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SRTEPC EXPORT AWARD FUNCTION

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) held its annual Export Award Function in The Westin Hotel, Mumbai on Friday 27th January 2017. The Secretary Textiles, Smt. Rashmi Verma, IAS who was the Chief Guest at the Function presented the awards to the exporters for their outstanding export performance for the year 2015-16.

On the dais at the Export Award Function from L to R Shri V. Anil Kumar, Executive Director, SRTEPC; Dr. Ms. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner; Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Chairman, SRTEPC; Smt. Rashmi Verma, Secretary Textiles and Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Vice-Chairman, SRTEPC

Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner graced the Function as the Special Guest and encouraged the award winners and the industry with inspiring words. The Function was honoured by the august presence of Shri R. L. Toshniwal, Shri G. K. Gupta, Shri Rakesh Mehra and Shri Sanjeev Saran, former Chairmen of the Council and Shri Anil Rajvanshi, current Chairman of the Council; Dr. Vinod Kumar Ladia, Convenor of the Export Award Committee and former Chairman of the Council and Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Vice Chairman of the Council.

The Function was also attended by several stalwarts of the industry, dignitaries, members of the Committee of Administration of the Council, representatives of the award winning companies and a large number of member exporters of the Council and media persons.

SRTEPC Awards

It has been Council's endeavor to encourage and motivate its member companies and lauding their excellence in export performance by felicitating them with award. The Council has been carrying out this tradition for a long time and over the years have felt the need to introduce new award categories such as the Focus market viz LAC, Africa and SAARC as these markets have a lot of potential and companies exporting to these region need to be recognized. There is also a need to motivate MSMEs and SMEs and this year the Council had a new category besides the Small Scale Sector that for Small Scale Sector manufacturing/exporting fabrics and made-ups.

Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Chairman, SRTEPC presenting a memento to the Chief Guest Smt. Rashmi Verma, Secretary Textiles at the Export Award Function

For the year 2015-16 in all there were 43 awards of which six awards were pertaining to SME sector.

The SRTEPC Special Award for the Best Overall Export Performance (Gold Trophy) was won by Reliance Industries Limited, Grasim Industries Ltd. bagged the Silver Trophy for the Second Best Overall Export Performance while RSWM Limited was awarded the Bronze Trophy for the Third Best Overall Export Performance. Banswara Syntex Limited won the Brass Trophy for Fourth Best Overall Export Performance.

The other companies which received awards in various categories were Wearit Global Limited, Dicitex Furnishings Pvt. Ltd., Le Merite Exports (P) Ltd., Gulabdas & Co., Indian Acrylics Ltd., Wellknown Polyesters Ltd., Alok Industries Ltd., Sutlej Textiles and Industries Ltd., Spentex Industries Ltd., Madura Coats Private Limited, D'décor Home Fabrics Pvt. Ltd., D'décor Exports Pvt. Ltd., Saam Textiles Pvt. Ltd., Pee Vee Textiles Ltd., Kishorilal Shyamsunder, Shriram Rayons, Vijay Fabrics Pvt Ltd., Shammi Fashions Pvt. Ltd., Vidish (Exports) Ltd., Samyak Synthetics Pvt. Ltd., Reaghan Fashions Pvt. Ltd., BSL Ltd. and V Tex Overseas Pvt. Ltd.

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SRTEPC Organises First-ever Participation in IM INTERMODA, Guadalajara in Mexico during January, 2017

The Council, as part of its approved Export Promotion Programmes by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry for 2016-17 organized its first-ever participation of member-companies in 'IM INTERMODA' at Guadalajara in Mexico from 17 to 20 January, 2017. In association with the Embassy of India in Mexico City under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

H. E Shri Muktesh Pardeshi, Ambassador of India in Mexico (in the centre) along with Shri. Anil Rajvanshi, Chairman, SRTEPC (to his left) and Shri. Neerav Mallick, Director, MOT (to his right) jointly inaugurating the 'India Pavilion' at INTERMODA, Guadalajara, Mexico

Indian Participants

Twenty-two member-companies of the Council including the well-known ones viz. Raymond Ltd, Banswara Syntex Ltd, Prafful Exports, Sutlej Textile & Industries Limited, BSL Limited, Sangam India Ltd, Rajvir Industries Limited, Shree Mahadeo Cotton Mills Ltd, took part in IM INTERMODA, Guadalajara, Mexico and showcased their latest range of Man Made Fibre Textile products.

All the participating companies were provided stalls of 12.96 sqm each with the name of companies on the facia, tables, chairs, props/product display equipments, power sockets, lights etc. The stalls and the ambience of the show were truly of International standard.

Display of products

The participating SRTEPC member-companies exhibited a wide array of items of MMF Textiles including fabrics of different variety that are used for suitings, shirtings, dress fabrics, embroidered fabrics, made ups like scarves/stoles, home textiles and yarn. The display, which drew appreciation from visiting buyers and dignitaries, helped in creating the right image and conducive ambience for negotiating business.

H. E Shri Muktesh Pardeshi, Ambassador of India in Mexico seen interacting with the media at the 'India Pavilion' at INTERMODA, Guadalajara, Mexico

Inauguration

The India Pavilion, which was curbed out to accommodate all the participating member-companies to get focused attention of visiting buyers to the hugely big INTERMODA Fair, was jointly inaugurated by H. E Shri Muktesh Pardeshi, Ambassador of India in Mexico, Shri. Anil Rajvanshi, Chairman, SRTEPC and Shri. Neerav Mallick, Director, MOT on 17th January, 2017 amidst h the presence of Senior Executives of participating Indian companies, Media persons and other local dignitaries.

Delegation along with Shri. Neerav Mullick, Director, MOT to INTERMODA

The Chairman of the Council invited a 3-member Delegation – comprising with Shri. Mukund Kothari, Export Head, Reliance Industries Limited, Shri. Gaurav Agarwal, AGM, Sutlej Textiles & Industries Ltd. and Shri. Arvind Kumar Shah, Director, Fairdeal Filament Ltd to visit INTERMODA for meeting Industry-heads of the local trade bodies for briefing them about the capability of the Indian Textile Industry for meeting their specific sourcing requirements of textiles from India. Though Smt. Pushpa Subrahmanyam, Additional Secretary, MOT was scheduled to lead the Delegation, since finally due to some unavoidable circumstances, she could not visit Mexico, Shri. Neerav Mullick, Director, MOT visited INTERMODA. During its visit, the Delegates with the presence of the Chairman of the Council, Shri. Neerav Mullick and the Ambassador of India (for the first meeting) on the basis of a scheduled of meetings finalized by the

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PRINTER, PUBLISHER & EDITOR : V. ANIL KUMAR

EDITORIAL TEAM : SRIJIB ROY,
ANAND HALDANKAR
KRIPABAR BARUAH

EDITORIAL SUBSCRIPTION & ADVERTISEMENT OFFICE : The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council
Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Road,
Mumbai - 400 020.
Phone : 22048797, 22048690, 22040168
Fax : 22048358
E-mail : srtepc@srtepc.in
Website : www.srtepc.org

REGIONAL OFFICES : SURAT
The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles
Export Promotion Council,
Block No. 4DE, 4th Flr., Resham Bhavan,
Lal Dharwaja, Surat - 395 003
Phone : 0261-242 3184
Fax : 0261-242 1756
E-mail : surat@srtepc.in

NEW DELHI
The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles
Export Promotion Council,
Surya Kiran Building,
Flat No. 602, 6th Floor,
19, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi - 110 001
Phone : 011-2373 3090/92
Fax : 011-2373 3091
E-mail : delhi@srtepc.in

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Editor: **V. ANIL KUMAR**

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Dear Member,

I am glad to inform that the Council has successfully organized its Export Award Function on 27th January 2017 in Mumbai to honour member-exporters, who had achieved outstanding export performance for the year 2015-16. We at SRTEPC congratulate all the award winners and hope they will continue the good work to boost our exports in the coming years. My best wishes to those who missed the awards this year and look forward to having them as winners next year. Rejuvenated efforts are required for enhancing exports in the challenging global and domestic market situations, especially for the textiles.

Let me take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to Smt. Rashmi Verma, Secretary Textiles whose gracious presence and encouraging words inspired us all and I wholeheartedly thank her for accepting our invitation to be the Chief Guest and present the awards. I wish to thank Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner for her presence as Special Guest and encouraging the award winners and the industry with her inspiring words. I am grateful to all the past Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and members of the Committee of Administration of the Council and other dignitaries for being present during the Function. The Secretary Textiles informed that with China withdrawing certain areas in the world market, opportunity for Indian MMF textiles is immense and she has exhorted the industry to grab opportunity particularly by the Indian exporters, to do introspection and work out a strategy to develop new products and tap new markets. She also assured Government support to the MMF textile industry in helping to take its exports to newer heights.

On the occasion of the Export Award Function, the Council was privileged to confer the Life Time Achievement Award on Dr. Vinod Kumar Ladia, Chairman, Shree Rajasthan Syntex Ltd. Dr. Ladia's contribution to the MMF textile industry is commendable and we hope to receive his wholehearted support and guidance to all future endeavours of the Council.

It is heartening to note that merchandise exports have been on the rise for the fifth straight month, although the tempo has been a little slow at 4.32% to US $ 22.11 billion in January, exports have been picking up since September 2016. This may be attributed to the improved demand from US, EU and Japan. However as per the port data available with the Council exports of MMF textiles have dropped by 11.13% during the period April-December 2016-17 as compared to that of the same period last year. It is disappointing to note that all the items viz. fabrics, yarn, fibres and made-ups have witnessed a drop in export. We need to strive and double our efforts to reverse the trend. I am hopeful that with our sincere efforts in the wake of continued policy packages announced by the Ministry of Textiles, the numbers would be encouraging by the end of this financial year.

I am glad that the Economic Survey has recognized and highlighted the existing distortions in the Indian apparel segments. It has rightly brought out one of the main sources for the drain in export competitiveness of the Indian MMF textiles and its value chains that India imposes a 10 per cent tariff on man-made fibres vis-a-vis 6 per cent on cotton fibres, and domestic taxes also favour cotton based production rather than production based on man-made fibres. It has also highlighted *that the global demand for apparel is moving from cotton fibre products to manmade fibre. It has recommended that there is a need to undertake rationalization of domestic policies which are in line with the global demand patterns. It has also suggested that an FTA with EU and UK in the case of apparel will offset an existing disadvantage by India's competitors- Bangladesh, Vietnam and Ethiopia. It also points out that the GST offers an excellent opportunity to rationalize domestic indirect taxes so that they do not discriminate in the case of apparels against the production of clothing that uses man-made fibres. I am sure the GST Council will heed these important suggestions which could boost the global competitiveness of the Indian Man-made sector and unlock the potential for creating new jobs and generating growth as envisaged in the Textile vision.*

The recently announced Budget although promising has not much to offer to the MMF textile industry, as the industry have been expecting, in the wake of the demonetization and preparedness for GST. All hopes are now pinned on the implementation of GST and the outcome of the same on the textile industry in general and MMF textiles. The textile industry is unanimous in their view of having a single rate across the value chain without exemption. I am sure that the GST Council comes up with a suitable rate for the textile industry which augurs well to the MMF textile industry.

On the Export Promotional Programmes, the Council recently organized a successful event in INTERMODA Guadalajara, Mexico. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Ambassador, H. E. Mr. Muktesh Pardeshi for inaugurating the India Pavilion and spending time with the Indian participants. I would also like to thank the Embassy of India for their assistance and help in organizing participation of our member companies in the Show. I wish to extend my gratefulness to Shri Neerav Mullick, Director, Ministry of Textiles for being a part of the Textile Delegation to Mexico. Initial reports suggest that an estimated amount of ₹ 9.5 crores was negotiated during the Show. It is also reported that some of the participants were successful in booking spot trial orders to the tune of ₹ 1.25 crores.

The Council will be concluding its Export Promotion activities for the financial year 2016-17 with exclusive Exhibitions in Dubai- UAE and Kenya & Ethiopia- Africa, EXPOCOMER- Panama and Intertextile Shanghai- China in the month of March 2017. I am sure members are taking advantage of these programmes and will definitely participate in large numbers to make all these events a grand success.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

ANIL RAJVANSHI
CHAIRMAN
The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

INDONESIA

US withdrawal from TPP to help Indonesian textile industry

The US decision to withdraw from the Trans Pacific Partnership trade pact has Indonesian textile and garment producers looking forward to a level playing field in the United States.

The Indonesian Textile Association has said that the US' decision to quit the Trans Pacific Partnership pact will benefit their textile industry. They can now compete at the same price point as the other textile exporters.

It further said that the neighboring countries such as Vietnam and Malaysia used to enjoy an import duty leeway for being a TPP member country, while Indonesian textile products are subjected to a 10 percent import duty when entering the US market. The US decision to withdraw from the TPP should work in their favor. They can now compete on a level playing field.

According to the Indonesian Textile Association, or API, the Southeast Asia nation now expects to export $4.8 billion worth of textiles and garments to the US this year, accounting for 39 percent of the archipelago's total textile and garment exports, compared to last year the US market accounted for only 36 percent of the country's textile and garment exports.

Signs for increase in US textile orders have already surfaced with local producers reporting more US buyers have inquired about products and pricing. In terms of enthusiasm, things are already a lot better than last year.

US market picking up should also help counter the drawback Indonesian textile producers are experiencing in the European Union markets.

Indonesia are now negotiating with the EU on a bilateral trade agreement that will address import duty issue. They expect negotiations with the EU could be completed quite quickly.

Indonesia, as a member of the Group of 20, is no longer deemed as a middle income country and has to pay a 12.5 percent import duty due to which they have to face stiff competition from Vietnam, which gets an import duty of 0 percent under EU's preferential treatment for its low and lower middle income partners.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

PAKISTAN

Exports to EU go up by 37%

Exports from Pakistan to the European Union (EU) have surged 37 per cent in the past three years, driven by the generalised scheme of preferences (GSP) plus status offered to Pakistan in December 2013. The GSP plus status makes it possible for Pakistan to export 20 per cent of all exports at zero rate and preferential rates for 70 per cent of overall exports.

The biggest beneficiary of GSP Plus have been Pakistan textile and apparel exports, which make up for around 60 per cent of overall exports from the country to the EU.

The yearly trade between EU and Pakistan is around US$7 billion, with the balance of trade being nearly equal. The main products exported from Pakistan to the EU mainly included textiles, apparels, and leather products.

Source : Fibre2fashion

Textile exports fall in the first half of current fiscal year

Pakistan in the first half of the current fiscal year despite an improvement in export earnings from value-added sector, witnessed decline in textile exports to US$6.156 billion from US$6.259 billion in the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

Textile value-added sector, accounting for more than half of the industry's foreign earnings, recorded a surge in exports during the July-December period of 2016/17. Knitwear exports inched up 0.17 percent to US$1.193 billion. Bed wear fetched US$1.043 billion in exports revenue, up 4.66 percent year-on-year. Readymade garments rose 5.87 percent to US$1.101 billion.

In July-December 2016, cotton cloth exports dropped by 5.57 percent to US1.048 billion, while exports of raw cotton and cotton yarn decreased more than 49 and seven percent, respectively.

Analysts said that the recently-announced Rs180 billion incentives package is likely to give a boost to flagging exports. The government announced the export incentives scheme for five export-oriented sectors, including textiles. The stimulus includes a score of rebates given that the exporters are able to increase exports by 10 percent in the second half of the current fiscal year.

The data showed that textile exports amounted to US$1.035 billion in December 2016, almost flat as compared to December 2015, but down 1.21 percent over November 2016. Exports of knitwear increased 4.21 percent year-on-year (YoY) and 1.54 percent month-on-month (MoM) in December 2016. Bed wear exports rose 9.26 percent YoY and 0.11 percent MoM. Exports of readymade garments soared 9.23 percent YoY and 11.88 percent MoM in December 2016.

Machinery imports surged 40.84 percent to US$5.666 billion in July-December 2016/17, highest among all the importing heads. In December, machinery imports bill stood at US$1.032 billion, up 30.42 percent over the same month last year and 13.38 percent as compared to the preceding month.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

RUSSIA

First synthetic fibre and yarn complex to come up

Construction for Russia's first synthetic textile fibre and yarn, manufacturing complex will begin this year. Approximately 25 billion rubles (US$419 million) is being invested to set up the project that is expected to start production in 2020. The project will come up in Vichuga town, located in the Ivanovo region of the Central Federal District.

The modern integrated plant for synthetic textiles would have capacity to produce nearly 200,000 tons of synthetic fibre and yarn per year

Preparatory procedures are already underway, ahead of the actual construction that is planned to start in summer of this year.

Source : Fibre2fashion

GLOBAL

Yarn and fabric production up in Q3 of last year

Global yarn production increased in Q3 2016 both on quarter-on-quarter and on year-on-year basis as output rose in Asia and South America. Global fabric production too increased in Q3 2016 against Q2 2016 and Q3 2015, again due to rise in output in Asia and South America, the International Textile Manufacturers Federation (ITMF) has reported.

In Q3 2016, global yarn production increased by 3.4 per cent quarter-on-quarter, as Asian yarn output strengthened by 3.7 per cent quarter-on-quarter and by 2.6 per cent in South America. In Europe and North America, however, yarn output fell by 13.3 per cent and 1.4 per cent, respectively.

Global yarn output increased by 3.7 per cent in Q3 2016 versus Q3 2015. In Asia, yarn output improved by 3.5 per cent year-on-year and in South America by 21 per cent. In Europe and North America, yarn output declined by nearly 4 per cent year-on-year and by 7.8 per cent, respectively.

Global fabric production increased by over 3 per cent in Q3 2016 against the previous quarter. While Asian and South American output grew by over 4 per cent each, European fabric production fell by nearly 15 per cent quarter-on-quarter. Year-on-year, global fabric output improved moderately by 0.6 per cent in Q3 2016, as Asian production increased by 0.6 per cent and South America's output improved by 4.7 per cent. Europe's fabric output fell by nearly 7 per cent year-on-year.

Global yarn inventories increased in Q3 2016 by 4.8 per cent quarter-on-quarter with increases of 5.7 per cent in Asia. In contrast, in South America inventories fell by 1.4 per cent. In Q3 2016, the annual percentage change of global yarn inventories recorded a decrease of nearly 6 per cent, though European yarn stocks increased by 5 per cent year-on-year. Asian yarn stocks, however, fell by nearly 7 per cent annually and South American stocks reduced by 0.6 per cent.

Worldwide fabric stocks fell by 1.4 per cent quarter-on-quarter in Q3 2016, mainly due to nearly 8 per cent decline in South American stocks. In Asia and North America, fabric stocks increased moderately. On a yearly basis, global fabric inventories in Q3 2016 decreased by 5 per cent. Asia's fabric stocks decreased by 0.4 per cent annually and South America's inventories fell by over 16 per cent. In Europe stocks declined by over 2 per cent, while in North America they increased by 0.8 per cent year-on-year.

In Q3 2016, European yarn orders fell by 5 per cent quarter-on-quarter and by 2 per cent year-on-year. In South America, they fell by over 11 per cent quarter-on-quarter and increased by over 100 per cent year-on-year. European fabric orders in Q3 2016 fell by nearly 10 per cent quarter-on-quarter and by 11.5 per cent year-on-year. South American fabric orders in Q3 2016 fell by 3 per cent quarter-on-quarter and increased by 10 per cent year-on-year.

Source : Fibre2fabrics

BELARUS

EU abolishes credits on import of Belarusian textile products

The Council of Ministers of the European Union has unanimously adopted the decision to abolish credits on import of Belarusian textile products.

Earlier, on January 19, the draft decision on abolition of autonomous EU import credits for Belarusian textile products was approved by the European Parliament and on 1

February by the COROPER.

The EU has practiced credits for 33 positions of the Belarusian textile since 1993. 11 positions are the most promising points of export - cotton fabrics, trousers, blouses, shirts, underwear, coats, raincoats, jackets, dresses, skirts, knitted outwear, linen fabrics.

Since 2005 when the EU under the WTO treaty stopped to set credits for import of textile products Belarus has remained almost the only country which supplies are still strictly regulated.

The issue of credit revocation related to some factors - how far Belarus would get traction on accession to the WTO, what agreements would be reached with the EU, how much the Belarusian light industry would be integrated in the Europe's one.

In 2009 the European Commission abolished quota on 13 of 33 positions of the Belarusian textile.

Source : charter97.org

VIETNAM

Efforts to increase textile export turnover

The state-run Vietnam National Textile And Garment Group (Vinatex) is striving to push up production by 14 percent compared to last year. The group will make the effort to increase export turnover by 11 percent and import turnover by 9 percent. To complete the goal, Vinatex will focus on expanding its markets more especially key markets such as the US, EU, and Japan.

When it comes to 2017, VITAS said that the sector will still face difficulties because of fierce competition and strong competitors will continue attract more order than Vietnam thanks to its government's tariff and foreign exchange preferential policies and political unrest in some countries.

Vinatex added that in 2017, Vietnamese textile and garment sector will not yet take full advantages of EVFTA and TPP which take effect in 2018.

With such prediction, the sector set target of 6.5-7 percent in 2017 or US$30 billion.

As per the Ministry of Industry and Trade, in 2017, in addition to opportunities, the integration will produce challenges for the sector especially for small and medium companies. Local small and medium enterprises can even lose its traditional commodity order which bigger companies especially FDI companies will grasp it. Subsequently, small and medium companies should have long broad and long-term strategies besides the government's support to overcome the rough time.

The Vietnam's textile and garment sector's export turnover reached around US$28.5 billion in 2016, completing 92 percent of the goal. The Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association (VITAS) said that there had been downturn in the world; therefore, all nations faced difficulties in expanding market even big countries like India, China whose export turnover reduced compared to 2015.

The Minister of Industry and Trade Mr. Tran Tuan Anh highly lauded the textile and garment sector because despite difficulties faced, its current market share in giant markets showed a growth; for instance, its market share in the US increased by 11 percent and also in Japan.

Vietnamese textile was in stiff competition with its strong Chinese, Indian, Pakistani and Bangladesh competitors which enjoy their governments' preferential policies.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

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ETHIOPIA

Chinese textile and garment manufacturing companies keen to invest in Ethiopia

Few large Chinese companies, including textile and garment manufacturing industries, have decided to invest in Ethiopia in the first half of the current Ethiopian budget year. The investment has come after the Ethiopian Investment Commission (EIC) started according priority to large, effective companies that can offer more and quick employment.

Following the new strategy, Ethiopia has managed to attract investment from ten large Chinese companies. About half of these are in textile and apparel manufacturing, and this includes Jiangsu Sunshine Group, which has decided to invest nearly US$1 billion in Ethiopia.

The decision by the Chinese companies to invest in Ethiopia clearly shows that the East African nation has continued to become a favourable investment destination.

Competitive wages, trainable workforce, ongoing infrastructure development, fast growing economy, government support and favourable investment climate are among the factors that attract large companies to invest in Ethiopia.

Source : Fibre2fashion

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Anti dumping investigation initiated on imports of PSF

The Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD), under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, has initiated anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of polyester staple fibre (PSF) from China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. The period of investigation shall be 18 months from April 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016.

The investigation has been initiated following an application filed by Alok Industry Limited, Indo Rama Synthetics (India) Limited and The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd. for imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of non-dyed PSF ranging from 0.6 to 6 Deniers, excluding recycled PSF and specialty fibres namely, cationic dyeable, fire/flame retardant, low melt and bi-component fibres from China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

Non-dyed PSF ranging from 0.6 to 6 Deniers are predominantly used to spin yarn of 100% PSF or in blends with natural, artificial and/or synthetic staple fibres for manufacture of textiles, sewing thread, other industrial textiles, non-woven applications, etc.

Though the period of investigation shall be from April 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016, the injury investigation period will cover the data of previous three years, i.e. April 2012 to March 2013, April 2013 to March 2014, April 2014 to March 2015, and the current period of investigation.

The probe will determine the existence, degree and effect of alleged dumping and after that, DGAD may recommend the quantum of anti-dumping duty, which if levied, will be 'adequate' to remove the injury to the domestic industry.

Source : Fibre2fashion

India plans to augment technical textile exports

The global technical textiles market estimated to be around $100 billion in which India has a negligible share. Unlike traditional garments, which India has made a dent in the global market on quality and pricing, in the technical textiles, its investments are still low.

India is now looking to increase technical textiles exports such as sweat absorbing clothes for athletes or fire retardant wear used by factory workers or fire-fighters, where margins are higher than traditional garments.

These apparel require specialized processing of apparel to meet requirements of customers as per global standards, but sell at higher price points than readymade garments.

India expects this segment could absorb better-qualified engineers and researchers to work on products that could eventually get sold in the US and Europe. At the same time, it would also increase employment for women workers in states such as Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, where there is educated workforce.

Technical textiles have multiple segments such as agrotech - crop covers and shade mats; tarpaulins, floor and wall coverings for buildings, and apparel used in cars and aircraft.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

Indian textile sector to grow 5 times

The Indian textile sector is one of the key industrial sectors in India, currently contributing 5 percent to India's GDP and 14 percent to overall index of Industrial production. According to a study the sector has potential to grow 5 times to around $ 500 billion market.

Textile companies from India off late have been feeling the heat, and many smaller countries have surpassed India in terms of the share of exports in the global supply chain in textile sector. Once the advantage for India (lower energy, labour costs, compliance costs, etc) is now becoming the advantage of other countries. Sector faces many challenges. Energy and environment management costs are hurting the sector the most.

Unlike many of the other neighboring countries, the requirements to manage obligations on energy and environment are pretty stringent in India, and to be fair they are expecting it go sort of increase further going forward. Productivity in India also lags other producing countries. Thus, new technology is required and so is the up skilling of staff to use the new technology.

But there is an opportunity to turn things around. Emergence of Big Data Analytics and Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) provides an amazing tool for the sector to explore and invest in process changes, resource optimisation and technology upgrades to double the energy/resource productivity.

The sector needs to be moving in a direction to use more or less the same amount of resource (energy, water, chemicals) but produce double the amount of output they are producing now. India has the financial capacity and business acumen to change the game by embracing technology.

Some of the recommendations for the Finance Minister for considerations under this budget are: Financial packages that are provided to the industry have to be output based, reviewed on multiple key indicators, one of them being improvement of energy/resource productivity. Fund made available via technology up gradation scheme have reduced to around 40 percent of what it was in 2006.

Allocate fund for R&D on standardisation of operational indicators across the sector, establish a central resource productivity management repository, provide data driven benchmarking to industries to help them consistently check their performance and improvise upon.

Provide rebates, financial assistance for companies that are investing in deployment energy/resource productivity management tools.

Set aside an innovation fund that can encourage entrepreneurs to develop tools/solutions that can help the smaller units manage resources better, helping them stay relevant and competitive in the entire supply value chain

To sum up the budget provisions will have to care of other business fundamentals but all benefits should help the industry move towards adaptation of new technologies and the utilisation of funds made available to the industry have to reflect progress on these key aspects.

Indian textile industry with support from Government should focus on technology upgrades and doubling resource/energy productivity - extracting maximum value out of its resources considering that they have their presence in the entire value chain from fibre to garments. On doing this all other disadvantages would be mitigated.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

Budget brings good tidings to the textile industry

The Budget has given a major boost to textile infrastructure by increasing the allocation for building textile parks, incubation facilities, processing and development centres by almost three times.

The provision for textile infrastructure has been increased to Rs 1,860 crore in 2017-18 from Rs 506 crore in FY17.

Infrastructure is the only segment of the total textile industry which has got higher funds. Allocation for the ministry is similar to last year.

However, the government has cut down the support to the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) which is used to promote technical textiles and generate employment in the apparel and garment sectors. The budgetary allocation is down from Rs 2,610 crore in FY17 to Rs 2,013 crore now.

The largest chunk of the spend, Rs 1600 crore is expected from the remission of state taxes which will make garment exports competitive.

By creating more incubation centres, the government has encouraged domestic textile manufacturing which has lost market share to Bangladesh and Vietnam.

Higher infra spend will help create the logistics required for the Rs 6,006 crore package for apparels announced last year.

Source : The Economic Times

Exports up for the fifth month in a row in January

India's exports increased for the fifth month in a row in January which has been attributed to improved demand from the United States, European Union and Japan and indicating that demonetisation has not hit exports as much as feared.

It has been reported that a faster increase in imports, however, widened the trade deficit. Exports went up 4.3 per cent in January from a year ago to US$22.1billion.

Imports rose 10.7 per cent to US$31.9 billion during the month, yielding a $9.8 billion trade deficit in January compared with US$7.6 billion in the year-ago period.

Gold imports declined almost 30 per cent to US$2.04 billion in January. As many as 17 out of 30 exporting sectors showed an increase in shipments, but labour intensive sectors such as leather, carpets, and gems and jewellery reported a fall in exports.

It is believed that overall the trade balance has improved. Global trade is expected to have grown about 1.7 per cent in 2016 from the previous year.

Source : The Economic Times

Measures to provide fresh boost to Employment Generation in Textile Sector

Government has announced a special package of reforms for generation of around 1.11 crore jobs in apparel and made-ups sectors, and for a cumulative increase of US$ 32.8 billion in exports and investment of Rs. 80,630 crores over next 3 years. The package includes a slew of measures which are labour-friendly and would promote employment generation, economies of scale and boost exports. Moreover, the Government is providing additional production-linked incentive of 10% under the Amended Technology Upgradation Scheme (ATUFS), for promoting employment in garmenting segment. Furthermore, the Government has designed Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY) to incentivize employers in the apparel sector for generation of new employment. Under the PMPRPY, government provides additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution, in addition to Government bearing 8.33% of employer contribution of Provident Fund (EPF). The special package has been extended to made-ups sector to provide additional impetus to employment generation. Apart from the above, the government has been implementing the Amended Technology Upgradation Scheme (ATUFS), the scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), the Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), the North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), etc., with a view to enhancing the growth of the textile sector and for increasing employment in the sector.

Source : Press Information Bureau

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP)
(APRIL-DECEMBER 2016-17)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in the month of December 2016 declined by 0.4% over the index of December, 2015.
- The Cumulative overall growth of IIP registered growth of 0.3% during the period of April-December 2016-17 as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- The Index of Industrial production for the month of December 2016 for Textiles sector declined by 6.6% as compared to December 2015. The cumulative growth in Textiles Sector during April-December 2016-17 over the corresponding period of 2015-16 has been 1.4%.
- The manufacturing sector has declined by 2.0% during the month of December 2016, while there was cumulative decline of 0.5% during the period of April-December 2016-17 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Statement below gives the Quick Estimates of growth rate of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) at 2 digit level of National Industrial Classification (NIC-2004) for the period of April- December 2016-17, along with the cumulative growth rates over corresponding month/period of the previous year:

Industry code	Description	Percentage growth				
		April '16	Nov'16	Dec'16	Apr-Dec 2016-17	Apr-Nov 2016-17
17	Textiles	3.4	3.9	-6.6	1.4	2.3
18	Wearing apparel	1	0.9	-8.1	-4.2	-3.6
15-36	Manufacturing	-3.1	5.5	-2.0	-0.5	-0.3
	General	-0.8	5.7	-0.4	0.3	0.4

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

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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 ₹ 115 (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.

KEY FEATURES OF BUDGET 2017-2018

INTRODUCTION

- Inflation brought under control. CPI-based inflation declined from 6% in July 2016 to 3.4% in December, 2016
- Economy has moved on a high growth path. India's Current Account Deficit declined from about 1% of GDP last year to 0.3% of GDP in the first half of 2016-17. FDI grew 36% in H1 2016-17 over H1 2015-16, despite 5% reduction in global FDI inflows. Foreign exchange reserves have reached 361 billion US Dollars as on 20th January, 2017
- War against black money launched
- Government continued on path of fiscal consolidation, without compromising on public investment.
- The Indian economy has been robust to mild shocks and IMF forecasts, India to be one of the fastest growing major economies in 2017

CHALLENGES IN 2017-18

- World economy faces considerable uncertainty, in the aftermath of major economic and political developments during the last year
- The US Federal Reserve's , intention to increase policy rates in 2017, may lead to lower capital inflows and higher outflows from the emerging economies
- Uncertainty around commodity prices, especially that of crude oil, has implications for the fiscal situation of emerging economies
- Signs of retreat from globalisation of goods, services and people, as pressures for protectionism are building up

TRANSFORMATIONAL REFORMS IN LAST YEAR

- Passage of the Constitution Amendment Bill for GST and the progress for its introduction
- Demonetisation of high denomination bank notes
- Enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code; amendment to the RBI Act for inflation targeting; enactment of the *Aadhar* bill for disbursement of financial subsidies and benefits
- Budget 2017-18 contains 3 major reforms. First, presentation of Budget advanced to 1st February to enable the Ministries to operationalise all activities from the commencement of the financial year. Second, merger of Railways Budget with General Budget to bring Railways to the centre stage of Government's Fiscal Policy and Third, removal of plan and nonplan classification of expenditure to facilitate a holistic view of allocations for sectors and ministries

DEMONITISATION

- Bold and decisive measure to curb tax evasion and parallel economy
- Government's resolve to eliminate corruption, black money, counterfeit currency and terror funding
- Drop in economic activity, if any, to be temporary
- Generate long term benefits including reduced corruption, greater digitisation, increased flow of financial savings and greater formalization of the economy
- Pace of remonetisation has picked up and will soon reach comfortable levels
- The surplus liquidity in the banking system will lower borrowing costs and increase the access to credit
- Announcements made by the Honourable Prime Minister on 31st Dec, 2016 focusing on credit support to MSMEs; encouragement to digital transactionsaddress key concerns of our economy

ROADMAP & PRIORITIES

- Agenda for 2017-18 is : "Transform, Energise and Clean India" – TEC India
- TEC India seeks to
  - Transform the quality of governance and quality of life of our people;
  - Clean the country from the evils of corruption, black money and non-transparent political funding
- Ten distinct themes to foster this broad agenda:
  - **Infrastructure**: for efficiency, productivity and quality of life;
  - **Financial Sector** : growth & stability by stronger institutions;
  - **Digital Economy** : for speed, accountability and transparency;
  - **Public Service** : effective governance and efficient service delivery through people's participation;
  - **Prudent Fiscal Management**: to ensure optimal deployment of resources and preserve fiscal stability;
  - **Tax Administration**: honouring the honest.

RURAL POPULATION

- Over Rs. 3 lakh crores spent in rural areas every year, for rural poor from Central Budget, State Budgets, Bank linkage for self-help groups, etc
- Against target of 5 lakh farm ponds under MGNREGA, 10 lakh farm ponds would be completed by March 2017. During 2017-18, another 5 lakh farm ponds will be taken up
- Women participation in MGNREGA has increased to 55% from less than 48%
- MGNREGA allocation to be the highest ever at Rs.48,000 crores in 2017-18.
- Allocation for Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program and§ Credit Support Schemes has been increased three fold
- For imparting new skills to people in rural areas, mason training will be provided to 5 lakh persons by 2022
- A programme of "human resource reforms for results" will be launched during 2017-18 for human resources development in Panchayati Raj Institutions

YOUTH

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras to be extended to more than

600 districts across the country. 100 India International Skills Centres will be established across the country.

- Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion programme (SANKALP) to be launched at a cost of Rs.4000 crores. SANKALP will provide market relevant training to 3.5 crore youth
- Next phase of Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) will also be launched in 2017-18 at a cost of Rs.2,200 crores
- A scheme for creating employment in the leather and footwear industries along the lines in Textiles Sector to be launched

INFRASTRUCTURE

- For transportation sector as a whole, including rail, roads, shipping, provision of Rs.2,41,387 crores has been made in 2017-18.
- In the next 3 years, the throughput is proposed to be enhanced by 10%. This will be done through modernisation and upgradation of identified corridors.
- In the road sector, Budget allocation for highways increased from Rs.57,976 crores in BE 2016-17 to Rs. 64,900 crores in 2017-18
- 2,000 kms of coastal connectivity roads have been identified for construction and development
- Select airports in Tier 2 cities will be taken up for operation and maintenance in the PPP mode
- Proposed to set up strategic crude oil reserves at 2 more locations, namely, Chandikhole in Odisha and Bikaner in Rajasthan. This will take our strategic reserve capacity to 15.33 MMT
- Second phase of Solar Park development to be taken up for additional 20,000 MW capacity.
- For creating an eco-system to make India a global hub for electronics manufacturing a provision of Rs.745 crores in 2017-18 in incentive schemes like M-SIPS and EDF.
- A new and restructured Central scheme with a focus on export infrastructure, namely, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) will be launched in 2017-18

FINANCIAL SECTOR

- Foreign Investment Promotion Board to be abolished in 2017-18 and further liberalisation of FDI policy is under consideration
- An expert committee will be constituted to study and promote creation of an operational and legal framework to integrate spot market and derivatives market in the agricultural sector, for commodities trading. e- NAM to be an integral part of the framework.
- Bill relating to curtail the menace of illicit deposit schemes will be introduced. A bill relating to resolution of financial firms will be introduced in the current Budget Session of Parliament. This will contribute to stability and resilience of our financial system
- A mechanism to streamline institutional arrangements for resolution of disputes in infrastructure related construction contracts, PPP and public utility contracts will be introduced as an amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.
- A Computer Emergency Response Team for our Financial Sector (CERT-Fin) will be established
- Government will put in place a revised mechanism and procedure to ensure time bound listing of identified CPSEs on stock exchanges. The shares of Railway PSEs like IRCTC, IRFC and IRCON will be listed in stock exchanges.
- Propose to create an integrated public sector 'oil major' which will be able to match the performance of international and domestic private sector oil and gas companies
- A new ETF with diversified CPSE stocks and other Government holdings will be launched in 2017-18
- In line with the *'Indradhanush'* roadmap, Rs.10,000 crores for recapitalisation of Banks provided in 2017-18

DIGITAL ECONOMY

- 125 lakh people have adopted the BHIM app so far. The Government will launch two new schemes to promote the usage of BHIM; these are, Referral Bonus Scheme for individuals and a Cashback Scheme for merchants
- Aadhar Pay, a merchant version of Aadhar Enabled Payment System, will be launched shortly
- A Mission will be set up with a target of 2,500 crore digital transactions for 2017-18 through UPI, USSD, Aadhar Pay, IMPS and debit cards
- A proposal to mandate all Government receipts through digital means, beyond a prescribed limit, is under consideration
- Banks have targeted to introduce additional 10 lakh new POS terminals by March 2017. They will be encouraged to introduce 20 lakh Aadhar based POS by September 2017
- Proposed to create a Payments Regulatory Board in the Reserve Bank of India by replacing the existing Board for Regulation and Supervision of Payment and Settlement Systems

PUBLIC SERVICE

- The Government e-market place which is now functional for procurement of goods and services
- To utilise the Head Post Offices as front offices for rendering passport services
- To rationalise the number of tribunals and merge tribunals wherever appropriate Commemorate both Champaran and Khordha revolts appropriately

PRUDENT FISCAL MANAGEMENT

- Stepped up allocation for Capital expenditure by 25.4% over the previous year
- Total resources being transferred to the States and the Union Territories with Legislatures is Rs. 4.11 lakh crores, against Rs. 3.60 lakh crores in BE 2016-17
- For the first time, a consolidated Outcome Budget, covering all Ministries and Departments, is being laid along with the other Budget documents
- Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM)

Committee has recommended 3% fiscal deficit for the next three years, keeping in mind the sustainable debt target and need for public investment, fiscal deficit for 2017-18 is targeted at 3.2% of GDP and Government remains committed to achieve 3% in the following year

- Net market borrowing of Government restricted to Rs.3.48 lakh crores after buyback in 2017-18, much lower than Rs. 4.25 lakh crores of the previous year
- Revenue Deficit of 2.3% in BE 2016-17 stands reduced to 2.1% in the Revised Estimates. The Revenue Deficit for next year is pegged at 1.9%, against 2% mandated by the FRBM Act

MEASURES FOR STIMULATING GROWTH

- Concessional withholding rate of 5% charged on interest earned by foreign entities in external commercial borrowings or in bonds and Government securities is extended to 30.6.2020. This benefit is also extended to Rupee Denominated (Masala) Bonds
- For the purpose of carry forward of losses in respect of start-ups, the condition of continuous holding of 51% of voting rights has been relaxed subject to the condition that the holding of the original promoter/promoters continues. Also the profit (linked deduction) exemption available to the start-ups for 3 years out of 5 years is changed to 3 years out of 7 years
- MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward up to a period of 15 years instead of 10 years at present
- In order to make MSME companies more viable, income tax for companies with annual turnover upto Rs.50 crore is reduced to 25%
- Allowable provision for Non-Performing Asset of Banks increased from 7.5% to 8.5%. Interest taxable on actual receipt instead of accrual basis in respect of NPA accounts of all non-scheduled cooperative banks also to be treated at par with scheduled banks
- Basic customs duty on LNG reduced from 5% to 2.5%

PROMOTING DIGITAL ECONOMY

- Under scheme of presumptive income for small and medium tax payers whose turnover is upto 2 crores, the present, 8% of their turnover which is counted as presumptive income is reduced to 6% in respect of turnover which is by non-cash means
- No transaction above Rs.3 lakh would be permitted in cash subject to certain exceptions
- Miniaturised POS card reader for m-POS (other than mobile phones or tablet computers), micro ATM standards version 1.5.1, Finger Print Readers / Scanners and Iris Scanners and on their parts and components for manufacture of such devices to be exempt from BCD, Excise/CV duty and SAD

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

- Scope of domestic transfer pricing restricted to only if one of the entities involved in related party transaction enjoys specified profit-linked deduction
- Threshold limit for audit of business entities who opt for presumptive income scheme increased from Rs.1 crore to Rs. 2 crores. Similarly, the threshold for maintenance of books for individuals and HUF increased from turnover of 10 lakhs to 25 lakhs or income from 1.2 lakhs to 2.5 lakhs
- Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) Category I & II exempted from indirect transfer provision. Indirect transfer provision shall not apply in case of redemption of shares or interests outside India as a result of or arising out of redemption or sale of investment in India which is chargeable to tax in India
- Commission payable to individual insurance agents exempt from the requirement of TDS subject to their filing a self-declaration that their income is below taxable limit
- Under scheme for presumptive taxation for professionals with receipt upto Rs.50 lakhs p.a. advance tax can be paid in one instalment instead of four
- Time period for revising a tax return is being reduced to 12 months from completion of financial year, at par with the time period for filing of return. Also the time for completion of scrutiny assessments is being compressed further from 21 months to 18 months for Assessment Year 2018-19 and further to 12 months for Assessment Year 2019-20 and thereafter

PERSONAL INCOME-TAX

- Existing rate of taxation for individual assesses between income of Rs.2.5 lakhs to 5 lakhs reduced to 5% from the present rate of 10%
- Surcharge of 10% of tax payable on categories of individuals whose annual taxable income is between Rs.50 lakhs and Rs.1 crore
- Simple one-page form to be filed as Income Tax Return for the category of individuals having taxable income upto Rs.5 lakhs other than business income
- Appeal to all citizens of India to contribute to Nation Building by making a small payment of 5% tax if their income is falling in the lowest slab of 2.5 lakhs to 5 lakhs.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

- The GST Council has finalised its recommendations on almost all the issues based on consensus on the basis of 9 meetings held
- Preparation of IT system for GST is also on schedule.
- The extensive reach-out efforts to trade and industry for GST will start from 1st April, 2017 to make them aware of the new taxation system.

RAPID (Revenue, Accountability, Probity, Information and Digitisation)

- Maximise efforts for e-assessment in the coming year
- Enforcing greater accountability of officers of Tax Department for specific act of commission and omission.

IMPACT OF BUDGET 2017- 18 ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Voice of the Textile Industry on the Budget 2017-18

- The Textile Industry welcomed the Budget and appealed the Government to restore some of the incentives relating to interest subvention for merchant exporters, MEIS benefits.
- The job creating package for textile sector found a worthy mention in the latest Economic Survey 2016-17.
- The made-ups sector which is included in the package still awaits the rates on ROSL scheme (Refund of State Levies) which will help the Textile Sector take advantage of this path breaking scheme.
- Reduction in 5 per cent in Corporate Income Tax for medium and small enterprises with Rs 50 crore turnover will be beneficial to a large number of MSMEs in the textile sector.
- The Economic Survey 2016-17 in Chapter 7 has expressed concern on Indian exporters of garments/ textiles being disadvantaged in foreign markets on account of absence of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). In fact the Economic Survey has estimated that an FTA with EU and UK can lead to almost 1 lakh additional jobs being created in the garment sector apart from an increase in exports of USD 2 billion. If fabrics and made-up industries are also included in this calculation, the exports can easily increase to USD 3.5 billion and an additional 1 million jobs can be created.
- 35 per cent increase in government expenditures in rural infrastructure development; rural investment and rural economic improvement will boost demand for textiles and garments in the long run as the SSI & Medium Scale textiles and garment manufacturing companies will be benefited.
- To give an additional benefit of 3% MEIS for exports of made-ups to EU so that the adverse impact can be mitigated to some extent, till such time the FTA is signed.
- Setting up skill development centres and the Finance Minister's announcement to bring reforms in labour laws is likely to boost the textile sector.
- Traders expressed their concern by mentioning that its an aimless budget without any concrete road map. Tax relief to trader was not mentioned in the Budget.
- Industry associations in Coimbatore have welcomed the Union government's budget presented by the Finance Minister, as tax rates for MSMEs and individuals are reduced. But they also expressed some concerns that need to be addressed.
- The move by the Government in reducing the corporate tax for MSMEs from 30% to 25% and also the reducing the income tax on individuals in Rs 2.5 lakh to Rs 5 lakh bracket to 5% from 10% is appreciated by the Industry Association.
- The international skill development initiatives can provide availability of skilled labour force and improve global competitiveness. The presumptive income tax reduction linked with turnover will support micro enterprises for tax compliance.
- Though reduction in corporate tax rate will bring some relief, it is disappointing that there are no incentives for SMEs for investments and for plant expansion and machinery.
- The allocation of Rs 2,200 crore to skill labour will help the textile industry address the problem of labour shortage and improve industry's growth.
- With the introduction of Trade Infrastructure Export Scheme with budget allocation of Rs 3.96 lakh crore will help the Indian exporters to become globally competitive. At present, exporters are forced to incur additional expenditure of more than 7% of their exports due to poor infrastructure.
- The Union Budget 2017-18 announced 100 Indian International Centres, it was suggested that industrial estates should be allocated one such centre covering all trades.
- The industry has to align itself with the global market and promote synthetic textile. The employment in the sector will double and the growth will not be at the cost of cotton textiles. While the cotton textile market too will continue to grow, synthetic textiles itself has the potential to triple the industry in next 10 years

Demonetization Roll Out

The Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani had issued a directive to all the Export Promotion Councils and other associations to take feedback from their respective members on any constraints faced by them in payment of wages to their workers on account of the 'Demonetization' roll out.

The Council sent a mail to all its members on 21st November 2016 requesting for their feedback. This was followed up with a reminder mail on 24th November 2016.

In this context, our Chairman, Shri Anil Rajvanshi, too has sent out a strong message to workers engaged in the MMFT industry, which reads as follows:

"Demonetization is a step towards the welfare of all workers. Please accept your wages by cheque only and put an end to your exploitation. Know your rights."

Birla Spunshades

Man-made fibre in many shades of Nature

Viscose has been a fibre loved by consumers on account of its excellent attributes of comfort, fluid drape and aesthetic appeal. Made from a renewable natural resource, wood pulp, Viscose has been a preferred choice across applications like women's fashion wear, meanswear in blends and home textiles.

Why Dope-dyed Fibres?

Wet processing, a common step in the textile industry, has the potential to cause a significant impact on the environment and human health. Large amounts of chemicals and dyes are used in the wet processing operations resulting in generation of effluents with a complex chemical composition.

The cellulosic textile industry consumes a large quantity of water in wet processing operations like desizing, scouring, mercerizing, bleaching and dyeing employed during conversion of fibre to fabric.

The last decade has seen a growing concern about environmental issues, which have increased many fold because of increasing industrial pollution, waste problems, effects of global warming, etc.

Dope-dyed Viscose is the right solution to reduce environmental pollution and waste water discharges in the textile industry.

Benefits of Dope-dyed Viscose:

1. Sustainability –

In order to verify this, a qualitative life-cycle assessment between Viscose dope-dyed knitted fabrics versus Viscose piece-dyed knitted fabrics has been completed by the **North India Textile Research Association (NITRA).**

It is clear from this independent study by NITRA that:

Greenhouse gas emissions are reduced up to 20% by using spun-dyed Viscose as compared to the conventional dyeing of Viscose

Waste water generation is reduced up to 10% and a significant reduction is noticed in heavy metal concentrations in the effluent generated by spun-dyed Viscose

By adopting the dope dyeing process, **less chemicals and energy are needed** as the process is short and less waste water is generated. This enables direct savings on production costs and ensures a substantial reduction of the environmental footprint of the final products

2. Quality –

Dope-dyed Viscose based fabrics have better wash and perspiration fastness (rating of 4-5 for both wash & perspiration fastness against rating of 3 for piece-dyed fabrics) against piece-dyed viscose fabrics, though there is no significant difference in rubbing and sublimation fastness.

3. Cost –

Apart from the above advantages, on the cost front, dope-dyed Viscose fabric is about Rs 15-20 per kg cheaper compared to piece-dyed viscose fabric.

4. Ease of processing –

As the fibre is already dyed, the process of dyeing is completely eliminated leading to the saving of a large amount of resources such as water, energy and chemicals. This results in less loading of effluents into the environment.

5. Regulations –

In a recent development, China is planning to introduce an environmental tax on printing & dyeing companies. The law, to enter into force on Jan. 1, 2018, will be key to fighting pollution. The law will target enterprises and public institutions that discharge listed pollutants directly into the environment.

So, dope-dyed Viscose can be very helpful to the manufacturers who are using piece dyeing processes and facing the issues of environmental pollution, shade consistency and cost in their production. Dope-dyed fibre can be a significant part of the solution to all such problems.

Applications of Dope-dyed Viscose:

Dope-dyed Viscose applications include dress pants, work wear, uniforms, leggings, knitted tops, thermal wear, carpets and nonwoven wipes. In all these applications, consumers will value the benefits brought about by dope-dyed fibres through their enhanced performance and the conservation of scarce natural resources.

Head Office & Marketing & Business Development Division
Hub Town Solaris, 5th Floor, 501A & 502, Prof N. S. Phadke Marg, Andheri East, Mumbai – 400 069. India
Phone : +91 22 61957700-701 | Fax :+912261957702 | Email : birlacellulose@adityabirla.com

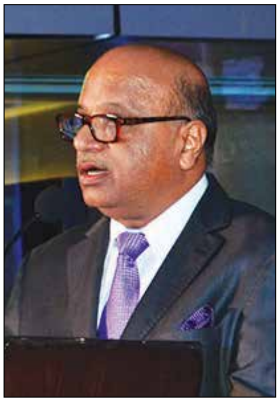
SRTEPC EXPORT AWARD FUNCTION

(Continued from Page 1)

SPEAKERS AT THE FUNCTION

Smt. Rashmi Verma, Secretary Textiles addressing the gathering

Dr. Ms. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner speaking at the Award Function



Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Chairman, SRTEPC delivering the Welcome Address

Dr. Vinod Kumar Ladia recipient of the Life Time Achievement Award addressing the gathering

Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Vice-Chairman, SRTEPC proposing the vote of thanks

Welcome speech

In his introductory speech the Chairman of SRTEPC, Shri Anil Rajvanshi said that the Council was the biggest Council in the textile sector with 5000 members and 62 years of service.

He said that in 2015-16 and 2016-17 MMF textile exports has been facing challenges, in terms of value exports have come down by 14%-15% but in volume terms it is just 5% because globally MMF textile prices have come down which is also one of the factor export value is less although volume is unaffected. He applauded the Ministry of Textiles and the Secretary Textiles for the recently announced package given to the garment and made-ups sector.

He informed that right from the beginning of this era MMF textiles has been subjected to higher excise duty compared to cotton. He said that the MMF textiles have 12.5% tax as against zero duty on cotton. Shri Rajvanshi pointed out that cotton and made-ups are not competing fibres but compliment each other. He reiterated that with the package announced by the Government for the made-ups sector there will definitely be an increase in the consumption of made ups. He further said that the digital printing which is now famous world over is not possible on cotton and thus MMF textiles has its own qualities.

He said that the other problem is GST because there is no clarity and although the industry has unanimously agreed on one industry one rate. He requested the Ministry to have a merit rate for the textile industry.

He stated that it is important to develop man-made because China is vacating space in terms of man-made textile exports. He further said that China has US$ 60 – US$ 65 billion worth of man-made textile exports and if India gets even 10% of that our MMF textile exports will double. He said that India is the only country to be second largest producer of polyester given certain fiscal and non-fiscal benefits which are desired at the moment. He also said that the certain changes have to be done in the product basket by manufacturing more of sportswear which is in great demand. Shri Rajvanshi said that the non-conclusion of TPP will further open up opportunity window for India as then there will be no benefits for Vietnam and we will be on par with them as far as exports to EU are concerned.

Concluding his speech, the SRTEPC Chairman said that there is need to strive hard to maintain the tempo of exports and urged member exporters to keep up their good work.

Speech by Textiles Commisssioner

Congratulating the Council and the award winners for their excellent export performance Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner said that over the years (2009-2015) the apparel and the home textiles sector has grown at CAGR 11% and the Technical Textiles at CAGR 12%. She expected a further growth in all these three sectors with the growth in the man-made fibre and yarn industry which she believed is the need of the hour. She hoped that the SRTEPC would put their all-round efforts to take advantage of all the components of the package announced by the Ministry for the made-ups sector. Elaborating on the components of the package the Textile Commissioner said that the garment and made-ups were the only sector getting a subsidy of 25% under ATUFS in this package. She said that the package also has some important rebate of state levies

Shri Hemant Sharma, Sector Head Polyesters, Reliance Industries Ltd. receiving the Best Overall Export Performance Award for the year 2015-16 from Smt. Rashmi Verma, Secretary Textiles

Shri Sanjay Verma, President, Sales & Marketing, Grasim Industries Ltd. receiving the Second Best Overall Export Performance Award for the year 2015-16 from Smt. Rashmi Verma, Secretary Textiles

which would impact in a very significant and financial way in the development of the made-ups and garment sector. In addition to this, she added there are benefits of the EPFO, Income tax and labour reforms for this particular sector alone. She said that with the benefits of the package there is expectation that the CAGR of garment sector would grow systematically and pull up the entire value chain of the weaving and spinning sector as well. In addition she expected that the growth of the Technical textiles would also mobilise this industry and propel it to further growth. She hoped that the man-made filament fibre and yarn are developed further to be able to make contribution of the Council and that of the synthetic and rayon textile industry in the entire textile value chain to 50% and make our country competitive in textiles.

Address by Secretary Textiles

Chief Guest of the function, Secretary Textiles encouraged all the award winners and the Council in her address and mentioned that she is happy on being present at the Export Award Function. She congratulated the Council for its long journey of 60 years which has seen a path of growth both in terms of investment and exports of Indian Man-made Fibre textiles. She congratulated the award winners for their contribution to exports in the year 2015-16.

The Secretary Textiles said that MMF plays a key role in Indian exports, about 17% is being contributed from this sector and there is lot of potential as the demand world over is increasing more for synthetic as against cotton MMF is 70% only 30% cotton. She remarked that however in India there still is a reverse position 60% cotton and 40% MMF and thus there is lot of potential for growth and exports in both domestic and export markets. She observed that if in the world India wants to occupy a larger market share we have to give focus to growth and development of MMF. There is also a huge opportunity with China withdrawing and in the world market if we are able to get 10% of it then man-made exports can double up. She believed that MMF textile exporters need to do introspection and see which markets China is withdrawing and have a strategy to develop those products for the markets and penetrate those markets. She assured the Government support to the industry in all the endeavours.

She said that exporters are taking advantage of the recently announced package for the garment and made-ups sector which will hugely affect the growth of the MMF textile

View of the audience at the Exp

Shri M. L. Jhunjhunwala, President, RSWM Ltd. receiving the Third Best Overall Export Performance Award for the year 2015-16 from Smt. Rashmi Verma, Secretary Textiles

Shri Rakesh Mehra, Vice Chairman, Banswara Syntex Ltd. receiving the Fourth Best Overall Export Performance Award for the year 2015-16 from Smt. Rashmi Verma, Secretary Textiles

industry. She also hoped that exporters are planning to take advantage of this package and have already started setting up new units or augmenting their capacity of their existing units since the package has been offered for a limited period of only 3 years. This is, she said coinciding with the situation where the Government foresees a lot of opportunity in the world market because of the fact that China is withdrawing. She further said that luck was in favour of India as President of USA's refusal to sign the TPP would benefit our industry hugely as it was getting difficult for India to compete with countries like Bangladesh and more so with Vietnam also because in the event of TPP Vietnam was going to get similar kind of benefit which Bangladesh is currently getting as LDC and able to export their products at zero duty. She said that if the TPP had been signed Vietnam would have been able to export their products at zero duty to EU and USA both these areas which are our key markets. Now, she reiterated that India is at par and can compete with Vietnam if the industry and Government work together to come up with a strategy to penetrate these markets more. She stressed that there is a need to develop more and new products and improve the quality and bring economies of scale by setting up larger units if we want to compete. She said that one of the biggest disadvantage Indian textile industry was having was that our products were subjected to 9.5% duty at key markets like EU, Canada, etc. but she expressed hope that this package that the Government has announced and the financial benefits offered along with some of the labour reforms which have also been offered to the garment and made-ups sector that the handicap of 9.5% will be taken care of to certain extent.

ort Award Function of the Council

She stated that MMF is not only a poor man's fibre as it is cheaper as compared to cotton but it also has tremendous potential for sportswear and other kinds of garment. She observed that technical textiles are the sunrise sector and the MMF industry must grow to enable growth in technical textiles. There is huge potential in growth technical textiles and the government is giving lot of focus to the development and promotion of this sector in the new Textile Policy.

She opined that the adverse tax structure is perhaps the reason why MMF industry textile has not grown as much as potential and opportunity it has in the international market. She believed that the lopsided tax structure is one of the reasons which is a handicap for the MMF textile industry. She however assured that

Dr. Vinod Kumar Ladia, Chairman, Shree Rajasthan Syntex Ltd. receiving the Life Achievement Award from Smt. Rashmi Verma, Secretary Textiles

the Ministry of Textiles has been regularly putting forth its view on a fibre neutral tax structure and the coming Budget would see some benefit for the MMF textile sector. She also expressed hope that with the GST roll out in July there will be a favourable tax structure for the MMF textile industry.

She expressed disappointment at the consistent fall in exports of MMF textiles but was confident that with these policy changes may bring about a remarkable increase of exports in MMF textiles in coming years.

Life Time Achievement Award

Recognizing the exceptional contribution of Dr. V K Ladia in the field of textiles, SRTEPC presented the life time achievement award to Dr. V.K. Ladia, Managing Director of Shree Rajasthan Syntex Ltd. and former Chairman of the SRTEPC.

Shri Ladia, describing his journey of nearly 50 years in the field of textile as an eventful experience, extended the credits of the award to his fellow businessmen and mentors; he thanked one and all who played an integral part in his journey from being a business amateur to an expert. He specially recognised the contribution of his father who laid the foundation to his journey. Also he highlighted the role of R L Toshniwal who played mentor to his business success.

Dr. Ladia thanked the present dignitaries of the textile for giving him the opportunity to remain associated with the textile ever since its inception in 1985. He ended his speech by sharing insights on the last piece of advice given to him by the then director of IIM, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai who had given the mantra to succeeding in one's quest is to 'Believe in what you do, Do what you believe in'. Lastly he thanked the ever present support of his family members who he believes gifted him the time and space to carry out his hard work.

The presentation of awards was followed by an Entertainment Programme.

Vote of thanks

Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal proposed vote of thanks to the Secretary Textiles for taking precious time off her busy schedule to be present with the Council's members, sharing her views and presenting the awards. He also thanked Dr. Ms. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner for her encouraging words.

The Vice Chairman thanked the former Chairmen of the Council for their continued guidance, members of the Committee of Administration for their wholehearted co-operation and participation in the various activities of the council. He also thanked the media for their presence and the entire SRTEPC team for putting all out efforts to make the awards function success.

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SRTEPC AWARD FUNCTION
SCENES FROM THE ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMME

(Continued from Page 2)

Embassy of India, met Mr. Carlos David Ibarra Rubio, Director, Guadalajara Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Juan Manuel Martinez de la Torre, DG for Productive Sectors & Development, Government of Jalisco on 17th January, 2017. According to the programme of the Embassy, the Delegates also met Mr. Jose Luis Morales Orozco, President; Ma. Del Socorro Mena Esparza, DG of Apparel Chamber based in Guadalajara, besides meeting Mr. Loic Van Den Heede, International Trade, Western Textile Chamber, Guadalajara on 18th January, 2017. During the meeting with the above mentioned Industry-heads/officials of Guadalajara & Apparel Chambers, the Delegates briefed them about the capabilities of Indian Textile Industry for considering sourcing of their future requirements of textiles from India. A PowerPoint Presentation on the Indian Textile Industry & Trade was also given by Shri. Mullick during the above meetings. This helped the concerned Officials of the Chambers to get a clear view of the strength and product-range of the Indian Textile Industry for making an appropriate planning for considering the proposal for sourcing their future requirements of textiles from India.

Basic Objective

The basic objective for organizing the participation in IM INTERMODA was to demonstrate fabulous range of Indian fabrics and made-up items to Mexican Buyers to facilitate sourcing of their requirements of textiles from India.

Response from Importers/Buyers at INTERMODA

INTERMODA Fair, which attracted participants from France, Italy, Australia, China, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Panama, and other Latin American Countries, received a steady flow of business visitors including importers & their agents, representatives of trading companies and wholesalers. This enabled most of the participants for establishing good trade contacts with their prospective customers, and discussed business with them. An early feedbacks of the participants showed that an estimated amount of Rs. 9.5 crores was negotiated during the Fair. A few participants even could book some spot trial orders valuing Rs. 1.25 crores. The products, which were discussed for doing business with Mexican Buyers include P/V suitings, shirtings, 100% polyester & polyester/ cotton fabrics, hand embroidered fabrics, poly crepe & poly satin fabrics, polyester/wool & polyester/linen/wool blended fabrics, grey fabrics, bed linen, garments (jackets & trousers), fancy ring spun yarn, polyester/cotton dyed yarn etc. Some of the representatives of the participating companies had also overstayed in Guadalajara, Mexico for undertaking immediate post exhibition follow-ups.

Textile Industry in Mexico

Over the last few years, the prospects for the Mexican textile and apparel industry have looked promising. Textile production processes in Mexico have become more advanced and efficient, and the industry as a whole has embraced innovation and versatility, introducing high-tech and protective textiles on a wide scale. At the end of 2015, the Mexican government introduced a program to further strengthen the textile and apparel industry. The program protects the industry from counterfeit products and smuggling from Asia, and aims to provide financial support to small- and medium-sized textile businesses, which make up most (about 85%) of the industry.

Best Prospects for Mexico

- Synthetic fibers mixed with rayon, and other artificial fibers
- Fabrics with textured polyester dyes
- Taffeta fabrics with discontinuous dyes made of polyester fibers
- Fabrics of upholstery, industrial fabrics for automotive industry
- Other fine wool fabrics
- Silk (for garments to be exported)
- Textile Machinery and Equipment

Import of Textiles including MMF Textiles from the Global Market by Mexico

✓ Mexico's total import of T & C from world during 2015 was over US$ 10 billion in which India's share was only 3%.

✓ Mexico's total import of apparels from world during 2015 was over US$ 3 billion in which India's share was only 5.5%.

✓ Mexico's total import of manmade/synthetic textiles from world during 2015 was over US$ 5 billion in which India's share was only 2% (US$ 102 million).

✓ Countries which are supplying manmade/synthetic textiles to Mexico are USA, China, Taipei, Korea, India, Italy, Canada, etc. As far as total T & C are concerned major suppliers are China, USA, Bangladesh, Vietnam, India, Indonesia, etc.

Export of MMF Textiles from India to Mexico

Value in USD Mn

	Fabrics	Made-up	Yarn	Fibre	Total	%Gr/Dec
2010-2011	23.21	1.61	38.64	7.46	70.92	
2011-2012	25.8	4.76	46.19	8.85	85.6	20.7
2012-2013	22.05	3.64	52.38	8.49	86.56	1.12

	Fabrics	Made-up	Yarn	Fibre	Total	%Gr/Dec
2013-2014	28.71	7.26	38.95	10.07	84.99	-1.81
2014-2015	26.8	10.9	38.28	10.26	86.24	1.47
2015-2016	27.75	8.81	38.25	12.04	86.85	0.7

Main items that are exported by India to Mexico include: Fabrics – P/V, P/C, P/W, Polyester & Polyester Blended; Yarn – PTY, Synthetic Spun, Sewing Thread; Made-ups – Shawls/Scarves, Blankets, Fishing Nets; and Fibre – VSF, PSF etc.

Mexico keen to sign Free Trade Agreement with India

It has been reported that Mexico is exploring possibilities of signing a Free Trade Agreement with India to boost trade ties between the two countries.

Market Entry Strategy

Mexico is a potential market for India and the best strategy to enter the Mexican market is to find a local representative or distributor. With this, buyers feel secure that initial training, spare parts and service will be provided. Due to regional concentration throughout Mexico, representation locally will yield better results than a single, nation-wide distributor. Price. Price is important, but not necessarily the deciding factor. Language is a major barrier therefore be prepared to provide brochures, catalogs, and printed materials in Spanish. Keep websites international-user-friendly. Indirectness. Difficulty in saying “no” Financing. Expect to negotiate on payment terms. Consider full spectrum of options. Financing options important Follow-up. Follow up quickly with your Mexican partner – there is abundant international competition Language. Use a qualified interpreter if needed Patience. Mexico has its own business customs (refrain from using first names until invited to do so, titles are important). Personal relationships are at the heart of most business dealings and are valued it's important to establish a personal relationship before business is done. Do not be surprised if your Mexican contact is not punctual. Time is flexible. Most Mexican companies are hierarchical, key decisions are made by a small number of individuals at the top of the hierarchy. Ensure that you are dealing with the right decision maker.

Conclusion

Mexico is a distant market, and an important one, in view of its thriving Apparel Industry and its proximity to the US market. Mexico sources substantial quantities of fabrics and yarn of different varieties from around the globe including India. India exported an amount of **Rs.558.84** crores to Mexico during 2015-16.

The first-ever participation of the member-companies of the Council in INTERMODA at Guadalajara in Mexico provided an excellent opportunity to both the Indian participating companies and visiting Mexican Buyers to meet each others for discussing business of their mutual interest. As per the views of the exhibitors, the exhibition provided them an opportunity to interact with the Mexican buyers, negotiate business and understand their requirements.

The participation of member-companies in INTERMODA has enhanced the image of Indian Textiles in this important market in the South American Region. In addition to this, the interactive meetings that the Delegation had with the senior Industry-heads of Guadalajara/Apparel Chambers in Mexico, might have also made a positive impact on our trade.

In view of the untapped market potential in Mexico, for Indian Man Made Fibre textile products, It is hoped that the recently concluded participation of Indian companies in INTERMODA will provide a strong impetus to further enhance the current trade of MMF Textiles with Mexico.

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MEXICAN BUYERS VISITING SRTEPC STALLS AT INTERMODA GUADALAJARA

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="6">DGFT</th></tr>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Heading No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Subject</th><th>Description</th><th>Download the Link</th></tr>
<tr><td>(1)</td><td>Public Notice No. 57/2015-2020</td><td>10.02.2017</td><td>Enlistment of 04 PSIAs in terms of Para 2.55(d) of HBP (2015-20) in Appendix-2G</td><td>The four Pre- Shipment Inspection Agencies (PSIAs) recognized in the given Public Notice will be placed under the heading “New PSIAs recognized in terms of FTP 2015-20 in Appendix 2G.</td><td>http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PN%2057%20English.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><td>(2)</td><td>Public Notice No. 56/2015-2020</td><td>06.02.2017</td><td>Addition of new sub para 5.03(c)(i) and (ii) and amendment in sub para 5.10(d)(ii) of Handbook of Procedures 2015-20.</td><td>Amendments have been made in para 5.03 specifying the provision for amendment of import/ export items under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme and sub para 5.10(d)(ii) of Handbook of Procedures 2015-20 wherein clarification given regarding the required documents for submission in case of third party exports with immediate effect.</td><td>http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PN5617.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><td>(3)</td><td>Public Notice No. 54/2015-2020</td><td>11.02.2017</td><td>Amendment in Chapter 2 of the Handbook of Procedure (2015-20)</td><td>Amendments have been made in para 2.14(A) of the Handbook of Procedures (205-20) as well as the provision in the Public Notice No. 58 dated 01.02.2016 and Appendix 2K of FTP (2015- 20).</td><td>http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PN5417.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><td>(4)</td><td>Notification No. 36/2015-2020</td><td>17.01.2017</td><td>Notification of ITC (HS), 2017 – Schedule-1 (Import Policy)</td><td>ITC (HS), 2017 contains “Schedule 1 – Import Policy”. Against each item of this schedule, the current import policy has been indicated along with policy conditions to be fulfilled, if any. The same is available in the DGFT’s website www.dgft.gov.in</td><td>http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT16/Noti3617.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="6">MINISTRY OF FINANCE</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="6">CBEC - CUSTOMS</th></tr>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Heading No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Subject</th><th>Description</th><th>Download the Link</th></tr>
<tr><td>(1)</td><td>Notification No.67/2016</td><td>31.12.2016</td><td>Amendments in various Notifications</td><td>Relevant extract of the Notifications
<table>
<tr><th>SR. No.</th><th>Notification number and date</th><th>Amendments</th></tr>
<tr><th>(1)</th><th>(2)</th><th>(3)</th></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Notification 10/2008-Customs, dated the 15th January, 2008 [G.S.R. 33(E), dated the 15th January, 2008]</td><td>(xi) against serial number 254, for the entry in column (2), the entry “5502 10 10” shall be substituted; (xii) against serial number 255, for the entry in column (2), the entry “5502 10 90” shall be substituted; (xiii) against serial number 256, for the entry in column (2) , the entry “5502 90 10” shall be substituted; (xiv) after serial number 256 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:-</td></tr>
</table></td><td>http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-tarr2016/cs67-2016.pdf</td></tr>
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NOTICE

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<tr><td>“256A</td><td>550290 90</td><td>All goods</td></tr>
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(xv) against serial number 285, for the entry in column (2) , the entry “6005 35 00” shall be substituted;</td></tr>
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<tr><td>(2)</td><td>Notification No.68/2016</td><td>31.12.2016</td><td>Amendments in the notification No.69/2004-Customs, dated the 9th July, 2004</td><td>In the said notification, in the Table,- (i) against serial number 1, in column (2), - (a) after entry “5703 30” the entry “5704 20”shall be inserted;</td><td>http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-tarr2016/cs68-2016.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><td>(3)</td><td>Notification No. 09/2017-Customs (N.T.)</td><td>09.02.2017</td><td>Rate of exchange of conversion of the foreign currency with effect from 3rd February, 2017</td><td>CBEC hereby notifies the exchange rate of conversion of each of the foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice versa relating to import and export of goods. These rates shall be effective from from 3rd February, 2017.</td><td>http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt09-2017.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><td>(4)</td><td>Notification No. 07/2017-Customs (N.T.)</td><td>24.01.2017</td><td>Seeks to notify the India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (Bilateral Safeguard Measures) Rules, 2017</td><td>The Govt. of India has notified India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (Bilateral Safeguard Measures) Rules, 2017;</td><td>http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt07-2017.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><td>(5)</td><td>Notification No. 05/2017-Customs (N.T.)</td><td>19.01.2017</td><td>Rate of exchange of conversion of the foreign currency w.e.f. 20th January, 2017</td><td>CBEC hereby notifies the exchange rate of conversion of each of the foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice versa relating to import and export of goods. These rates shall be effective from 20th January, 2017</td><td>http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt05-2017.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><td>(6)</td><td>Notification No. 03/2017-Customs (N.T.)</td><td>12.01.2017</td><td>Amendment in Notification no. 131/2016-Customs (N.T.) dated 31.10.2016 relating to AIR of duty drawback</td><td>Amendments have been made under the following tariff items:
(viii) in chapter - 57, - Carpets and other textile floor coverings against tariff items 570104, 570203, 570303, 570402 and 570503.
ix) in chapter – 61- Articles of Apparel and Clothing accessories knitted or crocheted against tariff items 611101.
(x) in chapter – 62- Articles of Apparel and Clothing accessories not knitted or crocheted 4%, against tariff item 620901</td><td>http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt03-2017.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><td>(7)</td><td>Notification No. 04/2017-Customs (ADD</td><td>19.01.2017</td><td>Seeks to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty, imposed on Nylon Filament yarn originating in or exported from China PR, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Korea R.P under notification No. 03/2012-Customs (ADD), dated the 13.01.2012, for a further period of one year i.e. upto and inclusive of the 12.01.2018.</td><td>Extension of anti- dumping duty on imports of Nylon Filament Yarn, falling under Chapter 54 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, People’s Republic of China, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and People’s Republic of Korea, imposed vide Notification No. 03/2012-Customs (ADD), dated the 13th January, 2012.</td><td>http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-add2017/csadd04-2017.pdf</td></tr>
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(8)	Circular No. 02/2017-Customs	13.01.2017	Amendments effective from 15-01-2017 to the All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback	The Government considered representations, feedback and data related to the All Industry Rates (AIR) of Duty Drawback that took effect on 15.11.2016 and has notified certain changes vide Notification No. 03/2017-Customs (N.T.) dated 12.01.2017. w.e.f. 15.01.2017. The notification should be downloaded from www.cbec.gov.in and perused. The changes made, inter-alia, include – Drawback rates/caps changed for tariff items under 570104, 570203, 570303, 570402 & 570503	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ02-2017cs.pdf
			CBEC- SERVICE TAX		
Sr. No.	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(1)	Notification No. 06/2017- Service Tax	30.01.2017	Seeks to amend Service Tax Rules, 1994 so that in case of online information and database access or retrieval services provided or agreed to be provided by any person located in a non-taxable territory and received by non-assesse online recipient, the service tax payable for the month of December, 2016 and January, 2017, shall be paid to the credit of the Central Government by the 6th day of March, 2017.	These rules may be called the Service Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2017 and shall come into force on the date of publication in the Official Gazzette. In the Service Tax Rules, 1994, in rule 6, in sub-rule (1), after the last proviso, a proviso is inserted,	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2017/st06-2017.pdf
(2)	Notification No. 05/2017- Service Tax	30.01.2017	Seeks to amend notification No. 25/2012-ST dated 20.06.2012 so as to withdraw the exemption from service tax for online information and database access or retrieval services provided by a person located in non-taxable territory to an entity in India registered under section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).	In the said notification, in the opening paragraph, in entry 34, in the proviso, for the word, brackets, and letter “clause (a)”, the words, brackets and letters “clause (a) or clause (b)” shall be substituted.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2017/st05-2017.pdf

(3)	Notification No. 03/2017- Service Tax	12.01.2017	Seeks to amend notification No. 30/2012-ST dated 20.06.2012 so as to specify the person complying with the sections 29, 30 or 38 read with section 148 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) as the person liable for paying service tax in case of services provided or agreed to be provided by a person located in non-taxable territory to a person located in non-taxable territory by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from a place outside India up to the customs station of clearance in India.	Amendments made in Notification No. 30/2012-Service Tax dated 20.6.2012 on the given subject and shall come into force on the 22.01.2017. In the said notification, amendments are made in the following; (ι) in paragraph I, in clause (A), after the sub-clause (vi), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely: "(vii) provided or agreed to be provided by a person located in non-taxable territory to a person located in non-taxable territory by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from a place outside India up to the customs station of clearance in India;";	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2017/st03-2017.pdf
(4)	Notification No. 02/2017- Service Tax	12.01.2017	Seeks to amend Service Tax Rules, 1994 so as to, (ii) Specify the person complying with the sections 29, 30 or 38 read with section 148 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) as the person liable for paying service tax in case of services provided or agreed to be provided by a person located in non-taxable territory to a person located in non-taxable territory by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from a place outside India up to the customs station of clearance in India.	(ii) in clause (d), in sub-clause(i), after item (EEB), the following item shall be inserted, namely:- "(EEC) in relation to services provided or agreed to be provided by a person located in non-taxable territory to a person located in non-taxable territory by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from a place outside India up to the customs station of clearance in India, the person in India who complies with sections 29, 30 or 38 read with section 148 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) with respect to such goods;".	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2017/st02-2017.pdf
(5)	Notification No. 01/2017- Service Tax	12.01.2017	Seeks to amend notification No. 25/2012-ST dated 20.06.2012 so as to (i) withdraw the exemption from service tax for services provided or agreed to be provided by a person located in non-taxable territory to a person located in non-taxable territory by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from a place outside India up to the customs station of clearance in India; (ii) exempt services provided by a business facilitator or a business correspondent to a banking company with respect to accounts in its rural area branch.	In the said notification, in the opening paragraph,- (i) in entry 29, for item (g), the following item shall be substituted, namely:- "(g) business facilitator or a business correspondent to a banking company with respect to accounts in its rural area branch." (ii) in entry 34, for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted with effect from 22nd day of January, 2017, namely,-	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2017/st01-2017.pdf

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
				"Provided that the exemption shall not apply to – (i) online information and database access or retrieval services received by persons specified in clause (a); or (ii) services by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from a place outside India up to the customs station of clearance in India;".	
MUMBAI CUSTOMS					
Sr. No.	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(1)	Public Notice No. 02/2016	10.01.2017	Workshop on Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programme	Mumbai Customs organised a Workshop to increase the awareness among the members of the trade about the AEO programme. The workshop featured the new AEO programme and also clarified the doubts about filling up the application for obtaining AEO status.	http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/site/PublicNotice.aspx?id=2283 & mode=download
(2)	Trade Facilitation Notice No. 01/ 2017	04.01.2017	Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for allowing Bunkering operation in Mumbai Port	Consequent to facilitating bunkering operation in Mumbai Port vide D.O letter No.MEED/M/4-G(DBT/JD/234(A) dated 12.04.2016 issued by Chairman, Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT), promoting Mumbai Port as a Bunkering Port and based on MOUs signed between M/s HPCL, M/s. BPCL and MbPT and other stakeholders following Customs procedure is being introduced with effect from 04/01/2017 at Mumbai Port to streamline the procedures involved in the supply of fuel by Public Sector Undertakings to vessels on foreign run. The new procedure shall be operative on 24x7 basis including holidays which is given in the Trade facilitation Notice.	http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/site/FacilityNotice.aspx?id=42& mode= download
SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS					
Sr. No.	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(1)	Public Notice No. 04/20117	31.01.2017	Closure of submission of Bills of Entry in Indian Custom EDI System (ICES) and stopping of Section 48 approvals on account of Union Budget, 2017-18	If any changes are announced in the Export Duty and Export Cess during the Budget, it is advised that the concerned Officers/ Staff at ACC shall keep a track of the relevant Shipping Bills (SBs) filed on or after 01st March 2016 till the directory changes are made online, and export duty/cess be collected manually thereon.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/PN_No.4_of_2017.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 03/2017	23.01.2017	Centralised processing of refund claims of Group 7 of Export Commissionerate by Centralised Refund Section (CRC-II)	It has been decided that all the Refund cases of Group 7 of Export Commissionerate will be dealt by Centralised Refund Section. Also, as is being done with regards to Import Commissionerate by the Special Valuation Cell (SVC) under Centralised Refund Section (CRC)-II, the reassessment and finalization of Bs/E of Group 7 pertaining to SVB cases will be dealt by Special Valuation Cell under CRC-II.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/PNNo.3of%202017.pdf

(3)	Public Notice No. 01/2017	11.01.2017	Extending the Single Window Interface for Facilitation of Trade (SWIFT) to Exports	With successful implementation of Single Window Interface for Facilitation of Trade (SWIFT) for imports, it is proposed to implement online-release from Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) for exports from January 5, 2017 onwards as a pilot at Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai Air cargo complexes for CITES/ wildlife items and the procedure regarding the same has been prescribed.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/PNNo_1_2017.pdf

JNCH CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 9/2017	16.01.2017	Options for DPD Clients availing Direct Port Delivery (DPD) facility	In view of the above, a meeting with representatives of all Container Freight Stations (CFSs) in the jurisdiction of JNCH was called to ascertain their views and solution to logistic arrangements and it has been clarified that DPD clients can use CFS for dealing with Customs cleared cargo for logistic purposes.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_9.PDF
(2)	Public Notice No. 8/2017	13.01.2017	Certain clarifications about Direct Port Delivery (DPD) facility	Members of Trade are invited to various other decisions communicated through Public Notices issued from time to time for smooth clearing of consignments and to reduce dwell time of import.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_8.PDF
(3)	Public Notice No. 7/2017	13.01.2017	Acceptance of payment on submission of properly filled up Challan by the Cash Section at JNCH Customs.	In order to ensure that there is no delay in issue of acknowledgment, it has been directed to all concerned that Cash Section shall accept payment on submission of properly filled up Challan (Copy of “Revised Challan” is enclosed as Annexure to this Public Notice) without insisting for authentication/signature by Asstt. Commissioner/ Deputy Commissioner/ Appraiser/ Supdt.(P)/ ACAO. Cash Section incharge has been asked to ensure that one copy of acknowledgment is sent to the concern Group / Section on the same day and acknowledgment is obtained on the register / Office copy of Challan. All Assistant / Deputy Commissioners/ Appraisers/ Superintendent have been asked to provide necessary assistance to person making payment in case of any doubt / issue.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_07.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No. 6/2017	12.01.2017	Out Of Charge (OOC) procedure and norms of scanning & examination for RMS facilitated containers (other than Direct Port Delivery)	Attention is invited to Public Notice No. 165/2016 dated 02/12/2016 in respect of scanning procedure in case of OOC given by DPD/RMS facilitation centre Certain problems have been brought to department’s notice in this regard, especially in view of requirement of cancellation of OOC where, Risk Management System (RMS) facilitated containers (other than DPD containers) are required to be examined.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_06.pdf

(5)	Public Notice No. 5/2017	12.01.2017	Partial Modification to the Public Notice No.127/2016 JNCH dated 16.09.2016 – Reduction in no. of documents required to be submitted for Registration with Port authorities	Intimation about the reduction in the documents mentioned in para 10.1 (i) of the Public Notice No.127/2016 JNCH dated 16.09.2016 in order to ensure faster registration and as a step towards 'Ease of Doing Business'.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_05.pdf
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES					
(1)	Resolution No. 6/18/2016- TUFS dated 10.01.2017	10.01.2017	Resolution dt.10/01/2017 for providing on additional subsidy of 10% Capital Investment Subsidy for made-ups units under ATUFS	The Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) was notified vide Resolution No. 6/5/2015- TUFS dated 13.01.2016. The Guidelines of ATUFS have been issued vide Resolution No. 6/5/2015- TUFS dated 29.02.2016. Financial and operational parameters and implementation mechanism for ATUFS during its implementation period from 13.01.2016 to 31.03.2022 are laid down in the said Guidelines.	http://texmin.nic.in/sites/default/files/ATUFS-Resolution-madeups.pdf
OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER					
Sr. No.	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(1)		21.01.2017	Appointment of agency for undertaking the work of evaluation/ assessment of committed liabilities data submitted by lending agencies to the Ministry of Textiles for reimbursement	Intimation regarding the appointment of M/s NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS), New Delhi, for undertaking the work of evaluation/assessment of committed liabilities data submitted by lending agencies to the Ministry of Textiles for reimbursement of subsidy for term loans sanctioned under MTUFS and RTUFS for textile industries. The agency has to complete the work within a period of two months from 09.01.2017.	http://www.txcindia.gov.in/html/Circular_on__evalution_of_commiotted_liability_under_TUFS.PDF

Relevant Budgetory Notifications [All Notifications issued vide dated 2nd February, 2017]

CUSTOMS – TARIFF NOTIFICATIONS			
Sr. No.	**Notification No.**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(1)	Notification No. 5 / 2017- Customs (T)	Exempts all items of machinery, including, instruments, apparatus and appliances, transmission equipment and auxiliary equipment (including those required for testing and quality control) and components, required for,- (a)	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs05-2017.pdf

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>initial setting up of fuel cell based system for generation of power or for demonstration purposes; or (b) balance of systems operating on bio-gas or bio-methane or by-product hydrogen, when imported into India, from so much of the duty of customs leviable thereon which is specified in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), as is in excess of 5% ad valorem, subject to the following conditions given in the Notification.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>(2)</td><td>Notification No. 6 / 2017- Customs (T)</td><td>Seeks to further amend Notification No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17.3.2012 so as to carry out Budgetary changes. Details are contained in Joint Secretary (TRU – I) DO letter dated 31.1.2017.

Amendments have been made so as to carry out Budgetary changes. Details are contained in Joint Secretary (TRU – I) DO letter dated 31.1.2017.

<u>Relevant Extract of the Notification</u>
<table>
<tr><th>(1)</th><th>(2)</th><th>(3)</th><th>(4)</th><th>(5)</th><th>(6)</th></tr>
<tr><td>294A</td><td>5404 19 90</td><td>Monofilament yarn</td><td>5%</td><td>-</td><td>29A</td></tr>
</table></td><td>http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs06-2017.pdf</td></tr>
</table>

CENTRAL EXCISE – TARIFF NOTIFICATIONS

Sr. No.	Notification No.	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 5 / 2017- Central Excise (T)	Seeks to prescribe 6% concessional excise/CV duty on all items of machinery required for (a) initial setting up of fuel cell based system for generation of power or for demonstration purposes and (b) for balance of systems operating on biogas or bio-methane or by-product hydrogen.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cx-tarr2017/ce05-2017.pdf

CENTRAL EXCISE – NON-TARIFF NOTIFICATIONS

Sr. No.	Notification No.	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 04/2017- Central Excise (N.T.)	Seeks to further amend CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cx-nt2017/cent04-2017.pdf

SERVICE TAX – NOTIFICATIONS

Sr. No.	Notification No.	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 07/2017- Service Tax	Seeks to amend notification No. 25/2012-Service Tax, dated 20th June 2012, so as to amend certain existing entries granting exemption on specified services and inserting new entries for granting exemption from service tax on specified services	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2017/st07-2017.pdf

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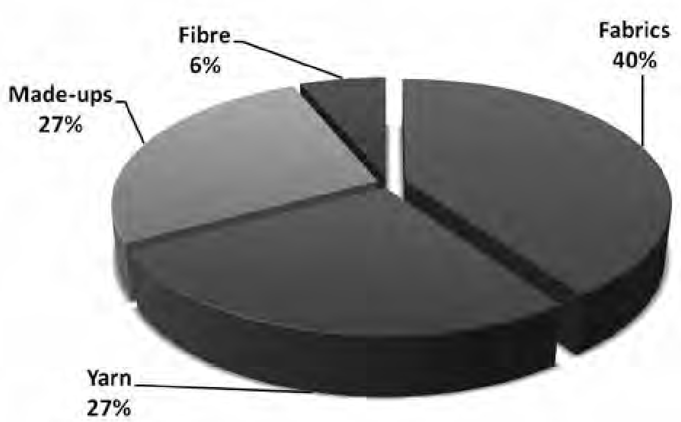
EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING APRIL – DECEMBER 2016-17

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-December 2016-17 were US$ 3131.98 Million against US$ 3524.07 Million during the same period of the previous year witnessing a decline of around 11.13% (SOURCE: Port Data)

Value in US$ Mn

	April-December 2016-17	April-December 2015-16	Decline (%)
Fabrics	1265.91	1487.02	-14.87
Yarn	835.22	941.12	-11.25
Made-ups	836.14	873.60	-4.29
Fibre	194.71	222.32	-12.42
Total	**3131.98**	**3524.07**	**-11.13**

PRODUCT SHARE



HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall exports in April-December2016-17 declined by 11.13% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with 40% share followed by Yarn 27%, Made-ups 27% 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 four segments witnessed decline in export like fabrics (-14.87%), fibre(-12.42%), yarn (-11.25%), and made-ups (-4.29%).
- In the fabrics segment Polyester Filament Fabrics (US$ 343.21 Mn) remained the top exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US$ 302.26 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Fabrics (US$ 224.43 Mn) during April-December2016-17.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US$ 389.55 Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US$ 84.06 Mn) and Polyester Spun Yarn (US$ 83.27 Mn).
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US$ 207.08 Mn followed by Muffler and Shawls/Scarves worth US$ 118.59 Mn and US$ 86.81 Mn respectively.
- Viscose Staple Fibre (US$ 92.43 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Polyester Staple Fibre (US$ 80.55 Mn) and Acrylic Staple Fibre (US$ 19.13 Mn).
- Exports of Viscose Spun Fabrics and Polyester Spun fabrics which accounted for share of nearly 1% in the Indian MMF fabrics exports, have witnessed excellent growth of 42.40% and 14.63%.
- UAE was the leading market for Indian MMF textiles during April-December 2016-17 with 12% share in total exports followed by USA 10% and Turkey 5%.
- Neighbouring country Pakistan has emerged as the 3rd largest market for India's MMF textile export with a share of 8% during April-December2016-17.
- Leading markets with positive growth are Germany (36.51%), China (28.51%), Brazil (22.41%) and Canada (10.69%)
- Other major markets during April-December2016-17 were Saudi Arabia, Italy, and Belgium with share of 3% each in the Indian MMF Textiles exports.
- UAE and USA were the leading market for Indian MMF Fabrics and USA was also leading market for Indian MMF Made-up during the period.

PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL-DECEMBER 2016-17

Value in USD Mn

Products	April-Dec 2016-17	April-Dec 2015-16	Net Change	% Change
FABRICS (Woven+non-woven+knitted)				
Polyester Filament	343.21	410.97	-67.76	-16.49
Synthetic Filament	302.26	382.00	-79.74	-20.87
Polyester Viscose	224.43	265.73	-41.30	-15.54
Polyester Blended	133.25	154.39	-21.14	-13.69
Synthetic Non Specified	81.79	74.06	7.73	10.44
Polyester Wool	30.82	34.33	-3.51	-10.22
Synthetic Cotton	30.77	35.20	-4.43	-12.59
Polyester Cotton	28.63	26.98	1.65	6.12
Polyester Spun	21.70	18.93	2.77	14.63
Viscose Spun	12.83	9.01	3.82	42.40
Nylon Filament	12.12	13.69	-1.57	-11.47
Viscose Blended	8.70	10.11	-1.41	-13.95
Synthetic Blended	35.39	51.62	-16.23	-31.44
Total Fabrics	**1265.90**	**1487.02**	**-221.12**	**-14.87**
YARN				
Polyester Filament	389.55	473.36	-83.81	-17.71
Polyester Cotton	84.06	105.20	-21.14	-20.10
Polyester Spun	83.27	70.76	12.51	17.68
Polyester Viscose	79.63	89.99	-10.36	-11.51
Viscose Spun	72.32	53.06	19.26	36.30
Viscose Filament	37.51	39.59	-2.08	-5.25
Acrylic Spun	22.50	23.61	-1.11	-4.70
Synthetic Spun	16.06	21.71	-5.65	-26.02
Polyester Wool	15.82	17.02	-1.20	-7.05
Artificial Spun	6.82	6.36	0.46	7.23
Synthetic Non Specified	5.95	10.02	-4.07	-40.62
Nylon Filament	5.41	5.66	-0.25	-4.42
Other Yarn	16.31	24.80	-8.49	-34.23
Total Yarn	**835.21**	**941.14**	**-105.93**	**-11.26**
MADE-UPS				
Bulk Containers	207.08	215.02	-7.94	-3.69
Muffler	118.59	139.50	-20.91	-14.99
Shawls/Scarves	86.81	95.36	-8.55	-8.97
Motifs	55.92	51.77	4.15	8.02
Fishing Net	29.67	31.69	-2.02	-6.37
Blanket	21.88	28.61	-6.73	-23.52
Bed Linen	15.40	17.61	-2.21	-12.55
Rope	12.66	12.86	-0.20	-1.56
Bedsheet	11.99	13.88	-1.89	-13.62
Braids	7.67	8.89	-1.22	-13.72
Dress Material	7.53	10.51	-2.98	-28.35
Dish-cloths/Dusters	7.38	7.29	0.09	1.23
Sacks and Bags	7.12	14.64	-7.52	-51.37
Curtains	6.59	7.08	-0.49	-6.92
Life Jacket	6.46	5.14	1.32	25.68
Tulles	6.21	5.53	0.68	12.30
Other Made-ups	227.17	208.19	18.98	9.12
Total Made-ups	**836.13**	**873.57**	**-37.44**	**-4.29**
FIBRE				
Viscose Staple	92.43	104.39	-11.96	-11.46
Polyester Staple	80.55	87.31	-6.76	-7.74
Acrylic Staple	19.13	25.58	-6.45	-25.22
Other Fibre	2.57	5.03	-2.46	-48.91
Total Fibre	**194.68**	**222.31**	**-27.63**	**-12.43**

* 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, flow able 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

Sr. No.	Country	April-Dec 2016-17	April-Dec 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
1	UAE	375.91	484.68	-108.77	-22.44
2	USA	319.55	382.01	-62.46	-16.35
3	PAKISTAN	232.77	326.37	-93.60	-28.68
4	TURKEY	159.97	175.78	-15.81	-8.99
5	SAUDI ARABIA	103.92	109.21	-5.29	-4.84
6	ITALY	93.47	100.11	-6.64	-6.63
7	BELGIUM	91.92	90.89	1.03	1.13
8	SRI LANKA	90.77	101.93	-11.16	-10.95
9	BRAZIL	74.5	60.86	13.64	22.41
10	HONG KONG	65.15	63.05	2.10	3.33
11	NETHERLANDS	62.36	62.15	0.21	0.34
12	EGYPT	62.35	69	-6.65	-9.64
13	GERMANY	55.75	40.84	14.91	36.51
14	SPAIN	51.48	59.35	-7.87	-13.26

Sr. No.	Country	April-Dec 2016-17	April-Dec 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
15	KOREA, DEM REP	46.99	50.35	-3.36	-6.67
16	CANADA	36.66	33.12	3.54	10.69
17	FRANCE	35.86	39.08	-3.22	-8.24
18	KOREA,REPUBLIC OF	35.8	29.26	6.54	22.35
19	CHINA	34.17	26.59	7.58	28.51
20	VIETNAM, DEM	33.2	38.57	-5.37	-13.92

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD Mn

Country	April-Dec 2016-17	April-Dec 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
UAE	242.36	336.83	-94.47	-28.05
USA	139.28	227.07	-87.79	-38.66
PAKISTAN	95.16	90.07	5.09	5.65
SRI LANKA	82.67	88.6	-5.93	-6.69
SAUDI ARABIA	49.64	52.65	-3.01	-5.72
HONG KONG	41.11	49.52	-8.41	-16.98
VIETNAM, DEMOCRATIC	28.26	32.13	-3.87	-12.04
EGYPT	24.11	31.45	-7.34	-23.34
SPAIN	23.89	26.05	-2.16	-8.29
ITALY	22.38	23.23	-0.85	-3.66

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Country	April-Dec 2016-17	April-Dec 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
TURKEY	136.85	157.36	-20.51	-13.03
BRAZIL	64.75	53.2	11.55	21.71
USA	61.15	103.77	-42.62	-41.07
BELGIUM	42.66	41.12	1.54	3.75
PAKISTAN	37.8	41.15	-3.35	-8.14
EGYPT	32.63	31.16	1.47	4.72
COSTA RICA	27.35	18.51	8.84	47.76
MOLDOVA,REP OF	19.93	16.93	3.00	17.72
KOREA,REP OF	19.96	23.51	-3.55	-15.10
NETHERLANDS	16.07	20.69	-4.62	-22.33

MMF EXPORT COUNTRY SHARE

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Country	April-Dec 2016-17	April-Dec 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
USA	146.99	165.97	-18.98	-11.44
SAUDI ARABIA	121.73	131.91	-10.18	-7.72
ITALY	50.38	50.35	0.03	0.06
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	41.95	34.28	7.67	22.37
GERMANY	35.95	22.26	13.69	61.50
NETHERLANDS	30.68	27.05	3.63	13.42
SPAIN	23.95	29.6	-5.65	-19.09
CROATIA	23.15	27.67	-4.52	-16.34
FRANCE	21.04	24.61	-3.57	-14.51
CANADA	19.06	13.93	5.13	36.83
BELGIUM	19	19.7	-0.70	-3.55
HONG KONG	13.04	6.99	6.05	86.55
AUSTRALIA	12.21	15.31	-3.10	-20.25
BENIN	10.76	29.43	-18.67	-63.44

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TAIWAN PAVILION @ TECHNOTEX-2017

TAIWAN FASHION plus FUNCTION

Date : 12-14 April, 2017
Time : 10.00 am to 5.00 pm

Venue : Hall V, Bombay Convention & Exhibition Centre (BCEC), Goregaon (E), Mumbai - 63

Booth No. 42.2

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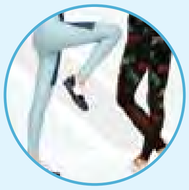
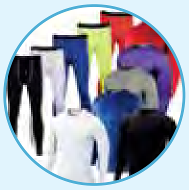
Applications



Active and Yoga Wear



Sports Wear

Uniform and Work Wear

Protection and Safety Wear

Outdoor and Travel Gear

Medical and Hygiene

Disposable Bags (Non-Plastic)

Luggage and Bag Packs

Rain Wear

Water and Oil Repellent Agent

Pavilion formed by

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SRTEPC Members Directory

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council in commemoration of its 60 years service to the industry, presents the **1st edition** of **Members Directory** with over **3400 entries** covering the complete details of **manufacturers/exporters of MMF textiles** and **blended textile items** including **Fibre, Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, Home textiles,** etc.

The publication will serve as a useful reference book and sourcing guide for the industry, importers, buying Houses and Agents of textile products. The cost of the Members Directory is as follows:

- **Printed Copy** – Rs.1,000/ - US$50/- (Including delivery Charges)

For further information and request for supply of Directory may be sent to
Shri Anand Haldankar, Joint Director, E mail: *anand@srtepc.in*
Ms. Barbara Mendes, Sr. Executive, E mail: *barbaram@srtepc.in,srtepc@srtepc.in*

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