

MOROCCO, SENEGAL & SOUTH AFRICA: EMERGING MARKETS IN AFRICAN REGION WITH HUGE POTENTIAL FOR INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES EXPORT

INTRODUCTION:

The African textile industry is mainly Cotton based as most of the countries in the African belt produce cotton. It does not have adequate production base of man-made fibre textiles due to lack of adequate technological investments in textile machinery. The African region majorly relies on imports of manmade fibre textiles to meet its domestic demand. Africa imports MMF textiles including fibre, yarn, fabrics, etc which are then processed to produce apparels and made-ups. Africa imports MMF textiles mainly from Asian countries like China, India, South Korea, Japan, etc which are processed and converted to apparels and made-ups to be exported to the US and the European Union. India is the second largest MMF textile supplying country to the African region. Africa, thus, is basically a production hub of apparels, which majorly imports textile materials from the Asian markets and exports the finished apparels to the Western countries.

TEXTILE SCENARIO:

During 2014, African countries imported around US\$ 11 bn of man-made fibre textiles including fibre, yarn, fabrics and made-ups from the world; however, India's share in it was only about 9%. The major MMF textiles supplying countries to Africa are China, India, Turkey, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Italy, etc. Africa is a potential market for Indian MMF textiles. During 2014-15, exports of Indian MMF textiles to this market were US\$ 830 Mn witnessing marginal 0.23% growth compared to the previous year. In the export basket, fabrics were the dominant products with 44% share (USD 369 Mn), followed by yarn 33% (USD 277 Mn), made-ups 20% (USD 166 Mn) and fibre 2% (USD 18 Mn).

MMF Textile Trade of Africa during the year 2014

Country	Africa's MMF Textile Imports from the World in 2014 (US\$ Mn)	Africa's MMF Textile Imports from India in 2014 (US\$ Mn)	% Share
Egypt	1,805.99	183.43	10.16%
Nigeria	1,225.73	111.88	9.13%
Kenya	537.83	73.61	13.69%
Morocco	2,053.09	72.61	3.54%
South Africa	963.25	52.27	5.43%
Sudan	135.9	36.13	26.59%
Ethiopia	195.76	34.16	17.45%
Algeria	442.63	26.65	6.02%
Mauritius	105.13	25.49	24.25%
Senegal	39.76	24.52	61.67%
Tunisia	1,199.15	15.57	1.30%
Angola	149.64	8.75	5.85%
Djibouti	84.42	6.52	7.72%
Libya	117.96	4.28	3.63%
Cameroon	81.15	3.36	4.14%
Zimbabwe	64.63	2.41	3.73%

SOURCE: ITC

Egypt is the major importer of MMF textiles from India in the entire African region during the year 2014. It imports around 10% of its MMF textile requirements from India. Nigeria and Kenya are the second and third largest importer of MMF textiles from India during the year 2014 with a share of 9% and 14% respectively.

MMF Textile Supplying countries to Africa during the year 2014

Sr. No.	Country	MMF Textile Exports to Africa (US\$ Mn)	% Share in Africa Imports
1	China	4616.95	41.97%
2	India	750.34	6.82%
3	France	667.97	6.07%
4	Turkey	592.61	5.39%

MMF Textile Supplying countries to Africa during the year 2014

Sr. No.	Country	MMF Textile Exports to Africa (US\$ Mn)	% Share in Africa Imports
5	Italy	581.77	5.29%
6	Spain	472.77	4.30%
7	Germany	299.07	2.72%
8	Korea, Rep	264.83	2.41%
9	Japan	232.30	2.11%
10	Taiwan	228.71	2.08%
11	Indonesia	207.61	1.89%
12	Pakistan	166.96	1.52%
13	US	146.16	1.33%

SOURCE: ITC

India was the major MMF textile supplying country to Africa after China during the year 2014. India's share in Africa's MMF imports during the year 2014 was 7% while that of China was 42%.

In the export basket of Indian MMF textiles to Africa, Fabrics were the dominant product with nearly 45% share (US\$ 366.84 mn) followed by yarn 37% (US\$ 301.63 mn), Made-ups 16% (US\$ 130.43 mn) and Fibre 2% share (US\$ 24.46 mn). China majorly exported MMF fabrics to Africa with a share of about 62% (US\$ 2862.51 mn) followed by Made-ups 25% (US\$ 1154.24 mn), yarn 12% (US\$ 554.03 mn) and fibre 1% (US\$ 46.17 mn).

INTERNATIONAL MARKET LINKAGES:

Apparels have been in great demand in the US and the EU market. Africa has agreements like AGOA with the US which gives duty free access to African products in the US market. AGOA has managed to open the U.S. market to the growing African textile industry. Many of the African countries have the EU GSP+ status wherein African goods can enter duty free in the European market.

CUSTOMS TARIFF:

Africa has three largest regional economic communities which apply common external tariff. The East African Community (EAC) which consists of countries like Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Burundi has the highest custom tariff (yarn: 0-25%, fabrics: 25-50% and made-ups: 0-50%). The West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) consist of Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo applying tariffs for yarn (0-15%), fabrics (20-22%) and made-ups (0-30%). The Southern African Customs Union (SACU) consist of Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland with tariffs for yarn (0-15%), fabrics (20-22%) and made-ups (0-30%). These custom unions have been established with the aim to boost inter-Africa trade and minimize competition from other countries. India could gain advantage by signing bilateral trade agreements with the African countries to get duty free access to this market. Also, the bilateral trade agreements could help India direct its products to the US and EU region by exporting those products to Africa and then re-export them duty free to US and EU markets.

(Contd. on Page 26)

Mr. M.L. Jhunjunwala elected Chairman of BTRA

Shri M.L.
Jhunjunwala

Mr. M.L. Jhunjunwala, President, RSWM Ltd., was elected as the Chairman of Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA) Governing Council and Mr. Narendra Dalmia, Managing Director, Strata India Ltd., was elected as Deputy Chairman of BTRA Governing Council during the 61st Annual General Meeting of BTRA recently. Mr. C.K. Thackersey, Executive Director, Hindoostan Spinning & Weaving Mills and Mr. Anil Gupta, Managing Director, Wellknown Polyester Ltd., were elected as members of BTRA Governing Council.



Shri Narendra
Dalmia

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Printed, published and edited by **V. ANIL KUMAR** on behalf of **THE SYNTHETIC & RAYON TEXTILES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL**, Printed at **Kukreja Arts, Regd. office** : A-202 Andheri Manish Garden, Plot 2/3/4, J.P. Road, 4 Bungalows, Andheri (w), Mumbai - 400 053 & Published from **The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council**, Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Mumbai - 400 020.

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Dear Member,

It is a matter of serious concern that the Country's exports have consistently declined for the ninth consecutive month and export growth has plunged 20.66 per cent during August and Exports during April-August 2015-16 were at US\$ 111.09 billion, 16.7 per cent lower than the comparable period last year. Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-August 2015-16 were US\$ 2.02 billion against US\$ 2.05 billion during the same period of the previous year witnessing a decline of nearly 2 per cent as per Port data. Among this, Fibre has shown the highest decline (-17.54%), while yarn (-5.01%) and fabrics (-2.07%) and only in the case of Made-ups there was a positive export growth (7.54%). According to the DGCI&S data, Man-made Fibre textiles have shown a decline of 6.11 per cent during April-July, 2015 and during the month of July it has shown a decline of 9.52 per cent. On the production front, the growth of Index of Industrial production during April- July 2015-16 was a mere 1.0 per cent and that during the month of July it declined by 0.6 per cent. A host of factors including domestic and global have contributed to this drastic decline in production and merchandise exports of India. The prominent being the lack of demand in the EU and the US market, the devaluation of the Chinese Yuan and the delay in policy stimulus from the Central Govt.



It is imperative that a slew of policy support measures including interest rate subvention, excise duty reduction, revised MEIS-FTP 2015-20 measures focusing on LAC and Africa regions would be needed to revive the sentiments of Textile exporters. The Council has been striving to bring the attention of the Govt. at various levels to immediately release policy support to revive the textiles export sector.

It is also heartening to see that the Govt. has been preparing to provide appropriate external stimulus to revive the dormant export sentiments. Concerted efforts are being made at concerned quarters of the highest levels of decision making. I hope the proposed revival package will be announced at the earliest to give the much needed relief to the labour-intensive textile sector and help to boost growth and exports. It is urged that any delay in announcement of the revival package would further deteriorate the situation and reversal of the deep rooted dormant sentiments may take more time than expected due to both domestic and global factors which are unexpected and unprecedented in nature.

Another contentious issue the Council has brought to the notice of the Govt. is the increasing imports of textile items from China which has been adversely affecting the domestic industry and the



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

employment per se. It is estimated that about ₹ 8000 crores of fabrics were imported from China which is mainly produced from Man-made (Polyester, Viscose and Nylon) Fibres and Yarn. Due to this huge imports, India has lost production opportunity of 5 Lakh tonnes of Man-made Fibre valuing more than ₹ 5000 Crores, thereby adversely affecting the tax resources and the employment opportunities. Further, the import have resulted in closure of 50% of power looms in textile clusters like Surat, Bhiwandi and Malegaon and Ichalkaranji leading to over a lakh of unemployment in these active textile clusters. In order to revive, it is pertinent that the Govt. must take immediate steps to stop imports of the cheap Chinese textile products by appropriate actionable measures including those to properly regulate the inspection of the country-of-Origin of goods coming to India so that the re-directed Chinese goods from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and Cambodia can be arrested.

It is important that the growth and export of the textile industry is to be revived, accordingly the Council has proposed for an urgent reduction in the existing excise duty on Man-made Fibres and Yarns to 6% from existing 12.5%. This essential policy stimulus would enhance the competitiveness of the sector and also give a level playing field compared to the cotton segment.

I am happy to inform you that 33 members of the Council are participating in the Intexpo, Cairo Fashion & Tex Exhibition during 1-4 October, 2015 and another ten members are participating in Intertextile Shanghai Apparel and Fabric Fair in China held during 13-15, October, 2015. I request the members to actively participate in the forthcoming exhibitions of the Council to be held in Morocco, Senegal and Istanbul in the coming months.

As you are aware the 61st AGM of the Council is scheduled to be held on 30th September, 2015 at 2.30 p.m. at the Ambassador Hotel in Mumbai. I look forward to your active presence and support for successfully conducting the meeting.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

ANIL RAJVANSHI
CHAIRMAN

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council



SRI LANKA

Textiles and clothing exports fall in June

After showing a positive trend in May 2015, export earnings from textiles and garments of the island nation of Sri Lanka declined in June this year.

According to data, during the month of June, Sri Lanka's textiles and garment exports earned US\$ 424.3 million, registering a drop of 4.9 per cent compared to exports of US\$ 446.2 million in the same month last year.

It is believed that the decline in earnings from exports of textiles and garments was due to lower exports to EU countries despite the growth in exports to both the US and non-traditional markets.

Meanwhile, Sri Lanka's import expenditure on textiles and textile articles increased significantly by 32.6 per cent year-on-year. This reflects potential higher export demand in coming months and increased local demand for garments.

For the first half of 2015, Sri Lanka's cumulative textiles and garments exports stood at US\$ 2.405 billion, showing a marginal rise of 0.3 per cent over exports of US\$ 2.413 billion made in the corresponding period of last year.

Textiles and apparel accounted for about 58 per cent of all industrial exports and about 44.4 per cent of all exports made by the South Asian nation during January-June 2015.

On the other hand, imports of textiles grew by 13.7 per cent year-

On-year to US\$ 1.192 billion during the six-month period.

Last year, Sri Lankan textiles and garments exports increased by 9.4 per cent year-on-year to US\$ 4.929 billion.

Source : Fibre2fashion (26.08.2015)

TURKEY

Sixth largest textile exporter in the world

Turkey was named the sixth largest textile exporter of the world by making around 4 per cent of such exports globally in 2014

China topped the list with 41 per cent, followed by India with 5.4 per cent, Italy with 5.3 per cent and Germany with 5 per cent.

The share of the sector in Turkey's total exports was 18.7 per cent in 2014 in value with around US\$ 29.5 billion, according to the note. This rate was around 40 per cent in 1995, but decreased to 26 per cent in 2005 and 19.3 per cent in 2010.

There has also been a decrease in the share of textiles trade in the world. While the share of the sector was 7 per cent in global trade in 1995, this rate dropped to 4.6 per cent in 2014.

It is also learnt that Turkey was one of the three countries which gave a trade surplus in the textile sector. China's textiles sector's trade surplus was US\$ 264.6 billion in 2014, followed by India with around US\$ 33.7 billion and Turkey with around US\$ 16 billion. These countries were followed by the United States, Japan, Britain and Germany.

Source : Hurriyet Daily News 25.08.2015

GLOBAL

Textile and clothing trade falls

World export trade in textiles and clothing declined by 7.32 per cent from US\$ 316.06 billion during Jan-May 2014 to US\$ 292.93 billion during Jan-May 2015.

Amongst the top ten markets, Vietnam reported the highest growth of 10.04 per cent followed by Bangladesh reporting second highest growth rate of 2.17 per cent during Jan-May 2015. India reported a decline of 7.58 per cent with exports falling from US\$ 17.39 billion in Jan-May 2014 to US\$ 16.07 billion in Jan-May 2015. China being the largest exporter with US\$ 99.76 billion showed a decline of 3.91 per cent followed by Italy with 17.44 per cent.

Textiles and clothing import trade reported a decline of 7.37 per cent from US\$ 274.42 billion during Jan-May 2014 to US\$ 254.19 billion during Jan-May 2015. During the period Jan-May 2015, USA was the largest importer and recorded a growth of 3.99 per cent. In Europe, Germany, UK, France and Italy reported negative growth. Vietnam which ranked 8th on the list, recorded a growth of 2.39 per cent during Jan-May 2015.

Source : Fibre2fashion 08.09.2015

VIETNAM

US remains the largest export market of textiles and garments

The U.S. has remained Vietnam's largest export market among 200 countries and territories worldwide, a position it took over from the EU, which had held it since 2012, at



the end of last year. According to figures Vietnam earned US\$ 28.5 billion from shipments to the U.S. in 2014, up 19.6 percent compared with 2013.

Vietnam ran a US\$ 17.2 billion trade surplus with the U.S. in the first eight months of this year, a 20.3 percent rise from US\$ 14.3 billion the country earned in the same period last year.

The Southeast Asian nation raked in US\$ 22.1 billion from exports to the U.S., while spending US\$ 4.9 on importing American products during the eight-month period, the GSO said.

Of the nearly 40 groups of exported goods shipped to the U.S., garment-textile generated the largest turnover, nearly US\$ 6.3 billion, accounting for 33.4 percent of the total.

Exports of Vietnamese garment and textile products to the U.S. are expected to top US\$ 11 billion this year, a 12.24 percent year-on-year rise.

The group of fabrics may have the chance to grow in the coming time after Vietnam signs the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) free trade agreement.

The agreement is a proposed regional free trade pact aimed at eliminating tariffs and lowering non-tariff barriers that is being negotiated by 12 countries throughout the Asia-Pacific region, including Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States, and Vietnam.

However, joining the TPP will also cause a new challenge for Vietnamese textile and garment businesses, as the Southeast Asian country will have to follow the “yarn forward rule of origin,” which means that all items in a garment from the yarn stage onward must be made in one of the countries party to the pact.

Currently, about 60-90 percent of garment and textile materials in Vietnam come from non-TPP markets like China, Taiwan, and India.

Source :Yarnsandfibers 07.09.2015

BANGLADESH

Textile sector records foreign exchange earning to the tune of US\$ 128,203.71 million during the last six years

The country's textile sector has earned foreign currency of US\$ 128,203.71 million in the six fiscal years since 2009-10.

According to reports, the textile sector earned foreign currency of US\$ 26,509.77m in FY2014-15, US\$ 25,508.77m in FY2013-14, US\$ 22,556.73m in FY2012-13, US\$ 21,496.57m in FY2011-12, US\$ 19,002.78m in FY2010-11 and US\$ 13,129.09m in FY2009-10. The Bangladesh government has set a target to earn foreign currency of US\$ 28,447.57m in the current fiscal year of 2015-16.

Source :Dhakatribune 10.09.2015

CHINA

Imports fall by 13.8% in August

China's imports plunged by 13.8 per cent in August as compared to

the previous year, which was more than expected and caused concerns about the health of its economy and contribution to global growth.

It is felt that the devaluation in the yuan last month, combined with slowing consumer demand, would depress the prospects of imports picking up significantly anytime soon.

Meanwhile, exports fell by 5.5 per cent, which was less than forecast, but analysts are sceptical whether China could achieve its year-end trade growth target of 6 per cent.

Source : Exim News 11.09.2015

AUSTRALIA

Duty lowered for Pakistani textile products

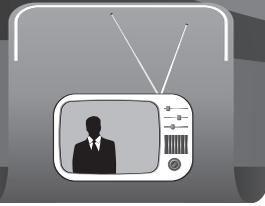
Australia has slashed duty on Pakistani products mainly textile products by 50 per cent - from 10 percent to five percent - in response to concerted efforts of incumbent government especially the Commerce Ministry.

According to reports, duty has been slashed on 226 tariff lines of which only eight are non-textile items and remaining 218 are related to textile sector - 63 are home textile.

Trade between Pakistan and Australia was roughly around US\$ 550 million in 2013-14 and trade balance is almost same for the two countries. Pakistan is exporting textile, leather, cotton etc.

Source : Business Recorder 01.09.2015





Textile Ministry recommends for lowest slab of GST

The textiles ministry is pushing for keeping the industry in the lowest slab of the proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST) and has pitched a proposal to the Finance Minister.

The Hon'ble Union Minister of Textile, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar said that GST is important, and the Ministry is trying to convince the Finance Minister to keep the textile industry at the lowest level of GST.

The Hon'ble Minister has also outlined the ambitious goal of raising India's share in global textile exports to 10 per cent in the next five years, from five per cent at present. India's current textiles exports amount to around US\$ 40 billion.

Shri Gangwar said that the Ministry is confident that India's textile industry will not lose out to China despite China being way ahead in the textile sector and although that it is the largest cotton producer in the world ahead of India.

Source : *Fibre2fashion* 27.08.2015

Important to be part of RCEP exhorts Commerce Secretary

The Commerce Secretary, Ms. Rita Teotia has said that it is important for India to become a part of RCEP to step up its share of global trade and investment. There are three important multilateral free trade agreements on the anvil.

According to the Commerce Secretary it is important for the country to be part of at least one of them. And by inherent logic, RCEP is one where we need to be there. This group has 30 per cent of world's trade. So, it is important for us to be part of this.

The 16-member bloc RCEP comprises 10 ASEAN members (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Laos and Vietnam) and their six free trade agreement partners – India, China, Japan, Korea, Australia and New Zealand.

RCEP negotiations were launched in Phnom Penh in November 2012. The 16 countries account for over a quarter of the world's economy, estimated to be more than US\$ 75 trillion.

It is learnt that there has been "good discussions" in the RCEP and so far, nine rounds of negotiations have already been concluded.

RCEP is under negotiations and is an extremely important institutional process which will have significant implications for India and other partners.

Such trade pacts would help India increase its share in the global trade – India is aiming to increase its share to 3.5 per cent by 2020 from the current 2 per cent.

Source : *The Economic Times* 24.08.2015

Hedge against currency risk urges EXIM Bank

Export Import Bank of India has urged exporters to maintain the quality of Indian products and hedge against foreign exchange risk sufficiently, instead of worrying about increasing competition from China as it has devalued yuan to boost sagging exports.

The Chairman and Managing Director of EXIM Bank, Shri Yaduvendra Mathur has said that India's exports were comparatively steady in the first four months of the fiscal than other countries and India's fundamentals continued to remain strong.

It has also been believed that the rupee came under pressure immediately after China devalued yuan and there were reports that exporters tried to cash in as a depreciating favours them.

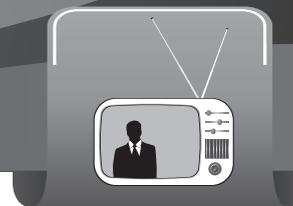
Exim Bank has raised US\$ 100 million in yuan bond, just ahead of the yuan devaluation. It plans to raise about US\$ 2 billion through bonds this fiscal with around US\$ 700 million fund raising being completed.

Source : *The Economic Times* 27.08.2015

Plans to set up SME business clusters in CLMV countries

In a bid to promote Indian investment in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam as well as offer cost rationalization, India plans to set up business clusters for small-medium scale industries in these countries.

This is the new thrust of the Government through EXIM Bank (Export-Import Bank of India). Under a cluster based approach, the country will be setting up clusters of small-medium enterprises not only in India but outside as well.



According to the Chairman and Managing Director, Shri Yaduvendra Mathur the southeast Asian countries are the new places of opportunity for Indian businesses to set-up units to rationalise their manufacturing process. Entrepreneurs need to rationalise their production process.

Shri Mathur while referring to the Make in India campaign which aims to boost the country's manufacturing capabilities and draw in investment, has asked to do some part of production in India while some of the finishing in the CLMV countries and if you add 35 percent (of input for the product) in CLMV, then you satisfy the WTO and trade agreements to the rules of origin.

Besides the focus on southeast Asia, Shri Mathur has suggested business people to focus on the European countries as well for asset acquisition. He has also cited the success of the small-medium enterprises which put Bangladesh's textile industry as a global leader in the world map.

Source : *Laos News.net* 27.08.2015

Applications pending under the TUFs Scheme

The textile industry is having a tough time because of difficulties being faced in getting subsidy under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFs). It is learnt that some applications are lying pending for the past one and a half years.

The Textile Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFs) is an interest subsidy scheme aimed at upgrade of technology as part of measures to boost the textile and jute sectors.

The textile industry has been facing issues such as non-allocation of subsidy to meet pending cases under TUFs, which include committed liability, left-out cases and blackout period.

Some of the unit owner from the city applied for subsidy under TUFs within the specified time of one year from the date of sanction. However, owing to some delay, these could not be punched into the system for Unique Identity (UID) creation within the stipulated time period and are hence lying pending with the Office of Textile Commissioner, Amritsar.

The Ministry of Textiles has already delegated the authority to allow the application of these units on a case-to-case basis, but still these are pending even for more than one year.

Source : *The Tribune* 31.08.2015

DGFT exempts testing samples for Azo dyes from specific countries

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has informed that textiles and Textile Articles originating from specific countries has been exempted from testing of samples for presence of Azo Dyes.

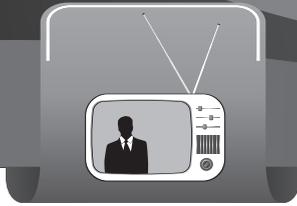
According to Appendix 2-X "Testing of Textiles and Textile Articles for presence of Azo Dyes will not be required for imports originating from the following countries – European Union (EU) Countries; Serbia; Poland; Denmark; and China."

The Appendix-2X is being introduced in the Appendix and Ayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015-20 listing the countries wherefrom import of Textiles and Textile Articles is exempted from testing of samples for presence of Azo Dyes.

Import of textile and textile articles is permitted subject to the condition that they shall not contain any of the hazardous dyes whose handling, production, carriage or use is prohibited by the Government of India under the provisions of clause (d) of subsection (2) of Section 6 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) read with the relevant rule(s) framed thereunder.

For this purpose, the import consignments shall be accompanied by a pre-shipment certificate from a textile testing laboratory accredited to the National Accreditation Agency of the Country of Origin.

In cases where such certificates are not available, the consignment will be cleared after getting a sample of the imported consignment tested & certified from any of the agencies – Textiles Committee of Ministry of Textiles and its various testing facilities; Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSRTI) (located at Bengaluru (Karnataka) and Eco Testing Laboratory Central Silk Technological Research Institute (located at Bhagalpur, Bihar, and Varanasi Uttar Pradesh); of the Central Silk Board.



Further, the parameters on the basis of which sampling would be done are – At least 25 per cent of samples are drawn for testing instead of 100 per cent; while drawing the samples, it will be ensured by Customs that majority samples are drawn from consignments originating from countries where there is no legal prohibition on the use of harmful hazardous Dyes; and the test report will be valid for a period of six months in cases where the textile / textile articles of the same specification / quality are imported and the importer, supplier and the country of origin are the same.

However, the DGFT said that the procedure, regarding testing of Textiles and Textile Articles for presence of Azo Dyes, will not be applicable for imports originating from the countries as listed in Appendix-2X, where the use of Azo Dyes in Textiles and Textile Articles is banned.

Source : *Fibre2fashion* 05.09.2015

DEA delays the implementation of interest subvention scheme

The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has created a last minute hitch in the implementation of the long-awaited interest subvention scheme for exporters which was to be placed before the Cabinet recently. Although the subvention scheme, under which exporters of labour-intensive products will have access to cheaper loans, got the clearance of the revenue and expenditure departments, questions raised by the DEA on whether the scheme actually increased exports may further delay its implementation.

Hon'ble Union Minister of State Commerce & Industry Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman will take up the matter with the Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley and push for speedy clearance of the scheme as exporters have waited long for its implementation. The interest subvention scheme, which lapsed in the beginning of the previous fiscal, allows loans to exporters at a lower interest rate of about 3 per cent which is reimbursed to banks by the government.

It is learnt that the interest subvention scheme was provided for in this year's Budget and was to be implemented from April 1. Exporters, who are already struggling because of shrinking global demand, have been waiting for more than five months for it to be

executed and it should not be further delayed on flimsy grounds. But the DEA, obviously, thinks differently. In a communication to the Commerce Ministry last week it said that there was a need for detailed analysis to see whether the interest subvention scheme indeed resulted in increase of exports.

The interest subvention scheme, which has been approved for a period of five years has an annual provision of ₹ 1,625 crore.

Source : *The Hindu Business Line* 03.09.2015

Textile industry seeks Government help

The textile industry is expecting the central government to take quick action on its problems. The measures hoped for include action on free trade agreements (FTAs), on export incentives and release of funds under the Technology Upgradation Fund scheme (TUFs), among others. The textile and clothing industry's yearly turnover is fixed at US\$ 105 billion, of which exports form 35-40 per cent. Capacity utilisation, especially in yarn, has declined by 15-20 per cent in the past couple of months due to decline in export competitiveness.

Source : *Business Standard* 10.09.2015

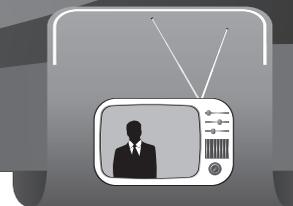
Efforts to boost textile exports

The Indian textile industry wants the Government to create a conducive environment as they see a revival of demand in Europe and US markets by the end of this financial year for which the sector is not adequately prepared to grab the opportunity.

The Indian textiles industry has been in bad shape for some time now.

The government in turn plans to take serious steps to boost shipments. For that, it plans to soon come out with a package for exporters which includes the extension of the existing interest subvention scheme to many more sectors, the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman has informed.

The Minister said there was an urgent need to boost exports, but the Merchandise Export for India Scheme for rewarding export performance would be looked at afresh only at the time of the mid-term review of



the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 during September-October 2017.

It may be noted that hit by the global slowdown, exports have been contracting since December 2014, declining for the eighth straight month by 10.3 per cent in July to US\$ 23.13 billion as against US\$ 25.79 billion in the same month of 2014, pushing the trade deficit to US\$ 12.81 billion.

According to market sources, the last time exports registered positive growth was in November 2014 when shipments expanded at a rate of 7.27 per cent.

Source : *Yarns and fibers/Exim News 09.09.2015*

Man-made fibre yarns showing signs of revival

Exports of 100% man-made fibre yarns recovered sharply in July particularly that of polyester and viscose yarns. In July, 6.09 million kg of man-made spun yarn were exported, comprising 2.63 million kg of polyester yarn, 2.19 million kg of viscose yarn and 1.23 million kg of acrylic yarn.

Polyester yarn exports were up 13 per cent in value while viscose yarn export jumped 27 per cent during the month. Acrylic yarn export was down 8.5 per cent after a significant pick seen on June. Unit price realization was down US cents 11 for polyester at from a year ago and that of viscose yarn was down 5 per cent. Acrylic yarn unit price realization fell only 1.1 per cent on year on year basis.

Polyester spun yarns were exported to 46 countries in July aggregating US\$ 6.2 million with a unit price realization averaging US\$ 2.37 a kg. A total of 2.6 million kg was exported, of which, 21 per cent was shipped USA alone. 16r new destinations were found for polyester yarn this July, of which, Nigeria, Dominican Republic and Colombia were the major markets.

Viscose yarn export in July was valued at US\$ 5.5 million or INR 35 crore and volume at 1.83 million kg, implying average unit price realization of US\$ 3.04 per kg. This was US cents 13 higher than realized in May and US cents 15 lesser than a year ago. They were exported to 29 countries with Belgium being the single largest importer worth US\$ 1.25 million. It was followed by Turkey with imports worth US\$ 0.94 million. Both

these markets accounted for 35 per cent of all viscose yarn exported in July.

Bangladesh, USA and Portugal were the fastest growing markets for viscose yarns while Pakistan, Brazil and Guatemala were the new major markets in July 2015. Germany and Bulgaria were the major ones among the six countries that did not import any viscose yarns during the month.

Source : *Yarnsandfibers 09.09.2015*

India cancels tariffs of 42.5% goods traded with China

India and China have agreed to remove import duties on close to half the goods traded between them under the proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) pact, a development that is likely to worry the domestic industry.

India and China have agreed to remove duties on 42.5 per cent of traded items in the initial offers. India's trade deficit with China crossed US\$ 40 billion last fiscal and is about a third of the total.

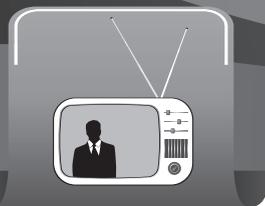
The elimination of duties will be carried out over a 10-year period. RCEP members hope to conclude the negotiations by the end of the year, which could lead to the creation of the largest free trade bloc, accounting for 45 per cent of the world population and a GDP of over US\$ 21 trillion.

India has already committed to removing tariffs on 74 per cent items in the bilateral FTA (Free Trade Agreement) signed with the ASEAN under RCEP.

For Japan and South Korea, India has offered to open 65 per cent of items, which is lower than what it has already committed under its existing bilateral FTAs with the countries, but may include slightly different items as both countries have to be given the same offer under RCEP. The two have agreed to reduce tariffs on 80 per cent of goods from India.

India has offered Australia and New Zealand — neither has an FTA with India — duty elimination on 42.5 per cent items. New Zealand and Australia have, in turn, offered to reduce tariffs on 62.5 per cent and 80 per cent of items from India, respectively.

Source : <http://www.brics-info.org> 14.09.2015



RBI allows importers to trade credit in rupees

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) continued to purchase more dollars through the forwards market compared with the spot market in July 2015 as well, as the former approach of purchasing more dollars in the spot market was leading to infusing a lot of excess liquidity in the system.

According to the data released by RBI for the month of July the outstanding net forward purchases stood at US\$ 4.60 billion compared with US\$ 2.59 billion in the previous month. The outstanding net forward purchases were close to the US\$ 5.17 billion made in April. The net purchases of foreign currency from the spot market was US\$ 169 million compared with US\$ 565 million in the previous month.

Earlier, the strategy followed by the central bank was to buy more dollars from the spot market than forwards. For example, in May, the net purchases of foreign currency from the spot market was US\$ 2.58 billion compared with outstanding net forward purchases worth US\$ 1.86 billion.

RBI has been boosting its foreign exchange reserves by purchasing dollars from the market in a bid to reduce volatility in the rupee against the dollar. Data released recently showed RBI's foreign exchange reserves for the week ending August 28 was US\$ 351.92 billion.

Source : *Business Standard* 11.09.2015

SEZ developer urge for removal of MAT

SEZ developers and units have asked the government to remove minimum alternate tax (MAT) since the levy was hurting investment in the special economic zones.

The issue was raised during a stakeholders meeting convened by the Commerce Ministry and chaired by the Commerce Secretary, Ms. Rita Teatota recently.

The industry also wants proper functioning of the single window clearance mechanism in states as it takes lot of time to get approvals and clearances from different state authorities.

Other issues such as timely refund of value addition tax in states and need to simplify guidelines for refund of service tax were also raised by the developers.

SEZs, which emerged as major export hubs in the country, started losing sheen after the imposition of MAT. Industry has sought a reduction or removal of the levy to boost exports and investments.

Exports from these zones declined to ₹ 4.63 lakh crore in 2014-15 from ₹ 4.94 lakh crore in 2013-14.

The meeting assumes significance as the Commerce Ministry is struggling to arrest fall in exports in recent months.

Also, exports in the last four fiscals have been hovering around USD 300 billion.

At present, 202 zones are exporting in the country. Government has accorded formal approval to 416 proposals, of which 330 SEZs have been notified.



Attention: Members

INDIAN TRADE CLASSIFICATION (HS) CODES FOR MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES

A detailed ITC HS Code Book for Indian Man-made Fibre Textiles is available with the Council. The Book contains Chapter-wise (54 to 63) HS Codes for the following Products.

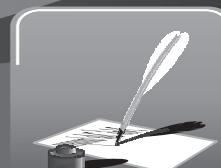
❖ Fabrics

❖ Yarns

❖ Made-ups

❖ Fibre

The Book is available for ₹ 112 (including Service Tax), which can be obtained from the Head office or Regional Offices of the Council at Delhi and Surat on payment by cash or on the receipt of Demand Draft (in favour of "The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai) for the requisite amount. Please add ₹ 50/- for mailing charges, if you require the Book through courier.



INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP) (APRIL-JULY 2015)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) registered a growth of 4.2% in July, 2015 over the index of July, 2014.
- The index of manufacturing sectors has increased by 4.7% during the month of July, while the index of Textiles sector registered a negative growth of 0.6% during July 2015.
- The Cumulatively overall growth of the IIP registered a growth of 3.5% during April to July, 2015-16 over corresponding period of previous year.
- The index of Manufacturing and textile sectors have shown a growth of 4.0% and 1.0% respectively during April-July, 2015-16 over corresponding period of previous year.

The Statement below gives the Quick Estimates of growth rate of the Index of Industrial Production at 2 digit level of National Industrial Classification (NIC-2004) for the period of April-July 2015, along with the cumulative growth rates over corresponding month of previous year:

Industry code	Description	Percentage growth				
		April '15	June '15	July '15	Apr-June 2015	Apr-July 2015
17	Textiles	4.4	1.1	-0.6	1.5	1.0
18	Wearing apparel	10.1	27.6	21.7	17.3	18.2
15-36	Manufacturing	5.1	4.6	4.7	3.6	4.0
	General	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.2	3.5

Source : Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI) www.mospi.nic.in



United States MMF textiles imports from India

(All values in US\$ Mn)

	Jun-15	Jul-15	Jul-14	% Grw / Dec (July 2015 vs June 2015)	Apr-July 2015-16	Apr-July 2014-15	% Grw / Dec (Apr-July 2015-16 vs Apr-July 2014-15)
Fibre	6.90	7.07	3.43	2.46%	28.07	15.27	83.8%
Yarn	7.10	6.39	1.91	-10.00%	27.69	8.27	234.8%
Fabrics	20.60	20.68	19.60	0.39%	82.68	78.93	4.8%
Made-ups	21.46	24.20	25.77	12.77%	87.93	75.92	15.8%
Total	56.06	58.34	50.71	4.07%	226.37	178.39	26.9%

SOURCE: OTEXA

The US imports of Man-made fibre textiles from India have increased by nearly 4% for the month of July 2015 as compared to June 2015. However, on a y-o-y basis, during April-July 2015-16 MMF textiles imports of US from India have increased by 27% as compared to the same period of the previous year. In July 2015, US imports of Made-ups made out of MMF textiles from India have increased by nearly 13% while imports of Man-made fibres have increased by 3%. MMF fabrics imports of US from India increased by merely 0.4% while MMF yarn imports of US from India declined by 10% in July 2015. However, cumulative imports during April-July 2015-16 by the US of all the four categories of MMF textiles from India have increased compared to the same period of the previous year.



SRTEPC/FE03/Benin/15-16

M/s ETS Advent Sarl
G.B.P 1983 C/138 ATIKANME
Cotonou, Rep. Du Benin
Contact : Mr. Jean Irobi
Cell : +22999857228
E-mail : jean.irobi@outlook.com

Product Interest:

- Technical Textiles
- Home Textiles : Curtains, Furnishing Fabrics, Bed Sheets
- Made-ups
- Fabrics : 100% Cotton
- Yarn
- Fibre

If interested, you may directly contact the concerned buyer/agent along with the details of your products, price quotes, terms of trade, etc. at the earliest under intimation to the Council for necessary follow-up, if required.

As is the practice, members are advised to verify the financial standing of the overseas firms while finalizing business deals.



Participation in TEXWORLD ISTANBUL in Turkey 3 to 5th November, 2015

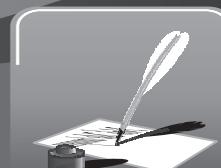
The Council is organizing participation of its member-companies in the forthcoming TEXWORLD ISTANBUL being held at LutfiKirdar International Convention and Exhibition Centre in Turkey from 3 to 5th November, 2015. TEXWORLD ISTANBUL is one of the renowned International Fairs in Turkey, which attracts leading buyers from all over Turkey and the neighboring countries as well. This Fair is being organized by the world renowned Fair/Exhibition organizing Agency, Messe Frankfurt Istanbul UluslararasıFuarcilik Ltd.

The Event is being extensively publicized by the Organizers through Visitors Promotion Campaign – by direct mail, Trade Magazines, Daily Press, Tele-marketing, VIP Schedule, Trade Associations and Public Relations for inviting top-notch buyers of textiles to visit and discuss business with participating member-companies in Texworld, Istanbul, which is well-known world over.

An amount of ₹ 3.62 lakhs towards participation fee/charge has been fixed for each participating company for a standard furnished booth of 12 sqm. It may be noted that this participation fee does not include expenses relating to hotel accommodation, air-ticket of the representatives etc. The participation of SRTEPC member companies in Texworld Istanbul in Turkey is approved by the Government of the India for eligible member-participants to claim financial grants through the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme. In this regard, considering limited fund availability from the Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, only 10 eligible member-companies will be offered re-imbursements of MDA Grant of ₹ 1.25 Lakhs, on First-come-first-served basis, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions.

In view of the above, all those having interest in participation in the above mentioned International Fair in Turkey are requested to confirm their participation to the Council very soon.

For more details, members may like to contact Ms. Kalavathi Rao at the Trade Promotion Dept. of the Council (Tel : 022-22048797, 22048690 • Fax : 022-22048358 • E-mail : tp@srtepc.in/srtepc@srtepc.in).



INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S VISION FOR 2024-25 MUST GIVE THRUST TO HIGH POTENTIAL MMF SECTOR

Background

Keeping in view the various changes in the textile industry on the domestic and international fronts and the need for a road map for the textile & apparel industry, Ministry of Textiles had initiated the process of reviewing the National Textile Policy, 2000. Accordingly, an Expert Committee was constituted including leading industrialists from the textile sector to make fresh recommendations. The document on Vision, strategy and action plan for Indian textile and apparel sector has been now hosted on the Ministry of textiles website.

Considering the recommendations and feedback received during various consultation meetings, the Expert Committee identified basic concerns in textiles sector and identified the national priorities in the form of a Vision & Strategy and the Action Plan for attaining the targets set out in the Vision for exports, investment and employment by the year 2024-25.

Anomalies

The Vision document while focussing on many issues has missed the important basics like how to increase the present fibre base of US\$ 10 billion kg to 20 billion kg to double the size of textile industry in India. With present cotton base of 6.5 billion kg only and under given situation, it cannot exceed beyond 8.0 billion kg under any circumstances. On the other hand, with present base of 5 billion kg of Man-made fibres (MMF), it adds up to 13 billion kg only, the rest of the fibre requirement need to be produced by the MMF Sector, which need to be articulated in the Strategy and Action plan.

It is strange to see that while Cotton, Jute and Handloom have dedicated narrations and analysis, there is no mention of Man-made Fibre Textiles in the Vision document. Despite the fact that it is only

the Man-made fibre sector that has the potential to increase the fibre requirement of 20 billion kg and it is the only textile sector that can attract FDI into India not either cotton or jute.

Highlights

- It has been projected that Indian textile and apparel industry will grow from US\$ 100 billion at present to US\$ 350 billion by 2024-25.
- Taking innovative measures in partnership with the industry and learning from experience, India could aspire to achieve 20% growth in exports over the next decade.
- India would be able to export about US\$ 185 billion of textile and apparel by 2024-25.
- Considering the targeted growth in exports, India should by then have a market share of 15% to 20% of the global textile and apparel trade from the present level of 5%.
- During this period, India should also attempt a structural transformation whereby it becomes a net exporter of finished products implying that growth rates in exports of fibre and yarn should start declining and growth rates of apparel, homes furnishing, technical textiles and other finished products should grow very rapidly.
- This would maximise employment generation and value creation within the country and the fulfilment of the Prime Minister's Vision of "Make of India".
- In the process, investment of about US\$ 180 billion to US\$ 200 billion would take place and about 35 million additional jobs would get created.

❖❖



DGFT LAUNCHES “NIRYAT BANDHU@YOUR DESKTOP” AN ONLINE CERTIFICATE PROGRAMME IN EXPORT IMPORT BUSINESS

We are glad to inform you that Commerce Secretary, Smt. Rita Teotia has launched “Niryat Bandhu @ Your Desktop” an online certificate programme in export import business under the Niryat Bandhu Scheme of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Department of Commerce.

Objective of the Scheme

To reach out to the new and potential exporters and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India. As part of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the Department of Commerce has decided to stimulate Niryat Bandhu Scheme and reposition it to achieve the twin objectives of ‘Digital India’ and ‘Skill India’.

Collaboration with

Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), a national centre of excellence for development of human resource in the field of international trade management, to launch this innovative online programme for exporters and entrepreneurs.

Highlights of the Scheme

<p>Registration is now open Classes of first batch will start from Oct 05, 2015 Limited Seats: A batch size of 60 participants only FIRST COME FIRST SERVE – FCFS</p>	<p>Who can attend?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Entrepreneurs ➤ Exporters / Importers ➤ Employees of export house/status holders ➤ Candidates referred by Regional Authorities of DGFT
<p>What is the benefit?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Know the basics of export import Business ➤ Stepping stone to become an exporter in 20 days 	<p>Where to attend?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the comfort of your homes ➤ Direct live broadcast ➤ Available on your Desktop ➤ Help Desk through Online Chat ➤ Live Q & A sessions
<p>Duration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20 Sessions ➤ Five days a week ➤ 6 pm to 8 pm 	<p>Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Live Q & A Sessions ➤ Online Quizzes ➤ Online Final Examination
<p>Program Fee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Total Fee ₹ 25, 000 ➤ Participants to pay ₹ 15, 000 only ➤ Balance to be borne by DGFT 	

Features of the Program

The sessions would be followed up by online question answer sessions where they can address their concerns with reputed experts from IIFT. A digital resource library shall also be available to them online.

It is planned to have a similar programme every month for a batch of 60 participants. On successful completion of the programme the participants would be awarded a certificate jointly by the DGFT and IIFT.

The participation in the programme would also be followed up with on how the participants have utilized the programme by way of steps like having obtained an IEC, entered into an export business, improved their existing business, entered new markets, Online registration for the programme can be done from 10th September, 2015 onwards at <http://niryatbandhu.iift.ac.in/home.asp>.





SRTEPC EXHIBITIONS DURING 2015-16

The Council has drawn up an Export Promotion Programme for organizing Exhibitions / Fairs in various overseas markets for the year 2015-16. The programme consists of exclusive Exhibitions of textile to be organized directly by the Council, and participation in select International Textile Fairs abroad. Following are the details of the overseas programmes for the year 2015-16 :

Sr. No.	Name of Exhibitions / Fairs	Proposed months / dates of Exhibitions & Fairs
1	INTEXPO VIETNAM (Vietnam Saigon Fabric & Garment Industry Expo)	9 to 12 April, 2015 (Already organized)
2	INTEXPO El Salvador	13 to 14 July, 2015 (Already organized)
3	INTEXPO Honduras	16 to 17 July, 2015 (Already organized)
4	INTEXPO EGYPT (Cairo Fashion & Tex)	1 to 4 October 2015 (Being organized as scheduled)
5	International Shanghai Apparel Fabrics, China	13 to 15 October, 2015 (Being organized as scheduled)
6	TEXWORLD Istanbul, Turkey	3 to 5 November, 2015 (Being organized as scheduled)
7	INTEXPO Morocco	Nov/Dec 2015 (Specific dates to be communicated soon)
8	INTEXPO Senegal	Nov/Dec 2015 (Specific dates to be communicated soon)
9	TEXWORLD PARIS, France	15 to 17 February 2016 (Will be organized as scheduled)
10	INTEXPO Pakistan	Mar-16 (Specific dates to be communicated soon)
11	INTEXPO Afghanistan	Mar-16 (Specific dates to be communicated soon)

The above mentioned Exhibitions / Fairs are being held in various thrust and new international markets. The objective is to give existing exporters to these markets new and wider contacts, and an opportunity for new ones to enter these markets to develop their trade. We've sent the above list of the Events to members to help them plan their participation in those Programmes of their specific interest / choice.

Members are requested to indicate the Exhibitions / Fairs, in which they are interested in, by filling up the enclosed "Reply Form". Depending on their requirements, further details of the Exhibitions / Fairs like the participation fee, terms & conditions, etc. will be communicated by the Council to them shortly. It may be noted that it is important for the members to fill up the Reply Form to indicate their interest, as otherwise, the Council may not be in a position to send further details to them.

Members may please note that "Market Development Assistance" (MDA) Scheme is available to eligible SRTEPC member-companies for participation in the specially identified Exhibitions / Fairs abroad by the Council. However, due to limited MDA fund availability with the Council, the eligible member-companies will receive reduced amount of reimbursement of expenses incurred towards participation fee and traveling costs. For details, members may contact the Council.

As for the Exhibitions, which will be organized under "Market Access Initiative" (MAI) Scheme, though member-exporters will not get separate re-imbursements for their participation in the Exhibitions, the costs of participation in the those Events under the MAI Scheme will be highly be subsidized as per the assistance provided under MAI Scheme.



THE SYNTHETIC AND RAYON TEXTILES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL REPLY FORM

Dear Sir,

We are interested in participating in the following Exhibitions / Fairs, which are part of the promotional programmes of the Council for the year 2015-16. Please send further details:

Sr. No.	Name of the Exhibitions / Fairs	Proposed Months / Dates	Remarks	Please (✓) the programme you are interested in
1	TEWORLD Istanbul, Turkey	3 to 5 November, 2015	Being organized as scheduled	
2	INTEXPO Morocco	Nov/Dec 2015 (dates to be specified)	To be organized as scheduled	
3	INTEXPO Senegal	Nov/Dec 2015 (dates to be specified)	To be organized as scheduled	
4	TEWORLD PARIS, France	15 to 17 February 2016	To be organized as scheduled	
5	INTEXPO Pakistan	Mar-16 (dates to be specified)	To be organized as scheduled	
6	INTEXPO Afghanistan	Mar-16 (dates to be specified)	To be organized as scheduled	

Signature: _____ Representative _____

Company: _____

Products : _____

Address : _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____ Mobile : _____

E-mail: _____

Website: _____

Contact Person _____

Please send this reply form to Shri Srijib Roy, Additional Director, The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Resham Bhavan, 78 V. N. Rd., Churchgate, Mumbai - 400 020,
Tel. : 22048797, 22048690 • Fax : 91-22-22048358, 22810091 • E-mail : tp@srtepc.in; srtepc@srtepc.in





DGFT

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1.	Notification 19/2015-2020	4.9.2015	Amendment of General Notes No.10 regarding Import Policy.	The Government amends the General Note 10 of the Import Policy under ITC (HS), 2012 – Schedule – 1 (Import Policy) regarding Textile and Textile Articles Containing Hazardous Dyes.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT15/noti1916.pdf
2.	Public Notice 30/2015-20	26.8.2015	Amendment in paragraph 3.06 and 3.08 of Handbook of Procedures of Foreign Trade Policy(FTP) 2015-20	1. Under Para 3.06 of HB of Procedures 2015-20 regarding Jurisdictional RA / RA Concerned a new sub-paragraphs (b) & (c) are being inserted.2. Under paragraph 3.08 (a) of Port of Registration of Scrips, a new sub-paragraph (iv) is being inserted.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/pn3016.pdf
3.	Public Notice 31/2015-20	26.8.2015	Amendments in paragraph (7) of Appendix- 6B of Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015-2020.	A provision has been incorporated in paragraph (7) of Appendix 6-B of Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015-20 so as to enable the Board of Approval to consider and decide the cases for extension of Letter of Permission of existing EOUs.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/pn3116-e.pdf
4.	Public Notice 32/2015-20	4.9.2015	Incorporating a new Appendix	DGFT has introduced a new Appendix–2X listing the countries wherefrom import of Textiles and Textile Articles is exempted from testing of samples for presence of Azo Dyes	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/pn3216.pdf
5.	Public Notice 33/2015-20	4.9.2015	New SION in Textile Product Group.	DGFT has notified a new SION with serial number J-377 in Textile Product Group for export product 'Dipped Belting Fabrics (EP) Conveyor Duck/ Synthetic Fabrics of Nylon 6/66 & Polyester 840 Denier and above'.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/pn3316.pdf
6.	Public Notice 34/2015-20	9.9.2015	Trade in Border Haats across the border in Tripura between Bangladesh and India	Under paragraph 2.04 read with paragraph 2.21 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20, the Director General of Foreign Trade, in supersession of Public Notice No. 72/2009-2014 (RE-2013) dated 7.11.2014 and Public Notice No.15/2015-2020 (RE-2015) dated 3rd June, 2015 hereby amends the arrangements in accordance with the addendum dated 15.5.2012 added to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dated 23/10/2010 between India and Bangladesh.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/pn3415.pdf
7.	Public Notice 35/2015-2020	11.9.2015	Amendments in Appendix 4J and Appendix 4B of Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015-20.	State Trading Corporation, New Delhi, has been inserted as Nominated Agency in the Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015-20 w.e.f. 01.04.2015.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/pn3515.pdf
8.	Policy Circular 3/2015-20	2.9.2015	Applicability of Para 5.10 (d) of Handbook of Procedure (HBP), 2015-20 relating to third party exports under EPCG Scheme	It is clarified that the provisions of Para 5.10(d) of HBP 2015-20 shall be applicable to third party exports made on or after 01.04.2015 (even in respect of exports made under EPCG authorisations issued prior to 01.04.2015).Third party exports which have been made prior to 01.04.2015 will be governed by the provisions of relevant policy/ procedure.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/CIR/CIR15/PC_3_EPCG_1.pdf
9.	Public Notice 36/2015-2020	14.9.2015	Operationalisation of modification in IEC – reg.	Modifications in Electronic IECs as well as physical IECs will now be carried out online. Applicants can seek modifications in their e-IEC's/ IEC's by paying a fee of ₹ 200/- online from the 21 st of September, 2015.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/pn3615.pdf



TRADE NOTIFICATIONS

OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, MUMBAI

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1.	Office Memorandum No.50(25)/(2)/2014/RFP/MS/11	7.8.2015	The Comprehensive Integrated Software Development (iTUFS) for Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme	With regard to the Comprehensive Integrated Software Development (iTUFS) a meeting was held with bankers and it was informed that now claims against the on-going accounts of M-TUFS (List-I, List-II), R-TUFS & RR-TUFS and new application for issuance of UID will be accepted through (http://itufstxcindia.gov.in/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2f) with immediate effect. For this purpose, all lending agencies were also requested to send their "Data Validation Certificate" in regard to migrated data of their all accounts pertaining to of M-TUFS (List-I, List-II), R-TUFS & RR-TUFS so that process of pending claims through i-TUFS may be started immediately.	http://txcindia.gov.in/html/om2.pdf
2.	Office Memorandum No.50(25)/(2)/2014/RFP/MS	25.8.2015	The Comprehensive Integrated Software Development (iTUFS) for Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme	Refers to OM No.11 dated 7.8.2015 wherein all lending agencies were also requested to send their "Data Validation Certificate" to the Textile Commissioner Office. But it was observed that many of the lending agencies have not sent their "Data Validation Certificate" for processing the pending subsidy claims through i-TUFS software. Further instructions were given to the Lending agencies.	http://txcindia.gov.in/html/om1.pdf
3.	Office Memorandum No.50(25)/(2)/2014/RFP/MS-49	27.8.2015	The Comprehensive Integrated Software Development (iTUFS) for Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme	All existing TUFS beneficiaries are requested to obtain their password from their respective banks and confirm their details in the i-TUFS software.	http://txcindia.gov.in/html/i-tufs%20om1.pdf

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, MUMBAI

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1.	RBI / 2015-16 / 173 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.11	10.9.2015	Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) Account-Discontinuation of Statement pertaining to trade related loans and advances	Attention of Authorized Dealers Category-I banks is invited to A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.78 dated February 14, 2003 in terms of which transactions relating to loans/ advances from EEFC account may be reported by the AD banks on a quarterly basis to the Regional Office of Reserve Bank.	https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10021 & Mode = 0
2.	RBI/2015-16/175 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.13	RBI/2015-16/175 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.13	Trade Credit Policy - Rupee (INR) Denominated trade credit	Attention of Authorized Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) banks is invited to Schedule III to the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) Regulations, 2000 notified vide Notification No. FEMA 3/2000-RB dated May 03, 2000 read with Regulation 6(3) of the said Regulations regarding raising of trade credit (buyers' credit/ suppliers' credit) from overseas supplier, bank and financial institution for import of capital and non-capital goods into India.	https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10023 & Mode = 0



JNPT CUSTOMS

Sr.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1.	Public Notice 61/ 2015	25.8.2015	Export of Carpets -regarding	To facilitate trade, it is decided that, henceforth: (i) In a carpet consignment meant for export, all the bales should be serially numbered. (ii) All the carpets in a particular bale should also be serially numbered.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices-for-2015/public-notice-no-61-2015
2.	Public Notice 62/ 2015	27.8.2015	Import of Metallic Waste and Scrap at JNCH in compliance of Para 2.32 of the FTP 2015-20.	A. Procedure regarding import of Metallic Waste and Scrap having Pre Shipment Inspection Certificate at the time of Import. B. Procedure regarding import of certain categories of Processed Metallic Scrap at JNPT without Pre Shipment Inspection Certificate in compliance of Para 2.54A of DGFT Public Notice No. 23/2015-20 dated 30.06.2015.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices-for-2015/public-notice-no-62-2015
3.	Facility Notice 64/2015	10.9.2015	Special Drive for Removal of Export General Manifest (EGM) Errors – reg.	Attention is invited to Facility Notice No. 77/2010 dated 02.08.2010, regarding rectification of EGC 'C' and 'L' errors. Of late it has been noticed that the procedure envisaged for rectification of EGM errors in the Facility Notice No. 77/2010 dated 02.08.2010 is not being adhered to scrupulously. As a result a large number of EGM errors are pending rectification resulting in delay in clearance of Drawback claim. In order to liquidate the pendency of EGM errors, all the Shipping Line and other members of the trade concerned are required to comply with the Facility Notice scrupulously.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/facility-notice/facility-notice-no-642015
4.	Public Notice 68/ 2015	15.9.2015	Valuation of imported second hand (old and used machinery)	Attention is invited to Boards Circular No.4/2008 dated 12.2.2008 regarding valuation of imported second hand (old and used) machinery. In addition to the Chartered Engineer/Inspection and Certificate Agency enlisted in Appendix 5 of HBP 2009-14, M/s Astral Associates, Thane is empanelled in the list.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/images/pn-68-2015-16.jpg
5.	Public Notice 69/ 2015	15.9.2015	Valuation of imported second hand (old and used machinery)	It is clarified that the Chartered Engineer/Inspection and Certificate Agency which are empanelled for valuation/examination of second hand (old and used) machinery shall ensure that physical examination and valuation of the imported second hand (old and used) machinery shall be done only by the Engineer professional competent to carry such examination and valuation i.e. same engineer shall issue the certificate in this regard.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/images/pn-69-2015-16.jpg
6.	Facility Notice 70/2015	15.9.2015	Special Drive for liquidation of Queries related to pending DRAWBACK Shipping Bills – reg.	Attention of all the Exporters, Members of the trade, CHAs and officers concerned is invited to the special drive for speedy clearance of the Drawback claims pending due to queries/ deficient documents/test reports etc. 2. In order to liquidate the pendency of Drawback claims on priority basis list of 200 exporters has been published on the website of JNCH. The published list contains the details of exporters whose claims are pending disbursal due to non submission/ non compliance of documents raised in the queries.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices-for-2015/facility-notice-no-702015

MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS, NEW DELHI

Sr.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1.	Notification	15.9.2015	Amendment in the Companies Rules, 2014	In the Companies Rules, 2014 the following shall be substituted, namely- Any amount received from a person who, at the time of the receipt of the amount, was a director of the private company.	http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/Amendment_Rules_15092015.pdf



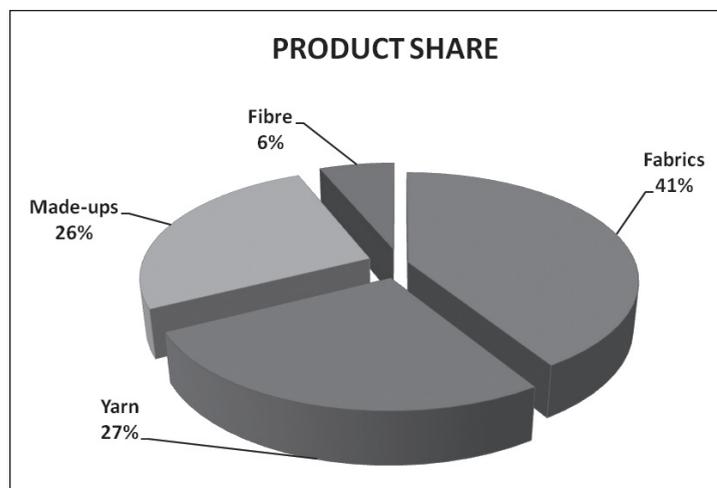


EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING APRIL – AUGUST 2015-16

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-August 2015-16 were US\$ 2018.20 Million against US\$ 2053.70 Million during the same period of the previous year witnessing a decline of nearly 2%. (SOURCE: Port Data)

Value in US\$ Mn

	April-August 2015-16	April-August 2014-15	Grw/decline (%)
Fabrics	827.80	845.27	-2.07
Yarn	534.75	562.98	-5.01
Made-ups	529.19	492.08	7.54
Fibre	126.47	153.38	-17.54
Total	2018.20	2053.70	-1.73

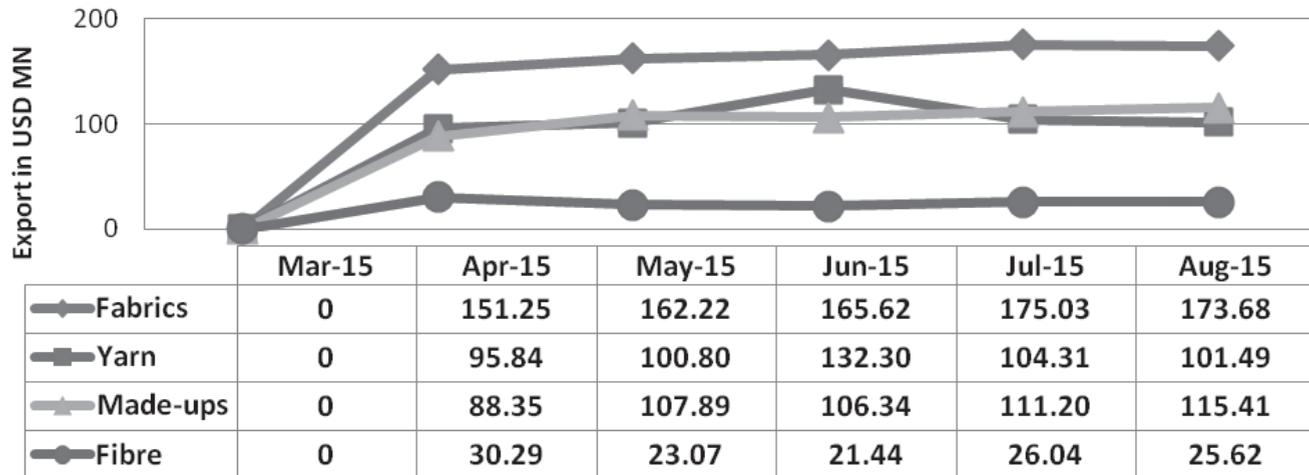


HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall exports in April-August 2015-16 declined by 1.73% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with 41% share followed by Yarn 27%, Made-ups 26% and Fibre 6% in the Indian MMF textile exports.
- Share of the value added segments like fabrics and Made-ups have increased to 67% of total exports.
- However, all the three segments witnessed decline in export like fibre (-17.54%), yarn (-5.01%) and fabrics (-2.07%). While made-ups recorded about 8% growth.
- In the fabrics segment Polyester Filament Fabrics (US\$ 227.75 Mn) remained the top exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US\$ 219.47 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Fabrics (US\$ 150.76 Mn) during the period.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 290.89 Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US\$ 55.59 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Yarn (US\$ 40.36 Mn).
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 131.93 Mn followed by Muffler and Shawls/Scarves worth US\$ 99.87 Mn and US\$ 54.02 Mn respectively.
- Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 54.42 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Polyester Staple Fibre (US\$ 49.58 Mn) and Acrylic Staple Fibre (US\$ 12.69 Mn).
- Exports of Viscose Blended Fabrics and Viscose Filament fabrics which accounted for share of nearly 1% in the Indian MMF fabrics exports, have witnessed excellent growth of 90.31% and 56.99% respectively.
- Exports of Sacks and Bags (1.52% share in made-ups) grew by 98.53%.



PRODUCTWISE GROWTH TRENDS DURING APR-AUG 2015-16



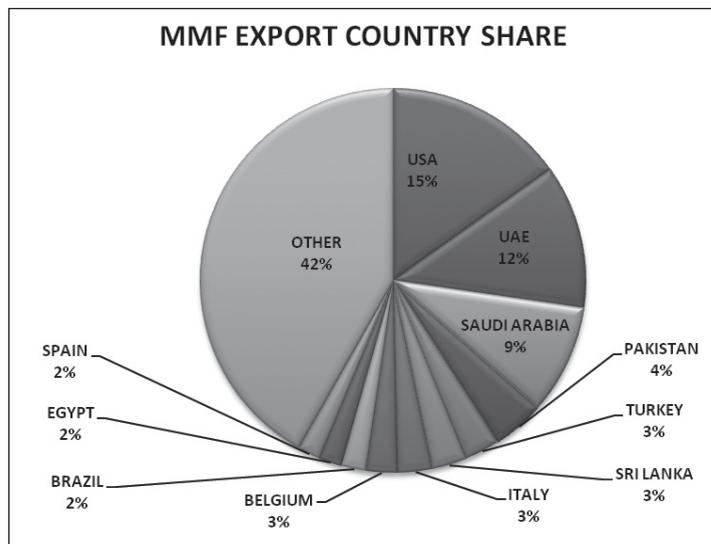
HIGHLIGHTS (MONTH-ON-MONTH)

- India's MMF Fabric exports have started declining since June 2015. Exports picked up again in July 2015.
- The MMF yarn exports don't show much volatility during April-August 2015-16. Exports picked up from June 2015 and then started declining in the month of July 2015.
- MMF Made-ups exports have been steadily increasing since April 2015.
- The exports of Man-made fibres have remained steady with minor rise and fall during the period April-August 2015-16.

HIGHLIGHTS

- USA continued to be the leading market for Indian MMF textiles with 15% share in total exports followed by UAE 12%, Saudi Arabia 9% and Turkey 3%.
- Neighbouring country Pakistan has emerged as the 4th largest market for India's MMF textile export with a share of 4% during April-August 2015-16.
- Egypt, which contributed a share of only 2%, has witnessed an excellent growth of 27.11% during this period.
- Other major markets during April-August 2015-16 were Sri Lanka, Italy, and Belgium with a share of 3% in the Indian MMF Textiles.
- From in the Euro Zone, Italy has emerged as the leading market for our exports during April-August 2015-16 with exports US\$ 56.77 Mn.
- USA was also the leading market for Indian MMF made-ups and Fabrics during the period.
- Nigeria with a share of 1% in the Indian MMF Made-ups export has grown by 188.49% during April-August 2015-16.
- Brazil emerged as the 3rd largest market for Indian MMF Yarn exports but has witnessed a decline of 15.36% during April-August 2015-16 as compared to the same period of last year.

MMF EXPORT COUNTRY SHARE





PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL–AUGUST 2015-16

Value in USD Mn

Products	April-Aug 2015-16	April-Aug 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
FABRICS (Woven + non-woven + knitted)				
Polyester Filament	227.75	306.22	-78.47	-25.63
Synthetic Filament	219.47	201.63	17.84	8.85
Polyester Viscose	150.76	118.05	32.71	27.71
Polyester Blended	79.44	60.88	18.56	30.49
Synthetic Non Specified	40.75	39.94	0.81	2.03
Synthetic Cotton	19.28	18.02	1.26	6.99
Polyester Wool	17.59	18.26	-0.67	-3.67
Polyester Cotton	16.07	16.99	-0.92	-5.41
Polyester Spun	11.59	15.08	-3.49	-23.14
Synthetic Blended	9.51	10.67	-1.16	-10.87
Nylon Filament	7.30	9.23	-1.93	-20.91
Viscose Filament	5.73	3.65	2.08	56.99
Viscose Blended	4.91	2.58	2.33	90.31
Viscose Spun	4.14	8.97	-4.83	-53.85
Other Fabrics	13.52	15.10	-1.58	-10.46
Total Fabrics	827.81	845.27	-17.46	-2.07
YARN				
Polyester Filament	290.89	267.76	23.13	8.64
Polyester Cotton	55.59	74.27	-18.68	-25.15
Polyester Viscose	40.36	53.70	-13.34	-24.84
Polyester Spun	36.85	38.65	-1.80	-4.66
Viscose Spun	27.73	30.62	-2.89	-9.44
Viscose Filament	22.36	22.62	-0.26	-1.15
Acrylic Spun	14.11	16.87	-2.76	-16.36
Synthetic Spun	12.82	12.39	0.43	3.47
Polyester Wool	8.63	10.75	-2.12	-19.72
Synthetic Non Specified	5.83	3.97	1.86	46.85
Acrylic Cotton	3.79	4.88	-1.09	-22.34
Artificial Spun	3.36	10.99	-7.63	-69.43
Nylon Filament	3.33	4.51	-1.18	-26.16
Polypropylene Filament	2.53	1.83	0.70	38.25
Other Yarn	6.35	9.06	-2.71	-29.91
Total Yarn	534.53	562.87	-28.34	-5.01
MADE-UPS				
Bulk Containers	131.93	139.98	-8.05	-5.75
Muffler	99.87	52.34	47.53	90.81
Shawls/Scarves	54.02	65.63	-11.61	-17.69
Motifs	31.46	29.63	1.83	6.18
Fishing Net	19.04	15.05	3.99	26.51
Blanket	16.52	18.74	-2.22	-11.85

Products	April-Aug 2015-16	April-Aug 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
Bed Linen	9.02	12.37	-3.35	-27.08
Sacks and Bags	8.08	4.07	4.01	98.53
Bed Sheet	7.78	13.25	-5.47	-41.28
Rope	7.68	9.13	-1.45	-15.88
Dress Material	6.89	19.19	-12.30	-64.10
Braids	5.10	4.93	0.17	3.45
Dish-cloths/Dusters	4.56	4.42	0.14	3.17
Curtains	3.38	3.59	-0.21	-5.85
Life Jacket	3.21	4.28	-1.07	-25.00
Furnishing Articles	2.65	3.24	-0.59	-18.21
Other Made-ups	114.66	91.35	23.31	25.52
Total Made-ups	529.18	492.10	37.08	7.54
FIBRE				
Viscose Staple	54.42	51.46	2.96	5.75
Polyester Staple	49.58	78.46	-28.88	-36.81
Acrylic Staple	12.69	14.40	-1.71	-11.88
Other Fibre	9.77	9.07	0.70	7.72
Total Fibre	126.46	153.39	-26.93	-17.54

* 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	April-Aug 2015-16	April-Aug 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
USA	299.52	233.84	65.68	28.09
UAE	239.33	190.90	48.43	25.37
SAUDI ARABIA	181.92	189.84	-7.92	-4.17
PAKISTAN	86.30	106.64	-20.34	-19.07
TURKEY	58.80	83.04	-24.24	-29.19
SRI LANKA	57.59	46.60	10.99	23.58
ITALY	56.77	72.47	-15.70	-21.66
BELGIUM	51.51	63.00	-11.49	-18.24
BRAZIL	40.43	46.44	-6.01	-12.94
EGYPT	38.35	30.17	8.18	27.11
SPAIN	37.28	41.36	-4.08	-9.86
NETHERLANDS	36.81	36.53	0.28	0.77
HONG KONG	30.78	38.83	-8.05	-20.73
KOREA, DEM REP	26.35	30.57	-4.22	-13.80
VIETNAM, DEMOCRATIC	24.81	27.11	-2.30	-8.48



Markets	April-Aug 2015-16	April-Aug 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
FRANCE	23.10	22.88	0.22	0.96
GERMANY	22.47	18.03	4.44	24.63
BANGLADESH	22.38	25.99	-3.61	-13.89
BENIN	21.49	37.72	-16.23	-43.03
CANADA	20.00	19.33	0.67	3.47
ZAMBIA	19.30	13.68	5.62	41.08
CROATIA	18.49	23.82	-5.33	-22.38
PERU	17.53	21.58	-4.05	-18.77

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	April-Aug 2015-16	April-Aug 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
USA	198.01	169.59	28.42	16.76
UAE	121.29	122.10	-0.81	-0.66
SAUDI ARABIA	50.73	52.00	-1.27	-2.44
SRI LANKA	46.12	35.99	10.13	28.15
PAKISTAN	29.30	40.97	-11.67	-28.48
HONG KONG	25.61	30.90	-5.29	-17.12
VIETNAM, DEM	20.04	23.64	-3.60	-15.23
EGYPT	19.23	14.42	4.81	33.36
SPAIN	16.40	16.38	0.02	0.12
ITALY	14.24	15.93	-1.69	-10.61
BANGLADESH	14.04	16.14	-2.10	-13.01
KOREA, DEM REP	11.63	12.50	-0.87	-6.96
COTE D IVOIRE	10.02	10.59	-0.57	-5.38
KUWAIT	9.96	11.97	-2.01	-16.79
VIETNAM, DEM REP	9.93	6.17	3.76	60.94
BELGIUM	8.28	11.21	-2.93	-26.14
NIGERIA	7.89	7.14	0.75	10.50
SINGAPORE	7.70	11.47	-3.77	-32.87
SUDAN	7.14	6.54	0.60	9.17
PANAMA	7.01	8.19	-1.18	-14.41

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Aug 2015-16	Apr-Aug 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
TURKEY	74.87	97.22	-22.35	-22.99
USA	74.35	46.89	27.46	58.56
BRAZIL	36.15	42.71	-6.56	-15.36
BELGIUM	22.24	23.86	-1.62	-6.79
PAKISTAN	22.06	26.31	-4.25	-16.15

Markets	Apr-Aug 2015-16	Apr-Aug 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
EGYPT	15.77	12.54	3.23	25.76
PERU	13.11	15.31	-2.20	-14.37
KOREA, REP OF	12.91	10.83	2.08	19.21
NETHERLANDS	11.95	11.24	0.71	6.32
GUADELOUPE	11.54	12.36	-0.82	-6.63
KOREA, DEM REP	11.25	14.19	-2.94	-20.72
UAE	10.62	15.06	-4.44	-29.48
COSTA RICA	10.39	16.15	-5.76	-35.67
MOLDOVA, REP OF	9.41	13.27	-3.86	-29.09
ITALY	8.94	9.54	-0.60	-6.29
SAUDI ARABIA	8.48	8.65	-0.17	-1.97
SRI LANKA	7.40	7.36	0.04	0.54
CANADA	7.10	6.31	0.79	12.52
PANAMA	6.94	6.29	0.65	10.33
JAPAN	6.33	7.56	-1.23	-16.27

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Aug 2015-16	Apr-Aug 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
USA	101.46	75.78	25.68	33.89
SAUDI ARABIA	92.37	54.72	37.65	68.80
ITALY	28.69	34.2	-5.51	-16.11
SPAIN	18.77	21.93	-3.16	-14.41
UAE	18.5	26.49	-7.99	-30.16
NETHERLANDS	16.77	15.23	1.54	10.11
CROATIA	16.13	20.15	-4.02	-19.95
BENIN	15.62	29.62	-14	-47.27
FRANCE	14.78	11.37	3.41	29.99
GERMANY	13.15	8.24	4.91	59.59
BELGIUM	12.03	14.67	-2.64	-18.00
AUSTRALIA	10.63	9.34	1.29	13.81
UK	8.81	7.96	0.85	10.68
CANADA	8.47	7.29	1.18	16.19
ZAMBIA	8.25	3.59	4.66	129.81
NIGERIA	7.27	2.52	4.75	188.49
NEW ZEALAND	5.93	4.21	1.72	40.86
PAKISTAN	5.03	1.61	3.42	212.42
DENMARK	4.44	3.38	1.06	31.36
SRI LANKA	4.05	2.9	1.15	39.66
BANGLADESH	3.99	6.12	-2.13	-34.80



MOROCCO, SENEGAL & SOUTH AFRICA: EMERGING MARKETS IN AFRICAN REGION WITH HUGE POTENTIAL FOR INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES EXPORT

(Continued from Page 2)

India may also speed up the signing of the ongoing India-SACU PTA for enhancing bilateral trade ties between India and Africa.

NON-TARIFF BARRIERS:

- As we understand, Nigeria has included some of the MMF fabrics in their import prohibition list which is hampering the exports of these products from India.
- The African border posts and customs operations are not developed. This results in procedural delays which consumes lot of time and thus results in increased cost to the exporters.
- Lack of coordination and uniformity in African countries' technical regulations, rules of origin, standards, and policies on licences and permits create extraordinary delays for good to enter in Africa. This place a heavy burden on cross-border traders.
- Presently, investment situation in African countries is not favourable. Procedural delays, complex documentation requirements etc. are subsequently hampering the profits of the foreign investors.
- Lack of dedicated shipping lines between India and Africa leads to delay in shipments from India. Also lack of textile warehouses at ports further intensifies the situation.

SOUTH AFRICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

South African textile industry is one of the most developed industries in the African continent. The local textile and clothing industry has grown to offer the full range of services, from natural and synthetic fibre production to non-wovens, spinning, weaving, tufting, knitting, dyeing and finishing. With technological developments, local textile production has evolved into a capital-intensive industry, producing synthetic fibres in increasing proportions. The apparel industry has also undergone significant technological change and has benefited from the country's sophisticated transport and communications infrastructure. South Africa has trade agreements with the European Union and the United States whereby the country enjoys duty advantage. The country has competitive labour costs and ready availability of natural fibre raw materials.

South Africa is a growing market for Indian Man-made fibre textiles and during 2014-15 exports of Indian MMF textiles to this market were USD 52 Mn, registering an increase of 2% as compared to 2013-14. Exports of Indian MMF Textiles to South Africa have grown by nearly 19% during the last five years. Yarn was the dominant product in exports with 38% (USD 19.84 Mn) share followed by fabrics (USD 15.51 Mn) and made-ups (USD 15.69 Mn) 30% share each, fibre 2% (USD 0.59 Mn). India mainly exported Poly-Viscose Fabrics, Polyester Staple Fibre, Shawls, scarves, mufflers of man-made fibres, Polyester Yarn, etc. to South Africa during 2014-15.

(All values in US\$ Mn)

	Fabrics	Made-up	Yarn	Fibre	Total	%Gr/Dec
2010-2011	14.37	5.05	22.29	1.67	43.38	
2011-2012	18.92	7.28	25.28	2.1	53.58	23.51%
2012-2013	17.32	7.27	20.58	2.08	47.25	-11.81%
2013-2014	17.10	12.12	19.941	1.09	50.24	6.32%
2014-2015	15.51	15.69	19.84	0.59	51.63	2.78%

SOURCE: DGCI&S & MOC

South Africa imported around USD 963 Mn of MMF textiles from the world during 2014; however India's share in its total import of MMF textiles was nearly USD 52 Mn (5%). Hence, there is scope for India's man-made textiles exports to increase its market share in this market. India's main competitors in this market are China, Thailand, Indonesia, Pakistan, etc.

South Africa is a member of the South African Customs Union (SACU), along with Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland. Under the SACU agreement, all members apply import duties and related measures set by South Africa. South Africa imposes tariffs for yarn (0-15%), fabrics (20-22%) and made-ups (0-30%).

MOROCCO TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Textiles and clothing sector plays a major role in the Moroccan economy. It is the top industrial employer in the country. Although it is facing fierce competition from Asian countries, China in particular, the sector is showing growth signs, thank to the efforts made to maintain its competitiveness. One factor that has always been to Morocco's advantage is its proximity to Europe, and the other is the relatively lower wage costs and the natural skill and dexterity of its workers, the majority of whom are women.



Morocco is a growing market for Indian Man-made fibre textiles and during 2014-15 exports of Indian MMF textiles to this market were USD 63 Mn, registering a decline of 26% as compared to 2013-14. Yarn was the dominant product in exports with 75% (USD 46.71 Mn) share followed by made-ups with 10% share (USD 6.03 Mn), fabrics 8% (USD 5.02 Mn) and fibre 7% (USD 4.85 Mn). India mainly exported textured yarn of Polyester, poly-cotton yarn, polyester staple fibres, viscose rayon yarn, etc. to Morocco during the year 2014-15.

(All values in US\$ Mn)

	Fabrics	Made-up	Yarn	Fibre	Total	%Gr/Dec
2010-2011	4.92	2.17	49.63	6.91	63.63	
2011-2012	6.33	4.4	65.7	7.61	84.04	32.08%
2012-2013	5.7	7.78	65.54	9.71	88.73	5.58%
2013-2014	4.69	6.82	66.47	6.17	84.15	-5.16%
2014-2015	5.02	6.03	46.71	4.85	62.61	-25.60%

SOURCE: DGCI&S & MOC

Morocco imported around USD 2 bn of MMF textiles from the world during 2014; however India's share in its total import of MMF textiles was nearly USD 63 Mn (3%). Hence, there is scope for India's man-made textiles exports to increase its market share in this market. India's main competitors in this market are China, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, etc.

Custom tariffs imposed by Morocco on import of MMF textiles are up to 2.5% on yarn, 2.5-17.5% on fabrics and up to 2.5-25% on made-ups.

SENEGAL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The Senegal textile industry is at a growing stage. It is the only African country to import the highest number of MMF textile products from India. Senegal's textile industry produces limited volumes of domestic cloth and finished apparel. The country is largely favoured due to its geographical location, which offers a distinct advantage, in terms of order lead time. It takes 8 days to USA and 5 days to EU to reach the products shipped from Senegal. Apart from this, Senegal has a privileged access to American, European and sub-regional markets with tariff concessions for the Senegalese textile products.

Senegal is a growing market for Indian Man-made fibre textiles and during 2014-15 exports of Indian MMF

textiles to this market were USD 21 Mn, registering a growth of 23% as compared to 2013-14. Exports of Indian MMF Textiles to Senegal have grown by nearly 41% during the last five years. Fabrics were the dominant product in exports with 82% (USD 17.16 Mn) share followed by made-ups with 18% share (USD 3.69 Mn). India mainly exported Dyed polyester fabrics, printed polyester fabrics, dress materials of manmade fibres, etc. to Senegal during the year 2014-15.

(All values in US\$ Mn)

	Fabrics	Made-up	Yarn	Fibre	Total	%Gr/Dec
2010-2011	10.77	3.70	0.3	0	14.77	
2011-2012	8.73	1.58	0.29	0	10.6	-28.23%
2012-2013	9.19	1.51	0	0	10.7	0.94%
2013-2014	13.31	3.65	0	0	16.96	58.53%
2014-2015	17.16	3.69	0	0	20.85	22.92%

SOURCE: DGCI&S & MOC

Senegal imported around USD 40 bn of MMF textiles from the world during 2014; however India's share in its total import of MMF textiles was nearly USD 21 Mn (53%). Hence, there is scope for India's man-made textiles exports to increase its market share in this market. India's main competitors in this market are Turkey, France, China, etc.

Senegal applies a common external tariff (CET) together with other countries belonging to the West African Economic and Monetary Union like Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, and Togo. Custom tariffs imposed by Morocco on import of MMF textiles are high which are up to 5-20% on yarn, upto 20% on fabrics and on made-ups respectively.

EXPORT PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMME OF SRTEPC:

In view of the scope for further increasing exports of Indian Man-made fibre textiles to the African region especially to Morocco and Senegal, the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) is organizing exclusive Indian Man Made Textile Exhibition in Morocco and Senegal "The INTEXPO Morocco" and "The INTEXPO Senegal" during December 2015. In view of this, the Council requests all its member-exporters to take advantage of this excellent opportunity by participating in the Exhibitions / Fairs which will be organized by the Council to develop / expand their export trade there.



Postal Regn. No. MCS/051/2015-17

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



Future is Bright

for Indian Man-Made Fibre Textiles

SRTEPC strives to enhance the exports of Value Added Indian MMF Textiles. Its members export Fibre, Yarns, Fabrics & Made-Ups for more than six decades.



srtepc has been:

- Facilitating long term Buyer-Seller Relationship
- Providing Knowledge for growth of MMF textiles
- Organising trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer seller meets both in India and Abroad
- Providing linkages with all the stakeholders including Government authorities to create harmonious growth and conducive policy framework for exports
- Conducting market studies to keep updated on market information and trade opportunities
- Sharing information on trends for adaptation to overseas markets & product development
- Building awareness and goodwill for Indian players in MMF segment
- Conducting workshops & seminars for disseminating market information and intelligence.

SRTEPC has been taking the above initiatives for more than six decades.
Experience and expertise you can trust on. Always

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**The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles
Export Promotion Council**

Your link to Overseas Buyers of Synthetic & Rayon Textiles

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