



Brahma Mishra
President



A K Sharda
Vice President (C)



Vinod Dash
Vice President (I)



Dipak S. Rathor
Vice-President (G)



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Honorary
Secretary



Akshay Khandelwal
Honorary Jt.
Secretary



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Honorary Treasurer



Narayan Kumar
Honorary Jt. Treasurer



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**Hon'ble Deputy High Commissioner of Bangladesh,
Mr. Toufique Hasan and First Secretary Commercial
Mr. Sahamsul Arif paid a courtesy visit to UCCIL,
Bhubaneswar**



Activities of UCCIL during Oct-Dec 2021

06/09/2021



UCCIL in collaboration with Biju Pattnaik State Police Academy and Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, organized an "Intuitional Greening Campaign with Fruit bearing Plants" at 11 AM at campus of Biju Pattnaik State Police Academy, Aiginia. Shri A.K Sarangi, IPS, Addl. DGP (Training), Smt. Shyni S., IPS, IG of Police (Training), Mr. Gyan, Dy. Commandant, Shri G.B Satapathy, B.M.C graced the occasion by their benign presence. The plantation program was coordinated by Sri A K Sharda, V.P (C) UCCIL.

Mr. Brahma Mishra, President, UCCIL, Mr. Dipak S Rathor, V.P (General), Dr. Akshay Khandelwal, Hon. Jt. Secretary, Mr. J.P Das- E.C Member, of UCCIL actively participated in the aforesaid such Tree Plantation Programme. This effort of UCCIL was highly lauded and appreciated by the Police fraternity and BMC.

08/09/2021



Round Table discussion with the DIT team from British Deputy High Commission Kolkata held at 6.30 PM at Hotel Trident, Bhubaneswar for the investment opportunities in UK. Sri Brahma Mishra, President, Sri Binod Dash, Vice President (I), Sri Akshay Khandelwal, Honorary Joint Secretary and 25 members attended the same.

18/09/2021



5th Executive Committee meeting of UCCIL for the year 2019-20 HELD ON 18th Sep' 2021 in Hotel Crown, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar

25/09/2021 57th Annual General Meeting of UCCIL for the year 2019-20 held on 25th September, 2021 AT 5.30 P.M. In Hotel New Marion, Janpath, Bhubaneswar.



30/09/2021 An interactive webinar held at 12.00PM in virtual mode with Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA). Invest Selangor Berhad is a one-stop agency that provides information, advisory services, as well as start-up or expansion assistance to companies. The agenda of this round table was to make an initial introduction about Invest Selangor.

14/10/2021 Sri Divya Shankar Mishra, Hon'ble Minister Industries, Energy, MSME and minister of state Home convened an interactive Session with Japanese Delegation led by Ambassador of Japan in India H.E. Mr. Santoshi Suzuki and in august presence of Sri Harsh Vardhan Shringia, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. Of India at 4PM in Conventional Hall, Lok Seva Bhawan, Bhubaneswar. President, UCCIL attended the same.

24/10/2021 UCCIL in a high-level meeting at Hotel The New Marrison, Bhubaneswar. Sri Upendra Prasad Singh, Union Secretary, Textile Dept. Govt. Of India, the Chief-Guest of the evening stressed the need of boosting the sagging morale of Textile industries in Odisha, which has the potential of being the biggest manufacturer of Textiles, if properly nurtured and cultured.



President, UCCIL submitted a well-prepared composite memorandum to Mr. Singh enumerating the ins and outs of the textile scenario in the state and the need to boost up textile in Odisha, which is long overdue. He emphasized the need to buttress the neglected textile sector and give special emphasis on the same as textile sector is going to be the prime

bread-winner next to Iron, Steel and Mining Industries.

05/11/2021 21st Meeting of Task Force under Odisha Startup Policy - 2016, was held on 05.11.2021 at 11 AM on virtual mode. Sri A. K Sharda, V.P (C) attended the meeting on zoom virtual platform.

08/11/2021 Virtual meeting on Finalization of Final draft on Road map & Action plan to achieve Rs. 20,000 crore sea food export value, submitted by NITTE University, Mangalore. The virtual meet was attended by our member Sri Rajen Padhi on 08th Nov' 2021

11/11/2021 President, Sri Brahma Mishra graced the occasion as the Chief Guest on the inaugural session of Siksha 'O' Anusandhan for newly admitted MBA and MBA (HA) students. Sri Prasant Satapathy and Sri Rajen Padhi, Member UCCIL were attended the programme.



15/11/2021 Draft Export Policy of Odisha 2021 – Convened a meeting held on dt.15.11.2021 at 11.30 A.M. in virtual mode. Sri A. K Sharda, Vice president (C) attended the said meeting in zoom virtual platform.

18/11/2021 Odisha visit of ILO delegation comprising 3 senior officials Mr. Kim Yonggi, Secretary, Embassy of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Jehwee Park, Senior Representative of ILO, Mrs. Sudipta Bhadra, Project Manager (Chief Technical Officer), ILO and Mr. Ashish Dhiman, National Project Coordinator, KOICA Project – Promoting Sustainable Enterprises in India (PSEI), ILO Decent Work Team for South Asia and Country Office for India as part of the PSEI (The Promoting Sustainable Enterprises in India) project latest intervention toward market system development in state of Odisha. In this context UCCIL organized a meeting with ILO Delegation in the conference hall of UCCIL at 4PM. This interactive session involved Textile and Food Processing and Fisheries. Some members were present in the meeting.



24/11/2021



UCCIL in association with Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation limited (RIICO) organized a programme on Investment Opportunities in Rajasthan at 5.30PM in UCCIL Conference Hall. The programme was presided over by Mr. Brahma Mishra, President. Mr. Dipak S. Rathor, V.P. (G), Mr. Narayan Kumar, Honorary Joint Treasurer also shared the dais along with Mr. Subhash Chand Garg, Sr. Deputy General Manager, RIICO Ltd, Mr. Vikas Raj Jain, Dy. Town Planner, RIICO. Around 50 industrialist members of UCCI were present and deliberated.

27/11/2021

A press meet was organized by UCCIL on Ease of doing business continues to attract investments to Odisha: UCCIL complements Naveen Govt. for resolving industry related issues UCCI raises from time to time.

Addressing a media conference here at UCCIL's corporate office President, UCCIL said each time UCCIL has raised issues impacting industry, trade or commerce in the state, the extremely proactive State machinery springs into action to get that resolved and redressed.



"UCCIL is thankful to the Naveen government for not only resolving issues investors confront in the state, for further strengthening ease of doing business in this eastern state of India," Mishra said.



Echoing UCCI President's assertions, Mr. Ajit Mishra, a very successful NRI based at Dubai informed the media persons how investment-friendly the state government has been with his recent endeavors to revive the moribund Oil Odisha unit and re-launching of the popular edible oil brand, Suvarna, every Odia was familiar with. The ease of doing business in Odisha is something we all should boast of. Keeping in view the congenial ambience the state government offers, my company has plans to further invest in Odisha," he said while thanking the Naveen administration for all support he got so far in investing in Odisha.

28/11/2021



President, UCCI Ltd Sri Brahma Mishra attended and graced the program "Symposium on Issues and challenges before Diploma Engineering Education" of Odisha private Engineering Schools' Association (OPESA) as Guest of Honour at 10 AM in the Conference Hall of UCCI.

18/09/2021

The inauguration of O-Hub, Incubation Centre under MSME Dept. Govt. of Odisha was held on 18th Dec 2021, 05:00PM at 2nd Floor, Tower-A, O-HUB, Startup Odisha Incubation Center, SEZ, Chandaka Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar - 751024, Odisha. The state of art incubation center was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha.

Our V.P (C) Sri Ashok Sharda and Sanjeev Mahapatra, Member, UCCIL attended the ceremony.

15/12/2021



President, Mr. Brahma Mishra and Mr. S.S.Upadhyay, Member, UCCIL participated in a discussion with the Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog on the 15th of December-2021 (from 2.30 PM-3.30 PM) in the first floor of Convention Hall of Lokseva Bhawan. Mr. M. K. Gupta, M/s. Gupta Power Infrastructure Ltd. attended on behalf of ICC.

President mentioned about the visit of Dr. Rajiv Kumar, Hon'ble Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog and interaction with the representatives of Industries Associations. President mentioned that issues pertaining to marketing support to MSME, Import of Aluminum, I.T. Sector, Hospitality Industries were presented before the Hon'ble Vice Chairman. As suggested by the Hon'ble Vice Chairman a memorandum will be submitted to his office. This meeting was organized by the P&C Department Govt. of Odisha.

22/12/2021

Hon'ble Deputy High Commissioner of Bangladesh Mr. Toufique Hasan and first Secretary Commercial Mr. Sahamsul Arif paid a courtesy visit to UCCIL, Bhubaneswar in the afternoon. he meeting was presided over by UCCIL President Mr. Brahma Mishra in presence of Board Members of UCCIL along with other eminent members.



UCCIL COVID CARE PROJECT TAKEN UP



Covid-19 affected families hail UCCI's free food service

PBD BUREAU

BHUBANESWAR, JUNE 7

RISING to the occasion, the Utkal Chamber of Commerce & Industry (UCCI), the apex trade body in Odisha, came forward to provide succour to the COVID affected persons through various means and launched a COVID CARE FUND for the purpose. Under this Project, UCCI has so far provided 6000 quality food hygienically packed during lunch and dinner time since May 12 and the activity is still continuing, said Ashok Sharda, Vice President of UCCI.

This philanthropic endeavour evoking soul satisfying response from all those who have availed it for its quality, content and delivery at home free of cost has been well appreciated by the Covid-19 pandemic managers in Odisha.

On an average 300 food packets are being served far and wide across the twin city of Bhubaneswar & Cuttack. For this purpose about 10 delivery boys with motorcycle and three wheelers



are reaching the covid patients at their door step, Sharda said.

"All the beneficiaries who have availed this service have praised the efforts of UCCI which is providing great succour to them at this pandemic time," he said.

"My 85 years old grandmother Mrs. Rajani who is Covid positive was all praise for the wonderful food and she keeps telling ghar ka khana isko kahlata hai. Even I echo her sentiments; great food and most importantly hygienic food. Thank you so much Team UCCI," said Ansuman Panda, one of the many who availed this facility.

We have received many more compliments like this, said Sharda.

Brahma Mishra,

President UCCI said the whole activity is being closely monitored and supervised by a team consisting of Ashok Sharda, Akhaya Khandelwal and Narayan Kumar. He requested people in need to avail food service to contact in the mobile nos.8908978183/943985045 2.

It may be recalled that UCCI has also undertaken to supply Oxygen cylinder, oximeter and Oxygen concentrator at home to COVID patients. In another activity, the UCCI has started distributing N95 Mask to Print and electronic media field functionaries like hawkers, news reporters, camera persons who are working round the clock during such adverse conditions, Sharda said.

UCCI earns appreciation for the yeoman service it renders in pandemic-hit twin city

PBD BUREAU
BHUBANESWAR, MAY 17

EXTENDING a hand of support in its fight against the devastating Coronavirus pandemic, the trade body Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industry (UCCI) has started distributing prepared food to home-bound patients in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. It has also made available the much needed oxygen cylinders and masks to these patients and to their family members.

"Delicious food packets are being distributed by UCCI to



of food, distribution system and packaging are very well appreciated by one and all. Mishra said.

The cost of this noble work is being borne by the UCCI CARE fund which was created by the Board of Directors earlier in May.

"The UCCI CARE fund is being generated out of the contributions made by the members. We are hopeful of collect-

ing at least Rs.20 lakh from our network members who will contribute a token amount for our members and others suffering during Covid 19," Mishra said.

This fund is being utilised to supply food during lunch time and dinner time (one hour) to persons in quarantine at their doorstep, to purchase oxygen gas cylinders from the market and supply to the needy. The UCCI offers in keeping a record of beneficiaries.

Tweets Tweets & replies Media Likes

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Mausam Mishra @TheMausam... · 20h ...
Please Amplify 🙏 @indiacares_2020 @OdishaYouthAid @Parivartanorg @smileplease_org

Mrudu 🇮🇳 @mrudu_malay · 20h
Every ray of Hope counts. Remember God is Watching. Help the needy in any way possible. We are United. We are One #India.

#CovidHelp #COVID19Vaccination #CovidWarriors #CovidIndiaInfo

7 16 ↑





A.K Sharda
Vice President (C), UCCIL

MSMEs UNDER PAIN & STRESS DUE TO COVID-19- A BRIEF PICTURE

The Prime Minister's **dream of a \$5-trillion Indian economy by 2025** along with **effective financial inclusion and sustainable economic outcomes** is premised on investment from both domestic and foreign investors. Government expenditure can only provide a stimulus, but cannot alone take India to PM's goal. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. It contributes significantly in the economic and social development of the country by fostering entrepreneurship and generating large-scale employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost, next only to agriculture. It not only generates employment opportunities but also works hand-in-hand towards the development of the backward and rural areas reducing regional imbalances, assuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth. MSMEs are now widening their domain across various sectors of the economy from Defense to Space, producing diverse range of products and services to meet demands of domestic as well as global markets and also proving to be a boon for aspiring entrepreneurs in India.

With the recent change in the definition, more than **95 percent of Indian companies are bought under the definition of MSMEs**. So, what ails the MSME sector largely reflects the credit ecosystem for more or less the entire industry in this country. So, it is very important to identify the issues the MSME sector face today and how we can rectify them.

But before that, let us look at various aspects of the MSME sector.

The Indian MSME sector is the backbone of the national economic structure and has unremittingly acted as the bulwark for the Indian economy, providing it resilience to ward off global economic shocks and adversities.

With around **63.4 million units** throughout the geographical expanse of the country, MSMEs contribute around **6.11% of the manufacturing GDP** and **24.63% of the GDP from service activities** as well as **33.4% of India's manufacturing output**.

They have been able to provide employment to around 120 million persons and contribute around 45% of the overall exports from India.

The significance of MSMEs is attributable to their **caliber for employment generation, low capital, and technology requirement**.

They are also important for the promotion of industrial development in rural areas, use of traditional or inherited skill, use of local resources, mobilization of resources and exportability of products.

According to the estimates of the Ministry of MSME, Government of India, the sector generates around 100 million jobs through over 46 million units situated throughout the geographical expanse of the country.

With 38% contribution to the nation's GDP and 40% and 45% share of the overall exports and manufacturing output, respectively, it is easy to comprehend the salience of the role they play in social and economic restructuring of India.

Besides the wide range of services provided by the sector, the sector is engaged in the manufacturing of over 6,000 products ranging from traditional to hi-tech items.

MSME ministry has set a target to up its contribution to GDP to 50% by 2025 as India becomes a \$5 trillion economy.

The Covid-19 Pandemic in India had a disastrous impact on almost all the sectors of the economy but the MSME Sector despite being the steering force of Indian economy, was one of the worst hit sectors. With the prolonged nationwide lockdown and social distancing norms, most of the business activities of majority of the MSMEs came to a stand-still. Lack of funds, business losses, low or no orders, non-availability of workforce due to mobility restrictions, non-availability of raw materials and transport infrastructure made conditions worse for MSMEs Covid-19 Pandemic battered the economy as a whole but the MSME sector has been the most adversely impacted.

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Finance Minister announced in the first tranche of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan economic package. The main thrust of the announcements was a relief to Medium, Small, and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) in the form of a massive increase in credit guarantees to them. The basic idea behind this is that MSMEs will keep their businesses afloat until they are able to operate at pre-pandemic levels. By doing this, the government also hopes to protect the employment that MSMEs create and thus save jobs.

Most of the policies formulated are aimed at benefit of Medium and Large enterprises in the country whereas the position should be contrary. Policies & Schemes needs to be designed for the benefit of Micro & Small enterprises which constitute the majority of Indian MSME sector. Hence, while formulating policies/schemes, the Ministry should consider the benefits of MSEs which are often deprived of the benefits of various policies/schemes announced by the Government. The stimulus package announced by Government last year could not percolate down properly to the lower levels of MSME sector for which extra efforts need to be taken on this front.

Now, question arises, how can Indian policy respond to this crisis?

A useful place to start would be to examine the policy response of other countries in protecting their industries during the pandemic. From the International Monetary Fund's Policy tracker (that tracks key economic responses to the Covid-19 pandemic across 192 economies), these policy responses can be broadly categorized into: (a) loan guarantees and immediate liquidity provision; (b) loan extensions and penalty waivers on repayment delays and (c) interest rate reductions on future loans.

In line with the global response, the Government of India slashed interest rates, increased limits on Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) to prevent triggering insolvency, and offered payments from the government's share of Employee Provident Fund (EPF) to avoid layoffs. Several leading banks have announced special purpose loans at reduced rates for up to 10-20% of the firms' working capital limit.

While these policy measures are encouraging, they are biased towards the larger and more formal/organized firms. However, the measures are inadequate for the smaller, informal/unorganized firms, which form an overwhelming majority of India's industrial landscape. According to the Economic Census data, over 95% of firms (over 55 million firms) employed fewer than five workers, and 94% were not registered with the government. Thus, it is unlikely that these small firms contribute to EPF and may not benefit from the Government's contribution to EPFO. Additionally, more than 81% MSMEs are self-financed with only around 7% borrowing from formal institutions and government sources (Economic Census, 2013). Credit market interventions (cheaper loans, increased limits on NPAs) therefore may not benefit this sector directly.

Since most MSMEs primarily operate on cash, they require immediate liquidity to cope with adverse events. Moreover, many micro enterprises are small, household-run businesses. Given that other sectors of the economy and in particular, seasonal migration and agriculture are severely hit by the lockdown, allowing these micro enterprises to operate smoothly could substantially help households cope with this economic shock. A joint effort from both the state and central government therefore, is critical. Supply-side interventions, in particular strengthening supply chains for MSMEs, can also help them weather the storm.

While Indian policymakers face the tough task of containing a public health pandemic as well as formulating swift policies to protect the most vulnerable from its adverse economic effect, a committed response to support the MSMEs is essential, imminent and key to easing the impact of the crisis for these entrepreneurs, their employees and the Indian economy as a whole.

The MSME, s is deeply concerned about the possibility of impending third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in the near future as predicted by experts. It is therefore expected that that the Ministry should adopt a proactive approach and take pre-emptive measures to meet the unforeseen challenges arising out of the possible third wave to save the MSMEs, which are already reeling under the devastation of first and second wave of COVID pandemic.



Rajen Padhi, Member, UCCIL

Could the Seafood Industry see a Renaissance? Beyond Covid.

Covid 19 the pandemic had a catastrophic effect particularly during second wave and devastated the global economy across the countries. All facets of Trade and Industry stood battered and shaken. International supply chains disintegrated. Air traffic of many countries were closed. Shipping operations faced multiple challenges. Major Ports operations were affected by shortage of labour force. This included the 3 vital transshipment Port, Singapore, Colombo, Port Klang and Tanjung Pelepas among others. Cargo handling slowed down. Covid 19 SOPs and health checks of crew and operators aggravated the situation. The cascading effects were soon to be felt all over. The turnaround time of vessel, vessel schedules, were beyond normal controls. Consequently, repositioning of containers became a daunting task. The situation led to acute shortage of containers. The big disparity between demand and supply was widening and freight rates started climbing abnormally high. In main sea routes of the world freight were higher by 600 %. Further the situation was exacerbated by the SUEZ CANAL disruption. A 20,000 TEU's Container vessel buffeted by strong winds got wedged across the waterway. 369 vessels queued up for to pass. Suez Canal is the vital link of East and West and almost has more than 35 % of global shipping traffic. The situation was worsening and congestion was seen across the global Ports mainly in China, USA and Europe.

The Seafood Industry could stand in no isolation. The effects of Covid 19 was posing a myriad of challenges. All ancillaries i.e., Aquaculture, Marine Capture Fisheries, Logistics (both inward and outward) were taking the blunt. Aquaculture stocking and harvesting both aspects were affected due to labour shortage. Processing activities had same impact and Processors forced to work with 30-35 % work force, particularly the captive workers staying in Company accommodations i.e., dormitory. Due to slow shipments, Cold Storages were getting jammed and due to lack of exports cash flow was dented. 28 % of anticipated production was less for the first crop. Shortage of availability of Reefer Containers made freight climb to USD18500 for US sector from pre Covid levels of USD4500.00

USA, CHINA, EU, UK and SE Asia are major seafood destinations. Congestions at Chinese Ports and USA were having its ripple effect in India. China had most stringent Covid Guidelines and Containers shipped to Chinese Ports got stuck due to slow clearance due to Covid checks. Containers piled up, warranting a situation when few ports had to shut operations. Reeling under multiple challenges, Seafood Exporters showed remarkable resilience to stay afloat.

There is always a silver lining in the dark clouds. During shutdown /lockdown a remarkable change was observed in consumer preferences. The sales of Seafood soared in both Retail and Food services. Following massive vaccination programmes dine out was allowed and Seafood was a preferred food. However replenishment of stocks were difficult due to logistics issues and shortage of manpower, resulting in skyrocketing of Seafood Prices. Menu prices in restaurants also climbed up. Govt of USA had a timely intervention with massive financial stimulus for the sector. It was big relief for the stressed sector and sales in USA registered a record 28% growth. For frozen shrimp almost 48% growth valued at USD 2billion.

In India, the aquaculture contributes almost 68 % of exports in 2020-2021. Aquaculture production stood at 8.43 lakhs from almost 1.67 lakh hectares. The Ministry of Commerce has set a target of USD 7.8 billion for 2021-2022. By October 2021, the sector has achieved almost 60% of target. November and December are two crucial months of sales considering Christmas in Western World and China New Year by end Jan 2022. In 2020-21 the total exports were only around 5.96 billion. Indian exports is to about 115 countries. ASEAN and SE Asia is emerging as potential markets.

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampad Yojana with allocation of 20,000 crores for the sector envisages Infrastructure and employment generation. The capital infusion is part of Atma Nirbhar Bharat initiatives for sectoral developments.

The sheer data and figures in pronouncements and media reports does ignites optimism. Yet the sector is replete with numerous trade issues which can have long term ramifications.

Within their rights, countries are imposing strict quarantine guidelines. These are becoming Trade barriers.

The latest notification by GACC, China is a strong example. 77 major units have been suspended by now and few others in pipelines. Any exporter shipping to China runs the risk of getting suspended. Even after complying after GACC audits, suspension is not being revoked. The monopolistic mind set GACC is quite palpable.

Units assessed and recommended by Ministry of Commerce, (under protocol) are yet to be registered by EU at their end. Its almost 3 years now. Units who had capital investments to comply as per EU directive are stuck without ROI. After Brexit, UK has separately approved the units for exports into UK only.

Thailand continues its ban on Indian Aquaculture shrimps. Same with Australia.

Export incentives under Foreign Trade Policy getting delayed. MEIS (previous scheme) was announced with a cap of 2 crores, depriving many of legitimate entitlements. RODTEP enunciated w.e.f. 01.01.2021, the rates were kept in abeyance till July. Exporters were in wilderness to assess the implications.

Interest Subvention a benefit extended by RBI under FTP is not yet announced, even though FTP validity extended up to March 31st 2022.

It's imperative for MOC to take proactive measures and remove these impediments. Phyto Sanitary standards should be uniformly accepted in all global markets. i.e., Indian Food Safety measures should be acceptable to all.

FTA with ASEAN and SE Asia can possibly worked out. It would reap manifold benefits. Similarly FTA with UK, EU and UAE is already on cards. The way China has acted in recent days its imperative to find alternate markets. China monopoly stems from its massive capacity to buy and high purchasing powers.

With strong challenges emerging from small countries like Ecuador and Central American nations, Seafood Exporters should measure their steps well going by simple statistics, we may achieve our target but it would be like scoring high yet failing in real tests.

Renaissance beyond Covid 19, in global parlance is a acceptable phenomena yet in Indian context , sceptism prevails.



Ramesh Chandra Jena
Advocate, Orissa High Court.

SCHEME REMISSION OF DUTIES AND TAXES ON EXPORTED PRODUCTS (RoDTEP)

RoDTEP is a new scheme launched by the Government w.e.f. 01-Jan-2021 to replace the existing MEIS scheme for exports of goods from India. The Scheme of for Remission of Duties and Taxes on exported products has been notified vide Notification No.19/2015-2020 dated 17.08.2021 by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, the Government of India.

Scheme Objective and Operational principles:

- (i) The Scheme's objective is to refund, currently un-refunded.
- (ii) The very fundamental principles of FTP, 'Let the goods are exported', not the taxes therein' and the objective behind introduction of RoDTEP scheme.
- (iii) The rebate under the Scheme shall not be available in respect of duties and taxes already exempted or remitted or credited.
- (iv) To boost exports scheme for enhancing Exports to International Markets.
- (v) To make Indian exports cost competitive and create a level playing field for Indian exporters in international market
- (vi) To boost to employment generation in various sectors,
- (vii) It aims to boost dwindling outward shipments.
- (viii) Under the Scheme, a rebate would be granted to eligible exporters at a notified rate as a percentage of FOB value with a value cap per unit of the exported product, wherever required, on export of items which are categorized under the notified 8 digit HS Code.
- (ix) The rebate allowed is subject to the receipt of sale proceeds within time allowed under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 failing which such rebate shall be deemed never to have allowed.
- (x) Mechanism of Issuance of Rebate: Scheme would be implemented through end to end digitization of issuance of rebate amount in the form of a transferable duty credit/electronic scrip (e-scrip), which will be maintained in an electronic ledger by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBIC).
- (xi) The necessary provisions for recovery of rebate amount where foreign exchange is not realized, suspension / withholding of RoDTEP in case of frauds and misuse, as well as imposition of penalty will also be built suitably by CBIC.

Salient features of RoDTEP Scheme:

1. RoDTEP scheme is going to give a boost to the domestic industry and Indian exports providing a level playing field for Indian producers in the International market so that domestic taxes / duties are not exported.
2. Taxes such as VAT on fuel, excise duty on fuel, Mandi Tax, which were used in the production goods and used in the distribution services of export goods will be reimbursed through the RoDTEP scheme.
3. Thereby, the objective of Zero-rating of export products can be achieved through the RoDTEP scheme.
4. Under the scheme an inter-ministerial Committee will determine the rates and items for which the reimbursement of taxes and duties would be provided.
5. The refund would be claimed by the exporters as a percentage of the freight on board (FOB) value of export goods of each consignment once it is exported.
6. Refund under the scheme, in the form of transferable duty credit electronic scrip will be issued to the exporters, which will be maintained in an electronic ledger. The scheme will be implemented end to end digitization.
7. An exporter desirous of availing the benefit of the RoDTEP scheme shall be required to declare his willingness for each export items in the shipping bill or bill of export.
8. Once the rates are notified, System would automatically calculate the RoDTEP amounts for all the items where RoDTEP was claimed. No changes in the claim will be allowed after filing of export general manifest with Customs authority.

9. A monitoring and audit mechanism, with an information technology based risk management system (RMS), would be put in place to physically verify the records of the exporters.
10. Increase in loan availability for exporters introduced through ECG acting as guarantee for loans availed.
11. Decrease in credit interest rates to MSMEs.
12. A budget to provide higher insurance cover through Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC), to increase the lending opportunities from banks.
13. Reduction in turnaround time on airports and ports to decrease delays in exports. A real time monitoring of clearance status via digital platform will be made available.

Eligibility to avail benefits of the RoDTEP scheme:

- The Scheme will cover all sectors (including textiles), with priority given to labour-intensive sectors which are enjoying benefits under MEIS Scheme at 2%, 3% or 5% of the export value.
- Both merchant exporters and manufacturer exporters are eligible.
- There are no minimum turnover criteria or threshold limit to claim the RoDTEP.
- Goods exported through e-commerce platform via courier are also eligible.
- The exported products need to have country of origin as India.
- Re-exported products are not eligible under this Scheme.
- Special Economic Zone Units are also eligible to claim the benefits under this Scheme.

Ineligible exporters for the RoDTEP scheme:

The following categories of exporters shall not be eligible for rebate under RoDTEP Scheme:

- (i) This scheme does not cover to the export of services only exporters of goods are eligible to avail this scheme.
- (ii) Export of imported goods cover under paragraph 2.46 of FTP.
- (iii) Exports through trans-shipment, meaning thereby exports that are originating in third country but trans-shipped through India.
- (iv) Export products which are subject to Minimum export price or export duty.
- (v) Products which are restricted for export under Schedule-2 of Export Policy in ITC (HS).
- (vi) Products which are prohibited for export under Schedule-2 of Export Policy in ITC (HS).
- (vii) Deemed Exports.
- (viii) Supplies of products manufactured by DTA units to SEZ / FTWZ units.
- (ix) Products manufactured in EHTP and BTP
- (x) Products manufactured partly or wholly in a warehouse under section 65 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962).
- (xi) Products manufactured or exported in discharge of export obligation against an Advance Authorisation or Duty Free Import Authorisation or Special Advance Authorisation issued under a duty exemption scheme of relevant Foreign Trade Policy.
- (xii) Products manufactured or exported by any of the units situated in Free Trade Zones or Export Processing Zones or Special Economic Zones.
- (xiii) Products manufactured or exported availing the benefit of the Notification No. 32/1997- Customs dated 1st April'1997.
- (xiv) Exports for which electronic documentation in ICEGATE EDI has not been generated / Exports from non-EDI ports.
- (xv) Goods which have been taken into use after manufacture.

Process for claiming scrips / benefits under RoDTEP Scheme:

The ICEGATE portal (Indian Customs Electronic Gateway) having the details of credits available to the exports from the various scheme benefits under export products. The process for the generation and claiming of scrips under the RoDTEP scheme are listed as under:

1. The process starts with filing of the Export General Manifest (EGM) at ICEGATE.
2. The exporters' desires of availing the benefit of the scheme should make a declaration of the claim for RoDTEP in the shipping bill.

3. The exporter should log in to the ICEGATE portal and create a RoDTEP credit ledger.
4. After the RoDTEP credit ledger account is created, the exporters can log in to their account by using class-3 DSC.
5. The exporter can generate scrips by selecting the relevant shipping bills.
6. After processing the claim, a scroll with all individual shipping bills for the admissible amount will be generated and available in the users account at ICEGATE portal.
7. The exporters will be able to club the credits allowed for any number of shipping bills at a port and generate credit scrips for the same.
8. Once the scrips are generated the refund will be credited and reflected in the exporter's ledger account.
9. The e-scrips would be used only for payment of duty of Customs leviable under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 viz. Basic Customs Duty. The credit amounts are available in the ledger may be utilize for payment of the eligible duties during imports or for transfer to any other importers having IEC and a valid IECGATE registration.

The RoDTEP scheme rate of duty of remission for the export products under RoDTEP scheme have been notified by the Government and the rate is available in Appendix 4R at the DGFT portal. Further, it is observed that benefit under RoDTEP Scheme would not be available to three sectors namely; iron & steel, chemicals and pharmaceuticals as export of these items are not covered under Appendix4R. A monitoring and audit mechanism with an IT based Risk Management System (RMS) would be put in place by the CBIC.

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ଶିବ୍ ସାହୁ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପକ ସଭା ନାଟି ଆୟୋଗ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସୁଧା

ସମ୍ବାଦ

ସୁସୁଧିଆଳ ଆୟୋଜନ କରିବ ଆନ୍ତର୍ଜାତୀୟ ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ ମେଳା

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୨୭/୧୧(କନିଷ୍ଠ): ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କ ନିକଟ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ଭାବେ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରରେ ଏକ ଆନ୍ତର୍ଜାତୀୟ ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ ମେଳା ଆୟୋଜନ କରିବା ଲାଗି ଉତ୍କଳ ସାମ୍ରାଜ୍ୟ ଉପ କର୍ମ ସମ୍ପନ୍ନ ଅଛନ୍ତି ରାଜ୍ୟ ସୁଧା (ସୁସୁଧିଆଳ) ଆପ୍ଟ ସମାଜ। ଏ ଦିନରେ ଏକ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ସରକାର ତାହା ଉପରେ ଦିବାର କରୁଛନ୍ତି।

୨୦୨୨ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚରେ ଏହି ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ ମେଳା ଆୟୋଜନ କରିବାକୁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ବୋଧ ସୁସୁଧିଆଳ ସଭାପତି ବ୍ରଜ୍ଜୀ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରିଛନ୍ତି। ଆଜି ଏକ ସାମ୍ବାଦିକ ସମ୍ମିଳନୀରେ ଏହି ଶିବ୍ ସାହୁ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପକ ସଭା ନାଟି ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଦିଶାଇଲେ ଏବଂ ଆୟୋଜନ କରିବାକୁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ବୋଧ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି।

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ଶିବ୍ ସମସ୍ୟାର ସମାଧାନ ଲାଗି ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ସୁସୁଧିଆଳର କୃତଜ୍ଞତା

ଲୁହାପଥର ଓ କୋଇଲା ୫୦% ଶିଳ୍ପ ଲାଗି ଉପଲକ୍ଷ ହେଉ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୨୭/୧୧(କନିଷ୍ଠ): ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଶିଳ୍ପ ବିଭାଗ ଦିନିକ ସମସ୍ୟାର ସମାଧାନ ପାଇଁ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ କୃତଜ୍ଞତା ଜଣାଇଛି। ଶିଳ୍ପ ବିଭାଗର ସମାଧାନ ସୁସୁଧିଆଳ ଆୟୋଜନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ କୃତଜ୍ଞତା ଜଣାଇଛି।

ଶିଳ୍ପ ବିଭାଗର ସମାଧାନ ସୁସୁଧିଆଳ ଆୟୋଜନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ କୃତଜ୍ଞତା ଜଣାଇଛି। ଶିଳ୍ପ ବିଭାଗର ସମାଧାନ ସୁସୁଧିଆଳ ଆୟୋଜନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ କୃତଜ୍ଞତା ଜଣାଇଛି।

politicalbusinessdaily

UCCI accepts RIICO offer for familiarisation trip to Rajasthan to get feel of investment opportunities

various business friendly schemes like cheap availability of land, low power tariff, availability of raw material in and around Rajasthan and easy way to obtain various statutory clearances which attract investors there.

IMPRESSIONED by the plethora of incentives and comforts Rajasthan government offers for investors there, Odisha's apex trade body UCCI has accepted an invitation from RIICO to pay a familiarisation trip to this northern state to gather first hand information on investment opportunities available there.

ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ବୟନ ଶିଳ୍ପରେ ଢେର ସୁଯୋଗ

ସୁସୁଧିଆଳରେ ଉଚ୍ଚସ୍ତରୀୟ ସମ୍ମିଳନୀ

ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ କୃତଜ୍ଞତା ଜଣାଇଛି। ଶିଳ୍ପ ବିଭାଗର ସମାଧାନ ସୁସୁଧିଆଳ ଆୟୋଜନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ କୃତଜ୍ଞତା ଜଣାଇଛି।

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'If Odisha has 25% of country's coal reserve, then why should we face crisis'

Brahma Mishra, president of Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industry (UCCI), speaks to Hemanta Pradhan about the request made to the Odisha government for early allotment of iron ore for state-based industries, the pandemic and more.

What problems do state-based MSMEs face in getting iron ore?

Around 65% of total iron ore produced in Odisha are being supplied to other states. The remaining cannot meet the demand of the industries here. The state has several sponge iron and standalone steel plants which do not have their own mines. The plants were established in Odisha keeping the availability of iron ore in mind. If the industries do not get the raw materials on time, it will face problems.

We had requested chief minister Naveen Patnaik for early allotment of iron ore for the state-based industries under the pre-emption scheme. According to this scheme, at least 50% iron ore produced in Odisha should be reserved for allocation to state-based industries. Following this, we had a meeting with government officials a few days ago. The state government had assured us of all possible help to safeguard the interests of industries based in Odisha. Let's see what happens next.

You have also highlighted problem of coal shortage for Odisha-based industries...

Like iron ore, we are facing difficulties in getting coal too. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) produces around 150 million tonnes (MT). We need around 95 MT of coal per year for state-based industries. But we



do not get enough coal since 65% coal produced here are sent outside. It affects the production. It is not viable for us to import coal from outside. We have requested the state government to discuss the issue with the Union ministry of coal to step up supply of coal to local industries. If Odisha has the country's 25% coal deposits, why should we face such problems? The state government should implement its pre-emption scheme to safeguard the interest of state MSMEs.

How has the pandemic impacted the MSME sector?

Covid-19 has badly affected the MSME sector. The bank accounts of around 9% industries are empty. Almost 70% MSMEs are badly affected because of the pandemic. Though the Centre has announced some relief, it is not sufficient.

Your suggestions on reviving this sector...

Take electricity charges based on actual use. If banks do not collect interest on loans for some months, it will also help the industries. Relax the norms for releasing loans to industries. Since this sector is going through a very difficult phase, the government should help us grow and generate more jobs.



UCCI keen on skilling exercise for textile sector

PHS ■ BHUBANESWAR

Considering the potential of the textile sector in boosting the economy and harnessing employment opportunities, the Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industry (UCCI) has expressed its desire to partner with the Government in carrying forward various schemes and programmes being implemented in this sector.

In a memorandum to visiting Union Textile Secretary U.P. Singh, chambersaid it is keen to involve itself in skilling and upskilling training programme in the textile and apparel sector in Odisha through its dedicated techno-managerial team drawn from various member-industries in creating employment opportunity.

Apart from organising buyer/seller/investor meets, road-shows for investment in complete value chain of textiles with special thrust on the apparel sector, seminars/workshops on textile and allied field for creating awareness among various



stakeholders, it can facilitate export/import documentation for new and existing apparel industry. It also urged the Union Textile Secretary to continue with the Textile Committee office of the Central Government in Odisha for supporting the UCCI for undertaking these activities in addition to its existing work in the State in the handloom and textile sector.

"In view of the launching Mega Textile Park (PN MITRA), the claim of our State

be considered in view of various advantages it possesses," UCCI president Brahma Mishra impressed upon the Union Secretary.

The chamber also urged the Centre to consider advance training centres in tribal areas for imparting latest technology and operation of modern machines such as embroidery, steam iron, double-needle/four-needle stitching, button and whole fixing machine and so on.

"With more and more areas

coming under cotton cultivation in KBK districts, the need of spinning mills assumes greater significance and special incentives may be considered for entrepreneurs investing in Leftwing extremists-affected districts and aspirational districts," the memorandum said.

As the quality of cotton fibre of Odisha is considered as one of the best in its category for which value addition can be done within the State by attracting big players, the memorandum said that already the

Aditya Birla group has committed to establish an apparel unit in Laxmipur (Konarpur district) and its other concern Madura garments is running successfully in Manchester Industrial Estate (Bhubaneswar). With brands like Sarabhapuri, Manabandhi, Parhampur silk, Soupar cotton, tassar silk and many more available in Odisha, the UCCI also requested the Union Secretary to set up a suitable institute to upgrade the skill of artisans with technology support and make designer garments to capture huge markets available now for such hand-made clothes.

"UCCI can play in monitoring, evaluation of various schemes of the Government so as to give timely and quality feedback for further improvement," said UCCI president Mishra while urging the Union Secretary to designate the UCCI as a facilitating agency of any such training programme in the field of textile and allied sector including SAMARTH.



UCCI

Pursuing Prosperity

THE UTKAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY LTD

Ref. No. UCCI/4(23)/2021/114

Dated: 12th Mar' 2021

To
**The Honorable Chief Minister of Odisha
Government of Odisha
Bhubaneswar**

Sub:- Request for Re-imposition of Antidumping and countervailing duties on Stainless Steel flat products from China and Indonesia.

Ref: Part B of the Budget Proposal of Central Government.

Respected Sir,

Utkal Chamber of Commerce & Industry Ltd;(UCCI),is the Apex body representing Industry, MSME, Trade, Commerce & Services with 900 strong membership to its fold. UCCI has always been playing a proactive role for the economic growth of the State with its advocacy, suggestions& intervention in policy planning.

The State Government rolled out various schemes in spite of having adverse impact of COVID 19 Pandemic on the economy for which we congratulate the Governmentworking relentlessly under your dynamic and visionary leadership.

However, we would like bring to kind noticesome proposals announced in the Union Budget, likely to have serious adverse consequences for domestic stainless-steel manufacturers. Stainless Steel Industry has major concerns on the following announcements (i) temporary suspension of CVD on China (up to 30th Sept 2021) and (ii) revocation of Provisional CVD on Indonesia.

Both these duties were imposed on the recommendations of DGTR after detailed investigations and have a common thread of unfair trade practices of dumping subsidized stainless steel in large quantities by China. Revoking of countervailing duty (CVD) and anti-dumping duty (ADD) on Stainless Steel products would give China a free hand in dumping cheap imports to our country.

National Steel Policy 2017 aims to increase focus on expansion of MSME sector, improve raw material security, enhance R& D activities, reduce import dependency and cost of production, and thus develop a "technologically advanced and globally competitive steel industry that promotes economic growth." We would like to highlight few Salient features of India's Stainless Steel Industry.

1. India has a capacity to produce 50 lakh Tons of stainless-steel flat products annually, consisting of about one third of capacity in the MSME sector and balance in Public sector & Private sector. The capacity remains highly unutilized to just about 60%, largely in the fragmented MSME sector, due to significant subsidized and dumped imports.
2. MSME sector has 12.5 – 15 Lakh Tons capacity for Melting & Hot rolling/ Cold rolling which is input for Utensils & other household applications. The share of Organized Sector producers in these applications is limited. Non-imposition of duty is likely to drive these producers out of business and will create significant unemployment.
3. Stainless Steel is just about 3.5% by volume in overall Steel consumption and is not a major item of consumption for sectors, like Construction & Infra, bothering the Govt. at present.
4. China is the largest manufacturer and exporter of stainless-steel flat products, which is seven times of India, with more than 30% surplus capacity. China was a large exporter to India till 2017, when CVD was imposed. After the duty, there have been rampant cases of circumvention by routing the material through third countries and then Chinese started building capacities in Indonesia.

N/6, IRC VILLAGE, NAYAPALLI, BHUBANESWAR – 751 015

Telefax: (0674) 2972986, 2362598, Phone 7735296035

Email: contactus@utkalchamber.in / info@utkalchamber.in Website: www.utkalchamber.in

Page 1 of 2

Huge capacity additions in Indonesia via Chinese investments by Chinese companies in the past 2-3 years further changed the trading dynamics in the world. Indonesia has 30 Lacs Tons capacity installed and additional 25 Lacs tons are under installation which would be more than 25 times of their domestic consumption. Imports from Indonesia to India skyrocketed from just 8,601 MT in 17-18 to 76,102 MT in 2018-19 and 280,575 MT in 19-20, an increase of almost four 35 times over three years.

Both the countries are known to provide non-WTO compliant subsidies to their manufacturers in the region of 20 to 30%. They have destabilized all the Global SS markets. Out of the total global trade remedial (initiated/ ongoing) cases, 67% are on China and 48% on Indonesia.

India is the second-largest producer & consumer of stainless steel in the world. Industry has been growing at the rate of 7- 8% annually with per capita consumption of 2.5 kg against a world average per capita consumption of 6 kg and with open trade policies. This makes it a soft target for foreign producers, especially aggressive Chinese producers in and out of China. Removing level playing field by revoking duties, will further distress Indian Stainless-Steel manufacturers by directly exposing them to unfair trade.

For the State of Odisha, this is a major setback considering that the State is largest producer of Stainless Steel in the Country with investments of more than Rs 15000 Crores and commitment of around Rs 8000 Crores various major and MSME down-stream producers. These developments are contributing immensely to the development of not only our State but also Eastern India. The State also has the potential for numerous MSME units in stainless steel business which is focus area of State Government.

Our State Government envisioned maximization of value addition within the State. Development of metal cluster and Stainless Steel Park are also in pipeline. However, in order to keep this momentum, our stainless steel Industry has to be provided with a level playing field against dumped and subsidized Chinese and Indonesian imports. USA has already imposed 25% duty to safeguard domestic industry.

Therefore, Stainless Steel Industry in the State is looking forward to your support for its survival and humbly requests your goodself to kindly take up the following matter with Central Government for reimposition of Antidumping Duty & Countervailing duty on Stainless Steel Flat products and save this Industry operating in the State.

1. To accept the Fresh Final CVD Findings on Indonesia (File 6/16/2019 DGTR, Case CVD- OI -05/2019) recommended by DGTR on 15th Jan 2021 and levy anti subsidy duty on imports from Indonesia.

2. To accept the Fresh Final, ADD Findings on 7 countries (File 6/12/2019 DGTR, Case OI -10/2019) recommended by DGTR on 23rd Dec 2020 and levy anti-dumping duty on import from these countries.

Sir, the demand of Stainless Steel may be captured by cheap dumped imports by Chinese companies, in and out of China. This will further have an adverse impact on prospective investment in the domestic industry, which has been in financial stress for more than a decade and will lead to loss of employment.

The State Government under your leadership & guidance has given great emphasis on Industrial development and working relentlessly for promotion of all-round industrial development of the State and by that generates employment, attracts investment and become instrumental in the economic development of the State. Manufacturing continue to be an important facet of industries and plays a critical role in the economic development in Orissa through value addition to the natural resources. In due course this also fosters technology upgradation, acquisition of strategy capabilities and provides gainful employment to the underemployed and unemployed human resources.

It is therefore, requested to kindly take up the issue which has recently cropped in due to Union Budget Proposals and will change the dynamics in Stainless Steel sector due to dumping from China. We are looking forward to your kind support for this genuine cause which will save the Stainless Steel Industry in the State.

Warm Regards,



(Brahma Mishra)
President

CC to: The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar for favour of kind information.

CC to: The Principal Secretary, Dept. of Industries, Govt of Odisha, Bhubaneswar for favour of kind information.



UCCI

Pursuing Prosperity

THE UTKAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY LTD

Ref. No. UCCI/4(23)/2021/115

Dated: 12th Mar' 2021

To
**The Hon'ble Prime Minister,
Government of India,
South Block, Raisina Hill,
New Delhi-110011.**

Subject- Re-imposition of Antidumping and countervailing duties on Stainless Steel flat products from China and Indonesia

Respected Sir,

Utkal Chamber of Commerce & Industry Ltd. (UCCI), is the Apex body representing Industry, MSME, Trade, Commerce & Services with 900 strong membership to its fold. UCCI has always been playing a proactive role for the economic growth of the State with its advocacy, suggestions & intervention in policy planning.

UCCI applauded the budget for 2021-2022 presented by your Government which was truly growth oriented and laid down greater emphasis on infrastructure development in the country. The Central Govt. rolled out various schemes in spite of having adverse impact of COVID 19 Pandemic on the economy for which we congratulate the Government working relentlessly under your dynamic and visionary leadership.

However, we would like bring to kind notice, some proposals announced in the Union Budget, likely to have serious adverse consequences for domestic stainless-steel manufacturers. Stainless Steel Industry has major concerns on the following announcements (i) temporary suspension of CVD on China (up to 30th Sept 2021) and (ii) revocation of Provisional CVD on Indonesia.

Both these duties were imposed on the recommendations of DGTR after detailed investigations and have a common thread of unfair trade practices of dumping subsidized stainless steel in large quantities by China. Revoking of countervailing duty (CVD) and anti-dumping duty (ADD) on Stainless Steel products would give China a free hand in dumping cheap imports to our country.

National Steel Policy 2017 aims to increase focus on expansion of MSME sector, improve raw material security, enhance R& D activities, reduce import dependency and cost of production, and thus develop a "technologically advanced and globally competitive steel industry that promotes economic growth." We would like to highlight few Salient features of India's Stainless Steel Industry.

1. India has a capacity to produce 50 lakh Tons of stainless-steel flat products annually, consisting of about one third of capacity in the MSME sector and balance in Public sector & Private sector. The capacity remains highly unutilized to just about 60%, largely in the fragmented MSME sector, due to significant subsidized and dumped imports.
2. MSME sector has 12.5 – 15 Lakh Tons capacity for Melting & Hot rolling/ Cold rolling which is input for Utensils & other household applications. The share of Organized Sector producers in these applications is limited. Non-imposition of duty is likely to drive these producers out of business and will create significant unemployment.
3. Stainless Steel is just about 3.5% by volume in overall Steel consumption and is not a major item of consumption for sectors, like Construction & Infra, bothering the Govt. at present.
4. China is the largest manufacturer and exporter of stainless-steel flat products, which is seven times of India, with more than 30% surplus capacity. China was a large exporter to India till 2017, when CVD was imposed. After the duty, there have been rampant cases of circumvention by routing the material through third countries and then Chinese started building capacities in Indonesia.

N/6, IRC VILLAGE, NAYAPALLI, BHUBANESWAR – 751 015

Telefax: (0674) 2972986, 2362598, Phone 7735296035

Email: contactus@utkalchamber.in / info@utkalchamber.in Website: www.utkalchamber.in

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Huge capacity additions in Indonesia via Chinese investments by Chinese companies in the past 2-3 years further changed the trading dynamics in the world. Indonesia has 30 Lacs Tons capacity installed and additional 25 Lacs tons are under installation which would be more than 25 times of their domestic consumption. Imports from Indonesia to India skyrocketed from just 8,601 MT in 17-18 to 76,102 MT in 2018-19 and 280,575 MT in 19-20, an increase of almost four 35 times over three years.

Both the countries are known to provide non-WTO compliant subsidies to their manufacturers in the region of 20 to 30%. They have destabilized all the Global SS markets. Out of the total global trade remedial (initiated/ongoing) cases, 67% are on China and 48% on Indonesia.

India is the second-largest producer & consumer of stainless steel in the world. Industry has been growing at the rate of 7- 8% annually with per capita consumption of 2.5 kg against a world average per capita consumption of 6 kg and with open trade policies. This makes it a soft target for foreign producers, especially aggressive Chinese producers in and out of China. Removing level playing field by revoking duties, will further distress Indian Stainless-Steel manufacturers by directly exposing them to unfair trade.

For the State of Odisha, this is a major setback considering that the State is largest producer of Stainless Steel in the Country with investments of more than Rs 15000 Crores and commitment of around Rs 8000 Crores various major and MSME down-stream producers. These developments are contributing immensely to the development of not only our State but also Eastern India. The State also has the potential for numerous MSME units in stainless steel business which is focus area of State Government.

Our State Government envisioned maximization of value addition within the State. Development of metal cluster and Stainless Steel Park are also in pipeline. However, in order to keep this momentum, our stainless steel Industry has to be provided with a level playing field against dumped and subsidized Chinese and Indonesian imports. USA has already imposed 25% duty to safeguard domestic industry.

Therefore, domestic Industry is looking forward to your support for its survival and humbly requests you to kindly consider following suggestions:

3. To accept the Fresh Final CVD Findings on Indonesia (File 6/16/2019 DGTR, Case CVD- OI -05/2019) recommended by DGTR on 15th Jan 2021 and levy anti subsidy duty on imports from Indonesia.
4. To accept the Fresh Final, ADD Findings on 7 countries (File 6/12/2019 DGTR, Case OI -10/2019) recommended by DGTR on 23rd Dec 2020 and levy anti-dumping duty on import from these countries.

Sir, the demand generated by a growth-oriented budget may be captured by cheap dumped imports by Chinese companies, in and out of China. This will further have an adverse impact on prospective investment in the domestic industry, which has been in financial stress for more than a decade and will lead to loss of employment.

We sincerely request your good self for considering our above request.

Warm regards,

For **The Utkal Chamber of Commerce & Industry Ltd.**



(Brahma Mishra)
President

C.C: The Principal Secretary to Prime Minister, PMO, South Block, New Delhi

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UCCI

Pursuing Prosperity

THE UTKAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY LTD

Ref. No. UCCI/34/2021/132

Dated: 19th Mar' 2021

To

**H.E. President of India,
Rastrapati Bhawan,
New Delhi.**

Sub: Problem faced by MSME, Travel & Tourism, small Trade and Service.

Ref: Request for extension of Interest moratorium.

Through H.E. Governor of Odisha.

Respected Sir,

The Utkal Chamber of Commerce & Industry Ltd. (UCCIL) is an Apex Chamber of Odisha representing Mega, Large Industry, MSME, Trade, Commerce & Services having nearly 900 members in its fold. Our Chamber have always been playing a proactive role and giving its suggestion on various matters affecting Industry, Trade & Commerce and engaging itself in Policy formulations from time to time.

Sir, we would like to draw the kind attention of His Excellency, President of India, that a very pertinent issue plaguing the MSME sector even though the economy has started looking up due to various measures taken by the Union Government. The packages under ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT have certainly saved many business houses from the brink of disaster. The RBI too came out with various interventions as a result banking sector came to the support businesses. RBI vide various circulars has advised certain regulatory measures to mitigate the burden of debt servicing bought about by disruptions on account of COVID-19 pandemic and to ensure continuity of viable businesses.

During the shut-down due to COVID all big industries, MSME sectors, Hotel Industries and Service providers remained closed almost for eight months. The welcome decision of the Union Government for moratorium for six months helped the industries/ businesses to some extent to survive. However, since last January'2021, all Banks and financial institutions have started recovering the interest accrued during the moratorium period. This has caused a gloomy prophecy of despair looming all over the Industries, MSME Sectors, Hotel and Tourism Sector etc.

Sir, during the shut-down all the business houses had to pay the salary to their employees, electricity bill, rentals and EMI every month in spite of earning a single Rupee due to extended shut down period by the Union Government. As a result of which, most of those business houses do not have working capital to sustain the industries. At this juncture, recovering the entire interest in three months starting from January'2021 to March'2021 has become detrimental.

We sincerely request your good office to intervene so that the moratorium period is extended up to 31st December'2021. This will not only help all the MSME units, Hotels & Service providers to survive in the present scenario but also prevent maximum employees losing their jobs. In the event of non-extension of moratorium, most of the MSME Units, Hotels and other industries will be declared as NPA which will lead to large scale unemployment throughout the country. Sequel to the NPAs all the Banks will be badly impacted. Such intervention is essential for the purpose of protecting the debtors facing difficulties as a result of the pandemic and the social distancing measures imposed by the authorities.

MSME, Hospitality and trade sectors provide maximum employment in the State of Odisha in particular and Union of India at large and are backbone of the economy. In such economic scenario, unless the genuine difficulties are addressed, the resultant impact of increase of NPA will be far and wide which our country can ill afford.

We sincerely request your kind intervention in the matter.

Thanking you, with kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

For The Utkal Chamber of Commerce & Industry Ltd.

**(Brahma Mishra)
President**

N/6, IRC VILLAGE, NAYAPALLI, BHUBANESWAR – 751 015

Telefax: (0674) 2972986, 2362598, Phone 7735296035

Email: contactus@utkalchamber.in / info@utkalchamber.in Website: www.utkalchamber.in



THE UTKAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY LTD

UCCI

Pursuing Prosperity

Ref. No. UCCI/4(23)/2021/164

Dated: 26th April' 2021

To
The Chief Secretary,
Government of Odisha
Bhubaneswar

Subject: Repeated poor response from Fe-Cr Buyers in e-auction of Chrome Ore by OMC Ltd.

Respected Sir,

The Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industry Ltd. (UCCIL), is the Apex body representing Industry, MSME, Trade, Commerce & Services with 1000 membership to its fold. UCCI has always been playing a proactive role for the economic growth of the State with its advocacy, suggestions & intervention in policy planning.

India is facing second wave of COVID Pandemic and our State too has started experiencing its impact in last few weeks which prompted the State Government to take measures like localized shut downs and weekend shut down throughout the State. We applaud the actions of State Govt. under the dynamic leadership of our Honorable CM Sri Naveen Patnaik which has considered all aspects of economy, livelihood and lives while implementing SOP's and continuously keeping a close watch on economic activities such as allowing major Industries to continue operations.

We have Large Industrial houses as our Corporate Members and we frequently interact with our members to put up any important issues concerning them before the State Government so as to solve the issues and help clear the bottlenecks by giving feed back to the Authorities.

We would like to bring to your kind attention about the plight of State based LTL buyers who are subjected to unfair price fixation of Chrome Ore by OMC Ltd. The methodology adopted in fixation of base price seems not in conformity as a result no Fe-Cr producers have participated in these e-auction since the prices were unviable. Due to the unviable prices, major e-auction buyers are forced to look for alternative source to purchase chrome ore. OMC could not succeed in e-auction in Feb, March & April 2021 resulting very poor booking i.e. 7.34%, 7.67% & 42.16% of the total offered quantity in these months respectively.

Sir, the manufacturers like Jindal Stainless, VISA & others have invested heavily in our State and have plans for further investment based on raw material assurance from the State Government on Long Term Linkage (LTL) basis. The unsuccessful National e-auction in last 3 months had thrown enough light on the irrational price front so adopted by OMC. There was enough reason to consider the repeated representations made by our member units and adopt suitable mechanism for base price fixation and could have easily avoided situation like poor booking which affected OMC financially too.

On the otherhand, State players and LTL buyers also suffered on account of non-availability of raw material and resultant low production in the Plant. Ironically, the issues faced by the plant adding highest value to the Ore and the resultant benefits to the exchequer was not considered and are now under tremendous stress.

It will not be out of place to mention about the Report of Controller & Auditor General of India on Public Sector undertaking which was laid before Odisha Legislative Assembly on 26/03/2018 stating that the Odisha Mining Corporation Limited could not achieve the targeted production of ores during 2012-17. This

Contd.. Pg. 1 of Pg.2

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Telefax: (0674) 2972986, 2362598, Phone 7735296035

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Huge capacity additions in Indonesia via Chinese investments by Chinese companies in the past 2-3 years further changed the trading dynamics in the world. Indonesia has 30 Lacs Tons capacity installed and additional 25 Lacs tons are under installation which would be more than 25 times of their domestic consumption. Imports from Indonesia to India skyrocketed from just 8,601 MT in 17-18 to 76,102 MT in 2018-19 and 280,575 MT in 19-20, an increase of almost four 35 times over three years.

Both the countries are known to provide non-WTO compliant subsidies to their manufacturers in the region of 20 to 30%. They have destabilized all the Global SS markets. Out of the total global trade remedial (initiated/ ongoing) cases, 67% are on China and 48% on Indonesia.

India is the second-largest producer & consumer of stainless steel in the world. Industry has been growing at the rate of 7- 8% annually with per capita consumption of 2.5 kg against a world average per capita consumption of 6 kg and with open trade policies. This makes it a soft target for foreign producers, especially aggressive Chinese producers in and out of China. Removing level playing field by revoking duties, will further distress Indian Stainless-Steel manufacturers by directly exposing them to unfair trade.

For the State of Odisha, this is a major setback considering that the State is largest producer of Stainless Steel in the Country with investments of more than Rs 15000 Crores and commitment of around Rs 8000 Crores various major and MSME down-stream producers. These developments are contributing immensely to the development of not only our State but also Eastern India. The State also has the potential for numerous MSME units in stainless steel business which is focus area of State Government.

Our State Government envisioned maximization of value addition within the State. Development of metal cluster and Stainless Steel Park are also in pipeline. However, in order to keep this momentum, our stainless steel Industry has to be provided with a level playing field against dumped and subsidized Chinese and Indonesian imports. USA has already imposed 25% duty to safeguard domestic industry.

Therefore, Stainless Steel Industry in the State is looking forward to your support for its survival and humbly requests your goodself to kindly take up the following matter with Central Government for reimposition of Antidumping Duty & Countervailing duty on Stainless Steel Flat products and save this Industry operating in the State.

1. To accept the Fresh Final CVD Findings on Indonesia (File 6/16/2019 DGTR, Case CVD- OI -05/2019) recommended by DGTR on 15th Jan 2021 and levy anti subsidy duty on imports from Indonesia.

2. To accept the Fresh Final, ADD Findings on 7 countries (File 6/12/2019 DGTR, Case OI -10/2019) recommended by DGTR on 23rd Dec 2020 and levy anti-dumping duty on import from these countries.

Sir, the demand of Stainless Steel may be captured by cheap dumped imports by Chinese companies, in and out of China. This will further have an adverse impact on prospective investment in the domestic industry, which has been in financial stress for more than a decade and will lead to loss of employment.

The State Government under your leadership & guidance has given great emphasis on Industrial development and working relentlessly for promotion of all-round industrial development of the State and by that generates employment, attracts investment and become instrumental in the economic development of the State. Manufacturing continue to be an important facet of industries and plays a critical role in the economic development in Orissa through value addition to the natural resources. In due course this also fosters technology upgradation, acquisition of strategy capabilities and provides gainful employment to the underemployed and unemployed human resources.

It is therefore, requested to kindly take up the issue which has recently cropped in due to Union Budget Proposals and will change the dynamics in Stainless Steel sector due to dumping from China. We are looking forward to your kind support for this genuine cause which will save the Stainless Steel Industry in the State.

Warm Regards,



(Brahma Mishra)
President

CC to: The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar for favour of kind information.

CC to: The Principal Secretary, Dept. of Industries, Govt of Odisha, Bhubaneswar for favour of kind information.

N/6, IRC VILLAGE, NAYAPALLI, BHUBANESWAR – 751 015

Telefax: (0674) 2972986, 2362598, Phone 7735296035

Email: contactus@utkalchamber.in / info@utkalchamber.in Website: www.utkalchamber.in



THE UTKAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY LTD.

Ref No: UCCI/4(23)/2021/336

Dated: 30th Dec' 2021

To,
The Hon'ble Chief Minister,
Government of Odisha,
Bhubaneswar,
Odisha – 751 001

Sub: Alarming situation due to critical Coal Shortage for local industries in Odisha and urgency for immediate intervention & resumption of coal supplies to prevent shut down of State industries & enable maintaining sustainable industry operations

Respected Sir,

The manufacturing sector in Odisha has always been at the forefront and played a crucial role for overall socio-economic development in Odisha. The progressive policy reforms by the Government under your esteemed leadership has brought the focus for industrial development in the state with enhance Ease of Doing Business. With huge investments to set up large scale manufacturing facilities in the state, the industry has generated millions of jobs for locals, thousands of SMEs and huge revenue for the government. We are confident that the ongoing progressive government is poised to place Odisha on the world map and the sector will thrive to witness new milestones of success.

We hereby draw your kind attention that despite untiring efforts of the government to support industry, **the continuing coal shortage due to stoppage / curtailment of coal supplies and rakes has threatened the very survival of local industry** with risk of loss of lakhs of livelihood and closure of thousands of SMEs in the state. The **Captive Power Plants (CPP) based industries in Odisha** are facing alarmingly depleted coal stocks of only 2 - 3 days as compared to the prescribed level of 15 days, while the Power Sector situation has now drastically improved with 9-10 days coal stocks currently. **Since August, 2021, the CPPs are struggling to get un-interrupted coal supplies for continued operations, and getting just 40 - 50% of required coal supplies with a backlog of over 1500 coal rakes as most of the available coal and rakes are being diverted away from CPPs. This has brought down the industry to a standstill and left with no time to devise any mitigation plan to continue sustainable operations.** The operational Power Plants are forced to operate at reduced power generation with huge risk of plant closure. This situation has brought the CPP based industries and MSMEs to a grinding halt and resulting in increased prices of finished products which will further burden the end consumers.

The State of Odisha is blessed with abundant coal reserves (~25% of country deposits), and produces ~150 million tons of coal through Coal India subsidiary Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL). **The assured coal supply for local industry has encouraged huge investments in the state to set up large scale manufacturing plants and industrial clusters with hundreds of MSMEs.** Odisha based local Power Plants (15000 MW) require ~85 million tons' coal per annum, which is just ~55% of Odisha's coal production for sustainable industry operations. Whereas, **in the current situation as over 65% of Odisha's coal is being supplied to Power Plants based in other states, the Odisha based local industries are facing coal deficit and forced to import Coal / Power as they are getting less just ~35% of Odisha's coal production.** This is depriving the State from domestic value addition and from creating local jobs and MSMEs. Also the acute coal shortage in the state is jeopardizing the manufacturing sector and further hurting the sentiments of global investors.

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THE UTKAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY LTD.

The local industry cannot survive with this prevailing situation without the Government support for normalizing uninterrupted supplies of coal produced within the State for economically viable and sustainable industry operations. **The State's booming manufacturing sector stares at a possible derailment if the present situation is not addressed immediately and may lead to an irrevocable collateral damage of Aluminium industry.** Further, this will add up to the loss of employment for over one million people, closure of ancillary industries and MSMEs, loss of revenue & state exchequer accounting to over Rs 15,000 Crore and Forex loss due to loss of exports, and further hurting the sentiments of global investors.

Submission and Support Sought:

In view of the above to avoid closure of local industry and protect lakhs of livelihoods and thousands of SMEs, **we earnestly request your kind intervention to normalize this crisis situation and immediate resumption of coal and rake supplies from MCL to meet 100% coal requirement of local CPP based industry in Odisha.** The entire demand of local industry may be met through **State's own coal production before supplying to other states.** This shall spur growth opportunities in the State by creating millions of jobs and huge revenue and development of thousands of MSMEs within the state thus boosting the prosperity of State and its people. This will also attract huge global investments for setting up large scale industries in Odisha.

We shall be grateful for your kind consideration and intervention in this regard.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours sincerely,
For **The Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industry Ltd.**

(Brahma Mishra)
President

C.C. to: The Hon'ble Minister, Industries, Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

C.C. to: The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

C.C. to: The Principal Secretary, Industries Department, Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

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Contact details

Office Address:-

The Utkal Chamber of Commerce & Industry Limited

N/6, IRC VILLAGE, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar- 751015

Telefax: 0674- 2362598, Phone : 0674- 2972986

Email: contactus@utkalchamber.in, info@utkalchamber.in, utkalcham@yahoo.com

Website: www.utkalchamber.in

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