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SHRI ANIL RAJVANSHI ELECTED SRTEPC CHAIRMAN

Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Senior Executive Vice President & Head Corporate Affairs of M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) has been unanimously elected as the Chairman of The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC)for a period of two years. Shri Rajvanshi is a long Standing Member of Committee of Administration of the Council (SRTEPC).

SRTEPC has celebrated its 60 years of service to the MMF textiles industry and the country in 2014. It has 4000 Members covering both SSI and large enterprises of Manufacturers and Merchant exporters of MMF textiles.

Shri Rajvanshi is also the member of the National Committee of Textiles of Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (FICCI). He is also associated with the Textiles Committee and represents Reliance Industries Limited at The Synthetic & Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA). He has many years of experience of working with major fibre producers and has been involved with the Indian Man-made fibre textiles industry since 1989.

Shri Rajvanshi was associated with Acrylic Fibre while at the helm of affairs at Indian Acrylics Ltd.

The Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) is a Fortune Global 500 company and is the largest private sector company in India. Reliance enjoys global leadership in its businesses, being the largest polyester yarn and fibre producer in the world and among the top five producers in the world in major petrochemical products. RIL is the world's largest producer of Polyester Filament and Staple fibre with a combined capacity of around 2.75 MMT including the capacities at Recron Malaysia.

Shri Anil Rajvanshi is the Director of Recron (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd, a Reliance Group company and operates world's largest integrated textile complex.

SHRI SRI NARAIN AGGARWAL ELECTED SRTEPC VICE-CHAIRMAN

Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Managing Director of Prafful Group of Industries, Surat has been unanimously elected as the Vice-Chairman of The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) for a period of two years. Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal is one of the Senior Members of the Committee of Administration having experience of more than a decade.

Shri Aggarwal has more than 30 years of experience in the textile field having been looking after the operational and financial aspect of the Prafful Group. He is the main co-ordinator for implementing of new projects of the group.

He has been the Regional Chairman of The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council in Surat for a long time and President of Agarwal Vikas Trust, Surat. He is also the Executive member of Regional Advisor Committee of Central Excise and Customs; Southern Gujarat Chamber of Commerce in Surat and South Gujarat Processors Association.

Shri Aggarwal is also keenly involved in various social and trade activities in Surat.

LATEST INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP): PERFORMANCE OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

As per the latest release of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for the month of November 2014, sixteen out of the twenty two industry groups (as per 2- digit NIC-2004) in the manufacturing sector have shown negative growth during the month of November 2014 as compared to the corresponding month of last year. The industry group 'Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur' has shown the highest positive growth of 19.8% (it was because of low/negative growth in the previous month), followed by 17.5% in 'Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers' and 12.8% in 'Fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment'.

Out of two industry groups from T&C which are listed in overall IIP data, namely textiles and wearing apparel, both have shown a sharp revival in production growth during November 2014 over same month of last year.

PERFORMANCE OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Textiles

CSO data capture the production quantity of yarn, fabrics, made-ups and other textiles excluding apparel, to make textiles production index. The change in indices of November 2014 over same period of previous year shows a positive 5.8 per cent. Textiles production changes, year-on-year basis, were positive for six months out of eight months during April-November 2014. There is a positive cumulative production growth rate of 2.5 per cent during Apr-Nov 2014 over same period of last year.

Clothing Sector

The increment in production of apparel on account of festive season demand was expected. So, apparel production has shown positive growth rates since September 2014. There were 2.5 per cent, 9.6 per cent and 19.8 per cent positive growth during the months of September, October and November of 2014 respectively, as compared to the corresponding months of last year.

However, for the first eight months of current fiscal year, i.e., Apr-Nov 2014, the cumulative apparel production has declined by 2.5 per cent compared to same period of last year. Notably, apparel production had a cumulative growth rate of 32 per cent during same period in the last year. The production in apparel in first two quarters are almost same or lower than the last year. But, now production in third quarter has been higher than the last year.

Entire T&C Industry

Considering the one-third weight of apparel and two thirds weight of textiles products excluding apparel for estimating the overall production index for T&C as per CSO norm, this industry has grown by a marginal rate of 0.9 per cent in productions during first eight months of current fiscal year over same period of last year. Notably, this sector had grown by 12 per cent in same period of last year. Overall production growth in T&C industry could be projected, in the range of 3-4 per cent for fiscal year 2014-15, much lower in comparison to 9.1 per cent growth rate of last year.

Source: http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/upload/iip_12jan15.pdf

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Editor: **V. ANIL KUMAR**

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Member,

It is indeed a privilege for me to be elected unanimously as the Chairman of the Council. I thank each Member of the Committee of Administration of the Council individually for reposing their trust in me.

Let me take this opportunity to wish all the Members a Very Happy New Year 2015. Friends, the Council has completed 60th year of its service to the MMF textile industry. In these years the Council has been striving to make its presence visible and its role relevant for the benefit of the Industry and the Country. There is tremendous scope to enhance our exports and it would be the endeavour of the Council to target newer and potential markets in the coming years. Let us adopt a strategy 'New Markets, New Products' to scale up exports to new heights. To accomplish this goal, I seek wholehearted co-operation and unstinting support from all the Members and particularly the Members of the Committee of Administration. I also request your active and more involved participation in large numbers in Council's events to make it highly successful. Our endeavour must be to make SRTEPC the best among the EPCs.

I will make my earnest efforts to address the problems of the Members from all sections and voice their concerns with the various authorities at the appropriate level for solutions.

The Council is privileged to have Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal as the Vice Chairman I shall count on his continued help and support to carry out the activities of the Council. I look forward to work with him with enhanced synergy.

I take this opportunity to congratulate Shri Rakesh Mehra, the outgoing Chairman and recall his unstinting support with deep gratitude. The Council has benefited from his foresighted actions and hard work during his tenure and also seek his active and continued support and association in all our future efforts to take exports of MMF textiles further to greater heights.

I seek suggestions and views from the Members so that the activities of the Council can be further improved for their benefits.

Yours sincerely,

ANIL RAJVANSHI
CHAIRMAN

MESSAGE FROM THE OUTGOING CHAIRMAN

Dear Member,

Friends, my tenure as the Chairman of SRTEPC has completed and I am deeply thankful to each one of you for your valuable co-operation and support during the past two years.

I am glad to inform you that as per port data, exports of MMF textiles for the period April-November 2014-15 have been buoyant and the New Year has begun on a good note with exports for the period recorded at US$ 3391.56 million up by 8.12% compared to the same period last year. Let us hope that this upward trend continue for the year and the New Year will bring along good tidings for the country and will be fruitful for Indian exports in general and MMF textiles in particular.

The year 2015 has also started with a happy note that of Brazil terminating its Anti-dumping duties imposed on viscose spun yarn. This is good for our viscose spun yarn exporters who were facing problems due to the anti dumping duties levied by Brazil in the range of US$ 0.40 to US$ 1.42/kg. Let us also await for similar positive moves in Anti-dumping duties with respect to other countries like Turkey, etc.

As you are aware, the 'Make in India' campaign launched by our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has been picking up and has received overwhelming response since it was launched in September 2014. The significance of this initiative is evident from the vibrancy in all fronts in the textile sector especially with exports of textiles and garment to the single largest market USA posting a record surge. USA was the top market for exports of Indian MMF textiles.

During a recent workshop on 'Make in India', the Hon'ble Prime Minister said that his Government was adding a new paradigm to the PPP (Public Private Partnership) model by involving all the stakeholders in key decision making processes. He further called for making a globally recognized "Brand India" famous for 'Zero Defect, Zero Effect' i.e. manufacturing free from defects with no adverse impact on the environment. He suggested for maximum movement of 5 Ms – Men, Money, Machinery, Materials and Minerals across the country to make a successful 'Make in India' Programme. Let us also move ahead in our specific business areas to 'Make in India' Mission a grand success in all respects.

I once again express my deep gratitude for all your wholehearted support and assure that I will be with SRTEPC for all its concerns.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Shri Anil Rajvanshi and other Members of the Committee of Administration for their constant support and guidance, which helped me in discharging my duties in all realms of issues concerned with SRTEPC as the Chairman of the Council.

My congratulations to Shri Anil Rajvanshi and Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal on their being elected unanimously as the Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Council and sincerely wish them all success in their tenure ahead and assure them of my support at all times in the future.

I also take this opportunity to wish you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

RAKESH MEHRA
CHAIRMAN

USA

Imports and exports up by 3% in the first ten months of 2014

The United States imported textiles and apparel worth USUS$ 91.625 billion in the first ten months of 2014, registering an increase of 3 per cent over imports of US$88.955 billion made in the corresponding period of last year.

The US imported US$35.750 billion worth of textiles and garments from China, which accounted for 39.07 per cent share of all textile and garment imports made by the US in January-October 2014.

The US import of man-made fibre (MMF) apparel increased by 9.27 per cent year-on-year to US$29.796 billion, and that of wool apparel by 10.14 per cent year-on-year to US$3.491 billion, the import of cotton apparel declined by 2.21 per cent to US$35.654 billion.

In the non-apparel category, among the top-ten suppliers, the import from Turkey and Italy shot up by 11.06 per cent year-on-year and 8.56 per cent respectively to US$617.346 million and US$496.337 million. On the other hand, imports from Canada dropped by 6.13 per cent to US$663.601 million.

In 2013, the US textile and apparel imports increased by 3.76 per cent year-on-year to US$104.725 billion, with apparels alone accounting for US$79.797 billion.

The exports of textile and apparel from United States increased by 2.65 per cent to US$20.502 billion in January-October 2014, compared to exports of US$19.972 billion made during the corresponding period of last year.

Among textile mill products, fabric exports grew the fastest by 4.19 per cent year-on-year to US$7.830 billion, while yarn exports climbed 0.76 per cent year-on-year to US$4.443 billion and made-up article exports increased marginally by 0.46 per cent year-on-year to US$3.163 billion.

In recent years, the US textile and clothing exports have been growing at a slow but steady pace. They have grown from US$19.752 billion in 2010 to US$22.432 billion in 2011, US$22.670 billion in 2012 and US$23.665 billion in 2013.

PAKISTAN

Textile and clothing exports show a marginal rise in the first five months of 2014-15

The exports of textiles and garments from Pakistan increased marginally by 0.93 per cent year-on-year to USUS$ 5.718 billion in the first five months of fiscal year 2014-15 that began on July 1, it has been reported.

Exports of cotton fabric dropped 12.86 per cent to US$1.030 billion during the period under review, while bedwear exports increased by 0.89 per cent to US$899.731 million.

On the other hand, the import of synthetic fibre by Pakistan surged 49.40 per cent year-on-year to US$242.506 million, whereas imports of synthetic and artificial silk yarn witnessed a growth of 19.14 per cent to register US$273.244 million. This shows that textile enterprises have increased the use of synthetic fibre and yarn in recent months.

TUNISIA

Marginal rise in exports of textile and garment

Tunisia's textile and garment exports showed a marginal rise in the first eleven months of 2014, it has been reported.

In 2013, Tunisian textile, garment and leather sector earned 6,227.2 million dinars in exports, registering an increase of 5.05 per cent over 2012 exports of 5,927.8 million dinars.

On the import front, Tunisian textile, apparel and leather sector spent 4,394.3 million dinars during the initial eleven months of 2014, showing a rise of 8.65 per cent over imports of 4,044.1 million dinars made during the same period last year.

PORTUGAL

Textile and apparel exports on a growth path

Textile and apparel exports from Portugal continued to show growth trend, with earnings of €3.9 billion January-October 2014, an increase of 9.2 per cent over the same period in 2013, it has been reported.

During the ten-month period, Portugal's garment exports grew by 11.3 per cent year-on-year to €2.340 billion, whereas textile exports increased by 7.6 per cent to €1.006 billion, and home textiles and other textile made-ups by 3.4 per cent to €540.078 million.

In October 2014, Portuguese textile and clothing exports fetched €416 million, up 7.2 per cent compared to October 2013, and an increase of 22.2 per cent over September 2014.

October was the second-best month in 2014, after July when textile and garment exports earned €463 million for Portugal.

During January-October 2014, Spain was the main destination for

Portuguese textile and garments with a share of 31.7 per cent, followed by France with 13.7 per cent, the UK with 9.2 per cent, Germany with 8.4 per cent, and the US with 4.7 per cent.

Textile and clothing exports accounted for 10 per cent of total Portuguese exports during the ten-month period.

From January to October 2014, Portugal imported €2.991 billion of textiles and apparel, registering an increase of 7.6 per cent over imports of €2.779 billion in the corresponding period of 2013. Of this, textiles (excluding home textiles) contributed €1.361 billion, while apparel exports €1.469 billion, and home textiles and other textile made-ups €160.090 million.

The textile and apparel sector in Portugal employs about 155,000 people, and in 2013, the sector's exports increased by 3.5 per cent year-on-year to €4.3 billion.

VIETNAM

Textiles and clothing rank among top export items to the US

Vietnam earned US$28.5 billion from exports to the U.S. in 2014, up 19.6 percent compared with 2013. In particular, the fastest growth rate was seen in such groups as among others textiles and garments (13.9 percent).

The U.S. surpassed the EU to become Vietnam's biggest export market in 2014, a position which the European bloc had held since 2012. EU market lost its top spot to the U.S. in 2014 with US$27.9 billion, a 14.7 percent annual hike.

Top export items with high growth rates were textiles and garments (22.7 percent).

Export turnover target set at US$ 28.5 billion during 2014-15

Vietnam's garment and textile industry targets at an export turnover of US$28.5 billion this year, it has been reported.

The export turnover exceeded US$24 billion last year, a year on year increase of 19 percent. Export value to the United States market was estimated at US$9.8 billion, up 12.6 percent against 2013 however, it is forecast to be topped US$11 billion this year.

The export value to the EU went up 17 percent, reaching US$3.4 billion and is expected to hit US$4 billion this year.

Textile and clothing exports crosses US$24 billion in 2014

Vietnam's textile and garment exports have crossed US$ 24 billion in 2014 up 19% compared to the previous year i.e. 2013.

Although the FTAs are not yet implemented, they are a very big attraction to foreign customers when they decided to move their orders from other countries to Vietnam. The FTAs is one of the advantages and a prerequisite for continued strong growth of Vietnam textile industry in 2015 and beyond.

TURKEY

Textile exports up 8%

Turkey's exports increased from US$36.1 billion in 2002 to nearly US$158 billion in 2014. Textile sector annual exports were up 8 percent, accounting for US$18.7 billion, it has been reported.

It is learnt that neighboring Iraq remained Turkey's second largest export destination, following Germany, despite exports to Iraq dropping by 10.1 percent to US$10.6 billion in 2014. Exports to Germany increased by 11.3 percent to US$14.8 billion and exports to the UK were up 12.6, standing at US$9.6 billion.

Exports to the Middle East were also up by 6.2 percent to US$29.5 billion, with a 61 percent increase in exports to Syria. While, exports to EU countries increased by 9.2 percent to US$67.6 billion.

Turkey's first-quarter GDP growth was 4.8 percent, but it slowed in the second quarter to 2.2 percent and dropped to 1.7 percent in the third quarter after the ISIL-provoked geopolitical crisis in Iraq and Syria affected Turkish economy.

The Turkish government has set exports target of US$500 billion by 2023.

CHINA

Investment rules in three new FTZs eased

The Chinese government has been authorized to ease investment rules in three new free trade zones (FTZs), it has been reported. The new zones will be located in south China's Guangdong province, southeast China's Fujian province and north China's Tianjin Municipality. The only FTZ currently operating is in Shanghai.

The resolution on temporary adjustment of regulations for administrative approvals in the new

FTZs was passed through a vote at the bi-monthly session of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee.

According to the resolution, foreign companies will not need government approvals to set up ventures in these FTZs, shut down and merge ventures or change their business purpose. Instead, they will only need to report business plans to the authorities.

Earlier this month, the State Council announced that China will establish three new FTZs and expand the Shanghai FTZ, in an attempt to reform the administrative system and improve the market environment.

Since the launch of the Shanghai FTZ in September 2013, the government has used it to test a number of new policies including negative list management on foreign investment, preferential trade and financial policies, and opening up more industries to foreign investors.

PHILIPPINES

GSP Plus Status by EU

The European Union has approved the Philippines' application for Generalized System of Preference (GSP) Plus status, and the country will now benefit from zero tariffs on 6,274 products nearly two-thirds of its exports destined for Europe.

According to reports, the Philippines expects to increase exports to the E.U. by 35 percent and create 200,000 jobs as a result of the preferential status, which begins as of Dec. 25, 2014.

The GSP+ program, part of the E.U. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), offers eligible countries zero tariffs on all products covered by the scheme. The Philippines already benefits from GSP trade privileges with the E.U., but only enjoys tariff free exports on a limited number of products.

Exports to the E.U. eligible under regular GSP totaled US$ 2.07 billion last year, 33 percent of total exports. The status change is expected to increase annual export earnings by as much as 600 million euro (US$ 737 million). The Philippines exported 176 million euro (US$ 216 million) worth of textiles and textile articles to the E.U. in 2013, down by 20.8% from the previous year. Garments, textile products and footwear are among the top sectors expected to benefit from the GSP upgrade.

In the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, which includes Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, the Philippines is the only E.U. GSP+ beneficiary country.

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(Excerpts taken from Fibre2fashion and other textile related websites)

Attention: Members

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

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

❖ Fabrics ❖ Yarns ❖ Made-ups ❖ Fibre

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

Indo-Vietnam trade turnover touches US$ 5.15 billion in the first 11 months of the year

The Vietnam-India bilateral trade turnover in the first 11 months of the year reached US$5.15 billion, posting an 8.37 per cent year-on-year increase. The two-way turnover has increased by an average 16 percent each year since 2009, making the two countries became important trade partners.

During Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung's official visit to India recently, the two countries agreed to take measures to promote bilateral trade to reach a turnover target of US$7 billion in 2018, and US$15 billion by 2020.

The imported items that saw strong growth include cotton (US$237.2 million), machines and equipment (US$95.5 million) and materials for garments and textiles (US$28.5 million).

The key commodities that are expected to significantly contribute to boosting the two-way trade are among others textiles and garments.

The two countries' total exports were worth US$2.27 billion, an increase of 3.7 per cent over the same period last year. The import turnover posted a 12 per cent increase from the corresponding period last year to reach US$2.88 billion.

24x7 Customs clearance facility announced at 13 more airports and 14 sea ports

The Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), under Department of Revenue, India's Ministry of Finance, has issued a circular announcing extension of 24x7 Customs clearance facility at 13 more airports in respect of all export goods and at 14 more sea ports in respect of specified import and export goods.

The Board has decided that with effect from 31.12.2014 the facility of 24x7 Customs clearance for specified imports viz goods covered by 'facilitated' Bills of Entry and specified exports viz factory stuffed containers and goods exported under free Shipping Bills will be made available, at 18 sea ports.

The sea ports are: Chennai, Cochin, Ennore, Gopalpur, JNPT, Kakinada, Kandla, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Mangalore, Marmagoa, Mundra, Okha, Paradeep, Pipavav, Sikka, Tuticorin, and Vishakapatnam.

The Board has also decided that with effect from 31.12.2014 the facility of 24x7 Customs clearance for specified imports viz goods covered by facilitated Bills of Entry and all exports viz goods covered by all Shipping Bills will be made available, at 17 air cargo complexes..

The 17 complexes are: Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Chennai, Coimbatore, Cochin, Calicut, Delhi, Goa, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Kolkata, Mumbai, Nashik, Thiruanantapuram, and Vishakapatnam.

CBEC said related issues such as availability of required personnel, keeping open the delivery gates 24x7 at air cargo complexes etc have been resolved.

It is expected that an effective 24x7 Customs clearance facility will greatly facilitate trade and reduce transaction cost.

Exporters seek rupee payment mechanism for trade with Russia

In face of the instability in the rouble, exporters have urged the Union government to put in place a rupee payment mechanism for trade with Russia, it has been reported.

Though the country's merchandise exports to Russia were invoiced in dollars, the Russian rouble has lost half of its value against the US currency since June due to the Western sanctions and the sharp fall in oil prices.

India's exports to Russia in 2013-14 stood at US$ 2.121 billion, down 7.6 per cent from the previous year, while imports from Russia were valued at US$ 3.89 billion in 2013-14, down eight per cent from the previous year.

Indo-Russian trade stood at US$ 6.01 billion in 2013-14, with the trade balance in favour of Russia.

Bank credit to manufacturing sector falls 7%

According to the RBI Data bank credit to manufacturing companies went up by 7.3% year-over-year in November, a sharp drop from 13.7% a year ago. The overall non-food credit grew 11% year-over-year in November.

Banks had disbursed Rs 25,45,200 crore to the manufacturing companies by November end, RBI data showed. Credit growth to companies engaged in services also slowed sharply to 9.9% year-over-year in November compared with 18.1% a year ago.

Exports of textiles and clothing to the US and EU markets revive

The 'Make in India' campaign has found significance in the country's textile sector exports to its largest single market, the US, headed for a record surge in the year 2014. Indications of a steady revival in the US economy hold out hope for the coming year, with the buoyancy in the aggregate demand for textile and apparel products likely to continue in the coming months. Exports to mainland Europe too have reported a significant momentum this year.

Between January and October, Indian textile and apparel exports to the US rose nearly 6.5 per cent, according data, compared with an average 2 per cent annual growth in the last five years. The growth in exports this year is being seen as significant as it happened despite the sharp strengthening of the rupee since September 2013.

While China's hold over the US market has been loosening on account of increasing labour wages and power shortages, India, which was widely seen as being in the best position to capitalise on China's lost market share, had been increasingly relegated to the position of a supplier of intermediate products to other successful garment exporting countries.

Metric system in use instead of the 'yard' in UAE

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has replaced its foot, inch and yard measurement system with the metric system in textile trade, under the national system of measurement and calibration, according to the Emirates Authority for Standardisation and Metrology (ESMA).

The new system has become effective from 1 January and ESMA has asked fabric and textiles suppliers and merchants to comply with the new system and use 'metre' as a unit of measurement instead of the 'yard'.

Government to allow dual use of SEZ

The Government's move to allow dual use of social and commercial infrastructure in non-processing areas of special economic zones (SEZs) will give a boost to the land monetisation plans of Adani Ports and SEZ Ltd. (ADSEZ), which already has an operational SEZ at Mundra and a large area.

In a gazette notification on January 2, 2015 to amend the SEZ Rules, 2006, the commerce ministry has allowed dual use both by the SEZ and the domestic tariff area entities of "social or commercial infrastructure and other facilities", within non-processing areas.

The biggest beneficiary of this move, say analysts, is ADSEZ, which has a multi-product SEZ spread over 15,000 hectares with a notified area of 6,456 hectares.

According to the government notification, non-processing areas will be divided into two zones, where social or commercial infrastructure and other facilities are permitted to be used by both the SEZ and the domestic tariff area entities, and one that will be exclusively used by SEZ units this area will be bonded and physically segregated from the rest. While the first category will not enjoy tax incentives, the second will be eligible for tax concessions

Though, the SEZ developer, is given the dual-use non-processing area, will get no tax concessions. The developer must refund prior central or state tax concessions availed for creation of the infrastructure, as per the notification.

According to the Export Promotion Council for Export-oriented units and SEZs, the change in guidelines will be beneficial to SEZs with infrastructure in the non-processing area.

Documents required for exports to be reduced

The Revenue Department has agreed to reduce the number of documents required for exports from five to three.

The move is as part of a government effort to make it easier to do business in India and in line with Directorate General of Foreign Trade's recommendation in the 'Trade Across Borders' report. Once implemented, the measure will put India alongside the US, Canada, Japan, Singapore and the UAE in the club of nations that require just three export documents.

The department is also in talks with the shipping ministry to allow faster shipment movement at ports using the electronic route.

It is learnt that the Commerce Secretary Shri Rajeev Kher has asked his revenue department counterpart to merge two export documents, packing list and commercial invoice leaving exporters with just three mandatory documents such as bill of lading, commercial invoice and shipping bill. On the imports side, the government is working to cut mandatory documents from seven to four.

DGFT is also bringing online procedures like Import-Export Code and cargo release order.

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(Excerpts taken from various Financial & textile newspapers)

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ's)

1. Why are Schedules of Tariff Commitments of ASEAN countries at different HS Code Levels (8/9/10-digit)?

Ans: India-ASEAN negotiations were concluded using lists of tariff lines at HS 6- digit level. Thereafter, all Parties agreed to convert the offers to their respective national levels which, for instance, is 8-digit for India, 9-digit for Malaysia, 10-digit for Indonesia, etc. Hence, the offers are at 8/9/10-digit levels.

2. What are the Rules of Origin under the India-ASEAN TIG Agreement?

Ans: The products under the India-ASEAN TIG Agreement must meet the triple criteria of (i) tariff classification change (change in tariff sub-heading, CTSH), (ii) regional value addition i.e., the ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA) content of not less than 35% of the Free on Board (FOB) value and (iii) substantial manufacturing/processing excluding minimal operations like repackaging, simple assembly/ disassembly of parts, etc. The origin is proved by a Certificate of Origin at the time of import declaration. For exporters from India, the Certificate must be issued at the time of exporting the good in order to certify that the product originates in India. Ministry of Commerce & Industry authorises certain agencies to issue Certificates of Origin for Indian exporters.

3. Can products from a country other than ASEAN (Third Country) enter Indian market through ASEAN countries and benefit from tariff concession under the India-ASEAN Agreement?

Ans: No. The India-ASEAN Trade in Goods does not allow such products through the mechanism of Rules of Origin. The Agreement has built-in protections to ensure that no third country product enters Indian market and benefit from concessional tariffs without being substantially transformed. These protections are: A product is considered originating from an ASEAN country if it is a wholly obtained product of that country (generally in case of agricultural products). This rule out third country products.

However, if a product uses some of the third country imported inputs, it will be considered only if:

(a) the AIFTA content is not less than 35% of the FOB value; and

(b) third country materials have undergone at least a change in tariff sub-heading (CTSH) level of the Harmonized System.

4. Are there any safeguard mechanisms to protect domestic producers form surge in imports from ASEAN?

Ans: Yes, there are safeguard mechanism to protect the domestic producers against any sudden surge in imports due to tariff concessions that would substantially cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic industry has been included in the Trade in Goods Agreement. A Party shall have the right to initiate a safeguard measure on the imports of a good from the date of entry into force of this Agreement and up to 5 years from the last date of tariff reduction. As a safeguard measure, a Party can suspend the further reduction of any tariff rate or increase the tariff rate on the good concerned to the applied MFN tariff rate level of 1st January 2010 and maintain this protection for a period of up to four years.

5. What are the provisions for review and implementation of the Agreement?

Ans: The concept of review of the Agreement has been put in place to take stock of the operation of the Agreement and based on this suggest the future course of action. The Agreement is operationalised and implemented through a Joint Committee. The Joint Committee meets biennially to review the Agreement with a purpose of considering additional measures to further enhance the Agreement.

6. What is the provision for dispute settlement mechanism under the Agreement?

Ans: The parties shall resolve dispute through consultations and negotiations ,failing which they may resort to an arbitral panel, which shall consist of three members. Each party to the dispute shall appoint a member and the third member who would be the Chair of the panel, shall be appointed by mutual agreement.

7. What are the major export opportunities for India under the Agreement?

Ans: Some of the product categories of export interest to India on which the major

ASEAN countries are eliminating their tariffs are:

- Indonesia: marine products, fruits and vegetables, cereals (excluding rice), processed food, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles, machinery etc.
- Thailand: processed food, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles and clothing, footwear, machinery, automotives etc
- Malaysia: marine products, fruits and vegetables, processed food, petroleum products, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles, clothing, footwear, machinery etc.

INDIA MALAYSIA CECA (IMCECA)

8. What is India- Malaysia CECA?

Ans: India and Malaysia signed a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) on 18th February, 2011 which came into force on 1st July 2011. The CECA covers Trade in Goods, Services, Investment and Economic Cooperation. It contains 16 Chapters and 15 Annexes including schedules of commitments under Goods and Services.

9. What does the India- Malaysia Agreement on Trade in Goods offer?

Ans: The CECA is an addition to the existing India ASEAN Agreement on Trade in Goods. Under the CECA, India has offered ASEAN-plus tariff concessions to Malaysia on 76 items and thereby given access to products such as fruits, cocoa, and synthetic textiles etc. Malaysia has also offered similar tariff concessions to India on 140 items, including on basmati rice, mangoes, eggs, trucks, motorcycles and cotton garments these are items of considerable export interest to India and for which access is being made available for the first time. In the auto sector, India got non-reciprocal market access for motorcycles (HS871120 –up to 150cc) and trucks (HS870410,21,31,32,90 – Dumpsters) for the first time under any FTA.

10. What are the different types of tariff concessions offered?

Ans: Tariff concessions are offered either through tariff elimination or tariff reduction. The List of items for which a) tariffs are to be eliminated is called the Normal Track, b) tariffs are to be reduced to 5% is called the Sensitive Track and c) tariffs are to be reduced to certain pre-determined levels is called the Special Products. Reduction of Applied MFN rates to 50%, by 50% and by 25% is called the Highly Sensitive List For some tariff lines, reduction in tariff as per the pre-determined schedule is called the Special Track.

11. Have the end dates for duty elimination or duty reduction in the ASEAN Agreement been advanced or fast tracked in the IMCECA?

Ans: Yes, the end dates for ASEAN has been advanced in IMCECA by tariff elimination/reduction under Normal Track-1, Normal Track-II and Sensitive Track have been advanced/fast tracked by 3 to 6 months. For example the end dates for tariff elimination under Normal Track-1 have been advanced from 31 December, 2013 to 30 September, 2013 while those for both Normal Track-II and Sensitive track have been advanced from 31 December, 2016 to 30 June, 2016.

12. What are the Rules of Origin under the IMCECA?

Ans: The IMCECA has a rules of origin with twin criteria's of CTH at sub-heading level (6 digit transformation) and a 35% value addition. Further, it allows for Regional Cumulation. In addition, there are Product Specific Rules for 42 items including wood products (Chapter 44), gas pipes/tubes (Chapter 73), aluminium bars/rods (chapter 76) and machine tools (Chapter 82).

13. What are the provisions of Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) Measures and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)?

Ans: The provisions in the Chapters on Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) Measures provide the framework for addressing regulations and standards pertaining to human, animal and plant life or health while the Chapter on TBT provides the framework for product testing and certification requirements.

14. What is the mechanism to overcome disputes, that may arise or what is the Dispute Settlement Mechanism?

Ans: Under the Chapter of Dispute Settlement Mechanism, the Parties shall resolve the disputes, if any, through consultations and negotiations, failing which, they may resort to an arbitral tribunal, consisting of three members. Each Party to the dispute shall appoint a member and the third member, who would be the Chair of the pane l, shall be appointed by mutual agreement. The CECA provides for (i) reviewing the implementation and operation of the Agreement;(ii) consider any matters relating to the implementation of the Agreement; (iii) supervise and coordinate the work of all Sub-Committees established under this Agreement; and (iv) adopt any decisions and recommendations of the Sub-Committees.

15. What is the mechanism to deal with the injury caused to the domestic country due to tariff reduction?

Ans: Both the parties can resort to bilateral safeguards measures in the event of increased imports as a result of tariff reduction which causes or threatens to cause serious injury to the domestic industry. While the measure is to be imposed after due investigation, it can be in the form of

- suspension of further reduction of duty
- increase of tariffs upto the MFN level

On anti-dumping measures, both Parties would conduct all investigations against goods dumped from the other Party keeping in view the recommendations of the WTO Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices as well application of the lesser duty rule (LDR) and prohibition of zeroing.

16. What are the economic prospects for India in Malaysia?

Ans: The economic indicators of Malaysia as shown in the Appendix shows a stable macroeconomic environment in terms of GDP growth and the rate of inflation. The 'Ease of Doing Business 2014 report' by the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation, which aims to provide a quantitative measure of business regulations and protection of property rights across 189 economies, lists the Malaysian economy at rank 06, much ahead of Asia's two big economies, China and India (ranked 96 and 134,respectively). The Swiss-based Institute for Management Development (IMD), according to its 2013-14 World Competitiveness Yearbook, places Malaysia as the 24th most competitive country in the world (60th position for India out of 148 countries). The country has also established five economic growth corridors, namely, Iskandar Malaysia in Southern Johor (IRDA), the Northern Corridor Economic Region (NCER) the East Coast Economic Region (ECER),the Sabah Development Corridor (SDC) and the Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE),aimed at promoting free trade and business investment. Malaysia is also emerging as a major potential investor in India – in telecommunications, construction (highway and road development), tourism, healthcare, etc. FDI inflow has its own additional benefits in terms of inflow of technology, increase in economic activity and employment.

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For any other specific query, member exporters can write to us at mr@srtepc.org

INTERNATIONAL PRICE SCENARIO OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE (PSF) AND POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN (PFY)

Polyester fibre and yarn prices have fallen in China and Pakistan in December 2014, while they have remained stable in India.

In Dec 2014, prices of Polyester staple fibre have steadily declined in China and Pakistan, whereas in case of India the fall in prices was moderate. PSF prices in China have declined from US$ 1.3/kg in Aug 2014 to US$ 1.05/kg in Dec 2014, witnessing a fall of 19.23% whereas prices in Pakistan fell by 14.38% during the last 5 month period. PSF prices in India declined from US$ 1.89/kg in Aug 2014 to US$ 1.65/kg in Dec 2014, registering a fall of 12.70%. For Dec 2014 v/s Nov 2014, PSF prices in Pakistan and China declined by 7.43% and 4.55% respectively whereas in India, the prices remained high.

Prices of Polyester yarn in Pakistan have declined from US$ 2.56/kg in Aug 2014 to US$ 2.27/kg in Dec 2014, witnessing a fall of 11.33% whereas prices in India and China fell by 9.69% and 8.15% respectively. For Dec 2014 v/s Nov 2014, PFY prices in Pakistan declined by 11.33% while in China and India, the prices declined by 2.31% and 0.76% respectively. Also, amongst the three countries, the comparative prices of PSF and PFY are highest in India and lowest in China.

Polyester Staple Fiber (1.4 D) Prices in China, India and Pakistan

Months	China (in US$/kg)	India (in US$/kg)	Pakistan (in US$/kg)
Aug-14	1.3	1.89	1.6
Sep-14	1.25	1.89	1.58
Oct-14	1.13	1.75	1.52
Nov-14	1.1	1.65	1.48
Dec-14	1.05	1.65	1.37
1-Month	-4.55%	0.00%	-7.43%
5-Month	-19.23%	-12.70%	-14.38%

Polyester Yarn Prices in China (32/1s), India (30/1s) and Pakistan (30/1s)

Months	China (in US$/kg)	India (in US$/kg)	Pakistan (in US$/kg)
Aug-14	1.84	2.89	2.56
Sep-14	1.81	2.89	2.51
Oct-14	1.76	2.69	2.51
Nov-14	1.73	2.63	2.53
Dec-14	1.69	2.61	2.27
1-Month	-2.31%	-0.76%	-10.28%
5-Month	-8.15%	-9.69%	-11.33%

Chinese PSF / PFY prices declined due to weak feedstock market and decline in demand. In Pakistan, PSF / PFY prices declined due to the government decision to increase custom duty on PTA / Polyester chips and the continued dumping of Polyester Staple Fibre items by Far Eastern giants. In India, the historic lows in crude prices have impacted all petrochemical products, including PX, MEG and PTA, and PET/ Polyester. This has been complemented by a very low demand of these products globally.

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Participation in Combined Indian Textiles Exhibition at Bogota in Colombia 3 to 4th March 2015

The Council along with other textiles/clothing EPCs is organizing the Combined Indian Textiles Exhibition (INTEXPO) in Bogota, Colombia on 3rd & 4th March 2015. The Exhibition is being organized by SRTEPC as the 'Lead Council' under the guidance of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, and the active support of the Indian Embassy & the local industry in Colombia.

The combined Exhibition in Colombia is intended to showcase the latest range of Indian textiles/clothing items – encompassing fibres, yarns, fabrics, embroidered fabrics, home textiles, made-ups, accessories, apparels, carpet, jute etc., and the Event will be publicized extensively in Colombia with the help of print & electronic media.

The Participation fee for a booth of 9 sq. mtrs. is ₹ 1.25 lakh. The furnished booth will include name on the facia, discussion table, chairs, display props, spot lights, power socket, & dustbin.

The Exhibition is being organized under MAI Scheme and is already highly subsidized under the Scheme of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. Therefore MDA Assistance is not available for the Exhibition. The participating company has to book a booth of minimum area of 9 sqm. However, a company is free to book a additional area in multiple of 3 sqm (fee per sqm is ₹ 13,890/-). Additional area shall be allotted subject to available to space.

For further details members may contact Shri Srijib Roy, Joint Director, SRTEPC Tel : 022-22048797, 22048690 Fax : 022-22048358, 22810091, E-Mail : tp@srtepc.org/srtepc@srtepc.org.

TAXATION UNDER THE GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

Goods and Services Tax -- GST -- is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level. Through a tax credit mechanism, this tax is collected on value-added goods and services at each stage of sale or purchase in the supply chain.

GST is all set to integrate State economies and boost overall growth. GST could improve tax collections and boost India's economic development by breaking tax barriers between States and integrating India through a uniform tax rate. GST will create a single, unified Indian market to make the economy stronger.

GST is proposed to have two components: one levied by the Centre referred to as the Central GST (‘CGST’) and the other levied by the States referred to as State GST (‘SGST’). Centre will have the power to tax on interstate supply of goods and services through levy of ‘Integrated Goods and Service Tax’ (‘IGST’).

It has been proposed that the Parliament may by law formulate the principles for determining the place of supply, and when a supply of good or supply of services or both takes place in the course of inter-state trade or commerce.

Under GST, the taxation burden will be divided equitably between manufacturing and services, through a lower tax rate by increasing the tax base and minimizing exemptions.

When fully implemented, GST is expected to help build a transparent and corruption-free tax administration. GST will be levied only at the destination point, and not at various points (from manufacturing to retail outlets).

Currently, a manufacturer needs to pay tax when a finished product moves out of factory, and it is again taxed at the retail outlet.

The GST is a long pending indirect tax reform which India has been waiting for. It is hoped to smoothen out the anomalies in the existing tax system to a greater extent. This comprehensive tax policy is expected to be one of the most important reforms in contributing to the Indian growth story. The Textile Ministry has commissioned a study on the implications of introduction of GST on the textile industry and there are mixed views. Textiles industry has a large chunk of small units that include highly fragmented power loom and handloom units, small knitting and crocheting units and small scale garmenting and home textile units. At present there is an optional route for the entire textiles and clothing sector in the case of central VAT (excise duty), GST exemption based on a threshold limit in annual turnover is inevitable and given the structure of textiles and clothing industry, a large number of units in the sector are bound to qualify for the exemption – however low the threshold limit is fixed. GST would provide for zero rating of excise on exports but the current drawback system is obviously more lucrative than zero rating. The textile sector needs a uniform duty rates so that the additional duty burden that man-made fibres and products face compared to cotton textiles would be settled.

Taxes to be subsumed

CENTRAL

Subsuming of various Central indirect taxes and levies such as Central Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duty, Service tax, Central Sales Tax, Additional Customs Duty i.e. CVD and Special Additional Duty of Customs i.e. SAD and Central Surcharges and Cesses so far as they relate to the supply of goods and services.

STATE

Subsuming of various State Value Added Tax/Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax (other than that levied by local bodies), Octroi and Entry Tax, Purchase Tax, Luxury Tax, Taxes on lottery, and State Cesses and Surcharges so far as they relate to the supply of goods and services.

Petroleum and petroleum products such as -high speed diesel, motor spirit (petrol), natural gas, aviation turbine fuel have been subsumed in the GST. However, it has also been provided that petroleum products shall not be subject to the levy of GST till notified at a future date on the recommendation of the GST Council.

Promulgation of Goods and Composition Service Tax Council (Article 279A)

The GST Council is envisaged as a recommendatory body with the Union Finance Minster as Chairperson, Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minster nominated by each State Government as members and Union Minster of State in charge of Revenue as Member of the GST Council.

Decision making Mechanism

The present Amendment Bill seeks to increase the quorum for meetings of the GST Council from one-third (in the earlier Bill) to one half of the total number of members of the GST Council. Instead of the ‘consensus’ based decision making process at the meeting of the GST Council, the Amendment Bill introduces a ‘weighted voting system’ by which every decision of the GST Council by a majority of not less than three fourth of the “weighted votes of the members prevent and voting”. Further the Central Government would have the weightage of one-third of the total vote cast and State Governments would have a weightage of two-third of the total votes cast.

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TURNOVER OF MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION IN EU28 IN 2013

Turnover of man-made fibre producers (excluding polyolefins) in the EU 28 increased in 2013 by 5.9% to € 10.2 billion compared to the previous year. The production index rose from 79.4 in 2012 to 84.8 in 2013 (2010 =100), the production price index fell slightly from 106.8 to 105.7 (2005 = 100).

Fibre imports into the EU

Fibre imports into the EU-28 rose by 12.7 from 648,000 tones in 2012 to 730,000 tons in 2013. Total value of the imports was € 1.18 billion, up 9.2%. Main exporters to the EU were South Korea, Taiwan, USA, Turkey, China, India, etc. Except from Taiwan and Japan, imports from all countries increased. From India imports of MMF increased by 3.5%

Imports of man-made fibres from outside EU in 2013

Country	2012 (value in 1000 tons)	2013 (value in 1000 tons)	Growth/ decline (%)
South Korea	170.2	194.7	+14.4
Taiwan	103.6	97.5	-5.9
USA	38.2	45.2	+18.3
Turkey	56.7	67.0	+18.2
Japan	28.4	27.0	-4.7
China	37.4	63.7	+70.5
India	73.7	76.3	+3.5
Indonesia	33.7	37.7	+12.1
Thailand	23.6	24.6	+4.2
Vietnam	27.0	28.8	+6.5
Belarus	18.0	19.6	+ 8.6
Malaysia	7.0	9.0	+28.0
Mexico	4.1	6.5	+56.5
Switzerland	5.0	5.0	+0.8
Extra EU-28	647.9	730.4	+12.7

Source : Euratex Bulletin 2-2014

Fibre exports from the EU

Exports of man-made fibres to non-EU-28 countries increased in 2013 by 4.2% to 375,600 tons worth € 894 million. Main importers of fibres from the EU-28 were Turkey with a share of 31.5% followed by the USA and China. Exports to China, Iran and India (-3.9%) decreased while exports to Turkey grew 33.7%.

Exports of man-made fibres to countries outside EU in 2013

Country	2012 (value in 1000 tons)	2013 (value in 1000 tons)	Growth/ decline (%)
Turkey	88.4	118.2	+33.7
USA	46.1	51.8	+12.4
China	27.8	23.4	-15.6
Iran	24.4	20.2	-17.1
India	21.9	21.1	-3.9
Morocco	13.4	17.0	+27.5
Mexico	14.3	13.5	-5.7
Brazil	6.7	10.4	+55.2
Bangladesh	7.5	8.6	+13.9
Canada	10.1	8.6	-15.5
Russia	9.2	7.4	-20.4
Pakistan	5.1	6.0	+16.8
Switzerland	5.7	4.3	-25.7
Total Extra EU-28	**360.4**	**375.6**	**4.2**

Source : Euratex Bulletin 2-2014

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DGFT

Amendments in "Detailed Guidelines for Issue / Modification of Importer Exporter Code Number (IEC)" as notified vide Public Notice No. 76 dated the 27th of November, 2014 and Para 9.1 of Handbook of Procedure vol.1 (2009-14)

Public Notice No.79/2013 dated 31st December, 2014

In exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-2014), the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby amends Part V of the "Detailed Guidelines for Issue / Modification of Importer Exporter Code Number (IEC)" as notified vide Public Notice No. 76 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated the 27th of November, 2014 and Para 9.1 of Handbook of Procedure vol.1 (2009-14)

2. The amended Part V of the "Detailed Guidelines for Issue / Modification of Importer Exporter Code Number (IEC)" is highlighted in bold and would read as under:

V: Tick and upload the requisite documents as detailed below:		
A	Proprietorship	• Digital Photograph (3x3cms) of the Proprietor. • Copy of PAN card of the Proprietor. • Copy of Passport (first & last page)/Voter's I-Card/ Driving Licence/UID (Aadhar card) (any one of these). • Sale deed in case business premise is self-owned; or Rental/Lease Agreement, in case office is rented/ leased; or latest electricity /telephone bill. • Bank Certificate as per ANF 2A(I)/ Cancelled Cheque bearing pre-printed name of applicant and A/C No.

3. Para 9.1 of Handbook of Procedure vol.1 is being modified to be read as under:

http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN13/pn7913.pdf

Online IEC applications: Postponement of the date of operationalisation of Public Notice No. 76 dated the 27th of November, 2014

Public Notice 80 / (RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated the 06 January, 2015

In exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-2014), the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby postpones the date of operationalisation of the Public Notice No. 76 (RE-2013) /2009-2014 dated 27th of November, 2014 vide which amendments in ANF 2A of Handbook of Procedure Vol. I (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms), 2009-2014 were made.

2. Vide the Public Notice No.76 (RE-2013), IEC applications were mandated to be submitted online with effect from 01.01.2015. However, due to some unforeseen technical problems it has not been possible to operationalise the new online IEC system.

http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN13/pn8013.pdf

Guidelines for Regional Authorities (RAs) to process Online IEC Applications

Policy Circular No.15 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 31st December, 2014

The following guidelines are laid down as instructions for the Regional Authorities to process Online IEC Applications:

Part A: General Information:

1. From 1.1.2015, all applications for IEC would be made in online mode only. All applicants will have to fill IEC application and also upload all required documents online.
2. 2. All IEC Certificates would also be issued by the concerned RA (with his digital signature) in digital format only. The applicant can take a print out of the digitally signed IEC, as and when required.

3. Applicants with digital signatures would sign the application with their digital signature and submit the same online.

http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/CIR/CIR13/cir1513.htm

CBEC – CUSTOMS

(Relevant Extract of the Notification)

Seeks to amend notification No. 152/2009-Customs dated 31.12.2009 so as to provide deeper tariff concessions in respect of specified goods imported from Korea RP under the India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement w.e.f. 01.01.2015

Notification No. 35/2014 dated 29th December, 2014

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No.152/2009-Customs, dated the 31st December, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, namely:-

In the said notification, for the Table, the following Table shall be substituted, namely:-

"TABLE

S. No.	Chapter, Heading, Sub-heading or Tariff Item	Description of goods	Rate (in percentage unless otherwise specified)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
411	5401	All Goods	2.50
412	540232	All Goods	2.50
413	540251 to 540261	All Goods	2.50
414	540333 to 540339	All Goods	2.50
415	540342 to 540600	All Goods	2.50
416	540720 to 540741	All Goods	3.13
417	540751	All Goods	3.13
418	540753 to 540754	All Goods	3.13
419	540771 to 540781	All Goods	3.13
420	540784 to 540821	All Goods	3.13

2. This notification shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of January, 2015.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2014/cs-tarr2014/cs-35-2014.pdf

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(Relevant Extract of the Notification)

Seeks to amend notification No. 53/2011-Customs dated 01st July, 2011 so as to provide deeper tariff concessions in respect of specified goods imported from Malaysia under the India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (IMCECA) w.e.f. 01.01.2015.

Notification No. 37/2014 dated 29th December, 2014

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No.53/2011-Customs, dated the 1stJuly, 2011 published in the Gazette of India, vide number G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011, namely:-

In the said notification, for the Table, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

Table

S. No	Chapter, Heading, Sub-heading and Tariff item	Description	Rate (in percentage unless otherwise specified)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
683	5401	All goods	2.0	6.0
684	540211 to 540219	All goods	6.0	7.0
685	540220	All goods	5.0	6.0
686	540231 to 540232	All goods	6.0	7.0
687	540233	All goods	5.0	6.0
688	540234 to 540239	All goods	6.0	7.0
689	540244	Elastomeric yarn of Nylon or other polyamides, untwisted or with a twist <=50 turns per mtr. Single	6.0	7.0
690	540244	Elastomeric other yarn(other than of nylon or other polyamides or of polyester), single, untwisted or with a twist not exceeding 50 turns per mtr.	2.0	6.0
691	54024400	Elastomeric yarn of polyesters	0.0	7.0
692	54024500	All goods	6.0	6.0

2. This notification shall come into force with effect from 1st day of January, 2015.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2014/cs-tarr2014/cs37-2014.pdf

(Relevant Extract of the Notification)

Seeks to amend notification No. 46/2011-Customs dated 01.06.2011 so as to provide deeper tariff concessions in respect of specified goods when imported from ASEAN under the India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement w.e.f. 01.01.2015.

Notification No. 38/2014 dated 29th December, 2014

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No.46/2011-Customs, dated the 1stJune, 2011 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 1st June, 2011, namely:- In the said notification, for the Table, the following Table shall be substituted, namely:-

Table

S. No.	Chapter, Heading, Sub-heading or Tariff Item	Description of goods	Rate (in % unless otherwise specified)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
651	5401	All Goods	2.0	6.0
652	540211 to 540219	All Goods	6.0	7.0
653	540220	All Goods	5.0	6.0
654	540231 to 540232	All Goods	6.0	7.0
655	540233	All Goods	5.0	6.0
656	540234 to 540239	All Goods	6.0	7.0
657	540244	Elastomeric yarn of Nylon or other polyamides, untwisted or with a twist <=50 turns per mtr. single	6.0	7.0
658	540244	Elastomeric other yarn (other than of nylon or other polyamides or of polyester), single, untwisted or with a twist not exceeding 50 turns permtr.	2.0	6.0
659	540245	All Goods	6.0	7.0
660	540248 to 540249	All Goods	2.0	6.0

2. This notification shall come into force with effect from 1st day of January, 2015.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2014/cs-tarr2014/cs38-2014.pdf

(Relevant Extract of the Notification)

Seeks to amend Notification No. 10/2008-Customs, dated 15th January, 2008 so as to further deepen the tariff concessions in respect of goods covered under the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and Singapore.

Notification No. 01/2015 dated 5th January, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 10/2008-Customs, dated the 15th January, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 33(E), dated the 15th January, 2008, namely:-

In the said notification, for the Table, the following Table shall be substituted, namely: -

Table

S. No.	Tariff item of the First Schedule	Description of goods	Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
248	54023100	All goods	1.11%
249	54023200	All goods	1.11%
250	54023300	All goods	0.83%
251	54024900	All goods	1.11%
252	54025100	All goods	1.11%
253	54041100	All goods	1.11%
254	55020010	All goods	0.00%
255	55020020	All goods	0.00%
256	55020090	All goods	0.00%
257	59039010	All goods	5.56%

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2015/cs-tarr2015/cs01-2015.htm

Norms for Execution of Bank Guarantee in respect of Advance License/Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Schemes – reg.

Circular No. 15/2014-Customs dated the 18th December, 2014

Reference of field formations is drawn to Circular No. 58/2004-Cus dated 21.10.2004 on the above subject as amended by Circular Nos.17/2009-Cus, 32/2009-Cus, 6/2011-Cus and 8/2013-Cus.

2. Presently, the para 3.2 of the Circular No. 58/2004-Customs prescribes that the bank guarantee (BG) exemption specified in para 3.1 of the Circular shall be admissible subject to certain conditions. One of the conditions (amongst others) for the admissibility of the Nil or 15% or 25% BG is in para 3.2(c) of the Circular. It prescribes that the license holder should not have been penalized during the previous three financial years in certain types of cases booked against him under statutes specified therein. If this condition is not satisfied, i.e. the license holder has been penalized, the exemption (Nil or 15% or 25%) from BG becomes inadmissible and 100% BG becomes applicable to the relevant category of importer specified in para 3.1 of the Circular.

3. It has been brought to notice of the Board that in the above situation the exemption from BG becomes inapplicable (i.e. trade facilitation gets affected) even if there is absence of risk to revenue.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circ14/circ15-2014cs.htm

Re-warehousing of goods imported and/or procured indigenously by EOU/EHTP/STP/BTP units-reg.

Circular No.16/2014-Customs dated the 18th December, 2014

Attention is drawn to the self-bonding/warehousing procedure on the above subject specified in Circular No. 19/2007-Cus dated 03.05.2007. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that the units which are under the said procedure are facing difficulty in obtaining deemed export benefits as the ARE-3 is not certified by the Central Excise authorities.

2. The matter was examined in consultation with the DGFT and DG (EP). To resolve the issue and facilitate trade, it has been decided by the Board to provide that the Superintendent – in- charge of the unit shall make two legible photocopies of the original copy of ARE-3 (that bears his counter signature) and attest each of them as true copies with his dated signature. One attested copy shall be kept in the Range office for records and the other one shall be handed over (against dated acknowledgement) to the unit for use while applying deemed export benefits.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circ14/circ16-2014cs.htm

Authentication of supply invoice/ ARE-3 by the Central Excise Authorities for Claiming Deemed export benefits- reg.

Circular No.17/2014-Customs dated the 18th December, 2014

Attention is drawn to Circular No. 15/2008-Cus dated 26.09.2008 in which guidelines on the above subject have been prescribed for recipient units registered with Central Excise or not so registered. In respect of units registered with Central Excise, the Superintendent of Central Excise in-charge of the unit has to make an endorsement on documents within 21 days from the date of supply or receipt of intimation, whichever is later.

2. It is reported to the Board that compliance with the above provision is difficult to assess when the said endorsement is not dated by the Superintendent. Moreover, difficulty was reported in obtaining document certified by Central Excise Authority w.r.t. recipient units registered with Central Excise but operating under the self- bonding/warehousing procedure prescribed in Circular No. 19/2007-Cus dated 03.05.2007.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circ14/circ17-2014cs.htm

Review of Accredited Clients Programme (ACP) - Reg.

Circular No. 18/2014-Cus dated 22nd December, 2014

Attention is invited to Board's Circular No.42/2005-Cus. dated 24.11.2005 and Circular No.29/2010-Cus dated 20.08.2010 on the Accredited Clients Programme (ACP).

2. Board has received a number of representations from the ACP clients whose ACP status has either been withdrawn or not extended on account of them having been served a show cause notice in terms of the amended para 7(iii) of the said Circular dated 24.11.2005. Board observes that on account of such withdrawal or non-extension of the ACP status, the imports of the affected ACP clients are no longer facilitated which reduces the overall facilitation levels. This matter was also discussed during the All India Conference of Chief Commissioners of Customs held in October, 2014 and a view emerged that there is justification to review the ACP to allow a graded re-entry.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circ14/circ18-2014cs.htm

24x7 Customs clearance – regarding

Circular No. 19/ 2014-Customs dated 31st December, 2014

Attention is invited to Board Circular No. 22/2012-Customs, dated 07.08.2012 and subsequent Instruction No.3, dated 31.05.2013 on the subject of 24x7 Customs clearance facility at specified sea ports and air cargo complexes for identified categories of import and export goods.

2. Finance Minister has in the Budget Speech for 2014-15 announced that the 24x7 Customs clearance facility would be deepened and extended. Thus, the existing 24x7 Customs clearance facility would be made available to 13 more airports in respect of all export goods and to 14 more sea ports in respect of specified import and export goods.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circ14/circ19-2014cs.htm

MUMBAI CUSTOMS

Implementation of 24 x 7 Customs clearance of Export consignment - reg

Public Notice No. 64/2014 dated 31st December, 2014

Attention of all Exporters, Custom Brokers and public is invited to the Public Notice No. 36/2011 dated 27.5.2011 vide which by facility of clearance of factory stuffed export containers sealed by central excise authorities has been extended on 24x7 basis. In order to facilitate the exporters in the light of the Board's DO letter F.No.450/25/2009-Cus.IV. dated 11/11/2014, it has been decided to extend 24x7 Customs facilities to the Export consignment covered by Free Shipping Bills with effect from 21.12.2014.

http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/PublicNotice/1098_Public%20Notice%2064-2014.PDF

Implementation of 24 x 7 Customs clearance of import cargo-reg

Public Notice No. 65 /2014 dated 31st December, 2014

Attention of all Importers, Custom Brokers (CBs) and public is invited to the CBEC Circular No. 22/2012-Customs dated 07.08.12 and subsequent Instruction No.3/2013 dated 31.05.2013 regarding 24 x 7 Customs clearance operations at specified sea ports and air cargo complexes.

2. In pursuance of Finance Minister's announcement in the Budget Speech (2014-15) that the 24x7 Customs clearance facility would be deepened and extended, the CBEC has extended the existing 24x7 Customs clearance facility to 13 more airports in respect of all export goods and to 14 more sea ports in respect of specified import and export goods vide Circular No.19/2014 dated 31.12.2014.

http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/PublicNotice/1100_PUBLIC%20NOTICE%20No.%2065-2014.pdf

JNPT CUSTOMS

(Relevant Extract of the Public Notice)

Boards Circular No. 22/2012 dated 07.08.2012 and Public Notice No. 50/2012 dated 24.08.2012 issued by Commissioner of Customs (Export) Nhava Sheva.

Public Notice No.49/2014 dated 24th December, 2014

Attention of all Exporters, Customs Brokers, Customs Cargo Service Providers (CCSRs/ CFS) and Public is invited to the Boards Circular No. 22/2012 dated 07.08.2012 and Public Notice No. 50/2012 dated 24.08.2012 issued by Commissioner of Customs (Export) Nhava Sheva.

3. To further facilitate the exporters it has been decided to extend the 24×7 facility w.e.f. 5th January, 2015 to the below mentioned categories of exports also:

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices/public-notice-no-49-2014

Jawaharlal Nehru Customs House committed to excellence in taxpayer services.

Public Notice No.01/2015 dated 1st January, 2015

1. This is to inform all Importers/Exporters, Custom House Agents, Custodians and the members of Trade that the Jawaharlal Nehru Customs House is committed to excellence in taxpayer services. In order to achieve this objective Jawaharlal Nehru Customs House is implementing SEVOTTAM which will cater to the need of wide range of clientele segmentation. In pursuance to the aforesaid goal a Centralized Receipt Section in Correspondence and Record Section has been created in Jawaharlal Nehru Customs House which will receive all correspondence of all Commissionerates.

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices/public-notice-no-01-2015

Custom House's Public Notice No. 38/2014 dated 16.10.14.

Public Notice No.02/2015 dated 8th January, 2015.

Attention of the Importers / Exporters, Custom House Agents, Custodians and the Trade is invited to this Custom House's Public Notice No. 38/2014 dated 16.10.14.

The following modification is made in the allocation of work between Commissionerates with respect to Public Notice No. 38/2014 dated 16.10.2014 :

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices/public-notice-no-02-2015

Norms for Execution of Bank Guarantee in respect of Advance License/Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Schemes-reg.

Public Notice No.03/2015 dated 9th January, 2015

1. Attention of all Exporters, Importers, CHAs, Members of Trade and Public is invited to Board's Circular No. 58/2004-Cus dated 21.10.2004 on the above subject as amended by Circular No. 17/2009-Cus, 32/2009-Cus, 6/2011-Cus, 8/2013-Cus and 15/2014-Customs dated 18.12.2014.

2. Para 3.2 of the Circular No. 58/2004-Customs prescribes that the bank guarantee (BG) exemption specified in para 3.1 of the Circular shall be admissible subject to certain conditions. One of the conditions (amongst others) for the admissibility of the Nil or 15% or 25% BG is in para 3.2(c) of the Circular.

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices/public-notice-no-032015

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING APRIL – NOVEMBER 2014-15

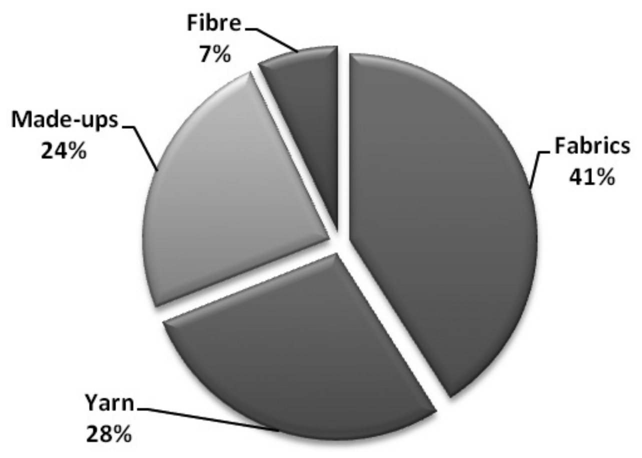
Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-November 2014-15 were US$ 3391.56 Million against US$ 3136.78 Million during the same period of the previous year.

Value in US$ Mn

	April-Nov 2014-15	April-Nov 2013-14	Grw/decline (%)
Fabrics	1375.24	1259.47	9.19
Yarn	940.77	945.55	-0.50
Made-ups	826.90	682.45	21.17
Fibre	248.65	249.32	-0.27
Total	**3391.56**	**3136.78**	**8.12**

Source: Port data

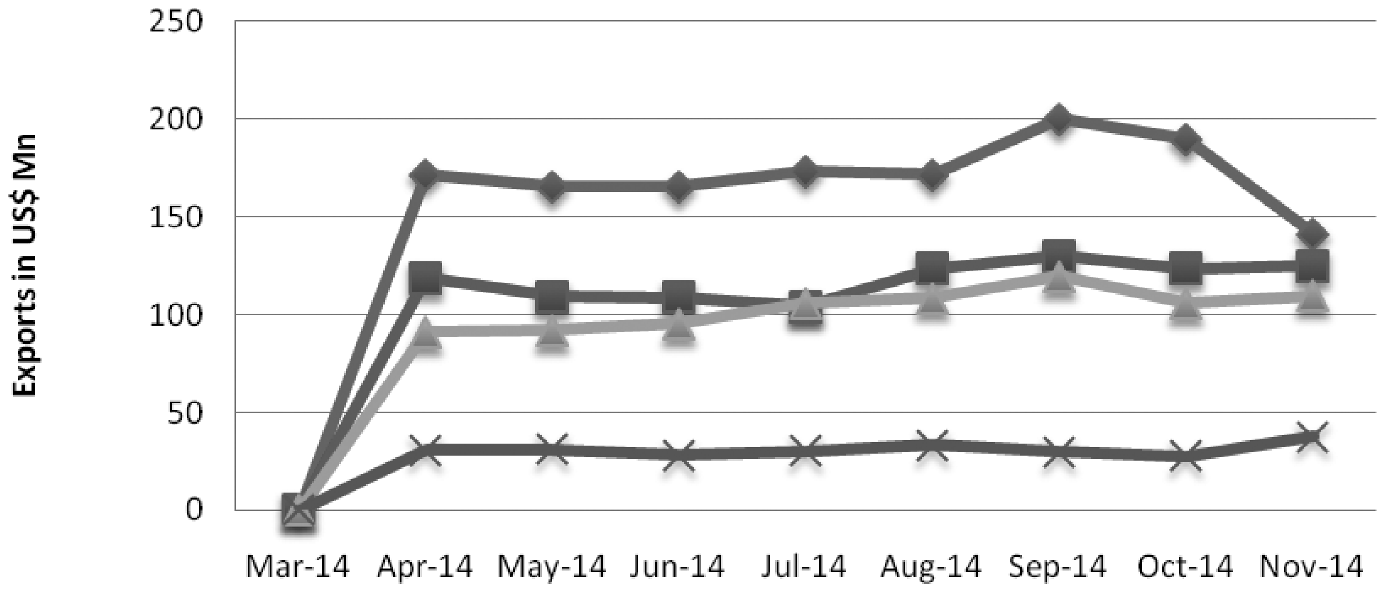
MMF PRODUCT SHARE



HIGHLIGHTS

- Indian MMF textiles exports grew by 8.12% during April-November 2014-15 as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Fabrics and made-ups segments have witnessed encouraging growth during April-November 2014-15; Viz, Fabrics by 9.19% and Made-ups by 21.17% whereas export of Yarn and Fibre declined by 0.50% and 0.27% respectively. Exports of Fabrics dominated with 41% share followed by Yarn 28%, Made-ups 24% and Fibre 7% in the Indian MMF textile exports.
- The collective share of value-added products like fabrics and made-ups accounted for 65% of the total Indian MMF exports during April-November 2014-15.
- Polyester Filament Fabrics (US$ 460.32 Mn) remained the topmost exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Polyester Filament Yarn (US$ 445.61 Mn) and Synthetic Filament Fabrics (USD 326.68 Mn) during the period.
- Other major fabrics exported during the period were Syhthetic Filament Fabrics (USD 326.68 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Fabrics (US$ 218.04 Mn), etc.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US$445.61 Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US$ 135.42 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Yarn (US$ 91.82 Mn).
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US$ 237.99 Mn followed by Shawls/Scarves and Muffler exports worth US$ 128.02 Mn and US$ 88.44 Mn.
- Polyester Staple Fibre (US$ 122.06 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Viscose Staple Fibre (US$ 85.79 Mn) and Acrylic Staple Fibre (US$ 25.16 Mn).
- Exports of Synthetic blended fabrics and Artificial filament fabrics, which contributed a share of nearly 1% each in the Indian MMF fabrics exports, have witnessed excellent growth of 148% each while Viscose Spun Fabrics which contributed only 0.78% of the MMF fabrics exports grew by whooping 126.53% during the period.
- Polyester Wool Yarn constituted a share of only 1.72% in the Indian MMF Yarn export, but has grown by nearly 43% during the period. India's exports of Sacks and Bags (1.21% share in made-ups) grew by 167%.

Productwise Growth Trends during April-Nov 2014-15

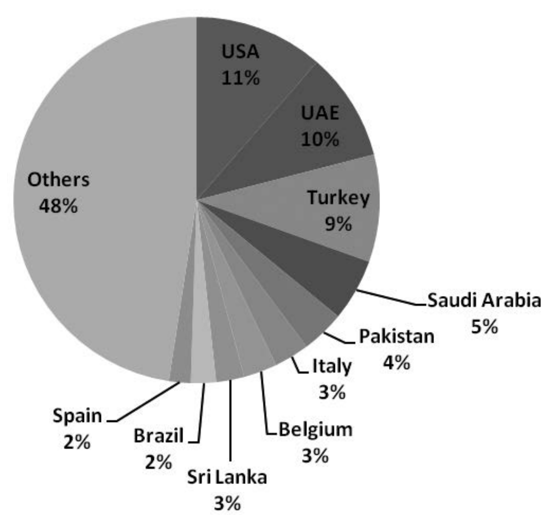


	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14
Fabrics	0	171.54	164.93	165.13	172.78	170.89	199.69	189.31	140.97
Yarn	0	118.45	108.97	108.57	103.73	123.27	129.92	123.4	124.48
Made-ups	0	91.03	91.82	95.05	105.66	108.52	119.44	105.85	109.53
Fibre	0	30.73	31.01	28.04	30.41	33.18	30	27.53	37.74

HIGHLIGHTS

- India's MMF Fabric exports have started declining since October 2014 after rising in September 2014. Fabric Exports have remained fairly steady during April- August 2014-15
- The MMF yarn exports were declining during April – July 2014. Exports picked up from August 2014 and remained stable thereafter.
- MMF Made-ups exports have been steadily increasing since April 2014. However, exports witnessed a drop of 11% in October 2014 as compared to September 2014. The exports grew by USD 3% in November 2014.
- The exports of Man-made fibres have remained steady with minor rise and fall during the period April-November 2014-15.

MMF EXPORT COUNTRY SHARE



HIGHLIGHTS

- USA continued to be the leading market for Indian MMF textiles with 11% share in total exports followed by UAE (10%). Turkey was the 3rd largest market for India's MMF textile export with a share of 9% during April-November 2014-15.
- Saudi Arabia emerged as the 4th largest market, surpassing Pakistan by mere US$ 56.91 Mn during the period.
- Egypt, which contributed a share of only 1.7%, has witnessed an excellent growth of 296% during this period. India's MMF exports to Bangladesh have increased by nearly 63%.
- Other major markets during April-November 2014-15 were Italy, Belgium, Sri Lanka, Brazil, Spain, Benin, Hong Kong, Netherlands, etc.
- From in the Euro Zone, Italy has emerged as one of the leading markets for our exports during April–November 2014-15 with exports US$ 105.30 Mn.
- USA has remained the main leading market for Indian MMF made-ups and Fabrics.
- Exports of Indian MMF Yarn to Brazil witnessed a decline of 36% during April–Nov 2014-15 as compared to the same period of last year.

PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL–NOVEMBER 2014-15

Value in USD Mn

Products	April-Nov 2014-15	April-Nov 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
FABRICS (Woven+non-woven+knitted)				
Polyester Filament	460.32	460.97	-0.65	-0.14
Synthetic Filament	326.68	278.13	48.55	17.46
Polyester Viscose	218.04	192.40	25.64	13.33
Polyester Blended	107.00	84.73	22.27	26.28
Synthetic Non Specified	68.42	71.48	-3.06	-4.28
Polyester Wool	31.64	25.86	5.78	22.35
Synthetic Cotton	31.52	28.53	2.99	10.48
Polyester Cotton	25.61	30.08	-4.47	-14.86
Polyester Spun	24.92	35.02	-10.10	-28.84
Synthetic Blended	17.24	6.94	10.30	148.41
Nylon Filament	15.22	13.09	2.13	16.27
Viscose Spun	10.76	4.75	6.01	126.53
Artificial Filament	10.53	4.25	6.28	147.76
Other Fabrics	27.32	23.22	2.47	17.66
Total Fabrics	**1375.22**	**1259.45**	**2.47**	**9.19**
YARN				
Polyester Filament	445.61	496.00	-50.39	-10.16
Polyester Cotton	135.42	105.43	29.99	28.45
Polyester Viscose	91.82	84.74	7.08	8.35
Polyester Spun	64.03	67.21	-3.18	-4.73
Viscose Spun	46.79	45.55	1.24	2.72
Viscose Filament	36.35	34.54	1.81	5.24
Acrylic Spun	27.25	25.67	1.58	6.16
Synthetic Spun	21.76	21.86	-0.10	-0.46
Polyester Wool	16.17	11.31	4.86	42.97
Artificial Spun	16.05	14.66	1.39	9.48
Synthetic Non Specified	7.69	3.97	3.72	93.70
Nylon Filament	7.59	6.77	0.82	12.11
Acrylic Cotton	6.90	5.31	1.59	29.94
Viscose Cotton	5.43	6.08	-0.65	-10.69
Polypropylene Filament	3.01	2.47	0.54	21.86
Synthetic Wool	1.22	0.93	0.29	31.18
Other Yarn	7.69	13.04	-5.35	-41.03
Total Yarn	**940.78**	**945.54**	**-4.76**	**-0.50**
MADE-UPS				
Bulk Containers*	237.99	164.24	73.75	44.90
Shawls/Scarves	128.02	69.99	58.03	82.91
Muffler	88.44	130.03	-41.59	-31.98
Motifs	50.35	37.49	12.86	34.30
Blanket	29.71	21.07	8.64	41.01
Fishing Net	25.82	17.88	7.94	44.41
Dress Material	25.61	23.31	2.30	9.87
Bed Linen	18.58	19.60	-1.02	-5.20
Bedsheet	17.70	22.43	-4.73	-21.09
Rope	14.45	12.45	2.00	16.06
Sacks and Bags	10.00	3.75	6.25	166.67
Braids	7.68	7.78	-0.10	-1.29
Dish-cloths/Dusters	7.14	13.54	-6.40	-47.27
Life Jacket	6.50	6.59	-0.09	-1.37
Furnishing Articles	5.30	6.76	-1.46	-21.60
Curtains	4.90	5.67	-0.77	-13.58
Other Made-ups**	148.90	119.88	29.02	24.21
Total Made-ups	**827.09**	**682.46**	**144.63**	**21.19**
FIBRE				
Polyester Staple	122.06	150.55	-28.49	-18.92
Viscose Staple	85.79	61.31	24.48	39.93
Acrylic Staple	25.16	19.26	5.90	30.63
Acrylic Filament	9.16	6.22	2.94	47.27
Other Fibre	6.46	11.98	-5.52	-46.08
Total Fibre	**248.63**	**249.32**	**-0.69**	**-0.28**

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

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

LEADING MARKETS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Nov 2014-15	Apr-Nov 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
USA	387.07	340.30	46.77	13.74
UAE	324.99	284.36	40.63	14.29
Turkey	321.27	283.02	38.25	13.51
Saudi Arabia	186.28	165.57	20.71	12.51
Pakistan	129.37	114.59	14.78	12.90
Italy	105.30	109.79	-4.49	-4.09
Belgium	99.79	89.17	10.62	11.91
Sri Lanka	84.77	82.11	2.66	3.24
Brazil	75.04	111.82	-36.78	-32.89
Spain	65.03	62.49	2.54	4.06
Benin	64.33	55.65	8.68	15.60
Hong Kong	61.00	56.08	4.92	8.77
Netherlands	60.67	61.03	-0.36	-0.59
Egypt	57.25	14.46	42.79	295.92
Korea, dem	55.11	49.53	5.58	11.27
Vietnam, dem	40.02	45.67	-5.65	-12.37
Peru	39.68	36.86	2.82	7.65
Croatia	39.04	32.55	6.49	19.94
China	38.21	35.52	2.69	7.57
France	37.10	30.95	6.15	19.87
Bangladesh	36.84	22.61	14.23	62.94
Japan	36.42	31.33	5.09	16.25
Canada	32.28	31.00	1.28	4.13

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Nov 2014-15	Apr-Nov 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
USA	268.69	231.94	36.75	15.84
Saudi Arabia	219.27	196.98	22.29	11.32
Pakistan	84.67	67.25	17.42	25.90
Sri Lanka	67.33	62.23	5.10	8.20
UAE	58.19	61.64	-3.45	-5.60
Hong Kong	50.58	42.13	8.45	20.06
Vietnam, dem	34.57	40.60	-6.03	-14.85
Korea, dem	27.24	24.75	2.49	10.06
Egypt	25.72	4.53	21.19	467.77
Spain	24.80	24.90	-0.10	-0.40
Bangladesh	24.06	11.35	12.71	111.98
Italy	22.89	26.57	-3.68	-13.85
Singapore	19.54	30.86	-11.32	-36.68
Kuwait	18.44	14.00	4.44	31.71
Belgium	17.92	15.12	2.80	18.52
China	17.01	21.94	-4.93	-22.47

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Nov 2014-15	Apr-Nov 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
Turkey	171.97	147.20	24.77	16.83
USA	83.62	74.35	9.27	12.47
Brazil	68.10	105.88	-37.78	-35.68
Pakistan	40.25	49.87	-9.62	-19.29
Belgium	39.60	41.49	-1.89	-4.56
Costa Rica	28.52	45.56	-17.04	-37.40
Peru	28.36	22.56	5.80	25.71
Egypt	25.16	7.19	17.97	249.93
UAE	23.57	18.84	4.73	25.11
Korea, dem	21.74	18.22	3.52	19.32
Guadeloupe	21.22	21.38	-0.16	-0.75
Moldova,rep of	20.63	30.84	-10.21	-33.11
Netherlands	18.93	22.57	-3.64	-16.13
Korea,rep	18.53	3.14	15.39	490.13
Italy	13.19	18.17	-4.98	-27.41
Japan	12.62	5.88	6.74	114.63
Saudi Arabia	12.27	13.85	-1.58	-11.41
Sri Lanka	12.14	14.43	-2.29	-15.87
Djibouti	11.12	10.88	0.24	2.21

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Nov 2014-15	Apr-Nov 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
USA	126.44	107.63	18.81	17.48
Saudi Arabia	104.82	91.74	13.08	14.26
Italy	53.34	42.66	10.68	25.04
Benin	52.16	37.35	14.81	39.65
UAE	46.95	33.24	13.71	41.25
Spain	35.57	31.79	3.78	11.89
Croatia	33.81	27.03	6.78	25.08
Netherlands	25.05	19.99	5.06	25.31
Belgium	23.40	14.63	8.77	59.95
France	19.04	17.31	1.73	9.99
Australia	15.64	9.64	6.00	62.24
Germany	13.11	11.57	1.54	13.31
Canada	12.70	8.91	3.79	42.54
U.K.	12.61	10.96	1.65	15.05
Hong Kong	8.18	11.86	-3.68	-31.03
Zambia	7.92	7.17	0.75	10.46
Bangladesh	7.05	5.32	1.73	32.52
New Zealand	6.56	4.33	2.23	51.50
Iraq	6.53	2.73	3.80	139.19

COMMITTEE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 2014-15

Shri Anil Rajvanshi
Chairman, SRTEPC
Reliance Industries Ltd.
Mumbai

Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal
Vice Chairman, SRTEPC
Prafful Exports
Surat

MEMBERS

Shri Rakesh Mehra
Banswara Syntex Limited
Mumbai

Shri Vinod K. Ladia
Shree Rajasthan Syntex Ltd.
Udaipur

Shri Ganesh Kumar Gupta
VSH Silk Mills Limited
Mumbai

Shri Sanjeev Saran
Santosh Fine Fab Ltd.
Mumbai

Shri Ambuj Kasliwal
S. Kumars Nationwide Ltd.
Mumbai

Shri S. K. Khandelia
Sutlej Textiles & Industries Ltd.
Mumbai

Shri Praveen Kumar S. Sadh
Shree Krishna Dyg. & Ptg. Works
Mumbai

Shri Aziz A. Valiulla
Kausar Textiles
Mumbai

Shri Satish Agarwal
Topman Exports Ltd.
Mumbai

Shri Gulam Mohamed
S. K. Exports
Mumbai

Shri M. L. Jhunjhunwala
RSWM Limited
Mumbai

Shri Pankaj Tibrewal
The Rai Saheb Rekhchand
Mohota Spg. & Wvg. Mills Limited
Mumbai

Shri Ronak Rughani
Rughani Brothers
Mumbai

Shri Punkajj Lath
Euro Vistaa (India) Ltd.
Mumbai

Shri Manoj Agarwal
Shubhalakshmi Polyesters Ltd.
Mumbai

Shri Sailesh Goenka
P.D. Impex
Mumbai

Shri Dinesh Kumar Modi
La Trendz Fabrica Pvt. Ltd.
Mumbai

Shri Vijay K. Puri
Vijay Fabrics Pvt. Ltd.
Mumbai

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

Smt. Sunaina Tomar, IAS
Joint Secretary (Exports)
Government of India

Smt. Pushpa Subrahmanyam, IAS
Joint Secretary (A&MMT),
Government of India

Smt. Kiran Soni Gupta, IAS
Textile Commissioner
Government of India

Postal Regn. No. MCS/051/2015-17
Posted at Mumbai Patrika Channel Sorting Office on 25th & 26th of every month

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