

SRTEPC WORLD

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The Synthetic and Rayon Textiles
Export Promotion Council

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SRTEPC participates in Board of Trade Meeting chaired by Shri Piyush Goyal



Hon'ble Union Minister for Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution and Textiles addressing the gathering at the Board of Trade Meeting

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held on 13th September, 2022 at the Convention Hall, Hotel Ashok, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Union Minister for Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution and Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal.

The Board of Trade has been constituted by the Government with the objective of having regular discussions and consultations with trade and industry and to advise the Government on Policy measures related to Foreign Trade Policy in order to achieve the objective of boosting India's Trade. The Meeting was held primarily to discuss the various initiatives of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as well as to identify the areas of strong co-operation for increasing export competitiveness of the State Governments.

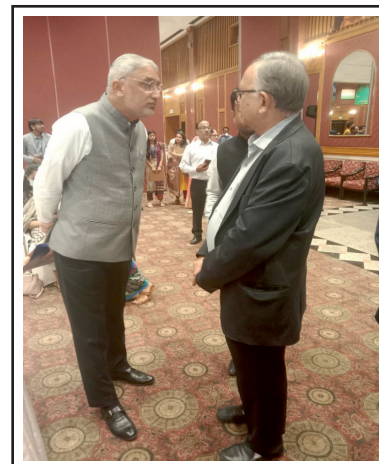
In this Meeting, various Departments of the Central Government, representatives of the State Governments, Union Territories, Members of the Export Promotion Council's and Industry Associations had participated. Chairman, SRTEPC, Shri Dhiraj Raichand Shah, Executive Director, Shri S.Balaraju and Shri Ajay Sardana, Member of Committee of Administration of SRTEPC had attended the meeting on behalf of the Council.

Some of the issues taken up in the meeting by the Council are as follows :

1. To continue with the EPCG scheme in the forthcoming Foreign Trade Policy
2. To extend the RODTEP benefit in the form of direct credit to exporters Account.
3. To extend the benefit of Interest Equalization Scheme for Manmade Fibre and Yarns
4. To extend facility of Duty free Import of specified items to exporters of Made ups.

A detailed Note consisting of many other issues were submitted to Department of Commerce.

Chairman SRTEPC highlighted the fact that exports of Manmade Fibre textile products consisting of Fibre, Yarn, Fabrics and Made ups have achieved a growth of about 46% in 2021-22 as compared to exports during 2020-21. The Chairman also thanked the Government for including various categories of Manmade fibre-based products such as Garments, Fabrics and Technical textiles under the PLI Scheme.



On the sidelines of BoT Meeting, SRTEPC Chairman Shri Dhiraj Shah with Shri Jagdish Vishwakarma, Hon'ble Minister of State of Gujarat

SRTEPC's participation in Indian Textile Exhibition in Bangladesh (31 Aug-3 Sep 2022)

SRTEPC participated in the “18th Dhaka International Yarn & Fabric Show” which was held at International Convention City, Bashundhara, Dhaka-Bangladesh from 31 Aug-3 Sep 2022. 16 Indian Companies participated in this exhibition through the Council with financial assistance under the MAI Scheme & with active support of the High Commission of India in Bangladesh.

About the Fair

Dhaka International Yarn & Fabric Show is the biggest textile exhibition where products such as Yarn, Fabric, Trimming & Accessories etc. are displayed.

Inauguration of India Pavilion

On the 1st day of the Fair, Shri Dhiraj Raichand Shah Chairman, SRTEPC inaugurated the India Pavilion. Thereafter, he visited all the Indian Companies & interacted with them.

Feedback from the Participation

The 4th day Fair had attracted good number of Buyers, Agents, Converter & Retailer in Bangladesh, according to the participants. The Indian companies were able to establish good contacts with the buyers & many of them have reportedly got on the spot orders.

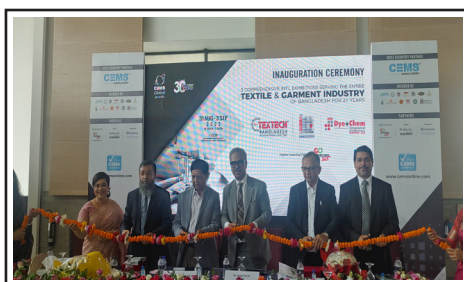
Dissemination of Information in “Source India”

The Council held a Road Show at Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), Dhaka to invite Buyers from Bangladesh for Source India to be held on 28th to 30th Nov. 2022-23. SRTEPC Chairman, briefed the participants in the Road Show about the advantages of participating in Source India and also, the facilities being offered to the buyers visiting the event.

Way Forward

Bangladesh is the 3rd largest Export Market for Indian Man-Made Textiles, next to the US & Turkey. Bangladesh is also one of the biggest emerging markets of Man-Made Textiles due to sustained growth of the Garment Industry that requires assorted supply of raw materials. This opens up opportunities for Indian exporters for Man-Made Textiles.

The Council will, therefore, be participating in the next addition of Dhaka International Yarn & Fabric Show. The Council will be organizing more promotional activities in Bangladesh in future also for the benefit of its members.



Inauguration of the Textile Exhibition in Bangladesh



Shri Dhiraj Raichand Shah Chairman, SRTEPC inaugurated the India Pavilion



A view of the stalls



Chairman, SRTEPC addressing the crowd



SRTEPC Delegation @ Meeting with BGMEA



A view of the stalls



SRTEPC's Participation in Textile Trade Fair in Russia

The Council participated in the Federal Trade Fair “Textillegprom” which was held in Moscow, Russia from 6th – 9th September, 2022. “Textillegprom” is an established International Trade Fair held in Russia and also, in the entire CIS Region and East Europe. Generally, the fair attracts manufacturers of textiles and clothing, retailers, wholesalers, chain stores, departmental stores, buying houses, agents, fashion designers etc.

The Council had participated in this Trade Fair with 11 companies with support from the Consulate General of India in Moscow and Ministry of Commerce & Industry and Textiles.

Inauguration Of India Pavilion:

On the first day of the Fair i.e. 6th September, 2022, HE Mr. Naorem J. Singh, Counsellor, Economic and Commercial Wing, Embassy of India had inaugurated the India Pavillion in the presence of Senior Officials from the Indian Embassy and also, representatives from the participating companies. Thereafter, Mr. Naorem J. Singh visited all the booths of the Indian companies and interacted with each one of them.

Visitors at the Fair:

Over 300 buyers had visited the Fair. All the participants were able to successfully establish contacts with the buyers. Many of them have reportedly got on the spot orders.

Feedback from the Participants:

All the companies had expressed satisfaction with their participation in the Trade Fair due to the presence of good quality buyers who had visited the fair. Many of them had confirmed their participation in the next edition of the Federal Trade Fair “Textillegprom”.

B2B Meetings:

On the side-lines of the Trade Fair, the Council had organised B2B meetings with members of the Textile Business Association (TBA). The meetings enabled the participants to negotiate business with many buyers.

Key Observations about the Russian Market for Textiles:

Russia is a huge market for textiles. Earlier, companies from Europe and China had dominated the Russian markets for Textiles. However, due to sanctions the presence of European companies in Russian markets have become negligible. Moreover, Russian buyers are becoming increasingly reluctant to buy from Chinese suppliers.

Way Forward:

In view of the fact that Russia is a potential market for Man-made Fibre Textiles from India and also, taking into consideration, very encouraging and positive feedbacks from all the participating companies, the Council will be participating in the next edition of the fair. The Council will organize more export promotion activities in Russia in future also.



Inauguration of the Textile Exhibition in Russia



SRTEPC Meeting with Textile Business Association



A view of the stalls



MESSAGE FROM CHAIRMAN



Dear Friends,

I am happy to inform that the Government has assigned the task of export promotion of technical textiles to SRTEPC. I express my sincere thanks to our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modiji, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Textiles, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Shri Piyush Goyalji, Minister of State for Textiles, Smt Darshana Jardoshji and senior officials in the Ministry of Textiles. The Council will make its best efforts to promote exports of technical textiles and provide all kinds of assistance and guidance to the exporters.

After registering growth in exports of MMF textiles in 2021-22, it is a matter of concern that exports in the first four months of the current financial year i.e April- July have declined by 7.3%. This decline is mainly due to slowing global demand and energy crisis in major export destinations like EU, Bangladesh etc. I hope exports of MMF textiles will witness growth during October to March 2023.

A Meeting of the Board of Trade was held in Delhi on September 13, 2022 under the Chairmanship of Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble CIM. I had attended the meeting along with the Executive Director, Shri S. Balaraju and Shri Ajay Sardana, Member, Committee of Administration of the Council. In the meeting, I had suggested for the extension of the EPCG Scheme in the forthcoming new Foreign Trade Policy, to cover Man Made Fibres and Yarns under the Interest Equalization Scheme and to enlarge the scope of Duty Credit scrips issued under the RoDTEP and RoSCTL Schemes by allowing payments of IGST against such scrips in addition to the Basic Customs Duty on exports. A detailed Note consisting of other suggestions was also submitted to the Ministry.

The Ministry of Textiles is considering to introduce second edition of the PLI scheme (PLI 2.0) which is likely to cover home textiles such as blankets and bedspreads and textile accessories like lace, button and zippers. I am sure the scheme will attract investments and reduce import dependence in the textile sector.

On the policy front, DGFT has extended the last date till 30.09.2022 for uploading of e-BRCs related to RoSCTL scrips for shipping bills filed up to 31.12.2020. I urge all our members to please take a note of this and do the needful. The Department of Revenue has also deleted the condition of recovery from the "transferee" of E-scrips issued under the RODTEP and RoSCTL schemes, in case of non-realization of export payments against the relevant shipping bills. I am sure this has come as a huge relief to the exporters.

With regard to RBI's Circular to allow payments against Exports and Imports trade in Indian rupees, I would urge the Government to clarify as to whether exports benefits under the Foreign Trade Policy will be available on exports against Rupee payments.

The Council's participation in the "18th Dhaka International Yarn & Fabric Show" held in Bangladesh from 31 Aug-3 Sep 2022 was successful. Sixteen (16) Indian Companies had participated in the event who have reportedly established contacts with good number of Buyers. Further, the Council participated in "Textillegprom" in Moscow, Russia from 6-9 September 2022 was also successful as eleven (11) Companies who had participated in the event had the opportunity to interact with Russian Buyers and explore business opportunities.

I would also like to inform the members that there are some International events being organized by the Council such as; IRANTEX in Tehran, Iran (21 to 24 Oct, 2022), Africa Sourcing and Fashion Week (ASFW), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (4 to 7 Nov, 2022), "6th Edition of Morocco Fashion & Tex", El Jadida, Morocco (7 to 10 Dec, 2022), IM INTERMODA, Guadalajara, Mexico (17 to 20 Jan 2023) and Colombia-tex, Medellin, Colombia (24 to 26 Jan, 2023). I urge all members to participate in large numbers and take advantage of this great opportunity to enhance exports to these potential markets.

The Council is also organizing "Source India" which will be held at NESCO, Mumbai from November 28 to 30, 2022 which is a Reverse Buyer Seller Meet. A large number of buyers from different countries will be visiting to participate in this event. I would invite our members to participate in "Source India" which would provide good opportunities to interact with overseas buyers.

As you are aware, the Council takes up the issues faced by exporters with the Government bodies like Customs, DGFT, Department of Revenue, Banks etc. I am glad to inform you that many of the issues taken up by the Council have been resolved. I would suggest all our members to approach the Council in case they face issues with any of the departments and we assure of that all such issues will be taken up suitably.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for being a member of SRTEPC and allowing us to serve you. I earnestly request all our members to renew your membership for the year 2022-23 and continue to receive the services of the Council without any disruption. Assuring you of our best services at all times.

Yours sincerely,

Dhiraj Raichand Shah
Chairman



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SOCIAL MEDIA (TWEETS)



SRTEPC @srtepc · Aug 31
Chairman @Dhirubhaishah21 delivering his speech during the inauguration function of 18th Dhaka International Yarn & Fabric Show & 21st Textech Bangladesh & 40th Dye+Chem Bangladesh Expo at Dhaka
pic.twitter.com/yJW9aGm0wV

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SRTEPC @srtepc · Aug 19
#SRTEPC @Dhirubhaishah21 @bhadreshmd wishing everyone a very happy Shree Krishna Janamashtmi. May Krishna take away all sorrows and misery and bless you with happiness, prosperity and good health
#Janamashtami2022 pic.twitter.com/gmHr2tDYCJ

[View Tweet activity](#)



SRTEPC @srtepc · Aug 26
the exports target of US\$ 67 million to China during FY 2022-23. SRTEPC mentioned that its members did not highlight any major issue for exporting to China. It was informed that the export target of US\$ 67 million fixed for the MMF textiles segment will be achieved during the yr.

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SRTEPC @srtepc · Aug 25
The centre has prioritized swift development of modern Multi Modal Logistics Parks (MMLPs) through a tripartite agreement signed between roads, shipping, and railway ministries arms. #SRTEPC @Dhirubhaishah21 & @bhadreshmd appreciate this solid step towards realisation of

[View Tweet activity](#)



SRTEPC @srtepc · Sep 6
Mr. Naorem Singh, Counsellor, Economic and Commercial Wing, Embassy of India, Mr. Fazal Godil, SRTEPC COA Member, Mr. Naveen Choudhary, Second Secretary, Embassy of India inaugurated the India Pavilion with a Ribbon cutting in presence of other Russian dignitaries & press people. pic.twitter.com/MZGUVQ9YM6

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SRTEPC @srtepc · Sep 10
India will take decisions on different aspects of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) based on its national interest said @DoC_Gol Minister @PiyushGoyal. @SRTEPC @bhadreshmd and @Dhirubhaishah21 believes that it will strengthen economic partnership

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SRTEPC @srtepc · Aug 30
India is looking to get duty-free access for different products - identified under One District One Product (ODOP) initiative, to promote their exports, commerce and industry minister @PiyushGoyal said.

[View Tweet activity](#)



SRTEPC @srtepc · Sep 2
A sneak peak into the 18th Dhaka International Yarn and Fabric Show. pic.twitter.com/2HvPXzL1kW

[View Tweet activity](#)



SRTEPC @srtepc · Aug 31
Inauguration of SRTEPC Pavilion at 18th Dhaka International Yarn & Fabric Show 2022. pic.twitter.com/bv8r9380im

[View Tweet activity](#)



SRTEPC @srtepc · Sep 10
among the 14 participating countries with the objective of enhancing resilience, sustainability, inclusiveness, economic growth, fairness and competitiveness in the region.
economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/f...

[View Tweet activity](#)



SRTEPC @srtepc · Sep 1
The @DoC_Gol said it is developing a dashboard to help the industry flag issues or give suggestions to the government on matters related to logistics services. The dashboard is expected to be launched for all authorised industry associations soon, it said.

[View Tweet activity](#)



SRTEPC @srtepc · Sep 12
which has given a boost to exports & request @CimGOI and @PiyushGoyalOffc to arrange prompt release of export benefits ensuring a turbo-boost to #MakeinIndia #ExportsfromIndia.

economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/f...

[View Tweet activity](#)



SRTEPC @srtepc · Sep 12
India's merchandise exports are expected to grow by 11.4% to hit USD 114.4 bn during the July-September quarter of the current financial year. @SRTEPC @Dhirubhaishah21 @bhadreshmd appreciate the leadership of @PiyushGoyal @NarendraModi ji's vision for #AatmanirbharBharat

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SRTEPC @srtepc · Sep 6
India is finally making headway in the exports market as it broke into the top 5 suppliers of Christmas decorative items and t-shirts to the US. #SRTEPC @Dhirubhaishah21 & @bhadreshmd believes that India gained a clear lead over the Philippines as buyers diversify supply sources

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SRTEPC @srtepc · Aug 26
SRTEPC delegation attended Webex Meeting on export target achievement for China under the Chairmanship of Sh @AnantSwarup, JS (NEA) @DoC_Gol to discuss the strategy for increasing exports to China.

[View Tweet activity](#)



SRTEPC @srtepc · Sep 9
The new foreign trade policy is likely to spell out guidelines to make Indian exports competitive through non-fiscal measures, marking a significant change from the existing policy that focused on incentive-driven schemes. @SRTEPC @bhadreshmd and @Dhirubhaishah21 are confident

[View Tweet activity](#)



SRTEPC @srtepc · Aug 31
Srtepc participated in Dhaka International Yarn & Fabric Show in Dhaka from 31st August to 3rd Sept 2022. pic.twitter.com/9i7hzhY5aA

[View Tweet activity](#)



SRTEPC @srtepc · Aug 27
SRTEPC WORLD AUG 2022
tinyurl.com/Swaug22
Chairman SRTEPC pic.twitter.com/MnywAmFOR5

[View Tweet activity](#)



SRTEPC @srtepc · 21h
India's national logistics policy will be released by @PMOIndia @narendramodi on September 17 which aims to facilitate seamless movement of goods across the country @CimGOI @PiyushGoyal. @SRTEPC @Dhirubhaishah21 @bhadreshmd is looking forward to the release of the policy

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Shri Piyush Goyal, Union Minister of Commerce and Industry concludes two-day visit to Saudi Arabia; discusses bilateral trade, commerce, and investments linkages

Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal had visited Saudi Arabia from 18-19 Sept 2022 to attend the Ministerial meeting of the India-Saudi Arabia Strategic Partnership Council. The outcomes of the Ministerial meeting included streamlining efforts to realize the announcement made by Crown Prince Mohammad Bin Salman, during his visit to India in February 2019 about investments worth 100 billion dollars in India. The outcome also included endorsement of the 41 areas of cooperation identified by the technical teams under domains of Agriculture and Food Security, Energy, Technology and IT, and Industry and Infrastructure.

During the visit, Hon'ble Minister met H.E. Dr. Majid bin Abdullah Al-Kassabi, Minister of Commerce of Saudi Arabia, held wide ranging discussions on the entire gamut of bilateral trade, commerce and investments linkages. Diversification and expansion of trade and commerce, removal of trade barriers, including the outstanding issues related to trade remedies, feasibility of institutionalizing Rupee-Riyal trade, introduction of UPI and Rupay cards in Saudi Arabia; were amongst the key points of discussion.

Shri Goyal also met the President of the Royal Commission of Jubail and Yanbu Khalid Al-Salem and CEO of Saudi EXIM Bank, and other senior officials of the Ministry of Industry, Saudi Arabia. Discussions were held on a wide range of topics such as institutional tie-up of the EXIM banks of the two countries, joint projects in third countries, mutual recognition of standards, establishment of startup and innovation bridge, strengthening collaboration in infrastructure development, particularly in the domains of Technical textiles and some other sectors and increasing project exports from India.

During the visit, Hon'ble Minister also participated in a CEO Roundtable with prominent businessmen in Saudi Arabia. Discussions focused on encouraging increasing exports from India, facilitating inward investments into India, innovative ways and means of deepening and broad basing bilateral economic linkages. He also interacted with HRH Prince Abdulaziz bin Salman Al Saud, Minister of Energy, Saudi Arabia and discussed on stronger partnership in renewable energy between the two countries.

Shri Goyal also inaugurated "The India Week" in Riyadh as part of the ongoing efforts of Embassy of India in Riyadh to celebrate Indian products especially Textiles and Food products etc.

Source: PIB Delhi

Prime Minister launches National Logistics Policy (NLP)

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched the NLP on 18th Sept 2022 to ensure quick last mile delivery, end transport-related challenges, save time and cost of manufacturers, prevent wastage of agro-products.

This policy will introduce new energy to all sectors. Schemes like Sagarmala and Bharatmala improved logistics connectivity for systematic infrastructure development. The total capacity of Indian ports has significantly increased and the average turnaround time of container vessels has come down from 44 hours to 26 hours. 40 Air cargo terminals have been constructed for exports, 30 airports have been provided cold-storage facilities and 35 multimodal hubs are coming up in the country. A change in the drone policy and connecting it with the Production-Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) scheme is promoting the use of drones in the logistics sector.

The Prime Minister quoted that "From 13-14% logistics cost, we should all aim to bring it to single-digit as soon as possible, to become globally competitive".

The Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP) will bring all the digital services related to the transportation sector into a single portal, freeing the exporters from a host of very long and cumbersome processes. Similarly, a new digital platform—ease of logistics services or E-Logs—

has also been started under the new policy. "Industry associations can directly take up any such matters which are causing problems in their operations and performance with the government agencies. A complete system has also been put in place for the speedy resolution of such cases", he said. The policy has immense potential to develop infrastructure, expand business and raise employment opportunities, he added. The need for NLP was felt as the logistics cost in India is high as compared to other developed economies.

Source : Fibre2Fashion

23 strategic projects worth Rs. 60 crore in the areas of specialty fibres, composites, sustainable textiles, mobiltech, sportech and geotech segment under the flagship programme National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)

The Ministry of Textiles cleared 23 strategic research projects worth around INR 60 crores in the areas of Specialty fibres, Sustainable Textiles, Geotextiles, Mobiltech and Sports textiles under the chairmanship of Union Minister of Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal, on 14th of September 2022. These strategic research projects fall under the Flagship Programme 'National Technical Textiles Mission.' Among these 23 Research projects, 12 Projects of Speciality Fibres having application areas in Agriculture, Smart Textiles, Healthcare, Strategic Application and Protective gears were cleared. 4 Projects from Sustainable Textiles having application area in Agriculture and Healthcare Sector were cleared. Also, 5 projects from Geotextile, 1 from Mobiltech and 1 from Sportech were cleared. Member NITI Aayog (Science & Tech) & Principle Scientific Advisor (PSA) provided inputs pertaining to Technical Textile for the meeting along with Line Ministries.

While addressing the esteemed group of Scientists and Technical Technologists, Shri Piyush Goyal said, "Industry and Academia connect is essential for the growth of research and development in the application areas of Technical Textiles in India." He even highlighted the technological gap in the country that needs to be addressed in the field of technical textiles. Identification of the area of research in technical textiles with industry interaction and promotional activities like conferences, exhibition, and buyer-seller meet to promote the use of Technical Textile in the country and to increase the exports to be the key focus areas.

Source: PIB

Meeting of Prime Minister with the President of Iran on the sidelines of the SCO Summit

The Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and President of the Islamic Republic of Iran H.E. Mr. Ebrahim Raisi met in Samarkand, Uzbekistan on the sidelines of the 22nd meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO. This was the first meeting between the Prime Minister and President Raisi since President Raisi's assumption of office in 2021.

During the meeting they discussed many important issues pertaining to the bilateral relationship, and expressed their desire for strengthening the relationship further. Prime Minister highlighted that India- Iran bilateral ties are marked by historic and civilizational connections, including strong people to people contacts. The two leaders reviewed the progress in the development of the Shahid Behesti terminal, Chabahar Port and underscored the importance of bilateral cooperation in the field of regional connectivity.

They also discussed international and regional developments including Afghanistan. Prime Minister reiterated India's priorities of providing humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan and the need for a representative and inclusive political dispensation in support of a peaceful, stable and secure Afghanistan.

President Raisi briefed the Prime Minister on the status of the JCPOA negotiations. Prime Minister extended an invitation to President Raisi to visit India at his earliest convenience.

Source: PIB

State Bank of India (SBI) asks exporters to trade with Bangladesh in taka rupees

SBI has asked exporters to refrain from making deals with Bangladesh in USD and other major currencies as it looks to curb the risk of dwindling reserves in Dhaka.

Bangladesh's economy is battling rising energy and food prices as Russia's conflict with Ukraine widens its current account deficit and dwindling foreign exchange forces it to turn to global lenders such as the International Monetary Fund. Due to the recent increase in import bills and the weakening of the Bangladeshi taka against the US dollar, the country is facing a shortage of foreign exchange.

Bangladesh's Commerce Minister Tip Munshi wants to reduce reliance on the dollar and sees no problem in transacting in the local currency. At an event in Dhaka, he expressed his concern on the growing focus on local currency trade, and the Ministry of Finance looking ways to settle the issue.

However, the Executive Director of Bangladesh's Central Bank informed that "no such decision has been made" concerning local currency trade with India. Bangladesh's Central bank allowed banks to transact in yuan in order to trade with China.

According to Agency reports, if net external debt or financing indicators deteriorate further, Bangladesh's rating could be downgraded, as higher commodity prices and strong imports could exacerbate taka depreciation and deplete foreign exchange reserves.

Source: technologyshout.com

India to become a powerhouse driving global growth by 2047: Shri Piyush Goyal

Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal while interacting with the Business Community of Southern California said that conclusion of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) is an important milestone for free and fair trade with like minded countries, who share a common objective to have rule based international order and a transparent economic system. Politically stable and open economies in the Indo-pacific are coming together to expand economic activities amongst each other, he added. Assessing the impact of the foundational changes and structural transformation that has happened in the last few years, Shri Goyal mentioned that India in 2047 would be a USD 35-45 trillion economy, taking India into the league of developed nations. Emphasising that India today is a land of opportunities and a potential market for the business community in the US, he noted that India has the advantage of demographic dividend and its aspirational young population provides a huge opportunity for growth. Shri Goyal called upon all the stakeholders- Indians and Indian Diaspora, to take upon themselves the duty to work collectively and make collective efforts, towards the fulfilment of our resolve of becoming a prosperous and developed nation by 2047. The Minister concluded his address by urging everyone to use ODOP products for every occasion adding that if the Indian diaspora across the globe gives preference to Made in India products, crores of Indian artisans will be supported for a better tomorrow.

Source: PIB

Partnership between India and Indian diaspora all over the world to truly help us fast-track India's journey to being a developed nation: Shri Piyush Goyal

Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal said that the partnership between India and Indian diaspora all over the world will help to fast-track India's journey to being a developed nation. During his interactions the Minister said that US business persons and investors from the Indian community shared their experiences and gave a lot of suggestions which proved to be fruitful.

Responding to a query, the Minister said that there were a number of suggestions relating to some role that the government could play

in connecting ideas and entrepreneurs from US to stakeholders in India. The Minister explained that India already had two initiatives, Invest India which handholds investors from around the world and a very vibrant Start Up India team which supports start-ups in India, helping them connect with investors in India and abroad and setting up incubators, accelerators, training and skilling facilities.

Referring to the proposed restructuring of the Department of Commerce, Shri Goyal said that the setting up of a trade promotion body would serve as a facilitation unit which would promote trade from India and these investment promotion and trade facilitation bodies would make a significant difference in the outreach India has been trying to do.

Pointing out that the start-up initiative he had launched in Palo Alto—SETU held tremendous potential, the Minister expressed confidence that once the idea gathered steam across sectors, it will definitely help us mentor and support start-ups even in tier 2 and 3 cities and remote areas. We have many young people with bright ideas on ways to make life easier for common man. I am sure this SETU will help them by connecting entrepreneurs and ideas with investors, he said.

Source : PIB

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) for Prosperity ministerial meet was inclusive and fruitful: Shri Piyush Goyal

Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal said that fruitful discussions had been held over the course of the IPEF Ministerial meeting to bring together a group of likeminded, rules-based, transparent countries with a shared interest in an open Indo-Pacific region.

Shri Goyal said that on three out of four pillars related to supply chains, tax and anti-corruption and clean energy, India was comfortable with the outcome and text and have joined the declaration.

Speaking on one pillar, i.e. trade, the Minister said, the contours of the framework - particularly on commitments required on environment, labour, digital trade and public procurement are still emerging. He added, we have to see what benefits member countries will derive and whether any conditionalities on aspects like environment may discriminate against developing countries who have the imperative to provide low cost and affordable energy to meet the needs of our growing economy.

Shri Goyal said that India was in the process of firming up our own digital framework and laws, particularly regarding privacy and data and said that therefore India, while continuing to engage with the trade track in the IPEF, will wait for the final contours to emerge. The minister said that certain responsibilities of the developed world should also be an integral part of any such agreement and that is a matter which will require deeper engagement.

The Minister also complimented the US Commerce Secretary Gina Raimondo and US Trade Representative Ambassador Katherine Tai for their unwavering commitment in making IPEF a success and for the inclusive nature of discussions that we have had. They have both been very supportive to India throughout the discussions and negotiations, he said.

The Minister expressed confidence that together this group of 14 countries will define the rules of trade among countries which believe in fair play, transparency and rules-based trading in the future.

Shri Goyal also met Australian Trade Minister Don Farrell and Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs of Indonesia, Airlangga Hartarto on the side-lines of the Ministerial meet.

He also visited the Los Angeles Port, one of the busiest seaports in the world. "It is the right time to invest in India's ports sector that is being expanded & upgraded to strengthen logistics. India & US look to deepen trade & investment ties & build resilient global supply chains", he tweeted.

Source : PIB

Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal on September 06, 2022 asked Chartered Accountants all over the world to be ambassadors of Brand India.

Addressing the gathering in San Francisco after launching the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) in 6 regions in the United States, the Minister congratulated the office bearers of ICAI for the good work they have been doing in furthering the profession.

Shri Goyal said that ICAI has a crucial role to play in this journey of India and also added that he was looking forward to a time when ICAI would have a hundred international offices.

Touching upon the uncertain inflation scenario in the world today, the Minister said that India was one of the most favoured investment destinations and a preferred partner to the world today. World leaders are making every effort to expand their engagement and trade with India through bilateral agreements. We have had two successful FTAs with Australia and UAE and we are at an advanced stage of negotiations with the UK and it will possibly be concluded by this year, he said.

The Minister spoke of the game-changing economic reforms in India such as GST, IBC, decriminalisation, and compliance reduction to improve ease of doing business, low Corporate Tax of new businesses coming to India, removal of Dividend Distribution Taxes and National Single Window etc. had brought about renewed enthusiasm in India to expand business and economic activity.

Source : PIB

Logistics Service related issues to go digital under novel initiative of Logistics Division, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)

A new digital initiative of the Logistics Division, DPIIT – the creation of a user-interactive dashboard – will now allow authorized user associations to log-in and lodge issues or suggestions for the Government to track and resolve in a transparent manner. It is being seen as a novel initiative for the industry that will not only allow the division to address issues related to a single Ministry/Department but also multiple ministries/departments.

A user demonstration of the system in which the prototype of the system and its benefits were discussed, followed by a detailed demonstration on the dashboard which would bring the industry and agencies closer and help in responsive governance. The initiative will help in the identification of procedural issues that lead to lower efficiency in logistics and higher logistics costs. Industry associations welcomed the initiative as a much-needed tool that would significantly reduce communication gap between trade and the agencies. The user interaction dashboard is part of several initiatives being developed by the Logistics Division, DPIIT to address the technology, services, and human resource related aspects of logistics efficiency in the country.

The dashboard is expected to be launched for all authorised associations in the sector soon. The Logistics Division have also indicated that to streamline the inter-ministerial coordination of service related issues in logistics, an institutional mechanism such as the Network Planning Group (NPG) under PM GatiShakti is also under consideration.

Source : PIB

Basic purpose of ONDC is to assist the small, undigitized trader to get digitized and avail opportunities offered by e-commerce ecosystem: Shri Goyal

Shri Piyush Goyal chaired a meeting to review the progress of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in New Delhi.

Since the alpha launch in 5 cities in April, ONDC has been testing with a closed user group for end to end execution to understand their fulfilment. ONDC expects the number of network participants to

substantially increase to more than 30 in the coming weeks. Building on this, ONDC plans to start beta-testing network with public users in limited areas.

Shri Goyal said that while continuing various network development initiatives, we must keep in mind that the basic purpose of ONDC is to assist the small, undigitized trader, who must be assisted to get digitized and avail opportunities offered by the e-commerce ecosystem.

The existing e-commerce platforms are popular because they remain consumer focused and have created robust trust in their platforms based on their ability to deliver on promises made about products, fulfilment of orders in time, no-questions-asked returns policies, and consumer friendly refunds and cancellations. ONDC will be tested against these benchmarks. ONDC must create consumer trust through robust mechanisms for ensuring redressal of grievances of consumers and enforcing transparent policies for returns, refunds and cancellations, he added. These policies are to be implemented at the network level.

Minister Goyal directed DPIIT to work with all State Governments to create awareness about the utility of ONDC and devise programs in collaboration with state governments so that small traders, artisans, handicraftsmen, farmers, MSMEs from across the country are able to take full advantage of this open network. He expressed his desire that ONDC must work in active cooperation with traders and industry associations to implement the network at the ground level. He desired that ONDC must work with the startup ecosystem to encourage and assist more entrepreneurs from across the country to develop e-commerce apps and assist their local traders, artisans, handicraftsmen, farmers, MSMEs, etc. All government supported Incubators and other institutions and mechanisms working for innovation and entrepreneurship should be leveraged.

Source : PIB

Integration of One District One Product (ODOP) initiative with Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) will help in further expanding the frontiers of ODOP- Shri Piyush Goyal

Shri Piyush Goyal called for the integration of One District One Product (ODOP) initiative with Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC). The Minister said that ONDC would help in further expanding the frontiers of ODOP by bringing buyers and sellers together on a democratic platform.

Shri Goyal said that India's districts and villages are home to crores of talented weavers, artisans and craftsmen. He underscored that there has been a fundamental shift in thinking of the government in the last 8 years and said that ODOP is aligned with this vision of taking prosperity to each and every part of the country. He expressed confidence that ODOP would help bring prosperity to those at the bottom of the pyramid. Shri Goyal said that 'each district of our country has a potential equal to that of one country...We need to understand this power and channelize this potential'.

Shri Goyal said that flagship programs such as Startup India, Make in India, district as export hubs etc. be converged with the vision of ODOP and all the Ministries of Gol to help further expand the mandate of ODOP through complementary initiatives. He suggested that the delegates of G20 be given an exposure to ODOP products through well curated exhibitions of good quality ODOP products and tours of craft villages. He also called upon students of eminent institutions like NIFT, NID and IIFT to find creative methods to amplify ODOP. The Minister also dwelt upon the need to brand ODOP products, most of which are natural and eco-friendly as sustainable and good for the planet. In this context, Shri Goyal also called for expansion of the list of GI tagged products by simplifying, streamlining and fast tracking the GI tagging process. For arts and crafts that are in crisis because of the less number of artisans engaged in their production, Shri Goyal said that more and more artisans must be trained to take up these crafts so that they may be safeguarded.

Shri Goyal said that there was a need to hold training sessions to help weavers/artisans with GeM onboarding and cataloguing. He opined that Common Service Centres and Post Offices could be leveraged to provide this training. For greater international engagement, the Minister said that ODOP must form a part of international exhibitions, events, meetings and conferences. He asked Indian Missions to ensure that ODOP products received international attention.

The ODOP storefront on GeM went live with 75 categories covering products across States and UTs. The purpose of the storefront is to enable direct procurement of ODOP products for gifting/ office use by various line ministries, government bodies, and foreign missions abroad. This will enable an international audience for India's rich and diverse products.

Source : PIB

Shri Piyush Goyal reviews the progress of Government e Marketplace

Shri Piyush Goyal reviewed the progress of Government e Marketplace (GeM). Among many other things, various functionalities of GeM, as well as timeliness in procurement and delivery were reviewed in detail. More than 95% of all the physical order deliveries since Apr'22 happened on time, in cases where online fulfillment and payment was done via GeM.

Shri Goyal suggested bringing in end to end online fulfillment and payment for all transactions by buyers on GeM and to improve monitoring of delivery against timelines. The Minister also emphasized on the need to bring all public procurement on the completely online and transparent portal viz GeM for achieving economies of scale and bringing about Social Inclusiveness by promoting Micro and Small Enterprises.

In addition to detecting anomalies, GeM also plans to use AI-ML to make proactive feature simplifications and product suggestions to buyers to ensure informed decision making and savings in public spendings. Shri Goyal suggested strong legal and punitive actions against buyers and suppliers against frauds.

Significant technical upgrades have been planned by GeM to enable cutting edge use cases and improve user experience on the platform. Several other initiatives by GeM, including MSME inclusion and Har Ghar Tiranga campaign were appreciated by the Minister.

Source : PIB

Shri Piyush Goyal releases report on 'Restructuring of Department of Commerce'

Shri Piyush Goyal released the 'Department of Commerce Restructuring Dossier' at Vanija Bhawan, New Delhi. Shri Goyal said restructuring of the entire Department of Commerce aims at preparing India to become a key global player in world trade since restructuring rests on 5 major pillars : Increasing India's share in global trade, assume leadership role in multilateral organisations, democratisation of trade, creating 100 Indian Brands as Global Champions, and setting up Economic Zones in India to strengthen the manufacturing base and attract greater investments to India.

The Minister mentioned that Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi had launched Mission Karmayogi with the objective of skill development and upgradation of employees in Govt. departments and Ministries. Shri Goyal said Restructuring exercise is a mammoth endeavour focused on 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' and an Aatmanirbhar Commerce Department. The 14 volumes of the report define the role of each section within the department and lays down the expected outcomes and key performance indicators. These manuals would enable all the relevant stakeholders to understand their role in the revamped department and help the organization perform effectively, he added.

He emphasised that Indian Trade and Commerce will not only be a

strong element in India's march to prosperity, towards becoming a developed nation when we turn 100 in 2047, but also play an extremely important role in serving the needs of the whole world. We need to aspire to achieve 2 trillion dollars worth of exports by 2030, this will make us among the top nations in world trade and change the way the world sees us, said Shri Goyal. He said that the PM has urged all the missions across the world to focus on 3 Ts- Trade, Technology and Tourism. Shri Goyal noted some of the ideas that have emerged out of Restructuring exercise include a dedicated 'Trade Promotion Body' to drive formulation & execution of promotion strategy, Digitization of trade facilitation processes, Rehauling of the data & analytics ecosystem and capacity building of Indian Trade Service to drive specialization & institutional memory.

Source : PIB

Robust inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation is the need of the hour in paving a strong path for the development of technical textiles market in India: Smt. Darshna Jardosh

The Ministry of Textiles in collaboration with Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC) organized the Technical Textiles Conference on 23rd August 2022 in Imphal, Manipur. The Conference was inaugurated by the Chief Guest Shri N. Biren Singh, Chief Minister of Manipur and the Guest of Honour Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Union Minister of State for Textiles and Railways and the Distinguished Guests Smt. Nemcha Kipgen Minister for Textiles, Commerce and Industry Department and Co-operation Department, Government of Manipur. The conference focused on technical sessions related to Application and Usability of Geotextiles and Agrotexiles.

The Minister of State for Textiles and Railways appreciated the active inter-ministerial collaboration in driving the application and usage of technical textiles mandate in India. Robust inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation played a crucial role in paving a strong path for the development of technical textiles market in India.

The various initiatives and schemes of Ministry of Textiles including PLI for Textiles, PM MITRA and NTTM to transform from a traditional cotton-based textiles hub to a technical textile and MMF hub in the world, the Minister said, "the Gati Shakti model provides that necessary impetus to States for undertaking infrastructure project with minimal approvals and permissions". The ease of doing business, business opportunities and investment ecosystem have grown significantly under the guidance of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in the last few years, she further highlighted.

Smt. Jardosh mentioned that from a Net-importer of PPE kits and masks to the 2nd biggest exporter, India has dramatically expanded its capabilities in medical textiles as well. From indigenous development of Carpets to Airbags to defence outfits to PPE Kits, India holds the production and export capabilities in becoming an Atma-Nirbhar nation in the segment. Another major crucial component to focus for development of technical textiles market is robust skilling and training wherein INR 400 Crores have been allocated under the NTTM scheme, she added.

There was a presentation on the components of the National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) scheme by Shri Rajeev Saxena, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Textiles. He emphasized on the four components of the scheme including Research, Development and Innovation; Skilling, Training and Education; Promotion and Market Development; and Export Promotion.

Various initiatives have been undertaken under the scheme including sanctioning 31 research projects worth INR 108 Crores in the areas of Specialty fibres and Geotextiles; developing 31 new HSN codes dedicated to technical textile products; and developing 500+ standards in collaboration with BIS, among others.

Source : PIB



Formulate CTG Port-Centric Logistics Policy

Experts urged Government of Bangladesh to formulate a National Logistics Policy, which will help build an integrated logistics system centering the Chattogram port and said that there should be a masterplan capable of fulfilling the future logistics demand in Bangladesh's ports. M Masrur Reaz, Chairman of the Policy Exchange of Bangladesh said that a masterplan should be formed following the national logistics policy so that the port does not suffer from overcapacity. The Chairman recommended going for investment in the logistics sector through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and said "Bangladesh is far behind in logistics performance and it is ranked 100 overall in the logistic performance index while 102nd in logistics quality and competence index." He went on to say that Bangladesh has one of the highest logistics costs globally and modern ports can strengthen regional connectivity and global markets, Inland Container Depots (ICDs) and industrial zones. The first terminal of Payra port will be opened for use soon and a terminal has already been set up under the PPP model for Mongla port, Md Mostafa Kamal, Shipping Secretary, said at the event as the chief guest. "To compete in the global market, we need an integrated logistics platform and coordination among the multiple agencies is very important." Kabir Ahmed, President of Bangladesh Freight Forwarders Association, said the port should not be used as a warehouse. A strong infrastructure in Chattogram port will lower the cost of doing business in Bangladesh, cut lead time efficiently and investment will surge, said DCCI President Rizwan Rahman.

Source: Asia News

Sri Lanka keen to upgrade Indo-Lanka FTA: President Ranil Wickremesinghe

The Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between India and Sri Lanka aimed at boosting the economic ties between the two countries by liberalising trade norms. While addressing a gathering of the Sri Lanka-India Society to mark the 75th anniversary of Indian Independence, President Ranil Wickremesinghe said the future relations of India with its neighbours will be determined by trade integration. He said that the first such step would be to revive and upgrade the FTA into a comprehensive economic and technological partnership and the FTA-related work which started in 2018 and 2019 has not found much progress. He further said that the second step was to look at all the projects which India and Sri Lanka had agreed to, but got delayed at the Sri Lankan end, two key projects are the power grid connection between India and Sri Lanka, offshore wind energy, a solar power plant at Sampur in the eastern province and renewable energy projects on three islands of Jaffna in the north. "We are developing logistics because of the fact that we are one of the main ports for India and Bangladesh. So together with India, Adani Group has already taken over part of the West terminal of the south port," he said. Adani Group sealed a deal with Sri Lanka to develop and run the strategic Colombo Port's Western Container Terminal in September last year.

Source: Economic Times

California passes Bill banning PFAS in textiles

The California State Assembly announced the passing of its 'Safer Clothes and Textiles Act' which would ban the use of certain chemicals in new fabrics and textiles. The law specifically targets er- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) which have been proven by various studies to be toxic and can pose significant health risks, as noted by the Natural Resources Defence Council (NRDC). The act will head to Governor Newsom, who the Assembly said that it is expected to sign it into law, and would come into force from January 1, 2025. If implemented, the bill would ban the manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale of any new textiles containing regulated PFAS, require manufacturers to use the least toxic alternative when removing PFAS from their textiles in order to comply. The move builds on California's efforts surrounding "the PFAS crisis", with it previously implementing

laws addressing the substances in food packaging and children's toys. In a release, the State's Assembly said: "Banning PFAS in textiles not only helps prevent direct exposure to toxic PFAS, but also helps reduce the flow of PFAS into drinking water."

Source: Fashion United

Bangladesh's Textile mills may suffer as Banks unwilling to open LCs

The Bangladesh Textile Mills Association (BTMA) expressed concern that the situation of most commercial banks being averse to opening Letter of Credit (LC) under the Export Development Fund (EDF), Usance Paid At Sight (UPAS) and deferred payment systems due to dollar shortage may lead to suspension of production of basic raw material for apparel. Domestic spinners may continue production activities for the next three months till the existing raw materials stock lasts, it said. The Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BKMEA) admitted facing similar problems. In a letter to the Central Bank, signed by BTMA President Mohammad Ali Khokon, the association said factories could not import required raw materials like Cotton, Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) and Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) to feed the readymade garment (RMG) exporters despite receiving orders. "Declining stocks of raw materials amid commercial banks' unwillingness to open LCs might severely hamper production and exports of textile and apparel items," Bangladeshi media reports quoted the letter as saying. Textile mills need to have raw material stocks for at least four to five months for uninterrupted production and export activities, he pointed out, explaining that it also takes three to four months to get imported raw materials. The production disruption would not only deepen the existing dollar crisis, but also hit export earnings, the association cautions, fearing unemployment as well. BTMA requested the central bank to take necessary measures and instruct the commercial banks accordingly.

Source: Fibre 2 Fashion

Bangladesh Bank eases rules for exporters to retain USD

The Bangladesh Bank recently allowed exporters to retain the value-added portion of export proceeds—the part of the export receipts available after import bills of exporters for back-to-back letters of credit are settled—in US dollars for 30 days instead of 15 days. The decision will help exporters tackle the losses from the USD-taka exchange rate fluctuation. The central bank also permitted exporters to transfer the value-added portion of export proceeds to other banks for the settlement of import bills or liabilities of the Export Development Fund. It had instructed exporters in May to sell their export proceeds to the same banks through which they ship goods as many of them sold the dollars to the lenders that offered the higher rate, creating indiscipline in the foreign exchange (forex) market. The bank asked exporters in August not to retain the value-added portion for more than 15 days to make the domestic forex market stable. The country's forex market has been facing an unstable situation for several months due to high import bills, prompting the bank to ask exporters to encash their value-added amount within 15 days. The measure helped the banking sector receive additional US dollars. As the volatility has eased to some degree recently, the central bank has extended the period for exporters to retain the greenback, according to Bangladeshi media reports.

Source: Fibre 2 Fashion

Technical Textile is the next frontier for the Bangladesh RMG industry

Technical textile is a potential segment where Bangladesh has the opportunity to explore and expand its business. The global market for technical textile is projected to reach \$208.5 billion by 2024. The readymade garment industry (RMG) of Bangladesh accounts for about 83% of the country's total export volume. The apparel industry of Bangladesh grew continuously in recent decades, making it the



second largest in the world after China. The country exported RMG worth \$42 billion in the last fiscal. Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA) has envisioned achieving a \$100 billion export target by 2030. So, for the steady growth of Bangladesh's RMG industry, we need to diversify our apparel export basket. Technical textile is a potential segment where Bangladesh has the opportunity to explore and expand its business. The global market for technical textile is projected to reach \$208.5 billion by 2024 from \$178.92 billion in 2020. Its market is assumed to reach \$298.1 billion by 2030. Europe represents the largest regional market for technical textiles, accounting for an estimated 28.8% share of the global total. Technical textiles are engineered products with a specific functionality. They are manufactured using natural as well as manmade fibers such as Nomex, Kevlar, Spandex and Twaron that exhibit enhanced functional properties, including higher tenacity, excellent insulation, improved thermal resistance, etc. These products find end-use application across multiple industries such as sports, construction, defense, agriculture, aerospace, automotive and healthcare sector. Technical textiles are also known as smart textiles. Manufacturers of technical textiles use both natural and manmade raw materials. Manmade materials, which currently account for 40% of total fiber consumption across the entire textile industry, include items like viscose, nylon, acrylic and polypropylene. Garments made of technical textiles can offer many qualities which traditional garments cannot; they can be antibacterial, insect repellent, flame retardant, odourless and much more, allowing the wearer to reduce risks and bodily harm. Technical textile is far more capital-intensive and requires greater use of technology than the apparel industry. Production of high-quality technical textiles and garments made of technical textile require a more skilled workforce, especially in the fields of inspection, raw materials testing, R&D as well as quality control through the manufacturing processes. Manufacturing processes require skilled middle management to deal with daily problems in a critical manner. Managers, such as those responsible for procurement, will also need to be well-versed in the technical specifications. So, launching training initiatives by individual companies can fill up the dearth of skilled human resources that the Bangladeshi entrepreneurs currently face in setting up a technical textile manufacturing unit. Depending on the category or level of staff to be trained, the companies may employ different training strategies. For example, for technical operators, where learning by doing is an important way to gain skills, newer employees can often be trained within the company, with mentoring by other more experienced technical operators. Countries such as China and India are already producing good quality technical textiles and will be formidable competitors. Innovation will be the key to carve out our niche in the technical textile segment. The greatest competitive advantage in the technical textile sector is possessing a unique product based on proprietary technology, which comes after extensive investment in R&D and product development activities. However, increasing prices of utilities and energy could dilute the low-cost advantage of doing business in Bangladesh particularly for manufacturers with high energy consumption, which is the case of technical textiles. Nonetheless, now is the time to seize the opportunity in the technical textiles market for Bangladesh. With the correct combination of investment and support, the country could compete effectively in technical textiles. To acquire more knowledge about both market demand and technology related to technical textile products, the government could send trade missions on fact-finding trips to international technical textile and trade show events. The shift from manufacturing the traditional apparel to technical textile apparel or smart apparel will require substantial efforts and effective collaboration among all key sectoral players. The future of Bangladesh's leap in technical textile obviously lies in synergies and collaboration across the entire apparel value chain.

Source: TBS News

Government efforts to establish the largest spinning and weaving factory in the world

Egyptian MP Abdel-Basit al-Sharqawy, said that Government efforts to establish the largest spinning and weaving factory in the world in the Al-Mahalla City to restore this industry to its leadership in Egypt. Sharqawy indicated that this giant national project is a culmination to the national strategy set by the government for the development of spinning, weaving and readymade garments industry in Egypt. He stressed, in a statement, that Egypt in the past was one of the first countries in the spinning and weaving industry, and cultivated cotton of all kinds, and today the Egyptian Government is regaining its leadership, especially in light of the Russian-Ukrainian war, which made the world needs cotton and agricultural crops. Sharqawy explained that this project will revive the local product and contribute to the development of the Egyptian product to be able to compete in the local and international markets. He said that the demand for the Egyptian cotton product was high in the past, and everyone preferred to buy it because of its quality and the beauty of its manufacture, which will contribute to reviving this industry again. Sharqawy added that this project will have repercussions on the national economy and support it through opportunities to increase the volume of production of the spinning industry, as well as reduce unemployment rates and reduce imports from abroad. He pointed out that this factory is located on an area of 62,000 square meters and will include the latest equipment and machines in this field, as well as the use of the best international expertise in order to be able to deal in the industry with all types of cotton, especially long-staple and extra-long cotton.

Source: Egypt Independent

UK Clothing sector applauds simpler rules under Trade Scheme

UK clothing brands and retailers have applauded a new framework offering developing nations lower tariffs and simplified rules of origin requirements for exporting. The UK has rolled out the Developing Countries Trading Scheme which applies to goods including clothing and food and cuts tariffs for 65 developing exporting countries. The Developing Countries Trading Scheme cuts administrative costs for businesses by reducing tariffs and bringing more countries in the scope of the most generous tariff reductions. It also cuts red tape for developing countries, for example by simplifying rules of origin requirements for the least developed nations. This helps the world's poorest countries to export to the UK and play a more active part in fast-growing global supply chains. It also helps lower costs for UK businesses, leading to lower prices for consumers across a range of everyday products, by reducing tariffs on imports from low- income and lower-middle income countries. Increasing trade and decreasing tariffs is another way the government is supporting businesses and individuals with cost-of living increases. The Clothing Sector has welcomed news of the new scheme. Mr. Adam Mansell, CEO of UKFT, commented: "UKFT welcomes the recently announced DCTS. The new scheme will simplify trade for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in particular, while still offering benefits to other developing countries. The new approach to rules of origin and cumulation for LDCs are of significant interest and should make sourcing fashion from countries such as Bangladesh, Cambodia and Nepal much more attractive for UK brands and retailers. While the government announcement is an important step, it is worth noting that the scheme still needs to move through the legislative process and that until this is completed, the existing UK GSP rules still apply."

Source: Just Style

Bangladesh to allow yarn import through 4 more land ports

The Revenue Board has lifted the ban on importing Nepalese non-acrylic yarns, Bangladesh is going to allow yarn import through four more land ports – Bhomra of Satkhira, Sonamasjid of Chapainawabganj, Darshana of Chuadanga, and Banglabandha of Panchagarh – in a bid

to facilitate the essential apparel raw material trade as well as boost the ports' activities. Currently, Bangladesh imports yarn through the Benapole land port only from neighbouring India. The National Board of Revenue has taken the decision. Of the four ports, Banglabandha will be allowed especially to import yarn from Nepal following repeated requests from the landlocked country, according to the meeting minutes. Apart from Benapole, yarn imports through Bhomra, Sonamasjid, and Darshana land ports will be allowed for yarn import. However, the three ports will not be useful to import yarn from Nepal. Considering that, traders will be allowed to import Nepalese yarn using the Kakarvitta-PanitankiPhulbari-Banglabandha route. Earlier, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wrote to the Revenue Board for allowing Nonacrylic Nepalese yarn import, arguing that it would help further strengthen bilateral relations between the two neighbouring countries. It said that Nepal has the capacity of exporting a small amount of non-acrylic yarns, but keeping a ban on the trade hurts the relationship with the neighbour. Earlier in late 2018, the NBR allowed the import of only acrylic yarn from Nepal through the Banglabandha land port by withdrawing a ban imposed in 2002. Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Executive President Mohammad Hatem appreciated the government move of allowing yarn import through Banglabandha land port. Besides, the opportunity of importing Indian yarn through other land ports will reduce dependency on the Benapole land port, he added.

Source: TBS News

ICDs raise export container handling tariff by 25%

The owners of private ICDs have raised tariffs for handling export laden containers by 25% due to price hike of the diesel. The decision was taken in a meeting between the leaders of Bangladesh Inland Container Depots Association (BICDA) and Bangladesh Freight Forwarders Association (BAFFA) at its office at Banani in Dhaka. BICDA Secretary General Md Ruhul Amin Sikder said that the leaders

of the two organisations agreed about raising two types of tariffs including export stuffing package and VGM (verified gross mass) charge by 25%. The new rates would be effective from August 6. The export stuffing package has been raised for a 20-foot container from Tk 5,092 to Tk 6,365 and for a 40-foot container from Tk 6,790 to Tk 8,488. The package is a combination of charges for carrying an empty container from depot's own yard to its CFS, loading of export cargoes into the container at the CFS, taking the loaded container back to the depot yard and later transport of the laden container from the depot to the port for shipment. Moreover, the VGM charge taken for weighing an export load container was Tk 1,415 and it was raised by Tk 354. Freight forwarders usually pay these charges on behalf of the international buyers. BICDA Secretary General, however, said these charges are the highest rate fixed by BICDA while many ICDs individually take lower than these rate under bilateral deal with the buyers. The raise would be effective based on those rates only, he said.

Source: The Daily Star

Polyester-cotton blends are cheap, long lasting...a way to recycle them into new threads

Polyester-cotton blends are cheap, long lasting—and account for half of textile waste. A relaunched biofuel startup has invented a way to recycle them into new threads. The advent of fast fashion kicked textile manufacturing into overdrive, with production doubling between 2000 to 2015. Fast fashion's low cost and easy accessibility promoted the idea that textiles were disposable, and consumers bought into it. The average European produces about 33 pounds of textile waste a year, only 19% of which is recycled. A full truckload of textile waste is dumped into a landfill or incinerated every second. But there's a piece of good news here—the recycling of textiles is improving.

Source: Mr-Mag

● IMPORTANT POLICY AMENDMENTS ●

- 1) DGFT has inserted Para 2.52(d) under FTP to permit invoicing, payment & settlement of exports & imports in INR with immediate effect.(Refer DGFT Notification No. 33/2015-2020 dtd. 16.9.2022).
- 2) CBIC has notified the Electronic Duty Credit Ledger (Amendment) Regulations, 2022 by extending the validity of the e-scrips from 1 year to 2 years (Refer CBIC Notification No. 79/2022–Cus (NT) dtd. 15.9.2022).
- 3) CBIC has removed the provision of Recovery from Transferee under RoDTEP & RoSCTL Schemes, in case of non-realisation of payment against the relevant S/Bill (Refer CBIC Notification Nos. 76/2022–Cus. (NT) & 75/2022–Cus (NT), both dtd. 14.9.2022).
- 4) CBIC has clarified issues relating to Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty or for Specified End Use) Rules, 2022 (Refer CBIC Circular No. 18 dtd. 10.9.2022).
- 5) DGFT has extended the last date for uploading eBRCs related to S/Bills against which e-scrips have been availed under RoSCTL Scheme till 30.09.2022 (Refer DGFT Trade Notice No. 16/2022-23 dtd. 06.09.2022).
- 6) CBIC has notified Faceless Assessment Standard Examination Orders through RMS (Refer CBIC Circular No. 16 dtd. 29.8.2022).

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY DGFT					
S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	Notification No. 33/2015-2020	16.09.2022	Insertion of Para 2.52(d) under the Foreign Trade Policy in sync with RBI A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.10 dated 11th July 2022.	DGFT permits invoicing, payment and settlement of exports and imports in Indian Rupee in sync with RBI's Circular No. 10 dated 11th July, 2022.	https://tinyurl.com/4s2avmpr
2)	Notification No. 21/2015-20	08.07.2022	Nomination of 29 Non-Official Members for Board of Trade	DGFT nominated 29 Non-Official Members for Board of Trade (BOT).	https://tinyurl.com/599apbn4
3)	Corrigendum	12.09.2022	Corrigendum to Public Notice No.11/2015-20 dated 07.06.2022	A copy of Form A along with Tax invoice duly endorsed by recipient shall be considered as proof of deemed export supplies.	https://tinyurl.com/4zj83jwf
4)	Trade Notice No. 16/2022-23	06.09.2022	Uploading of e-BRC for S/Bills on which RoSCTL scrip has been availed from DGFT RAs - Extension upto 30.09.2022	DGFT has extended the last date for uploading of all such e-BRCs till 30.9.2022.	https://tinyurl.com/5n8hy3tu
MINISTRY OF FINANCE CBIC – CUSTOMS					
S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	Notification No. 79/2022–Cus. (NT)	15.09.2022	Electronic Duty Credit Ledger (Amendment) Regulations, 2022	DGFT has notified Electronic Duty Credit Ledger Regulations, 2022 to extend the validity of e-scrip from 1 year to 2 years.	https://tinyurl.com/2p8ts86w
2)	Notification No. 76/2022–Cus. (NT)	14.09.2022	CBIC amends RoSCTL notification	CBIC has amended some of the conditions and restrictions levied pertaining to the issue of duty credit scrips for goods exported under RoSCTL Scheme.	https://tinyurl.com/5575un8w
3)	Notification No. 75/2022–Cus. (NT)	14.09.2022	CBIC amends RoDTEP notification	CBIC has amended some of the conditions and restrictions levied pertaining to the issue of duty credit scrips for goods exported under RoDTEP Scheme.	https://tinyurl.com/3vvaspcd
4)	Notification No. 74/2022–Cus. (NT)	09.09.2022	Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty or for Specified End Use) Rules, 2022 superseding the existing Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty) Rules, 2017	These rules have come into effect from 10th September 2022.	https://tinyurl.com/3ea5mkub
5)	Notification No. 73/2022–Cus. (NT)	01.09.2022	Exchange rate Notification	Notifies Rate of Exchange of Foreign Currencies w.e.f. 02.09.2022.	https://tinyurl.com/2p93hmhs
6)	Notification No. 70/2022–Cus. (NT)	18.08.2022	Exchange rate Notification	Notifies Rate of Exchange of Foreign Currencies w.e.f. 19.08.2022.	https://tinyurl.com/bdfwbsc7
7)	Notification No. 69/2022–Cus. (NT)	22.08.2022	CBIC amends Customs (Compounding of Offences) Rules 2005	These rules may be called the Customs (Compounding of Offences) Amendment Rules, 2022 and shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.	https://tinyurl.com/mvejkk37

S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
8)	Circular No. 19/2022	14.09.2022	Transshipment through India of containerized export cargo of Bangladesh destined for third countries using Riverine and Land routes	CBIC has decided to allow the transshipment of containerized export goods of Bangladesh through India using riverine and rail routes entailing two legs of movement.	https://tinyurl.com/yc4hb4hf
9)	Circular No. 18/2022	10.09.2022	Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty or for Specified End Use) Rules, 2022 notified vide Notification 74/2022 dated 9th September, 2022	CBIC has provided details of the salient changes.	https://tinyurl.com/mrxsf63k
10)	Circular No. 17/2022	09.09.2022	Customs procedure for export of cargo in closed containers from ICDs to Bangladesh using Inland Waterways	CBIC has extended the provision of off-border clearance at ICDs for containerized movement of export cargo under e-seal to Bangladesh using inland waterways, as an additional measure towards trade facilitation.	https://tinyurl.com/yc6dd6w8
11)	Circular No. 16/2022	29.08.2022	Faceless Assessment – Standard Examination Orders through RMS - Phase 1, Part 1	National Customs Targeting Centre has developed system generated centralized examination orders for BoE, which is ready for rollout in phases.	https://tinyurl.com/9h3wr35p
12)	Circular No. 15/2022	23.08.2022	Simplification for procedure for compounding of offences under Customs Act, 1962	CBIC has simplified the procedure for compounding offenses under the Customs Act, 1962.	https://tinyurl.com/5n8bs9ru
13)	Circular No. 13/2022	16.08.2022	Revised Guidelines for Arrest and Bail in relation to offences punishable under Customs Act, 1962	CBIC has revised the guidelines for Arrest and Bail in relation to offences punishable under Customs Act, 1962.	https://tinyurl.com/y9jjs5vf
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU CUSTOMS HOUSE					
S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	Public Notice No. 53/2022-23	17.08.2022	Streamlining the procedure of processing of Drawback claims under Section 74 of the Customs Act, 1962	JNCH has scrutinized and streamlined the current procedure of processing of Drawback claims.	https://tinyurl.com/384d59yy
2)	Standing Order No. 11/2022-23	07.09.2022	Implementation of RMS for processing of Duty Drawback claims	DC/AC concerned will ensure that the number of S/Bs selected for audit are disposed of within the time frame.	https://tinyurl.com/4k8awy2w
GST RELATED NOTIFICATIONS / CIRCULARS / INSTRUCTIONS					
(https://tinyurl.com/ykce8hkm)					
Circular/ Instruction No. & Date			Subject		
Circular No. 180/12/2022-GST dtd. 09.09.2022			Guidelines for filing/revising TRAN-1/TRAN-2 in terms of order dated 22.07.2022 & 02.09.2022 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Union of India vs. Filco Trade Centre Pvt. Ltd.		

ACU (ASIAN CLEARING UNION)

Q1. What are the objectives of the Asian Clearing Union?

Ans. Objectives:

- Facilitate settlement - on multilateral basis - of payments for current international transactions,
- Promote use of participants' currencies in current transactions,
- Promote monetary co-operation among participants and closer relations among banking systems to expand trade and economic activity among the countries of ESCAP region,
- Provide for currency swap arrangement among the participants.

Q2. How is the organization formed under the Asian Clearing Union?

Ans. **(a) Director:**

Participant appoints one Director and an Alternate Director to represent to the Board of Directors.

Each Director has one vote.

(b) Chairman:

Board elects Chairman from among its members to serve for one year.

Vice-Chairman is elected to serve in the absence/inability of the Chairman during the same period.

(c) Secretary General:

Secretary General is appointed by the Board to conduct ACU business.

He/she acts as the representative of the Board within the prescribed limits.

- ✓ Board makes arrangement with a participant to provide necessary services and facilities for operation of the clearing facility.
- ✓ Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran acts as an Agent for the Union.
- ✓ Official language of the ACU is English.

Q3. How is the relation of ACU with other organizations and clearing arrangements?

Ans. There is no prohibition for the participants to co-operate with other general, regional or sub-regional international organizations or other payment arrangements among countries within or outside the ESCAP region.

Q4. What is the settlement period?

Ans. Settlement of net position and accrued interest takes place at the end of each two monthly settlement period.

Q5. What are the units of ACU accounts?

Ans. ACU accounts are held in "Asian Monetary Units (AMUs) which are equivalent in value to one US Dollar, one Euro, and one Japanese Yen. (viz. ACU dollar, ACU euro, and ACU yen).

Q6. Which payments and transfers are permitted through ACU?

Ans. Permitted Payments / transfers through ACU:

- From a resident living in one member state to a resident living in another member State.
- Payments related to import / export of goods and services and payments mutually agreed by the participants,
- Payment permitted by the resident country of the payer,
- Payment denominated in Asian Monetary Units can be used to make payments.
- Payment made between member states for import/ export transactions on deferred payment terms.
- Since July 2016, current account transactions in 'Euro' denomination can be settled outside the ACU mechanism.

Q7. Who need to pay interest, and how is interest calculated?

Ans. **(a) Interest:**

Shall be paid by net debtors and transferred to net creditors on daily balances outstanding between settlement dates.

(b) Interest calculated:

Interest Rate applicable for a settlement period will be the closing rate on the first working day of the last week of previous calendar month offered by Inter-Continental Exchange for one month US Dollar, Euro & Japanese Yen deposits.

Q8. What exchange rate is applied as a reference rate?

Ans. Special Drawing Rights (SDR) cross-rates quoted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a daily basis shall be applied as a reference rate.

Q9. Who are the participants of the ACU?

Ans. Participants:

1. Bangladesh Bank,
2. Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan,
3. Reserve Bank of India,
4. Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran,
5. Maldives Monetary Authority,
6. Central Bank of Myanmar,
7. Nepal Rastra Bank,
8. State Bank of Pakistan,
9. Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

Q10. How does a country become a participant of the ACU?

Ans. (a) Participation shall be open to central bank or monetary authority of each regional member and an associate member of ESCAP as well as central bank or monetary authority of non-ESCAP members.

(b) Central bank or monetary authority eligible to participate may apply to the Board to become a participant if the Board so decides.

Q11. What are the publications of ACU, and how it can be accessed?

Ans. (a) **Publications:**

- Annual Report is published once a year after the Board's approval.
- Monthly Newsletters are published at the beginning of each month, outlining the ACU operations in the preceding month.

(b) **Accessed:**

- ACU website at <http://www.asianclearingunion.org>

Q12. What is the contact details of the Asian Clearing Union Secretariat?

Ans. Add.: 47, 7th Negarestan Alley, Pasdaran Avenue, P.O.BOX 15875/7177, Tehran, Iran

Tel: +98 21 22842076 / 22854509, Fax: +98 21 22847677, Swift: BMJIIRTHACU

E-mail: acusecret@cbi.ir / Website: www.asianclearingunion.org

Q13. How are the clearing operations carried out under ACU?

Ans. (a) **Clearing Operations:**

- Participants permit banks in their respective countries to maintain ACU (US dollar, euro, and yen) accounts with their correspondent banks in the other participating countries.
- Payments other than ineligible payments are settled by banks concerned through these accounts.
- Operations on these accounts governed by Exchange Control Regulations and such other directions, rules, regulations or guidelines as the participants may issue or specify from time to time.
- Participants' commercial banks are authorized to consider payment of interest, at their discretion, on ACU accounts maintained by the commercial banks of other ACU member countries as per mutually agreed terms and conditions.

(b) **When a commercial bank desires to fund its ACU (US dollar or euro or yen) account with its correspondent bank in another participating country,**

- May purchase the ACU amount either from a local commercial bank having a surplus in that participating country or from its central bank.
- In the latter case, surrender equivalent amount of US Dollars or Euros or Japanese Yen or, at the option of the central bank, equivalent in the local currency to its own central bank for remittance through the ACU mechanism.
- Participant receiving the amount will advise the participant in the country concerned to make available the amount in US Dollars or Euros or Japanese Yen to the concerned bank in that country.
- After making payment, 2nd participant will advise the Secretary General of the ACU to credit its account by debit to 1st participant's account.

(c) When a commercial bank desires to repatriate funds from its ACU dollar or ACU euro or ACU yen account with its correspondent bank in another participating country,

- May sell the desired amount of ACU dollar or ACU euro or ACU yen either to a local commercial bank which desires to fund its ACU dollar or ACU euro or ACU yen account in that participating country, or to its central bank.
- In the latter case, request that bank to effect remittance through ACU mechanism. Correspondent bank will surrender equivalent amount of US Dollars or Euros or Japanese Yen to its own central bank for remittance.
- Participant receiving the amount will advise the participant in the country concerned to make available the equivalent amount to the concerned bank in that country.
- Central bank may, at its option, make the payment in US Dollar or Euro or Japanese Yen or in local currency.
- After making payment, 2nd participant will advise the Secretary General of the ACU to credit its account by debit to 1st participant's account.

On receipt of the advice referred to above, the Clearing Union shall effect the necessary transfers under advice to both the participants.

Q14. What has the ACU achieved over the years in operation?

- Ans. (a) ACU has displayed a sense of true commitment, consolidated and nurtured throughout its operations.
- (b) Achieved pre-determined objectives to facilitate settlement on a multilateral basis, to promote use of participants' currencies, to improve monetary and banking co-operation and to expand trade and economic activity among the countries of the ESCAP region.
- (c) The ACU challenges are to strengthen, smoothen, and streamline the mechanism to cope with fast pacing developments in the international markets.

Q15. How ACU transactions are to be handled by Authorised Dealers Banks in India?

Ans. Transactions to be settled through ACU will be handled by AD Category-I banks in the same manner as other normal foreign exchange transactions, through correspondent arrangements.

Q16. Can Authorized Dealer Category-I banks open ACU Dollar, ACU Euro and ACU Yen Accounts in the name of all banks in all member countries including Pakistan without the prior approval of Reserve Bank of India?

Ans. Yes, w.e.f. July 01, 2016, all eligible current account transactions including trade transactions in "Euro" are permitted to be settled outside the ACU mechanism until further notice.

Q17. What are the transactions which are eligible to be settled through the ACU?

- Ans. Following payments are eligible to be settled through ACU:-
- For export/import transaction between ACU member countries on deferred payment terms;
 - Not declared ineligible.
- Note:- Trade transaction with Myanmar may be settled in any freely convertible currency, in addition to the ACU mechanism.

Q18. What are the payments that are not eligible to be settled through ACU?

- Ans. Following payments are not eligible to be settled through ACU:
- Payments between Nepal and India and Bhutan and India, exception being made for goods imported from India by an importer resident in Nepal who has been permitted by the Nepal Rastra Bank to make payments in foreign exchange. Such payments may be settled outside ACU mechanism;
 - Payments that are not on account of export / import transactions between ACU members countries except to the extent mutually agreed upon between the Reserve Bank and the other participants; and
 - All eligible current account transactions including trade transactions with Iran should be settled in any permitted currency outside ACU mechanism until further notice.

Q19. Are all eligible transactions between member countries required to be settled through the ACU?

- Ans. Yes. Except transactions mentioned at Q.18.
- Trade transactions with Myanmar may be settled in any freely convertible currency, in addition to ACU mechanism.
 - W.e.f. July 1, 2016, all eligible current account transactions including trade transactions in "Euro" are permitted to be settled outside the ACU mechanism till further notice.

Source:

1. <https://www.asianclearingunion.org/FAQ.aspx>
2. <https://byjusexamprep.com/current-affairs/asian-clearing-union>
3. <https://m.rbi.org.in/scripts/FAQView.aspx?ld=50>

NATIONAL SINGLE WINDOW SYSTEM**Q1. What is the National Single Window System (NSWS)?**

- Ans. (a) A digital platform for guiding investors to identify and applying for approvals as per their business requirements.
(b) Serves as an advisory tool to identify approvals based on user input and is to be used for guidance purpose only.

Q2. Why was NSWS introduced and what are the objectives of launching the portal?

- Ans. NSWS was introduced to ease the process of applying for regulatory approvals and registrations in India through a single location with the following objectives:
- Establish a single-window mechanism by integrating the services provided by various Central Ministries, Departments and State Governments.
 - Provide a one-stop-shop for procuring pre-establishment and pre-operation approvals and permits required to establish a business in India.
 - Provide efficient, convenient, transparent, and integrated electronic service to investors, industries, and businesses.
 - Provide a uniform and seamless experience to the business user.

Q3. What are the key modules of the NSWS?

- Ans. (a) Know Your Approvals – Intelligent questionnaire to identify approvals/registrations.
(b) Applicant Dashboard – Unified interface to apply, and track application.
(c) Common Registration Form – Minimize duplicity of information across approvals.
(d) E-Communication – Respond to queries by Department & States online.
(e) Document Repository – Online document storage to enable one-time document submission.
(f) State Registration Form – Single click integration with State Single Window System.

Q4. How does NSWS operate?

- Ans. NSWS brings together several State Govts., Central Ministries and Depts. onto one platform and provides a one-stop solution to investors to apply for approvals & registrations required during the pre-establishment and pre-operation stages of setting up a business in India.

Q5. How does the NSWS work?

- Ans. (a) Step 1: Take Your KYA Journey – Answer a set of questions to know the approvals pertinent to your business.
(b) Step 2: Apply for Approvals - Apply for approvals through a single interface.
(c) Step 3: Track Status & Get Approval- Track the status of your application in real-time.

Q6. What are the features of NSWS?

- Ans. (a) Unified information capturing system.
(b) Real time status updates.
(c) Time bound approvals.
(d) Document submission at one place.
(e) Self-certification.

Q7. What is the role of Invest India in NSWS?

- Ans. Invest India, under the guidance of Dept. for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), manages the NSWS project and is involved in conceptualizing and designing the portal, onboarding of the various Ministries and States, maintaining the portal and monitoring the performance of the portal.

Q8. Where can I find contact details for DPIIT?

- Ans. “Who’s Who” Section on DPIIT (<https://dpiit.gov.in/about-us/who-is-who>) lists the contact details of officials.

Q9. Which documents can be stored in “Documents” folder on the user dashboard?

- Ans. (a) A document repository service is available for every investor registering on the portal.
(b) Document folder can be used to upload & store documents like identity proof, certificates, approvals etc. required for business approvals.
(c) User can upload documents while filing up the application form and they automatically get stored in the “Document” folder.

Q10. Why is Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) required?

- Ans. DSC authenticates your identity electronically and provides a high level of security for online transactions by ensuring absolute privacy of the information exchanged using a DSC.

Q11. Are PAN and Aadhar details mandatory for filling the Common Registration Form?

- Ans. Only PAN details are mandatory for filling up the Common Registration Form.

Q12. In which file format should I submit the required documents?

- Ans. Document format and size, which can be uploaded vary from application to application.

Q13. Where can I view my uploaded documents and how can I download the uploaded documents if required?

- Ans. (a) Investor will be able to see a copy of all the uploaded documents together under the Documents module.
(b) This will be the document repository for the Investor, and they will be able to view and download any of them if needed.

Q14. Is it mandatory to attach soft copies of required documents with online forms?

- Ans. Softcopies of all mandatory documents mentioned in the online form should be attached during the application process under NSWS portal.

Q15. Will my application be rejected if I miss out on submitting the requested documents/ information?

- Ans. (a) Application approval/ rejection procedure is defined by the respective Ministry/ Dept.
(b) In case of incomplete information/ documents, the Dept./Ministry will reach out to the applicant directly.

Q16. What information can I find under “All Approvals”?

- Ans. (a) “All Approvals” Section has an exhaustive list of all the approvals & registrations that can be applied from the portal (segregated by Ministries and Department).
(b) Investor may go to the “All Approvals” Section, search for the required approvals and apply for them.

Q17. What is Invest India?

- Ans. (a) It is a non-profit venture under DPIIT.
(b) It is the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency of India and acts as the first point of reference for investors in India.
(c) Focuses on sector-specific investor targeting and the development of new partnerships to enable sustainable investments in India.
(d) Partners with substantial investment promotion agencies and multilateral organizations.
(e) Actively works with several Indian states to build capacity as well as bring in global best practices in investment targeting, promotion and facilitation areas.

Q18. Is there a documented set of instructions or user manual available for using the online system?

- Ans. A user manual for each module is available on the NSWS website that can be accessed through the “Help” section of the NSWS website (<https://www.nsws.gov.in/faqs>).

Q19. Can anyone else access the documents uploaded by me on the dashboard?

- Ans. (a) Document repository is only accessible through the login of the registered user and nobody can access the document repository on your dashboard.
(b) However, documents attached to the application form and submit, will be sent to the concerned authority of the approval.

Q20. Will I receive refund if I wish to cancel/withdraw my submitted application?

- Ans. (a) Cancellation process of any approval after submission will be as per the process defined by the respective Central Ministries/Dept./State. Refunds will be directly issued by them.
(b) Contact the respective Central Ministries/ Dept./State for further information.

Q21. What is the refund process if money is deducted from my bank account but the application was not submitted yet?

- Ans. (a) There is no provision for a refund post submission of the application.
(b) If money gets deducted from the applicant’s bank account, they can get in touch with the respective Ministry/ Dept. / State to request for refund.
(b) Issuance of a refund is at the sole discretion of the respective Ministry/ Department/ State.

Q22. How long does it take for a NSWS query to be redressed?

- Ans. Queries related to NSWS, its functionality, or any technical challenge being faced by the Investor will be responded to within 72 hours (excluding weekends and public holidays).

Q23. Do I need to use the same mobile and email which is registered during profile creation, while applying for new approval?

- Ans. Yes, you need to use the same Mobile No. & email ID registered to apply for any approval.

Q24. Can I update my user profile after registration on the National Single Window System?

- Ans. (a) Applicant can update the user profile from the ‘My Profile’ section. Only the Full Name, Mobile Number, and Password would update.
(b) User cannot change the Email Address.

Q25. Can I use the login credentials created on NSWS to log on the respective Ministry/ Department portal?

- Ans. No, an applicant cannot use the login credentials created on NSWS to log on to the respective Ministry/ Department’s portal.

Q26. If an existing investor registers on NSWS, what happens to the login credentials created by the investor earlier on the respective department's portal?

Ans. (a) Credentials created by the investor earlier on the respective Dept. portal still stands valid.
(b) However, the same cannot be used to log in to the National Single Window System.

Q27. An investor is already registered on a particular Ministry/ Department portal. This investor now registers on the National Single Window System as well. This may be a case of having two IDs. So, will this create confusion and problems in transactions?

Ans. (a) User ID created on NSWS cannot be used to log in to any other portal.
(b) Any application submitted through NSWS will be linked to a unique NSWS ID for each investor.

Q28. What is the procedure to change login ID, mobile number or/and other information of the applicant?

Ans. (a) Applicant can update the details (Full Name/Mobile No./Password) from 'My Profile' Section.
(b) User cannot change the Email Address.

Q29. How can a user retrieve the username/password?

Ans. 'Forgot Password' Option can be used to reset forgotten password. The username is your email ID.

Q30. What if the email address provided on the registration form has been misspelt?

Ans. (a) System sends an auto-generated mail with a weblink to the email address provided on the registration form.
(b) If it was misspelled inadvertently, mail would not be delivered.
(c) User must take the registration process again.

Q31. What if I entered correct username and password but unable to login?

Ans. (a) It might be possible in the case where the password was forgotten or because of the cache memory of the applicant's browser.
(b) Request to please follow "Forgot your password" process and clear your cache.

Q32. What should a user do if they forget their password?

Ans. If user forgets their password, they can click on the Forgot Password link and follow the defined process.

Q33. What are the services that are offered by NSWS?

Ans. Services that can be availed through NSWS are as follows:

- Identification of requisite pre-establishment and pre-operation approvals/ registrations for setting up a business unit in India.
- Application of suggested approval/ registration.
- Digital repository for storing documents related to approvals/ registration.
- Payment of processing fees to issue any approval/ registration.
- Post application, tracking and status update on applications submitted.

Q34. How does Industrial Land Bank Portal work for Investor /NSWS?

Ans. The Industrial Land Bank Portal is a GIS - based land mapping. It enables investor to identify the land availability in various states to setup their business infrastructure.

Q35. What happens when I lodge any grievance?

Ans. Grievance is acknowledged online, and a Ticket No. is given for each grievance raised for further tracking.

Q36. After grievance redressal, can the same grievance be re-opened for further correspondence?

Ans. Yes, user can re-open an already lodged grievance and/or call for details.

Q37. Which languages can I submit a grievance on the portal?

Ans. Currently, the applicant can submit a grievance in English only.

Q38. How can I raise a query/ grievance related to my application through the NSWS?

Ans. (a) Currently, the user cannot raise any query to Ministry directly.
(b) Only the Ministry/Dept./State can a raise query to the investor, that will be visible to the investor on their dashboard.
(c) User can reply to those open queries.
(d) However, users can raise Queries related to the National Single Window System, its functionality or any technical challenge on it through Contact Us form.

Q39. I have a query regarding my application/ document requirements/ report. Where do I raise it?

Ans. Kindly raise a request under the "Submit your query/feedback" section on the home page.

Source: <https://www.nsws.gov.in/>

ANALYSIS ON EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING APRIL - JULY 2022-2023

Exports of Indian Man-Made Fibre (MMF) textiles reached US\$ 2057.23 Mn in April- July 2022-2023 as against exports of US\$ 2219.32 Mn during financial year April-July 2021-2022. (Source: MOC)

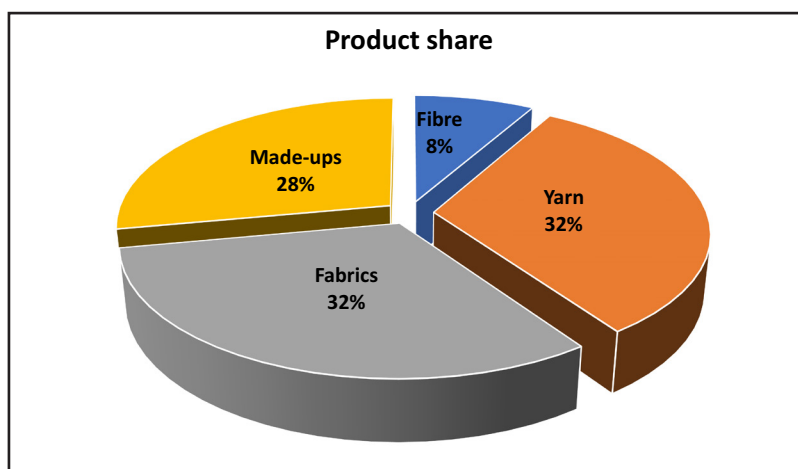
Product	Unit	in Quantity (Thousand)		% Growth/ Decline	In Value USD Mn		% Growth/ Decline
		April-July 2021-2022	April-July 2022-2023		April-July 2021-2022	April-July 2022-2023	
Fibre	Kgs	196367.05	148358.45	-24.45	253.45	170.34	-32.79
Yarn	Kgs.	384445.01	275300.23	-28.39	772.40	658.51	-14.74
Fabrics	Kgs.	36980.56	30536.64	-17.43	609.25	653.61	7.28
	Sqm	630511.22	650907.74	3.23			
Made-ups	Kgs.	135883.29	148196.09	9.06	584.22	574.77	-1.62
	Nos.	28669.26	22776.75	-20.55			
	Sqm	448.57	914.84	103.95			
Total					2219.32	2057.23	-7.30

Highlights

- Overall exports in April-July 2022-23 declined by 7.30% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of MMF Fabrics witnessed 7.28% growth during April-July 2022-2023 as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of Manmade fibres (MMF) witnessed a decline of 32.79% during the observed period.
- Exports of MMF Yarn have also witnessed a decline of 14.74% during April-July 2022-2023 as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of MMF Made-ups have witnessed a decline of 1.62% during April-July 2022-2023 as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of yarn and Fabrics dominated with 32% share each followed by Made-ups 28%, and Fibre 8% in the Indian MMF textile exports.
- Share of the value-added segments like fabrics and Made-ups have increased to 60% of total exports.
- Polyester Staple Fibre (US\$ 112.49 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 15.58 Mn).
- In the fabrics segment Polyester Filament Fabrics (US\$ 176.89 Mn) the top exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US\$ 170.27 Mn) during April-July 2022-23.
- Polyester Spun Fabrics exports have been excellent with around 132% growth.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth (US\$ 343.47 Mn) followed by Polyester Viscose Yarn (US\$ 62.32 Mn), Polyester Spun Yarn (US\$ 57 Mn).
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers were the leading item with exports worth US\$ 325.85 Mn followed by Fishing Net US\$ 24.29 Mn, Blanket and muffler worth US\$ 18.16 Mn and US\$ 15 Mn respectively.
- USA was the leading market for Indian MMF textiles during April-July 2022-23 with 16% share in total exports followed by Turkey 10%, UAE 7% and Bangladesh 6%.
- Other major markets during April-July 2022-23 were Sri Lanka 4%, Brazil 3%, Italy 3%, Germany 3%, Egypt 2% and Belgium with share of 2%.
- USA, UAE and Bangladesh were the leading markets for Indian MMF Fabrics during April-July 2022-2023.
- Yarn Exports to important markets like Italy, USA, Turkey and UAE have shown growth significantly by 33.76%, 26.31%, 11.94% , 10.12% and 10.12% respectively.
- USA was also leading market for Indian MMF Made-ups and fibre during the period.
- Yarn Exports to Brazil have declined by 49.44%.
- Made-ups exports to Egypt, Bangladesh, Turkey, Brazil and Belgium showed an impressive growth rate by 77.57%, 46.67%, 31.20%, 29.03% and 23.81% respectively.

PRODUCT SHARE

During April-July 2022-2023 dominant product in the Indian MMF textiles export basket was Yarn and fabrics accounting for a share of 32% each followed by made-ups 28% and Fibre 8%.



PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE DURING APRIL-JULY 2022-2023

Product Description	April-July 2021-2022	April-July 2022-2023	Net Change	%Growth
FIBRE				
Polyester Staple	161.67	112.49	-49.18	-30.42
Viscose Staple	85.27	15.58	-69.69	-81.73
Acrylic Staple	0.86	9.71	8.85	1029.07
Other Fibre	5.57	32.56	26.99	484.56
Total	253.37	170.34	-83.03	-32.77

Product Description	April-July 2021-2022	April-July 2022-2023	Net Change	%Growth
YARN				
Polyester Filament	479.34	343.47	-135.87	-28.35
Polyester Viscose	34.73	62.32	27.59	79.44
Polyester Spun	45.52	57.00	11.48	25.22
Polyester Cotton	79.69	54.31	-25.38	-31.85
Viscose Spun	37.58	30.32	-7.26	-19.32
Nylon Filament	13.55	17.08	3.53	26.05
Synthetic Spun	20.75	16.63	-4.12	-19.86
Acrylic Spun	11.83	20.35	8.52	72.02
Viscose Filament	11.92	10.76	-1.16	-9.73
Acrylic Cotton	2.51	5.70	3.19	127.09
Other Yarn	34.98	40.57	5.59	15.98
Total Yarn	772.40	658.51	-113.89	-14.74

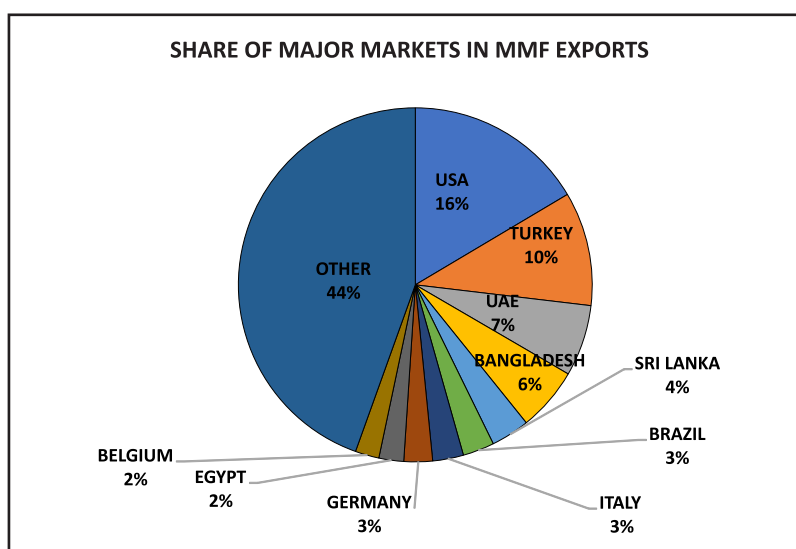
Product Description	April-July 2021-2022	April-July 2022-2023	Net Change	%Growth
FABRICS (Woven+non-woven+knitted)				
Polyester Filament	118.93	176.89	57.96	48.73
Synthetic Filament	221.41	170.27	-51.14	-23.10
Polyester Viscose	71.15	81.92	10.77	15.14

Polyester Cotton	12.37	19.27	6.90	55.78
Polyester Blended	16.65	16.09	-0.56	-3.36
Polyester Spun	6.09	14.12	8.03	131.86
Viscose Spun	10.27	12.49	2.22	21.62
Polyester Wool	7.53	9.83	2.30	30.54
Viscose Blended	7.50	8.99	1.49	19.87
Nylon Filament	8.69	8.09	-0.60	-6.90
Other Fabrics	128.66	135.65	6.99	5.43
Total Fabrics	609.25	653.61	44.36	7.28

Product Description	April-July 2021-2022	April-July 2022-2023	Net Change	%Growth
MADE-UPS				
Bulk Containers	316.25	325.85	9.60	3.04
Fishing Net	19.14	24.29	5.15	26.91
Blanket	10.26	18.16	7.90	77.00
Muffler	25.74	15.00	-10.74	-41.72
Shawls/Scarves	50.64	14.16	-36.48	-72.04
Motifs	26.40	13.93	-12.47	-47.23
Furnishing Articles	10.06	13.35	3.29	32.70
Bed Linen	8.29	12.26	3.97	47.89
Rope	8.74	11.25	2.51	28.72
Sacks and Bags	7.81	9.84	2.03	25.99
Curtains	5.92	7.66	1.74	29.39
Other Made-ups	94.97	109.02	14.05	14.79
Total Made-ups	584.22	574.77	-9.45	-1.62

*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 M, 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.

Synthetic Filament: HS Codes 54077200, 54072090, 56031200, 54077400, 54079400, 54079200



LEADING MARKETS FOR INDIAN MMF TEXTILES

Value in US\$ Mn

Country	April- July 2021-2022	April-July 2022-2023	Net Changes	% Growth
USA	300.36	338.72	38.36	12.77
TURKEY	220.05	214.24	-5.81	-2.64
UAE	147.56	134.16	-13.40	-9.08
BANGLADESH	100.32	119.70	19.38	19.32
SRI LANKA	73.72	72.49	-1.23	-1.67
BRAZIL	110.64	59.17	-51.47	-46.52
ITALY	52.63	57.90	5.27	10.01
GERMANY	51.92	53.78	1.86	3.58
EGYPT	103.71	46.58	-57.13	-55.09
BELGIUM	49.57	44.78	-4.79	-9.66

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF

Value in US\$ Mn

Country	April- July 2021-2022	April-July 2022-2023	Net Changes	% Growth
USA	29.43	36.82	7.39	25.11
TURKEY	42.86	15.90	-26.96	-62.90
UAE	5.69	13.37	7.68	134.97
BELGIUM	9.69	7.43	-2.26	-23.32
BANGLADESH	18.09	6.77	-11.32	-62.58
GERMANY	8.40	5.13	-3.27	-38.93
ITALY	5.19	3.80	-1.39	-26.78
BRAZIL	6.08	2.98	-3.10	-50.99
EGYPT	9.15	2.67	-6.48	-70.82
SRI LANKA	0.03	0.53	0.50	1666.67

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in US\$ Mn

Country	April- July 2021-2022	April-July 2022-2023	Net Changes	% Growth
TURKEY	170.79	191.18	20.39	11.94
BRAZIL	101.52	51.33	-50.19	-49.44
USA	36.19	45.71	9.52	26.31
BANGLADESH	36.87	35.88	-0.99	-2.69
EGYPT	76.47	31.03	-45.44	-59.42
UAE	15.02	16.54	1.52	10.12
ITALY	9.45	12.64	3.19	33.76
SRI LANKA	13.69	12.15	-1.54	-11.25
BELGIUM	18.58	12.00	-6.58	-35.41
GERMANY	7.02	6.09	-0.93	-13.25

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in US\$ Mn

Country	April- July 2021-2022	April-July 2022-2023	Net Changes	% Growth
USA	86.71	86.33	-0.38	-0.44
UAE	67.88	78.24	10.36	15.26
BANGLADESH	44.76	76.17	31.41	70.17
SRI LANKA	58.38	58.88	0.50	0.86
EGYPT	17.02	10.98	-6.04	-35.49
BELGIUM	9.54	10.79	1.25	13.10
ITALY	9.79	10.42	0.63	6.44
GERMANY	4.45	5.93	1.48	33.26
TURKEY	5.15	5.52	0.37	7.18
BRAZIL	1.18	2.46	1.28	108.47

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in US\$ Mn

Country	April- July 2021-2022	April-July 2022-2023	Net Changes	% Growth
USA	148.03	169.86	21.83	14.75
GERMANY	32.05	36.63	4.58	14.29
ITALY	28.20	31.04	2.84	10.07
UAE	58.97	26.01	-32.96	-55.89
BELGIUM	11.76	14.56	2.80	23.81
BRAZIL	1.86	2.40	0.54	29.03
EGYPT	1.07	1.90	0.83	77.57
TURKEY	1.25	1.64	0.39	31.20
SRI LANKA	1.62	0.93	-0.69	-42.59
BANGLADESH	0.60	0.88	0.28	46.67

EXTENSION IN LAST DATE FOR UPLOADING OF E-BRCS – ROSCTL SCHEME



- ❑ Exporters who have been issued RoSCTL scrips for exports/shipping bills up to 31.12.2020 are required to upload e-BRCs till 30.09.2022.
- ❑ Trade Notice can be accessed at: <https://tinyurl.com/5n8hy3tu>

• TRADE ENQUIRY FROM AN EGYPTIAN BUYER •

Dear Members,

The Council has received trade enquiry from a Buyer in Egypt.

Details of the trade enquiry are as follows:

SRTEPC/FE04/Egypt/2022-23

Mr. Ahmed Vazir & M/s. AL-KHAIL INDUSTRIES & TRADING

80, Al Gamhuriah St., Ramsis, Cairo, Egypt,

Tel : +202-25913673 | Cell : +201097771127 | E-mail : av@al-khail.com

Products:

SEWING THREAD

AMETO Art. 1284 TKT. 120 LENGTH 10000y Spun polyester 40/2 CIF Aqaba Jordan port 20 feet container, as below:

Colors will be in the container : 70% Optical white | 15% Grey C9631
10%Black C9760 | 5% Dark Blue C7927

If interested to explore this opportunity, please contact the above buyer along with the details of your products, price-quotes, terms of trade etc. at the earliest under intimation to the Council for necessary follow-ups, if required. The concerned may also like to note that as is the practice, members are advised to verify the financial standing of the overseas firm in Egypt, while finalizing the deals with the overseas firm.

Regards,

S. Balaraju : Executive Director

SCOPE FOR INCREASING EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES TO IRAN

INTRODUCE

Iran is a country located in the Middle East bordering the Gulf of Oman, the Persian Gulf, and the Caspian Sea. Iran also called Persia, and officially the Islamic Republic of Iran. Neighboring countries include Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey, and Turkmenistan. The government system is a theocratic republic; the chief of state is the supreme leader, and the head of government is the president.

Oil and natural gas are Iran's most important exports, accounting for 82 percent of the country's export revenues. Other exports include chemicals, plastics, fruits, ceramic products and metals.

Economy

Iran is not yet a rich economy, but Iranians are not poor either. In 2020, GDP based on PPP for Iran was 1,326,346 million international dollars.

Iran's economy is characterized by its hydrocarbon, agricultural, and service sectors, as well as a noticeable state presence in the manufacturing and financial services. Iran ranks second in the world for natural gas reserves and fourth for proven crude oil reserves. While relatively diversified for a oil exporting country, economic activity and government revenues still rely on oil revenues and have, therefore, been volatile.

India is one of Iran's best customers for its oil exports. Iran is a good market for many Indian textile exporters who are looking at market diversification. Exporters of yarns, fabrics and home textiles can find interesting market niches in Iran. China may be a strong competitor in Iran, but contrary to the more flexible Indian companies, the Chinese tend to cater only to big customers. There is still a price gap between Chinese and Indian textile products, but it's gradually shrinking.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Iran's textile industry has a history that stretches back to the 11th and 12th centuries, when the Gulf state was one of the world's premier exporters of textiles and silks to Europe, Asia and the rest of the world. Over a hundred years ago, the first textile mill operating with European machinery was set up in the Iranian capital of Tehran. Except for its carpet industry, most of other textile products consumed in the country are imported. Moreover, synthetic and other blended yarns, which are required for its carpet industry, are also imported.

The Iranian textile industry is engaged in production of blankets, machine-made carpets, handmade carpets, serge, fabrics and garments. The country's textile companies are mostly based in the central provinces such as Yazd and Esfahan as well as the cities of Tehran and Qazvin, while there are also many units in the northern provinces and Azerbaijan. However, local production of textile products including fibre, yarn, fabrics etc is insufficient to cater to the growing needs of the carpet and garmenting industry; hence, Iran's textile industry is mostly dependent on imports.

India and Iran have a centuries-old tradition of trading material and cultural goods with each other. The Iranian textile and apparel industry is gradually beginning to look up after the lifting of UN sanctions. The exports of clothing and textile products in the first two months of the current Iranian calendar year (March 21-May 21) increased by 10 percent in terms of weight and the imports of such products also increased by 35 percent.

There are several good reasons for Indian producers of textiles, garments, machinery, dyes and chemicals, to put Iran on their list of export destinations. Iran is a medium-sized market with now slightly over 80 million consumers.

Moreover, the agreement between India and Iran facilitating 100% trade in rupee terms in view of the sanctions imposed by the US and EU on Iran, has opened up opportunities for exports of Indian products to Iran including textiles, garments, etc.

Islamic Republic of Iran's Textile and Clothing Imports from World during 2021

HS Code	Product Description	Iran, Islamic Republic's imports from India 2021	Iran, Islamic Republic's imports from world 2021	India's % Share
		Value in USD Mn	Value in USD Mn	
50	Silk	0.00	15.70	1.31
51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	0.00	21.43	1.31
52	Cotton	2.68	312.54	2.94

53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	1.37	34.32	0.78
54	Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials	24.98	700.96	0.40
55	Man-made staple fibres	8.21	400.57	1.90
56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof	0.95	54.56	0.07
57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	0.09	0.09	0.00
58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery	1.45	36.90	0.58
59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable ...	0.35	92.23	1.12
60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	0.00	52.20	0.00
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	0.67	0.27	0.00
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	1.95	3.18	0.00
63	Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	1.10	1.40	0.29
Total		43.81	1726.36	2.53

Islamic Republic of Iran – Trade Highlights

- Islamic Republic of Iran is a one of the growing markets for Indian man-made fibre textiles in the Western Asia Region.
- Exports of Indian MMF textiles to Iran during 2021-2022 were around US\$ 30 million.
- Iran's total global imports of MMF textiles were around US\$ 1337.42 million during 2021, of which India's share is only 2%. There is substantial scope to further increase India's MMF textile exports to Iran.
- In India's MMF textile exports to Iran, Fabrics were the dominant products with nearly 57% share followed by Made-ups 32%, Yarn 8%, and fibre 3%.
- Imports of Textile & Clothing by Iran from the world were US\$ 1726.36 million during 2021.
- India's share in total imports of Textile & Clothing of Iran is 2.54%, worth US\$ 43.81 million in 2021.
- Textiles imports of Iran from the world accounted for around 99% (US\$ 1721.50 million) of its total T&C imports of US\$1726.36 million in 2021.
- Clothing imports of Iran from the world account for nearly 1% (US\$ 3.45 million) of its total T&C imports.
- The major Indian MMF textiles are exported to Iran are fabrics of Polyester Filament, Synthetic Filaments, Polyester Viscose fabrics, Polyester Filament Yarn, Viscose spun yarn, Polyester spun Yarn, etc.
- Major suppliers of MMF Textiles to Iran are UAE, China, Korea, Japan, and India etc.
- From the above analysis, it is clear that there is tremendous scope to increase India's exports of MMF textiles to Iran and increase India's market share in the Iranian MMF textile market.

Leading Suppliers of Man-made filament textiles to Iran in 2021

Sr No.	Country	Imported in US\$ Mn
1	UAE	358.34
2	China	261.54
3	Türkiye	48.64
4	Georgia	17.85
5	Republic of Korea	3.65

6	Singapore	3.29
7	India	2.78
8	Germany	1.48
9	Iraq	0.97
10	Netherlands	0.73

Leading Suppliers of Man-made Staple Fibre to Iran in 2021

Sr No.	Country	Imported in US\$ Mn
1	Türkiye	147.06
2	China	88.99
3	United Arab Emirates	55.13
4	Germany	50.65
5	Japan	23.23
6	Malaysia	10.59
7	India	7.62
8	Indonesia	5.55
9	Belarus	4.90
10	Taipei, Chinese	3.55

Major Products of MMF Textiles Man-made Filament (Chapter 54 imported by Iran from the World during 2021

HS Code	Product Description	Value in US\$ Mn
540769	Woven fabrics of yarn containing \geq 85% by weight of mixtures of textured and non-textured ...	469.47
540219	High-tenacity filament yarn of nylon or other polyamides (excluding sewing thread, yarn put ...	42.76
540244	Synthetic filament elastomeric yarn, single, untwisted or with a twist of \leq 50 turns per metre ...	35.64
540247	Filament yarn of polyester, incl. monofilament of $<$ 67 decitex, single, untwisted or with a ...	26.84
540233	Textured filament yarn of polyester (excluding that put up for retail sale)	21.76
540752	Woven fabrics of yarn containing \geq 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments, incl. mono-filament ...	19.72
540220	High-tenacity filament yarn of polyesters (excluding that put up for retail sale)	16.49
540419	Synthetic monofilament of \geq 67 decitex and with a cross sectional dimension of \leq 1 mm (ex-cluding ...	15.48
540761	Woven fabrics of yarn containing \geq 85% by weight of non-textured polyester filaments, incl. ...	10.04
540246	Filament yarn of polyester, incl. monofilament of $<$ 67 decitex, single, untwisted or with a ...	7.72
540110	Sewing thread of synthetic filaments, whether or not put up for retail sale	4.07
540774	Woven fabrics of yarn containing \geq 85% synthetic filament by weight, incl. monofilament of ...	4.00
540794	Woven fabrics of yarn containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% synthetic filament by weight, incl. ...	3.51
540411	Elastomeric monofilament of \geq 67 decitex and with a cross sectional dimension of \leq 1 mm	3.11
540720	Woven fabrics of strip or the like, of synthetic filament, incl. monofilament of \geq 67 decitex ...	2.90
540751	Woven fabrics of yarn containing \geq 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments, incl. mono-filament ...	2.05

Major Products of MMF Textiles Man-made Staple Fibres (under chapter 55) imported by Iran from the World during 2021

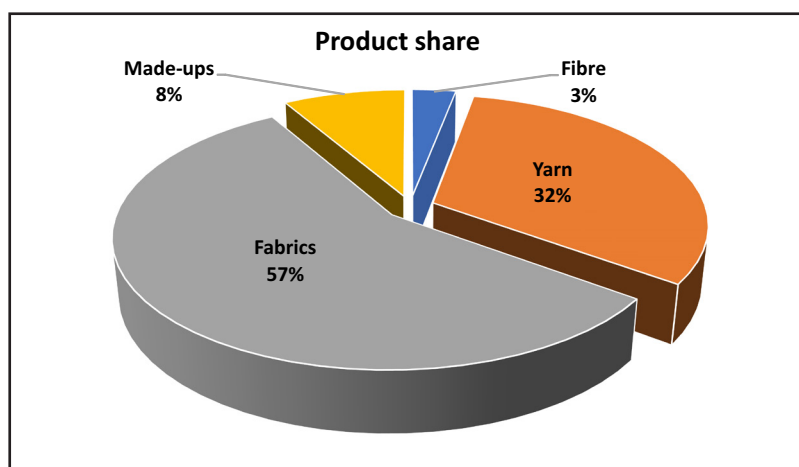
HS Code	Product Description	Value in US\$ Mn
550130	Filament tow as specified in Note 1 to chapter 55, acrylic or modacrylic	101.16
550410	Staple fibres of viscose rayon, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning	98.84

550330	Acrylic or modacrylic staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning	85.78
550210	Artificial filament tow as specified in Note 1 to chapter 55, of acetate	34.16
550630	Acrylic or modacrylic staple fibres, carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning	14.54
550320	Staple fibres of polyesters, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning	12.59
551511	Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but < 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed ...	11.36
550932	"Multiple ""folded"" or cabled yarn containing >= 85% acrylic or modacrylic staple fibres by ...	6.03
550921	Single yarn containing >= 85% polyester staple fibres by weight (excluding sewing thread and ...	5.52
550951	Yarn containing predominantly, but < 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed principally ...	3.78
551349	Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but < 85% synthetic staple fibres by weight, mixed ...	3.07
550120	Filament tow as specified in Note 1 to chapter 55, of polyesters	2.80
550820	Sewing thread of artificial staple fibres, whether or not put up for retail sale	2.71
551323	Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but < 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed ...	2.16
551011	Single yarn, containing >= 85% artificial staple fibres by weight (excluding sewing thread ...	2.13
550953	Yarn containing predominantly, but < 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed principally ...	1.50
550390	Synthetic staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning (excluding ...	1.49

Exports of India's MMF textiles to Iran during the past five years

	Fabrics	Made-up	Yarn	Fibre	Total	%Gr/Dec
2017-2018	74.31	23.18	24.96	55.29	177.74	4.21
2018-2019	42.77	20.53	16.1	60.45	139.85	-21.32
2019-2020	24.92	36.16	4.34	78.56	143.98	2.95
2020-2021	15.59	9.86	1.25	13.73	40.43	-71.92
2021-2022	16.89	9.55	2.52	0.9	29.86	-26.14

Source: MOC



SRTEPC Promotional Programme

Iran is also a potential market for other textile products like Cotton, Apparels, etc. So, there is substantial scope for all segments of Indian textiles to increase their market shares in Iran.

In view of the scope for further increasing export of Indian textiles products including Man-made fibre textiles to Iran, the Council is organizing participation of its member-companies in IRANTEX in Tehran, Iran from 21st to 24th October 2022. IranTex gathers world's biggest companies, manufacturers, brands and production units to offer them an opportunity to exchange information, technologies and knowledge, and also provides a chance to start or improve their business, trading and investment relationships with their Iranian partners. Thus, the Council requests its member-companies to participate in a big way to showcase India's strength in manmade fibre textiles before Iranian buyers/importers, retail houses, agents, etc. and take advantage of the event.

SRTEPC signs with MoU with Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India in New Delhi to act as an Implementation Agency under the International Cooperation Scheme of the Ministry of MSME.

Shri A. Ravi Kumar, Additional Executive Director, SRTEPC signed the MoU on behalf of the Council, undertaking to assist the first-time exporters from the MSE Sector in capacity building. Also, under the MoU the Council will be reimbursing 75% of the fees towards Registration-cum-Membership Certificate (RCMC) paid by MSE exporters subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees Twenty Thousand Only).



Shri A. Ravi Kumar appointed as Additional Executive Director, SRTEPC



Shri A. Ravi Kumar has been appointed as Additional Executive Director of SRTEPC.

Shri A. Ravi Kumar has got about 20 years of experience working in senior positions in EPCs including SRTEPC. He has interacted extensively with the various Ministries in Delhi and also with other Government bodies on Policy & Promotional matters.

He has got deep knowledge of International Trade and is well versed with the Foreign Trade Policy, Direct & Indirect Taxes, Banking & Finance, Customs Laws, RBI Regulations, Trade Defense Measures like Antidumping & Safeguard investigations, FTAs, Rules of Origin, GST Laws etc. and International Marketing.

He has travelled to various countries to participate in International exhibitions, BSMs and other promotional activities. He has made Presentations before senior officials both in India and abroad.

Prior to his tenure in EPCs, he has worked in the Corporate sector in the field of Exports & Imports including Export Marketing, Accounts & Finance and Administration matters.

SRTEPC'S Services to Indian Exporters



- Introduces Exporters to appropriate Overseas Buyers
- Provides up-to-date information and identifies potential markets for them
- Organises Export Promotion Programmes like Trade Fairs/Exhibitions, Buyer-Seller Meets in various overseas markets.
- Organising Reverse Buyer Seller Meets every year by which the overseas buyers are brought to India to discuss business with members
- Provides Grant for Market Access Initiative subsidy towards airfare for participation in promotional programmes like Exhibition/Fairs abroad (Member of the Council for the last year one year is a must)
- Conducts Workshops, Seminars to keep exporters abreast of latest development in policy/procedural matters, international trends, marketing strategies, government schemes, etc.
- Assist the exporters on Import-Export Policy and Procedures
- Resolve their problems about shipping and transport
- Maintain liaison with the Government authorities to convey the requirements of the industry and trade and help to bring about appropriate policy changes.
- Facilitates free display of samples at Council's Trade Centre in Mumbai and Surat frequented by overseas buyers and Trade Delegations
- Resolves problems of members connected with DGFT, Customs/Central Excise, GST, ROSL, Duty Drawback, Banking, ECGC, etc.
- Provides information on the trends for product development and adaptation to suit the overseas market requirements
- Issues export turnover certificates and certificate of origin.
- Visa facilitation to visit specified markets to discuss business with their target customers.
- Publication of Newsletter and regular circulars/letters to keep them aware of the activities of the Council and trade information.
- Collection and dissemination of Industry / Trade statistics to help members make their export strategy for export.
- Dissemination of information on foreign markets/emerging trends and trade enquiries
- Make them aware about different Anti Dumping duties as applicable in respective markets. From time to time also inform them about Sunset Reviews and give them timely information on questionnaire to be filled in, etc.
- Forex updates on WhatsApp.

If Undelivered, return to:
The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council
Resham Bhavan, 78, Veer Nariman Road, Mumbai - 400 020.