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FIRST-EVER SRTEPC EXHIBITION IN PERU

The Council organized its first-ever exclusive Exhibition in Lima, Peru during 28-29 April 2014 as part of its efforts to develop the potential markets in the region for Indian synthetic and rayon textiles. The Exhibition was organized

importers/agents, converters, wholesalers in Peru, which enabled the participants to establish excellent business contacts, besides receiving highly potential trade enquiries. It also helped the participants to evaluate the requirements of this market, which are



Mr. Raul Barrios, the first Vice President, Lima Chamber of Commerce (LCC) and H.E. Mr. Manpreet Vohra, Ambassador, Embassy of India jointly inaugurating the Indian Textile Exhibition in Lima, Peru.



Vice President, LCC shaking hands with the Ambassador of India at the Inaugural Function marking strong trade ties between the two countries.

in association with the Embassy of India in Peru and with the active support of Lima Chamber of commerce. Eleven member-companies along with 25 representatives participated in this event. The Exhibition was held at the Lima Chamber of Commerce.

significant, since most of the participants were new to the Peruvian market.

Inauguration :

The Exhibition, held on 28th & 29th April 2014 at Business Centre, Main Auditorium in Lima Chamber of Commerce (LCC), was inaugurated jointly by

The Exhibition attracted a fairly good number of



Press Conference in progress



Mr. Raul Barrios, V.P. of the Lima Chamber of Commerce speaking during the Inaugural Function



H. E. Mr. Manpreet Vohra, Ambassador of India in Peru addressing at the Inaugural Function.



Buyers at various stalls of Council's member-companies at the Indian Textile Exhibition in Lima, Peru

Mr. Raul Barrios, the first Vice President, Lima Chamber of Commerce (LCC) and H.E. Mr. Manpreet Vohra, Ambassador, Embassy of India at 10.00 a.m. on 28th April 2014 in the presence of local Dignitaries, Senior Officials, Buyers, Media persons and others. The Delegation of the Indian participating companies was led by Shri. Rajesh Modi, Invitee to the Committee of Administration of the Council.

Speaking at the inauguration of the Indian Textile Exhibition, Mr. Raul Barrios, the First Vice President, Lima Chamber of Commerce said, "....we hope that your visit would help to accelerate the negotiations to reach a free trade agreement between Peru and India. This agreement will allow us not only to increase bilateral free trade, but also make better use of other free trade agreements that India and Peru have signed...."

Addressing the audience at the inaugural function of the Indian Exhibition, H.E. Mr. Manpreet Vohra, Ambassador of India said, "....The Garments Industry

in Peru is very vibrant.The demand for textiles, yarns and accessories in Peru will continue to grow Therefore, the opportunities for Indian and Peruvian companies to partner with each other are very attractive...."

Products on display :

The participating companies exhibited various items of MMF textiles including Fabrics : suitings, shirtings, dress fabrics, embroidered fabrics; Made-ups : scarves/stoles, and Synthetic and Blended Yarn. The display drew appreciation from visiting Buyers and Dignitaries and helped in creating the right image and conducive atmosphere for negotiating business.

Publicity & Promotion :

The Council in co-ordination with the Embassy of India in Lima had appointed M/s. Camara de Comercio Lima, a professional Event Management Agency to make various arrangements including

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A view of the stalls of member-companies of the Council at the Indian Textile Exhibition in Lima, Peru

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Dear Member,

As you are aware, the process of the Indian General Election 2014 is going to be completed soon. In this connection, to bring the focus of the new Government on the policy initiatives of exports of Man-made Textiles and to set up a new milestone in this highly potential sector, Council's Committee of Administration deliberated in detail on various export-policy proposals for their submission to the Government. Accordingly, I have urged the Government to bring MMF Textiles under Special Focus Initiatives along with expansion of Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme and Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, continuation and expansion of Incremental Exports Incentivisation Scheme, issuance of incentives against Appendix 25 D (LU) and increase in allocation of funds under MAI & MDA Schemes etc. Consideration of the Government on these issues may ensure reduction in high transaction costs and help boost exports of MMF Textiles from India.



I am glad to inform you that the Council organized successful Exhibition in Lima, Peru on 28th & 29th April 2014. This was the first ever exclusive Exhibition held by the Council in Peru, which received excellent response from the Peruvian buyers. The participating member companies were successful in developing excellent business contacts with their target buyers, besides discussing profitable business deals which is estimated to be more than US\$ 1.84 million. I, therefore, would like to take this opportunity to thank H.E Mr. Manpreet Vohra, the Ambassador of India who took time from his busy schedules to help the Council to make various arrangements for organizing the exhibition effectively. Let me also take this opportunity to thank the officials of the Indian Embassy in Peru and the Lima Chamber of Commerce for their guidance and support to ensure the success of the Exhibition.

As regards the export promotion programmes of the Council for year 2014-15, I may mention here that the Council is scheduled to organize Exhibitions/Fairs in emerging and highly potential markets like Ethiopia, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bangladesh, Turkey, Burma, Pakistan and Russia under MDA Scheme. Besides this, the Council is also scheduled to organize Mega Exhibitions in co-ordination with other Textile/Clothing Export Promotion Councils in Iran and Egypt during the financial year 2014-15. I, therefore, request the member-companies to take advantage of these programmes by ensuring their participation in these Exhibitions/Fairs.

I thank members, who have renewed their membership of the Council for the year 2014-15 and request those members who have not yet renewed their membership to send their renewal fees at the earliest to enable the Council to serve them uninterrupted.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

RAKESH MEHRA
CHAIRMAN



TAIWAN

Textiles and apparel exports fall

Taiwan exported textiles and apparel worth US\$ 12.545 billion during January 2, 2013 to January 3, 2014, showing a decline of 1.54 percent year-on-year, it has been reported.

Taiwan exported \$1.209 billion worth of fibres during the year, which accounted for 9.64 percent of all textile exports from the country.

Yarn exports were \$2.273 billion for Taiwan, while fabric exports were \$7.841 billion, accounting for 18.12 percent and 62.5 percent share in all Taiwanese textile and apparel exports during the year.

China and Vietnam were major markets for Taiwanese textiles with these countries importing goods worth \$3.774 billion and \$2.028 billion, respectively, during the period under review.

Region-wise, the EU-28 nations imported \$623.541 million worth of textiles and garments, accounting for 4.97 percent share of all textile and clothing exports made by Taiwan during the period, while the US imported goods valued at \$984.673 million, contributing 7.85 percent to Taiwanese exports.

Bulk of Taiwanese textile and garment exports were destined to the neighbouring Asean region, which imported \$4.035 billion worth of products, accounting for 32.17 percent share in all Taiwanese exports.

During the same period, Taiwan's textile and clothing imports stood at \$3.596 billion, registering a decline of 1.09 percent year-on-year.

Around 45 percent or \$1.627 billion worth of imports belonged to the

apparel category, whereas fibre imports accounted for \$689.09 million, yarn \$478.177 million, fabric \$509.253 million, and made-ups \$292.49 million.

TUNISIA

Textile and clothing sector second largest foreign exchange earner for the country

Tunisia's exports of textile and apparel was to the tune of 1,119.8 million dinars in the first two months of 2014, it has been reported.

The exports in January-February 2014 period were 2.94 percent more than exports worth 1,087.8 million dinars made during the corresponding months of last year.

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

On the import front, Tunisian textile and apparel sector spent 712.9 million dinars during the initial two months of 2014, showing a rise of 8.7 percent over imports of 655.8 million dinars made during the same period last year.

Tunisian textile and clothing imports grew 4.68 percent last year to 4,473.5 million dinars from imports of 4,273.2 million dinars in 2012.

The textile and apparel sector in Tunisia is the largest employer and the second-largest foreign exchange earner for the country.

INDONESIA

Textile exports may touch US\$ 13.3 billion

Textile exports from Indonesia is

likely to touch US\$ 13.3 billion in 2014, which would be an increase of 5 percent year-on-year. The growth in exports is due to economic recovery in the US, it has been reported.

Meanwhile, Indonesia's textile exports to the EU are also expected to gain momentum as Indonesia and the EU are negotiating on a preferential trade agreement, once the trade agreement is materialized, the EU-Indonesia trade deal is expected to increase Indonesia's textile exports by three times within a five-year period.

In recent years, Indonesian textiles have lost market share in the EU from about 1.09 percent in 2007 to 0.89 percent in 2013, and hence, the EU-Indonesia trade agreement would be beneficial for the Indonesian textile industry.

In 2013, Indonesia's textile exports increased by 1.76 percent year-on-year to \$12.68 billion, with the US, Japan and Turkey being the main markets.

It is expected that textile sales in the domestic market to rise by about 7 percent year-on-year to \$7.5 billion this year.

It is learnt that Vietnam has overtaken Indonesia in world textile trade. Indonesia share in the world textile trade is only 1.8% as compared to Vietnam's 3.3 percent in the global textile market. Indonesia continues to stand at sixth position in the US imports, same as it was in 2000. However, Vietnam has jumped from 82nd position in 2000 to third position now.



TURKEY

Exports of textiles up by 9.2%

Textile and raw material exports from Turkey, excluding apparel, were US\$ 2.25 billion during the first three months of 2014, registering a growth of 9.2 percent compared to the same period last year, it has been reported.

According to information available, Turkey exported textile and raw materials worth US\$2.25 billion during January to March 2014, whereas, textile and raw material exports amounted to \$2.06 billion during the same period last year.

Sub-sector wise, the highest exports were from the woven fabrics category with exports amounting \$740.39 million during 2014, followed by fibre with exports worth US\$459.22 million, knitted fabrics with exports worth US\$430.69 million, other textile goods with exports worth US\$353.54 million, yarn with US\$158.84 million, and non-woven textiles with exports amounting US\$113.78 million.

Italy was the main destination for textile and raw material exports from Turkey during the first three months of this year, with exports worth US\$252.32 million, followed by Russia with US\$201.73 million, Germany with US\$115.68 million, Romania with US\$93.46 million and the UK with US\$92.06 million.

The European Union (EU) remained the main destination for textile and raw material exports from Turkey, accounting for 48.1 percent of the overall textile and raw material exports from the country, during January-March 2014.

Last year, the country exported textiles and raw materials worth US\$8.39 billion, registering a rise of 7 percent, compared to 2012, as per information available.

MALAYSIA

FTA with Turkey to benefit textile industry

Malaysia and Turkey have signed a bilateral free trade agreement (FTA) which that will bring down duties to zero on 70 percent of tariff lines upon entry into force of the agreement.

As per the FTA, both countries would eliminate and bind duties at zero percent for close to 70 percent of tariff lines.

The textiles and apparel sector, which makes up Malaysia's largest export item to Turkey, will gain, as Turkey will eliminate duties on all textiles and apparel products, with the elimination on most of the items becoming effective immediately upon entry into force of the FTA.

In addition, Turkey would also remove all existing additional duties on textiles and apparel. The additional duties range between 20 and 30 percent and affect more than 1,000 lines.

Turkey has also agreed not to reimpose or introduce new additional duties once the FTA is implemented.

Malaysia and Turkey had started negotiations for the FTA in May 2010 focusing on goods.

Over the last five years, trade between Malaysia and Turkey increased by 86 percent, and it reached US\$ 1.1 billion in 2013. The FTA is expected to boost the bilateral trade to \$5 billion by 2018.

ROMANIA

Textile share in exports drop

The share of textiles and apparel in total exports from Romania has fallen from about one-third in 2000 to about 10 percent in 2013, although the value of exports has risen from €3.6 billion to €5.1 billion during the same period, it has been reported.

In 2000, the exports of textile, clothing and footwear from Romania were €3.583 billion, which was 1.8 percent of the total €11.273 billion worth of goods exported by the European country in that year.

Exports of textile products from Romania which was €4.782 billion in 2008 has increased to €5.093 million in 2013. However, the share of textiles segment in Romania's total exports dropped from 31.8 percent in 2000 to 10.3 percent in 2013.

On the import side, the share of textile imports by Romania, compared to the country's overall imports dropped from 18 percent in 2000 to 7.7 percent in 2013, although its value has increased during the period.

In 2000, imports of textile products by Romania was €2.369 billion, which increased to €3.361 billion in 2004, €3.717 billion in 2008 and then to €4.086 billion in 2013.

PAKISTAN

Exports of textiles and apparel up

The exports of textiles and apparel from Pakistan increased by about 8% year-on-year in the first nine months of the financial year 2013-14 that began on July 1, it has been reported.



Pakistan exported textiles and garments worth US\$ 10.384 billion in July-March 2013-14, compared to exports of \$9.616 billion made during the corresponding period of 2012-13.

While most of the categories showed improvement, exports of cotton yarn; cotton carded or combed; towels; and tents, canvas & tarpaulin declined during the nine-month period.

During the period under review, Pakistan exported 102,276 tons of raw cotton valued at \$181.895 million, compared to exports of 75,941 tons of raw cotton worth \$126.774 million made during the same period in previous fiscal year, thus registering a sharp increase of 43.48 percent year-on-year.

In terms of value, exports of cotton cloth from Pakistan was \$2.125 billion during the first three quarters of the financial year, followed by knitwear, bed wear, cotton yarn and woven readymade garments which were \$1.667 billion, \$1.6 billion, \$1.569 billion and \$1.43 billion, respectively.

However, Pakistan's textile imports increased by 2.36 percent year-on-year to \$1.992 billion during July-March 2013-14 period. The imports of raw cotton witnessed a sharp 29.43 percent year-on-year decline and were valued at \$474.155 million.

In the first three quarters of 2013-14, Pakistan imported 159,159 tons of synthetic fibres valued at \$310.655 million, while synthetic & artificial silk yarn imports were 177,164 tons valued at \$453.618 million.

ETHIOPIA

Export of textiles and clothing up

Ethiopia exported US\$ 84 million worth of textiles and apparel during the first nine months of the ongoing fiscal year 2013-14, it has been reported.

The exports were US \$9.8 million higher than the amount earned during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year,

Germany, Turkey, Italy, Sudan, China and the US were the main destinations for Ethiopian textiles and clothing items during the nine-month period.

Although the value of textile and garment exports is higher when compared to the previous fiscal year, it fell short of the yearly export target.

The Ethiopian Government has set a target to achieve \$1 billion in exports of textiles and apparel during 2010-11 to 2014-15 period.

In 2012-13, Ethiopian textile and clothing exports were US\$ 99 million, which was much lower than the Government target of US\$ 357 million for the year.

The Ethiopian textile industry has set a target of \$250 million for textile and apparel exports during the current financial year.

JORDAN

Imports of textiles and clothing rises

The imports of textiles and apparel by Jordan increased by 12.43 percent to 143.210 million dinars (US\$ 202 million) in the first two months of 2014, compared to imports of 127.377 million dinars made during the corresponding period of last year, it has been reported.

During the two-month period, Jordan imported 41.561 million dinars worth of knitted or crocheted fabrics, followed by knitted apparel valued at 26.328 million dinars, non-knitted apparel at 17.265 million dinars and cotton at 13.067 million dinars.

In February 2014, Jordan's textile and apparel imports were valued at 67.397 million dinars, of which, knitted or crocheted fabrics accounted for 21.705 million dinars, knitted clothing and apparel accessories contributed 15.580 million dinars, and non-knitted apparel and accessories 6.833 million dinars.

In 2013, Jordan's textile and clothing imports jumped by 18.12 percent to 895.428 million dinars, as against imports of 758.029 million dinars made in the previous year. Of this, imports of knitted or crocheted fabric were valued at 285.836 million dinars. Japan was one of the major suppliers of textile and garments to Jordan

In September 2013, the Government of Jordan has imposed a 20 percent customs duty on imported clothing. Prior to that the duty on imported garments was only 5 percent of the value of garments, or 1 dinar on each kg of imported apparel, whichever was higher.

SRI LANKA

Textile exports rise

Sri Lanka's earnings from exports of textiles and garments grew by 6.6 percent to US\$ 396.2 million in February 2014, compared to \$371.6 million recorded in same month last year, it has been reported.

Two key trends in Sri Lanka's textile and garment trade are being



observed - an increase in apparel exports to non-traditional markets and a higher local value addition in the clothing industry.

Meanwhile, Sri Lanka's garment exports to the US and the EU increased by 8.8 percent and 8.7 percent, respectively, during February 2014.

During January-February 2014, Sri Lanka's textiles and garments exports jumped 14.6 percent to \$808.2 million, as against exports of \$705.5 million made during corresponding period last year.

On the other hand, Sri Lanka's imports of textile products declined by 5.5 percent to \$346.1 million during the two-month period, compared to imports worth \$366.1 million made during the same period last year.

In 2013, Sri Lanka's textile and garment exports grew by 13 percent year-on-year to \$4.508 billion, while its imports declined by 9.7 percent year-on-year to \$2.045 billion.

NICARAGUA

Textile exports rise sharply

The exports of textile in Nicaragua rose sharply by 30.93 percent year-on-year and have registered US\$ 665.8 million in the first two months of the current year, it has been reported.

In January 2014, Nicaragua's export of textiles and garments were \$325.1 million, which increased to \$340.7 million in February. During the same months last year, the corresponding figures were \$333.6 million and \$174.9 million, respectively.

In 2013, Nicaragua exported \$3.045 billion through textile and apparel exports.

CHINA

Trade showing signs of recovery

China, which was not doing well in its export import trade for quiet some time, after both exports and imports grew slightly in April 2014 as orders is reviving from the US and European Union surged, offering some positive signals for the world's second-largest economy after a weaker-than-expected start to 2014.

Exports rose by 0.9 per cent in April 2014 as compared to the same month a year earlier, following falls of 6.6 per cent in March and 18.1 per cent in February, while imports grew 0.8 per cent from a year ago, after a 11.3 per cent fall in March, resulting in a trade surplus of \$ 18.5 billion, more than double the \$ 7.7 billion surplus in March, it is reported.

It is learnt that growth in exports was largely driven by demand from developed economies as exports to the US jumped about 12 per cent in April, while exports to the EU surged 15.1 per cent, compared to 8.8 per cent growth in March and 14.4 per cent drop in February.

PORTUGAL

Textile and garment exports up 11% during January-March 2014

Textile and clothing exports from Portugal amounted to €1.18 billion during January-March, 2014,

registering a rise of 11 percent, compared to the same period last year, it has been reported.

The highest exports were from the knitted clothing and accessories category with exports totaling €495.10 million during the period, followed by other made-up textiles with €140.75 million, synthetic and man-made fibres with €61.62 million, felt textile articles with €57.01 million, and impregnated fabrics with €47.56 million. Spain was the main destination for textile and clothing exports from Portugal, exports totaling €369.02 million, followed by France with €168.58 million, the UK with €101.42 million, Germany with €101.41 million and Italy with €57.02 million.

As per available information, imports of textiles and clothing by Portugal during the January-March period amounted to €863.87 million, indicating an increase of 10.6 percent, compared to the same period last year. Imports of clothing sub-sector totaled €434.59 million, recording a rise of 9.1 percent year-on-year. Spain remained the main supplier of textiles and clothing to Portugal with €298.21 million worth, followed by Italy with €109.09 million, France with €66.75 million, Germany with €66.14 million and China with €55.28 million.

VIETNAM

Textile and garment industry development plan 2020

Vietnam's Ministry of Industry and Trade has ratified the textile and



garment industry development plan 2020, with a vision for 2030, it has been reported.

Under the textile and garment industry development plan, its Ministry aims to achieve 55 percent localization rate by 2015, i.e. about 55 percent of the raw material used in making the final product would be made in Vietnam. This localization rate is expected to increase to 65 percent by 2020, and to 70 percent by 2030.

In terms of production, Vietnam's textile and apparel industry is likely to grow at an annual rate of 12 to 13 percent in 2013-20 period.

Accordingly, the country's textile and clothing exports are expected to rise 10 to 11 percent per annum during 2013-15, at 9 to 10 percent per annum during 2016-20, and at 6 to 7 percent during 2021-30.

According to the development plan, domestic sales by the Vietnamese textile and garment companies will increase by 9 to 10 percent in 2013-15, and by 10-12 percent in 2016-20.

The plan lays emphasis on relocation of labour-intensive textile and clothing firms to rural areas, while supporting the growth of companies specializing in fashion production and in the supply of related services in urban areas.

At present, textiles and apparel account for 13.6 percent of total export earnings of Vietnam.

The US is the main market for Vietnamese textiles and clothing, and it contributes about 48 percent to Vietnamese overall textiles and garment exports.

Over the next two years, two agreements—the 12-nation Trans-Pacific Agreement and the Vietnam-EU Free Trade Agreement—are likely to be implemented, which would bring down import duty on Vietnamese textiles and clothing to zero for exporting to the US and the EU.

At present, the US and the EU levy average import duty of 17.5 percent and 9.6 percent, respectively, on Vietnamese textiles and apparel.

USA

Textile and clothing imports up

The United States imported textiles and apparel worth US\$ 24.84 billion in the first three months of 2014, registering an increase of 3.2 percent over imports of \$24.069 billion made in the corresponding quarter of last year, it has been reported.

The US imported \$8.799 billion worth of textiles and garments from China, which accounted for 39.54 percent share of all textile and garment imports made by the US in January-March 2014, the data showed.

Vietnam, India and Indonesia were among the other largest suppliers of textiles and garments to the US, with exports valued at \$2.34 billion,

\$1.733 billion and \$1.387 billion, respectively, during the three-month period.

Segment-wise, the US apparel imports during the quarter were worth \$18.977 billion, whereas non-apparel imports contributed \$5.863 billion.

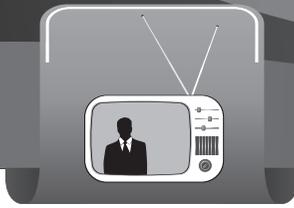
While the import of man-made fibre (MMF) apparel increased by 8.25 percent year-on-year to \$7.608 billion, and that of wool apparel by 11.52 percent year-on-year to \$496.334 million, the import of cotton-made apparel declined slightly by 0.24 percent to \$10.393 billion.

In the non-apparel category, among the top-ten suppliers, the import from Italy and Taiwan shot up by 11.64 percent year-on-year and 11.99 percent respectively to \$140.303 million and \$106.157 million. On the other hand, imports from Canada dropped by 12.59 percent to \$189.519 million.

Of the total US textile and apparel imports of \$24.84 billion during the quarter, cotton products accounted for \$12.477 billion, while man-made fibre (MMF) products were worth \$10.993 billion, followed by \$754.605 million of wool products and \$614.942 million of products from silk and vegetable fibres.

In 2013, the US textile and apparel imports increased by 3.76 percent year-on-year to \$104.724 billion.





Exports up by 3.98% in the financial year 2013-14

Exports went up by 3.98 per cent to USD 312.35 billion in FY 2013-14 while imports dipped by 8.11 per cent during the period.

Imports declined to USD 450.94 billion, narrowing the trade deficit to USD 138.59 billion

However, the overall exports in 2013-14 fell short of the target of USD 325 billion fixed by the government for the year.

India asks for NDMA to resume trade talks with Pakistan

India will resume trade talks with Pakistan only after Islamabad officially brings it on par with other trading partners. The backtracking by Pakistan at the last minute in March over cabinet clearance for non-discriminatory market access (NDMA) to India hasn't gone down well with the Indian side. India side made it clear that the process can only move further once Pakistan agrees to free up access.

The Pakistani government uses the NDMA nomenclature as an equivalent of the term 'most-favoured nation (MFN)' to avoid political resistance at home. Under World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules, every member has to grant MFN status to other members.

This MFN status is part of a road map drawn up by the two countries to normalise trade relations. Pakistan had agreed to give India non-discriminatory access in December 2012. India accorded Pakistan MFN status in 1996.

The official trade between the two countries is about \$2 billion annually. However, it is learnt aht significant trade is also happening through unofficial channels, highlighting the opportunities the two countries are unable to tap because of political reasons.

Pakistan called off the cabinet meeting in March to discuss NDMA status in return for concessional tariffs on a range of its goods exported to India, saying that it would like to engage with the next government.

In its latest offer, India promised a reduction in the 30-45% tariff on textiles to 5%. Pakistan is requesting for

duty free access for textiles, similar to what India gave to Bangladesh.

In March, India had shared with Pakistan an unofficial document known as a 'non-paper' expanding the items on which concessional tariffs would be available. The number of items on which it would 't be given access was drastically pruned to 100 sensitive items from 614 items now.

In return, Pakistan was to allow 1,209 items that are currently banned from India, besides further opening up the land route for trade. Currently, Pakistan allows only 137 items to be imported through the Wagah-Attari land route. It was considering opening up the land route to all items.

New Foreign Trade Policy to concentrate on ways to push exports

The new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) will focus on ways to boost India's exports and reduce dependence on imports, it has been reported.

India being a member of WTO cannot only think in terms its export promotion without equally supporting import substitution. The policy (FTP 2014-19), expected to be announced by the new government post general elections, will lay greater thrust on engaging with the rest of the world particularly in sectors such as pharma and engineering.

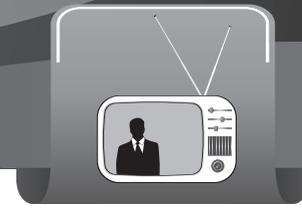
It is learnt that old procedures and regulations governing exporters will be trimmed and pruned to suit the export requirements of the modern times so that the realistic targets are made achievable.

India's overall exports fell short of the \$325 billion target in 2013-14. Exports touched \$312.3 billion only.

Plans by Textile Ministry to boost export growth rate

The Textile Ministry has made a comprehensive plan to increase export growth rate from the present level of 6-10% to 15-20% in next five years, in the 12th Five Year Plan period, it has been reported.

Towards this Planning Commission has already allocated ₹ 2,5931 crore to the ministry for overall schemes and the textile upgradation fund is expected to continue.



The report of the Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission for boosting India's manufacturing exports during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), envisages India's exports of Textiles and Clothing at USD 64.41 billion by the end of March, 2017.

As per the report, in the global exports of Textiles, India ranked as the third largest exporter, trailing European Union and China. In the global exports market of clothing, India ranked as the fifth largest exporter, trailing Bangladesh, Hong Kong, EU and China.

On the other hand, India accounts for 22% of the world's installed capacity of spindles and India is one of the largest exporters of yarn in international market. It has second highest spindleage in the world after China, highest loomage (including handlooms) in the world and contributes about 61% to the world loomage.

One of the major strategies adopted to increase exports is to tap new markets in Latin American countries, Eastern European Countries, Middle East.

As part of this strategy, mega textile shows are being held to capture new markets in South Asia and Latin American countries. Besides, memorandum of understanding (MoU) on international cooperation on Textiles has been signed with the countries like Sri Lanka, Australia, and Czech Republic.

This strategy to improve export competitiveness to cater to new markets stem from the fact that most developed countries are being continued decline in production of their textile and garment industry.

This will create fresh opportunities for exports in developing countries including India. Moreover, in the next 10 years, China's Textile and Garment export growth rate is projected to slow down because of rising costs and increasing domestic demand thereby creating export opportunities for countries like India, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, etc.

In order to improve India's competitiveness and to increase our textile exports, immediate focus shall be on upgrading infrastructure to increase labour productivity/ reducing labour costs, improve the working hours, reduce power cost, transport costs and VAT rates for apparels, etc.

Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), launched by the Government of India that currently provide training and skill development programmes in the textile and apparel sectors will be further strengthened at a cost of ₹ 1900 crores to provide training to 15.00 lakh persons for jobs in the textile and apparel sectors, including jute and handicrafts during 2012-17.

Major plan investments to increase exports besides overall development of the industry will be aimed at modernisation and technological upgradation, setting up of integrated textile parks, development of mega clusters for power loom, handloom and handicrafts, skill development of the textile workforce, enhancing welfare of the weavers and artisans etc.

Export revives in April

Exports of Indian's merchandise goods in April recovered by 5.26 per cent to \$ 25.63 billion from \$ 24.35 billion in the same month of the previous year after a slight drop in the previous two months, it has been reported. It is learnt that this was mainly due to a rise in exports of high-value engineering goods, drugs and pharmaceuticals and textile products.

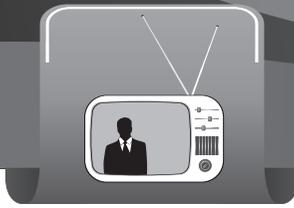
On the other hand, imports declined further by 15 per cent to \$ 35.72 billion, which narrowed India's trade deficit by around 43 per cent to \$10.08 billion from \$ 17.67 billion in the year-ago period.

Exports of textiles, readymade garments rose 14.3 per cent.

Rupee woes

The rupee strengthened to a 10-month high of 59.50 against dollar before closing at 60.05 recently. Further rise in the rupee value will have adverse import on Indian exports.

Exporters want the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to intervene by buying dollars. It is learnt that the dollar falling below ₹ 60 will certainly hit competitiveness of Indian products in a tough global market, especially in view of the depreciation of the currencies of our competing country like China.



Exports registered a growth of 5.26 per cent in April this year to \$ 25.63 billion after declining for two months as demand in both the US and the European Union picked up. Further appreciation of rupee could adversely impact our advantage and exports.

Government likely to adopt e-commerce platform to help small scale manufacturers tap overseas markets

In order to boost exports, Government may consider an e-commerce platform to enable small-scale manufacturers to find overseas buyers, it has been reported. The five-year foreign trade policy (FTP) 2014-19, which is likely to be announced after the new government takes over, could also look at ways to give a thrust to services exports, and go big on 'Made in India' branding initiatives.

This initiative is definitely expected to open up avenues for small exporters and manufacturers India's exports touched \$312 billion in 2013-14, registering a 3.96% growth over the previous fiscal but missed the annual target of \$325 billion for the second straight year.

The FTP is also expected to include identification of markets, providing branding assistance, assessing need for a free trade agreement with a particular country or a specific package for exporting high-value products to countries such as the US. Indian exports clocked a compounded annual growth rate of 17.2% between 2003-04 and 2013-14. However, the compounded annual growth rate came down to 11.01% between 2008-09 and 2013-14. The other items on the policy could be adoption of higher standards, promotion of currency trading, services exports, etc.



ATTENTION : MEMBERS

RENEWAL OF COUNCIL'S MEMBERSHIP 2014-2015

A notice has been sent to all members regarding renewal of their membership of the Council for the year 2014-15. Kindly refer to the Council's letter No. Secy/Mem/292 dated 10th March, 2014 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 2014-2015.

As you have already been informed non-payment of Membership will lead to the discontinuation of Membership as well 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 same for the year 2014-15 at the earliest.

The annual membership fee is as follows :

For SSI units : ₹ 5394 (including service tax of 12.36%)

For others : ₹ 8764 (including service tax of 12.36%)



SRTEPC/FE02/UAE/14-15

Mr. Peter, Manager Foreign Trade,
M/s. PSC FZE (Agent/Importer)
Saif zone Complex E.D No: Q-1-6-107A,
P.O.Box 9561, Sharjah, U.A.E
Phone : +9716-5529264
Mobile : U.A.E : +97150-4817304
Fax : +9716-5529265
E mail : pscfze@pscfze.com, pscfze@gmail.com
Website : <http://www.pscfze.com>

Items of Interest:

100% Polyester Spun Yarn (30/1, 30/2, 40/1 and 40/2),
Polyester Viscose Yarn (65/35),
100% Viscose Yarn
Quantity : 10 containers each

SRTEPC/FE03/PORTUGAL/14-15

Mr. Pedro Lobato, (Agent)
M/s. Filopa,
Rua De Val De Donas,
No 13-15,
4800-476 Guimaraes,
PORTUGAL.
Phone : 00-351-253 141 645
Mobile : 00-351-91-8547119,
Email : pedrolobato@filopa.pt
Skype : pedro_r_lobato

Items of Interest:

1. Polyester / Cotton Yarn (carded and combed in 50/50 blend).
2. Air Covered Yarn 20 Denier Spandex with 40 D/40F Polyamide 6.6
3. Air Covered Yarn 40 Denier Spandex with 40 D/40F Polyamide 6.6

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

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





Karl Mayer Upgrades Spacer Knit Machines

Karl Mayer Textilmaschinenfabrik GmbH, Germany, has upgraded its RD 6/1-12 and RD 7/2-12 (EL) warp-knit spacer fabric machines used to produce 3-D upholstery fabric and textiles for shoes. Changes include individual needle mounting to facilitate needle changes, and chromium-plated guide elements to protect the yarn sleys from high loads when processing monofilaments in the pile bars.

On the RD 7/2-12 (EL), Karl Mayer has reconfigured the warp beam frame to make it more compact and has modified the machine to simplify pattern changes when using pattern chains.

The company has added to the RD 6/1-12 an optional package for processing multifilament yarns. This package includes special 1 in/1 out guide needles for pile bars GB 3 and GB 4. An accessories kit offers yarn sleys for the pile bars, which allows multifilament yarns to be processed provided the type of yarn and stitch density is considered and meets certain requirements for a machine gauge of E 22.

Schlafhorst Introduces 2Impact FX Compact Spinning Unit

Germany-based Schlafhorst — a manufacturer of ring-

spinning, winding and rotor-spinning technology for staple yarns; and a member of the Switzerland-based Saurer AG group of companies — has introduced the second-generation Zinser 351 2Impact FX compact spinning unit featuring a new air ducting system.

Schlafhorst reports that the constant and turbulence-free airflow of the new air ducting system ensures a consistent vacuum in the compacting unit, which in turn produces a uniformly bound fiber with guaranteed quality.

The company also has modified the self-cleaning compact apron in the unit, which now features inclined perforated slots. According to Schlafhorst, the inclined slots increase the life of the apron. Fiber residue and other dirt particles also are expelled out of the air openings at the apron's deflection points using the milling effect, removing the need for rigid screening drums that clog with fiber residue and require periodic cleaning.

According to the company, the Zinser 351 2Impact FX is automatically self-cleaning, designed for optimal aerodynamics, and equipped with its own controlled vacuum unit. These features enable operators to achieve an increase in production of up to 7,700 kilograms of yarn each year.



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.



A leading Colombian Buyer meets member-exporters at SRTEPC TRADE CENTRE

The Council organized business meetings between a Colombian Buyer & his team - led by Mr. Jesus Alfonso Catillo Ruiz, CEO and some member-exporters on 9th May 2014 at the TRADE CENTRE of the Council in Mumbai.



Shri Srijib Roy, Joint Director of the Council welcoming Mr. Jesus Alfonso Catillo Ruiz, CEO with a bouquet of flowers.

Mr. Jesus Alfonso Catillo Ruiz along with his two colleagues : (1) Mr. Ricardo Alfonso Castillo Gallon, G.M. and (2) Mr. Fernando Rinco Fernandes, Designer were keen to meet Senior Executives of a select Indian manufacturing companies for discussing the possibilities of sourcing their requirements of Polyester/Cotton, Polyester/Viscose, 100% Cotton and 100% Wool Fabrics for Shirts and Trousers.

M/s. Crisalltex S.A., one of the most renowned clothing manufacturing & retailing companies based in Colombia with an

annual turnover of USD 65 millions, was interested in sourcing its requirements of fabrics for making high-end men's clothings. It is understood from the discussion with Mr. Ruiz, that his company having 70 Retail Stores across Colombia does source its requirements of fabric-materials for making men's apparels from China, South Korea, Thailand, Turkey, Peru and Brazil from time to time.

The basic objective of the visit of the Colombian Buyer & his team was to identify a select few quality conscious Indian companies having production-bases of products of their interest and to explore the possibilities of doing business with them.

Business Meetings, which were organized on one-to-one basis by the Council according to the specific preferences of the Colombian Buyer with a chosen list of member-companies enabled Mr. Ruiz & his team to see a wide range of high quality fabric-samples, and discuss business with those having some of his specific requirements. According to the Colombian Buyer, an estimated amount of business of around USD 2 millions was negotiated during the meeting with his Indian counterparts at the SRTEPC TRADE CENTRE.

Mr. Ruiz & his colleagues at the end of the meetings with the Council's invited member-companies at the SRTEPC TRADE CENTRE, greatly appreciated the efforts of the Council for organizing the meetings with a group of highly creative manufacturers of suiting and shirting-fabrics, and expressed their optimism for sourcing some of their requirements from them very soon.

Considering their rewarding experience gained from meeting with the Council's member-companies, the Colombian Buyer and his team are very keen to visit India again in the future in their pursuit to meet a few more capable Company-Executives for sourcing their requirements from India.



Mr. Jesus Alfonso Catillo Ruiz, CEO and his colleagues Mr. Ricardo Alfonso Castillo Gallon, G.M. and Mr. Fernando Rinco Fernandes, Designer examining sample swatches of member companies of the Council at the Trade Centre of the Council in Mumbai.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ's)

- **Is Duty Drawback benefit available on supplies from DTA to SEZ units in case payment is received in Indian Rupees?**

Ans: As per SEZ rules, Duty Drawback benefit against supply of goods to SEZ Units by DTA supplier is admissible only if payment is realized in freely convertible currency.

- **What is the relevance of WTO ASCM in International Trade?**

Ans: The WTO ASCM (Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures) prohibits any subsidy that is made contingent upon export performance. As per ASCM, a “subsidy” will be deemed to exist if (1) a financial contribution is provided by a government to a person and or (2) a benefit is conferred to that person. Based on the nature of subsidy, the subsidies are classified as- prohibited, actionable and non-actionable subsidies. However, ASCM grants certain developing nations an exemption from prohibition under following provisions:

- A country can maintain all the subsidies as long as it's per capita GNP per annum does not exceed \$1000.
- Export competitiveness is said to have been achieved only if the developing country member's exports of that product (HS section head) has reached a share of at least 3.25% in world trade of the product for two consecutive years.

When export competitiveness is achieved, export subsidies will have to be phased out gradually over a period of 8 years.

- **Please clarify FTP provisions for “Free of Cost” exports?**

Ans: As per Para 2.52 of Handbook of Procedures, Status holders are allowed to export on “free of cost” basis for export promotion subject to an annual limit of ₹ 10 lakh or 2% of average annual export realization during preceding three licensing years, whichever is higher.

- **Are Merchant Exporters entitled to SHIS benefit?**

Ans: The Status Holders Incentive Scrip (SHIS) is subject to actual user condition. However, as per Para 3.10.5 of Handbook of Procedures, Merchant Status Holders can also enlist the supporting manufacturer for claiming SHIS benefit. To list the supporting manufacturer, proof of supporting manufacturer may be given to RA concerned by giving any of the export documents (Shipping Bill/ Bill of Export/ ARE forms/ Customs/ Bank attested Invoices) evidencing the same. Listed Supporting Manufacturer shall be co-licensee of the SHIS Scrip.

- **What is the revised limit for booking of Forward Contracts?**

Ans: All resident individuals, firms and companies with actual foreign exchange exposures are now allowed to book forward contracts without production of underlying documents up to a limit of US\$ 250,000 based on self-declaration. The revised limits were notified recently vide RBI circular no. RBI/2013-14/557A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 119 dated April 07, 2014.

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





MYANMAR - POTENTIAL MARKET FOR INDIAN MMF TEXTILES

Myanmar has recently opened up its market for imports of goods including textiles from all over world. Total import of man-made fibre textiles by Myanmar in 2013 was around US\$ 690 Mn. of which US\$ 539.84 Mn. was fabrics, US\$ 83.91 Mn. was yarn, US\$ 57.20 was Made-ups, and US\$ 8.96 Mn. was fibre. However export of Indian MMF textiles to Myanmar during 2013 was only US\$ 0.63 Mn. accounting for 0.09% in total import of these textiles by Myanmar. Product share in the export basket of Indian MMF textiles to Myanmar was fabrics 11% (US\$ 0.07 Mn), made-ups 14.29% (US\$ 0.09 Mn), and yarn 75% (US\$ 0.47 Mn). Main countries Myanmar imported MMF textiles from were China, Republic of Korea, Japan, Taipei, Indonesia, Thailand, etc.

Myanmar is a potential market for Indian MMF textiles as per the statistics given below:

Value in US\$ Mn.

MMF Textile Products	Import from World	Import from India	% Share of India
Fabrics	539.84	0.07	0.01
Made-ups	57.20	0.09	0.16
Yarn	83.91	0.47	0.56
Fibre	8.96	0.00	0.00
Total	689.91	0.63	0.09

Source: Compiled from UN Comtrade data

Main MMF textiles items imported by Myanmar from World were as follows:

FABRICS

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT IN 2013 (In US\$ Mn.)
551219	Woven fabrics, containing \geq 85% of polyester staple fibres	119.9
540761	Woven fabric $>$ 85% non-textured polyester filaments	48.41
540752	Woven fabrics, \geq 85% of textured polyester filaments, dyed	32.21

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT IN 2013 (In US\$ Mn.)
551614	Woven fabrics, containing \geq 85% of artificial staple fibres, printed	24.78
540742	Woven fabrics, \geq 85% of nylon / other polyamides filaments, dyed	24.64
551331	Plain weave polyest stapl fib fab, $<$ 85% mixed w/cot	22.93
600632	Dyed fabrics, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibres	21.57
551211	Woven fabrics, containing \geq 85% of polyester staple fibres, unbl or bl	19.45
551321	Plain weave polyester staple fib fab, $<$ 85%, mixed w/cotton, \leq 170g/m ²	15.11
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab, $<$ 85%, mixed w/cot, \leq 170g/m ²	12.75
551513	Woven fab of polyester staple fibres mixed w/wool/fine animal hair	11.99
551311	Plain weave polyest stapl fib fab, $<$ 85%, mixed w/cottn, \leq 170g/m ²	9.52
540782	Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments, $<$ 85% mixed with cotton, dyed	9.28
540710	Woven fab of high tenacity fi yarns of nylon oth polyamides / polyesters	7.02
540769	Woven fabric $>$ 85% polyester filaments	6.34
551612	Woven fabrics, containing \geq 85% of artificial staple fibres	5.23

Source: Compiled from UN Comtrade data

YARN

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT IN 2013 (In US\$ Mn.)
550932	Yarn, \geq 85% acrylic / modacrylic staple fibres, multiple, not put up	10.27
550810	Sewing thread of synthetic staple fibres	6.97
540110	Sewing thread of synthetic filaments	3.79
540269	Yarn of synthetic filaments, multiple, nes, not put up	2.27



HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT IN 2013 (In US\$ Mn.)
540261	Yarn of nylon or other polyamides fi, multiple, nes, not put up	1.74
540120	Sewing thread of artificial filaments	1.37
540233	Textured yarn nes, of polyester filaments, not put up for retail sale	1.21
540331	Yarn of viscose rayon filaments, single, untwisted, nes, not put up	1.12
550922	Yarn, >=85% of polyester staple fibres, multiple, not put up, nes	0.71
551110	Yarn, >=85% of synthetic staple fibres, o/t sewing thread, put up	0.60

Source: Compiled from UN Comtrade data

MADE-UPS

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT IN 2013 (In US\$ Mn.)
560811	Made up fishing nets, of man-made textile materials	22.32
630140	Blankets (o/t electric) and travelling rugs, of synthetic fibres	16.17
630533	Sacks, bags, packing, of strip plastic material	4.82
630790	Made up articles, of textile materials, nes, including dress patterns	3.25
630312	Curtains, drapes, interior blinds & curtain / bd valances, of syn fib, knitted	1.80
590900	Textile hosepiping and similar textile tubing	1.20
630293	Toilet and kitchen linen, of man-made fibres	0.79
630532	Flexible intermediate bulk containers, man-made mater	0.75
630222	Bed linen, of man-made fibres, printed, not knitted	0.70
631090	Used or new rags of textile materials, not sorted	0.58
630720	Life jackets and life belts, of textile materials	0.46
611780	Clothing accessories nes, of textile materials, knitted	0.35
630493	Furnishing articles nes, of synthetic fibres, not knitted or crocheted	0.31

Source: Compiled from UN Comtrade data

FIBRE

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT IN 2013 (In US\$ Mn.)
550330	Staple fibres of acrylic or modacrylic, not carded or combed	4.81
550320	Staple fibres of polyesters, not carded or combed	3.70
550620	Staple fibres of polyesters, carded or combed	0.45

Source: Compiled from UN Comtrade data

TEXTILE AND APPAREL INDUSTRY IN MYANMAR

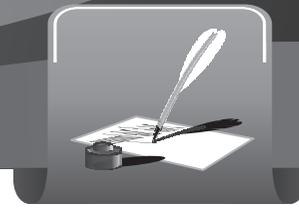
With the change in the political scenario, Myanmar is trying to establish itself as a leading manufacturing hub. The ongoing quest for low cost production has drawn manufacturers' attention to the clothing industry in Myanmar. The country has a long history of making yarn, fabric and garment. Currently, there are over 200 garment factories in Myanmar, reached employing about 20,000 people. Most of these factories are privately held.

MYANMAR APPROVES NEW FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN GARMENT SECTOR

Due to cost advantages Myanmar has attracted significant foreign investments in the textiles industry. Currently there are 19 foreign companies in the Myanmar's garment industry. These includes Costic International Co., Ltd., Honeys Garment Industry Ltd., Nadia Pacific Apparel Co Ltd., Manufacturer GFT Enterprise Co Ltd., JS Filter Co Ltd., Eurogate Sportsware Ltd., THY Garment Co Ltd., Shinsung Tongsang Inter Co Ltd., Korea Link Industrial Co Ltd. & Mac Do Co Ltd. etc.

Recently, Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) has given its approval to several foreign businesses to invest in the country's garment manufacturing sector. Two companies, one from the UK and another from Hong Kong, have been given permission to bring in hundred-percent foreign investment for setting up their own business of cutting, making and packing (CMP) apparel in the country.

As per available information, some of Thailand's top garment companies likely to start their operations to Myanmar soon. The Myanmar Investment Commission has allowed six foreign companies to run garment



factories and to take advantage of lower wages by the second half of this year. The companies would start operations by investing about US\$ 10 in each plant for a total of US\$ 60 million.

ADVANTAGES OF MYANMAR

Hiring labor in Myanmar offers significant cost savings to western manufacturers, as Burmese workers are among the lowest paid in Asia, earning an average US\$2 per day versus US\$20 per day in neighboring Thailand. But, it is not just the cheaper and abundant labor, but the investment and tax incentives, the Myanmar government is offering for those manufacturers established in special economic zones which are attracting interest. Incentives include a 5 year holiday on tax, custom duty exemptions on imported machinery and equipment as well as the value of the machinery being considered part of the capital investment requirement. Myanmar is likely to develop into a viable apparel sourcing destination very soon.

SCOPE FOR INDIA

The flourishing garmenting sector in Myanmar promises good scope for exporting man made fibre textile products including fabrics from its neighbouring markets since its domestic production of these textile products are insufficient to meet growing demand. India being the largest man made fibre producing and exporting neighbour of Myanmar, it offers opportunities for India to tap the market and increase exports to Myanmar. Moreover, the long span friendly political relationship

that both countries share will be an additional advantage for India to do business with Myanmar.

The key export markets of Myanmar are Japan (US\$348 million) and South Korea (US\$232 million), with remaining exports going to Brazil, Argentina, South Africa and Turkey. Since the US has planned to lift most of the trade sanctions on Myanmar, the garment manufacturers anticipate a lot of demand in the coming years. Prior to the sanctions, about 85% of the nation's exports were apparel and textiles of which around 25% went to the U.S. Currently; Japan is Myanmar's largest garment customer, with shipments of US\$ 243 Mn accounting for 34% of total clothing exports.

SRTEPC PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMME

In view of steady scope to increase our exports to Myanmar, The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council is planning to organise INTEXPO in Burma during 2014-15. It is expected that the event will give a platform to Indian textile companies to establish their base in Myanmar in order to tap this market. It is also expected that the event will help in increasing exports of Indian MMF textiles to this market significantly. Moreover, it will give an opportunity to the textile communities of both countries to meet and have better business ties. Thus, all the member-companies may take the advantage of the event and be a part of the national endeavour to increase exports to new heights. We urge all the member-exporters to participate in the show in a big way.



HONG KONG FASHION WEEK, HONG KONG 7-10 JULY 2014

The Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPCC) is participating in Hong Kong Fashion Week from 07-10 July, 2014 at Hong Kong Convention & Exhibition Center.

The participation fee for a 9 sq. mtrs booth is ₹ 2,15,000/-.

The Council will be providing the facilities of interpreter, publicity through hanging banner, giant lights box, designer booth etc.

If interested, for further details, members may contact Mr. K S Bisht, Joint Director (Fairs & Exhibition), Apparel Export Promotion Council, Tel : +91 124 2708156, Mobile : +91 9810527747, Fax : +91 124 2708004, Email : kbisht@aepccindia.com OR Mr. Indrajit Banerjee (Fairs & Exhibition), Apparel Export Promotion Council, Tel : +91 124 2708100, Fax : +91 124 2708004, Email : ibanerjee@aepccindia.com



EXPORT PROMOTION PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 2014-15

The Council has drawn up an extensive programme for organizing Exhibitions / Fairs in various markets for the year 2014-15. The programme consists of exclusive Textile Exhibitions to be organized directly by the Council, and participation in select international Textile Fairs. The details of the programme for the year 2014-15 are given below :

Sr.No.	Name of the Exhibitions / Fairs	Dates	Remarks
1)	SRTEPC Exhibition in Ethiopia (Under MDA Scheme)	June / July'14	Organised by SRTEPC
2)	SRTEPC Exhibition in Sudan (Under MDA Scheme)	June / July'14	Organised by SRTEPC
3)	SRTEPC Exhibition in Saudi Arabia (Under MDA Scheme)	Aug'14	Organised by SRTEPC
4)	SRTEPC Exhibition in Kuwait (Under MDA Scheme)	Aug'14	Organised by SRTEPC
5)	SRTEPC Exhibition in Bangladesh (Under MDA Scheme)	Sept'14	Organised by SRTEPC
6)	SRTEPC Exhibition in Burma (Under MDA Scheme)	Oct'14	Organised by SRTEPC
7)	Combined (Mega) Exhibition in Iran (Under MAI Scheme)	Nov'14	Organised by SRTEPC
8)	SRTEPC Exhibition in Pakistan (Under MDA Scheme)	Dec'14	Organised by SRTEPC
9)	SRTEPC Exhibition in Turkey (Under MDA Scheme)	Jan'15	Organised by SRTEPC
10)	Federal Trade Fair in Russia (Under MDA Scheme)	Feb'15	International Fair

1)	Tex Trends India in Delhi	28-30 Jan'15	Lead Council - AEPC
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These Exhibitions / Fairs are being held in various thrust and new markets. The objective is to give existing exporters to these markets new and wider contacts and an opportunity for new exporters to enter these markets in a big way. The Council is sending the list of events in advance, so that you may be in a position to make an advance planning at your end by choosing those best suited for you well before the dates of the Council's circular to its member-companies.

We would like members to reply to the Council indicating the Exhibitions / Fairs in which they are interested in, by filling up the **"Reply Form"** and E-mailing the same to us. Depending upon your interest, further details of the Exhibitions/Fairs like the participation fee, terms & conditions, etc. will be communicated to you in due course.

Please note that Schemes for Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) are available to the exporters for participation in Exhibitions/Fairs abroad. While as per the MDA Scheme, participants are eligible to receive reimbursement of a part of their expenses incurred towards participation fee and traveling as per the prevailing terms & conditions, for the Scheme under MAI though participating member-companies will not get any reimbursement of the costs of their participation charges in Exhibitions abroad, however, participation charges of their companies in the Exhibitions will highly be subsidised.

We look forward to your immediate response and co-operation to make our promotional programme scheduled for the year 2014-15 a success.





First-ever SRTEPC Exhibition in Peru

(Continued from Page 2)

Publicity and Promotion of the Exhibition to ensure the success of the Exhibition. Advertisements in leading newspapers and Trade Magazines, Radio Commercials were arranged in advance to publicise the Exhibition. An Exhibitors Catalogue – containing the participants and product profiles etc. was published for circulation among the local target importers/agents/garment-makers, etc. for attracting Buyers for visiting the Exhibition. Besides sending invitations both by Exhibition Flyers, Electronic Mails and separate couriers to the prospective Buyers, a Press Briefing was also arranged 3-days in advance from the date of the Exhibition.

Press Briefing :

A Press Briefing was organized by the Council at the well known Lima Chamber of Commerce (LCC) on 25th April 2014, which was attended by nearly 20 Media persons. During the Press Briefing, Mr. Srijib Roy, Joint Director of the Council briefed the Media, and made a Power-Point Presentation on the Indian Textile Exhibition in the presence of Mr. Ajay Shinde, Second Secretary & HOC, Embassy of India. Mr. Roy said that the Exhibition was intended to further strengthen the links of trust and partnership between the business communities of textiles of the two countries.

Response to the Exhibition :

During the 2-day Exhibition, around 65 select Buyers including representatives of Garment manufacturing companies, agents, wholesalers and others connected with Peruvian Textile Industry and trade met and discussed business with their Indian counterparts as per a programme of pre-arranged schedule of meetings. These specially arranged meetings were organized by a professional Event Management Agency (M/s. Camara de Comercio Lima) on the basis of the product-profiles of the participating Indian companies. Feed-backs of the participants show that most of the participating companies received very good and firm trade enquiries for their products, which are likely to result in orders shortly. The total estimated amount of business under negotiation is reported to be more than USD 1.8 millions. Though

the visiting Buyers appeared to be a bit hesitant to book orders on-the-spot, because of the unfamiliarity with the first-time Indian textile suppliers, a few participants have even succeeded to book small orders on-the-spot. Considering the untapped potential of the Peruvian market of textiles, some of the representatives of the participating companies even stayed back in Lima for undertaking immediate post-exhibition follow-ups.

Market Potential :

Peru is a growing market for Man-Made Fibre textiles with around 29 million population. Peruvian textile industry is primarily Cotton based. It has a developed garmenting sector which exports nearly USD 2 billion of garments annually. Most of these garments are of Cotton and are directed to the North America. However, garments of blended fabrics are growing popularity in Peru both locally and for exports. Though Peru is having a flourishing garment industry, currently it is not producing sufficient textile raw materials including fibres, yarns, fabrics, etc.

Peru is a highly potential market for Indian MMF textiles, which is highlighted in the following Table :

Value in US\$ Mn.

MMF Textile Products	Import from World during 2013	Import from India during 2012-13	% Share of India
Fabrics	237.46	2.64	1.11
Made-ups	81.29	3.72	4.57
Yarn	160.30	56.05	34.96
Fibre	80.16	8.33	10.39
Total	559.21	70.74	12.64

- Total import of man-made fibre textiles by Peru in 2013 was US\$ 559.21 Mn., of which US\$ 237.46 Mn. was fabrics, US\$ 160.30 Mn. was yarn, US\$ 81.29 Mn. was made-ups, and US\$ 80.16 was fibre.
- However export of Indian MMF textiles to Peru during 2012-2013 was only US\$ 70.74 Mn accounting for 13% in total import of these textiles by Peru.
- Product share in the export basket of Indian MMF textiles to Peru was yarn 79% (US\$ 56.05 Mn), fabrics 3.37% (US\$ 2.64 Mn), fibre 11.78% (US\$ 8.33 Mn) and made-ups 5.26% (US\$ 3.72 Mn).

- Main countries Peru imported MMF textiles from were China, India, Colombia, Republic of Korea, Brazil etc.

Customs Duties

The import of goods into Peru is subject to payment of Customs Duties with ad valorem rates. Additionally, Value Added Tax, the Excise Tax, Antidumping rights, Compensation and others depending on the type of goods imported, are applied, as detailed below:

During 2012

Customs tariffs (1) 0%, 9%, 17%

Value Added Tax (2) 18%

- (1) Rates are applied on CIF value and according to imported good.
- (2) VAT is applied on CIF Value plus Customs tariffs. Depending on type of goods, Excise Tax is also applied.

Customs duties are subject to a refund system or drawback, which entitles the producers/exporters to apply for a refund of all or part of customs duties affecting imports of raw materials or inputs used or consumed during the production process of exported goods, provided that the CIF value of imports of such goods does not exceed 50% of the FOB value of the export product.

Tariffs (percent ad valorem) on Textiles, Apparel

	HS Chapter/ Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Fibre / Yarn		
Silk	5003-5006	0 - 6
Wool	5105-5110	0 - 11
Cotton	5204-5207	6 - 11
Other vegetable fiber	5306-5308	0 - 11
Man-made fiber / Yarn	5401-5406/ 5501-5511	0 - 11
Woven Fabric		
Silk	5007	11
Wool	5111-5113	11
Cotton	5208-5212	11
Other vegetable fiber	5309-5311	0 - 11

	HS Chapter/ Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Man-made fiber	5407-5408/ 5512-5516	0 - 11
Knit Fabric	60	11
Non Woven Fabric	5603	0 - 6
Industrial Fabric	59	0 - 11
Apparel	61-62	6 - 11
Home Furnishings		
including: bed, bath, kitchen linens, etc.	63	6 - 11
Carpet	57	6

Anti-Dumping Duties

Peru has imposed anti-dumping duties on the import of fabrics made out of Polyester Staple Fibre and Viscose Staple Fibre originating from India covered under HS classification No. 55151100. The duties range from USD1.12 to USD2.76 per kg and was imposed on 25th March 2011 for a duration of five years.

Exports of MMF Textiles to Peru from India

During 2012-13 the following main varieties of MMF Textiles were exported from India to Peru

Fabrics	Polyester-Viscose Fabrics
	Synthetic-Cotton Fabrics
Made-ups	Shawls/scarves
	Muffler
Yarn	Polyester Textured Yarn
	Polyester-Cotton Yarn
	Viscose Spun Yarn
Fibre	Polyester Staple Fibre

Textile Industry in Peru

The Textile Industry in Peru has its legacy in ancient pre-Columbian cultures. Ancient Peruvians, pre-Incan cultures like Paracas and Chancay, and even the Incas, knew how to cultivate cotton and take advantage of Andean camelidae fibers, developing extraordinary textile dyeing and weaving techniques that amazed the world. These traditions have in many



ways survived, now as part of current industrialized processes.

Currently, textile industry has 13% stake in total manufacturing production, US\$ 3 billion in foreign exchange from exports, employs around 1 million people directly and nearly 2 million Peruvian families depend on the textile industry.

Peruvian pima cotton is one of the finest cottons in the world and provides the industry with an exceptionally long fiber famous for its strength, luster and softness. The Alpaca fiber is classified as one of the most exquisite types of fine hair in the world, together with cashmere, mohair and angora. Peru accounts for more than 85 percent of world production of these fibers.

The stunning growth of textile infrastructure in Peru is primarily due to textile production being recognized as a strategic business for the country. Currently, textiles and garment manufacturers account for more than 30 percent of the non-traditional exports in Peru. In the garment sector alone, sales to foreign markets exceed \$2 billion dollars per year. Because of the high quality of the raw materials used, Peruvian textile products are demanded by the most exclusive markets.

Regional agreements

At the time of the preceding trade policy review in 2007, there were regional trade agreements in force between Peru and the other Andean Community member countries, the MERCOSUR countries, as well as other member countries of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA). Since then it has signed 14 new trade agreements, which are already in force, with Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the European Union, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Panama, Singapore, Thailand, the United States and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Peru has also has signed a trade agreement (not yet in force) with Guatemala, and others are being negotiated with Chile, Colombia, El-Salvador, Honduras, Mexico and Thailand, in the context of

the Pacific Alliance and the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).

Peru has 17 regional trade agreements in force covering 52 countries altogether. In 2012, 73.9% of Peru's total exports went to trading partners with which regional agreements were in force and 76.2% of its total imports came from those partners.

Future Plan of action :

Considering huge untapped potential of exporting Indian Man-Made Fibre Textiles in the Peruvian Textile Market in general, and its flourishing of developed Garment Industry in particular with an export of around USD 2 billion annually, it is proposed that the Council with the assistance of the Indian Embassy in Lima may like to invite a high-powered Peruvian Trade Delegation – comprising with the leading Buyers/Industry-Heads to visit India to enable business leaders of both the countries to have close interactions to understand each other better and expand trade exponentially between the two countries. Furthermore, as the maiden exposition of Man-Made Textiles has created a momentum among the Peruvian Buyers, to sustain this and also to enhance it further, the Council may also like to organize another follow-up Exhibition with the participation of leading manufacturers/exporters in the next year.

Conclusion :

The first-ever exclusive Exhibition of Man-Made Textiles organized by the Council with the active assistance and guidance of the Embassy of India in Lima, provided participating companies an excellent opportunity to interact with the Peruvian Buyers and to understand their specific requirements better. It also helped in projecting India as a reliable source of Man-Made Textiles. It is, therefore, hoped that this Exhibition would help immensely in giving a big boost to the already growing exports of Indian Synthetic and Rayon Textiles to this new textile-importing market in the near future.





DRAWBACK

F.No. 609/54/2014-DBK (A) dated 7th May, 2014

Review of All Industry Rates of Drawback rates for 2014-15

In connection with the above cited subject, the EPCs/Trade and Industry Associations are requested to provide cost and consumption data for the period January-March, 2014 w.r.t. the inputs/input services which are used in the manufacture of the export products in the specified Proforma, in 4 parts - I(A) & I(B), II, III, IV. The consumption of input materials/services and incidence of duties/tax, which is filled in the Part I as being against the export of a particular product, must invariably relate to it. Part II requires information on the actual cost, including the break-up, incurred for making the export product and the sales realization on such export product. Part III relates to the incidence of service tax paid at input stage. Part IV requires details of captive power used for manufacturing the export product.

2. While providing the above data, due care should be taken on the aspects that-
 - (a) Data provided is representative and complete for the period January-March, 2014. While submitting data in respect of a particular manufactured export item of a manufacturer, the details of any/all input(s)/ service(s) used in the manufacture of all types/styles of that particular export item should also be indicated.
 - (b) Data submitted should pertain to at least five units for each export product. The units should be selected from amongst the small, medium as well as large manufacturer exporters.
 - (c) Data should be of and should pertain to manufacturers / manufacturer exporters, and it should be certified by the manufacturer and its Chartered Accountant.
 - (d) The data is to be supported by relevant documents such as Bills of Entry, Shipping Bills, invoices etc.
 - (e) The data should pertain to only those manufacturers / units which are ready to have their records and production processes subjected to inspection by the Customs and Central Excise Department for the purposes of verifying correctness.
3. Please ensure that the data of the relevant manufacturers / units that you use is also submitted to the Asst/ Dy Commissioner of Central Excise having jurisdiction over the respective manufacturer/unit. It is expected that the Commissioner of Central Excise shall, within 7 days of receipt of this data by the jurisdictional AC/ DC, have the data conveyed to Drawback Division duly verified along with comments as necessary.
4. It is requested that EPCs/Trade and Industry Associations may make above information reach Drawback Division by 31st May, 2014. The information must be presented in the prescribed Proforma only. Suggestions for rationalization of entries in the existing AIR Drawback Schedule, along with justification, may also be conveyed.

http://cbec.gov.in/deptt_offcr/air-duty-drawback/DBK-2014-A.pdf

DGFT

Public Notice No. 59/2009-2014 (RE-2013) dated the 15th May, 2014



Agencies Authorised to Issue Certificate of Origin.

In exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following changes in Appendix 4D of Handbook of Procedure Vol. I (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms) 2009-2014, as described in para 2 below.

2. The structure of Appendix-4D is being changed. The Bilateral/Regional Preferential Trade Agreements signed by India are being included along with their respective agencies authorized to issue Certificate of Origin (Preferential). While, the Export Inspection Council (EIC) is mandated to issue Certificate of Origin (Preferential) for all goods under all trade agreements; Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is also now being authorized to issue Certificate of Origin (Preferential) for Marine products under all trade agreements. In addition, with respect to textiles and made ups, the Textiles Committee is being authorized to issue Certificate of Origin(Preferential) under India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IJCEPA).
3. With these amendments, Appendix 4D would read as under:

The list of Agreements with respective agencies authorized to issue Certificate of Origin (Preferential):

Sl.No	Name of the Agreement	Authorized Agencies
1.	Global System Of Trade Preferences (GSTP)	(i) Export Inspection Council (EIC)-for all goods (ii) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)-for Marine products
2.	India Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISLFTA)	(i) Export Inspection Council (EIC)-for all goods (ii) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)-for Marine products
3.	ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (ASEAN-India FTA)	(i) Export Inspection Council (EIC)-for all goods (ii) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)-for Marine products
4.	India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IKCEPA)	(i) Export Inspection Council (EIC)-for all goods (ii) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)-for Marine products
5.	India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (IMCECA)	(i) Export Inspection Council (EIC)-for all goods (ii) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)-for Marine products
6.	India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IJCEPA)	(i) Export Inspection Council (EIC)-for all goods (ii) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)-for Marine products (iii) Textiles Committee – for textiles and made ups



Sl.No	Name of the Agreement	Authorized Agencies
7.	India-Afghanistan Preferential Trading Agreement (India-Afghanistan PTA)	(i) Export Inspection Council (EIC)-for all goods (ii) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)-for Marine products
8.	South Asia Free Trade Area(SAFTA)	(i) Export Inspection Council (EIC)-for all goods (ii) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)-for Marine products
9.	India-Chile Preferential Trading Agreement (India-Chile PTA)	(i) Export Inspection Council (EIC)-for all goods (ii) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)-for Marine products
10.	India-Mercosur Preferential Trading Agreement (India-Mercosur PTA)	(i) Export Inspection Council (EIC)-for all goods (ii) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)-for Marine products
11.	Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)	As per Appendix 4B of Handbook of Procedure Vol. I (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms) 2009-2014
12.	SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA)	As per Appendix 4B of Handbook of Procedure Vol. I (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms) 2009-2014
13.	India-Thailand Early Harvest Scheme	(i) Export Inspection Council (EIC)-for all goods (ii) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)-for Marine products
14.	India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	(i) Export Inspection Council (EIC)-for all goods (ii) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)-for Marine products
15.	Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) Scheme	As per Appendix 4A of Handbook of Procedure Vol. I (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms) 2009-2014.

Effect of Public Notice:

The structure of Appendix-4D of Handbook of Procedure Vol. I (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms) 2009-2014 has been changed and all Bilateral/Regional Trade Agreements in operation have been included along with their respective agencies authorized to issue Certificates of Origin (Preferential). Two new agencies have also been authorized to issue Certificate of Origin (Preferential), namely Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) for marine products under all trade agreements and Textiles Committee for textiles and made ups under India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IJCEPA).

<http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN13/pn5913.htm>



SHRI E. L. PAULO, DIRECTOR & SECRETARY, SRTEPC, GIVEN WARM SEND-OFF

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) organized a Farewell Function on 30th April, 2014 in Garware Club House in Mumbai to bid farewell to Shri E.L. Paulo,

in the Council had effectively organized promotional activities in various markets which helped member companies to get international exposure and new contacts. The Chairman wished Shri Paulo a relaxed and wonderful life ahead.



Shri Rakesh Mehra, Chairman, SRTEPC presenting a bouquet of flowers to Shri E.L. Paulo, Director & Secretary, SRTEPC at his farewell function

On the occasion, all the distinguished guests present at the Function also appreciated the dedicated selfless service and wide ranging contribution of Shri Paulo to the better functioning of the Council. They also wished him well in his future endeavours.

In reply to the felicitation, Shri Paulo said he was greatly delighted to work under the stalwarts of the textile industry. He thanked all the Chairmen and the members of the Managing Committee of the Council for their support to him for carrying out his duties and responsibilities during his tenure in the Council.

On this occasion, we at the Council wish Shri Paulo a very happy, peaceful and contented retired life.

who retired recently as the Acting Executive Director of the Council.

Shri E.L. Paulo, an M.A. in Political Science who joined the Council in 1983, in his long career spanning 31 years, headed various departments of the Council like Publicity and Administration with distinction.

The Function was attended by Shri Rakesh Mehra, Chairman, Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Vice Chairman, Former Chairmen – Shri G. K. Gupta, Shri Sanjeev Saran, Shri Vinod Kumar Ladia and members of the Committee of Administration of SRTEPC along with staff and officers of the Council.

Speaking at the farewell function, Shri Rakesh Mehra, Chairman lauded Shri Paulo for his long service of 31 years. He added that Shri Paulo during his tenure



Shri Rakesh Mehra, Chairman, SRTEPC speaking at the Farewell Function of Shri E.L. Paulo, Director & Secretary, SRTEPC

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

COUNCIL'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH MEMBERS

The Council has started sending all communications to its members through email to reduce the use of paper, leading to savings in costs and contributing to environmental protection. The relevant communications will also be updated on the Council's website. In this regard, you are requested to update your valid email id registered with the Council by visiting the following link <http://srtepc.in/update.html> and submit your consent. If you have already done so, please ignore this communication.

We would like to inform you that members who wish to receive the hard copies of the communications by courier / post will have to pay additional annual charges of ₹1123, including Service Tax.

If undelivered, return to:

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Road, Mumbai - 400 020.