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INTERACTIVE MEETING WITH THE HON'BLE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TEXTILES

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) in association with TEXPROCIL, AEPC and PDEXCIL organised an Interactive Meeting with Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (Independent Charge) at Hotel Sahara Star, Mumbai on 23rd June, 2014. Smt. Zohra Chatterji, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles; Shri Sunil Porwal, Principal Secretary (Textiles), Government of Maharashtra; Smt. Kiran Soni Gupta, Textile Commissioner were present on the occasion. Shri Rakesh Mehra, Chairman, SRTEPC; Shri R.K. Dalmia, Deputy Chairman, TEXPROCIL; Shri Ashok Rajani, Senior Vice Chairman, AEPC; Shri V.R. Agarwal, Chairman, PDEXCIL were also present at the Interactive Meeting. The Meeting was also attended by Former Chairmen and members of the Committee of Administration of SRTEPC, representatives from the office of the Textile Commissioner, CITI, CMAI, CCI, CAI, Textile Research Associations and others associated with the Textile Industry.

Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Textiles (IC) addressing the gathering at the Interactive Meeting. Also seen on the dais from l to r Shri Rakesh Mehra, Chairman, SRTEPC; Shri R.K. Dalmia, Deputy Chairman, Texprocil; Shri Sunil Porwal, Principal Secretary (Textiles); Smt. Zohra Chatterji, Secretary Textiles; Smt. Kiran Soni Gupta, Textile Commissioner; and Shri Ashok Rajani, Senior Vice Chairman, AEPC.

At the meeting, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (IC), emphasized that the Indian Textile industry is unique and promising with its thriving domestic market. The Hon'ble Minister appealed to the Stakeholders of the Indian Textile industry to make concerted efforts for enhancing the entire value chain and capitalize on the dynamic changes of the world economy.

Exports of textiles to touch US$ 50 billion mark

The Hon'ble Minister said that as regards to the tariff rationalization and pre-access trade distortions in South Asia and South East Asia, the Government of India is aware of the same and would address these challenges through negotiations and bi-lateral agreements. He further emphasized that India should take advantage of global trends by focusing more on exports of textiles including the emerging garment and technical textile sectors. The Hon'ble Minister stated that with US$ 40 billion in textile exports, the country has moved up to the second position from the fourth position last year. He expressed confidence in achieving the target of US$ 50 billion set for this year.

Shri Rakesh Mehra, Chairman, SRTEPC speaking at the Interactive Meeting

Shri Rakesh Mehra, Chairman, SRTEPC welcoming Smt. Zohra Chatterji, Secretary Textiles with a bouquet of flowers

The Hon'ble Minister assured support of the Government to achieve this target and urged the industry to utilize the opportunity to prove our strength in textiles to the world.

Textile industry to scale new heights

During the programme, addressing the gathering of the senior representatives of the industry Smt. Zohra Chatterji, Secretary (Textiles) said that she is always happy to see all the textile stalwarts come together, whenever there is such an interface between the Government and the industry. She exhorted that the Textile Industry stakeholders should work together in arrow formation and with a collaborative approach. Smt. Chatterji, highlighted the importance of such interaction when the 12th plan schemes are placed for implementation and making a road map to achieve targeted growth in textiles. While responding to the Foreign Trade Policy, Labour laws, upgradation of infrastructure, she assured that all these issues would be looked into, apart from rationalization of duty structure. Smt. Chatterji said it would certainly help the entire Indian Textile Industry to scale new heights in exports.

Enhanced Government support for MMF Sector

Shri Rakesh Mehra, Chairman, SRTEPC in his address pointed out that share of MMF textile world over is 60% of the total textile trade; while the same in India is only 40%. MMF fabrics are much cheaper, long lasting and used by the common man, and these products have tremendous potential for exports. Hence, he requested that MMF industry should be treated as a priority sector, and accordingly he urged the Government to extend maximum possible benefits under Chapter 3 of the FTP to the sector, as compared to other segments in the Indian textile exports. The Chairman also brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister about the high cost of raw material of MMF textiles due to the distorted duty structure which is hampering growth of this sector. Shri Mehra further requested the Ministry of Textiles to take a cautious decision on AEPC proposal for increasing the entitlement from 3% to 5% coupled with, withdrawing the limit of 500 meters of MMF fabric import per year. The Chairman of the Council cautioned that the proposal, if approved will result in substantial import of MMF fabrics into India and will adversely affect the domestic Industry, which is already stressed up due to very high fiscal levies.

New Textile Policy

In her speech, Smt. Kiran Soni Gupta, Textile Commissioner said that Indian Textile Industry has

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Dear Member,

The Government has announced its maiden Budget and the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley has to a certain extent given the textile sector reasons to cheer. The allocation for TUFS for the year announced at ₹ 2300 crores in the interim budget continues. A sum of ₹ 200 crores has been provided for developing a Textile mega-cluster at Varanasi and six more at Bareilly, Lucknow, Surat, Kutch, Bhagalpur, Mysore and Tamil Nadu. The Customs Duty on inputs of Spandex Yarn has been removed thereby making Spandex Yarn cheaper to the Indian weavers. Spandex Yarn is finding multiple uses in fabric for Apparel and this is a welcome step. For faster clearance of import and export cargoes 24/7 customs clearance facility has been extended to 13 more airports in respect of export goods and to 14 more sea ports. This will help in minimizing transaction costs and improving business competitiveness. Overall, the Budget is optimistic, encouraging and is expected to give the textile industry the necessary push to keep up the momentum in exports.

The Council organized a Meeting recently, where the Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Textiles (IC) had interactions with the stakeholders of the textile industry. On this occasion, I had an opportunity to present the issues of our Council like high raw material costs of MMF textiles due to excise duties, AEPC proposal to import MMF fabrics into the country, which will affect the domestic MMF textile industry and also requested the Hon'ble Minister to bring the MMF textiles under "priority sector" for grant of enhanced benefits under the Export Policy.

I am delighted to inform you that exports of MMF textiles during the first quarter of 2014-15 have been encouraging. During the period, exports amounted to US$ 1205.26 million as against US$ 1048.20 million in the corresponding period of the previous year showing a growth of 14.98%. It is even more heartening that all the segments of MMF textiles have witnessed growth during the said quarter. Exports to neighbouring countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan recorded significant growth at 188% and 33% respectively which is commendable. It is also creditable to note that despite imposition of Anti-dumping Duties by Turkey on import of yarn from India, Turkey has emerged as a leading market for Indian MMF yarn. I am confident that with the efforts of member exporters along with favourable Governmental support reaching the export target of US$ 6.5 billion for the year 2014-15 should not be a difficult task.

The Annual Elections of the Council will be held in September this year. I urge all Members to please fill up the Member Categorization Forms sent to you. This will enable all ordinary members to participate in the election process and subsequently contribute to the growth of MMF textiles. An ordinary member is entitled to vote and also offer himself for election.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

RAKESH MEHRA
CHAIRMAN

VIETNAM

US largest importer of fabric and apparel

The exports of fabric and garments from Vietnam increased 18 percent to US$ 7.505 billion during Jan-May 2014, it has been reported. During the period the United States was the largest importer of Vietnamese fabric and apparel with exports worth $3.685 billion. Japan and South Korea were the other main destinations for Vietnamese fabric and clothing with exports valued at $965.373 million and $623.887 million, respectively. Exports of yarn were 316,188 tons valued at $962.976 million, showing an increase of 18 percent and 19.6 percent respectively. Of this, exports to China accounted for 136,571 tons of yarn worth $447.73 million.

Turkey imported 40,374 tons of yarn from Vietnam with value $96.273 million during the period under review, followed by South Korea with 26,927 tons for $78.716 million.

Similarly, Vietnam's yarn imports also grew by 9.2 percent and 2.2 percent by volume and value, respectively, to 293,324 tons and $615.822 million. Fabric imports climbed 15.7 percent to $3.751 billion.

Last year, Vietnam's fabric and garment exports grew by 18.9 percent year-on-year to $17.946 billion, and if the current trend continues, the country's fabric and garment exports are likely to touch the $20 billion mark during 2014.

Garment and textile industry to produce raw materials locally

The garment and textile industry of Vietnam is aiming to produce 60 percent of textile raw materials domestically by 2015, and thereby reduce dependence on imported inputs, it has been reported.

Localization would also help the textile and apparel firms to increase profits and raise their competitiveness in the global market.

At present the Vietnamese clothing industry heavily depends on imported raw materials and increasing the localization rate is important as Vietnam is currently negotiating some significant trade agreements, including the 12-nation Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement. These agreements would benefit Vietnam in a big way if the industry used domestic raw materials.

It is also learnt that besides raising the localization rate, Vietnamese apparel and textile firms are also aiming to increase the Free on Board (FOB) rate to 50 percent by 2015 from 38 percent at present.

It is understood that Vietnam's garment and textile industry recorded its highest growth of 20.2 percent in the initial three months of 2014, compared to the growth rate of 4.9 percent for the entire industrial sector. Accordingly, the exports of garments and textiles from Vietnam also surged up by 21.9 percent to US$ 4.5 billion in the first quarter of the current year.

PAKISTAN

Implementation of GSP boosts exports of textiles and clothing to EU

The Generalised System of Preferences Plus (GSP Plus) that was implemented from the beginning of the year 2014 has spurred the growth of Pakistan's textile and apparel exports to the European Union in the first two months of 2014.

During January-February 2014, the exports of textiles and apparel from Pakistan to the EU increased by 30.68 percent to US$ 446.91 million, as against exports of $342 million made during the corresponding period of last year, it is reported.

Likewise, home textiles exports from Pakistan to the EU showed a sharp rise of 28.15 percent to $274.47 million during the two-month period, compared to exports of $214.18 million in the same period of 2013.

During the same period, Pakistan's carpet exports grew by 12.79 percent to $9.88 million, while the figure was $8.76 million in the comparable period of last year.

Under its GSP Plus scheme, the EU has granted duty-free access to Pakistani textiles to all the European countries for a period of 10 years.

Meanwhile, Pakistani textile and clothing enterprises have started investing in new machinery to take maximum advantage of the country's GSP Plus status. Thus, in April 2014, Pakistan's textile machinery imports skyrocketed by 130.07 year-on-year percent to $66.374 million.

New Textile Policy to give textile sector an impetus

Pakistan textile exports which at present stands at $13 billion is likely to see a boost with the implementation of textile policy as reported. The textile policy is likely to be announced in the second week of July 2014. Subsequent to the implementation of textile policy it is learnt that there will be rapid growth in the textile sector of the country with an increase of at least $1 billion in the first year and $2 billion from the second year.

It is learnt that the government of Pakistan has adopted the policy of giving incentives to the value-added sector of textile industry that will improve the textile exports of the country. It is also proposed to establish business center in Islamabad where different brands (companies) would be able to establish their offices and that will facilitate foreign buyers to come to one place and meet the vendors and place their orders. Such centers are established by other countries such as India and China as well, this will directly impact the exports of the country.

Exports of textile products up 5.96%

Exports of textile and clothing products witnessed an increase of 5.96 per cent in July-May 2013-14 as compared to the same period last year, this was attributed to a slight increase in export of value-added products from Pakistan, it has been reported.

The export value of textile products increased to $12.626 billion during July-May 2013-14 as against $11.916 bn over the corresponding period of last year.

In May, exports of textile and clothing witnessed a marginal growth of 1.19 pc over the corresponding period of last year.

THAILAND

Textile and clothing exports increase by 3.66% this year to touch US$ 7.6 billion

Thai exports of textile and garment products is likely to increase 3.66 percent as compared to last year to touch US$ 7.6 billion this year, it has been reported.

The rise can be attributed to the growing demand for sport outfits from Thailand. Thai companies have also been assigned to manufacture soccer outfits for the World Cup tournament.

However, Thai business community is concerned over trade privileges granted by the European Union under its generalised system of preferences (GSP) which expires next year. Grant of GSP by EU to Thailand is likely to further boost exports of textile products from the country.

BULGARIA

Exports of apparel at a record high of Euro 1.8 billion

The exports of textiles and apparel from Bulgaria in 2013 increased by 8.5% compared to 2012 to touch a record high of Euro 1.8 billion. In 2006, exports were Euro 1.7 billion but the economic crisis in 2008 forced several textile companies to shutdown or reduce their production. However, 2013 showed revival in the sector and the Bulgarian textile and apparel industry is expected to have an optimistic outlook for 2014.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Textile and apparel production up

Textile production in 2013 increased by 0.8% as compared to the previous year, which witnessed a fall of 0.9% in 2012. Production of apparel in 2013 rose by 3.3% compared to a 6.0% decline the previous year.

In comparison, overall industrial production in 2013 was only 0.5% higher.

CHINA

Increase of textile production slow

China's textile production grew at a slower rate in 2013.

In 2013 the production of major items as compared to 2012 were man-made fibers 41 million tons (+7.9%); spun yarn 32 million tons (+7.2%); fabrics 68 billion meters (+4.6%) and apparel 27 billion units (+1.3%) which are lower than 2012. Production of elastane in 2013 increased by 27% compared to the previous year to more than 389000 tons.

China's investments in the apparel and accessories sector increased by over 19%, over 16% in man-made fibers and by 14% for textiles as a whole.

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Exports up for the second month in a row at 10.22% in June

The momentum of growth in exports is expected to continue in the coming months due to higher overseas demand helped by a surge in global economies and policy measures announced in the Union Budget 2014-15, it has been reported.

The budgetary announcements, including extension of 24x7 facility for all export promotion schemes, institutionalisation of Export Promotion Mission and greater involvement of the states is further expected to facilitate exports by reducing transaction cost and time.

India's merchandise exports grew in double digits for the second month in a row in June at 10.22 per cent, it has been reported.

Exports in June stood at USD 26.47 billion as compared to USD 24.02 billion in the same month last year.

The sectors that put a good show include textiles (14.39 per cent), petroleum products (38.3 per cent), engineering (21.57 per cent), leather (15 per cent), marine products (27.49 per cent), oil seeds (44.4 per cent) and tobacco (31 per cent).

Imports increased by 8.33 per cent year-on-year to USD 38.24 billion in June 2014.

Cumulative exports during April-June 2014 went up by 9.31 per cent to USD 80.11 billion.

The 10.22 per cent growth in June, however, is lower than the 12.4 per cent expansion witnessed in May.

Trade deficit of USD 11.76 billion is a 11-month high. The previous high was USD 12.2 billion recorded in July last year.

It was USD 11.23 billion in May. In June last year, it stood at USD 11.28.

During May 2014 Indian merchandise exports were up by 12.4 per cent which was the highest since last October and touched $28 billion while imports dropped by 11.4 per cent to $39.23 billion, it has been reported. The growth in exports from India was attributed mainly to a pick-up in demand in Europe and the US.

The rise in exports during May 2014 was driven by labour-intensive sectors like readymade garments and engineering goods as well as by exporters of petroleum products.

₹ 2,300 crores budgetary allocation for TUFs

The Union Budget 2014-15 has announced continuation of TUFs in the 12th Plan with a major focus on modernization of the powerloom sector. The Scheme also plans for higher subsidies for weaving/ powerloom sector.

The TUFs has provided a roadmap and assisted in the growth of labour intensive textile industry by increasing the budgetary allocation under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFs) to ₹ 2,300 crores.

Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFs) is one of the flagship schemes of the Ministry of Textiles and has helped the textile industry garner investments of ₹ 243,000 crores. The Scheme was launched in 1999 and has been instrumental in helping India achieve new heights in the development of the textile sector particularly in the spinning segment.

India's exports to EU highest

Though Pakistan and Bangladesh enjoy GSP Plus status and Indian value-added textile exports are subject to normal tariff duties in the European Union; India posted highest growth in exports to the EU in the first quarter of 2014, it has been reported.

The extraordinary surge in exports from India shows their preparedness to deal with the GSP Plus advantage of Pakistan. Pakistan did huge duty concession benefit from GSP Plus in the first three months of this year with 28% export growth in knitted garments and 29 percent in woven garments after obtaining the GSP Plus status in January, according to the data.

India has graduated out of even GSP status that provides some relief in duties than the normal EU tariff. However, Indian textiles showed remarkable growth in value-added exports to India in the first three months of 2014.

Indian knitted garment exports registered an increase of 25 percent, while its woven garment exports increased by 50 percent in quantity after Pakistan got the GSP Plus status. Bangladesh which was already ahead of both India and Pakistan in the value-added exports to EU increased its knitted garment exports by

23 percent, while its woven garment exports declined by six percent in quantity.

The momentum of growth in the value-added apparel is also encouraging as knitwear exports though substantially reduced as in quantity terms increased by 57.8 percent but value-wise the increase was only 17.64 percent.

In woven garment, the quantity-wise increase registered in May was 30.53 percent but in value terms it was to only 12.33 percent. The exports in value terms have increased above the exports in quantity in the first quarter of 2014.

This clearly indicates that Indian exports have penetrated the EU textile market in low-end apparel by compromising their rates. Against 28 percent quantitative increase by Pakistan in knitted garments the increase in value was 40 percent.

In woven garments, the value term exports have increased 30 percent against the increase of 29 percent in quantity.

This shows that India has targeted the same low value-added garment market that Pakistan is aiming to capture.

Exports of textiles and garment to the US up by 6%

India’s textile and garment exports to the US have increased by a sharp 6 per cent in the first four months of 2014, it is understood that the growth is largely attributed to a dip in exports from Bangladesh, it has been reported.

While a slowdown in Chinese supplies is a factor that has continued to help India as well as Vietnam to occupy the top two slots in terms of the rate of growth in shipments to the US, it has also been contributed due to decline in the export growth of Bangladesh, a very strong player in the garments segment during the period (-0.21 per cent). India’s 6 per cent growth during January-April 2014, according to data, in comparison with an average 1-2 per cent growth, is being seen as significant as it is despite the sharp strengthening of the Indian rupee since September 2013.

Alongside Bangladesh, Indonesia too recorded a sharp contraction in the growth in export shipments to the US during this period, primarily due to Indonesian rupiah’s appreciation since January 2014.

The improvement in India’s textile sector, primarily linked to the surge in exports to the US, is visible in the domestic industrial output numbers. The IIP (index of industrial production) estimates for April showed a sharp 7 per cent increase under the textiles head.

The turnaround in exports is significant as India has been steadily losing ground to Bangladesh, Vietnam and Indonesia in the US market for apparel and textile products. While China’s hold over the US market has been loosening on account of increasing labour wages and power shortages, India, which was widely seen as being in the best position to capitalise on China’s lost market share, had been increasingly relegated to the position of a supplier of intermediate products to other successful garment exporting countries.

Efforts to simplify procedures to boost exports

The Commerce Ministry is focusing on further simplifying the procedures for exporters in order to reduce transaction costs and boost India's exports, it has been reported.

It is also learnt that Shri Pravir Kumar, Director General of Foreign Trade would discuss all the issues faced by exporters with other Ministries as well as State Governments.

It is also learnt that the Commerce Ministry is trying to minimise human intervention and make the process easy for exporters. The industry should identify products which need more support from the government. On issues related to special economic zones (SEZs), the matters are discussed at the highest level and some solutions are expected to come up.

It is likely that the Finance Minister may roll back the minimum alternate tax (MAT) on SEZs, as the same will boost overseas shipments as well as domestic manufacturing. On the forthcoming Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), the ministry is in the process of compiling all the suggestions given by stakeholders.

TUFs procedure to go online

The Ministry of Textiles is planning to provide the entire procedure from application to sanction of fund and all matters related to the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) online, it has been reported.

The Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai is of the view that once the TUFS procedure is made online it would help overcome any possible procedural hassles and also delay and confusion over the communication to beneficiaries of TUFS.

The online facility would consist of four parts beneficiaries, bankers, the Office of the Textile Commissioner and the Ministry of Textiles; so there would not be big gap in the application to sanction process.

It has also been informed that the draft Textile Policy was nearly complete and the Textiles Ministry is seeking more proposals and suggestions from various stakeholders.

It is estimated that only about 5.4 percent of the nearly 2.3 million powerlooms in India have so far taken benefit of the TUFS and other schemes.

Modernization of the Indian textile industry is necessary in the face of fierce competition from other textile and garment manufacturing and exporting countries like China, Bangladesh, Vietnam, etc.

Technical textile market to touch $32 billion by 2023

A study shows that India's technical textiles market which is currently estimated at $14 billion is likely to reach a level of $32 billion by 2023, by diversifying towards non-woven technical textiles and forging global partnerships with counterparts.

The study further states that textiles and apparel industry size would grow to $226 billion by 2023.

Currently, Indian textiles and apparel industry is estimated to be worth $99 billion which includes both domestic consumption and exports. It is projected to grow at a CAGR of 8.6 per cent to reach $226 billion.

The study cites vertically integrated supply chain and diverse range of products as the main factors expected to contribute to the growth of the industry.

In the textiles and apparel exports of the country, the share of textiles (60 per cent) is much higher than that of apparel, which is only 40 per cent. Textiles and apparel sector contributes 5.2 per cent to the country's GDP.

Expert Committee constituted to review Textile Policy

The Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has constituted an Expert Committee for reviewing Textile Policy 2000 and formulating a new National Textile Policy, it has been reported.

The Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Textiles informed that the Government has introduced several export promotion measures in the successive Union Budgets as well as through schemes of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014, including harmonized Zero Duty Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme covering all sectors and extension of 2% Interest subvention scheme to certain specific sectors such as Handicrafts, Handlooms, carpets, readymade garments etc.

Besides various measures such as Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme, Utilization of Duty Credit Scrip scheme and inclusion of new products under Focus Product Scheme have also been initiated with a view to promote textile sector exports to various countries.

Commerce Ministry to convince Finance Ministry to restore tax benefits for SEZs in the Foreign Trade Policy

It is reported that Ministry of Commerce is likely to convince the Finance Ministry to restore tax benefits for the zones in the Foreign Trade Policy as investments into the zones have dried up since the taxes were introduced three years ago.

The Commerce Ministry had asked the Finance Ministry to do away with the Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) of 18.5 per cent and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) of 15 per cent imposed on SEZs by the UPA Government in 2011-12.

The SEZ Act promises units a five-year tax holiday on profits, while developers are promised a tax holiday for 10 consecutive years.

The Commerce Ministry is also exploring for production if SEZ units can be given benefits under the Focus Product and Focus Market schemes available to units in rest of the country for exporting identified products and selling in specific markets.

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INDIAN TEXTILE EXHIBITION IN BANGLADESH 30TH SEPTEMBER TO 1ST OCTOBER 2014

The Council is organizing an exclusive Indian Exhibition of MMF textiles (INTEXPO BANGLADESH) at Pan Pacific Sonargaon Hotel on 30th September & 1st October 2014, in association with the High Commission of India in Dhaka and with the support of some local Trade Bodies.

Participation fee for a furnished booth of 9 Sqm is ₹ 1,60,000/-. A reimbursement of ₹ 1 lakh through MDA Grant will be given to all eligible member-participants, subject to the fulfillment of some terms & conditions relating to the MDA Grant.

The Council will carry out a programme of publicity and promotion by way of advertisements, publicity folders, direct mails, e-mail marketing, etc. with the help of a Professional Event Management Agency in co-ordination with the High Commission of India to organize various requirements of the events and to ensure the success of the Exhibition.

For further details, members may please contact Mr. Srijib Roy, Joint Director, SRTEPC or e-mail to him at E-mail : srtepc@srtepc.org/tp@srtepc.org Tel : 91-22-22048797, 22048690, Fax : 91-22-22048358.

INDIAN TEXTILE EXHIBITION IN MYANMAR 15TH & 16TH OCTOBER 2014

The Council, as part of its promotional programmes for the year 2013-14, is organizing on Indian Exhibition of MMF textiles (INTEXPO MYANMAR) at Hotel Park Royal, Yangon in Myanmar on 15th & 16th October 2014 in association with the Embassy of India in Yangon and with the support of some local Trade Bodies.

Participation fee for a furnished booth of 9 sq. mtrs. is ₹ 1,90,000/-. It may also be noted that the Exhibition has been approved under MDA by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, and eligible participants can claim benefits up to ₹ 1,50,000/- subject to the fulfillment of certain terms & conditions.

For more details, members may contact Shri Kripabar Baruah, Deputy Director, SRTEPC or mail to him at srtepc@srtepc.org/mr@srtepc.org, Tel : 91-22-22048797, 22048690 Fax : 91-22-22048358.

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Karl Mayer Expands Multibar Jacquardtronic® Lace Series, Introduces PBW130-Inch/2 Pattern Beam

Germany-based Karl Mayer Textilmaschinenfabrik GmbH has introduced the MJ 65/1B lace machine to the Jacquardtronic® Lace series of machines. The series features a jacquard bar on its ML technology for added capabilities when producing lace fabrics. The newly added MJ 65/1B, assembled by Karl Mayer (China), features an increased number of guide bars, which offers additional patterning capability, and allows full-width fabric production in a crosswise direction and the production of wide bands. The machine operates at a maximum speed of 850 meters per minute, and is available in a working width of 134 inches and gauge E 24. The company reports it also will soon introduce the machine in gauges of E 18 and E 28. Options available for the MJ 65/1B include the Positive Patternbeam Drive and a 2 x 21-inch beam frame for the jacquard bar.

Among other recent company product introductions, Karl Mayer has announced the new PBW 130-inch/2 pattern beam for long warping lengths and uniform package diameters. According to the company, diameters of the finished packages are identical, guaranteeing constant yarn tension during the knitting process. Maximum warp length is 100,000 meters, and the maximum package diameter is 140 millimeters. The PBW 130-inch/2 can produce two pattern beams independently of each other on two levels. Only when a yarn breaks are both the upper and lower beams stopped, for safety reasons. The machine runs between 10 and 400 meters per minute when warping the pattern beam, depending on the beam quality and sensitivity of the yarns being warped. The company reports the PBW 130-inch/2 is suitable for a variety of yarn types. Smooth yarns are wound at an acute angle to ensure a slip-free package build. The system features a touchscreen monitor with a multilingual interface. The operator selects the four main parameters for the job, and the computer automatically computes all remaining parameters, adjusting them to the most suitable ratios. Because the machine produces two beams at once, the screen is split to show information separately for each beam.

Thies introduces new yarn dyeing machine

Thies Textilemaschinene GmbH & Co. KG, Germany has introduced its newest yarn dyeing machine iCone in China. The new development consolidates highest ecological standards with technological intelligence to achieve very high savings in water and electricity consumption.

The construction of the iCone is based upon the worldwide established eco-bloc series of Thies, but involves innovative new technologies; its newly designed 'pump block' system allows dyeing with an ultra short liquor ratio. Depending on the carry-over of the material, liquor ratios of 1:3:6 in partially flooded vessels are performable in practice. Improved rinsing functions allow the reduction of the after-treatment time by almost one hour. Moreover, the new 'suction pipe' design enables the adjustment of the flow reversal, namely from inside to outside and from outside to inside.

iCone has been specifically developed to meet the requirements of stringent international and local environment protection regulations with simultaneous consideration of its economic efficiency.

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SUDAN – A GROWING MARKET FOR EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES

Sudan is basically a cotton producing country and hence the textile industry of this country is mainly cotton based. The Sudanese cotton are acknowledged to be of good quality and recognized internationally. However, with the changing tradition, economy and fashion, the demand for blended and synthetic textiles are on the rise not only in Sudan but in African region.

Open Economy

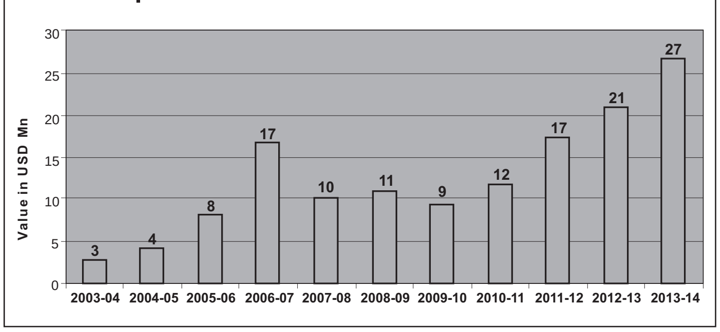
Sudan is an open economy and its government has been taking various pro-active initiatives to improve the textile industry of Sudan. However, major part of the Sudanese textile industry is in the private sector.

IMPORT OF TEXTILE & CLOTHING

Chap-ter	Product	Import in 2013 (In USD 000)
50	Silk	1,017
51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	454
52	Cotton	40,082
53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	18
54	Manmade filaments	36,024
55	Manmade staple fibres	58,772
56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	4,975
57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	5,570
58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	13,150
59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	10,632
60	Knitted or crocheted fabric	2,423
61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	111,703
62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	131,233
63	Other made up textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc.	127,105
	TOTAL	**543,158**

SOURCE: UN COMTRADE

Though, Sudan is a net exporter of Cotton and Cotton based Textiles, in case of Man-made Fibre Textiles it depends mostly on imports because these man-made fibres, yarns, fabrics and made-ups are not locally manufactured in Sudan. During 2013 Sudan imported around USD 500 Mn. of textile products from the world in which around 40% (USD 200 Mn.) was of man-made fibre textiles, however, India's share in Sudan's total import of MMF textiles during 2013 was around US$ 27 Mn. accounting for 14% only. Hence, there is further scope for increasing exports of Indian MMF textiles to Sudan. Product share in the export basket of Indian MMF textiles to Sudan was fabrics 58%, made-ups 26%, and yarn 16%. Main countries from which Sudan imported MMF textiles were China, India, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Indonesia, Thailand, etc.



Exports of Indian MMF textiles to Sudan

SOURCE: DGCI&S

Major Man-made filament products covered under Chapter 54 imported by Sudan

HS Codes	Product Description	Imports in 2013 (In USD 000)
540752	Woven fabrics, >/=85% of textured polyester filaments, dyed,	10,942
540754	Woven fabrics, >/=85% of textured polyester filaments, printed,	7,122
540751	Woven fabrics, >/=85% of textured polyester filaments, unbl or bl,	3,364
540761	Woven fabric >85% non-textured polyester filaments	2,555
540782	Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments, <85% mixed with cotton, dyed,	2,456

HS Codes	Product Description	Imports in 2013 (In USD 000)
540233	Textured yarn nes, of polyester filaments, not put up for retail sale	1,503
540710	Woven fab of high tenacity fi yarns of nylon oth polyamides / polyesters	1,461
540772	Woven fabrics, >/=85% of synthetic filaments, dyed, nes	1,121
540753	Woven fabrics, >/=85% of textured polyester filaments, yarn dyed,	790
540794	Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments, printed,	709
540110	Sewing thread of synthetic filaments	663
540792	Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments, dyed,	661
540781	Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments, <85% mixd w cotton, unbl o bl,	660

SOURCE: UN COMTRADE

Dyed woven fabrics made out of textured polyester filament was one of the main fabrics imported by Sudan during 2013 followed by printed woven fabrics made out of textured polyester filament polyester filament and bleached / unbleached woven fabrics made out of textured polyester filament. Textured yarn made out of textured polyester filament was the main yarn imported by Sudan during the year.

Major countries exporting Man-made filament products covered under Chapter 54 to Sudan

Country	Exports during 2013 (In USD 000)
India	16,528
China	15,424
Indonesia	946
Syrian Arab Republic	726
Egypt	560
Turkey	303
Vietnam	181
United Arab Emirates	151
Thailand	108
Saudi Arabia	103
Others	994
TOTAL	**36,024**

SOURCE: UN COMTRADE

India had a significant share of 46% in total import of man-made filament textiles by Sudan while China accounted for 43%.

Major Man-made Staple Fibre products covered under Chapter 55 imported by Sudan

HS Code	Product Description	Imported in 2013 (In USD 000)
551614	Woven fabrics, containing >/= 85% of artificial staple fibres, printed	21,135
551219	Woven fabrics, containg >/= 85% of polyester staple fibres, o/t unbl or bl	7,992
551311	Plain weave polyest stapl fib fab, <85%, mixd w/cottn, </=170g/m2, unbl/bl	3,509
550200	Artificial filament tow	3,478
551211	Woven fabrics, containing >/= 85% of polyester staple fibres, unbl or bl	3,249
551511	Woven fab of polyester staple fib mixd w viscose rayon staple fib, nes	3,189
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab, <85%, mixd w/cot, </= 170g/m2, printd	2,972
550921	Yarn, >/= 85% of polyester staple fibres, single, not put up	1,646
550953	Yarn of polyester staple fibres mixed with cotton, not put up, nes	1,532
551421	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab, <85%, mixd w/cotton, >170g/m2, dyd	1,479
551321	Plain weave polyester staple fib fab, <85%, mixd w/cotton, </= 170g/m2, dyd	1,475
550951	Yarn of polyester staple fibres mixd w/ arti staple fib, not put up, nes	1,368
551611	Woven fabrics, containg >/= 85% of artificial staple fibres, unbleached/bl	1,156

SOURCE: UN COMTRADE

Printed woven fabrics made out of artificial staple fibres were the main fabrics imported by Sudan during 2013.

Major countries exporting Man-made Staple Fibre products covered under Chapter 55 to Sudan

Country	Exports during 2013 (In USD 000)
China	36,570
India	7410
Egypt	3612
Japan	3302
Indonesia	2729
Turkey	2903
Others	2246
TOTAL	**58,772**

SOURCE: UN COMTRADE

Main countries who are currently supplying textiles made out of man-made staple fibres to Sudan are China with a share of 62% followed by India 13%, Egypt 6%, etc.

Major Man-made Made-up items covered under Chapter 63 imported by Sudan

HS Codes	Product Description	Imports in 2013 (In USD 000)
630140	Blankets (o/t electric) and traveling rugs, of synthetic fibres	14,361
630222	Bed linen, of man-made fibres, printed, not knitted	17,031
630232	Bed linen, of man-made fibres, nes	30,208
630392	Curtains / drapes / interior blinds curtain / bd valances, of syn fib, nt knit	9,777
630532	Flexible intermediate bulk containers, man-made	2,298
630612	Tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds, of synthetic fibres	2,480
630622	Tents, of synthetic fibres	2,575

SOURCE: UN COMTRADE

Made-ups are one of the main textile products imported by Sudan. During 2013 it imported nearly USD 170 Mn of made-ups in which man-made fibre made-ups accounted for about 60% (USD 100 Mn). However, India's share in it was only 6% (USD 6.36 Mn). Hence, there is scope to increase exports of man-made fibre made-ups from India to Sudan. Main man-made fibre made-ups imported by Sudan arebed linen, blankets, curtains, etc.

Major countries exporting Made-ups made from man-made fibre covered under Chapter 63 to Sudan

Country	Exports during 2013 (In USD 000)
China	39,801
Bangladesh	34,280
Saudi Arabia	11,102
India	8,466
Egypt	6,319
Pakistan	2,422
United Arab Emirates	2,365
Qatar	1,189
Turkey	779
Kenya	654

SOURCE: UN COMTRADE

Export of Indian Man-made fibre textiles to Sudan

Sudan is a growing market for man-made fibre textiles during 2013-14. Export of these textiles from India to Sudan have steadily grown over the years to reach USD 26.76 Mn. during 2013-14 recording a growth of 28 3% compared to the previous year.

Value in USD Mn

Year	Fabrics	Made-up	Yarn	Fibre	Total	%Gr/Dec
2009-10	7.14	0.98	1.08	0	9.2	
2010-11	8.74	1.69	1.35	0	11.78	28.04%
2011-12	11.57	3.25	2.52	0	17.34	47.20%
2012-13	12.18	5.37	3.33	0	20.88	20.42%
2013-14	14.62	6.36	5.78	0	26.76	28.16%

SOURCE: DGCI& S

Main items of exports in India's export basket of Man-made fibre textiles to Sudan during 2013-14 were as follows:

Fabrics	Polyester Filament Fabrics Synthetic Filament Fabrics Polyester Blended Fabrics Polyester-Viscose Fabrics Polyester Filament Sarees
Made-ups	Dish-cloths/Dusters Blanket Muffler
Yarn	Textured Yarn Polyester Viscose Spun Yarn

Import Duty Structure of Sudan

Sudan's import Tariffs (percent ad valorem) for Textiles and Apparel are as follows:

Product Fibre / Yarn	HS Chapter / Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Fibre/Yarn		
- Silk	5003-5006	3 - 25
- Wool	5105-5110	N/A
- Cotton	5204-5207	3 - 10
- other vegetable fiber	5306-5308	25
- man-made fiber	**5401-5406/5501-5511**	**3 - 25**
Woven Fabric		
- Silk	5007	25
- Wool	5111-5113	N/A
- Cotton	5208-5212	25
- other vegetable fiber	5309-5311	3 - 25

Product Fibre / Yarn	HS Chapter / Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
- Man-made fiber	5407-5408/5512-5516	25
Knit Fabric	60	25
Non Woven Fabric	5603	40
Industrial Fabric	59	3 - 25
Apparel	61-62	40
Made Ups	63	3 - 40

The tariffs applied by Sudan on import of textile products are comparatively higher which are up to 25% on fibres and up to 40% on fabrics and made-ups. The issue of high import tariffs is a serious concern while exporting textile products to Sudan. However, the Indian government is making consistent efforts to discuss the issue with its Sudanese counterpart so that the tariff rates may be revised downwards.

SRTEPC Promotional Programme

In view of growing scope for further increasing exports of Indian man-made fibre textiles to Sudan, the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council is organizing exclusive Indian Textiles Exhibitions in Sudan along with Ethiopia – which is also a potential market for Indian MMF textiles in African region during the 2nd week of August 2014. The Exhibitions are being organized in association with Indian Missions in these countries and with active support of the local Trade Bodies. The Council urges its member – companies to participate in a big way in these exhibitions and take maximum benefits of the events.

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ATTN : MEMBERS

Categorisation of Membership for Election

The Council has two categories of members Viz. Associate and Ordinary. Only an Ordinary member has the right to vote or to offer self as a candidate at Elections to various positions in the Council at the Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held in September, 2014.

In order to be eligible for Ordinary Membership, a firm must satisfy the following requirements:

I. (a) The firm must have been an Associate Member of the Council for at least three years.

(b) The firm must have to its credit, during the three financial years immediately preceding, average exports in respect of Synthetic & Rayon Textile items (Products falling under the purview of the Council) not less than the amount mentioned below:

(i) Small Scale Industries : ₹ 10 lakhs

(ii) Others : ₹ 25 lakhs

OR

II. The firm must have to its credit during the immediate preceding year, export performance of ₹ 20 lakhs for SSI and ₹ 50 lakhs for others in respect of the products with which the Council is concerned.

Pursuant to the above, the categories of members are likely to change every year on the basis of their past export performance in Synthetic & Rayon Textile items. Keeping in view the forthcoming elections to the Committee of Administration of the Council, we are in the process of finalising the eligibility of members to be considered as Ordinary members as stated above.

In this regard, we are sending herewith a specimen proforma which should be filled in and returned to the Council at the earliest. The Proforma should be made on your Company's Letterhead and duly certified by a Chartered Accountant. The F.O.B. value of exports in Synthetic & Rayon and Blended Textile items (excluding Ready-made Garments) which fall under the purview of this Council only should be furnished in the statement in Sr. No. 7 in the Proforma.

We request you to submit the information as per the enclosed Proforma at the earliest; but not later than 6th August, 2014. Please note that members who do not furnish the above information will not be eligible for inclusion in the category of Ordinary members for the purpose of Election.

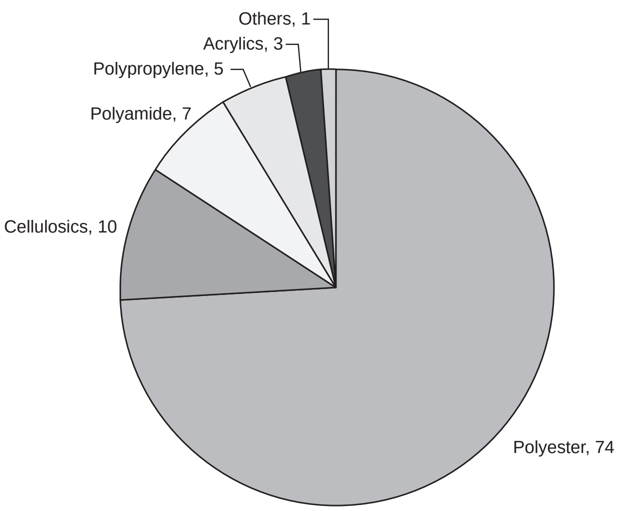
GLOBAL MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION : CONTINUED GROWTH

In 2013, the global demand for fibers was over 90 million tons which shows an increase of 4.4% to 90.1 million tons as compared to the previous year, and an average per capital consumption of 12.7 kg. of textile, materials for apparel, home textiles carpets and technical textiles.

The segment of man-made fibres saw continued growth in 2013 with synthetic fibers increasing by 5.7% to 54.4 million tons (2012: 50.8 million tons). This was seen most significantly with the increase of polyester and polyamide, whilst the growth of cellulosic fibers was once again dynamic with an increase of 10.4% to almost 6 million tons (2012: 5.2 million tons).

In contrast, cotton, with a continued decrease in production, only experienced slight revival in demand on 0.9% to 23.6 million tons (2012: 23.3 million tons). At the same time stock available globally hit an all time high of 20 million tons, covering approx, 85% of annual demand. Wool continued its recovery for the 4th year in a row with an increase of 1.2% to 1.1 million tons.

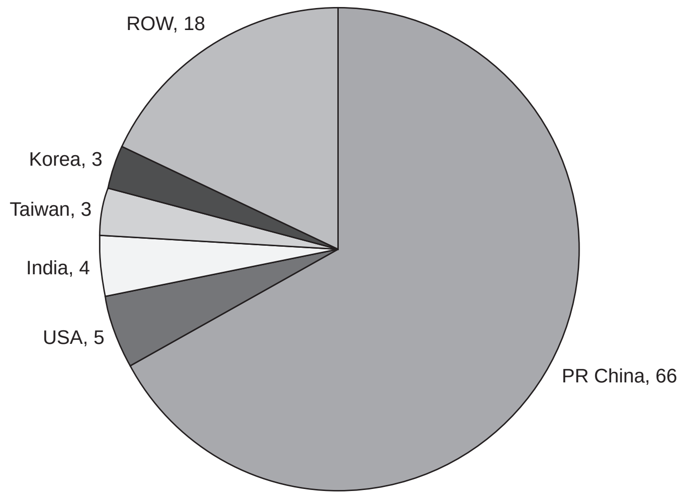
Global man-made fibre production 2013 by fibre (%)



Development trends

Sporadic unprecedented overcapacities can be seen as result of massive investment particularly in Chinese industry. If all planned and announced projects are implemented as planned, there will be enormous challenge for non-integrated companies both in China as well as other places. First and foremost the precursors for polyester (PET), paraxylene (PX) and terephthalic acid (PTA) will be affected. Next to inefficient utilisation rates the overcapacities will lead to price pressure which may very well also radiate to other fibre segments.

Global man-made fibre production 2013 by country (%)



To a limited degree, caprolactam, the raw material for about two thirds of the polyamide market, will be affected by increasing overcapacity due to investments in China. The goal of capacity expansion is mainly the substitution of foreign imports.

According to the latest available information from the World Trade Organisation (WTO), textile and garment exports amounted to US$ 710 billion in 2012. Forecasts for 2013 suggest an increase to $ 750 billion. Chinese industry was able to expand its leading position, with exports rising by 11.4% to $ 274 billion resulting in a trade surplus of $ 257 billion in the last year. Robust growth was encountered in Turkey and Bangladesh. By far the most dynamic in the group of leading export nations was Vietnam with an increase of 18% to almost $ 20 billion. Vietnamese industry is expected to be the beneficiary of the US-led TTP negotiations (Trans-Pacific Partnership) in the textile sector.

HIGHLIGHTS OF UNION BUDGET 2014-15

The Highlights of the Union Budget presented on 10th of July, 2014 are as follows:

- Basic Customs Duty on raw materials for manufacture of spandex yarn viz. Polytetramethylene ether glycol (PTMEG) and Diphenylmethane 4,4 di-isocyanate (MDI) is being reduced from 5% to Nil.
- Excise duty exemption on PSF and PFY manufactured from plastic waste or scrap including PET bottles from excise duty with effect from 29th June, 2010 to 7th May, 2012. Intermediary product “Tow” is being exempted w.e.f. 29th June, 2010 to 10th July, 2014. Excise Duty of 2 percent without Cenvat benefit or 6 percent with Cenvat is being imposed on PSF and PFY manufactured from plastic waste or scrap including PET bottles w.e.f. 11th July, 2014.
- ₹ 50 crore is provided to set up a Trade Facilitation Centre and a Crafts Museum to develop and promote handloom products of handlooms of Varanasi.
- A sum of ₹ 200 crore has been provided for developing a Textile mega-cluster at Varanasi and six more at Bareilly, Lucknow, Surat, Kutch, Bhagalpur, Mysore and Tamil Nadu.
- ₹ 30 crore has been provided to set up a Hastkala Academy for the preservation, revival, and documentation of the handloom/handicraft sector in PPP mode in Delhi.
- ₹ 50 crore is provided to start a Pashmina Promotion Programme (P-3) and development of other crafts of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Service tax exempted on loading, unloading, storage, warehousing and transportation of cotton, whether ginned or baled.
- Basic Customs Duty on crude naphthalene is being reduced from 10% to 5%.
- ₹ 11635 crore to be allocated for the development of Outer Harbour Project in Tuticorin for phase I.
- Two SEZs to be developed in Kandla and JNPT.
- ‘Indian Customs Single Window Project’ to facilitate trade, to be implemented.
- 24X7 customs clearance facility extended to 13 more airports in respect of all export goods and to 14 more sea ports in respect of specified import and export goods to facilitate cargo clearance.
- The education cess to continue at 3 percent.
- Allocation for TUFS for the year announced at ₹ 2300 crores in the interim budget continues.
- Investment allowance @ 15% will be applicable to manufacturing companies with investments more than 25 crores in any year in new plant and machinery. This benefit will be available for 3 years i.e. investments upto 31st March 2017.
- The definition of MSME will be reviewed to provide for higher ceilings.
- An Export Promotion Mission will be established to bring all stake-holders under one umbrella.
- A sum of ₹ 7060 crore is provided in the current fiscal for the project of developing “one hundred Smart Cities’.
- Introduction of GST to be given thrust.

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COTTON YARN PRODUCTION IN EMERGING COUNTRIES

Global cotton scenario is uncertain due to decline in cotton area which consequently is leading to plummeting global cotton production. China's cotton yarn production declined in recent years, however, cotton consumption remains at a very high level in the country, according to reports. India is however the emerging leader on global yarn market, whereas Turkey and Pakistan are following, Vietnam and Bangladesh are also rapidly emerging, from very low levels.

As China's textile industry is confronted with serious issues, cotton yarn production is expected to increase in low-cost countries like Vietnam or Bangladesh, in line with their fast development in apparel production.

Latest available data from the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) are giving a relatively different view of the long-term trend in cotton yarn production. Although USDA's data are the most comprehensive and reliable on the global level, they only cover "cotton use" and do not precisely cover "cotton yarn production".

However, it may be assumed that cotton fiber consumers are mostly spinners and that cotton is mostly used in production of 100% cotton yarns or blends (polycotton and other products).

Some of the salient observations in latest cotton scenario globally are as follows :

China's cotton use falling 25% in five years

Cotton use by China strongly declined in last cotton seasons (August-July), reflecting the fall in spun yarn production, and thereby cotton yarn output. Confronted with surging cotton prices in China, its spinners have shifted to cheaper polyester fibers. Due to limits imposed on cotton fiber imports, especially through very high tariffs, Chinese yarn industry find it difficult to rely on cheaper foreign cotton. As a result, cotton use in China likely to be 26% lower in 2014-15 than five years earlier.

China still the leading yarn producer

It is predicted that cotton use in China is going to increase. In addition, China remains the leading producer of cotton yarns and blends, although its share of global cotton consumption fell from 42% to 32% in recent years.

India is the future leader

India continues experiencing a fast increase in yarn production despite the rapid growth in cotton yarn production in other countries. Surge in demand for Indian yarns by countries like China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, etc. in the recent times further boosted investment and capacities in the country. Cotton consumption is expected to reach 5.2 million metric tons in the next year, to rise 22.8% in five years period and 64% in ten years. This is also partly due to a similar jump in domestic cotton production, keeping fiber prices at competitive levels. Yarn production in India could eventually exceed China's output in a few years, if current trends are maintained.

Pakistan and Turkey at standstill

Behind the two leaders (China and India), Pakistan and Turkey are not able to further develop their cotton yarn production. Turkey was confronted with a slow down in textile production during last years, whereas Pakistani yarn exports stagnated, due to strong competition from India on foreign markets.

Bangladesh and Vietnam emerging from low levels

Vietnam has the potential of becoming a textile giant in coming decades, but current yarn production remains negligible as compared to other countries globally. Cotton use is however rapidly rising, in line with a wave of spinning investment in the country. The duty-free agreement currently negotiated by Hanoi with Washington should impose a yarn-forward provision, and therefore boost yarn production in Vietnam. In Bangladesh, the yarn production slowed down after rules of origin were modified for duty-free clothing exports to the European Union. In both countries, development of a strong yarn industry is linked to future trade rules.

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CBEC CUSTOMS

(Relevant extract of the Notification)

Seeks to amend notification No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012 so as to make necessary changes in the specified entries therein.

Notification No. 12/2014-Customs dated 11th July, 2014

G.S. R. (E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide G.S.R.185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, namely:-

In the said notification,-

(C) in the ANNEXURE,-

(iv) in condition number 24,-

(a) in clause (a), (c) and (d), for the words "Apparel Export Promotion Council or Council for Leather Exports," words "Apparel Export Promotion Council or Indian Silk Export Promotion Council or Council for Leather Exports" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (b), for the figure, words, letters and brackets "3 percent of the FOB value of textile garments (other than handloom garments) or leather garments, as the case may be," following shall be substituted, namely:-

"5 percent of the FOB value of textile garments (other than handloom garments) or 3 percent of the FOB value of leather garments";

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2014/cs-tarr2014/cs12-2014.pdf

CBEC – CENTRAL EXCISE

(Relevant extract of the Notification)

Seeks to amend notification No. 1/2011-CE, dated the 1st March, 2011 so as to make necessary changes in the specified entries therein.

NOTIFICATION No. 8/2014-Central Excise dated 11th July, 2014

G.S.R. (E). - In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 1/2011-Central Excise, dated the 1st March, 2011 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide G.S.R. 116(E), dated the 1st March, 2011, namely: -

In the said notification, in the Table, -

(iii) after serial number 70 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and the entries shall be inserted, namely :-

"70A	54 or 55	Polyester staple fibre or polyester filament yarn manufactured from plastic scrap or plastic waste including waste polyethylene terephthalate bottles";

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2014/cx-tarr2014/ce08-2014.pdf

(Relevant Extract of the Notification)

Seeks to amend Notification No. 23/2003-CE dated the 31st March 2003 so as to avoid double levy of cess on DTA Clearances 100% EOUs

Notification No. 18 /2014-Central Excise New Delhi, the 11th July, 2014

G.S.R. (E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excise Act), the Central Government being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.23/2003-Central Excise, dated the 31st March, 2003 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide number G.S.R.266 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, namely:-

In the said notification, in the TABLE, after serial number 1 and entries relating thereto, the following serial numbers and the entries shall be inserted, namely:-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
"1A.	Any chapter	All goods	Duty of excise leviable thereon as is equivalent to the education cess leviable on such goods under section 94 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2004 (23 of 2004), read with the proviso to sub-section (1) of section (3) of the said Central Excise Act.	—

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2014/cx-tarr2014/ce18-2014.pdf

Seeks to amend Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004

Notification No. 21/2014-Central Excise (N.T.) dated 11th July, 2014

G.S.R....(E)- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excise Act,1944 (1 of 1944) and section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the CENVAT Credit (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2014.

   (2) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, they shall come into force on 11th day of July, 2014.

2. In the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 (herein after referred to as the said rules), in rule 2, after clause (q), the following clause shall be inserted, namely -

   (qa) "place of removal" means-

   (i) a factory or any other place or premises of production or manufacture of the excisable goods;

   (ii) a warehouse or any other place or premises wherein the excisable goods have been permitted to be deposited without payment of duty;

   (iii) a depot, premises of a consignment agent or any other place or premises from where the excisable goods are to be sold after their clearance from the factory, from where such goods are removed;

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2014/cx-nt2014/cent21-2014.pdf

Seeks to amend notification No.12/2013-ST dated 1st July, 2013, relating to exemption from service tax to SEZ Units or the Developer.

SERVICE TAX

Notification No. 7/ 2014-Service Tax dated 11th July, 2014

G.S.R…….(E).– In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 93 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), read with sub-section (3) of section 95 of Finance (No.2), Act, 2004 (23 of 2004) and sub-section (3) of section 140 of the Finance Act, 2007 (22 of 2007), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.12/2013-Service Tax, dated the 1st July, 2013, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 448 (E), dated the 1st July, 2013, namely:-

In the said notification,–

(i) in paragraph 3, in sub-paragraph (II),–

(A) in clause (b), after the words, letter and figure "in Form A-2", the words, letter and figure "within fifteen working days from the date of submission of Form A-1" shall be inserted;

(B) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(ba) the authorisation referred to in clause (b) shall be valid from the date of verification of Form A-1 by the Specified Officer of the SEZ:

Provided that if the Form A-1 is not submitted by the SEZ Unit or the Developer to the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise or Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise having jurisdiction, as the case may be, within fifteen days of its verification by the Specified Officer of the SEZ, the authorisation shall be valid from the date on which it is submitted;";

(C) for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(c) the SEZ Unit or the Developer shall provide a copy of the said authorisation to the provider of specified services, where such provider is the person liable to pay service tax and on the basis of the said authorisation,

http://www.servicetax.gov.in/notifications/notfns-2014/st07-2014.pdf

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Manner of distribution of common input service credit under rule 7(d) of the Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004 – regarding.

Circular No. 178/4/2014- ST dated 11th July, 2014

Doubts have been raised regarding the manner and extent of the distribution of common input service credit in terms of amended rule 7 [especially rule 7(d)] of the Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004 (CCR). Rule 7 provides for the mechanism of distribution of common input service credit by the Input Service Distributor to its manufacturing units or to units providing output services.

An amendment was carried out vide Notification no. 05/2014-CE (N.T.) dated 24th February, 2014, amending inter-alia rule 7

(d) providing for distribution of common input service credit among all units in their turnover ratio of the relevant period.

Rule 7(d), after the amendment, reads as under:

'credit of service tax attributable to service used by more than one unit shall be distributed prorata on the basis of the turnover of such units during the relevant period to the total turnover of all its units, which are operational in the current year, during the said relevant period'

http://www.servicetax.gov.in/st-circulars-home.htm

MUMBAI CUSTOMS

Implementation of Sevottam in the Commissionerate of Customs (Export), Mumbai Zone-I

Public Notice No. 28/2014 Dated 13th June, 2014

The Officers and staff of the Commissionerate of Customs (Export), Mumbai Zone-I take immense pleasure in informing the members of the Trade and Industry that our Commissionerate has been nominated by the Central Board of Excise & Customs to implement 'SEVOTTAM' model for achieving excellence in service delivery to the citizens. The "SEVOTTAM" model shall be implemented with effect from 16th June, 2014 in the Commissionerate.

2. "SEVOTTAM" is a Service Delivery Excellence model developed for the public service organizations for bench marking excellence in service delivery.

   It seeks to assess an organization on the basis of (i) implementation of Citizens' Charter (ii) implementation of grievance redressal system and (iii) service delivery capability.

2. It is our endeavor to implement the SEVOTTAM model in true letter and spirit by way of providing quality services to our existing as well as potential assessees (referred to as the "citizen" and "customer" also) as specified in the Service Quality Manual within the prescribed time frame and also to ensure continual improvement of our services in order to enhance customer satisfaction to its optimum best.

4. The following are the services which we are committed to provide to our citizens:

   (A) to acknowledge all written communications brought by hand by the citizens on the same date and in respect of the communications sent by post within 7 working days of their receipt;

   (B) to convey decisions on letters / communications received from the citizens within 15 days of receipt of the same;

   (C) to dispose of the refund claims within 90 days from the date of receipt of the complete claim in the office;

   (D) to remit drawback within 7 working days of filing of the manifest in the case of electronic processing of declarations or filing of a complete paper claim in the case of manual processing;

   (E) to clear export goods within 24 hours of filing of declaration where the declaration relating to a consignment is complete and correct;

   (F) to complete clearance of import goods within 48 hours of filing of declaration where the declaration relating to a consignment is complete and correct;

   (G) to release the non-relied upon documents within 30 days of issue of show cause notice.

http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/PublicNotice/1064_PN%2028-2014.pdf

UNION BUDGET 2014

Union Budget 2014 –Filing of Bills of Entry –reg.

Facility Notice No. 01/2014 dated 15th July 2014

Reference is invited to the Public Notice No 35/2014 dated 09.07.2014, on the above subject.

In this regard, the following Budget related changes are carried out in Indian Customs EDI System (ICES) v1.5:

A) Introduction of New Facility in ICES to Levy and Exempt Education Cess and Higher Education Cess on CVD :

   It is informed that Education and Higher Education Cess on CVD was exempted for all goods vide Notification No. 13/2012 - Customs & 14/2012 – Customs, respectively. Hence no additional field was provided in the BE format to claim exemption from Education and Higher Education Cess on CVD.

http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/FacilityNotice/32_01-2014.pdf

SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS

All Industry Rate Drawback Claims - Disposal of older cases ...reg

Public Notice No. 07 /2014 dated 8th July, 2014

Attention of all exporters, Customs Brokers and trade is invited to the fact that large number of drawback Shipping bills are lying in the queue pending for reply from the exporter for quite a long time. In these cases the queries were raised for some deficiency in their claim during the processing of drawback claims but the exporters have subsequently not come forward with their reply to their queries accompanied by requisite documents that would enable the processing of such claims. Effort were made by the Commissionerate to intimate the exporters by posting IEC-wise list of un-replied drawback shipping bills for the period from 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2014 on the website www.accmumbai.gov.in in the month of April, 2014 and the same was intimated to FIEO, BCHAA and CCI for circulation to their members.

http://www.accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2014/public_notice_07_2014.pdf

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Export Credit Refinance Facilities

RBI/2013-14/621 dated 3rd June, 2014

Please refer to our circular No. MPD.355/07.01.279/2011-12 dated June 18, 2012 whereby the eligible limit of export credit refinance (ECR) facility for schedule banks (excluding RRBs) was enhanced from the level of 15 per cent of the outstanding rupee export credit eligible for refinance as at the end of the second preceding fortnight to 50 per cent.

http://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/ECR030614FC.pdf

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ATTENTION : MEMBERS

Renewal of Council's Membership 2014-2015

A notice has been sent to all members regarding renewal of their membership of the Council for the year 2014-15. Kindly refer to the Council's letter No. Secy/Mem/292 dated 10th March, 2014 and the Subscription Memo sent along with the Circular in this regard to all members regarding renewal of your Membership of the Council for the year **2014-2015.**

As you have already been informed non-payment of Membership will lead to the discontinuation of Membership as well Cancellation of the Registration-cum-Membership Certificate (RCMC) issued to you.

In view of the above, members who have not yet sent the renewal fee are requested to send the same for the year 2014-15 **latest by 6th August, 2014.**

The annual membership fee is as follows :

For SSI units : ₹ 5394 (including service tax of 12.36%)

For others : ₹ 8764 (including service tax of 12.36%)

EXPORTS OF INDIAN SYNTHETIC AND RAYON TEXTILES DURING APRIL – JUNE 2014-15

Exports of Indian Man-made fibre textiles during the 1st quarter of 2014-15 (April-June) were US$ 1205.26 Million against US$ 1018.20 Million during the same period of the previous year, showing a growth of nearly 15%.

Value in USD Mn

	April-June 2014-2015	April-June 2013-2014	Grw/decline (%)
Fabrics	501.60	426.66	17.56
Yarn	335.98	318.71	5.42
Made-ups	277.91	214.88	29.33
Fibre	89.78	87.95	2.08
Total	**1205.26**	**1048.20**	**14.98**

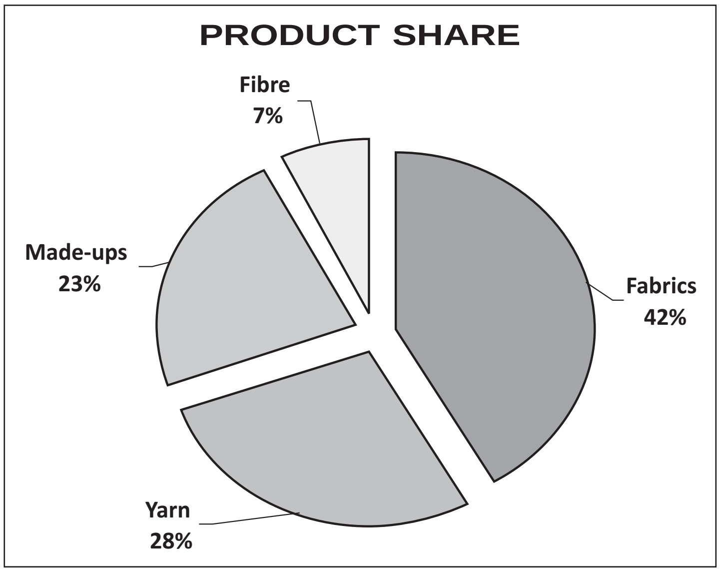
Source: Port data

HIGHLIGHTS

- All the segments have witnessed growth during April-June 2014-15, Viz; Made-ups 29%, Fabrics 18%, Yarn 5% and Fibre 3%.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with 42% share followed by Yarn 28%, Made-ups 23% and Fibre 7% of the previous year.
- Share of the value-added products like fabrics and made-ups has increased to 65% from 61% during the same period.
- Polyester Filament Fabrics (USD 184.02 Mn) was the main fabric in export followed by Synthetic Filament Fabrics (USD 120.51 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Fabrics (USD 68.08 Mn)
- Exports of Synthetic blended fabrics have witnessed excellent growth of 264% during the period.
- In case of yarn, Polyester Filament Yarn was the main item with exports of USD 158.51 Mn followed by Polyester-Cotton Yarn USD 41.39 Mn.
- However, exports of Polyester Filament yarn witnessed decline of 5% while, Polyester-Cotton witnessed a growth of 45%.
- In Made-ups segment, exports of Shawls/Scarves, Muffler were the main items with USD 32.55 Mn and USD 27.26 Mn respectively.
- Exports of blankets have recorded excellent growth of over 100% during the period.
- USA has emerged as the leading market for Indian MMF textiles exports.
- The UAE has emerged as the 2nd largest market.
- Other major markets during April-June 2014-15 were Pakistan, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Italy, Belgium, Sri Lanka, Brazil, Spain, Hong Kong, Netherlands, Benin, Bangladesh, etc.
- Exports to our neighbouring markets like Bangladesh and Pakistan have recorded significant growth of 188% and 33% respectively during the period.
- From the Euro Zone, Belgium has emerged as one of the leading markets for our exports during April-June 2014-15.
- The USA has also emerged as the leading market for Indian MMF made-ups.
- Despite imposition of Anti-dumping duties by Turkey on import of yarn from India, Turkey has emerged as the leading market for Indian MMF yarns.
- Exports of Indian MMF Yarn to Brazil showed a decline of 26% during April-June 2014-15 as compared to the same period of last year.

PRODUCT SHARE

During April-June 2014-15, exports of Fabrics dominated in total exports with 42% share, followed by Yarn 28%, Made-ups 23% and Fibre 7%.



PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL–JUNE 2014

Value in USD MN

Products	April-June 2014-15	April-June 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
FABRICS (Woven + non-woven + knitted)				
Polyester Filament	184.02	157.29	26.73	16.99
Synthetic Filament	120.51	87.84	32.67	37.19
Polyester Viscose	68.08	66.71	1.37	2.05
Polyester Blended	33.29	30.98	2.31	7.46
Synthetic Non Specified	23.70	24.32	-0.62	-2.55
Polyester Wool	10.72	8.16	2.56	31.37
Synthetic Cotton	10.54	11.40	-0.86	-7.54
Polyester Cotton	9.80	9.53	0.27	2.83
Polyester Spun	8.64	12.34	-3.70	-29.98
Synthetic Blended	7.35	2.02	5.33	263.86
Nylon Filament	5.83	4.67	1.16	24.84
Viscose Spun	5.54	2.03	3.51	172.91
Acrylic Spun	4.79	1.62	3.17	195.68
Artificial Filament	2.31	1.62	0.69	42.59
Viscose Filament	2.11	2.03	0.08	3.94
Other Fabrics	4.29	4.02	0.27	6.72
Fabrics Total	**501.52**	**426.58**	**74.94**	**17.57**
YARN				
Polyester Filament	158.51	167.69	-9.18	-5.47
Polyester Cotton	41.39	28.51	12.88	45.18
Polyester Viscose	31.03	31.18	-0.15	-0.48
Polyester Spun	24.90	24.91	-0.01	-0.04
Viscose Spun	19.84	14.95	4.89	32.71
Viscose Filament	13.64	11.60	2.04	17.59
Acrylic Spun	10.06	8.00	2.06	25.75
Synthetic Spun	7.66	8.07	-0.41	-5.08
Artificial Spun	7.30	5.74	1.56	27.18
Polyester Wool	6.28	3.64	2.64	72.53
Acrylic Cotton	3.39	1.98	1.41	71.21
Nylon Filament	2.71	2.35	0.36	15.32
Viscose Cotton	2.41	1.64	0.77	46.95
Synthetic Non Specified	2.16	1.64	0.52	31.71
Other Yarn	4.65	6.82	-2.17	-31.82
Yarn Total	**335.93**	**318.72**	**17.21**	**5.40**

Products	April-June 2014-15	April-June 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
MADE-UP				
Bulk Containers	78.43	44.61	33.82	75.81
Shawls/Scarves	32.55	20.29	12.26	60.42
Muffler	27.26	36.41	-9.15	-25.13
Motifs	16.66	10.40	6.26	60.19
Dress Material	13.30	9.10	4.20	46.15
Blanket	11.80	5.82	5.98	102.75
Fishing Net	9.16	5.69	3.47	60.98
Bed Linen	8.12	6.43	1.69	26.28
Bedsheet	8.09	11.47	-3.38	-29.47
Rope	6.02	3.76	2.26	60.11
Dish-cloths/Dusters	2.95	6.55	-3.60	-54.96
Braids	2.61	2.49	0.12	4.82
Life Jacket	2.13	2.29	-0.16	-6.99
Sacks and Bags	2.10	1.01	1.09	107.92
Other Made-ups	56.74	48.56	8.18	16.85
Made-ups Total	**277.92**	**214.88**	**63.04**	**29.34**
FIBRE				
Polyester Staple	47.90	56.04	-8.14	-14.53
Viscose Staple	29.40	20.84	8.56	41.07
Acrylic Staple	9.98	5.77	4.21	72.96
Other Fibre	2.40	5.20	-2.80	-53.85
Fibre Total	**89.68**	**87.85**	**1.83**	**2.08**

* Flexible Intermediate Bulk Container (HS Code 63053200)/ big bag/bulk bag or Super Sack is a standardized container in large dimensions for storing and transporting dry, flowable products, for example sand, fertilizers, and granules of plastics, most often made of thick woven polyethylene or polypropylene, either coated or uncoated.

** Other Made-ups include Tents, Sails, Rags, Embroidery (without visible ground) & Accessories.

LEADING MARKETS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-June 2014-15	Apr-June 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
UAE	135.57	115.42	20.15	17.46
USA	107.79	91.14	16.65	18.27
PAKISTAN	96.03	71.98	24.05	33.41
TURKEY	60.72	55.19	5.53	10.02
SAUDI ARABIA	51.43	41.65	9.78	23.48
ITALY	45.50	37.50	8.00	21.33
BELGIUM	35.51	27.82	7.69	27.64

Markets	Apr-June 2014-15	Apr-June 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
SRI LANKA	29.63	24.63	5.00	20.30
BRAZIL	27.89	36.74	-8.85	-24.09
SPAIN	23.98	20.03	3.95	19.72
HONG KONG	22.99	20.56	2.43	11.82
NETHERLANDS	21.37	21.23	0.14	0.66
BENIN	20.57	18.27	2.30	12.59
BANGLADESH	19.18	6.65	12.53	188.42
EGYPT	18.94	21.47	-2.53	-11.78
KOREA, DEM	18.58	13.52	5.06	37.43
VIETNAM	17.05	21.16	-4.11	-19.42
CHINA	15.35	15.90	-0.55	-3.46
FRANCE	14.25	9.63	4.62	47.98
CROATIA	13.89	12.18	1.71	14.04

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD MN

Markets	Apr-June 2014-15	Apr-June 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
USA	102.24	80.68	21.56	26.72
UAE	59.68	47.94	11.74	24.49
SAUDI ARABIA	28.58	22.45	6.13	27.31
PAKISTAN	27.20	23.93	3.27	13.66
SRI LANKA	23.27	18.98	4.29	22.60
HONG KONG	18.20	13.64	4.56	33.43
VIETNAM, DEM	14.54	19.36	-4.82	-24.90
BANGLADESH	**12.31**	**3.97**	**8.34**	**210.08**
ITALY	10.06	9.22	0.84	9.11
SPAIN	9.97	9.78	0.19	1.94
CHINA	8.27	10.53	-2.26	-21.46
COTE D IVOIRE	7.34	8.50	-1.16	-13.65
SENEGAL	7.26	3.60	3.66	101.67
SINGAPORE	7.20	12.03	-4.83	-40.15
BELGIUM	7.14	5.49	1.65	30.05
KOREA, DEM	6.94	5.92	1.02	17.23
KUWAIT	6.89	4.93	1.96	39.76
IRAQ	6.68	1.45	5.23	360.69
U.K.	5.11	4.84	0.27	5.58
PANAMA	4.94	4.22	0.72	17.06
AFGHANISTAN	4.32	2.44	1.88	77.05
BENIN	4.30	7.28	-2.98	-40.93

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-June 2014-15	Apr-June 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
TURKEY	54.65	49.47	5.18	10.47
USA	27.51	24.40	3.11	12.75
BRAZIL	25.82	34.71	-8.89	-25.61
PAKISTAN	18.51	16.25	2.26	13.91
BELGIUM	13.63	12.48	1.15	9.21
MOLDOVA,REP	9.08	9.74	-0.66	-6.78
PERU	8.86	7.28	1.58	21.70
KOREA, DEM	8.72	5.03	3.69	73.36
UAE	8.69	6.15	2.54	41.30
COSTA RICA	8.66	16.44	-7.78	-47.32
GUADELOUPE	6.82	7.74	-0.92	-11.89
ITALY	6.78	5.69	1.09	19.16
NETHERLANDS	6.64	7.64	-1.00	-13.09
SAUDI ARABIA	5.63	5.82	-0.19	-3.26
KOREA,REP	5.26	0.97	4.29	442.27
PANAMA	4.26	3.41	0.85	24.93
SRI LANKA	4.24	4.41	-0.17	-3.85
JAPAN	4.01	1.94	2.07	106.70
POLAND	3.67	2.82	0.85	30.14

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-June 2014-15	Apr-June 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
USA	40.55	31.87	8.68	27.24
SAUDI ARABIA	27.16	27.13	0.03	0.11
ITALY	20.87	15.97	4.90	30.68
BENIN	16.16	10.70	5.46	51.03
UAE	15.15	11.20	3.95	35.27
SPAIN	12.01	8.03	3.98	49.56
CROATIA	11.35	10.09	1.26	12.49
NETHERLANDS	8.55	6.68	1.87	27.99
FRANCE	7.11	5.27	1.84	34.91
BELGIUM	6.95	4.33	2.62	60.51
AUSTRALIA	5.43	2.83	2.60	91.87
GERMANY	4.82	3.83	0.99	25.85
U.K.	4.73	2.62	2.11	80.53
BANGLADESH	4.34	1.64	2.70	164.63
HONG KONG	3.98	6.06	-2.08	-34.32
CANADA	3.73	2.59	1.14	44.02
VIETNAM, DEM	2.82	0.74	2.08	281.08
IRAQ	2.66	0.99	1.67	168.69
OMAN	2.57	1.32	1.25	94.70
TURKEY	2.43	1.46	0.97	66.44

Interactive meeting with the Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles

(Continued from Page 2)

Shri Vinod K. Ladia, immediate past Chairman, SRTEPC raising the issues of the industry at the Meeting

inherent strength in terms of rich legacy of textile production, strong multiple raw material base, large and expanding production capacity, low import intensity, pool of skilled workers, technical personnel, flexible production system, large and expanding domestic market, dynamic & vibrant entrepreneurship etc., and emphasized for the growth in the Textile Industry. She further stated that the office of the Textile Commissioner is implementing various schemes, including attractive TUF Scheme to achieve various objectives; along with the target set by the Government and informed that efforts are being made for drafting a new Textile Policy to provide road-map to the Indian Textile sector for its growth.

Other issues

Former Chairmen, Shri Vinod K. Ladia, Shri Ganesh Kumar Gupta, Shri R.L. Toshniwal, Shri Sanjeev Saran

Shri Ganesh Kumar Gupta, former Chairman, SRTEPC placing his points before the Hon'ble Minister at the Meeting

along with other Committee members of SRTEPC, deliberated on various issues related to MMF Textiles such as increase in allocation of funds under TUF Scheme, restructuring of National Fibre policy, increase in Interest Rate Subvention, FTA, removal of anti-dumping duty on MMF Textiles, Special Incentive Scheme, reduction in interest rates on Export Finance, revival of Mega cluster unit in Surat, among others.

Shri Vinod K. Ladia, Immediate Past Chairman of the Council also proposed vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Minister and other dignitaries present at the Meeting.

Shri R.L. Toshniwal, former Chairman, SRTEPC putting forth his issue at the Meeting

Shri Sanjeev Saran, former Chairman, SRTEPC raising a point with the Hon'ble Union Minister at the Meeting

Postal Regn. No. MH/MR/South-354/2012-14

Posted at Mumbai Patrika Channel Sorting Office on 25th & 26th of every month

COUNCIL'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH MEMBERS

The Council has started sending all communications to its members through email to reduce the use of paper, leading to savings in costs and contributing to environmental protection. The relevant communications will also be updated on the Council's website. In this regard, you are requested to update your valid email id registered with the Council by visiting the following link http://srtepc.in/update.html and submit your consent. If you have already done so, please ignore this communication.

We would like to inform you that members who wish to receive the hard copies of the communications by courier / post will have to pay additional annual charges of ₹1123, including Service Tax.

If undelivered, return to:

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Road, Mumbai - 400 020.