	73.32	9.94
6	FRANCE	71.81	9.73
7	ITALY	66.67	9.02
8	SOUTH AFRICA	47.95	6.49
9	NETHERLAND	39.66	5.37
10	SWEDEN	33.70	4.56
11	JAPAN	32.22	4.35
12	CANADA	29.75	4.03
13	GREECE	26.09	3.53
14	U ARAB EMTS	25.20	3.41
15	BRAZIL	18.31	2.48
16	FINLAND	16.24	2.20
17	ISRAEL	15.87	2.15
18	CHILE	15.38	2.07
19	SRI LANKA DSR	14.51	1.97
20	SENEGAL	13.96	1.89

Source : DGCI&S, Kolkata

Newsbite

Air India launches customs bonded trucking facility at Coimbatore airport!

A boon for Tamil Nadu's exporters! Air India has launched customs bonded trucking facility at Coimbatore airport. It will help exporters easily transport goods internationally and will facilitate transportation of large size cargo including textile machineries and apparels from Coimbatore. Currently, cargo weighing 150 kg per single piece can be shipped from Coimbatore airport, which can accommodate only narrow-body aircraft. As per an Air India official, "The new facility will help traders to move bigger consignments to other airports that have wide-body aircraft. Goods intended to be exported from other airports will be cleared by customs at the Coimbatore airport itself. Cargo trucks will be sealed by customs department after certifying goods, so that they need not be certified by customs at the airport from where the consignment is airlifted. The facility will also help cargo agents in Coimbatore handle more consignments." Air India Coimbatore station manager Girija Ramesh said. "The trucking system is backed by Air India's digital processes. It will hugely benefit the logistics community in Coimbatore." Notably, Tirupur, Coimbatore, Erode and Salem are the leading textile, apparel and home furnishing hubs. This initiative of Air India will help the hubs.

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Press Release

Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman announces relief package of Rs 6,28,993 crore to support Indian economy in fight against COVID-19 pandemic

- **Rs 1.1 lakh crore loan guarantee scheme for COVID affected sectors**
- **Additional Rs 1.5 lakh crore for Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme**
- **Credit Guarantee Scheme to facilitate loans to 25 lakh persons through Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)**
- **Financial support to more than 11,000 Registered Tourists/ Guides/ Travel and Tourism Stakeholders**
- **Free one month Tourist Visa to first 5 lakh tourists**
- **Extension of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana till 31st March 2022**
- **Additional subsidy of Rs. 14,775 crore for DAP & P&K fertilizers**
- **Extension of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) – Free food grains from May to November, 2021**
- **Rs. 23,220 crore more for public health with emphasis on children and paediatric care/paediatric beds**
- **21 varieties of bio-fortified crop for nutrition, climate resilience and other traits to be dedicated to the nation**
- **Revival of North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC) with package of Rs 77.45 crore**
- **Rs. 33,000 crore boost for project exports through National Export Insurance Account (NEIA)**
- **Rs. 88,000 crore boost to Export Insurance Cover**
- **Rs. 19,041 crore For Broadband to each Village through BharatNet PPP Model**
- **Extension of Tenure of PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing till 2025-26**
- **Rs 3.03 lakh crore for Reform-Based Result-Linked Power Distribution Scheme**
- **New Streamlined Process for PPP Projects and Asset Monetization**

Press Release

Union Finance & Corporate Affairs Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman here today announced a slew of measures to provide relief to diverse sectors affected by the 2 wave of COVID-19 pandemic. The measures announced also aim to prepare the health systems for emergency response and provide impetus for growth and employment. Union Minister of State for Finance & Corporate Affairs Shri Anurag Singh Thakur; Finance Secretary Dr.T.V. Somanathan; Secretary, DFS, Shri Debashish Panda and Secretary, Revenue, Shri Tarun Bajaj were also present during the announcement of relief package.



Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman announces economic relief package in New Delhi.

A total of 17 measures amounting to Rs. 6,28,993 crore were announced. These included two measures announced earlier, i.e. the additional Subsidy for DAP & P&K fertilizers, and extension of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) from May to November, 2021.

The measures announced today can be clubbed into 3 broad categories:-

- 1. Economic Relief from Pandemic**
- 2. Strengthening Public Health**
- 3. Impetus for Growth & Employment**

I. Economic relief from Pandemic

Eight out of 17 schemes announced here today aim at providing economic relief to people and businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Special focus is on health and reviving travel, tourism sectors.

I. 1.10 lakh crore Loan Guarantee Scheme for COVID Affected sectors

Under this new scheme, additional credit of Rs 1.1 lakh crore will flow to the businesses. This includes Rs 50,000 crore for health sector and Rs 60,000 crore for other sectors, including tourism.

The health sector component is aimed at up scaling medical infrastructure targeting underserved areas. Guarantee cover will be available both for expansion and new projects related to health/medical infrastructure in cities other than 8 metropolitan cities. While the guarantee cover will be 50% for expansion & 75% for new projects. In case of aspirational districts, the guarantee cover of 75% will

be available for both new projects and expansion. Maximum loan admissible under the scheme is Rs.100 crore and guarantee duration is up to 3 years. Banks can charge a maximum interest of 7.95% on these loans. Loans for other sectors will be available with an interest cap of 8.25% p.a. Thus the loans available under the scheme will be much cheaper compared to the normal interest rates without guarantee of 10-11%.

ii. Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS)

The government has decided to expand the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS), launched as part of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package in May, 2020, by Rs 1.5 lakh crore. ECLGS has got a very warm response with **Rs 2.73 lakh crore being sanctioned and Rs 2.10 lakh crore already disbursed under the scheme**. Under the expanded scheme, limit of admissible guarantee and loan amount is proposed to be increased above existing level of 20% of outstanding on each loan. Sector wise details will be finalized as per evolving needs. The overall cap of admissible guarantee is thus raised from Rs. 3 lakh crore to Rs. 4.5 lakh crore

iii. Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro Finance Institutions

This is a completely new scheme announced today which aims to benefit the smallest of the borrowers who are served by the network of Micro Finance Institutions. Guarantee will be provided to Scheduled Commercial Banks for loans to new or existing NBFC-MFIs or MFIs for on lending upto Rs 1.25 lakh to approximately 25 lakh small borrowers. Loans from banks to be capped at MCLR plus 2%. Maximum loan tenure will be 3 years, and 80% of assistance to be used by MFI for incremental lending. Interest rates will be at least 2% below maximum rate prescribed by RBI. The scheme focuses on new lending, and not on repayment of old loans. MFIs will lend to the borrowers in line with extant RBI guidelines such as number of lenders, borrower to be member of JLG, ceiling on household income & debt. Another feature of the scheme is that all borrowers (including defaulters upto 89 days) will be eligible. Guarantee cover will be available for funding provided by MFIs to MFIs/NBFC-MFIs till March 31, 2022 or till guarantees for an amount of Rs. 7,500 crore are issued, whichever is earlier. Guarantee will be provided upto 75% of default amount for upto 3 years through National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC)

No guarantee fee to be charged by NCGTC under the scheme.

iv. Scheme for Tourists guides/ stakeholders

Another new scheme announced today aims at providing relief to people working in tourism sector. Under new Loan Guarantee Scheme for COVID-affected sectors, working capital/personal loans will be provided to people in tourism sector to discharge liabilities and restart businesses impacted due to COVID-19 pandemic. The scheme will cover 10,700 Regional Level Tourist Guides recognised by Ministry of Tourism and Tourist Guides recognised by the State Governments; and about 1,000 Travel and Tourism Stakeholders (TTS) recognized by Ministry of Tourism. TTS's will be eligible to get a loan upto Rs. 10 lakh each while tourist guides can avail loan upto Rs 1 lakh each. There will be no processing charges, waiver of foreclosure/prepayment charges and no requirement of additional collateral. Scheme to be administered by the Ministry of Tourism through NCGTC.

v. Free one month tourist visa to 5 lakh tourists

This is another scheme aimed at boosting the tourism sector. It envisages that once Visa issuance is restarted, the first 5 lakh Tourists Visas will be issued visa free of charge to visit India. However, the

benefit will be available only once per tourist. The facility will be applicable till 31 March, 2022 or till 5 lakh visas are issued, whichever is earlier. Total financial implications of the scheme to the government will be Rs 100 crore.

vi. Extension of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (ANBRY)

Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana was launched on 1 Oct, 2020. It incentivises employers for creation of new employment, restoration of loss of employment through EPFO. Under the scheme, subsidy is provided for two years from registration for new employees drawing monthly wages less than Rs. 15,000 for both Employer's and Employee's share of contribution (total 24% of wages) for establishment strength upto 1,000 employees; and only employee's share (12% of wages) in case of establishment strength of more than 1,000. Benefit of Rs. 902 crore has been given to 21.42 lakh beneficiaries of 79,577 establishments under the scheme till 18.06.2021. The government has decided to extend the date of registration under the scheme from 30.6.2021 to 31.03.2022.

vii. Additional Subsidy for DAP & P&K fertilizers

Additional subsidy to farmers for DAP and P&K fertilizers was announced recently. Details of the same were furnished. Existing NBS subsidy was Rs. 27,500 crore in FY 2020-21 which has been increased to Rs. 42,275 crore in FY 2021-22. Thus, the farmers will benefit by an additional amount of Rs. 14,775 crore. This includes Rs. 9,125 crore additional subsidy for DAP and Rs. 5,650 crore additional subsidy for NPK based complex fertilizer.

viii. Free food grains under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) from May to November, 2021

In the last Financial Year, the government has spent Rs. 133,972 crore under PMGKY to ameliorate the hardships faced by the poor due to economic disruption caused by COVID-19 Pandemic. The scheme was launched initially for the period from April to June 2020. However, keeping in view the need for continuous support to the poor and the needy, the scheme was extended till November 2020. In the wake of the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic, the scheme was relaunched in May 2021 to ensure food security of poor/vulnerable. Five kg of food grains will be provided free of cost to NFSA beneficiaries from May to November 2021. Estimated financial implications of the scheme will Rs 93,869 crore, bringing the total cost of PMGKY to Rs 2,27,841 crore.

II. Strengthening Public Health

Rs. 23,220 crore more for public health with emphasis on children and paediatric care/paediatric beds

Besides supporting the health sector through credit guarantee scheme, a new scheme for strengthening public health infrastructure and human resources with outlay of Rs. 23,220 crore was also announced. The new scheme will focus on short term emergency preparedness with special emphasis on children and paediatric care/paediatric beds. An outlay of Rs. 23,220 crore is earmarked for the scheme to be spent in the current financial year itself. Under the scheme funds will be available for short-term HR augmentation through medical students (interns, residents, final year) and nursing students; increasing availability of ICU beds, oxygen supply at central, district and sub-district level; availability of equipment, medicines; access to tele-consultation; strengthening ambulance services; and enhancing testing capacity and supportive diagnostics, strengthen capacity for surveillance and genome sequencing.

III. Special attention has been paid by the Government to provide impetus for growth and employment. For this the following eight schemes were announced: -

I. Release of Climate Resilient Special Traits Varieties

Earlier focus on developing higher yield crop varieties lacked attention towards nutrition, climate resilience and other traits. In these varieties, concentration of important nutrients was far below required level, and they were susceptible to biotic and abiotic stresses. ICAR has developed bio-fortified crop varieties having high nutrients like protein, iron, zinc, vitamin-A. These varieties are tolerant to diseases, insects, pests, drought, salinity, and flooding, early maturing and amenable to mechanical harvesting also developed. 21 such varieties of rice, peas, millet, maize, soyabean, quinoa, buckwheat, winged bean, pigeon pea & sorghum will be dedicated to the nation.

ii. Revival of North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC)

North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC) was established in 1982 to support farmers of North-East in getting remunerative prices of agri-horticulture produces. It aims to enhance agricultural, procurement, processing and marketing infrastructure in North-East. 75 Farmer Producer Organisations/Farmer Producer Companies are registered with NERAMAC. It has facilitated registration of 13 Geographical Indicator (GI) crops of North-East. The company has prepared business plan to give 10-15% higher price to farmers by-passing middlemen/agents. It also proposes to set up North-Eastern Centre for Organic Cultivation, facilitating equity finance to entrepreneurs. A revival package of Rs 77.45 crore will be provided NERAMAC.

iii. Rs. 33,000 crore Boost for Project Exports through National Export Insurance Account (NEIA)

National Export Insurance Account (NEIA) Trust promotes Medium and Long Term (MLT) project exports by extending risk covers. It provides covers to buyer's credit, given by EXIM Bank, to less credit-worthy borrowers and supporting project exporters. NEIA Trust has supported 211 projects of Rs 52,860 crore in 52 countries by 63 different Indian Project Exporters till March 31, 2021. It has been decided to provide additional corpus to NEIA over 5 years. This will enable it to underwrite additional Rs. 33,000 crore of project exports.

iv. Rs. 88,000 crore boost to Export Insurance Cover

Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) promotes exports by providing credit insurance services. Its products support around 30% of India's merchandise exports. It has been decided to infuse equity in ECGC over 5 years to boost export insurance cover by Rs. 88,000 crore.

v. Digital India: Rs. 19,041 crore for Broadband to each Village through BharatNet PPP Model

Out of 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats, 1,56,223 Gram Panchayats have been made service ready by 31 May, 2021. It is proposed to implement BharatNet in PPP model in 16 States (bundled into 9 packages) on viability gap funding basis. For this, an additional Rs. 19,041 crore will be provided. Thus, total outlay under BharatNet will be enhanced to Rs. 61,109 crore. This will enable expansion and upgradation of BharatNet to cover all Gram Panchayats and inhabited villages.

vi. Extension of Tenure of PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing

PLI scheme provides incentive of 6% to 4% on incremental sales of goods under target segments that are manufactured in India, for a period of five years. Incentives are applicable from 01.08.2020 with

Press Release

base year as 2019-20. However, the companies have been unable to achieve incremental sales condition due to- disruption in production activities due to pandemic related lockdowns; restrictions on movement of personnel; delay in installation of relocated plant and machinery; and disruption in supply chain of components. Therefore, it has been decided to extend the tenure of the scheme launched in 2020-21 by one year i.e. till 2025-26. Participating companies will get option of choosing any five years for meeting their production targets under the scheme. Investments made in 2020-21 will continue to be counted as eligible investments.

vii. Rs 3.03 lakh crore for Reform-Based Result-Linked Power Distribution Scheme

Revamped Reforms-Based, Result-Linked power distribution scheme of financial assistance to DISCOMS for infrastructure creation, up-gradation of system, capacity building and process improvement was announced in the Union Budget of 2021-22. It aims at state specific intervention in place of “one size fits all”. Participation in the scheme is contingent to pre-qualification criteria like publication of audited financial reports, upfront liquidation of State Government’s dues/subsidy to DISCOMS and non-creation of additional regulatory assets. Under the scheme, it is aimed to provide assistance for installation of 25 crore smart meters, 10,000 feeders, 4 lakh km of LT overhead lines. Ongoing works of IPDS, DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA will also be merged in the scheme. Total outlay for the scheme is Rs. 3,03,058 crore, out of which the Central Government’s share will be Rs. 97,631 crore. The amount available under the scheme is in addition to the allowed additional borrowing of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product which will be available to the States annually for the next four years subject to carrying out specified power sector reforms. The amount of borrowings available this year for this purpose is Rs 1,05,864 crore.

viii. New streamlined process for PPP Projects and Asset Monetization

Current process for approval of Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects is long and involves multiple levels of approval. A new policy will be formulated for appraisal and approval of PPP proposals and monetization of core infrastructure assets, including through InvITs. The policy will aim to ensure speedy clearance of projects to facilitate private sector’s efficiencies in financing construction and management of infrastructure.

The following table is the financial detail of the economic relief package announced today:

Scheme	Period	Amount (Rs. In cr.)	Remarks
Economic Relief from Pandemic			
Loan Guarantee Scheme for COVID Affected Sectors	2021-22	1,10,000	
Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS)	2021-22	1,50,000	Expansion

Press Release

Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro Finance Institutions	2021-22	7,500	
Scheme for tourist guides/stakeholders	2021-22	-	Covered under loan guarantee scheme
Free One Month Tourist Visa to 5 Lakh Tourists	2021-22	100	
Extension of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana	2021-22	-	
Additional Subsidy for DAP & P&K fertilizers	2021-22	14,775	
Free food grains under PMGKY from May to November, 2021	2021-22	93,869	
Health			
New Scheme for Public Health	2021-22	15,000	Scheme outlay- Rs 23,220 Cr; Central Share- Rs 15,000 Cr
Impetus for Growth & Employment			
Release of Climate resilient special traits varieties	2021-22	-	
Revival of North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC)	2021-22	77	
Boost for Project Exports through NEIA	2021-22 to 2025-26	33,000	
Boost to Export Insurance Cover	2021-22 to 2025-26	88,000	
Broadband to each village through BharatNet PPP Model	2021-22 to 2022-23	19,041	
Extension of Tenure of PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronic Manufacturing			Time extension
Reform Based Result Linked Power Distribution Scheme (Budget Announcement)	2021-22 to 2025-26	97,631	Scheme outlay – Rs.3,03,058 Cr; Central Share – Rs.97,631 Cr.
Total		6,28,993	

Source : PIB-28/06/2021



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