

INDONESIA: A HUGE POTENTIAL MARKET FOR EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEXTILES AND CLOTHING PRODUCTS

Industry Overview

- The textile and garment industry is an important contributor to Indonesia's economy, serving as a large source for jobs and export earnings. Being one of the largest textiles and apparel producers in the region, the country has a long tradition of producing and exporting ready-made garment and home-fashion textiles.
- The textile and clothing industry continues to play a major role in Indonesia's economy, contributing significantly to the country's gross domestic product growth and its foreign exchange earnings. The Indonesian government is hopeful that Indonesia's export share in the world market will increase from 1.8 percent currently to 4 or 5 percent in the next 10 years. The MOI has committed to keeping up its support of the Indonesian textile industry through fiscal incentives to help the industry stay competitive on the global market.
- Indonesia continues to be a leading textile and apparel producer in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region. However, in contrast to several other ASEAN countries, Indonesia has not signed any trade agreements that allow for its textile exports to enter the U.S. or EU at special tariff rates, a circumstance that has affected the industry's competitiveness globally. Indonesia is pushing for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with the EU that would reduce or eliminate trade barriers such as import tariffs. CEPA negotiations have not yet commenced.
- Indonesian textile exporters have pleaded with the Indonesian government to lobby the U.S.

for an extension of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which greatly benefited Indonesia's textile industry by giving preferential treatment to its exports to the U.S.

- In recent years, the consumption of synthetic household textile and furnishings has been on an upward growth trend. The sector relied on natural fibers traditionally, but consumption of synthetic fibers production in household textiles and furnishings has increased, owing to their inherent environmental, performance, and health advantages. Industry observers predict this trend towards synthetic fibers and away from natural fibers, by expanding markets in developing economies, is set to continue.



Smt. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles being welcomed with a Bouquet of Flowers by Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Chairman SRTEPC. During the occasion SRTEPC members delegation made a representation before The Hon'ble Minister on the issues and prospects of MMF Textile Exports.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Imports of Textile & Clothing by Indonesia from the world were US\$ 8.73 billion during 2015.
- India's share in total imports of Textile & Clothing of Indonesia is 2.30%, worth US\$ 201.15 million in 2015.
- Textile imports of Indonesia from the world account for nearly 83% (US\$ 7.50 billion) of its total T&C imports.
- Clothing imports of Indonesia from the world account for nearly 14.11% (US\$ 1.23 billion) of its total T&C imports.
- Imports of Made-ups from the world reached over US\$ 236.83 million with a share of nearly 2.7%.
- Indonesian's total imports of MMF textiles from the world during 2015 stood at USD 2.30 billion, of which India's share was only USD 54.30 Million (2.35%).
- The major suppliers of Textile products to Indonesia are China, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, USA, Japan and Thailand etc.
- The leading suppliers of Clothing products to Indonesia are China, Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Turkey, Korea Republic, Morocco, Vietnam and India
- Hence, there is tremendous scope to increase India's exports to Indonesia and increase our market share.

INDONESIA'S TEXTILE AND CLOTHING IMPORTS FROM WORLD DURING 2015

Value in USD Mn

Chapter	Product Description	Imports from World	Imports from India	India's Share (%)
50	Silk	18.55	0.15	0.82
51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	107.02	1.88	1.75
52	Cotton	1553.65	110.14	7.09
53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	42.62	4.82	11.32
54	Manmade filaments	1213.66	29.90	2.46
55	Manmade staple fibres	1089.76	24.40	2.24
56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	362.37	11.37	3.14
57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	54.79	0.39	0.71
58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	357.44	1.16	0.32

Chapter	Product Description	Imports from World	Imports from India	India's Share (%)
59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	674.76	8.11	1.20
60	Knitted or crocheted fabric	1791.10	0.12	0.01
61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	394.08	1.63	0.41
62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	838.46	5.30	0.63
63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	236.83	1.77	0.75
	Total	8735.08	201.15	2.30

India has been complementing to the Indonesian apparel industry since a long time. Indonesia imports a significant part of textiles from India for its growing garmenting units. Cotton, Man-Made Textiles, Made-ups, Carpets and Apparels are the leading items that are being imported from India into Indonesia. Indonesia imports nearly 7.09% of its requirements of Cotton from India.

SHARE OF TEXTILE & CLOTHING IMPORTS OF INDONESIA FROM WORLD IN 2015

Imports from World	Value in US\$ Bn	% Share in Total T&C Imports from World
Textile	7.50	86%
Clothing	1.23	14%
Total T&C Imports	8.73	

LEADING SUPPLIER OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS TO INDONESIA IN 2015

Sr. No	Country	Import in USD Mn
1	China	2436.56
2	Korea Rep	1196.75
3	Taipei	647.49
4	Hong Kong	641.46
5	USA	463.48
6	Thailand	333.01
7	Japan	299.34
8	Brazil	260.59
9	Vietnam	206.42
10	India	154.98
11	Malaysia	114.17
12	Australia	81.64
13	Germany	61.76
14	Singapore	56.41
15	Pakistan	50.96

Source: ITC

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Dear Member,

It is heartening to note that overall Indian exports has rose to 1.3 per cent in June 2016 after 18 months of continued decline. But the apparel exports continued its decline in June 2016 also. The cumulative exports for the first three months (April to June) of the FY 2016-17 has contracted 2.1 per cent as compared to the same period during 2015-16. Chinese exports have reported a decline of 4.8 per cent in June 2016. India's marginal rise in exports give high hopes of a perceptible turn around in exports particularly in the wake of continued global slump and the WTO's forecast of decline in world trade to 2.8 per cent in 2016 from 3.9 percent earlier.



Exports of Indian MMF textiles during the first quarter (April-June) of 2016-17 have been disappointing, reporting a decline of 13.81%, amounted to US\$ 1041.60 million as against US\$ 1185.42 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. More worrying is the significant decline across all the segments of MMF textiles, viz. Fibre (22%), Yarn (19%), Fabrics (12%) and Made-ups (10%) indicating the need for a booster package on the similar lines of Garments, which would definitely give the much needed big push for MMF Textile exports and employment opportunities for millions.

Exports to most of the countries including neighboring countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka have shown slump, barring few countries such as Turkey and Saudi Arabia. UAE was the leading market for the Indian MMF textiles during April-June 2016-17 with 13% share in total exports followed by USA 10% and Turkey 5%. On the production front, as per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) data of the CSO, Textiles has shown 4.5 per cent growth during May 2016, as compared to the same month in the previous year and the cumulative growth was 2.0 per cent during April- May 2016-17 period as compared to the same period in the previous year, which also indicates sign of hope for growth.

As you are aware Government has recently approved ₹ 6,000 crores special package for the textiles & apparel sector to create one crore new jobs in 3 years, attracting investments of US\$11 billion and generating US\$30 billion in exports, which is a welcome move. However, we in the MMF textiles sector are disappointed that, despite being an employment oriented segment, MMF textiles are not included in the booster package. Made up of Man made textiles and its processing is more labour oriented as compared to ready made garments. Its struggling 2.5 power looms segment which employs 30 to 40 million workers at an operating rate of 60 to 65%. The MMF Textiles sector employs more people than any other segment in Textile industry.

The ready made garments do not bear any excise duty or custom duty incidence on fabrics, sewing threads etc. and are located in North and Bangalore where there is no Octroi, Entry tax and Municipal body taxes. Still they are given extra duty drawbacks. Whereas, all raw materials of man made textiles, be it fibre or filament yarn, bears incidence of both excise and custom duties and are located in Maharashtra and Gujarat where all local State taxes are applicable such as Octroi, Entry Tax, Electricity Duty and Local Body Taxes (LBT). Despite these facts, the exporters of Man made textiles are paid lower duty drawback rates. We have represented the Government to favourably reconsider the package for its inclusion of MMF sector, in view of



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

the need for revival of the continued sluggish MMF exports in the last two quarters. I am certain that the concerned in the Ministry will consider our plea and immediately announce the necessary package.

As you are aware, the Government of India has been constantly focusing on the importance of 'Ease of Doing Business' which is a major support of "Make in India" initiative. We need to encourage their efforts by pro-actively supporting all their initiatives. In this context CBEC has taken several initiatives in the area of indirect tax reforms based on inputs to be received from Trade and Industry. You may download the CBEC update list sent to you by circular and inform the Council your suggestions / views, so that we can take up the issues and problems in this regard with the concerned authorities.

I am happy to inform you that the preparations for the Council's Global Buyers Sellers Meet (RBSM) to be held in Surat during August 13 & 14, 2016 are moving as scheduled. We are overwhelmed by the response from both the foreign Buyers, Sourcing Agents of reputed brands and the Indian Exhibitors for participation in the show. I seek wholehearted support from all our members for the success of the Event, which has emerged as one of the Flagship project of the Council. I urge you not to miss this opportunity to meet more than 120 Buyers from 34 Countries and a good number of Sourcing agents from Global brands.

I express my sincere gratitude to all our member exporters who have shown keen interest in participation for showcasing their products and also extending their support for the fashion shows. I am sure with your continued co-operation Council's Source India exhibition will be a grand success and will give us the courage to make it an annual Flagship of the Council to engage with the Global buyers in India helping the Indian MMF Textiles sector to enhance their share in the global trade and strengthening our manufacturing base in India thereby realizing the vision of 'Make in India' of the Government.

We have received very good response of 23 participants for the forthcoming Russian Federal Trade Fair for Apparel and Textiles to be held in Moscow during Sept 20-23 2016. I am sure in the context of strained trade relationship between Turkey and Russia, the event would generate good business opportunities for the Indian participants. I sincerely thank all the member participants and wish them to have an extremely successful business meet in Moscow.

I wish to inform you that the Council is going to have the AGM on 16th September 2016 in Mumbai. The Annual Elections of the Council will be held during the AGM. As informed, those who have submitted the export figures will be eligible to vote for the election. I urge all members to renew their membership to continue to avail the facilities extended by the Council for enhancing their exports and business opportunities for future.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

ANIL RAJVANSHI
CHAIRMAN

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

**VIETNAM****Brexit influence to affect Vietnamese textile and clothing industry**

Vietnam garment and textile exporters will be affected by Brexit due to the devaluation of the pound and the euro, which influence prices as Vietnam's garment exports to the EU account for approximately 20 percent of the total volume with the UK contributing around 4 percent.

It is believed that material prices will have to be re-negotiated due to changes in the exchange rate, which will have direct influence on enterprises from the fourth quarter this year, leading to the disruption of orders in 2017. The purchase power of British and European consumers will change as well.

In addition, the Vietnam-European Union (EU) Free Trade Agreement is likely to be reconsidered, so how much influence Brexit will have on Vietnam remains unclear.

In the short term, Brexit will have immediate impact on the sector's production and sale as well as the jobs of Vietnamese workers, eventually influencing export growth rate to the EU this year.

In order to limit the impact caused by Brexit, enterprises who are exporting to the UK and EU markets need to place more focus on traditional markets like the United States, the Republic of Korea and Japan as well as are trying to expand their share in new markets like Russia and Eastern Europe with new lines of products.

Vietnam enterprises also need to build supply chains to make full use of signed free trade agreements and diversify products for both traditional and new markets.

Besides, enterprises should take a cautionary approach when

negotiating with the remaining importers in the EU to minimize the impacts from the UK's decision to leave the EU.

The government needs to accelerate the process of signing trade agreements with the remaining members of the EU. The Government also needs to hold talks with the UK on differences between the Vietnam-UK FTA and the Vietnam-EU FTA, and promptly inform enterprises of the matter.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

TURKEY**Trade with Malaysia to increase by 50% in 2016**

Turkey and Malaysia's total trade for the first four month of 2016 was up 60.6 percent on the previous year, a rise from US\$ 346.26 million to US\$ 555.97 million. However, the two countries are expected to expand bilateral trade by up to 50 percent this year.

While, total trade between Turkey and Malaysia for the year to December 2015 stood at US\$1.38 billion, with Turkish exports at US\$ 451.11 million and imports at US\$ 926.61 million.

The major exports to Malaysia include textiles and clothing, chemical products, machinery and processed food, while imports comprised textile and clothing, chemicals and chemicals products, palm oil and palm-based products, manufactures of metal and rubber products.

It is believed that a lot of untapped opportunities remain in Turkey for Malaysian companies. With the assistance of the Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE), Malaysian companies could have access to market intelligence on Turkey and

at the same time they could plan a strategic approach in using Turkey as a gateway to Europe and North Africa. Similarly Turkish firms look at Malaysia as an entry point for the Southeast Asian region.

Further with Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement coming into force in August 2016. The stronger momentum is expected to continue this year, with the weakening of the Ringgit granting better value for exports.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

PAKISTAN**Textile exports fall**

In the July-May period of 2015-16, Pakistan's textile exports continued to decline while the foreign exchange earnings from all other exportable products dropping except for readymade garments

It is reported that textile exports of the country registered a negative growth of 7.34 per cent to US\$ 11.468 billion in July-May 2015-16 as compared to the same period last year.

The major decline was seen in the exports of cotton carded/combed with 97 per cent, followed by raw cotton (48.04 per cent), cotton yarn (32 per cent), tents, canvas and tarpaulin (26 per cent) and yarn (23 per cent).

On the contrary, exports of readymade garments rose 4.84 per cent to US\$ 1.993 billion in the July-May period of the current fiscal year.

During the review period, the country's total exports declined 12.39 per cent to US\$ 19.151 billion.

In May 2016, the overall textile exports of Pakistan dropped 3.53 per cent to US\$ 1.072 billion as compared to the same month a year ago, while they were up 3.81 per cent over the preceding month.

Source : Yarnsandfibers



INDONESIA

Exports of textiles and textile products slack

Indonesia's textile and textile products industry remains under pressure this year. Exports of Indonesian textile and textile products are only expected to grow 1 percent to USD \$12.3 billion in full-year 2016, below the 3 percent target that was set by the Indonesian Textile Association (API). It is believed that exports in the first quarter only reached USD \$2.6 billion. Moreover, even on the domestic market Indonesia has trouble to compete with imports of cheap textile and textile products from Vietnam and China.

The textile industry, one of the oldest industries in Indonesia, is a key industry within Southeast Asia's largest economy as it being labor intensive creates employment opportunities for millions of Indonesians. Although, by far, China is the world's top textile producer and exporter, Indonesia cannot be labelled a "small player" being ranked among the world's top ten largest textile producers.

With China's economy facing several problems, including rapidly rising minimum wages, Indonesia could expand its role in the global textile industry. However, Indonesia too is facing problems, including higher minimum wages as well as relatively high energy tariffs. As such, other textile producing nations in Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar) are seemingly more successful in taking away some of China's market share on the global stage. More alarmingly, these regional rivals are gaining market share in Indonesia itself where consumers' purchasing power has weakened in recent years and are

therefore eager to purchase the cheapest textiles available.

Recently, the Indonesian government cut electricity tariffs for domestic labor intensive industries in an effort to support domestic industries. The textile industry is one of the industries that is considered most badly affected by the country's economic slowdown after 2011. However, this incentive is yet to have a positive impact on Indonesia's textile industry.

Moreover, for Indonesia it is difficult to compete with Vietnam on markets in Europe and the USA because Indonesia is not engaged in free trade partnerships with these regions. As such, Indonesia's textile exports to Europe are subject to import duties in the range of 11- 30 percent, while Vietnam can export its textile products to the European Union without being charged import duties. This makes Vietnam's products much more competitive.

The industry is believed needs to seek non-traditional export markets in order to expand its export base. For example Turkey and Iran are countries that could be a new target. Soon, an Indonesian delegation will visit these countries to seek opportunities for Indonesian textile exports.

Earlier, Indonesia's Ministry of Industry said Indonesia's textile industry should diversify and start to offer materials for the nation's flourishing fashion industry. Currently, the domestic fashion industry is still highly dependent on imports.

Source : *Indonesia-investments.com*

CHINA

Imports of textiles and clothing to EU fall

China's imports to the European Union in textiles and clothing have been witnessing a steady decline,

over the last five years, especially in garments sector. Whereas in 2010, its market share of EU textiles and clothing imports stood at 40.8%, this had fallen to 35% by 2015, according to reports..

The leading position of China has continued to be eroded by the increasingly vigorous entry of the other production zones such as SAARC (South Asian association for Regional co-operation) whose market share during the period rose from 19 % in 2010 to 24.6 % in 2015.

The tendency for China seemed to be more and more textile exports whose production was facilitated by more sophisticated and productive machinery, at the expense of garments which are much more labour intensive.

The Mediterranean countries, which have long enjoyed the advantage of their proximity to the EU-28, have experienced the same scenario as China. Although this area continued to be a major supplier, its share had contracted from more than 20% in 2009 to 18% in 2015. The textile and clothing imports share of ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) also grew to EU share from 6% in 2010 to 8.6% in 2015.

In 2015, these four zones accounted for 86% of total extra-EU textile and clothing imports. EU-28 imports originating from these groupings primarily related to clothing goods. Clothing products represented 80% of total imports, a +10.5% gain in value terms.

Among products, China prevailed as the main supplier of woven garments even though its share continued to shrink at 37.6% to the benefit of South Asian countries. Even in knitted garments category, china's share declined to 34 %



much to the advantage of SAARC and ASEAN zones.

On the export front, demand for EU clothing weakened strongly in Russia and Ukraine during 2015. The 28-nation bloc struggled to make gains regardless of a few definite trading advantages. In 2015, 57.5% of extra-EU exports went to four main defined groups: the Mediterranean countries with 13.7%, the group of autonomous countries with 11.8%, the EFTA group of countries with 14.2% and the NAFTA group with 17.8%.

Woven fabrics were the major textiles exported by the EU. These represented 24.4% of total textile and clothing exports. The NAFTA zone and the Mediterranean countries are the biggest purchasers of textile goods (yarns, fabrics, knitted fabrics and special textiles).

Among clothing, woven and knitted articles represented respectively 32% and 17% of total EU textile and clothing exports. These are of particular interest to developed countries. EFTA and NAFTA areas make up the two main buyers, both for woven items with 17% and 18.5% respectively and for knitted items, with 21% and 15.5%.

These market shares of clothing purchases were up sharply for the NAFTA area. For the zone of emerging countries in Asia, demand was steady with a total share of purchasing of made up garments of 24.8%.

Source : Fibre2fashion

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh garment exports exceed target set in FY2015-16

Bangladesh garment industry generated US \$28.09bn exports in the fiscal year 2015-16 which just ended, registering a 10.21% growth from the previous year. The data

officially released yesterday showed that the earnings also exceeded the target of US\$ 27.37bn set for the year. Of the total figure, the knitwear constituted US\$ 13.35bn and woven products US\$ 14.74bn, according to Export Promotion Bureau data. The growth has been attributed by exporters and analysts to political calmness during the year, increased productivity, entrepreneurs' resilience and improvement of workers' safety standards in factories. Even though profit margin declined, the manufacturers didn't stop taking work orders. The start of manufacturing of high-end products by some entrepreneurs and the increase of workers' productivity also contributed to achieve healthy export earnings. The value addition of products was a major factor behind the growth for better prices for some products.

Referring to the recent terrorist attacks, focus is on the improving security so the foreign buyers feel safe while visiting Bangladesh for negotiation. If all these negative issues are addressed, they will be able to achieve 12% export growth and successfully reach US\$ 50bn RMG export target by 2021. It is emphasised that exploring new markets and diversification of products to maintain growth, the buyers confidence has been restored after improvement in safety standards of workers in factories.

SOURCE: Yarns&Fibers

CAMBODIA

Cambodian garment factories improve working conditions

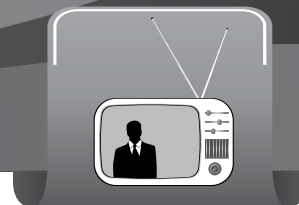
The International Labour Organization's Better Factories Cambodia's (ILO-BFC) 33rd Synthesis Report released on Friday, notes that for the second year in

a row, the number of confirmed cases of child labour (typically workers between 12 and 15 years old) has dropped from 65 in 2013 to 28 in 2014 and 16 in 2015. The findings are based on ILO-BFC factory assessment reports on 381 garment factories and cover the period between May 2015 and April 2016. The findings also indicate that important improvements have been made since early 2014 when the BFC programme resumed the practice of publicly reporting its findings. When comparing the status before and after public reporting, improvements include compliance related to the requirements of holding regular evacuation drills (+13 per cent), unlocked emergency exit doors (+10 per cent), no discrimination against workers (+6 per cent), among other areas. Additionally, 47 per cent of factories, comply with all 21 critical issues since public reporting has resumed, up from 28 per cent in just 2 years.

Further improvement in common areas of non-compliance are sought that are indicated in the report. As a result, Better Factories Cambodia is placing even more emphasis on supporting factories and workers in identifying and addressing the root-causes of challenges they are facing. The programme is also entering into much closer collaboration with the government around increasing capacity for workplace inspections and the application of the government's role on enforcement and remediation." "Collaboration with and between the Royal Government of Cambodia, the Garment Manufacturers Association in Cambodia, trade unions, factory owners and international buyers remains essential to drive sector wide change.

SOURCE: The Global Textiles





Indian Economy needs outward-oriented growth to clock 8-10% rate.

As stated by India's Chief Economic Advisor (CEA), Brexit will leave a "muted" impact on India. He further said that the economy can't achieve 8-10 per cent growth rate without "outward-oriented growth strategy". "There will be some impact of Brexit on India. If India have outward-oriented growth strategy, there can be sell in domestic markets also. The economic growth still above 7 per cent level despite exports falling for the last 17 months, export volume (non oil volume), India by no means is outlier and Decline in exports is due to slowdown in world demand."

Government's 'Make in India' and efforts to improve manufacturing sector is essential to achieve higher growth rate. CEA said India can still achieve 15 per cent export growth and can raise service export from 0.2 per cent to 1.5 per cent. Further said post Brexit, Germany's role has become usually large. Germany is running world largest Current Account Surplus. In his view, Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations will be test case.

SOURCE: The Financial Express

India against 'early harvest' of RCEP pact

Even as the 16-nation RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) ministerial in Laos on August 5 will mainly focus on liberalisation in goods trade, India has made it clear that it doesn't favour an "early harvest". This means agreements on all the three pillars of negotiations goods, services and investment can be implemented only as a package, not one at a time. So even if a consensus is reached early on goods (which are what most nations want), it cannot be enforced in isolation; New Delhi will still press for a successful conclusion of talks in services and investments as well, so that accords on all the three pillars can be put to effect simultaneously.

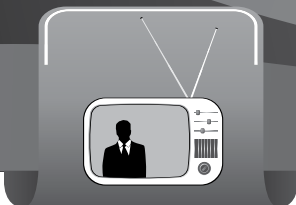
India has already shown its willingness to further sweeten its concessions on goods from the initial offers, provided it gets commensurately attractive offers from others in services and investments. A meeting of the trade negotiating committee will be held on July 18-19 in Jakarta, which will serve to address differences among members and also set the stage for any changes to initial offers on goods at the

Laos ministerial. It is also expected that some Asean nations, which are yet to submit their initial offers on goods trade, will do so at Laos. "India's goods offer may not necessarily be very ambitious (offer on tariff reduction may not be very drastic) because in services and investments, other countries are not committing much beyond their autonomous policy position," said the source. However, some more concessions on goods from the initial position can't be ruled out if negotiations move in a positive direction, the source added. Initially, India had offered to abolish 80% of tariff lines for 10 Asean members for goods imports, 65% of tariff lines for Japan and South Korea, and 42.5% for China. RCEP consists of 10 Asean members and their six free trade agreement partners, such as India, China, Japan, Korea, Australia and New Zealand. The scrapping of tariff lines means import duties on specified items would be cut to zero over a mutually agreed-upon time frame. India is keen on services, as they account for over a half of its gross domestic product.

SOURCE: The Financial Express

Blended yarns export value dips 5.8pc after recent rise

India's blended spun yarns export was worth US\$30.3 million in May 2016, down 5.8 per cent YoY while volumes were at 10.5 million kg. During April 2016, blended spun yarns export value was up 11.2 per cent YoY while volumes rose 19.5 per cent as compared to the same month last year. 5.3 million kg of PC yarns was exported from India during May. Polyester cottons yarns were exported to 47 countries in May 2016, of which, Bangladesh and Honduras were the largest importers of PC yarn from India in May followed by Colombia. Philippines, Australia, Russia, Venezuela and Guatemala were the fastest growing markets for PC yarns while Dominican Republic significantly reduced its import of PC yarns from India. Algeria and Indonesia were among the 11 countries that did not import any PC yarns from India during May. Belgium was the major destination among the 7 new markets found in May. In May, PV yarns were exported to 31 countries from India with volumes at 3.7 million kgs. Turkey continued to be largest importer of PV yarns from India with 52.5 per cent share of the total volume exported from India during the month. Russia and Yemen were the new major markets for PV yarn while



6 countries did not import any PV yarn during the month, including the major ones like Peru, Israel and Czech Republic. Also, acrylic/cotton yarn prices were down 16 per cent YoY in May.

SOURCE: Yarns&Fibers

Ethiopia opens up giant industrial park mainly designed for textile industry

Ethiopia opens up a giant industrial park on Wednesday, mainly designed for textile manufacture, garment products and agro industry which is believed to boost exports. The new park is built as part of government plans to expand the industry development which has a crucial role in realizing the country's dream to be Africa's leading manufacturing power house. The mega project built by a Chinese company was completed in only 9 months period. Ethiopian prime minister, Hailemariam Desalegn, said that the giant park will have significant input in transforming the country's economy. It will attract foreign direct investments and will have pivotal role in shifting small-scale manufactures into a larger scale. The mega project dubbed as Hawassa Industrial Park is located in Hawassa town some 275 kilometres south of the capital. Built in an area of 1.3 million square meters, involve cost to the tune of US\$250 million. The Hawassa eco-industrial park has 35 factories equipped with 1 stop service center and has its own renewable electricity sources to avoid power supply problems. The park is implementing Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) which would allow it to recycle 85% of sewerage disposal water and meets international standards. It is learnt that 15 foreign companies from America, China, India and Sri Lanka as well as six local companies have finalized preparations to start operation. A second phase of Hawassa Eco-Industry Park to be built in 120,000 square meters of land will commence in two months time.

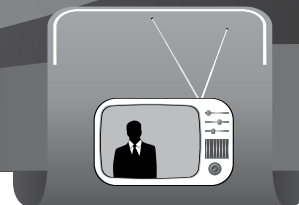
Ethiopia had targeted a 15-fold boom in textile and leather exports to US\$1.5 billion this year but lack of special parks have been constraints. The park will create job opportunities for tens of thousands of citizens. The pioneer park will create 60,000 jobs during the just completed phase and 80,000 when expansion project of the park is completed in November. Currently Ethiopia is investing billions of Dollars to build 12 Industrial parks across the country. The construction of Dire-Dawa, Kombolcha and Mekelle industrial parks are already well in progress

and are expected to be completed in April. At present, Ethiopia earns US\$ 110 million per annum from textile sector. However, the Hawassa Industrial Park alone is expected to generate US\$ 1 billion annually. Ethiopia during the second Growth and Transformation plan (GDP) intends to elevate the contribution of the manufacturing sector to 25% from the current 5%.

SOURCE: Yarns&Fibers

DGFT highlights steps for ease of doing business

The share of the manufacturing sector in India's total exports has increased from 64 per cent in 2014-15 to more than 69 per cent in 2015-16. The analysis carried out by DGCIS shows that important sectors like cotton yarn/fabrics/made-ups and handloom products, RMG of all textiles among others, have recorded significant increase in 2015-16 over 2014-15. In response to questions raised by the exporters on the major initiatives taken by Directorate General of Foreign Trade/ Department of Commerce to promote trade and improve Ease of Doing Business, DGFT's Director General Anup Wadhwan briefly summarized the major initiatives relating to policy simplification, reducing cost of capital through interest subvention, document reduction, IT initiatives like online filing of applications, creation of trade portal and training and outreach activities. Wadhwan said the New FTP consolidated 5 different schemes for rewarding merchandise exports under the earlier policy into a single scheme, namely Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) which was introduced on April 1, 2015. The government also accepted the request of exporters to do away with Landing Certificates and approved extending MEIS benefits for the already notified products to all countries, which was implemented from May 4, 2016. This afforded dual benefit for most exporters as not only the landing certificate was dispensed with, the MEIS benefits were also extended to cover all countries. It was pointed out that the Interest Equalization Scheme notified by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on December 4, 2015, reduces cost of capital by allowing 3 per cent interest equalization on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit to eligible exporters. The scheme addresses the problem of high interest rates that the exporters had to pay. All products manufactured and exported by SME are eligible under the scheme



Additionally, for ease of doing business, the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports have been reduced to 3 each. Earlier, 7 documents were required for exports and 10 for imports. A major simplification was carried out for the first time exporters who are required to obtain Import Export Code. DGFT did away with the issuance of physical copy of IEC and introduced IEC wef Apr1, 2016. The application, processing and issuance has been completely made online where no physical application was required to be submitted.

SOURCE: Fibre2fashion

Post Brexit, EU committed to partnership with India

Despite the exit of Britain, the European Union remains committed to its partnership with India, EU Ambassador to India Tomasz Kozlowski said on Wednesday that the EU remains committed to its partnership with India after Brexit, India is an important factor in the international arena, while India was the EU's 10th trading partner, the EU was India's largest trading partner. It was mentioned that Last year, trade between India and the EU stood at 100 billion euros, According to Kozlowski, the India-EU summit during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Brussels in March this year invigorated the partnership. "The summit adopted a number of agreements that are very result-oriented, EU have analysed all Indian flagship programmes." of India. However he stressed that these were not in the form of assistance but as a partnership.

While the EU-India clean energy and climate partnership has been launched, the EU-India startup partnership would be launched in October this year. The Ambassador from Poland, said that the European Investment Bank (EIB) has launched a credit line of 1.2 billion euros for Indian partners. The EIB has offered 450 million euros to the Lucknow metro, will also open its branch in India later this year, EIB loans are not commercial but concessional and the EU has been cooperating with India on international issues, including nuclear non-proliferation, cyber security, anti-terrorism and anti-radicalization.

Though Britain was still a member of the EU, it would take two years to negotiate its exit under Article 50 of the EU constitution. The remaining 27 members of the EU were determined to remain united The European Central Bank has taken new roles for financial

management. As for migration from hot spots in North Africa and the Middle East, it was stated that though there were many challenges, now the situation is better. The EU is committed to contribute to world peace.

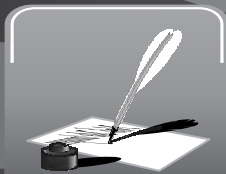
SOURCE: The Financial Express

Govt. disburses ₹ 1,433 cr as interest subsidy to exporters

Government has disbursed Rs 1,433 crore up to March under the interest subsidy scheme to exporters, according to the Commerce Ministry. To spread awareness about benefits of free trade agreements, it said an ambitious outreach programme has been launched to reach out to exporters located in the 34 major export clusters/cities. The Centre's interest equalisation scheme, announced last December, reduces cost of capital by allowing 3 per cent interest subsidy on pre and post-shipment rupee export credit to eligible exporters. "Indian exporters pay high rate of interest on the capital borrowed... all products manufactured and exported by SMEs (are) eligible. Up to March 2016, benefit to the tune of Rs 1,432.90 crore has been passed on to eligible borrowers," the ministry said in a statement. Enlisting steps to improve ease of doing business and boost exports, The ministry has taken several steps. Number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports have been reduced to three for each segment. Earlier 7 documents were required for exports and 10 for imports. "Exporter can now file online applications for IEC (import export code), Advance License, MEIS (merchandise exports from India scheme), SEIS (services exports from India scheme), pay application fee online and check status of their applications," it said. To spread awareness about benefits of free trade agreements, it said an ambitious outreach programme has been launched to reach out to exporters located in the 34 major export clusters/cities. "The programmes focus on training exporters to utilise the FTAs, taking inputs from exporters on FTAs under negotiations for example Regional comprehensive economic policy (RCEP)," The efficacy of these initiatives is reflected in the fact the annual trade data indicates the share of manufacturing sector in India's total exports has increased from 64 per cent in 2014-15 to more than 69 per cent in 2015-16. In terms of trading across borders, India is ranked at 133rd out of 189 economies, according to the World Bank's report on ease of doing business.

Source: Financial Express





SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION & PROMOTION OF EXPORTS IN THE TEXTILE SECTOR

The Council is glad to inform you that the Honourable Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi has unveiled a package of reforms for generation of 1 crore jobs in the textile and apparel industry over next 3 years.

The package includes a slew of measures which are labour friendly and would promote employment generation, economies of scale and boost exports. This stimulus package will lead to a cumulative increase of US\$ 30 billion in exports and investment of ₹ 74,000 crores over next 3 years.

The Salient features of the special package relevant to the Man Made Fibre Textile Industry (MMF) are as follows:

A) Additional incentives under ATUFS

- An additional increase of subsidy under Amended-TUFS from 15% to 25% for the garment sector as a boost to employment generation.

- A unique feature of the scheme will be to disburse the subsidy only after the expected jobs are created.

B) Enhanced duty drawback coverage

- A new scheme will be introduced to refund the state levies which were not refunded so far.
- This move is expected to cost the exchequer ₹ 5500 crores but will greatly boost the competitiveness of Indian exports in foreign markets.
- Drawback at All Industries Rate to be given for domestic duty paid inputs even when fabrics are imported under Advance Authorization Scheme.

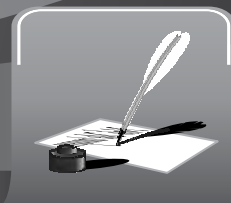
For more information on this article, please visit the link given below: http://texmin.nic.in/sites/default/files/Press_Release_mot_eng_22062016_0.pdf



INFO SRTEPC ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

	Advertisement in colour		One issue	Three issues	Six issues	Twelve issues
1.	Inside page	₹	10000	25000	45000	85000
		USD	170	420	750	1420
2.	Front Inside Page	₹	15000	40000	75000	145000
		USD	255	670	1250	2420
3.	Back inside Page	₹	20000	55000	105000	205000
		USD	340	1020	1750	3420
4.	Back cover Page	₹	25000	70000	135000	265000
		USD	420	1260	2250	4420

For details please contact Ms. Namita Nadkarni : namita@srtepc.in



INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP) (APRIL-MAY 2015-16)

HIGHLIGHTS

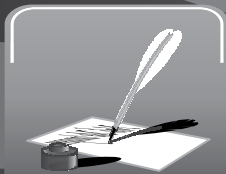
- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) grew at a high of 1.2% in May, 2016 over the index of May, 2015.
- The Cumulative overall growth of IIP registered a fall of 0.1% during April-May, 2016 over the corresponding period of the previous year.
- The Index of Industrial production for the month of May 2016 for Textiles sector grew by 4.5 % as compared to May 2015. The cumulative growth in Textiles Sector during April-May 2016-17 over the corresponding period of 2015-16 has been 2.0%
- The index of manufacturing sector has increased by 0.7% during the month of May 2016, while the cumulative growth during April-May 2016-17 over the corresponding period of the previous year has declined by 1.5%.

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

Industry code	Description	Percentage growth					
		April '15	May'15	April '16	May'16	Apr-May 2016-17	Apr-May 2015-16
17	Textiles	4.4	-0.8	3.4	4.5	2.0	1.9
18	Wearing apparel	10.1	15.8	1.0	-1.2	0.0	12.8
15-36	Manufacturing	5.1	2.2	-3.1	0.7	-1.5	3.2
	General	4.1	2.7	-0.8	1.2	-0.1	3.0

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





TAXPAYER EXPERIENCE SURVEY CONDUCTED BY CBEC

The Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC) had requested Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) to conduct a taxpayers' experience survey to assess the taxpayers' experience of interaction with the indirect tax officials and also to obtain feedback on the impact of reforms undertaken during the last two years.

In this connection, a survey was conducted by FICCI-KPMG seeking views from potential respondents across India. This survey had a positive and encouraging response.

CBEC further informs the Council through its communication that the task still remains pending. To help CBEC overcome this task, it is requested that Members of the Council co-operate and send your suggestions to the Council at the earliest for helping us to forward the consolidated replies from you to CBEC.

Your co-operation and suggestions will help in making the department more friendly towards taxpayers.

We are giving here-below the highlights of the survey made by FICCI :-

- In reply to the questions as to whether the Indirect Tax policies have become liberal and taxpayer-friendly, 72% responded positively.
- 45% of the respondents reported attitudinal change in senior functionaries (Commissioner level and above).

- 51% acknowledged an improvement in attitude at the level of Inspector and above.
- 75% of the respondents expressed satisfaction with the standards of IT enabled services.
- 49% of the respondents reported a positive change in processing of refunds.
- 89% of the respondents indicated improvement in SVB related procedure.
- 85% of the respondents approved the legislative changes made in warehousing provisions in the Budget.
- 92% acknowledged CBEC's success in simplification of Customs and Central Excise business processes.

A Press Release issued by the Ministry along with an update on the initiatives taken by CBEC can be downloaded by following the link given below :

Press Release

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=146598>

Taxpayers – Special initiative taken by CBEC

<http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/press-release/survey-taxpayer-services-annx.pdf>

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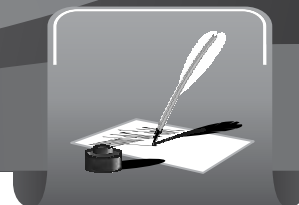
SRTEPC MEMBERS DIRECTORY

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council in commemoration of its 60 years service to the industry, presents the 1st edition of Members Directory with over 3400 entries covering the details of manufacturers/exporters of MMF textiles and blended textile items including Fibre, Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, Home textiles, etc. Directory also includes information on members contact details, Authorized representatives, products, export destinations, etc.

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

Printed Copy – ₹ 1,000/- - US\$50/- (Including delivery Charges)

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



MEGA REVERSE BUYERS-SELLERS MEET (SOURCE INDIA) IN SURAT ON 13 & 14 AUGUST, 2016

SRTEPC is organizing a **Flagship Source India / Reverse Buyers-Sellers Meet (RBSM)** programme in Surat on August 13 & 14, 2016. The details of this prestigious programme of the Council, which is part funded by the Govt. of India, have already been sent to all the member-companies of the Council, since we are in the last leg for mobilization of participation in the above programme in Surat, in case, you have not yet confirmed your participation for not being able to see our message earlier, given below please find **high-light points of the Mega SRTEPC Textile Exhibition** in Surat for your quick perusal and confirmation:

1. **Name of the Export Promotion Programme:** Source India / RBSM in Surat
2. **Dates:** 13 & 14th August, 2016
3. **Place for organizing the Exhibition (Venue):** Surat International Exhibition & Convention Centre, Surat.
4. **Number of Exhibiting Companies:** around 120 (of this, we have already received **confirmed participation from 100 companies**).
5. **Leading companies:** Names of those booked bigger areas (24 sqm / 30 sqm / 36 sqm / 60 sqm), which include Reliance Industries Ltd, Grasim Industries Limited, Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd., Sutlej Textiles & Industries Ltd, D'décor Exports, Prafful Exports, Sangam India Limited, Wellknown Polyester Limited, Century Enka, Ginza Industries Limited, Nimbark Fashion Limited, Bindal Exports, & Golden Falcon Pvt.Ltd.
6. **Number of Invited Foreign Buyers** (with complimentary air-tickets & Hotel Accommodations): SRTEPC has received confirmation from 123 Foreign Buyers – covering 34 countries (Of this, the Council will invite 100 Buyers with complimentary facilities. This includes big delegation of buyers from the leading garment producing countries (Bangladesh, Vietnam, Sri Lanka), which are regularly sourcing huge quantity of fabrics, yarn from the leading textile producing countries including India. Furthermore, big groups of buyers are also coming from Pakistan & Afghanistan.
7. **Leading Foreign Buying Houses based in India:** Country manager / Senior managers of the leading foreign buying houses based in various cities including Delhi, Gurgaon, Bangalore etc. are also being invited by the Council to visit the Mega programme for discussing business with their Indian counterparts. Many other textile-traders, leading Agents of textiles, Fashion Designers, Industry-heads, opinion makers,

etc. are also being invited to visit the Mega Show of textiles in Surat.

8. **Important programmes during the Exhibition:** Fashion Shows, Theme Pavilion, Workshops / Seminars and Gala Networking Dinner will be organized during the Flagship Exhibition of Textiles in Surat.
9. **Inauguration of the Flagship Event:** Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has been requested to inaugurate the event and in case of his inability to come to make it to Surat to give Video message which can be played during the inauguration ceremony. Also requested Hon'ble Union Textile Minister to be the chief Guest, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat to preside over, Hon'ble finance Minister of Gujarat to be the Guest of honour. Further Senior Govt. Officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Textiles are expected to grace the inaugural programme.

The above programme, which is an important **initiative of the Ministry of Textiles**, Govt. of India, has basically been designed to offer an **opportunity particularly to those smaller textile manufacturing / exporting companies**, which are not always able to undertake overseas trip to meet their prospective customers for discussing business. Hence, it is a **not-to-be-missed opportunity** for those companies to confirm their participation in Source India, Surat for developing useful trade contacts for discussing business with their discerning foreign customers sitting across the table.

In order to enable you to have a better idea about the above programme, we are giving below **a few Links**:

1. YouTube link for Video on Source India for Exhibitor: <https://youtu.be/IJYTpW9uUxI>
2. Link for Exhibitor Brochure: <http://goo.gl/urAKnM>
3. Exhibitor Space Booking Form: <http://goo.gl/kkqxii>
4. Website of Source India, Surat : www.srtepcsourceindia.org

In view of the above, since the Council has just few unused booths, which can be allocated to any member-participants, and also the Council will have to close mobilization of participation very shortly, it is requested to confirm participation by dully filling in the Council's **"Space Request Form"** along with necessary payments immediately. In case of any additional requirement / clarifications on any matter relating to Source India, you may also like to immediately speak to us.

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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

DGFT

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 13/2015-2020	29.06.2016	Amendment in Para. 2.18 of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015 - 2020	DGFT has made amendment in Para 2.18 of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-2020 with immediate effect. The effect of this notification is that the prohibition on direct or indirect export to Iran or import from Iran of specified items is lifted. Direct or indirect export to Iran or import from Iran is now permitted subject to UN Security Council Resolution 2231(2015) and IAEA specified documents.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT16/noti1316.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. .20/2016	01.07.2016	Inclusion of Inland Container Depots located at Hosur (T.N.) and Nattakkam Village (Kottayam Taluk/ District) as a Port of Registration under Para 4.37 of Hand Book of Procedures (2015-2020).	DGFT has made amendment in Para 4.37 (a) of Handbook Procedures (2015-2020). The effect of this notification is that the ICDs located at Hosur (Tamil Nadu) and Nattakkam Village (Kottayam Taluk and district) are included under para 4.37 (a) Hand Book of Procedures (2015- 2020) for availing export promotion benefits.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/pn2017.pdf

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

CBEC - CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 39/2016-Customs	21.06.2016	Amendment in Notification No. 96/2008-Customs dated 13.08.2008 so as to include 'Republic of Togo' and 'Republic of Chad' in the list of countries eligible for preferential tariff under the said notification.	In the said notification, after serial number 31, the following serial numbers and entries shall be added namely; - "32. - Republic of Togo 33. - Republic of Chad".	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-tarr2016/cs39-2016.pdf



Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link																																																						
(2)	Notification No. 40/ 2016-Customs	21.06.2016	Amendment in 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. 30.06.2016.	<p>Government has amended Customs Notification No. 53/2011 dated 1.7.2011, so as to provide deeper tariff concessions in respect of 1630 specified goods imported from Malaysia under the India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (IMCECA). (Relevant extract of the Notification)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. No.</th><th>Chapter, Heading</th><th>Description</th><th>Rate (%)</th><th>Chapter, Heading</th><th>Rate (%)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5">w.e.f 30.6.2016</td><td>Prior to 30.6.2016</td></tr> <tr> <td>(1)</td><td>(2)</td><td>(3)</td><td>(4)</td><td>(5)</td><td>(6)</td></tr> <tr> <td>683</td><td>5401</td><td>All goods</td><td>0.0</td><td>5401</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>684</td><td>540211 to 540219</td><td>All goods</td><td>5.0</td><td>540211 to 540219</td><td>8.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>685</td><td>540220</td><td>All goods</td><td>5.0</td><td>540220</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>686</td><td>540231 to 540232</td><td>All goods</td><td>5.0</td><td>540231 to 540232</td><td>8.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>687</td><td>540233</td><td>All goods</td><td>5.0</td><td>540233</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>688</td><td>540234 to 540239</td><td>All goods</td><td>5.0</td><td>540234 to 540239</td><td>8.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No.	Chapter, Heading	Description	Rate (%)	Chapter, Heading	Rate (%)	w.e.f 30.6.2016					Prior to 30.6.2016	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	683	5401	All goods	0.0	5401	6.0	684	540211 to 540219	All goods	5.0	540211 to 540219	8.0	685	540220	All goods	5.0	540220	6.0	686	540231 to 540232	All goods	5.0	540231 to 540232	8.0	687	540233	All goods	5.0	540233	6.0	688	540234 to 540239	All goods	5.0	540234 to 540239	8.0	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-tarr2016/cs40-2016.pdf
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(3)	Notification No. 42/ 2016-Customs	11.07.2016	Amendment in notification No. 12/2012-Customs, dated 17.03.2012 [S. No. 284A] so as to provide that the manufacturer or merchant-exporter, referred to therein, may also be registered with the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, in addition to Apparel Export Promotion Council or the Synthetic and Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council.	In the said notification for the words "the Apparel Export Promotion Council or the Synthetic Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council", occurring at both places, the words "the Apparel Export Promotion Council or the Synthetic and Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council or the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council" shall be substituted.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-tarr2016/cs42-2016.pdf																																																						



TRADE NOTIFICATIONS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link								
(4)	Notification No. 97/2016-Customs (N.T.)	07.07.2016	A m e n d m e n t in Notification N o . 6 2 / 1 9 9 4 - Customs (N.T.) dated 21.11.1994.	<p>In the said notification, in the TABLE, against serial number 6 relating to the State of Karnataka, in columns (3) and (4), after item number (8) and the entries relating thereto, the following item number and entries shall be inserted, namely:</p> <table><tr><td>(1)</td><td>(2)</td><td>(3)</td><td>(4)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>*(9) Honnavar</td><td>Unloading of imported goods and loading of export goods or any class of such goods."</td></tr></table>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			*(9) Honnavar	Unloading of imported goods and loading of export goods or any class of such goods."	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-nt2016/csnt97-2016.pdf
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)										
		*(9) Honnavar	Unloading of imported goods and loading of export goods or any class of such goods."										
(5)	Notification No. 28/2016-Customs (ADD)	05.07.2016	Seeks to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on "Purified Terephthalic Acid" including its variants Medium Quality Terephthalic Acid (MTA) and Qualified Terephthalic Acid (QTA), originating in or exported from China PR, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia and Taiwan.	The anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be levied for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, that is, the 10th December, 2015.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-add2016/csadd28-2016.pdf								
(6)	Notification No. 100/2016-Customs (NT)	14.07.2016	Amendment in Custom Rules 2016	(1) These rules may be called the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Second (Amendment) Rules, 2016.(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-nt2016/csnt100-2016.pdf								

CBEC-CENTRAL EXCISE

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 30/2016-CE (NT)	28.06.2016	Specifies that a person who is registered as a FSD shall not be required to take registration as an importer, and vice versa	S.O. (E) – In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 9 of the C. Ex. Rules, 2002, the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby specified that - (i) a person who is registered as a first stage dealer shall not be required to take registration as an importer; or (ii) a person who is registered as an importer shall not be required to take registration as a first stage dealer.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cx-nt2016/cent30-2016.pdf



Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(2)	Notification No.-1032/20/2016-CX	28.06.2016	C o m m o n registration and return for First Stage Dealer and Importer	In this Notification it has been provided that an assessee who is registered as a First Stage Dealer shall be exempted from taking registration as an importer.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-circulars/cx-circulars-2016/circ1032-2016cx.pdf
(3)	Circular No. 1038/26/2016-CX	19.07.2016	Manual signatures on digitally signed invoices	CBEC has clarified through this Circular that a manufacturer or a service provider who opts to issue invoices authenticated by digital signature may print a copy of such invoice and sign them manually and forward the same to such customers who are unable to accept or receive the digitally signed invoices. Such invoices in effect would be authenticated by two signatures, digital signature as well as manual signature and would be considered to be in conformity with rule 11 of Central Excise Rules, 2002 or Rule 4A and 4C of the Service Tax Rules, 1994. Such invoices would also be a valid document to avail CENVAT credit.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-circulars/cx-circulars-2016/circ1038-2016cx.pdf

CBEC- SERVICE TAX

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 35/2016-Service Tax	23.06.2016	Seeks to exempt taxable services from the whole of Krishi Kalyan Cess leviable.	The Central Government hereby exempts taxable services with respect to which the invoice for the service has been issued on or before the 31st May, 2016, from the whole of Krishi Kalyan Cess leviable thereon, subject to condition that the provision of service has been completed on or before the 31st May, 2016.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2016/st35-2016.pdf
(2)	Notification No. 36/2016-Service Tax	23.06.2016	Seeks to exempt service tax on taxable services by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from outside India up to customs station in India.	The central Government hereby exempts the taxable services by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from outside India upto the customs station in India with respect to which the invoice for the service has been issued on or before the 31st May, 2016, from the whole of service tax leviable thereon, subject to the condition that the import manifest or import report required to be delivered under section 30 of the the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) has been delivered on or before the 31st May, 2016 and the service provider or recipient produces Customs certified copy of such import manifest or import report.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2016/st36-2016.pdf



MUMBAI CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Facility Notice No. 03/2016	29.06.2016	Implementation of e- through RTGS/ NEFT to Claimant Beneficiary's Account- reg.	This facility helps to reduce delay to the claimant, a facility for payment of refund amount directly to beneficiary's/ Claimant's bank Accounts by using NEFT/ RTGS of RBI is being introduced in Customs Mumbai Zone- I RTGS/ NEFT (credit) shall facilitate credits to beneficiaries' accounts at core banking enabled destination bank branches spread across the country.	http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/site/FacilityNotice.aspx?id=39&mode=download

SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Facility Notice No.- 03/ 2016-17	24.06.2016	Customs EDI Service Centre at Air Cargo Complex, Sahar, Mumbai-Reg.	All concerned importers, exporters, Custom Brokers and other members of trade are requested to contact M/s. Xeam Venture Pvt. Ltd. to purchase Coupon, as they have taken an initiative to start the DMS System for ease of the transaction and speedy clearance.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/facility_notices/2016-17/facility_notice-03-2016-17.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No.- 25/2016- 17	15.07.2016	Launch of special drive from 01.07.2016 to 30.09.2016	This special drive is to resolve certain pending issues in drawback cases reg.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2016-17/public_notice_25_2016_17.pdf

JNCH CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Facility Notice No. 102 / 2016	12.07.2016	Facility Notice No. 102 / 2016	In terms of Notification No. 104/94-Cus dated 16.03.1994 and Board's Circular No.83/98-Customs dated 05.11.1998 containers of durable nature are exempt from payment of whole of the duty of customs and the whole of additional duty payable provided the containers are re-exported within six months, subject to the condition that a Bond is executed by the Importer or the Shipping Agent.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/FN_NO_102.pdf



TEXTILES COMMITTEE

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Trade Notice No. BIL/1/16	13.07.2016	Authorization of Textiles Committee to issue Certificate of Origin under various Free Trade Agreements / Preferential Trade Agreements – reg.	Textiles Committee has been issuing Certificate of Origin and now it has informed about commencing to provide the services of issuing Certificate of Origin under the various trade agreements through its Head Office and 29 Regional Offices located at major textile centre across the country.	http://textilescommittee.gov.in/

**ATTENTION : MEMBERS****Renewal of Membership 2016-2017**

Kindly refer to the Council's letter no.Secy/Mem/198 dated 22nd March, 2016 and the Subscription Memo sent along with the Circular in this regard to all members regarding renewal of your Membership of the Council for the year 2016-2017.

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

In view of the above, members who have not yet sent the renewal fee are requested to send the Membership Subscription Fee for the year 2016-2017 at the earliest.

The annual Membership fee is as follows:

For SSI Units : ₹ 7,418 (including service tax of 15%)

For others : ₹ 11,443 (including service tax of 15%)

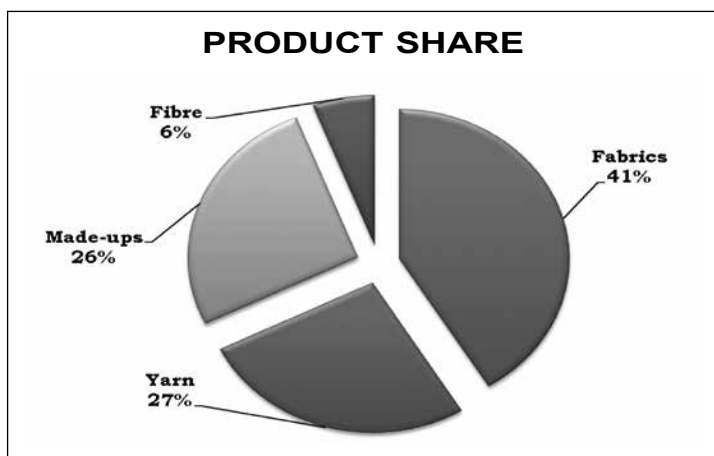


EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING APRIL - JUNE 2016-17

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during the 1st Quarter (April-June) 2016-17 were US\$ 1041.60 Million against US\$ 1185.42 Million during the same Quarter of the previous year. (SOURCE: Port Data)

Value in US\$ Mn

	April-June 2016-17	April-June 2015-16	Grw/decline (%)
Fabrics	429.23	479.09	-11.62
Yarn	275.90	328.94	-19.22
Made-ups	274.92	302.58	-10.06
Fibre	61.56	74.81	-21.52
Total	1041.60	1185.42	-13.81



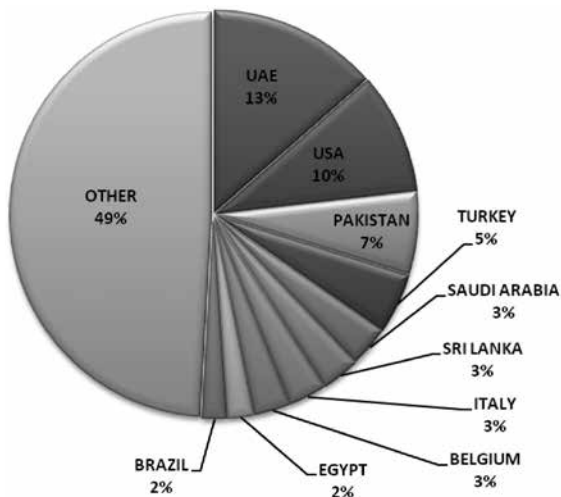
HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall exports in April-June 2016-17 declined by 14% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with 41% share followed by Yarn 27%, Made-ups 26% and Fibre 6% in the Indian MMF textile exports.
- Share of the value added segments like fabrics and Made-ups have increased to 68% of total exports.
- However, all the four segments witnessed decline in export like fibre (-21.52%), yarn (-19.22%), fabrics (-11.62%), and made-ups (-10.06%).

- In the fabrics segment Polyester Filament Fabrics (US\$ 129.32 Mn) remained the top exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US\$ 109.49 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Fabrics (US\$ 62.75 Mn) during April-June 2016-17.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 121.92 Mn followed by Polyester Spun Yarn (US\$ 31.04 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Yarn (US\$ 26.74 Mn).
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 61.78 Mn followed by Muffler and Shawls/Scarves worth US\$ 38.87 Mn and US\$ 26.73 Mn respectively.
- Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 25.01 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Polyester Staple Fibre (US\$ 24.45 Mn) and Acrylic Staple Fibre (US\$ 7.43 Mn).
- Exports of Viscose Spun Fabrics and Polyester Spun fabrics which accounted for share of nearly 1% in the Indian MMF fabrics exports, have witnessed excellent growth of 15.41% and 35.20%.
- UAE was the leading market for Indian MMF textiles during April-June 2016-17 with 13% share in total exports followed by USA 10% and Turkey 5%.
- Neighbouring country Pakistan has emerged as the 3rd largest market for India's MMF textile export with a share of 7% during April-June 2016-17.
- Leading markets with positive growth are Senegal (68%), China (45%), Germany (35%) and Korea, Rep (21%).
- Other major markets during April-June 2016-17 were Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Italy, and Belgium with share of 3% each in the Indian MMF Textiles exports.
- Senegal with a share of nearly 1% in the Indian MMF Made-ups export has grown by 93%.
- UAE and USA were the leading market for Indian MMF Fabrics and USA was also leading market for Indian MMF Made-up during the period.



MMF EXPORT COUNTRY SHARE

PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE
APRIL-JUNE 2016-17

Value in USD Mn

Products	April-June 2016-17	April-June 2015-16	Net Change	% Change
FABRICS (Woven + non-woven + knitted)				
Polyester Filament	129.32	144.10	-14.78	-11.43
Synthetic Filament	109.49	122.07	-12.58	-11.49
Polyester Viscose	62.75	79.80	-17.05	-27.17
Polyester Blended	43.28	44.07	-0.79	-1.83
Synthetic Non Specified	27.12	23.85	3.27	12.06
Synthetic Cotton	10.35	10.96	-0.61	-5.89
Polyester Wool	9.84	11.25	-1.41	-14.33
Polyester Cotton	9.40	9.39	0.01	0.11
Polyester Spun	7.85	6.64	1.21	15.41
Viscose Spun	3.58	2.32	1.26	35.20
Nylon Filament	2.97	5.08	-2.11	-71.04
Synthetic Blended	2.26	5.61	-3.35	-148.23
Viscose Filament	2.26	3.62	-1.36	-60.18
Artificial Filament	2.16	1.89	0.27	12.50
Other Fabrics	6.60	8.44	-1.84	-27.88
Total Fabrics	429.23	479.09	-49.86	-11.62
YARN				
Polyester Filament	121.92	189.28	-67.36	-55.25
Polyester Spun	31.04	22.13	8.91	28.70
Viscose Spun	26.74	15.06	11.68	43.68
Polyester Viscose	26.64	20.66	5.98	22.45

Products	April-June 2016-17	April-June 2015-16	Net Change	% Change
Polyester Cotton	25.17	31.69	-6.52	-25.90
Viscose Filament	12.59	13.24	-0.65	-5.16
Acrylic Spun	9.87	9.25	0.62	6.28
Synthetic Spun	5.90	8.22	-2.32	-39.32
Polyester Wool	5.68	5.23	0.45	7.92
Artificial Spun	1.99	2.21	-0.22	-11.06
Synthetic Non Specified	1.68	2.90	-1.22	-72.62
Nylon Filament	1.44	2.12	-0.68	-47.22
Other Yarn	5.25	6.90	-1.65	-31.43
Total Yarn	275.90	328.94	-53.04	-19.22
MADE-UPS				
Bulk Containers *	61.78	80.11	-18.33	-29.67
Muffler	38.87	65.03	-26.16	-67.30
Shawls/Scarves	26.73	28.17	-1.44	-5.39
Motifs	22.07	17.54	4.53	20.53
Fishing Net	9.90	10.81	-0.91	-9.19
Blanket	7.19	9.89	-2.70	-37.55
Bed Linen	6.25	5.13	1.12	17.92
Bedsheet	5.61	5.01	0.60	10.70
Rope	3.92	4.34	-0.42	-10.71
Dress Material	3.64	4.47	-0.83	-22.80
Dish-cloths/Dusters	3.61	2.98	0.63	17.45
Sacks and Bags	2.68	4.44	-1.76	-65.67
Braids	2.55	3.06	-0.51	-20.00
Tulles	2.24	1.77	0.47	20.98
Curtains	2.00	2.18	-0.18	-9.00
Furnishing Articles	1.72	1.60	0.12	6.98
Life Jacket	1.39	2.03	-0.64	-46.04
Lace	1.38	1.01	0.37	26.81
Other Made-ups	71.39	53.01	18.38	25.75
Total Made-ups **	274.92	302.58	-27.66	-10.06
FIBRE				
Viscose Staple	25.01	27.13	-2.12	-8.48
Polyester Staple	24.45	32.03	-7.58	-31.00
Acrylic Staple	7.43	10.46	-3.03	-40.78
Other Fibre	4.64	5.20	-0.56	-12.07
Total Fibre	61.56	74.81	-13.25	-21.52

* 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

Sr. No.	Country	April-June 2016-17	April-June 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/Decline
1	UAE	141.26	189.73	-48.47	-34.31
2	USA	100.32	144.70	-44.38	-44.24
3	PAKISTAN	68.75	81.23	-12.48	-18.15
4	TURKEY	50.00	44.63	5.37	10.74
5	SAUDI ARABIA	33.72	33.00	0.72	2.14
6	SRI LANKA	32.06	35.43	-3.37	-10.51
7	ITALY	31.59	34.51	-2.92	-9.24
8	BELGIUM	30.24	31.08	-0.84	-2.78
9	EGYPT	22.07	24.56	-2.49	-11.28
10	BRAZIL	20.65	27.07	-6.42	-31.09
11	HONG KONG	20.19	17.82	2.37	11.74
12	NETHERLANDS	20.03	22.95	-2.92	-14.58
13	GERMANY	19.98	13.07	6.91	34.58
14	SPAIN	18.78	23.30	-4.52	-24.07
15	KOREA, DEM REP	16.98	16.46	0.52	3.06
16	CHINA	13.33	7.32	6.01	45.09
17	FRANCE	13.12	14.90	-1.78	-13.57
18	SENEGAL	12.66	4.08	8.58	67.77
19	KOREA, REP	11.20	8.86	2.34	20.89
20	VIETNAM	11.18	14.87	-3.69	-33.01

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD Mn

Country	April-June 2016-17	April-June 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/Decline
UAE	97.51	125.5	-27.99	-28.70
USA	35.92	50.01	-14.09	-39.23
PAKISTAN	31.36	28.5	2.86	9.12
SRI LANKA	24.74	28.75	-4.01	-16.21
SAUDI ARABIA	15.93	14.63	1.3	8.16
HONG KONG	14.95	16.89	-1.94	-12.98
EGYPT	10.06	12.53	-2.47	-24.55
VIETNAM	9.7	12.56	-2.86	-29.48
SPAIN	9.24	10.23	-0.99	-10.71
COTE D IVOIRE	9.21	5.93	3.28	35.61
ITALY	8.08	8.74	-0.66	-8.17
SENEGAL	6.9	3.7	3.2	46.38
KUWAIT	6.31	5.64	0.67	10.62
KOREA, DEM PEP	6.25	7.75	-1.5	-24.00

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Country	April-June 2016-17	April-June 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/Decline
TURKEY	46.09	38.94	7.15	15.51
USA	21.12	60.19	-39.07	-184.99
BRAZIL	18.93	23.74	-4.81	-25.41
PAKISTAN	13.69	11.97	1.72	12.56
BELGIUM	13.66	12.93	0.73	5.34
EGYPT	10.71	9.6	1.11	10.36
COSTA RICA	8.45	6.62	1.83	21.66
MOLDOVA, REP	7.46	5.41	2.05	27.48
KOREA, REP	7.45	7.32	0.13	1.74
KOREA, DEM PEP	6.57	6.35	0.22	3.35
GUADELOUPE	5.38	7.52	-2.14	-39.78
NETHERLANDS	5.27	6.76	-1.49	-28.27
SRI LANKA	4.33	4.47	-0.14	-3.23
PERU	3.95	6.78	-2.83	-71.65

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Country	April-June 2016-17	April-June 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/Decline
USA	44.27	47.95	-3.68	-8.31
SAUDI ARABIA	39.39	59.34	-19.95	-50.65
ITALY	17.71	15.73	1.98	11.18
GERMANY	13.88	7.73	6.15	44.31
UAE	13.2	10.61	2.59	19.62
NETHERLANDS	10.02	11.07	-1.05	-10.48
SPAIN	8.63	11.74	-3.11	-36.04
CROATIA	7.54	9.3	-1.76	-23.34
FRANCE	7.47	9.09	-1.62	-21.69
BELGIUM	6.59	8.29	-1.70	-25.80
SENEGAL	5.76	0.39	5.37	93.23
BENIN	5.16	8.8	-3.64	-70.54
AUSTRALIA	4.21	6.07	-1.86	-44.18





INDONESIA: A HUGE POTENTIAL MARKET FOR EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEXTILES AND CLOTHING PRODUCTS

(Continued from Page 2)

LEADING SUPPLIER OF CLOTHING PRODUCTS TO INDONESIA IN 2015

Sr. No	Country	Import in USD Mn
1	China	151.89
2	Bangladesh	29.39
3	Hong Kong	26.87
4	Turkey	23.67
5	Viet Nam	20.16
6	Korea, Republic of	18.73
7	Morocco	16.04
8	India	14.13
9	Cambodia	10.71
10	Portugal	9.65
11	Sri Lanka	9.10
12	Singapore	8.70
13	Pakistan	7.94
14	Singapore	56.41
15	Pakistan	50.96

POTENTIAL FOR MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES

Indonesia is one of the growing markets for MMF textiles. Its MMF textile imports have been growing steadily over the last few years and reached US\$ 2.30 billion in 2015. China, Korea, Hong Kong, and India etc are the leading suppliers of MMF textiles to Indonesia

Major Products of MMF Textiles imported by Indonesia from the World during 2015

HS Code	Product Description	Imported value in 2014, USD Thousand
600410	Knitted or crocheted fabrics, of a width of > 30 cm, containing >= 5%	239.03
550200	Artificial filament tow	222.28

HS Code	Product Description	Imported value in 2014, USD Thousand
540752	Woven fabrics, >=85% of textured polyester filaments, dyed, nes	176.74
590320	Textile fabrics impregnated, ctd, cov, or laminated with polyurethane, nes	171.26
600290	Knitted or crocheted fabrics, of a width of <= 30 cm, containing >= 5%	169.08
540761	Woven fabric >85% non-textured polyester filaments	162.22
550410	Staple fibres of viscose, not carded or combed	160.95
550320	Staple fibres of polyesters, not carded or combed	125.56
540769	Woven fabric >85% polyester filaments, nes	111.25
600632	Dyed fabrics, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibres, of a width of	98.21
550130	Filament tow of acrylic or modacrylic	91.31
580710	Labels, badges and similar woven articles of textile materials	86.40
540751	Woven fabrics, >=85% of textured polyester filaments, unbl or bl, nes	83.40
600690	Fabrics, knitted or crocheted, of a width of > 30 cm (excl. of artific	77.40
551313	Woven fab of polyest staple fib, <85% mixd w/cot, <=170g/m2, unbl/bl, nes	75.24
540244	Synthetic filament elastomeric yarn, single, untwisted or with a twist	73.32
600192	Pile knitted or crocheted fabrics, of man-made fibres, nes	73.27
590210	Tire cord fabric made of nylon or other polyamides high tenacity yarns	69.30
560311	Nonwovens, man-made filaments weighing <25g/m2	68.83
600532	Dyed warp knit fabrics of synthetic fibres "incl. those made on galloo	68.65
540742	Woven fabrics, >=85% of nylon/other polyamides filaments, dyed, nes	65.81
540233	Textured yarn nes, of polyester filaments, not put up for retail sale	61.37
590390	Textile fabrics impregnated, ctd, cov, or laminated with plastics, nes	58.71
540710	Woven fab of high tenacity fi yarns of nylon oth polyamides/polyesters	58.30

HS Code	Product Description	Imported value in 2014, USD Thousand
590310	Textile fab impregnatd,ctd,cov,or laminatd w polyvinyl chloride,nes	52.26
560312	Nonwovens, man-made filaments weighing 25-70g/m2	51.26
550330	Staple fibres of acrylic or modacrylic, not carded or combed	49.46
550620	Staple fibres of polyesters, carded or combed	46.49
560314	Nonwovens, man-made filaments weighing >150g/m2	45.15
591132	Textile fabrics used in paper-makg or similar mach,weighg >=650 g/m2	45.08
551329	Woven fabrics of oth syn staple fib,<85% mixd w/cotton,<=170g/m2,dyed	42.38
551219	Woven fabrics,containg>=85% of polyester staple fibres,o/t unbl or bl	41.79
600240	Knitted or crocheted fabrics, of a width of <= 30 cm, containing >= 5%	41.66
540741	Woven fab,>=85% of nylon/other polyamides filaments,unbl or bl,nes	40.15
551511	Woven fab of polyester staple fib mixd w viscose rayon staple fib,nes	40.03
560229	Felt o/t needleloom,of other textile materials,not impreg,ctd,cov etc	39.22
600631	Unbleached or bleached fabrics, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fib	38.62
540810	Woven fabrics of high tenacity filament yarns of viscose rayon	38.06
540219	High-tenacity filament yarn of nylon or other polyamides (excl. sewing)	35.25
540782	Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments,<85% mixed with cotton,dyed,nes	12,058
540231	Texturd yarn nes,of nylon/oth polyamides fi,<=50tex/s.y.,not put up	11,769
540710	Woven fab of high tenacity fi yarns of nylon oth polyamides/polyesters	10,393
551339	Woven fab of oth syn staple fib,<85% mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,yarn dyd	10,353
540262	Yarn of polyester filaments, multiple, nes, not put up	10,037

EXPORTS OF MMF TEXTILES FROM INDIA TO INDONESIA DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

Value in USD Mn

Year	Fabrics	Made-up	Yarn	Fibre	Total	%Gr/Dec
2011-2012	30.68	2.20	9.73	23.04	65.65	
2012-2013	43.36	3.90	9.40	25.66	82.32	25.39
2013-2014	28.26	1.74	17.96	16.58	64.54	-21.60
2014-2015	29.83	3.82	21.17	8.77	63.59	-1.47
2015-2016	26.09	3.19	20.18	10.48	59.94	-5.74

Exports of Indian Man-made fibre textiles to Indonesia amounted to around USD 60 million during 2015-16. Fabrics were the dominant items in the export basket with a share of nearly 44%, followed by yarn 34%, fibre 17% and made-ups 5%. Exports of MMF Fabrics to Indonesia followed a similar trend in line with the India's MMF exports to Indonesia. Exports of MMF yarn have shown a mixed trend while MMF Fibers have been declining since last 3 years. India's exports of Made-ups to Indonesia have been relatively constant over the period.

INDIA'S MAIN ITEMS OF EXPORT TO INDONESIA DURING 2015-16

Fabrics	:	Polyester Filament Fabrics Woven Synthetic Filament Fabrics Woven Polyester Viscose Fabrics Woven Polyester Blended Fabrics Woven Synthetic Cotton Fabrics Woven
Made-ups	:	Muffler Shawls/scarves Rope Life jackets
Yarn	:	Polyester Filament Yarn Polyester Spun Yarn Viscose Cotton Yarn Viscose Spun Yarn Synthetic Spun Yarn
Fibre	:	Viscose Staple Fibre Polyester Staple Fibre Acrylic Filament Fibre



IMPORT DUTY STRUCTURE OF INDONESIA

	HS Chapter/ Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Yarn		
-silk	5003-5006	5
-wool	5105-5110	5
-cotton	5204-5207	5
-other vegetable fiber	5306-5308	5
-man-made fiber	5401-5406/5501-5511	0 - 5
Woven Fabric		
-silk	5007	5 - 10
-wool	5111-5113	10
-cotton	5208-5212	10 - 15
-other vegetable fiber	5309-5311	5 - 10
-man-made fiber	5407-5408/5512-5516	10 - 15
Knit Fabric	60	10
Non Woven Fabric	5603	5
Industrial Fabric	59	5 - 10

	HS Chapter/ Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Apparel	61-62*	0 - 15
Home Furnishings including: bed, bath, kitchen linens, etc.	63*	5 - 15
Carpet	57*	5 - 15

Additional Import Taxes and Fees -

A VAT (value added tax) of 10 percent is applied on the c.i.f. plus the import tariff applied.

EXPORT PROMOTIONAL INITIATIVE OF THE COUNCIL

In view of the scope for further increasing exports of Indian textiles products including Man-made fibre textiles to Indonesia, the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) as the lead Council, mobilizing participation of its member – exporters in the “Jakarta International Yarn & Fabric Show, Indonesia” during November 2016. In view of this, the Council requests all its member-exporters to take advantage of this excellent opportunity, and participate in the Exhibitions / Fairs which will be organized by the Council to develop / expand their export trade there.



SRTEPC Members Directory

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

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

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

For further information and request for supply of Directory may be sent to

Shri Anand Haldankar, Joint Director, E mail: anand@srtepc.in

Ms. Barbara Mendes, Sr. Executive, E mail: barbaram@srtepc.in, srtepc@srtepc.in



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

Your link to Overseas Buyers of Synthetic & Rayon Textiles

Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Road, Mumbai 400 020, India
Phone : 0091-22-22048797/8690 **Fax** : 0091-22-22048358,
Email : srtepc@vsnl.com **Web site** : www.synthetictextiles.org



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