

SRTEPC PARTICIPATES IN MOROCCO STYLE FASHION & TEX IN CASABLANCA

Introduction: Strategically located less than three hours from the main European cities, Morocco is one of the most dynamic countries in the African continent. It offers several advantages for international business, and is becoming a popular destination for company to start operations. With a labour force of around 2 lakhs, the textile sector is a key employer in Morocco. It's a textile & clothing market of USD 3.20 billion. India's share of man-made filaments is around 7.16%, while the shares of its cotton, cotton yarn/fabrics and apparel/accessories/knit or crochet are about 5.7% and 6.59% respectively. Morocco is one of the major garment producing nations with an export turnover of USD 4 billion. Considering its very small quantity of local production of textiles, it sources a large quantity of man-made fiber textiles for consumption. Morocco has a preferential entry to the huge European market. It has also signed a free trade agreement with USA. The agreement with USA has also the provision for using a large quantity of third country fabrics. Since India is a supplier of textiles with competitive prices, it stands to gain more market share in Morocco.

The Event: INTEXPO MOROCCO, which was co-located at "Morocco Style Fashion & Tex", was organized by SRTEPC as part of its Export Promotion Programmes for the year 2015-16. The Exhibition was held at The Office Of Fairs and Expositions De Casablanca, Casablanca from 31st March to 3rd April, 2016 in association with Embassy of India.

28 member-companies of the Council participated in the Event, (FIEO also directly organized participation of 14 Indian companies in this International Fair). Service of a professional Exhibition Agency (M/S



H.E. Shri Dinesh K. Patnaik, Ambassador of India, Morocco along with Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Chairman, SRTEPC inaugurating the India Pavilion in the Morocco Style Fashion & Tex 2016 fair.

Pyramids International), which was also the organizers of the Morocco Style Fashion & Tex, was deployed for arranging various requirements of the participation of SRTEPC member-companies.

Inauguration: Though Morocco Style Fashion & Tex 2016 was inaugurated at a Platform, which was located very closely to the India Pavilion by the Organizers of the Fair, participation of companies in the "India Pavilion" was also separately inaugurated. The Ribbon Cutting Ceremony of India Pavilion was done by H.E. Shri. Dinesh Patnaik, the Ambassador of India & Shri. Anil Rajvanshi, Chairman of the Council along with the presence of local dignitaries, Indian participants and media persons.

Objectives: The objectives of organizing participation of Indian companies in Morocco Style Fashion & Tex Fair were multi-pronged :

- Give opportunity to buyers to see what India has to offer in textiles under one roof right in their capital city.
- To impress upon buyers about the capabilities of the Indian synthetic and rayon textile industry, and create a positive image.



Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Chairman, SRTEPC briefing the Press Conference during INTEXPO Morocco.

- To help existing Indian exporters penetrate into the Moroccan market deeper, and introduce new exporters to the market.
- To help interactions between the exhibiting companies and Moroccan buyers, and thus help them in forging long-term trade relationships.
- To explore possibilities of doing business.
- To forge close co-operation between the Council and Indian Embassy to make better promotional efforts and increase in exports.

Indian participants & display of products: While 28 member-companies of SRTEPC showcased textile items of different varieties that they identified for the target customers in the Moroccan market, 14 other companies, under the banner of FIEO, also participated in the Moroccan Fashion & Tex, which was held at Casablanca.

Products displayed in the exhibition include suiting's, shirting's, dress fabrics, furnishing fabrics, home textiles, made ups, and different varieties of yarn, including fashion accessories. The display drew appreciation from visiting buyers and dignitaries, which helped the Council in creating the right image and conducive atmosphere for negotiating business by visiting buyers in the exhibition.

Preparation for Member- Exhibitors: The Council helped representatives of participating member-companies in obtaining visa and also arranged hotel

accommodations in coordination with the Embassy of India in Rabat. An exclusive 'Dossiers on Morocco' was also compiled for the SRTEPC participants providing detailed market inputs, useful tips on doing business along with a comprehensive data-base of prospective customers of textiles in advance from the date of the exhibition. The representatives were also provided transportations from airport to hotel, and hotel to the place of exhibition for the entire 4-day exhibition. Lunch packets containing specially - made Indian foods were also arranged for the participants at their respective booths during the Exhibition. A common pool of Interpreters was also arranged by the Council to help those didn't have the service of independent interpreters during the exhibition for making their discussion effective with those not knowing English language well.

India Pavilion: In order to get focused attention of visiting buyers at the crowded International Fair, which was participated by exhibitors from 7 countries, the Council accommodated all the participating Indian companies at a demarcated area by making an "India Pavilion". The "India Pavilion" put up during the exhibition, where Council's member-companies exhibited the complete range of their textile items to attract their discerning target customers for exploring the possibilities of discussing business with them. Customers and those visited the "India Pavilion" appreciated the companies, which were showcased in a specially designed "India Pavilion". A separate "Buyers Lounge" at the India Pavilion was also arranged with a "designer facia"- highlighting India, its massive production capacities and the complete range of textiles that are being exported from India to more than 140 countries.

Publicity & Promotion: Though the Organizers of the Fair had an extensive publicity & promotion campaign for visitors' promotion in the Fair, to ensure footfalls of a good number of Buyers to the stalls of SRTEPC member-participants, the Council had released an exclusive Ad. on the inside Front Cover page of the Exhibitors Catalogue of Morocco Style Fashion & Tex Fair. Furthermore, the Council had also printed a separate Catalogue of India Pavilion – containing details of the profiles of the participating member-companies and their products, as part of its exclusive publicity efforts.

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Dear Member,

India's exports have declined to 6.74 per cent in April, in the first month of this financial year, continuing its declining trend for the seventeenth straight month. As per WTO, the trend of falling exports is in tandem with other major world economies, as the growth of exports of USA has fallen 3.87 per cent, EU 0.04 per cent, China 25.34 per cent and Japan 1.10 per cent for February 2016 over the corresponding period of previous year. But as per experts, this could soon be reversed and one can expect that by June-July it could reach to the positive side.



The exports of MMF textiles during 2015-16 has shown a decline of nearly 7 per cent and the decline is witnessed across all segments viz. Fabrics (4.97 %), Yarn (10.95 %), Made-ups (5.08 %) and Fibre (2.30 %) respectively. It is interesting to note that during 2015-16 UAE was the leading market for Indian MMF textiles with 12 % share in total exports followed by USA 9% and Turkey 8%. Fabrics' share in exports was the highest, 37 %, followed by Yarn 30 %, Made-ups 24 % and Fibre 9%. On the production front as per IIP data, Textiles has shown a decline of 1.1 percent in March 2016, as compared to the same month previous year, while during April-March period it has shown a growth of 2.6 per cent as compared to the same period in the previous year. This is in line with Manufacturing growth, which has shown a decline of 1.2 per cent for the month of March and a growth of 2 per cent during the April-March period as compared to the previous year.

It is heartening to see that the Government is taking a slew of initiatives for encouraging exports, these include many steps in ease of doing business and broadening the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). As per the extended MEIS, from May 4 onwards all 5012 products covered under MEIS are eligible for global coverage irrespective of the export destinations and the market coverage for 2787 MEIS lines have been extended to all countries. It is also encouraging to note that the DGFT has removed the restrictions under the Incremental Exports Incentivisation Scheme (IEIS), and this would help process the cases by the regional authorities without imposing any cap, unlike the earlier stipulation of restricting the entitlement to 25 per cent growth or incremental growth of ₹ 10 crores in value, whichever was less. The above twin policy initiatives along with various steps like doing away with landing certificates etc. taken for ease of doing business by the DGFT will give the needed fillip to exports of MMF Textiles. These innovative steps would encourage exporters to cover new destinations and thereby helping reverse the declining trend of exports.

Council has been stressing that Competitiveness of the Indian MMF textiles need to be enhanced to improve the exports in a significant manner as per the Vision. A multi-pronged policy initiative is needed for this. The Council has been reiterating for reduction in Excise duty on MMF textiles to 6% from the present 12.5%. This is inevitable for pursuing innovation and product development resulting in higher competitiveness in the MMF textile segment. High Excise duty prevents product innovation. To develop a single sportswear in MMF fabrics, more than 5000-8000 metres of fabrics is needed for the R&D in the project, which can be affordable only at a lower Excise Duty regime. None of the weavers are ready to do that owing to high cost of fabrics due to steep excise duty. It is unfortunate that despite availability of raw materials in both Polyester and Viscose, India does not export sports wears and active wears made of MMF. Vietnam, importing the raw materials from India and exports sports wears worth US\$10 billion annually. Addressing this aspect is crucial for enhancing competitiveness of the MMF Textile sector, thereby stimulating its growth and exports.

The continued large scale imports of fabrics also adversely affect competitiveness of the Indian MMF Textiles sector. These imports, especially from China have further aggravated the crisis of the Indian MMF Textiles, which is already stressed due to lack of global demand and other domestic fiscal issues. To add fuel to it,



the Government also initiated duty free import of fabrics in the Union Budget. Both these have caused heavy damage to the fabric segment; especially to our SMEs in clusters like Surat, Bhiwandi, Ichalkaranji, Malegaon, Bhilwara and South India. We have suggested that to address this grave situation, the import duty on MMF fabrics should be enhanced appropriately from the present 10%. Further, we have also drawn the attention that despite having simplified AAS scheme, the import is allowed without any nexus to exports of finished products. Council has reiterated that this needs to be addressed without further damaging the sector's growth prospects.

Innovative initiatives are also needed to encourage investment in the Textile sector, especially in the weaving segment. Lack of weaving capacity has led to exporting of considerable quantity of quality polyester and viscose filaments from India even to countries like China for converting them into fabrics which are being re-exported from there to India. Encouraging investments augurs well with the objective of "Make in India" initiative of the Government and help in increasing the value added products in our exports and most importantly we can stop fleeing of Indian investments to destinations where cost of production is lower due to various factors including low tariff etc.

The Ministry of textiles has given the Council an export target of US \$ 7 bn during 2016-17. However, it has been suggested that, unless the above mentioned policy initiatives are addressed, it would be difficult for the Council's members to attain the proposed target. We hope the Government will take the appropriate policy initiatives in this extra ordinary phase of crisis in the Indian MMF textiles.

I am glad to inform you that the Council is organising a Mega Indian Textiles exhibition 'Intexpo' Bangladesh during 30-31st May, 2016 in Dhaka under the MAI. 28 member exporters shall be displaying the latest range of their MMF products in this exhibition. I am sure the participation in this 'Intexpo' will help all segments of textiles of Man-made fibre to increase the exports in the region. I extend my best wishes to all the participants and for the success of the event.

You are already aware that Council is organising exclusive RBSM-Source India at Hotel Grand Bhagawati, Surat, Gujarat, during August 13th & 14th, 2016. Preparations are in progress as planned, which include wide publicity abroad and in India to make the event a grand success. I urge all members, who have not yet applied for their participation in the RBSM may confirm their booth and make full use of this event for the future benefit and growth of your export business, as more than 100 buyers from 36 countries are being invited to participate in this RBSM. This is an excellent opportunity not to be missed for all of us.

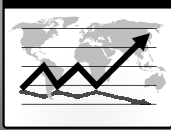
I urge the Members to renew their membership of the Council for the year 2016-17 to continue to avail various export services and facilitations extended by the Council. We have already sent you the subscription memo for renewal of your membership for the year 2016-17 and would be glad to renew your membership.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

ANIL RAJVANSHI
CHAIRMAN

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council



PAKISTAN

Drop in exports to EU

Pakistan's exports to the European Union declined by 11.77 per cent to US\$6.67 billion in 2015 from US\$7.56bn a year ago, indicating that the Generalised System of Preferential Plus (GSP+) scheme failed to boost the exports in the second year.

The preferential market access to the EU markets became effective on January 1, 2014, and would remain available for the next 10 years. In 2014, a growth of over 21.54pc was witnessed in exports.

In euro term, the country's exports to the region increased by 9.96pc to €6.07bn from €5.52bn in 2014, according to EU official data.

Two reasons were pointed out for the decline: The recession in EU causing a dent in consumer purchasing power and depreciation of the euro against dollar, according to the commerce ministry.

The impact of GSP+ scheme on textile and clothing sector also showed a dull performance. The sector constitutes 75pc of the total exports to EU under the scheme. Textile and clothing exports to EU fell 5.96pc to US\$5.022bn in 2015 from US\$5.340bn a year ago.

Exports of textile garments were marginally up by 0.08pc to US\$2.509bn from US\$2.507bn. Home textile exports declined by 8.04pc to US\$1.601bn from US\$1.741bn in the previous year.

It is believed that euro area was facing high unemployment, low wages, fall in purchasing power, decline in domestic demand and shrinkage in non-essential imports. Negative growth under the scheme was largely shared by all EU countries, except for Luxembourg

where exports witnessed a positive growth in percentage term because value of total exports was just few million.

Pakistan's exports to EU states increased from US\$4.25bn in 2005 to US\$6.21bn in 2013. The compound annual growth rate of exports to EU has been 4.85pc only.

However it may be noted that textile exports to the European Union witnessed a 21.3 per cent increase during the fiscal year 2015 as compared to the same in the FY 2013. The total textile exports increased from 545,698 metric tonnes in 2013 to 662,475 metric tonnes in 2015, official sources said.

Source : The Dawn & Pakistan Today

GLOBAL

Export value of filament yarns fall

More than 89 per cent of filament yarns were of polyester, of which, DTYs were the largest at 70.2 per cent. Brazil and Turkey continued to be the major importers of polyester filament yarns, followed by Bangladesh. The three together accounted for 42.4 per cent of polyester filament yarn exports. Brazil was also major importer of polyester DTYs and Turkey was major importer of PFYs. Sri Lanka was the major importer of nylon filament yarn in March while USA and Italy were the other largest markets for nylon filament. Polypropylene filament yarns were exported to 15 countries in March and Kenya was the major importer of PP yarns. Malaysia and Hungary were the other major importers of PP filament yarns in March. Viscose filament yarns were exported to 23 countries from India in March valued at US\$3.85 million. During

the month, 183,000 kg of VFYs were exported to Germany. It was followed by Japan and Turkey.

SOURCE: Yarns & Fibers

SRI LANKA

Export earnings from textiles and clothing up

Sri Lankan export earnings from textiles and garments, which contributed nearly 52 per cent to the total exports, improved by 13.3 per cent in January 2016, reversing the declining trend prevailed in last quarter of 2015.

But actually exports declined 2.5 per cent to 893.9 million US dollars in January 2016 from a year earlier while imports plunged at a faster 5.5 per cent to 1,589.1 million US dollars, according to official data.

The deficit in the trade account contracted in January 2016, by 9.1 per cent from a year earlier to 695 million US dollars compared to 765 million US dollars in January last year.

According to the Central Bank, earnings from exports declined for the eleventh consecutive month in January largely reflecting continuous decline recorded in commodity prices in the international market.

But the garment exports to both traditional and non-traditional markets have improved during the month.

Owing to the 34.0 per cent increase recorded in fabrics imports, expenditure on textile and textile articles import have increased by 25.4 per cent, in January 2016

Main import origins in January 2016, according reports were China, India, Japan, UAE and South Korea.

Source : Yarnsandfibers



SRI LANKA - Efforts to develop into a dynamic and thriving economic hub

Sri Lanka aims to strengthen its economy and move the country forward by entering into bilateral agreements with several countries including India and China.

The Sri Lankan government was in the final stages of formulating the Economic and Technology Cooperation Agreement (ETCA) with India and were also reviewing a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with China. Additionally, the government was also looking at entering into such partnerships with Singapore, Turkey, USA and Pakistan.

Sri Lanka is also planning to regain the Generalised System of Preference (GSP) Plus trade concessions from the EU after it was withdrawn from Sri Lanka as the island nation failed to meet certain conditions on human rights issues in 2010. The Sri Lankan government was currently in discussions with the EU and are confident to regain the trade concessions this year

SOURCE: The Financial Express

SOUTH ASIA

Textile and clothing exports up

With textile and apparel exports from the East Asian giant China and start-ups Cambodia and Vietnam declining at least in the United States, but the opportunity is moving up in South Asia. In India it has increased by 15.3 percent in March compared with exports of same items in February 2015. Bangladesh recorded an export increase of 7.8 percent during the same period while Pakistan's exports in textiles and apparel increased by 8.8 percent.

India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are the leading exporters of textile in Southern Asia. Major portion of textile and apparel exports go to the U.S and EU from the South Asian countries.

According to reports textile and apparel exports started declining in the recent months, China, Vietnam and Cambodia took the largest hit with a decline of 43.3 percent, 22.4 percent and 22 percent respectively in the month of March compared with February 2016.

The decline in their textile exports in March 2016 when compared with March 2015 was 42.1 percent for China, 22.6 percent for Vietnam and 34.4 percent for Cambodia.

However, when compared with March 2015 the increase in exports from these countries was much lower. The increase in exports from India was only 1.4 percent, Bangladesh and Pakistan recorded negative exports of 0.1 percent and 2.9 percent respectively.

India, Pakistan and Bangladesh are now among the top five exporters of textiles and clothing to the United States and the European Union.

The export performance of the three South Asian countries was however much better than that of Far eastern economies. In fact there has been an overall decline in apparel and textile exports to the United States. Most of the decline was borne by the Far East Asian economies. While exports from the South Asian economies remained almost stable. This shows that South Asian textiles were more resilient than the Far Eastern textiles.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

TUNISIA

Eyeing new access to EU

Tunisia already ranks as the fifth-

largest apparel supplier to Europe and the number two supplier for the French market, with textile and apparel exports amounting TD6.5bn (€2.9bn) in 2014 is now looking for talks on a new deal with the EU, its biggest trading partner, to pave the way for improved access to European markets, while opportunities to boost trade with Pakistan are also showing signs of promise as impact of global economic situation weighing on trading volumes.

In October Tunisia launched negotiations with the EU with a view to securing a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) that has been in consideration since 2011.

Tunisia has benefitted from a raft of association agreements since the late 1990s that have given the country tariff-free access to several EU markets, together with financial and technical assistance. However, the DCFTA is expected to offer far greater opportunities to improve trade flows by reducing tariffs on key Tunisian exports, such as agricultural products.

According to the European Commission, the EU is Tunisia's largest trading partner by far, accounting for 80% of the country's imports and exports. Bilateral trade was valued at approximately €20bn in 2014.

Textiles and clothing comprised 24.9% of total exports to EU.

Other trade deals under discussion, including a preferential trade agreement with Pakistan, could feed into Tunisia's value-added export strategy.

It is believed that there is a good scope for the export of Pakistani fabrics, which after value addition



in Tunisia could be exported to the European and other countries.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

CZECH REPUBLIC

Keen on strengthening trade ties with Sri Lanka

A business delegation of leading Czech companies led by the Ambassador visited Sri Lanka recently to explore opportunities for trade and investment.

Currently trade between Sri Lanka and the Czech Republic is small. The Czech Republic imports US\$50 billion of product from Sri Lanka and including textiles, Garments and Tea while Sri Lanka only imports about US\$10 million worth of Czech made products.

This meeting is to be considered as laying the foundations for a ministerial level meeting between the two countries. However, commercial relations between the two countries had not expanded and steps are being made to upgrade relations between the two countries with a strong focus on economic relations.

The Czech Republic is a highly industrialized Country with a healthy and rapidly growing economy. The country is also a member of the European Union and has had excellent relations with Sri Lanka.

During the period of former Czechoslovakia, they had been significant trade of Czech products which were exported to Sri Lanka.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

VIETNAM

Vietnam emerges major textile exporter

Vietnam is emerging as a potential new world production center of

textile products, as major global apparel makers are expanding their production in the Southeast Asian country. Avery Dennison RBIS, a U.S. manufacturer of apparel labels and tags, and South Korean clothing maker Panko are building new plants in Vietnam, which is part of the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade liberalization pact among 12 Pacific Rim countries, including the U.S. and Japan. In addition to low labor costs, expected cuts in tariffs under the agreement are drawing textile companies to the emerging country. According to one estimate, Vietnam's textile exports will double in the decade from 2015 to 6 trillion yen (\$55 billion).

At Avery's brand-new plant in Long An Province in southern Vietnam, state-of-the-art label printers are rolling off paper tags for global apparel brands such as Nike and Adidas. The plant, which came onstream in January, can print 10,000 tags per hour containing information like prices and materials used. Its production capacity is twice that of the old plant.

Vietnam clearly has the potential to become a serious challenger to China's supremacy in textile production and exports. In addition to low labor costs, which are nearly 60% less than in China, the TPP, which is expected to come into force around 2018, will further enhance Vietnam's competitiveness. Even though China has not joined the TPP, Chinese textile companies are also expanding their operations in Vietnam. Texhong Textile Group, a major Chinese textile manufacturer, has spent 600 million yuan (\$92.6 million) to build new production facilities on 220,000 sq. meters of

land it purchased in Quang Ninh Province in northern Vietnam.

SOURCE: The Asian Review

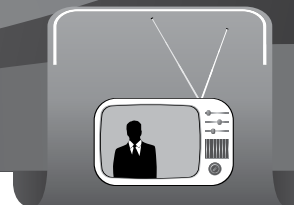
EU-CHINA

EU-China trade deal is a win-win situation

The EU-China FTA represents more than 1,700 retailers, importers and brands to promote and defend free trade and supports international business by providing information and practical solutions towards sustainability in the international supply chain. The study, which FTA commissioned to the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) revealed that an EU-China trade deal would increase by \$200 billion the combined GDP of the EU and China by 2030. This is equivalent to the GDP of Czech Republic. According to the study, a potential EU-China trade deal would impact positively the economic growth of both partners: 1.87 per cent for China and 0.76 per cent for the EU. The possible benefits in terms of growth and employment from a free trade agreement between Europe and China are substantial. The presented study will serve as an excellent tool to initiate a broader discussion about the future EU - China trade relations. A deep and comprehensive free trade agreement is good for the EU and good for China.. The study also showed that EU exports to China, within the framework of a bilateral deal, would maintain more than 2.5 million jobs in Europe, including 1.1 million in Germany alone and another 1.1 million in France, Italy, the Netherlands and the UK combined.

SOURCE: Fibre2fashion





STATES TO INCORPORATE ENTERPRISES FACILITATION COUNCILS

All States/UTs have constituted Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) for disposal of delayed payment cases of the micro and small enterprises across the country. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 provides that MSEFC shall consist of not less than three but not more than five members. As per provisions of Section 18 of the MSMED Act, 2006, every reference made to MSEFC should be decided within a period of 90 days from the date such a reference is made. Furthermore, follow up is done with the State Governments/UT Administrations for timely disposal of the cases.

In order to provide a simpler and faster mechanism to address the stress in the accounts of MSMEs and to facilitate their development, the Ministry of MSME had notified a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of MSMEs' on 29th May, 2015. Under this framework, any enterprise can seek revival and rehabilitation benefit through a Committee constituted by the banks with representatives of State Governments, experts, regional or zonal head of the bank and the officer in charge of MSMEs credit department of the bank. RBI has issued the revised Framework in consultation with the Ministry of MSME on March 17, 2016 to the banks.

SOURCE: PIB

MEASURES TO BOOST-UP GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

The Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance takes several steps for boosting-up growth and employment generation (a) Lowering the Corporate tax rates to 25% for new manufacturing companies (b) Extending tax benefits for housing sector so as to promote construction industry (c) Rate of tax on royalty and fees for technical services reduced from 25% to 10% (d) Tax incentives for Start-up India

Similarly, it has taken various steps to give relief to the small tax payers and to the small business and professionals. The limit of deduction that can be claimed under section 80C of Income tax Act 1961 has been enhanced from ₹ 1 lakh per annum to ₹ 2 lakh per annum, subject to the additional ₹ 50,000/- being contributed to NPS. Further, the scope of presumptive taxation regime for small businesses

has been extended by increasing the turnover up to ₹ 2 crores. The presumptive taxation benefit is now available for professionals having turnover upto ₹ 50,00,000/-.

SOURCE: PIB

SPINNERS AGAINST ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON VSF

The Indian Spinners Association (ISA) has asked the government to end anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of viscose staple fibre (VSF) because the levy could hit domestic textile manufacturers. The ISA's demand has come amid the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties, initiating a sunset review investigation for assessing the need for continuation of anti-dumping duty on viscose staple fibre (VSF) imported from Indonesia and China.

It is stated that continuation of the duty on the fibre will have a "deleterious effect" on the textile sector, which is already reeling under high cost of production and sagging export demand. VSF is one of the major inputs for manufacturing of man-made fibre yarn in India and is mostly used for the manufacture of fabrics made of poly-viscose and viscose yarn. The ISA has also requested the Ministries of Textiles, Commerce and Central Board of Excise and Customs for removal of the duty to ensure fair competition and to make available the viscose at international prices in India. The ISA alleged that anti-dumping duty is being used by the domestic VSF manufacturing industry as a shield to cover its inefficiencies and inadequacies in a competitive environment.

SOURCE: Fibre2fashion

LOOKING FORWARD TO RCEP DEAL AT EARLIEST

India has submitted its offers for the proposed 16-nation Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and is looking forward to an early conclusion of such negotiations, informed by commerce and industry minister Nirmala Sitharamana. The next round of RCEP talks are held in Perth, Australia. Though India is keen on an early clinching of a deal, sources had earlier told FE that the RCEP talks might stretch longer due to a lack of consensus over services. Some members are unwilling to show flexibility in discussing liberalisation of the services sector, and are instead seeking more



relaxation in goods, as it has shown in offering to remove barriers in goods trade.

The RCEP negotiations have already missed the 2015 deadline for conclusion, even as pressure piles up on the bloc to clinch a deal following the Trans-Pacific Partnership between the US and 11 others. The RCEP negotiations formally began in November 2012 and members expect it to be concluded by September this year. India is learnt to have 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.

SOURCE: The Financial Express

SHIPPING MINISTRY PLANS TO DEVELOP 5 GREENFIELD PORTS

The Modi government is now more interested in modernising ports, which will enhance their throughput and cargo handling capacity. Business The Shipping Minister Nitin Gadkari at the recently concluded Maritime India Summit for an understanding of changes which the government has envisaged that the Ministry is attempting to attract ₹8 lakh crore investments for port-led development and industrial clusters. For mechanizing and modernising the infrastructure in the ports and providing connectivity through road and rail network, Providing road connectivity would be expedited with the National Highway Authority of India preparing detailed project reports.

The Ministry is also developing three new ports, which will require investments of about Rs. 50,000 crore. Ports will come up at Wadhavan, Dhanu in Maharashtra, Sagar in West Bengal and Colachel in Tamil Nadu. The ground work for these projects has also started. The ministry is thinking of developing five more ports in the country. Andhra Pradesh could get two of these ports, and Karnataka and Tamil Nadu one each. A satellite port for Paradip in Odisha would also be developed. Along the Ganga, the Ministry is also developing river ports, which would be used for transporting goods. Project works of ₹3,000 crore have already been commissioned, which will create 20 floating ports and 20 jetty-based ports. The ports will also be connected by three multi-modal hubs.

There would be substantial savings and Indian goods in the international market would become competitive. Today Chinese goods are cheaper because their

production units are closer to the river and sea ports.

Source: The Hindu Business Lines

AFGHANISTAN PREFERS INDIA TO PAKISTAN FOR TRADE TIES: REPORT

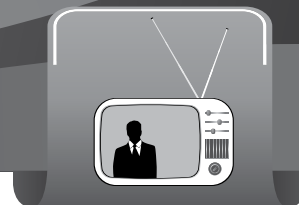
Afghanistan and India on April 11 finished negotiating the details of the trilateral transport and transit pact, meant to provide legal framework to operate trade corridors via Iran's Chabahar port. This development could possibly downgrade Pakistan's importance from being the primary facilitator of India-Afghanistan trade to a mere back-up, meaning that Pakistan has potentially lost a great opportunity to build strategic trade ties with regional economies.

Officials in the Ministry of Commerce reported that Afghan authorities were slower in responding to the proposed bilateral and transit trade related matters and it seemed that they were least interested towards Pakistan and would rather devote their time and energy towards materialising the trilateral agreement with Iran and India. In view of the Pakistan refusal to include India in the Pak-Afghan transit trade agreement," the official claimed. Afghanistan insists that India must be part of the transit trade agreement in the same way as Pakistan uses Afghan soil to reach Central Asian states, the report said. The officer cited a draft agreement pertaining to the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) that the ministry had sent months ago, However, there has been no response from Kabul.

SOURCE: The Economic Times

TEXTILE EXPORTS REMAIN FLAT AT \$40 BN IN FY16

India's textile exports remained flat at \$40 billion in the last fiscal, as compared to \$41.4 billion in 2014-15, Union Minister Santosh Kumar Gangwar. Said "Despite poor market conditions, the textile industry did well as compared to other sectors on export front. Our textile exports remained at \$40 billion in 2015-16 The subdued trend in exports was due to recessionary trends in Europe and the US markets are affecting the exports. The Technical textile sector is still at its nascent stage, which has been recognised as the fastest-growing segment of the textile sector by the government and industry stakeholders, since these functional textiles are used for their inherent performance enhancement properties in various fields, ranging from protective services, steel manufacturing, construction,



agriculture, sports, nation security, food security etc.

Growth rate

Mr Gangwar pointed out that the growth rate of the technical textile sector was expected to be much higher. "Based on past trends of growth and estimated end-user segment growth, the Working Group on Technical Textiles for the 12th Five Year Plan (FYP) has projected the market size at Rs1.58 lakh crore (\$28.82 billion) for the year 2016-17 with a growth rate of 20 per cent.

SOURCE: The Hindu

GLOBAL YARN AND FABRIC OUTPUT DOWN IN Q4 - 2015: ITMF

The global yarn production fell in Q4/2015 quarter-on-quarter, the first decline in a year. Thereby, output in Europe increased on a quarterly basis, while it decreased in the other regions (Asia, North and South America). On an annual basis, the global yarn production in Q4/ 2015 improved in tow with increases in Asia, informed a communique received here from Zurich-based International Textile Manufacturers' Federation (ITMF). In Europe, North and South America, ITMF revealed that yarn production fell year-on-year. Global yarn stocks in Q4/ 2015 rose quarter-on-quarter as well as year-on-year. Thereby, all regions except for South America reported that stocks were increased on a quarterly basis. Yarn orders in Europe rose and in South America they fell quarter-on-quarter. Year-on-year they increased in Europe and fell in South America.

Global fabric production fell in Q4/2015 against Q3/2015 due to decreases in Asia and South America. In Europe fabric production increased. On an annual basis global fabric output also declined. Thereby, Asian and South American output fell, while fabric production in Europe rose. In Q4/2015, worldwide fabric stocks were reduced quarter-on-quarter in all regions. Global fabric inventories were also reduced year-on-year. In Q4/2015, European and South American fabric orders decreased quarter-on-quarter. Fabric orders increased on a yearly basis in Europe and they fell in South America. Estimates signal an unchanged global yarn production for Q1/2016 and an increase for fabric output. The global outlook for yarn hints at an unchanged output for Q2/ 2016 and at an increase for fabric production. In Q4/2015, global yarn production fell by nearly 26% quarter-on-quarter. Thereby, Asian

yarn output declined by 27% quarter-on-quarter and by 15% in North America. In Europe it rose by 15% and in South America output fell by 19%. Global yarn output grew by 11% in Q4/2015 versus Q4/2014. The annual percentage change of yarn output in Asia amounted to 12%. In North America, in Europe and in South America yarn production fell by 3%, 2% and 28% year-on-year, respectively.

Global fabric production declined by over 1% in Q4/2015 against the previous quarter. While Asian and South American output fell by 1% and 30%, respectively, European fabric production improved by 13% quarter-on-quarter. Year- Global yarn output up by 11% in Q4/2015 on-year, global fabric fell by 2%. Thereby, Asian and South American production fell by 2% and 40%, respectively, while output levels in Europe increased by 6%. Global yarn inventories increased in Q4/2015 by 0.3% quarter-on-quarter with increases of 0.4% in Asia and 6% in Europe. They fell by 1% in South America. In Q4/2015, the annual percentage change of global yarn inventories recorded an increase of 12%. Thereby, yarn stocks grew by 11% year-on-year in Asia, by 3% in Europe and by 37% in South America. Worldwide fabric stocks fell by 2.6% in Q4/2015 versus Q3/2015. Stocks in Asia, Europe, North and South America were reduced by 0.5%, 2%, 0.7% and 7%, respectively. On a yearly basis global fabric inventories in Q4/2015 fell by 0.5%. Thereby, they grew by 0.6% in Asia and fell by around 1% in North and South America and in Europe, respectively. In Q4/2015, European yarn orders rose by over 4% quarter-on-quarter and by 0.3% year-on-year. In South America they fell by 7% quarter-on-quarter and by 47% year-on-year. European fabric orders in Q4/2015 fell by 0.5% quarter-on-quarter and increased by 0.5% year-on-year. South American fabric orders in Q4/2015 fell by nearly 10% quarter-on-quarter and by close to 25% year-on-year, ITMF said.

SOURCE: The Tecoya Trend

CHINESE DUMPING THREAT LOOMS LARGE OVER VSF TEXTILE SECTOR

The booming viscose staple fibre (VSF)-based textile industry, which is facing the heat of increased dumping from China and Indonesia, has warned that any tampering with the existing anti-dumping duty structure will affect its growth. "The viscose-based textile industry has shown a remarkable growth in the last five years, reflecting the spirit of Make in India initiative. "Before anti-dumping duty was



imposed, Chinese and Indonesians had nearly killed our market. Now again both the countries are trying to flood the market with heavy discounts, according to the Indian Man-Made Yarn Manufacturers Association. Association warned that if the anti-dumping duties are rolled back, it will kill the domestic industry. Already, the industry has lost over two lakh direct jobs, with one lakh in the Coimbatore-Erode belt of Tamil Nadu alone. If the government falls prey to international and domestic pressure, it will kill more jobs. The biggest VSF-based textile hub is the Coimbatore-Erode belt which consumes over 20,000 tonnes of the textile a month, while the intake in the rest of the country is only 5,000 tonnes. "The government must ensure that there are adequate safeguards in place for all products of the VSF value chain so that this industry attracts more investments and drives local manufacturing. According to industry statistics, the domestic VSF industry grew at a CAGR of 11 percent in the past five years, while exports clipped at 14 percent CAGR. Exports jumped from 249 tonnes per day (tpd) in 2011-12 to 424 tpd in 2015-16, and domestic sales grew from 590 tpd to 853 tpd. Development of the VSF supply chain has also attracted major global brands. Top international brands like American Eagle, Kohls, Bershka and GAP, among others, have increased their intake from India by around 20 percent.

SOURCE: The Money Control

DEVELOPING NEW APP 'TEX-SURAKSHA' TO STOP FRAUD IN TEXTILE MARKET

Surat textile market has over 60,000 shops where over 50,000 traders and brokers conduct business. Fraudsters among businessmen have been able to escape without getting caught because there is no centralized data management system with details of a businessman. To prevent and detect financial fraud, police are developing a mobile application which will help collect details about each trader and broker in the textile market. With the android mobile application 'Tex-Suraksha' it will not be easy for fraudsters to escape now after carrying out a fraud under a planned insolvency racket from the textile market of the city. The app will also provide information to a user about a textile businessman. The fraudsters make purchases in crores from raw material suppliers and job workers. They initially make payments on time to win trust. Credit window of three to four months is common in textile market and the fraudsters collect maximum good during this

period. They disappear after closing the rented shop and selling the material without making payment to creditors. The Federation of Surat Textile Traders Association (FOSTTA) on Tuesday called a meeting of textile traders in which police shared with them the information about the application's purpose and use. B K Vanar, police inspector, Salabatpura police station said that initially police will collect data of each market developer, shop owner, tenant and broker and upload it into the application. A user can also access the data on the App with password to check details about a businessman. It will prove helpful to a businessman to carry out a safe business. The city police commissioner Ashish Bhatia said that the police now through this application will collect data of businessmen operating from over 60,000 shops. Their photos, native addresses and other details will be stored in the application. This data will help police in detecting crime and to nab the fraudsters.

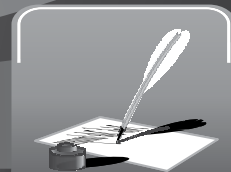
SOURCE: Yarns&Fibers

SOPS FOR EXPORTERS TO COVER MORE MARKETS

In an initiative that will make it easier for exporters to claim incentives, the Centre has decided to extend the market coverage under the Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) to all countries. This means that the notified benefits for exports of the identified 2787 categories of items (tariff lines) will be provided for shipping to all countries and not specific ones. "Henceforth, landing certificates shall not be required under MEIS with effect from May 4, 2016," an official release said. Accordingly, revenue foregone under the scheme has been revised from Rs. 21,000 crore per annum to Rs. 22,000 crore per annum. "This step has been taken as part of ease of doing business and reduction of transaction cost of the exporters," the release added. The MEIS was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 on April 1, 2015, to incentivise export of goods manufactured in India. At the time of introduction of MEIS on April 1, 2015, the scheme covered 4914 tariff lines at eight-digit level. Countries were grouped into three market categories for grant of incentives. As on date, 5012 tariff lines are eligible for rewards under MEIS. Under the scheme, the government provides duty benefits at 2 per cent, 3 per cent and 5 per cent depending upon the product and country.

SOURCE: The Hindu Business Line





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

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) registered a growth of 0.1% in March, 2016 over the index of March, 2015.
- The Cumulative overall growth of IIP registered an increase of 2.4% during April-March, 2015-16 over the corresponding period of the previous year.
- The Index of Industrial production for the month of March 2016 for Textiles sector declined by 1.1% as compared to March 2015. The cumulative growth in Textiles Sector during April-March 2015-16 over the corresponding period of 2014-15 has been 2.6%.
- The index of manufacturing sector has declined by 1.2% during the month of March 2016, while the cumulative growth during April-March 2015-16 over the corresponding period of the previous year has shown positive growth of 2.0%.

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-March 2015-16, along with the cumulative growth rates over corresponding month/period of the previous year:

Industry code	Description	Percentage growth				
		April '15	Feb'16	Mar'16	Apr-Feb 2015-16	Apr-Mar 2015-16
17	Textiles	4.4	4.7	-1.1	3.0	2.6
18	Wearing apparel	10.1	-8.5	16.9	5.8	6.7
15-36	Manufacturing	5.1	0.7	-1.2	2.3	2.0
	General	4.1	2.0	0.1	2.6	2.4

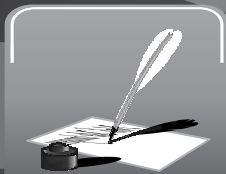
Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI) www.mospi.nic.in

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.



GOVT RAISES SUPPORT UNDER MEIS & IEIS SCHEME IN A BID TO EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

SRTEPC welcomes the move of the Government to amend the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and the Incremental Exports Incentivization Scheme (IEIS).

MEIS- [Merchandise Exports from India Scheme]

The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015. MEIS aims to incentivize export of merchandise which are produced/ manufactured in India. At the time of introduction of MEIS on April 1, 2015, the scheme covered 4914 tariff lines at 8 digit level. Countries of the globe were grouped into 3 market categories (Country Group A, Country Group B & Country Group C) for grant of incentives under MEIS. Slight changes in lines covered etc. were made on 14.07.2015 and 15.7.2015. Thereafter on 29.10.2015, 110 new Tariff Lines at 8 digit level were added under the scheme. The rates/country coverage for 2228 lines at 8 digit level were enhanced. As on date, 5012 Tariff Lines at 8 digit level are eligible for rewards under MEIS. The annual resource allocation under MEIS was enhanced from ₹ 18000 crore to ₹ 21000 crore in October 2015.

With a view to extend the market coverage to all countries in respect of Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) 2787 lines. Accordingly, revenue foregone under the scheme has been revised from ₹ 21,000 crore per annum to ₹ 22,000 crore per annum. This step has been taken as part of ease of doing business and reduction of Transaction Cost of the exporters.

DGFT through its Public Notice No. 6/2015-20 dated 4th May, 2016 has made further amendments under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS).

- The government has expanded the ambit of its Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS).
- The latest MEIS list includes many of MMF Textile items. They also include Group C countries which were earlier excluded.

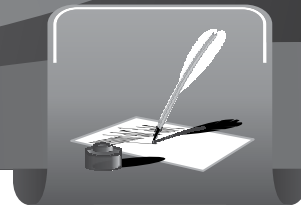
- Inclusion of Made ups item falling under chapter 63 to Group C countries under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). This will promote exports of Made ups to countries like Australia and New Zealand which falls under group C of the MEIS
- For shipments effected on or after May 4, 2016 exporters need not submit landing certificates to get the MEIS benefits. Getting landing certificates from the shipping companies causes difficulty and shipping Companies charge exorbitantly for such service and thus increases the transaction cost of the exporters.
- All 5,012 products covered under the MEIS will be eligible for global coverage from May 4, 2016 irrespective of the export destinations; the outbound shipments of all items contained in the MEIS list will be eligible for specific benefits under the scheme.
- Earlier, exports of only 2,787 products were eligible for MEIS benefits only if they were shipped to specified regions. Now it has been decided to extend the market coverage to all countries in respect of Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) 2787 lines.
- The scrip can be transferred or used for payment of a number of duties, including the basic customs duty.

The need to amend the MEIS promises a good future for the country's exports. Moreover it will reduce compliance costs of exporters, boost the ease of doing business and raise the competitiveness of our export products.

IEIS – [Incremental Exports Incentivisation Scheme]

Another relief to our exporters is the Government's decision to remove the restriction under IEIS of late.

The decision of the Government to issue duty credit scrips under the IEIS without any restriction will



certainly improve the cash flow of the exporters.

As you may be aware, IEIS for the last quarter 2012-13 was introduced on December 28, 2012. The scheme extended duty credit scrip of 2 per cent on the incremental growth in exports during the period from January 1, 2013 to March 3, 2013 as compared to the period from January 1, 2012 to March 31, 2012 on the FOB value of exports to the US, EU and Asian countries. Subsequently, DGFT issued a notification in September 2013 restricting the entitlement under the scheme to 25 per cent growth or incremental growth of ₹ 10 crores in value, whichever is less.

Many of the exporters were affected because of this restriction which was not there in the original scheme.

DGFT had been receiving representations from the Trade regarding the restrictions and issues faced. Taking cognisance of the same, DGFT has now issued Trade Notice no 04/2016 dated 5th May, 2016 removing restrictions of 25% growth or incremental growth of Rs 10 crore in value.

DGFT has informed the Regional Authorities (RA's) to exercise due diligence while processing such claims.



ATTENTION!!!

SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS FOR DUTY DRAWBACK FOR THE YEAR 2016

The Department of Revenue has sought proposals from the Council for the fixation of new All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback for the year 2016 for Man-made fibre textiles products covered under Chapter 54 to 63 of the Drawback Schedule. Member exporters are requested to kindly send the required details duly filled in the prescribed proforma substantiating the data with relevant documents such as Shipping Bills, Bills of Entry and the Central Excise Invoices etc. at the earliest.

This is very essential for getting enhanced drawback rate for your export products of MMF textiles.



MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

DGFT

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No.04/2015-2020	29.04.2016	Status Holder-Amendment in Para 3.20(b) of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20	Amended Paragraph 3.20(b) of FTP 2015-20: All exporters of goods, services and technology having an import-export code (IEC) number shall be eligible for recognition as a status holder. Status recognition will depend on export performance. An applicant shall be categorized as status holder on achieving export performance during the current and previous three financial years as indicated in paragraph 3.21 of Foreign Trade Policy. The export performance will be counted on the basis of FOB of export earning in free foreign exchange.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT16/noti0416.pdf
(2)	Notification No. 06/2015-2020	03.05.2016	Amendment in Para 5.04 (h) of FTP 2015-2020	After amendment the amended Para 5.04 (h) of FTP 2015-2020 shall read as under: "5.04 Export Obligation (EO) (h) Payment received in rupee terms for such Services as notified in Appendix 5D shall also be counted towards discharge of export obligation under the EPCG scheme."	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT16/noti0616.pdf
(3)	Public Notice No. 04 /2015-2020	03.05.2016	Notification of new Appendix 5D containing the list of services for which payment is received in Rupee terms which could be counted towards discharge of Export Obligation under the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme.	List of services, payments for which are received in Rupee terms and which can be counted towards discharge of Export obligation under the EPCG Scheme, is notified. Appendix 3E shall not be applicable for EPCG scheme.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/pn0416.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No. 05 / 2015-20	03.05.2016	Amendment of ANF 3C – Application for on line filing of Grant of Status Certificate	The amended ANF 3C- Application for on line filing of Grant of Status Certificate is notified to include the current and previous three year to give effect to the amendment made in Para 3.20(b) of FTP vide Notification No.4 /2015-20 dated 29th April 2016.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/pn0517.pdf
(5)	Public Notice No. 06/2015-2020	04.05.2016	Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)— Amendments in Table 2 [containing ITC (HS) code wise list of products with reward rates] of Appendix 3B	Amendments in Table 2 [containing ITC (HS) code wise list of products with reward rates] of Appendix 3B under the Merchandise Exports India Scheme (MEIS) are notified. MEIS Scheme covers 5012 lines. 2787 lines required submission of proof of landing as reward was not available for all markers. Henceforth, Landing Certificate shall not be required under MEIS.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/pn0617.pdf



(6)	Public Notice No. 08/2015-2020	06.05.2016	Amendment in Applications – (a) ANF-5A [Issue of EPCG Authorisation]; (b) ANF 5B [Redemption of EPCG Authorisation]; (c) ANF 5C [Clubbing of EPCG Authorisations] and Appendix 5C [Format of Certificate of CA/ Cost Accountant / CS for redemption of EPCG Authorisation] as contained in the Appendices & Aayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015-20 – reg.	Revised ANF 5A, ANF 5B, ANF 5C and Appendix 5C of Appendices & Aayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015-20 are notified as detailed in the Annexure to this Public Notice.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/P.N.%2008%20dated%2006.05.16%20English%20%283%29.pdf
(7)	Trade Notice No.4/2016	05.05.2016	Clarification regarding benefit under Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme (IEIS) notified vide Notification No.27 dated 28th December 2012	Clarification given by DGFT regarding benefit under Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme (IEIS) notified vide Notification No.27 dated 28th December 2012	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN16/TN0416.pdf
(8)	Public Notice No. 09/2015-20	16.05.2016	Marking of Y in the EDI generated Shipping Bills by Exporters would be treated as declaration of intent to claim MEIS benefit	Amendments in Paragraph 3.14(a) of the Handbook of Procedures 2015-20 regarding Declaration of Intent to claim MEIS benefit: Amended Paragraph: Paragraph 3.14 : Procedure for Declaration of Intent on EDI and Non EDI shipping bills for claiming rewards under MEIS including export of goods through courier or foreign post offices using e-Commerce (a) (i) EDI Shipping Bills: Marking/ ticking of “Y” (for Yes) in “Reward” column of shipping bills against each item, which is mandatory, would be sufficient to declare intent to claim rewards under the scheme. In case the exporter does not intend to claim the benefit of reward under Chapter 3 of FTP exporter shall tick “N’ (for No). Such marking/ ticking shall be required even for export shipments under any of the schemes of Chapter 4 (including drawback), Chapter 5 or Chapter 6 of FTP (ii) Non-EDI Shipping Bills: In the case of non-EDI Shipping Bills, Export shipments would need the following declaration on the Shipping Bills in order to be eligible for claiming rewards under MEIS: “We intend to claim rewards under Merchandise Exports From India Scheme (MEIS)” . Such declaration shall be required even for export shipments under any of the schemes of Chapter 4 (including drawback), Chapter 5 or Chapter 6 of FTP.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PN0917.pdf



(9)	Public Notice No. 10/2015-2020	18.05.2016	Amendment of Appendix-2X under Foreign Trade Policy, 2015 - 20	DGFT has amended Appendix-2X under Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20 enlisting the countries wherefrom import of Textiles and Textile Articles is exempted from testing of samples for presence of Azo Dyes as per General Notes 10(III) as incorporated vide Notification No. 19/2015-2020, dated 4th September, 2015. Testing of Textiles and Textile Articles for presence of Azo Dyes will not be required for imports originating from European Union (EU) Countries, Serbia, Poland, Denmark, China, Australia, Canada, Japan and South Korea.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PN1017.pdf
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MINISTRY OF FINANCE

CBEC- CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	45/2016 - Customs (N.T.)	01.04.2016	Bill of Entry (Electronic Declaration) (Amendment) Regulation, 2016	<p>The Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby makes the following regulations to amend the Bill of Entry (Electronic Declaration) Regulations, 2011, namely:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) These regulations may be called the Bill of Entry (Electronic Declaration) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016. (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. In the Bill of Entry (Electronic Declaration) Regulations, 2011, (hereinafter referred to as the said regulations), in regulation 1, in sub-regulation (1), for the words "Electronic Declaration", the words "Electronic Integrated Declaration" shall be substituted. In the said regulations, for the words "electronic declaration" wherever they occur, the words "electronic integrated declaration" shall be substituted. 	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-nt2016/csnt45-2016
(2)	Circular No. 13/ 2016-Customs	26.04.2016	Relaxation of Know Your Customer (KYC) norms	Reference is invited to CBEC's Circular No. 07/2015 dated 12.02.2015 on the subject cited above wherein Board has relaxed KYC norms, which all the authorized courier companies were required to fulfill. Earlier two documents, one for proof of identity and other for proof of address, were required for KYC verification. However, said circular lays down that in case of an individual if any one document listed in the Board Circular No. 9/2010-Cus dated 08.04.2010 contains both proof of identity and proof of address; the same shall suffice for the purpose of KYC verification.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ13-2016cs.pdf
(3)	Circular No. 14/2016-Cus	27.04.2016	Carriage of coastal cargo from one Indian port to another port in vessels carrying out coastal runs- reg.	Government vide notification No. 43/97-cus dated 11.9.97 has exempted vessels carrying exclusively coastal goods from the provisions of section 92, section 93, section 94, section 97 and sub-section (1) of the section 98 of the said Act. Further vide notification No. 15/98-Cus dated 27.2.98 vessels carrying exclusively coastal goods have been exempted from the delivery of the advice book on arrival at each port of call to the proper officer.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ14-2016cs.pdf



(4)	Circular No. 16/2016-Customs	09.05.2016	Audit Report No.15/2011-2012, Section 2 - Duty Drawback Scheme: Re-export under section 74 of Customs Act 1962 -regarding	Attention of field formations is drawn to CBEC's Circular No.46/2011-Customs dated 20.10.2011 read with Circular No. 35/2013-Customs which strengthened the assessment practice for export under section 74 of the Customs Act 1962 with respect to whether identity of the goods is established or not as the same goods which were earlier imported on payment of duty under the specific import documents, the determination of use with respect to declaration that goods are "unused" and for ensuring compliance with provisions of Rule 5 of the Re-export of Imported Goods (Drawback of Customs Duties) Rules, 1995. The Circular had directed examination of goods and verification of various parameters for identification of goods and required each case of re-export to be dealt by the Asst/Deputy Commissioner of Customs through a speaking and reasoned appealable order. This has the advantage of being also examined by the Commissioner for its legality and propriety.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ16-2016cs.pdf
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CBEC- CENTRAL EXCISE

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	No. 24/2016-Central Excise (N.T.)	13.04.2016	Seeks to amend sub-rule (7) of rule 4 & rule 6 of CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004	The Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, namely:- 1. (1) These rules may be called the CENVAT Credit (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2016. (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/nofns-2016/cxnt2016/cent24-2016.pdf
(2)	Circular 1028/16/2016-CX	26.04.2016	Clarification with regard to disposal of Call Book cases which have been decided by Courts or Board has issued clarification	The 'call book' maintained by every field formation of customs and central excise contains a list of show cause notices that are not being decided for various reasons like appeal before a higher forum on the same issue, or pendency of a representation on the policy level before the central government. CBEC has now issued Circular number 1028/16/2016-CX dated 26 April 2016 to instruct its field formations that when cases are decided by the Supreme Court, or when a decision on the issue by a High Court reached finality, or where the CBEC issues a definitive clarification on an issue, the show cause notices pending in call book on the issue must be taken out and adjudicated, without awaiting specific directions from the CBEC to do so.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-circulars/cx-circulars-2016/circ1028-2016cx.pdf



CBEC- SERVICE TAX					
Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 22/2016-Service Tax	13.04.2016	Seeks to amend Notification No. 25/2012- Service Tax dated 20.06.2012, so as to exempt from Service Tax, certain services provided by Government or a local authority to business entity	The Central Government makes the following further amendments in the notification No.25/2012-Service Tax, dated the 20 th June, 2012 namely:- In the said notification, in the first paragraph,- (i) in entry 39, after the words "Services by", the words "Government, a local authority or" shall be inserted; (ii) after entry 53, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:- "54. Services provided by Government or a local authority to another Government or local authority	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2016/st22-2016
(2)	Notification No. 23 /2016-Service Tax,	13.04.2016	Seeks to amend rule 6 sub-rule (2), of Service Tax (Determination of Value) Rules, 2006	The Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Service Tax (Determination of Value) Rules, 2006, namely:- 1. (1) These rules may be called the Service Tax (Determination of Value) Amendment Rules, 2016. (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. 2. In rule 6, in sub-rule (2), in clause (iv), the following proviso shall be inserted namely:- "Provided that this clause shall not apply to any service provided by Government or a local authority to a business entity where payment for such service is allowed to be deferred on payment of interest or any other consideration."	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2016/st23-2016
(3)	Notification No. 24 /2016-Service Tax	13.04.2016	Seeks to amend rule 7 of Point of Taxation Rules, 2011	The Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Point of Taxation Rules, 2011, namely:— 1. (1) These rules may be called the Point of Taxation (Third Amendment) Rules, 2016. (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. 2. In the Point of Taxation Rules, 2011, in rule 7, after the third proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted namely:- "Provided also that in case of services provided by the Government or local authority to any business entity, the point of taxation shall be the earlier of the dates on which, - (a) any payment, part or full, in respect of such service becomes due, as specified in the invoice, bill, challan or any other document issued by the Government or local authority demanding such payment; or (b) payment for such services is made."	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2016/st24-2016
(4)	Order No. 01/2016-Service Tax	25.04.2016	Extension of time till 29-4-2016 for filing ST-3 returns	ST-3 return for the six months from October 2015 to March 2016 was due to be filed by 25 April 2016, but the ACES application was not functioning smoothly on 25 April. As many assesseees were unable to meet the deadline for this reason, the CBEC extended the last date for the ST-3 return to 29 April 2016 by order 1/2016 issued under rule 4(7) of the Service Tax Rules 1994	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2016/stodr01-2016.pdf



(5)	Circular No. 192/02/2016-Service Tax	13.04.2016	Clarification on issues regarding levy of Service Tax on the services provided by Government or a local authority to business entities - reg.	Any service provided by Government or a local authority to a business entity has been made taxable w.e.f 1st April 2016. Post Budget 2016, representations have been received from several quarters including business and industry associations in respect of various aspects pertaining to the taxation of such services. Accordingly, the following clarifications are issued in this Circular	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/hdocs-servicetax/st-circulars/st-circulars-2016/st-circ-192-2016.pdf
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JNCH CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Facility Notice No. 57/2016	22.03.2016	Transshipment of Containers from Gateway port to various ICD under SMTP – Physical endorsement of SMTP – Reg.	<p>Attention is invited to instances where import laden container under SMTP are required to be despatched to the declared ICD destination as declared in IGM, filed in the EDI system through ICEGATE by the shipping line. Presently, where SMTP is generated electronically, it also needs to be endorsed by the Superintendent of Customs, Import Noting manually. Originally this was an exercise used for manual SMTP, but with SMTP being generated electronically this has now become a redundant exercise.</p> <p>To ensure the goal of expeditious clearance of imported cargo, the said manual endorsement of SMTP is discontinued herewith.</p>	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices-for-2016/facility-notice-no-57-2016
(2)	Facility Notice No. 59/2016	04.04.2016	Attention of Importers/Customs Brokers is invited to recent Board Circular No. 010/2016-Customs dated 15.03.2016 and consequent upon JNCH issued Public Notice No. 53/2016 dated 23/03/2016.	For further clarity on the matter, an advisory in the form of “Frequently Asked Questions” has been received from DG (Systems), New Delhi. The same is reproduced in the Facility Notice for information and guidance of trade/exporters.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/facility-notice-no-59-2016
(3)	Public Notice No. 61/2015-16	11.04.2016	Simplification of Procedure to be followed in case of registration of duty credit scrips issued under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)- reg.	<p>Attention is invited to the para (1) of Public Notice No. 139/2011 dt. 23.11.2011, JNCH as amended regarding procedure to be followed in case of registration of duty credit scrips issued under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)</p> <p>2. Keeping in line with the policy of “Ease of doing business in India”, it has been decided that henceforth the licence/scrip holder will produce the following (as given in the Public Notice) to the Licence Section at the time of registration thereof-</p>	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices-for-2016/facility-notice-no-61-2016



(4)	Public Notice No. 63 /2016	15.04.2016	Implementation of Single Window and Integrated Declaration of Bill of Entry for imports-reg.	<p>Attention is invited to recent Board Circular No. 010/2016-Customs dated 15.03.2016 regarding implementation of Single Window and Integrated Declaration of Bill of Entry for imports.</p> <p>2. In this regard, it is to inform that substantial changes have been made in the BE format and several additional fields have been added to the Bill of Entry, few of which are mandatory in nature. Hence, if declarant does not compulsorily fill in these key fields, the BE job is liable to get rejected on filing.</p> <p>3. The Technical specification of BE message format is already available in ICEGATE website under Downloads->ICEGATE Guidelines-> Integrated BE Declaration. All the directories needed for Integrated BE declaration is made available in ICEGATE website under Downloads -> Single Window -> Single Window directories. PGA Agency wise guidelines for filing up Integrated Declaration have also been made available in the form of SWIFT Quick Referencer Version 1.1.</p>	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/facility-notice-no-63-2016
(5)	Public Notice No.64	15.04.2016	Monitoring of realization of export proceeds for the Drawback EDI Shipping Bills – Submission of certificates/negative statements for the shipments having LEO dates from 1.4.2013 to 31.3.2014- reg.	<p>Kind attention is invited to the Public Notice No. 91 of 2015 dated 3.12.2015 & Public Notice No. 33 dated 24.2.2016 issued by this Custom House whereby the exporters were advised to submit the certificates/negative statements issued by the competent authorities in respect of their drawback EDI shipping bills having LEO dates from 1.4.2013 to 31.3.2014 by 27.1.2016.</p> <p>The IEC-wise list of shipping bills pertaining to the period 1.4.2013 to 31.3.2014 pending for submission of the BRC certificates/negative by the exporters as on 01.03.2016 is being uploaded alongwith this Public Notice. All the exporters are advised to check the list and submit the certificates/negative statements pertaining to their shipments latest by 30.04.2016.</p>	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices-for-2016/facility-notice-no-64-2016
(6)	Public Notice No.65 /2016	28.04.2016	Procedure for grant of Factory/ Warehouse Stuffing Permission to the Exporters – reg.	<p>Attention is invited to this Custom House Public Notices prescribing norms for grant of Factory Stuffing Permission (FSP) for factory/warehouse stuffing of export goods and procedure thereof.</p> <p>2. Representations have been received from Exporters, Customs Brokers, and other stake holders that existing instructions/guidelines, as enumerated in various Board Circulars and consequent Public Notices issued by this Custom House from time to time regarding grant of Letter of Factory Stuffing Permission (LoFSP) to the Exporters, are rigid, non trade-friendly and their strict compliance sometimes defeat the purpose of facilitation in deserving cases.</p>	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices-for-2016/facility-notice-no-65-2016



				<p>3. The Public Notices issued by JNCH from time to time (P.N. No. 57/2001 dated 03.09.2001 to P.N. No. 15/2015 dated 20.02.2015) for grant of LoFSP have been revisited. In order to enhance facilitation to the exporters and avoid any complication/ confusion, it has been decided to issue a single consolidated Public Notice regarding procedure for grant of LoFSP to the Exporters. This Public Notice shall supersede all earlier Public Notices issued in this regard by the Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House. The revised procedure for grant of LoFSP is detailed in the successive paras.</p>	
(7)	Public Notice No.67 /2016	29.04.2016	Prevention of use of non-genuine transferable duty credit scrips or DFIA (duty free import authorizations)	<p>Attention is invited that instances of unscrupulous persons being able to put to use non-genuine transferable duty credit scrips or duty free import authorizations (purported to relate to chapters 3/5 or 4, respectively, of the respective Foreign Trade Policy) have been noticed. Accordingly, CBEC vide Circular 12/2016-Customs dated 28.03.2016 issued vide F. No. 605/67/2015-DBK has decided to follow the following procedure for registration and clearance of the scrips.</p>	<p>http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices-for-2016/facility-notice-no-67-2016</p>
SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS					
Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(8)	Public Notice No.02/2016	06.05.2016	Procedure for handing over DAK/Tapals/ Correspondence addressed to Air Cargo Complex, Sahar, Mumbai	<p>Attention of all Importers/Exporters, Custom Brokers and all other members of the trade is drawn towards the following directions being issued for smooth functioning of ACC, Sahar.</p> <p>It is decided henceforth that all the DAK/ Tapals/ Correspondences received from the Trade are to be acknowledged at DOS / Admn Section, ACC, Sahar, To implement the same, three STAs/TAs will be exclusively posted at P&E Section, ACC, Mumbai for receiving the DAK/ Tapals/ Correspondences received. from the Trade in respect to Export, Import and General Commissionerate of Air Cargo Complex, Murnbai.</p>	<p>http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2016-17/public_notice_02_2016_17.pdf</p>
(9)	Facility Notice No. 1. /2016-17	05.05.2016	Permission to file manual Bills of Entry- reg.	<p>Kind attention of all importers, exporters, members of trade and industry Associations, Customs Brokers, Customs Officers and others is drawn to the Facility Notice No. 06/2014 dated 13.11.2014 issued vide F. No. EDI-122/2011-12 CC (ACC) regarding the filing of the manual Bills of Entry. The 'said Facility N-otice is being amended as: Sub Para (iv) of Para 2 of the said Facility Notice may be read as</p> <p>"Notification No. 11/2016-Customs dtd. 01.03.2016" in the place of "Notification No. 25/2011-Cus dtd. 01.03.2011"</p> <p>All the other contents of the above mentioned Public Facility remain same.</p>	<p>http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/facility_notices/2016-17/facility-notice-01-2016-17.pdf</p>



RESERVE BANK OF INDIA					
Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	RBI/2015-16/395 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.68 [(1)/23(R)]	12.05.2016	Foreign Exchange Management (Exports of Goods and Services) Regulations, 2015	Attention is invited to A.D.(M.A. Series) Circular No. 11 dated May 16, 2000 in terms of which ADs were advised of various Rules, Regulations, Notifications/ Directions issued under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (hereinafter referred to as the Act). On a review it is felt necessary to revise the regulations issued under the Foreign Exchange Management (Exports of Goods and Services) Regulations, 2000 as amended from time to time. Accordingly, in consultation with the Government of India, the said regulations have been repealed and superseded by the Foreign Exchange Management (Exports of Goods and Services) Regulations, 2015. 2. The Annexure attached to this Circular contains detailed directions relating to dealings of ADs with their exporter clients.	https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10393 & Mode=0



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 : ₹ 7385 (including service tax of 14.50%)

For others : ₹ 11,393 (including service tax of 14.50%)

You are requested to expedite your payment before 31st May to take the benefit of paying Membership fees before the Levy of Krishi Kalyan Cess (KKC) @ 0.50% which will be applicable from 1st June, 2016.



EXPORTS OF INDIAN SYNTHETIC AND RAYON TEXTILES DURING APRIL - MARCH 2015-16

Exports of Indian Synthetic and Rayon MMF textiles during 2015-16 are estimated to be US\$ 5907.27 million against US\$ 6323.18 million during 2014-15 witnessing decline of nearly 7%.

Value in US\$ million

	2015-16	2014-15	% Grw/ Decline
Fabrics	2205.08	2320.38	-4.97
Yarn	1709.95	1920.16	-10.95
Made-ups	1453.37	1531.10	-5.08
Fibre	538.87	551.54	-2.30
Total	5907.27	6323.18	-6.58

Source: Compiled From MOC data

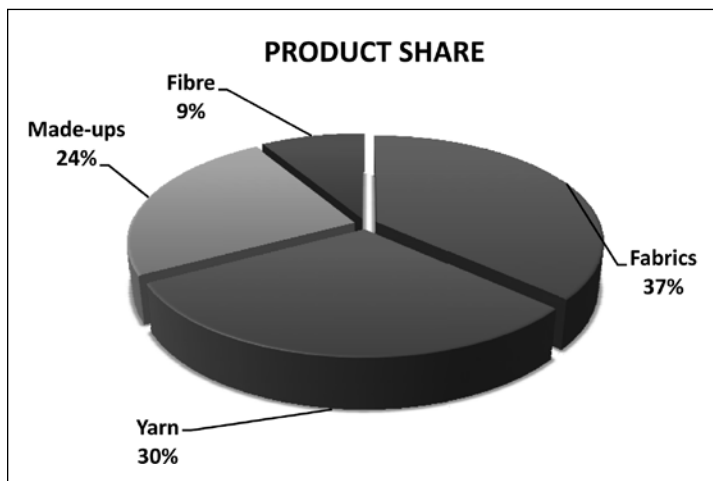
HIGHLIGHTS

- All the four segments have witnessed decline in export like Yarn (-10.95%), Made-ups (-5.08%), Fabrics (-4.97) and Fiber (-2.30%).
- Exports were directed to 150 countries during the year 2015-16.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with 37% share followed by Yarn 30%, Made-ups 24% and Fibre 9% in Indian MMF textiles exports during April-March 2015-16.
- The collective share of value-added products like fabrics and made-ups is increasing and accounted for 62% of the total Indian MMF exports during April-March 2015-16.
- In the fabrics segments Polyester Filament Fabrics (US\$ 551.05 Million) remained the topmost exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Synthetic Filament fabrics (US\$ 541.21 Million) Polyester Viscose Fabrics (US\$ 371 Million) and Polyester Blended Fabrics (US\$ 210.86 Million) during the period.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 977.44 Million followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US\$ 169.30 Million) and Polyester Viscose Yarn (US\$ 127.84 Million).
- Yarn with positive growth in exports are Polyester spun, Viscose spun, Polyester Wool, Acrylic Cotton, Mono filament, Polypropylene Filament etc.
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 493.19 million followed by Muffler and Shawls/Scarves worth US\$ 187.94 million and US\$ 150.10 million respectively.
- Main Made-ups with positive growth are Tullies, Muffler, Curtain, Sacks and Bags, life Jacket, Tarpaulins etc.
- Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 273.52 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Polyester Staple Fibre (US\$ 197.27 Mn) and Acrylic Staple Fibre (US\$ 33.70 Mn).
- UAE was the leading market for Indian MMF textiles during the year 2015-16 with 12% share in total exports followed by USA 9% and Turkey 8%
- Neighbouring country Pakistan has emerged as the 3rd largest market for India's MMF textile export with a share of 6% during the year 2015-16.
- Other major markets during April-March 2014-15 were Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Germany, Brazil, Egypt, Italy, Spain etc.



PRODUCT SHARE

During April-March 2015-16, exports of Fabrics dominated in the total exports with 37% share, followed by Yarn 30%, Made-ups 24% and Fibre 9%.



FABRICS

Exports of Polyester Filament Fabrics dominated with a share of 25%. The major items exported in this segment were Saree, Shirtings, Suiting, Narrow woven Fabrics, Tyre cord fabrics, Parachute Fabrics and Umbrella Cloth. Exports of Viscose Spun Fabrics which accounted for share of nearly 3% in the Indian MMF fabrics exports, have witnessed excellent growth of 213%.

Value in US\$ Million

FABRICS (Woven+non-woven+knitted)	2015-16	2014-15	Net Change	% Change
Polyester Filament	551.05	678.04	-126.99	-18.73
Synthetic Filament	541.21	536.51	4.70	0.88
Polyester Viscose	371.00	364.95	6.05	1.66
Polyester Blended	210.86	167.87	42.99	25.61
Synthetic Non Specified	130.36	125.61	4.75	3.78
Synthetic Cotton	52.27	53.86	-1.59	-2.95
Polyester Wool	51.65	57.09	-5.44	-9.53
Viscose Blended	50.99	89.64	-38.65	-43.12
Viscose Spun	48.44	15.47	32.97	213.12
Acrylic Spun	45.14	53.20	-8.06	-15.15

Polyester Cotton	37.48	39.89	-2.41	-6.04
Polyester Spun	34.71	41.65	-6.94	-16.66
Synthetic Blended	21.36	26.85	-5.49	-20.45
Nylon Filament	18.31	24.64	-6.33	-25.69
Viscose Filament	12.71	12.75	-0.04	-0.31
Synthetic Spun	11.03	11.07	-0.04	-0.36
Other Fabrics	16.51	21.29	-4.78	-22.45
Fabrics Total	2205.08	2320.38	-115.30	-4.97

* Other fabrics include Viscose Cotton fabrics, Artificial Non-Specified Fabrics, Technical Fabrics, and Polyester Parachute Fabrics etc.

YARN

In the yarn segment, there is a decline of nearly 11% during 2015-16. Polyester Filament yarn continues to be the main export items with exports of US\$ 977.44 Million followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn at US\$ 169.30 Million, Polyester-Viscose US\$ 127.84 Million. Other positive growths in exports are Polyester spun, Polyester Wool, Acrylic Cotton, Mono filament, Polypropylene Filament etc.

Value in US\$ Million

YARN	2015-16	2014-15	Net Change	% Change
Polyester Filament	977.44	1105.09	-127.65	-11.55
Polyester Cotton	169.30	204.08	-34.78	-17.04
Polyester Viscose	127.84	151.52	-23.68	-15.63
Polyester Spun	107.88	105.77	2.11	1.99
Viscose Spun	76.24	73.18	3.06	4.18
Viscose Filament	53.08	57.03	-3.95	-6.93
Acrylic Spun	41.17	48.40	-7.23	-14.94
Synthetic Spun	34.36	43.16	-8.80	-20.39
Polyester Wool	24.80	24.58	0.22	0.91
Acrylic Cotton	13.66	13.14	0.52	3.93
Artificial Spun	13.55	24.14	-10.59	-43.87
Viscose Cotton	11.69	12.81	-1.12	-8.76
Nylon Filament	10.52	14.82	-4.30	-29.01
Monofilament	7.76	6.44	1.32	20.50
Polypropylene Filament	6.40	5.77	0.63	10.92
Other Yarn	34.28	30.23	4.00	13.23
Yarn Total	1709.96	1920.16	-210.20	-10.95

* Other Yarn includes Nylon Spun Yarn, Viscose Wool Spun Yarn, Artificial Cotton Yarn, etc.



MADE-UPS

Export of Indian MMF Made-ups witnessed a decline of 6% during the year 2015-16 as compared to the previous year. Main Made-ups with positive growth are Tullies 106.81%, Tarpaulins 61%, Muffler 34.78%, Sacks and Bags 22.50%, Curtain 21.89%, life Jacket 23.23% etc.

Value in US\$ million

MADE-UP	2015-16	2014-15	Net Change	% Change
Bulk Containers*	493.19	537.22	-44.03	-8.20
Muffler	187.94	139.45	48.49	34.78
Shawls/Scarves	150.10	255.77	-105.67	-41.31
Motifs	72.53	71.72	0.81	1.13
Fishing Net	46.52	47.15	-0.63	-1.34
Blanket	40.08	46.20	-6.12	-13.25
Sacks and Bags	27.00	22.04	4.96	22.50
Rope	23.96	24.63	-0.67	-2.72
Bed Linen	22.90	27.76	-4.86	-17.51
Bedsheet	21.02	26.83	-5.81	-21.64
Dress Material	17.50	35.77	-18.27	-51.09
Furnishing Articles	14.03	20.37	-6.34	-31.13
Life Jacket	12.36	10.03	2.33	23.23
Braids	12.01	11.63	0.38	3.27
Curtains	10.08	8.27	1.81	21.89
Tullies	7.40	3.58	3.82	106.82
Dish-cloths/Dusters	6.59	8.88	-2.29	-25.81
Lace	5.65	5.83	-0.18	-3.09
Tarpaulins	5.53	3.42	2.11	61.75
Net	5.04	4.56	0.48	10.53
Other Made-ups**	271.92	219.99	51.93	23.61
Made-up Total	1453.35	1531.10	-77.75	-5.08

* 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.

FIBRE

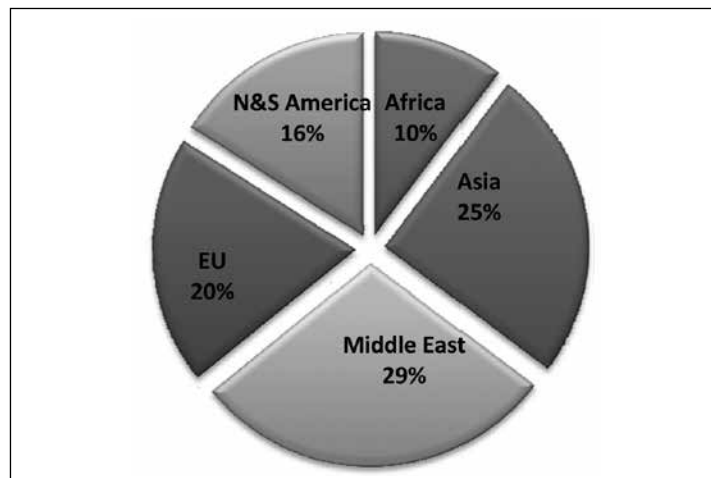
Exports of Indian MMF Fibre have declined by 2.30% during the year 2015-16 as compared to the previous year. Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 273.52 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Polyester Staple Fibre (US\$ 197.27 Mn) and Acrylic Staple Fibre (US\$ 33.70 Mn).

Value in US\$ MILLION

Fibre	2015-16	2014-15	Net Change	% Change
Viscose Staple	273.52	222.11	51.41	23.15
Polyester Staple	197.27	248.05	-50.78	-20.47
Acrylic Staple	33.70	38.64	-4.94	-12.80
Other Fibres	34.38	42.74	-8.36	-19.56
Total Fibre	538.87	551.54	-12.67	-2.30

DIRECTION OF TRADE

Exports of Man-made Fibre Textiles from India were directed to over 150 countries during the year 2015-16. The Middle-East countries have emerged as the leading destination for India's MMF textiles exports with a share of 29% (US\$ 1709.65 million), followed by the Asia 25% (US\$ 1474.02 million), quality conscious and Sophisticated European Union 20% (US\$ 1170.66 million), North & South America 16% (US\$ 944.84 million) and Africa 10% (US\$ 608.14 million).





LEADING MARKETS

➤ The leading market for India’s MMF textile exports during 2015-16 was U.A.E. with 12% share in total exports followed by USA 9%, Turkey 8% and Pakistan 6%. Other major markets during the year 2015-16 were Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Germany, Brazil, Egypt, Italy, Spain etc.

Value in US\$ Million

SI No.	Country	2015-16	2014-15	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
1	UAE	697.50	719.54	-22.04	-3.06
2	USA	539.36	501.79	37.57	7.49
3	TURKEY	475.63	533.54	-57.91	-10.85
4	PAKISTAN	369.95	337.59	32.36	9.58
5	SRI LANKA	208.18	181.69	26.49	14.58
6	BANGLADESH	164.35	156.15	8.20	5.25

SI No.	Country	2015-16	2014-15	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
7	GERMANY	154.80	178.96	-24.16	-13.50
8	BRAZIL	150.73	243.11	-92.38	-38.00
9	EGYPT	148.43	182.83	-34.40	-18.82
10	ITALY	136.55	131.76	4.79	3.63
11	SPAIN	131.54	124.14	7.40	5.96
12	BELGIUM	111.04	129.94	-18.90	-14.55
13	NIGERIA	102.64	99.85	2.79	2.79
14	VIETNAM, DEM	91.57	89.56	2.01	2.25
15	NETHERLANDS	84.70	59.99	24.71	41.18
16	FRANCE	71.69	80.38	-8.69	-10.81
17	SAUDI ARABIA	66.26	69.58	-3.32	-4.77
18	KOREA, DEM	63.66	67.12	-3.46	-5.15
19	JAPAN	28.42	38.27	-9.85	-25.75
20	HONG KONG	12.86	17.11	-4.25	-24.82



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	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



SRTEPC PARTICIPATES IN MOROCCO STYLE FASHION & TEX IN CASABLANCA

(Continued from Page 2)

Press Conference: A Press Conference was organized by the Council with the assistance of the Indian Embassy at the venue of the Exhibition on 27th March 2016, which was attended by the Ambassador of India, H. E. Shri. Dinesh Patnaik. Around 20 Media persons both from the electronic and Print Media were present at the Press Conference. During the Press Conference, the Ambassador of India first briefed the visiting journalists about the participation of Indian companies in Morocco Style Fashion & Tex, and the potential of the Indian Textile market to cater to the requirements of the Moroccan Garment Industry. Shri. Anil Rajvanshi, Chairman of the Council also interacted with the visiting Moroccan journalists by briefing them about the capability of the Indian MMF Textile Industry and the suitability of Indian MMF textiles to cater to the specific requirements of the Moroccan textile buyers.

Response at the Exhibition: The 4-day Exhibition attracted a fairly good number of buyers/agents, converters, retailers in Morocco, which enabled the SRTEPC participants to establish good business contacts, besides receiving useful trade enquiries, and on the spot booking of orders for some participants. During the Exhibition an estimated amount of spot orders of Rs. 5.74 crores and amount of business, which was under negotiation, was valued at Rs.6.47 crores were also reported by the participants through their post exhibition by the participants through their feed-backs to the Council.

The orders booked were mainly for suiting's, shirtings, dress materials, embroidered fabrics, scarves, polyester and blended yarns of different varieties. Participation in the Exhibition also helped the exhibiting member-companies to evaluate the requirements of this market, which are significant since the majority of the participants were new entrants to the Moroccan market.

Ambassador of India visits Exhibition: H.E Shri.

Dinesh Patnaik, The Ambassador of India in Morocco along with his officials including Shri. Raj Kumar, Second secretary, visited the Indian exhibiting companies located at the India Pavilion from the office of the Embassy of India in Rabat. During his visit, the Ambassador of India attended the inaugural functions of the Fair along with the presence of the other dignitaries and media persons. H.E Shri. Dinesh Patnaik also inaugurated the "India Pavilion" separately, besides briefing the press along with Shri. Anil Rajvanshi, Chairman, SRTEPC about the participation of Indian companies and their products. After the inaugural function, the Ambassador visited the booths of the Indian companies. His Excellency also briefed the participants on various important issues of the Moroccan market, and subsequently replied queries of the Indian participants on different matters about the export of Indian textiles to Moroccan on the second day of the 4-day Fair, besides organizing a "Reception Program" with a dance finale which was exclusively dedicated to Indian participants. The patronage provided by the Ambassadors and his encouraging words were greatly appreciated by all the Indian participants.

The prompt assistance and support provided by Shri. Raj Kumar, Second Secretary especially in matters relating to visa, liaisoning with the Fair authorities, arranging hotel accommodations for member-participants etc. were critical in organizing successful participation in Morocco Fashion & Tex held in Casablanca.

Visit of Chairman to the Fair: Considering the importance of the Moroccan market for expanding the trade of Indian MMF textiles, Shri. Anil Rajvanshi, Chairman of the Council visited Casablanca during the exhibition to interact with prospective customers of textiles, industry-heads and the senior officials of the Embassy of India in Rabat.



During his visit, Shri. Rajavanshi met a range of persons from Buyers of textiles to Heads of Trade Bodies to member-participants at Moroccan Fashion & Tex, besides extensively interacting with the Ambassador of India for obtaining their viewpoints for promoting the export of Indian MMF textiles in the strategically located Moroccan market in the hugely potential African region effectively. Shri. Anil Rajvanshi attended the inaugural programme along with the Ambassador of India, and interacted with Media people during the SRTEPC Press conference. The SRTEPC Chairman also interacted with Dignitaries including Diplomats of other countries present at the inaugural function. His visits to the stalls of SRTEPC exhibitor encouraged member-participants a lot.

Networking Dinner: A “Networking Dinner” was organized by the Embassy of India on 2nd April 2016 at the Golden Tulip Hotel in Casablanca on the occasion of the “INTEXPO MOROCCO”. The objective of organizing the reception & dinner was to create a platform for facilitating informal interactions between the Executives of the participating member-companies in the exhibition, and their counterparts in Morocco for forging mutually beneficial business relationships. Around 70 persons including buyers, industry-heads, and participating exhibitors attended the Programme. A Dance Finale was also organized -- showcasing the Indian Culture during the Networking Dinner. All the participants appreciated the kind gesture of the Ambassador of India for creating a wonderful platform to interact with some of their Moroccan customers.

Highlights of Moroccan Textile Market:

- Morocco has positioned itself as a regional hub for business at the crossroads of North America, Europe and the Middle East.
- Morocco is a member of the World Trade Organizations (WTO).
- The Moroccan Government has pursued an ambitious economic reform programme over the

past 20 years, supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which has led to its economic stability.

- The Kingdom signed Free Trade Agreement with USA and Europe.
- Textile and Clothing are one of the most important sectors in Morocco’s economy. This sector has been in the forefront of the export-led industrial growth in Morocco.
- Total imports of textiles & clothing by Morocco: USD 3.79 billion (2014).
- Leading suppliers of MMF textiles: China, India, Italy, France, Spain etc.
- Share of India in the Moroccan market of textiles: 4.41% (USD0.14 billion).
- India’s share of silk & silk products: 1.21%.
- India’s share of articles of apparels, accessories, knit or crochet in the Moroccan market : 6.59%
- India’s share of Articles of apparels, accessories, not knit or crochet Moroccan market :4.15 %
- India’s share of man-made filaments Moroccan market: 7.16%

Conclusion: The Follow-up of the 3rd edition of INTEXPO 2016, an Indian Exhibition of Textiles, organized by the Council after a gap of 7 years has renewed the existing contacts between the traders of the two countries, and expanded the current scope for enhancing our trade with Morocco. The exhibition has also created the right atmosphere for a new era of further co-operation between the traders and industries of manmade fibre textiles in India and Morocco. Indian exports of synthetic and rayon textiles to Morocco, which amounts to USD 62.61 million annually at present, would see a remarkable growth in the coming years as a result of the exhibition.





VIEW OF THE STALLS AT (INTEXPO) MOROCCO STYLE FASHION & TEX, CASABLANCA



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 information and request for supply of Directory may be sent to

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

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



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