

RUSSIA: HUGE TEXTILE AND CLOTHING MARKET YET TO BE EXPLORED BY INDIAN EXPORTERS

The textile industry envelops the globe and has become an essential part of every country's economy. Russia is no different. Though Russian textile industry has struggled recently, it has started to rejuvenate; for which feeding this sector from local manufacturing is neither best suited nor adequate. Moreover, Textile is the other name of Fashion that engulfs fast all countries around the world but first to the ones with warm business relationship like that of India and Russia which has been for last 70 years.

Russia's Textile Industry

The textile industry in Russia is the third-largest industry, behind food/beverages and transportation. Russia has had some recent struggles in their textile market. Their main focus was on making cotton products, but due to the severe winters and weather, growing the natural elements for textile production in the country has been challenging. Up until recently they had yet to focus on creating a scientific side of their textile industry to create synthetic fibers in house. This has hobbled their market by making them reliant on other countries' exports to create their textiles.

Russian Market Potential

- During 2016, Russia imported about US\$ 8 bn of textile products from the world in which India's share was only 3% (US\$ 268 mn). Imports of MMF textiles by Russia in 2016 were US\$ 2 bn and India's share was only 2% (US\$ 38 mn).
- More than 50% of the world's leading retail chains now operate in Russia. This has taken the country to an exclusive club of nations that command such attention from global merchandisers, with the existing members including the UK, the US, the UAE and China.
- A total of 52 global retail chains launched their first stores in Russia in 2015. 40 of them

were opened in Moscow alone. Apart from Moscow, the most popular Russian cities with multinational retailers are St Petersburg, Yekaterinburg, Nizhny Novgorod and Samara. All of these cities are home to international standard shopping malls complete with globally significant anchor retailers, including Ikea (Sweden), OBI (Germany) and Auchan (France). Among the retailers making their Russian debut in 2015 also include Tsumori Chiyoko, MCS, Malo, Nelva and Henry Cotton's.

- Russia is the one of the largest markets for Turkish textile exports. However, present relationship between Russia and Turkey has not been so cordial and hence, opportunity has been opened for Indian textile exports. This is a good prospect for our members to enhance their exports to Russia by establishing business contacts in the Russian market, explore new opportunities, meet new buyers/importers and gain a foothold in this growing market.
- With China losing its position as the world's leading textile manufacturer and Russia's strained relationship with Turkey open Russia for exports from countries like India, Bangladesh, Vietnam, etc.
- There are two major factors that make textile products imports to Russia from countries like India, Bangladesh, Vietnam, etc. more competitive than from China are the prices and the lower import duties imposed by the Russian government.
- Russian brands now opt for combined production. They purchase textiles including yarn, fabrics, accessories, etc. from abroad and then convert/sew in Russia where the cost of doing so is cheaper.

EXHIBITOR COUNTRIES

BANGLADESH	MALAYSIA
CHINA	PAKISTAN
HONG KONG	SINGAPORE
INDIA	SRI LANKA
INDONESIA	TAIWAN
JAPAN	TURKEY
KOREA	& MORE...

BUYERS FROM

BANGLADESH	INDIA
PAKISTAN	SRI LANKA

AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

EXHIBIT PROFILE

YARNS
 APPAREL FABRICS
 DENIM FABRICS
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Dear Member,

The exports scenario of the Country has shown growth during the last six to eight months. Latest exports data show that exports during May 2017 have shown growth of 8.32 per cent in value terms as compared to the same month in the previous year. Ready Made Garment of all Textiles has shown a growth of 8.06 per cent. In the production front, manufacture of textiles and wearing apparel has grown 2.1% and 0.8 % in April 2017 respectively as compared to the same month in the previous year as per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) data of the CSO.



As you are aware exports of MMF textiles have been witnessing continued decline since couple of years. But it is interesting to note that exports of MMF textiles during the year April-March 2016-17 has shown a growth of 1.5% compared to the year April-March 2015-16, and hope this positive trend will continue. I am concerned on the decline of 7.42% of the fabrics segment during April March 2016-17 compared to the same period in the previous year, whereas all other segments have shown growth to our satisfaction, that is Yarn, Made-ups and fibre segments have witnessed encouraging growth viz. Yarn (8.83%), Made-ups (3.27%) and Fibre (10.50%). Exports of Fabrics dominated with 34% share followed by yarn 31%, Made-ups 25% and Fibre 10% in the MMF textile exports. It is exciting to note that during 2016-17 UAE and USA were the leading markets for Indian MMF textiles with 10% share in total exports followed by Turkey 8% and Brazil 5%. The Export target for export of Manmade fibre and blended textiles set by the Ministry for the year 2016-17 was US\$ 7 billion, however the same could not be achieved since MMF exports reached only to the extent of US\$ 5.85 billion mainly due to slump in global demand and due to lack of policy stimulus.

Government has announced the roll out of GST will be on 1st July 2017, which will be a mile stone reform in the indirect tax regime in India though creating some short-term pains, in the long term it will be beneficial for the Industry and Country. The GST Rates announced by the GST Council in its meeting held on 3rd June 2017 pertaining to the MMF textile industry has been disappointing, as different GST Rates announced for the Textile Industry. The entire Textile Industry had been pleading for a uniform GST rate without exemptions for the various verticals covering all the value chains. The lack of uniformity and the high GST rates of 18% announced for MMF raw Materials will adversely affect the growth of the industry which would drag exports and growth, negatively affecting employment generation, the much needed priority of the Government at this juncture. This high GST rate for raw materials will only encourage more fabrics imports, as the domestic production cost will be high affecting the independent fabric manufactures in MMF Textile clusters across the Country.

As you are aware the Council at various fora has urged the Government to consider a lower and uniform GST rate for the entire Textile sector which will rejuvenate this labour intensive sector and its growth spurts will create new business opportunities raising tax revenues for the Government in the medium term, rather than focusing on short-term measures like higher GST for revenue maximization. We have conveyed the industry's request for uniform GST rate of 12 per cent for MMF Textiles raw materials, which is progressive and will lead to the growth and development of the entire value chain. We appreciate the 5 % GST rate announced for MMF Fabrics and the decision of the GST Council in the 11th June meeting for extending 5 % GST with full ITC for Services by way of job work in relation to textile yarns (other than man-made fibre/filament) and textile fabrics.



I am glad to inform you that Council is striving as a lead Council to facilitate Ministry of Textiles for successfully organizing the Textiles India 2017 at Gandhinagar, during 30th June, 1st and 2nd July 2017. Our continuous efforts have resulted in mobilizing more than 100 member participants to exhibit their quality MMF textile products in an area of more than 2000 sq. mtrs. I am happy to inform you that more than 200 international buyers from 39 countries have responded to our invitation and we are confident that most of them will visit the show of MMF textiles at the exhibition.

I am certain that the 3-day event will generate satisfactory business for each one of the participants as more than 15000 visitors from across the country and abroad will be visiting the event. The international exhibitors from the UK, the USA, Germany, Japan, China, South Korea, Turkey, Australia, ASEAN and BIMSTEC countries will also exhibit their products. Assam and Andhra Pradesh would be the Partners States, Maharashtra and Jharkhand would be the Focus States for Textile India 2017. The mega event would be inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 30th June, 2017 and Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley is scheduled to grace the valedictory function. The event Textiles India 2017 will have 2500 international buyers from 60 countries and large no. of domestic visitors daily. I urge all our members to visit the event to benefit from the mega event, which I am sure will be a grand success.

As you are aware Council is organizing participation of its member-companies to the Federal Trade Fair for Apparel & Textile "TEXTILLEGPROM", Moscow, Russia, scheduled from August 29 to September 1, 2017 and in Cairo Fashion & Tex being held at Cairo in Egypt from 13 to 16 September 2017. These mega international exhibitions of textiles & clothing will be organized under MAI Scheme by the Council in co-ordination with other Textiles Export Promotion Councils, and with the guidance of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, under the active assistance & guidance of the Indian Embassy in the respective Countries. The Council's preparations to participate in the above fairs is progressing as planned and I urge you to encourage other members to participate in the events to make it a success, as only few stalls are left to be occupied.

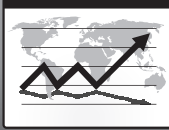
I would like to mention here that Council has been sending you reminders requesting you to renew your membership of the Council for the year 2017-2018. It is observed that we have not received the subscription fee from some of the member exporters so far. I look forward to your speedy response and immediate renewal of your membership with SRTEPC so that we can continue to render our services to your esteemed organization.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

SRI NARAIN AGGARWAL
CHAIRMAN

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council



CHINA

Exports of textiles and garments up 3.61%

The exports of textiles and garments from China turned positive and increased by 3.61 per cent year-on-year to US\$21.61 billion in April this year, according to the statistics from the General Administration of Customs. Export in both segments textile yarn, fabric and made-up goods, as well as apparel and accessories increased during the month.

On a year-on-year basis, the value of export of textile yarn, fabric and made-up goods increased by 1.56 per cent to US\$9.81 billion during the month. On a month-on-month basis, the growth was 7.88 per cent, the data showed.

Likewise, export of garment and accessories fetched US\$11.79 billion in April 2017, registering an increase of 5.37 per cent year-on-year and 8.03 per cent month-on-month.

Consolidated export figures for the first four months of 2017 showed that China's textile and garment exports declined 1.28 per cent year-on-year to US\$76.51 billion. While textile exports dropped by a negligible 0.11 per cent to US\$33.08 billion, clothing exports were down by 2.15 per cent to US\$43.43 billion.

China had so far exported US\$165.79 billion worth of textiles and apparel, showing a drop of 6.33 per cent over comparable period of the previous season. Of this, textile exports were down by 4.15 per cent

year-on-year to US\$67.59 billion, whereas garment exports fell 7.78 per cent to US\$98.20 billion.

Source : Fibre2fashion

Share in EU's imports drops

The leading position of China as the main supplier of textiles and apparel to the EU has continued to wear down in 2016, by the increasingly vigorous entry of other production zones. According to the European Apparel and Textile Confederation (EURATEX) Undeniably, the main beneficiary of this was the SAARC zone, which has grown slowly but steadily since 2010

It has been reported by EURATEX that the Mediterranean countries have also experienced the same scenario as China between 2010 and 2015, but import shares have stabilised or even improved in 2016.

The EURATEX report analyses the 2016 EU external trade for the textile and clothing sector as well as the main EU suppliers and customers, evaluates the weight of regions and sectors in total EU trade and includes detailed tables and graphs for the 33 main EU trade partners.

In 2016, four zones China, Mediterranean, SAARC and ASEAN accounted for over 86 per cent of total extra-EU textile and clothing imports. EU-28 imports originating from these groupings primarily related to clothing goods.

In terms of products, China prevailed as the main supplier of woven garments to EU last year. However, China's share continued

to decline to the benefit of South Asian and Mediterranean countries. Concerning imports of knitted garments, China was overtaken by the SAARC zone, the report said.

Analysing EU-28 exports scenario, the report states that exports struggled to grow in a difficult global economy and faced issues in maintaining market shares, principally in made up articles.

Compared to last year, EU exports' shares remained stable for the four main defined country groupings: NAFTA, EFTA, the Mediterranean countries and the group of autonomous countries. These four groups accounted for 58 per cent of extra-EU textile and clothing exports in 2016.

Woven fabrics were the major textiles exported by the EU. The NAFTA zone and the Mediterranean countries were the biggest purchasers of textile goods, while EFTA and NAFTA areas made up the two main buyers of clothing articles. However, in absolute value, there was little growth in EU exports to these EFTA and NAFTA zones. (RKS)

Source : Fibre2fashion

PAKISTAN

Exports to EU up 38% due to GSP Plus

The trade Incentives extended to Pakistan under the GSP Plus by EU played a positive role in boosting Pakistan's exports. Pakistan's exports to EU increased by 38% from 4.25 billion Euros in 2013



to 6.28 billion in 2016. Garments exports to European Union (EU) increased by 75%.

GSP Plus is a unique system of concessions developed by the EU. No other market in the world offers such liberal concessions i.e., duty-free access to more than 90 percent products unilaterally to a few developing countries in return for the commitment of the beneficiary countries to adopt and implement principles of good governance and sustainable development, as enshrined in 27 Core Conventions of United Nations.

The duty free access is helping Pakistani products to compete with products originating from Bangladesh, Vietnam and Turkey and many other countries.

EU is the largest market for Pakistani goods in the world and under GSP Plus; Pakistani goods have duty free access in 28 EU member states.

Textile sector has been a major beneficiary of EU's GSP Plus Scheme. Pakistan's Exports of Textiles have increased by 55% in value terms in 2016 over 2013 and Pakistan's exports also registered an increase of 33% in terms of quantity during the same period.

In textile, Garments and Hosiery sectors Pakistani exports to Europe are significant and have registered 75.7% increase. Likewise, in home Textile sector exports to EU have increased by 60%.

As a result of GSP Plus Pakistan exports to EU registered an impressive increase of 38 percent

in 2016 over 2013. Pakistan's exports to EU have increased from 4.52 billion Euros in 2013 to 6.28 billion in 2016. Pakistan's exports of textiles to EU have increased by 55% during the same period.

Due to the GSP Plus arrangement, out of Twenty Eight (28) EU countries, Pakistan's exports have registered increase in Twenty Six (26) countries. Out of these twenty six countries, ten EU member countries are such in which Pakistan's exports have increased by 50% or more while eight countries are such where Pakistani exports have risen by 25%.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

JAPAN

MMF textiles production up 2.8% in April 2017

Japan produced 79,590 tons of man-made fibre (MMF) in April 2017, registering an increase of 2.8 per cent year-on-year. While synthetic fibre output fell 3.1 per cent to 62,680 tons, cellulosic fibre production rose 33 per cent to 16,910 tons.

Among synthetic fibres, output of acrylic staple fibre increased by 1.3 per cent year-on-year to 11,873 tons, while that of nylon filament rose 9.5 per cent to 8,246 tons, and polyester filament up 0.5 per cent to 8,246 tons.

However, polyester staple fibre production decreased by 17.3 per cent to 7,885 tons, owing to structural reforms being undertaken by companies.

During January-April 2017, total MMF production in Japan amounted to 304,547 tons, registering a drop of 2.1 per cent year-on-year. Of this, synthetic fibre production accounted for 238,981 tons, down 5.9 per cent, whereas cellulosic fibre production was 65,566 tons, up 14.4 per cent.

Source : Fibre2fashion

SRI LANKA

Exports of textiles and clothing drop by 11.3% in the first two months of 2017

The exports of textiles and garments from Sri Lanka decreased by 11.3 per cent to US\$822.4 million in the first two months of the current year, compared to exports of US\$927.5 million in the corresponding period of the last year. Clothing exports alone accounted for US\$776.2 million in January-February 2017, showing a decrease of 11.6 per cent year-on-year.

Textiles and apparel accounted for about 61.95 per cent of all industrial exports made by Sri Lanka during the two-month period.

In fact, the fall in export value has been higher in February compared to January. Export earnings from textiles and garments contracted by 14.5 per cent to US\$396 million in February 2017 reflecting a significant decline in garment exports to the EU and the US.

Sri Lanka's expenditure on imports of textiles and textile articles also decreased 7.6 per cent to US\$439.6 million in January-February 2017, as against imports valued at US\$475.9



million in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The fall in imports was higher in February. Import of textiles and textile articles, declined by 17.1 per cent in February 2017 in line with the decline in textiles and garments exports.

Sri Lanka nation earned US\$4.884 billion in textiles and apparel exports in 2016, registering a growth of mere 1.3 per cent year-on-year. Of this, clothing exports alone accounted for US\$4.602 billion, up 1 per cent over previous year's earnings of US\$4.555 billion.

Source : Fibre2fashion

USA

Textile and clothing imports drop by 2.84% during January-April 2017

The import of textiles and apparel by United States declined 2.84 per cent in the first four months of 2017 to US\$32.015 billion, compared to imports valued at US\$32.952 billion in the corresponding period of the previous year. Apparel constituted the bulk of these imports valued at US\$24.560 billion, while non-apparel imports accounted for US\$7.454 billion.

China continued to be the largest supplier of textiles and clothing items to the US market. The US imports from China were valued at \$10.471 billion, accounting for 36.49 per cent share of all textile and garment imports made by the US during January-April 2017..

Vietnam, India, Bangladesh and

Indonesia were the next four top suppliers of textiles and garments to the US, with goods valued at US\$3.762 billion, US\$2.622 billion, US\$1.825 billion and US\$1.644 billion, respectively, during the four-month period, the report showed.

Segment-wise, among the top ten apparel suppliers to the US, only Vietnam, Mexico and Honduras were able to increase their exports by 8.16 per cent, 1.05 per cent, and 0.38 per cent year-on-year, respectively. On the other hand, imports from Bangladesh declined by 6.30 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year.

In the non-apparel category, among the top ten suppliers, Mexico, Turkey and India registered a positive growth of 6.66 per cent, 6.33 per cent and 5.71 per cent year-on-year, respectively. While imports from Vietnam, China, Italy and Canada dropped by 33.44 per cent, 11.53 per cent, 10.57 per cent and 10.32 per cent to US\$140.345 million, US\$3.033 billion, US\$162.135 million and US\$225.107 million, respectively. of the total US textile and apparel imports of US\$32.015 billion during the period under review, cotton products were worth US\$14.650 billion, while man-made fibre products accounted for US\$15.687 billion, followed by US\$878.231 million of wool products and US\$799.087 million of products from silk and vegetable fibres.

In 2016, the US textile and apparel imports had declined by 6.44 per cent year-on-year to US\$104.722

billion, with apparel alone accounting for US\$80.713 billion.

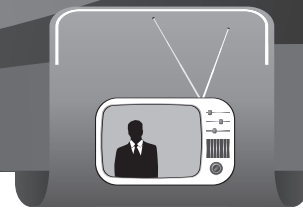
Source : Fibre2fashion

VIETNAM

The Ministry of Trade and Industry revealed that Vietnam imported 3.3 million USD worth of fabrics in the first four months of 2017, up 6.75 percent from the same period last year, largely because Vietnamese-made fabrics are still below the standards of foreign markets. Vietnam's textile-garment industry still relies heavily on imported materials, with domestic producers importing 86 percent of their fabrics, according to the Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association (VITAS). The fabrics were mostly originated from Asian countries, with China accounting for 52 percent of the imports. Once the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement comes into force, the EU will eliminate tariffs on textile and garment products from Vietnam. However, the agreement will impose long transition phase of up to 7 years for textiles and garments as it is among products sensitive to EU producers. Furthermore, the strict rules-of-origin scheme will likely stop Vietnamese manufacturers from immediately benefiting from the deal. Vietnam will have to satisfy "double transformation" rules-of-origin in return for full-fledged tariff removal that requires weaving and sewing and all subsequent manufacturing stages to be carried out within Vietnam.

Source: Vietnam Plus





Textile industry requests for retaining ROSL with GST

The textile industry fears that the Rebate of State Levies (ROSL) scheme will be withdrawn prematurely, with Goods and Service Tax (GST) subsuming all other taxes and benefits and hence urged the government to continue with the ROSL scheme post GST for the benefit of made up exports.

ROSL scheme was introduced in March 2017 initially for three years. Under ROSL, exporters of made ups get incentives of 3.9 percent of the value of exported goods.

The ROSL benefit not only ensured Indian made ups were competitive in the world markets but also encouraged Indian players to expand capacity to meet overseas demand.

The objective of the scheme was to provide rebate on state levies consisting of state value added tax (VAT) and central sales tax (CST) on inputs including packaging, fuel, duty on electricity generation and duties and charges on purchase of grid power, as accumulated through the stages of production from yarn to finished made ups.

Many leading companies manufacturing "made ups" are reportedly drawing up plans for investments in this sector after the scheme has been announced. The ROSL scheme will certainly lead to an increase in exports of made ups articles which in turn will create more employment.

Any increase in the exports of made ups will create additional employment in the entire value chain such as spinning and weaving besides the made ups sector especially in the rural areas and for women, said Lahoti.

Earlier, a package including the ROSL scheme was announced for the garments sector in July 2016. Since both "garments" and "made ups" fall under the category of "cut & sew" products and the requirement for labour is more or less similar in both the sectors, increase in the exports of made ups will certainly lead to the creation of more employment and the effect can be seen in the next three to six months.

According to data released by the Ministry of Textiles, after the package was announced, between July 2016 and March 2017, garment exports increased to US\$13.47 billion from US\$12.37 billion during the same period in the preceding year.

Source : Fibre2fashion

Innovative fabrics could revolutionize fashion

Moving away from resource-intensive cotton and plastic-shedding polyester is feasible with these fascinating, eco-friendly alternatives. Walk into a clothing store these days, and you'll see that most clothes are cotton, polyester, or a blend of the two. Higher end stores might offer linen and wool, but for the most part, we're fixated on a few select materials with which to make our clothes. This will likely change in coming years. There are fascinating discoveries being made in the textile world. Designers and inventors are discovering methods for making fabrics that are more sustainable and do not involve vast quantities of water and pesticides (like cotton) or disperse plastic microfiber pollution with every wash (polyester).

1. Pinatex

This fascinating material requires no additional water or chemicals to make because it comes from waste products the leftover leaves from pineapple trees. An estimated 40,000 tons of leaves are generated annually, most of which are burned or left to rot. Fibers are extracted from leaves and turned into a non-woven textile that's an excellent leather alternative. One might argue it's better than plastic-based vegan leathers because it's biodegradable and not made from fossil fuels. Designers like Pinatex because it comes in a roll, reducing the waste created by irregularly-shaped animal hides. It is strong, lightweight, easy to stitch and print on.

Dezeen reported: "Around 480 leaves go into the creation of a single square metre of Piñatex, which weighs and costs less than a comparable amount of leather." Several months ago, I wrote about shoes made from Pinatex, and since then I've seen the name popping up all over the online eco-fashion world. This is a material you'll start noticing.

2. MycoTEX

Swatches of fabric grown from mushroom mycelium

More peculiar than pineapple fibers, MycoTEX is fabric grown from mushroom mycelium. Mycelium is the "vegetative part of a mushroom, consisting of a network of fine white filaments" (dictionary). Dutch designer Aniela Hoitink came up with the idea of 'growing' a garment from the living product,



after observing soft-bodied species that grow by replicating themselves over and over again following a modular pattern. The resulting dress is built three-dimensionally, allowing it to take on the shape and fit that the wearer wants. It can be easily repaired, lengthened, or replaced; the mycelium can create extra patterns and embellishments; and just enough fabric is grown to be used, eliminating waste. At the end of its life, the garment can be composted.

From the NEFFA website:

"MycOTEX shows a new way of producing textile and clothing. Because we grow textile, we can skip spinning yarns and weaving cloth. The clothing is directly pasted and shaped onto the mold. In addition, this fabric has the potential of extra features like skin nurturing or (natural) anti-microbial properties. This environment friendly textile needs very little water for growing and chemicals are unnecessary."

3. Eucalyptus Yarn

Knitting company Wool & the Gang has launched a new yarn called Tina Tape Yarn, made from eucalyptus trees. Fibers are harvested, pulped, and turned into yarn, which home-knitters can now purchase. The resulting yarn is technically Tencel, a.k.a. lyocell, in deconstructed form. Tencel tends to have a good environmental reputation, as it's made in a closed-loop system that recycles water and solvent, but there's been relatively little study. The New York Times had very little to say in a recent article on sustainable fabrics: "Another type of rayon fiber, known as lyocell or Tencel, is often made from bamboo but uses a different chemical that is thought to be less toxic [than viscose rayon made from bamboo], though studies are scarce."

Source: Living / Sustainable Fashion

GST Council may consider raising input tax credit

The GST Council will consider raising input tax credit which could be pegged higher at 50-60%. According to the draft transition law, companies can get credit of up to 40% of their central GST liability against excise duty already paid on stocks lying with traders or retailers when GST is implemented. This has prompted many in the consumer goods sector to cut down on inventory lying with distributors, dealers and stockists. Industry had lobbied the government and the GST Council on the issue

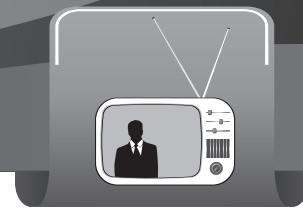
seeking an increase. The government is keen to ensure that transition to the new tax framework—which seeks to replace multiple central taxes such as central excise duty, services tax, cesses and state taxes including value added tax, central sales tax, octroy, entry tax with a single levy be smooth for both businesses and consumers. "Possible loss of tax on transition stock is a key concern of the industry leading to de-stocking in many industries," said Pratik Jain, leader, indirect tax, PwC India. Jain said if the percentage of deemed credit increased, it would be a big relief for industry, particularly where the GST rate on products is 28%. "It would minimise the impact on sales in the last month before introduction of GST," he said. The draft transition rules had provided that credit would be given once the central GST has been paid on the supply and the applicant provided evidence of purchase of these goods. For those items that enjoyed exemption under excise duty, the same principle would apply. The transition rules will be taken up by the GST Council at its meeting along with other crucial issues including setting the rate of gold and six other items including textiles, leather footwear, packaged foods and biscuits. Some states such as Kerala have proposed a 5% rate on gold while others want it pegged lower at 4%. The Centre is not inclined toward creating new slabs for items or going in for differential rates for the same goods. The council will also take stock of preparedness of the GST Network, the mechanism for implementing the anti-profiteering provision and rules for return forms.

Source: Economic Times

GST a mixed weave for textile units

There are four possible consequences of GST on various raw materials, fabric and garments. First, the 18 per cent service tax on job working activities such as knitting, cutting, weaving and packaging could hurt small textile units badly. Integrated textile units, which do the job working internally, will not be impacted. Second, GST of 18 per cent on manmade fibres will have considerable negative impact on manmade fibre manufacturing companies. Third, subsuming of countervailing duty in GST for garments and fabrics will result in intense competition from companies in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Fourth, the government will cap GST at 12 per cent on garments priced above Rs 1,000 and at 5 per cent on garment below Rs 1,000. Experts say companies that sell garments below Rs 1,000 will see cost savings of 2-3 per cent while those selling garments above ₹ 1,000 may report a 2-3 per cent increase in costs.

Source: Economic Times



Over 1000 exhibitors from India and abroad to participate in Textile India-2017

Over 1,000 exhibitors from the country and abroad are scheduled to participate in the three-day long mega textile events, the largest in the world, to be held at Gandhinagar in Gujarat from June 30 to July 2, 2017. Trade Advisor to Union Textile Ministry Aditi Das Rout told newsmen that international exhibitors from the UK, the USA, Germany, Japan, China, South Korea, Turkey, Australia, ASEAN and BIMSTEC countries will exhibit their products in the three-day event being organized by the Union Textile Ministry. Assam and Andhra Pradesh would be the partner states, Maharashtra and Jharkhand would be the focus states for Textile India 2017.

The mega event would be inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 30th June, 2017 and Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley is scheduled to grace the valedictory function. The event christened as Textiles India 2017 will have 2500 international buyers from 60 countries and 15,000 domestic visitors daily. Spread over 125,000 Sq metres the exhibition will showcase the rich heritage and modern diversified products in Handlooms, Handicrafts, Jute, Silk, Cotton and Wool and man made fibre. She said the main objective of the exhibition is to connect and collaborate with global manufacturers, investors, buyers and to explore opportunities and strength of textiles and apparel manufacturing in the country for global investors. The exhibition will have 24 round table conference, cultural programmes, fashion shows, state session, B2 TO B2G and G2 TO G round tables by Industry Associations, councils and institutions. The international conference would hold discussion on six themes India as a Global sourcing hub and investment destination, exploring growth potential of technical textiles, productivity and product diversification challenges for natural fibres, skilling requirements in high value chain in the textile sector, carving a niche market world over for Indian handcrafted goods and potential for growth of manmade fibre in India. Speakers from reputed institutions of the world would also speak on textiles and related issues in the seminar organized during the three-day event. According to the Textiles Ministry India is the only country in the world which supply value chain from fiber to fashion. It exported textiles and apparel worth USD 40 billion in 2015-16 and figured in the second position in global textile exports.

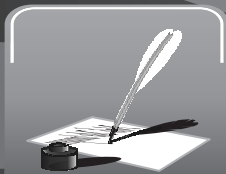
Source: Web India 123

Explore synthetic textile fiber market set for a potential growth with increasing demand

The increase of the world fiber market consumption was 1.5% up to 99 million tons in 2016 according preliminary calculation. Oil-based synthetic fibers had the biggest share with 62.7%. Cellulosic and protein-based fibers consist of cotton (around 24.3%), wood-based cellulose fibers (around 6.6%), other natural fibers (around 5.3%) and wool (around 1.1%) Synthetic Textile Fiber Market deals with developing and manufacture of synthetic fibres also known as man-made fibres. The synthetic fibres are discovered by several scientists. The most common synthetic textile fibers are polylactide, olefin, spandex, nylon, lyocell, lurex, luminex, ingeo, acrylic, aramid, tencel, acetate, rayon, and polyester fiber. Synthetic Textile Fiber Market brought a revolution in the textile industry. Synthetic Textiles show special functions such as stretching, waterproofing and stain resistance. Sunlight, moisture, and oils from human skin cause all fibers to break down and wear away. Synthetic materials withstand the damage from water or stains. Natural fibers tend to be much more sensitive than synthetic blends. This is mainly because natural products are biodegradable. Natural fibers are susceptible to larval insect infestation. But synthetic fibres are not a good food source for fabric-damaging insects. These abilities make synthetic fibres more durable than the natural fibers. Synthetic fibres pick up the dyes easily, and also have special qualities which make them most preferable and suitable textiles for fashion industry. Synthetic textile fiber are abundant in nature as they are not based on any crops or agricultural products. They are employed in almost every fiber industry. These factors drive the growth of the Synthetic Textile Fiber Market. North America is the leading region in the Synthetic Textile Fiber Market. Latin America and Europe are next to it. With rising green fibers usage and environmental regulations the market is expected to be mature in near future. Fewer regulations and rising demand make Asia-Pacific as the fastest growing market. The synthetic textiles also have some disadvantages. Synthetic Textile Fiber burn faster than natural fibers. Synthetic textiles are not skin friendly so they can't be worn for longer period. Synthetic materials are non-biodegradable in comparison to natural fibers. Scientists are focusing on developing the new kind of synthetic fibres which are eco-friendly to develop the future.

Source: Whatech.com





HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL IN MAY 2017

MEMBERSHIP (2017-18)	TOTAL	SSI	NON-SSI
Total No. of members as on 31st May, 2017	2014	986	1028

TRADE ENQUIRIES CIRCULATED

Local enquiries	: 01
Overseas enquiries:	
Singapore	- 01

TEXTILES INDIA 2017

As per direction of the MOT, SRTEPC Co-ordinatinated the following Round Table conferences for Textiles India 2017:

1. Water Less Textile Processing/3D Printing held on 1st July at 1130 – 1230 Hrs.
2. Zero Liquid Discharge System held on 1st July at 1400 – 1500 Hrs

Council got in touch with all the speakers and moderators with the necessary follow up action, to organize successful Roundtables.

Exhibitors for Textiles India 2017 : Raw Space 18 + Shell 77 : Total 95 Nos.

Buyers for Textiles India : 200 Nos.
Road Shows done : Bhilwara

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN

Mumbai H.O. issued	: 27 Nos.
Surat issued	: 34 Nos.
New Delhi issued	: 8 Nos.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS

1. Textile India (RBSM 2017), Gandhinagar, Gujarat – from 30th June to 2nd July, 2017
2. Textileprom (Federal Trade Fair), Russia – 29 August to 1st September, 2017
3. Cairo Fashion & Tex, Egypt – 13 to 16th September, 2017
4. Premiere Vision, Istanbul, Turkey – March 2018

MARKETING DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

7 MDA claims approved for participating exporters

of INTEXPO Kenya & Ethiopia, 2017 and sent MDA grant RTGS to the members.

7 MDA claims approved for participating exporters of EXPOCOMER Fair, 2017 and sent MDA grant RTGS to the members.

PRESS MEET

Council organized a Press Meet in Surat on 31st May 2017 to convey SRTEPC request to the Government for having uniform rate of GST for the entire textile industry. In his address the SRTEPC Chairman, Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal said that the implementation of GST will be favourable for the Government as it enhance the revenue of the government, further said that GST will improve the living condition of the common people and control tax evasion.

The SRTEPC Chairman stated that Considering all the facts and difficulties it is requested to the government to keep same tax structure for all kind of textiles.

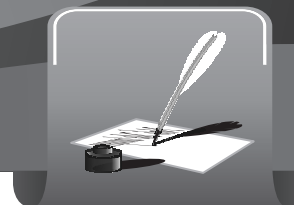
He reiterated that council is regularly approaching Ministry of Textiles as well as Ministry of Finance in this matter with the requests that the GST Tax structure on the entire range of textiles should be similar and not more than 5%, which may earn the rvenue to the Government much more as compared to the present Tax Structure on Textile.

Shri Aggarwal reiterated that council is regularly approaching Ministry of Textiles as well as Ministry of Finance in this matter with the requests that the GST Tax structure on the entire range of textiles should be similar and not more than 5% as illustrated above. The revenue to the Government will be much more as compare to the present Tax Structure on Textile.

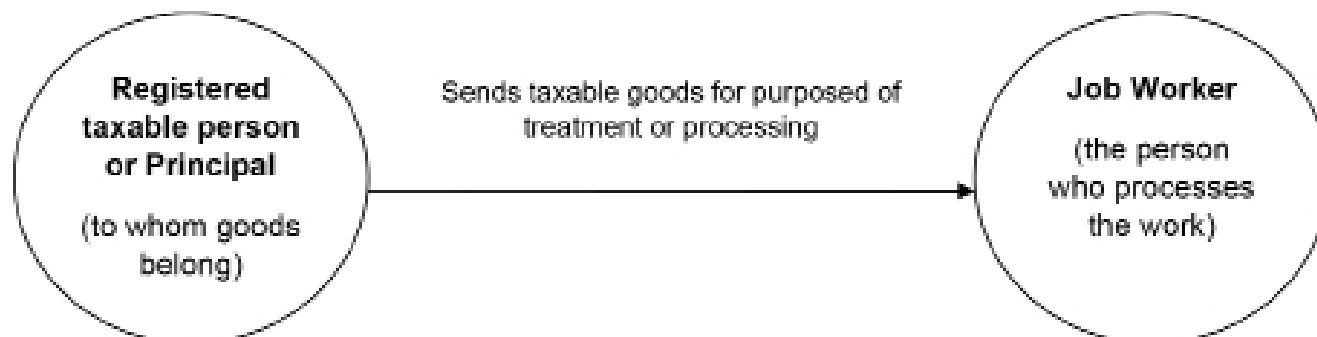
MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

A Seminar for 'Membership Drive' was held on 30th May, 2017 along with the Road show at Bhilwara, under the Chairmanship of Shri Sanjeev Saran, Former Chairman along with Shri Ronak Rughnai, Vice-Chairman and Shri Pankaj Tibrewal, Convener of the Membership Sub-Committee. The seminar had good response from textile trade members of Bhilwara.





FAQ's ON GOODS AND SERVICE TAX (GST) - JOB WORK



1) What is job work?

- It means undertaking any treatment or process by a person on goods belonging to another registered taxable person.
- Person treating or processing the goods belonging to other person is called 'job worker' and the person to whom the goods belongs is called 'principal'.

2) Whether goods sent by a taxable person to a job worker will be treated as supply and liable to GST? Why?

- It will be treated as a supply, as supply includes all forms of supply such as sale, transfer, etc.
- However, the registered taxable person (the principal), under intimation and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed send any inputs and/or capital goods, without payment of tax, to a job worker for job work and from there subsequently to another job worker(s) and shall either bring back such inputs/capital goods after completion of job work or otherwise within 1 year/3years of their being sent out or supply such inputs/capital goods after completion of job work or otherwise within 1 year / 3 years of their being sent out, from the place of business of a job worker on payment of tax within India or with or without payment of tax for export.

3) Is a job worker required to take registration?

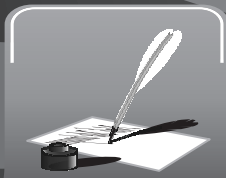
- Yes, as job work is a service, the job worker would be required to obtain registration if his aggregate turnover exceeds the prescribed threshold.

4) Whether the goods of principal directly supplied from the job worker's premises will be included in the aggregate turnover of the job worker?

- No, it will be included in the aggregate turnover of the principal.
- The value of goods or services used by the job worker for carrying out the job work will be included in the value of services supplied by the job worker.

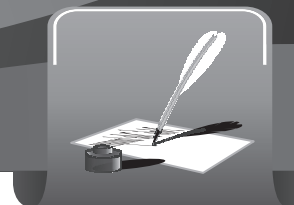
5) Can a principal send inputs and capital goods directly to the premises of job worker without bringing it to his premises?

- Yes, the principal is allowed to do so.
- The input tax credit of tax paid on inputs or capital goods can also be availed by the principal in such a



scenario.

- The inputs or capital goods must be received back within one year or three years respectively failing which the original transaction would be treated as supply and the principal would be liable to pay tax accordingly.
- 6) Can the principal supply the goods directly from the premises of the job worker without bringing it back to his own premises?**
- Yes, but the principal should have declared the premises of an unregistered job worker as his additional place of business.
 - If the job worker is a registered person then goods can be supplied directly from the premises of the job worker.
 - The Commissioner may also notify goods in which case goods sent for job work can be directly supplied from the premises of the job worker.
- 7) Under what circumstances can the principal directly supply goods from the premises of job worker without declaring the premises of job worker as his additional place of business?**
- The goods can be supplied directly from the place of business of job worker without declaring it as additional place of business in two circumstances namely where the job worker is a registered taxable person or where the principal is engaged in supply of such goods as may be notified by the Commissioner.
- 8) What are the provisions concerning taking of ITC in respect of inputs/capital goods sent to a job worker?**
- Principal shall be entitled to take credit of taxes paid on inputs or capital goods sent to a job worker whether sent after receiving them at his place of business or even when such the inputs or capital goods are directly sent to a job worker without their being first brought to his place of business.
 - However, the inputs or capital goods, after completion of job work, are required to be received back or supplied from job worker's premises, as the case may be, within a period of one year or three years of their being sent out.
- 9) What happens when the inputs or capital goods are not received back or supplied from the place of business of job worker within prescribed time period?**
- If the inputs or capital goods are not received back by the principal or are not supplied from the place of business of job worker within the prescribed time limit, it would be deemed that such inputs or capital goods had been supplied by the principal to the job worker on the day when the said inputs or capital goods were sent out by the principal (or on the date of receipt by the job worker where the inputs or capital goods were sent directly to the place of business of job worker). Thus the principal would be liable to pay tax accordingly.
- 10) Some capital goods like jigs and fixtures are non-usable after their use and normally old scrap. What is the treatment of such items in job work provisions?**
- The condition of bringing back capital goods within three years is not applicable to moulds, dies, jigs and fixtures or tools.
- 11) What would be treatment of the waste and scrap generated during the job work?**
- The waste and scrap generated during the job work can be supplied by the job worker directly from his place of business, on payment of tax, if he is registered. If he is not registered, the same would be supplied by the principal on payment of tax.



12) Whether intermediate goods can also be sent for job work?

- Yes, the term inputs, for the purpose of job work, includes intermediate goods arising from any treatment or process carried out on the inputs by the principal or job worker.

13) Who is responsible for the maintenance of proper accounts related to job work?

- It is completely the responsibility of the principal to maintain proper accounts of job work related inputs and capital goods.

14) Are the provisions of job work applicable to all categories of goods?

- No, the provisions relating to job work are applicable only when registered taxable person intends to send taxable goods. In other words, these provisions are not applicable to exempted or non-taxable goods or when the sender is a person other than registered taxable person.

15) Is it compulsory that job work provisions should be followed by the principal?

- No, the principal can send the inputs or capital goods after payment of GST without following the special procedure. In such a case, the job-worker would take the input tax credit and supply back the processed goods (after completion of job-work) on payment of GST.

16) Should job worker and principal be located in same State or Union territory?

- No, this is not necessary as provisions relating to job work have been adopted in the Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act (IGST Act) as well as in Union Territory GST Act (UTGST Act) and therefore job-worker and principal can be located either in same State or in same Union Territory or in different States or Union Territories.
- Source: www.eximguru.com
<http://www.eximguru.com/gst/faqs-on-gst.aspx>

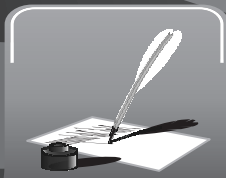


Birla Cellulose Fibers Earn USDA Biobased Certification

Grasim Industries Limited a flagship company of Aditya Birla Group has earned the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Certified Biobased Product label for its products- Birla Viscose, Birla Modal & Birla Excel. Grasim Industries Ltd; applauded for earning the USDA Certified Biobased Product label, by Kate Lewis, USDA BioPreferred Program. "Products from Grasim Industries Ltd. are contributing to an ever expanding marketplace that adds value to renewable agriculture commodities, creates jobs in rural communities, and decreases our reliance on petroleum."

Third-party verification for a product's biobased content is administered through the USDA BioPreferred Program. One of the goals of the BioPreferred Program is to increase the development, purchase and use of biobased products.

The USDA Certified Biobased Product label displays a product's biobased content, which is the portion of a product that comes from a renewable source, such as plant, animal, marine, or forestry feedstocks. Utilizing renewable, biobased materials displaces the need for non-renewable petroleum based chemicals. Biobased products, through petroleum displacement, have played an increasingly important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions that exacerbate global climate change. Biobased products are cost-comparative, readily available, and perform as well as or better than their conventional counterparts.



EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEXTILES AND CLOTHING PRODUCTS POISED TO CAPTURE EGYPTIAN MARKET

INTRODUCTION

Egypt, officially the Arab Republic of Egypt, is one of the most populous countries in Africa and the Middle East that has a diversified economy with sectors such as textile, tourism, agriculture, industry and services at almost equal production levels. Egypt is considered to be a middle power, with significant cultural, political, and military influence in the Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Muslim world. The Egyptian economy has witnessed a solid growth of 4% in the year 2016 amid newfound political stability and the government's launch of an ambitious reform agenda.

EGYPTIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Egyptian textile industry is very ancient dating back to the age of the pharaohs. The country is the pivot for vertically integrated textile industry in the Middle Eastern region. The country involves complete production process right from the cultivation of cotton, to the making of yarns, fabrics, and readymade apparels. Textile and apparel industry is the second largest sector, next to agro, and plays a major role in shaping the Egyptian economy. The Textile Industry is the largest industry in Egyptian economy. The Egyptian Textile Economy is predominantly cotton based, but in recent times, demand for manmade fibre textiles in the country is increasingly growing. Its textile Industry has a complete vertically integrated functioning model, starting from fibres up to finished products of Apparel and Home Textiles. The module of the Industry functions with both the local availability of the cotton fibres and the imported fibres (polyester, viscose, wool etc). The Egyptian textile industry is enhancing its competitive position by new investments adopting the latest technology in all phases of the production process.

The Egyptian apparel industry is one of the most dynamic industrial sectors in Egypt. It comprises some 1500 private sector apparel and intermediate manufacturers, the majority of which are equipped with

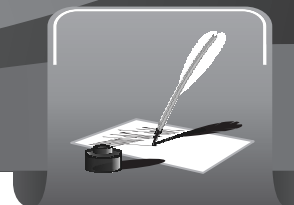
state-of-the-art machinery. The latest technologies are adopted in all phases of production: pattern making, spreading, cutting, sewing, and packaging.

FACTORS BENEFITING EGYPT IN THE GLOBAL MARKET

Egypt has adequate labor resource. Wages are competitive and stable. Government runs various training programmes, continuously upgrading the skill sets of the labors. The location of the country facilitates quick and easy exports to other countries such as Asia, Africa, and Europe. It is closer to US than its counterparts which makes it a preferred sourcing location. Egypt is equipped with 15 commercial ports facilitating its exports.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Imports of Textile & Clothing by Egypt from the world were US\$ 2.88 billion during 2016.
- India's share in total imports of Textile & Clothing of Egypt is 8.33%, worth US\$ 240 million in 2016.
- Textile imports of Egypt from the world account for nearly 82% (US\$ 2.29 million) of its total T&C imports.
- Clothing imports of Egypt from the world account for nearly 18.79% (US\$ 0.53 million) of its total T&C imports.
- Imports of Made-ups from the world reached over US\$ 57 million with a share of nearly 2%.
- Egypt's total imports of MMF textiles from the world during 2016 stood at US\$ 1644 Million, of which India's share was only US\$ 96.91 Million (5.89%).
- Hence, there is tremendous scope to increase India's exports to Egypt and increase our market share.



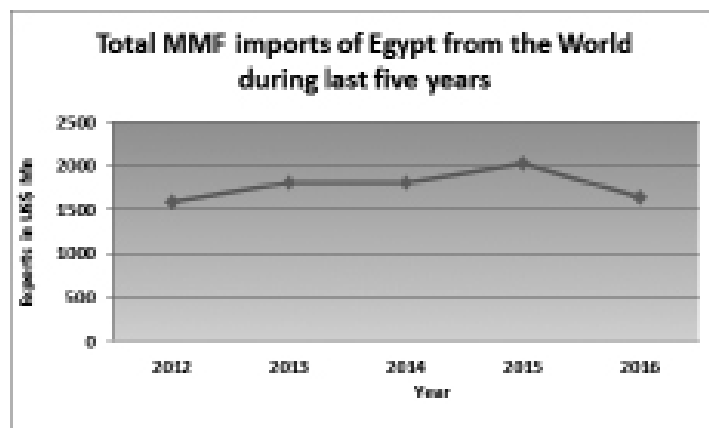
Egypt's Textile and Clothing Imports from World during 2016

Value in US\$ Mn

Chapter	Product Description	Imports from World	Imports from India	India's Share (%)
50	Silk	0.11	0.00	1.82
51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	57.27	2.35	4.10
52	Cotton	529.61	130.78	24.69
53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	23.53	4.40	18.71
54	Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials	752.14	36.21	4.81
55	Man-made staple fibres	466.96	52.50	11.24
56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof	155.54	0.63	0.40
57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	34.25	0.36	1.05
58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery	70.97	2.50	3.52
59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable . . .	39.28	0.73	1.87
60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	159.76	4.35	2.72
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	77.80	0.88	1.13
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	456.65	1.44	0.32
63	Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	56.65	2.79	4.93
Total Textile & Clothing		2880.51	239.91	8.33

SOURCE: ITC

India has been complementing to the Egyptian apparel industry since a long time. Egypt imports a significant part of textiles from India for its growing garmenting units. Cotton, Manmade Textiles, Made-ups, Carpets and Apparels are the leading items that are being imported from India into Egypt. Egypt imports nearly 24.69% of its requirements of Cotton from India.



Share of Textile & Clothing Imports of Egypt from World in 2016

Imports from World	Value in US\$ Bn	% Share in Total T&C Imports from World
Textile	2.29	81.20%
Clothing	0.53	18.79%
Total T&C Imports	2.82	

SOURCE: ITC

Leading Suppliers of Textile products to Egypt in 2016

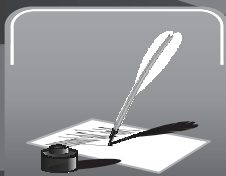
Sr No	Country	Imports in US\$ Mn
1	China	1098.01
2	Turkey	190.03
3	India	181.67
4	Indonesia	84.90
5	Greece	70.59

SOURCE: ITC

Leading Suppliers of Clothing products to Egypt in 2016

Sr No	Country	Imports in US\$ Mn
1	China	356.92
2	Turkey	66.27
3	Spain	46.45
4	Germany	14.01
5	Bangladesh	11.57
6	UAE	8.39
7	Italy	5.03
8	Saudi Arabia	3.73
9	Indonesia	2.72
10	India	2.32

SOURCE: ITC



Major Products of MMF Textiles imported by Egypt from the World during 2016

Sr. No.	HS Code	Product Description	Value in US\$ Mn
1	540233	Textured filament yarn of polyester (excluding that put up for retail sale)	210.69
2	540249	Synthetic filament yarn, incl. synthetic monofilament of < 67 decitex, single, untwisted or . .	69.69
3	540246	Filament yarn of polyester, incl. monofilament of < 67 decitex, single, untwisted or with a . . .	54.56
4	540247	Filament yarn of polyester, incl. monofilament of < 67 decitex, single, untwisted or with a . . .	51.89
5	540769	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of mixtures of textured and non-textured . . .	39.88
6	540244	Synthetic filament elastomeric yarn, single, untwisted or with a twist of <= 50 turns per metre . . .	36.41
7	540262	Multiple "folded" or cabled filament yarn of polyester, incl. monofilament of < 67 decitex . . .	33.53
8	540341	Multiple "folded" or cabled filament yarn of viscose rayon, incl. monofilament of < 67 decitex . . .	31.32
9	540772	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% synthetic filament by weight, incl. monofilament of . . .	30.25
10	540793	Woven fabrics of yarn containing predominantly, but < 85% synthetic filament by weight, incl. . . .	27.91
11	540310	High-tenacity yarn of viscose rayon filament (excluding sewing thread and yarn put up for retail . . .	25.35
12	540252	Filament yarn of polyester, incl. monofilament of < 67 decitex, single, with a twist of > 50 . . .	23.56
13	540331	Yarn of viscose rayon filament, incl. monofilament of < 67 decitex, single, untwisted or with . . .	11.78
14	540751	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments, incl. monofilament . . .	11.76

Sr. No.	HS Code	Product Description	Value in US\$ Mn
15	540110	Sewing thread of synthetic filaments, whether or not put up for retail sale	11.10
16	540251	Filament yarn of nylon or other polyamides, incl. monofilament of < 67 decitex, single, with . . .	8.26
17	540720	Woven fabrics of strip or the like, of synthetic filament, incl. monofilament of >= 67 decitex . . .	6.46
18	540752	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments, incl. monofilament . . .	6.13
19	540245	Filament yarn of nylon or other polyamides, incl. monofilament of < 67 decitex, single, untwisted . . .	5.63
20	540248	Filament yarn of polypropylene, incl. monofilament of < 67 decitex, single, untwisted or with . . .	5.04

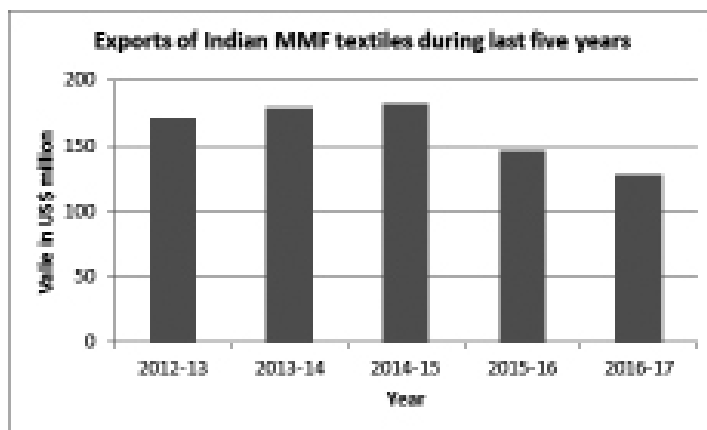
SOURCE: ITC

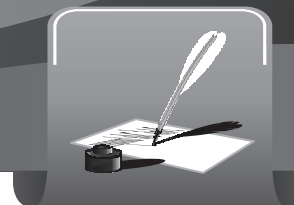
Exports of MMF textiles from India to Egypt during last five years

(Value in US\$ Mn)

	Fabrics	Made-ups	Yarn	Fibre	Total	% Gr/Dec
2012-2013	16.76	95.21	24.14	35.26	171.37	
2013-2014	18.86	97.47	26.82	36.21	179.36	4.66
2014-2015	51.19	7.11	117.7	6.83	182.83	1.93
2015-2016	45.04	6.75	86.71	8.25	146.75	-19.73
2016-2017	34.03	3.57	78.47	12.61	128.68	-12.31

SOURCE: MOC





India's MMF and blended textiles exports to Egypt didn't show the desired growth in value terms during 2016-17 mainly due to decrease in commodity prices; exports picked up during 2014-15 and then started declining. **This declining trend has warranted for making efforts to sustain exports to Egypt.** Yarns were the dominant items in the export basket with a share of around 61%, followed by fabrics 26%, Fibre 10% and Made-ups 3%.

IMPORT DUTY STRUCTURE OF EGYPT

	HS Chapter/ Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Yarn		
- silk	5003-5006	0 - 5
- wool	5105- 5110	5
- cotton	5204-5207	5
- other vegetable fiber	5306-5308	5
- man - made fiber / Yarn	5401-5406/5501-5511	0 - 5
Woven Fabric		
- silk	5007	10
- wool	5111-5113	10
- cotton	5208-5212	10
- other vegetable fiber	5309-5311	5 - 10
- man - made fiber	5407-5408/5512-5516	5 - 10
Knit Fabric	60	10
Non Woven Fabric	5603	5
Industrial Fabric	59	5 - 20

	HS Chapter/ Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Apparel	61-62	5 - 30
Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc.	63	5 - 30
Carpet	57	30

Additional Import Taxes and Fees--All goods are subject to a sales tax of 5 - 25 percent.

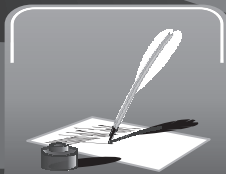
ADVANTAGE OF EGYPT

Egyptian economy is one of the most diversified economies in the region. The growing population together with increased per capita income has turned the country into a major consumer market. This in turn has led to an increase in retail market sales and in the number of multinational corporations operating in Egypt. Egypt's geographic location at the center of the world has placed it within reach of major international markets like European, Arabian, African and South Asian countries. The flourishing textile industry of Egypt is very promising; due to the country's competitive cost of labour and its vast expertise in the textile manufacture industry.

EXPORT PROMOTIONAL INITIATIVE OF THE COUNCIL

In view of the scope for further increasing exports of Indian textiles products including Man-made fibre textiles to Egypt, the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) as the lead Council, is organizing **Combined Participation in Cairo Fashion & Tex in from 13 to 16 September, 2017 in Cairo, Egypt.** In view of this, the Council requests all its member-exporters to take advantage of this excellent opportunity, and participate in the Exhibitions / Fairs which will be organized by the Council to develop / expand their export trade there.





UPDATE ON THE PARTICIPATION OF SRTEPC IN TEXTILES INDIA 2017 IN GANDHINAGAR

Textiles India, a first-ever mega Trade Event of Textiles/Clothing, is being organized by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India through active involvements of Textiles/Clothing Export Promotion Councils including SRTEPC, and Trade Bodies/Associations from 30th June to 2nd July 2017 at Mahatma Mandir, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

Textiles India, a Flagship program of the Ministry of Textiles, will be inaugurated by Shri. Narendra Modi, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 30th June 2017. During the program, around 1000 companies both from India and abroad will showcase their latest range of textiles/clothing to their target customers for discussing business. Around 2500 Foreign Buyers are being invited from more than 60 leading countries across the world. On the sidelines of Textiles India, Theme Pavilions, Fashion Shows, Roundtable Discussions, Seminars/Conferences, B2B/B2G/G2G Meetings, besides holding of State and Country Sessions are also scheduled to be organized to make the program a memorable experience to all the visitors.

As for the participation of SRTEPC, the Council has organized participation of 103 member-companies including 01 company from Japan for showcasing their latest varieties of products during Textiles India by occupying around 2050 sqm of space. The Council has also invited more than 180 International Buyers – representing 39 countries in the world with complimentary facilities to visit Textiles India for

discussing business with their Indian Counterparts.

During Textiles India, SRTEPC is also organizing Business Meetings between its participating member-companies and visiting International Buyers, Roundtable Discussions and Seminars. SRTEPC has also organized visit of 14 Delegation of Buyers from the leading markets of Indian Textiles including Bangladesh, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Malaysia, Turkey, UAE, Kenya, Panama etc. to meet and explore the possibility of doing business with its member-participants and others. Furthermore, the Council is also scheduled to sign 08 Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with the Heads of Industries in Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Poland, Slovakia, Vietnam etc.

SRTEPC has appointed M/s. Thomas Cook, as its Travel Partner for making travel arrangements of visiting Buyers. Service of M/s. Falcon Exhibition Pvt. Ltd., a professional Event Management Agency, has also been deployed for organizing various requirements of the mega program of Textiles.

Textiles India 2017 is going to be an Annual Event alongside major global trade events. The program is expected to attract a record number of Buyers, Fashion Designers, Opinion Makers, Industry-heads, VIPs and other dignitaries – both from India and abroad to visit mega event of textiles in Gandhinagar, Gujarat.



FORTHCOMING EXPORT PROMOTION PROGRAMMES FOR THE YEAR 2017-18 UNDER MARKET ACCESS INITIATIVE (MAI) SCHEME

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC), as part of its Export Promotion Programmes for the financial year 2017-18, is scheduled to organize exclusive Indian Textile Exhibitions and mobilization of participation of Indian companies in International Fair in Russia, Egypt and Turkey; also Reverse Buyer Seller Meet – TEXTILES INDIA in Gandhinagar, Gujarat on the basis of the following details :

Sr.No.	Exhibitions/Fairs	Country/Market	Period/Month	Remarks
1.	TEXTILES INDIA	Gandhinagar, Gujarat	30 th June – 2 nd July 2017	Reverse Buyer Seller Meet under the MAI Scheme where SRTEPC is the lead Council.
2	Federal Trade Fair, TEXTILLEGPROM	Moscow, Russia	29 th August – 1 st September 2017	International Exhibition under MAI Scheme. Reimbursement of Economy class Air fare to eligible select participants.
3.	Cairo Fashion & Textile	Cairo, Egypt	13 th -16 th September 2017	International Exhibition under MAI Scheme. Reimbursement of Economy class Air fare to eligible select participants.
4.	Premier Vision	Istanbul, Turkey	March 2018	International Exhibition under MAI Scheme

The circulars of the above Exhibitions/Fairs are being mailed to you regularly and can also be obtained from Council's website. Members who are interested to participate in any of the above events may kindly confirm their interest to the Council. For more information please contact Ms. Kalavathi Rao/Ms. Ramitha Shetty, Tel : 022-22048797, 22048690, 62318282 Fax : 022-22810091, 22048358, E-mail : srtepc@srtepc.in/tp@srtepc.in.

(Continued from Page 1)

RUSSIA: HUGE TEXTILE AND CLOTHING MARKET YET TO BE EXPLORED BY INDIAN EXPORTERS

RUSSIA'S TEXTILE AND CLOTHING IMPORTS FROM WORLD DURING 2016

Value in US\$ Mn

Chapter	Product label	Russia's imports from world	Russia's imports from India	India's Share %
50	Silk	3.86	0.09	2.43
51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	18.69	0.00	0.00
52	Cotton	467.11	9.11	1.95
53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	38.55	3.78	9.81
54	Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials	371.28	14.77	3.98
55	Man-made staple fibres	483.37	17.21	3.56
56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof	425.24	3.53	0.83
57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	133.14	8.25	6.20
58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery	85.26	0.90	1.05
59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable . . .	277.16	0.54	0.19
60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	238.25	0.75	0.32
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	2560.68	92.33	3.61
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	2700.41	96.49	3.57

63	Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	643.44	20.35	3.16
Total		8446.42	268.10	3.17

Leading Supplier of Man-Made filament products cover under Chapter 54 to Russia

Country	Import during 2016 (USD '000)
China	147,988
Belarus	70,302
Italy	19,833
India	14,768
Korea, Republic of	14,654
USA	13,102
Japan	11,377
Taipei, Chinese	10,303

Major Product Made Out of Man-made filament imported by Russia covers under chapter 54 during 2016

HS Code	Product Description	Russia's import from World (USD '000)
540761	Woven fabrics of yarn containing \geq 85% by weight of non-textured polyester filaments, incl	79,897
540710	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament .	19,588
540720	Woven fabrics of strip or the like, of synthetic filament, incl. monofilament of \geq 67 decitex	14,080
540752	Woven fabrics of yarn containing \geq 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments, incl. monofilament	9,430
540782	Woven fabrics of yarn containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% synthetic filament by weight, incl	7,935

HS Code	Product Description	Russia's import from World (USD '000)
540742	Woven fabrics of filament yarn containing >= 85% nylon or other polyamides by weight, incl	7,903
540772	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% synthetic filament by weight, incl. monofilament of	7,376
540751	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments, incl. monofilament . . .	6,737
540784	Woven fabrics of yarn containing predominantly, but < 85% synthetic filament by weight, inc.	5,521
540753	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments, incl. monofilament . . .	5,226
540773	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% synthetic filament by weight, incl. monofilament of.	3,889
540792	Woven fabrics of yarn containing predominantly, but < 85% synthetic filament by weight, inc.	3,720
540769	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of mixtures of textured and non-textured	3,217
540754	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments, incl. monofilament . . .	2,328
540783	Woven fabrics of yarn containing predominantly, but < 85% synthetic filament by weight, incl	2,202
540730	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn, incl. monofilament of >= 67 decitex and with a cross.	1,557

HS Code	Product Description	Russia's import from World (USD '000)
540781	Woven fabrics of yarn containing predominantly, but < 85% synthetic filament by weight, incl	1,414
540793	Woven fabrics of yarn containing predominantly, but < 85% synthetic filament by weight, incl.	1,100
540771	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% synthetic filament by weight, incl. monofilament of .	1,072
540774	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% synthetic filament by weight, incl. monofilament of .	1,034

Leading Supplier of Man-Made staple fibre products cover under Chapter 55 to Russia

Country	Import during 2016 (USD '000)
China	130,548
Belarus	82,714
USA	63,440
Japan	48,714
Korea, Republic of	26,428
Germany	21,487
India	17,205
Austria	16,025

Main Man-made Staple Fibre covered under chapter 55 imported by Russia

HS Code	Product Description	Russia's import from World during 2016 (USD '000)
550200	Artificial filament tow as specified in Note 1 to chapter 55	126,380



HS Code	Product Description	Russia's import from World during 2016 (USD '000)
550320	Staple fibres of polyesters, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning	116,770
550410	Staple fibres of viscose rayon, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning	28,697
551219	Woven fabrics containing \geq 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, dyed, made of yarn of different . . .	27,103
551422	Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed . . .	16,447
550953	Yarn containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed principally . . .	16,173
551511	Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed . . .	15,714
550932	Multiple "folded" or cabled yarn containing \geq 85% acrylic or modacrylic staple fibres by weight . . .	11,873
550130	Filament tow as specified in Note 1 to chapter 55, acrylic or modacrylic	10,284
550810	Sewing thread of synthetic staple fibres, whether or not put up for retail sale	9,098
550961	Yarn containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% acrylic or modacrylic staple fibres by weight, mixed . . .	7,915
551299	Woven fabrics containing \geq 85% synthetic staple fibres by weight, dyed, made of yarn of different . . .	6,809
551423	Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed . . .	6,671
550912	Multiple "folded" or cabled yarn containing \geq 85% nylon or other polyamide staple fibres by . . .	6,621
551323	Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed . . .	6,264
550951	Yarn containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed principally . . .	5,197

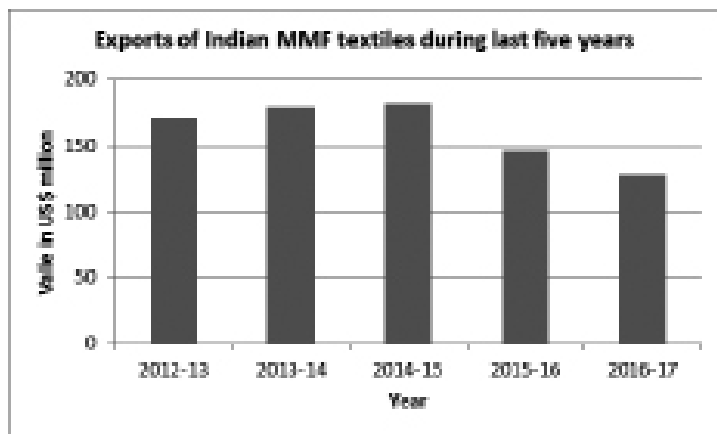
HS Code	Product Description	Russia's import from World during 2016 (USD '000)
551321	Plain woven fabrics containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, . . .	5,131
550922	Multiple "folded" or cabled yarn containing \geq 85% polyester staple fibres by weight (excluding . . .	5,102
550330	Acrylic or modacrylic staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning	4,876
551512	Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed . . .	3,157
551130	Yarn of artificial staple fibres, put up for retail sale (excluding sewing thread)	3,154
551513	Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed . . .	2,991
550311	Staple fibres of aramids, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning	2,921
551421	Plain woven fabrics containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, . . .	1,976
551311	Plain woven fabrics containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, . . .	1,894
551412	Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed . . .	1,719
551341	Plain woven fabrics containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, . . .	1,692
551441	Plain woven fabrics containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, . . .	1,647
550962	Yarn containing predominantly, but $<$ 85% acrylic or modacrylic staple fibres by weight, mixed . . .	1,536
550921	Single yarn containing \geq 85% polyester staple fibres by weight (excluding sewing thread and . . .	1,523

Exports of Indian Manmade Fibre (MMF) and Blended Textiles To Russia during Last Five Years

Value in USD MN

	Fabrics	Made-ups	Yarn	Fibre	Total	% Gr/Dec
2012-2013	3.72	1.78	13.57	3.68	22.75	
2013-2014	3.82	2.16	13.49	3.93	23.40	2.86
2014-2015	6.55	3.78	11.44	4.13	25.90	10.68
2015-2016	2.09	2.17	10.73	3.35	18.34	-29.19
2016-2017	2.18	3.39	16.12	8.31	30.00	63.58

Source: MOC



SOURCE: MOC

Exports of Indian Manmade fibre and blended textiles to Russia amounted to around USD 30 million during 2016-17. Yarn were the dominant items in the export basket with a share of nearly 54%, followed by fibre 28%, made-ups 11% and fabrics 7%.

Import Duty Structure OF Russia

	HS Chapter/ Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Yarn		
-silk	5003-5006	5
-wool	5105-5110	5
-cotton	5204-5207	5
-other vegetable fiber	5306-5308	5

	HS Chapter/ Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
-man-made fiber	5401-5406/5501-5511	0 - 12
Woven Fabric		
-silk	5007	0 - 3
-wool	5111-5113	10
-cotton	5208-5212	5 - 10
-other vegetable fiber	5309-5311	8 - 10
-man-made fiber	5407-5408/5512-5516	0 - 15
Knit Fabric	60	3 - 8
Non Woven Fabric	5603	5*
Industrial Fabric	59	5 - 10*
Apparel	61-62	5 - 17.5*
Home Furnishings including: bed, bath, kitchen linens, etc.	63	6 - 17.5
Carpet	57	*

Additional Import Taxes and Fees

In addition to tariffs, there are two types of charges applied to imports including MMF textiles into Russia, the VAT (value added tax) and selective excise taxes. Russian importers pay a VAT of 18%, which is applied to the import price plus tariff. However, children’s apparel and medical supplies are subject to a 10-percent VAT. Fortunately, Excise tax DOES NOT apply to textile and apparel products unless they are leather goods.

A customs processing fee of 0.15% of the actual cost of the goods is also levied. There are two components to this fee - a miscellaneous customs clearance fee of 0.1 percent, payable in rubles, and a additional tax of .05 percent, payable in foreign currency.

India – Russia Trade Routes

The major part of Indian MMF textiles is transported from India to Russia by sea and some are transported by air. Basic routes for containers from

port of Mumbai or other Indian ports are through ports of Kotka or other European ports into Russia. Another route from India is directly to Russian ports in Saint Petersburg, Nakhodka (East port), Novorossiysk, and further by a motor transport or on a railway to Moscow or other Russian cities. The time period of container transportation from India to Russia is 45-50 days.

Direction	Time of delivery	Approximate prices, USD per container
Mumbai – port Sankt-Peterburg – Moscow	45-50 days	7700
Mumbai – Port Tallinn – Moscow	45-50 days	7500
Mumbai – port Kotka (Finland) – Moscow	45-50 days	7300
Mumbai – port Novorossiysk - Moscow	45-50 days	6800

Promotional Initiative of the Council

In view of opportunities opened up for exports of manmade fibre and blended textiles in Russia, the Council is mobilizing participation of its member – exporters in the Federal Trade Fair for Textiles and Clothing “Textillegprom” from 29th August to 1st September 2017 in Moscow, Russia. Last year also in September 2016, 36 Indian textile companies participated through SRTEPC in this event. This Fair is one of the most popular international textile events being organized in Russia and entire east Europe. Participants from almost all countries of the world participate in the fair and the fair provides unique opportunity to the participants to interact with leading business houses, buyers, buying agents and whole sellers in Russia and nearby CIS Countries. Member-exporters should participate in the Event in a big way and take maximum benefit of the same.

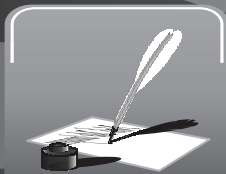


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Advertisement			One issue	Three issues	Six issues	Twelve issues
1.	Inside Half page (B/W)	₹	4000	11000	21000	40000
		USD	70	185	350	670
2.	Inside Full page (B&W)	₹	8000	22000	42000	80000
		USD	135	370	700	1335
3.	Front Inside Page (Colour)	₹	10000	27500	50000	90000
		USD	170	460	835	1500
4.	Back inside Page (Colour)	₹	15000	42500	80000	150000
		USD	250	710	1335	2500
5.	Back cover Page (Colour)	₹	20000	55000	105000	200000
		USD	335	920	1750	3340
6.	Inside Four pages (Colour)	₹	25000	70000	135000	260000
		USD	420	1170	2250	4335

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



SRTEPC GST TRAINING PROGRAMME

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) organized a training programme on Goods & Services Tax (GST) for its members on 13th June, 2017 at Indian Merchants' Chamber (IMC), Mumbai from 10:00 a.m. to 06:00p.m. The purpose of this training programme was to impart knowledge and enhance the understanding of the member-exporters related to GST. The GST programme had overwhelming response with around 80 participants attending the Session.

The training session commenced with a welcome address by our Shri V.Anil Kumar, Executive Director of SRTEPC.



Welcome address by Shri V.Anil Kumar, Executive Director

SRTEPC invited two prominent speakers to speak at the training programme. Shri V. Anil Kumar, Executive Director of SRTEPC welcomed Shri Suyog Nawal, an indirect tax professional head at ZMHS & Associates, Chartered Accountants which is based out at Mumbai and Shri Deepak Thakkar, a Direct & Indirect Tax Expert from PHD & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Mumbai.



Shri Suyog Nawal making a presentation on GST



Shri Deepak Thakkar speaking to the audience

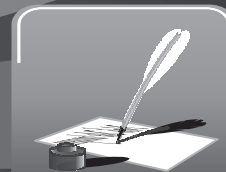
The first session on GST, began at 10:00 and was addressed by Shri Suyog Nawal (Chartered Accountant) -an expert on indirect tax. He covered topics on the need for GST (whose primary purpose is to simplify India's tax structure), the components of a tax structure and the proposed working of GST. He spoke in great detail about the Overview of GST, GSTN Portal, Registration, Invoicing, Returns and Refunds. He concluded by reiterating that GST will create a national market. This session was followed by lunch.

The second technical session commenced post lunch and was handled by Shri Deepak Thakkar (Chartered Accountant) – an expert in Direct & Indirect Tax. He began by explaining about the GST Act and the Draft Rules & Rates of GST. He then went on to discuss the various sections related to (a) Overview of GST-Supply with consideration or without consideration, (b) Composite supply, (c) Mixed supply, (d) Time of supply, (e) Place of supply, (f) Value of supply, (g) Interstate & Intrastate Supply, (h) E- Way Bill, (i) Sale in transit transaction, (j) Input Tax Credit, (k) Interest & Penalties, (l) Accounts, Audits & Entry and (m) Profiteering measures.

This Session was followed by a Question & Answer round where Shri Deepak threw light on some common FAQs.

Participants were also asked to give their feedback/ suggestions on the GST training programme. Some of the participants even requested SRTEPC to organize such more training programmes. Many participants interacted with the speakers and found replies to their queries related to GST.

The Executive Director informed the gathering that the Council is also planning to organise similar more GST programmes at various locations of MMF clusters like Delhi and Surat. They were also informed that Council is also organizing a training programme on GST for its members on 21st June, 2017 at Surat.



The Training Programme was very informative, interesting and gave the opportunity to learn many issues with regard to GST. It was found to be a very enriching experience and motivated to understand the visuals of GST, its structure and impact on business, accounting and taxation module.

We may also plan repeated Training programmes in Mumbai and Surat. We shall inform you the details shortly.

The Goods & Service Tax Training Programme ended with a vote of thanks by the Executive Director.



A view of the audience

SRTEPC MEMBERS DIRECTORY

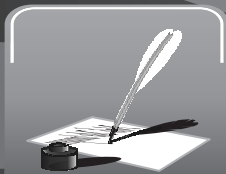
The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council in commemoration of its 60 years service to the industry, presents the 1st edition of Members Directory with over 3400 entries covering the details of manufacturers/exporters of MMF textiles and blended textile items including Fibre, Yarn, Fabrics,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



SRTEPC ROAD SHOW CUM PRESENTATION AT BHILWARA

SRTEPC organized a Road Show cum Presentation for the Textile Trade Members at Mewar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bhilwara on 30th May 2017. Around 50 members of MCCI attended the Road



Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman, Shri Sanjeev Saran, Past Chairman and Shri Pankaj Tibrewal, Convener, Membership Committee and COA member of the SRTEPC along with an official of MCCI present on the dais.

show. Further as part of its Membership Expansion Drive the Council in association with MCCI (Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry) arranged an Interactive Session followed by two presentations for the members of MCCI in their premises.

Members of MCCI associated with the Textile industry were invited to participate to take the benefit of the presentations. Shri R. K. Jain, Honorary Secretary General, MCCI and Shri J.K. Bagrodia, Sr. Vice President, MCCI welcomed Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman, Shri Sanjeev Saran, Past Chairman and Shri Pankaj Tibrewal, Convener, Membership Committee and COA member of SRTEPC present on the dais. Leading members of MCCI honored the dignitary Guests on the dais with Garlands and then proceeded to light the ceremonial lamp.

Shri J.K. Bagrodia began the proceedings by welcoming the Council's Office bearers and acknowledging the initiative to put this activity in place. Shri Sanjeev Saran had the audience spell bound with an interactive session on 'Understanding the New Global Buying Trends in Textiles'. He then proceeded to share his experience as a leading exporter as well as Past Chairman of SRTEPC on the strategies to be adopted for increasing the Indian MMF exports.

Shri Pankaj Tibrewal made a presentation on the Benefits of being associated with SRTEPC as its member to the audience. During the presentation, he spoke at length on the history of the Council, its membership figures, the various initiatives and marketing efforts being taken by the Council to help its members. He also expressed the need for SRTEPC and MCCI to jointly make a submission to bring the Export Promotion Centre for Textiles as is being worked out by the Govt. of Rajasthan to Bhilwara so that the members of MCCI can take maximum benefit.

Vice Chairman Shri Ronak Rughani then took over to present 'Textiles India 2017' event to the members of MCCI. He highlighted the various schedules and programs that would be covered in the event. He brought to light the magnitude of the show and its importance to India and the stakeholders of the textile industry globally. On the efforts made to promote the event among international buyers he showcased the Council's initiatives of organizing road shows in Malaysia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Turkey and Colombia that were very successful. Enlisting the advantaged of participating in the Event of Textiles India 2017, he invited the Textiles trade members of Bhilwara and stressed on the necessity to participate as exhibitors by elaborating the scale and magnitude of the mega event Textile India 2017.

Shri R.K. Jain brought the presentation to a close by delivering the Vote of Thanks.



View of the members present for the Roadshow presentation



HIGHLIGHTS OF GST TRAINING PROGRAMME HELD BY COUNCIL

❖ What is GST

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is tax on supply of all goods and services

❖ Taxes subsumed under GST

- Central Excise Duty
- State VAT / Central Sales Tax
- Service Tax
- Additional Customs Duty (CVD)
- Special Additional Duty (SAD)
- Local Body Tax / Octroi and Entry Tax
- State and Central Cesses
- Special Additional Duty (SAD)
- Local Body Tax / Octroi and Entry Tax
- State and Central Cesses

❖ Taxes not subsumed under GST

- Basic Customs Duty
- Excise Duty / VAT on Petroleum Products
- Electricity Duty by state
- Property tax, Stamp Duty and taxes on immovable properties
- Royalty on minerals, Environmental / regulatory taxes

❖ GST Key Features

Dual Tax Structure

- GST is a consumption based tax levied on 'supply' of goods and services
- Centre and State both will levy tax on every transaction inside a State
- CGST being the Centre component and SGST being the State component

Tax on Supply

- Supply of goods or services without consideration specified in Sch. I to be taxed
- Supplies like works contract, sale of software deemed to be service

Supplies without consideration

- 'Supply' to cover the following transaction and possibly attracting GST:
 - ✓ Consignment transfers/ branch transfers
 - ✓ Exchange and barter transactions
 - ✓ Self/captive consumptions of goods & services

IGST

- Centre to have exclusive power to levy IGST on inter-state supplies
- Imports to be treated as inter-state supplies
- SGST portion of IGST to accrue to the State of consumption

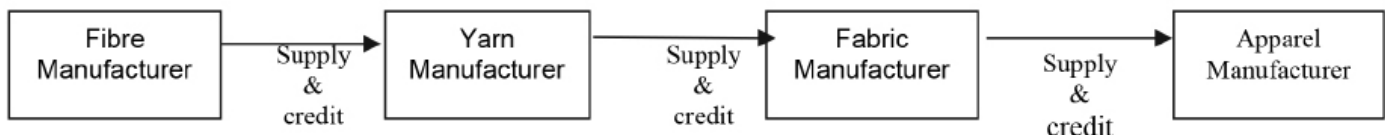
Exports and Refunds

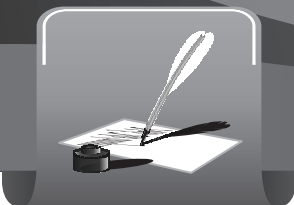
- Exports to be zero-rated with refund of taxes on procurement

Legislations

- Central CGST & UTGST laws
- State wise SGST laws
- Union Territory GST laws
- Separate legislation for IGST

❖ GST Scenario – Likely Impact on Textile





❖ **GST rates for Textile Industry**

Chapter	Goods	Rate
51	Wool fibre – not carded or combed, waste of wool	Nil
	Wool – carded or combed, garneted stock, yarn, fabrics	5%
52	Gandhi Topi, Khadi yarn	Nil
	All other items of Chapter 52 including cotton not carded or combed	5%
54,55	Fabrics of man-made filaments or fibres	5% (no ITC refund)
	Man-made filaments, fibres, yarn, waste	18%
56, 57, 58, 59	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns, carpets and floor coverings, special woven fabrics, coated textile fabrics, industrial textiles	12%
	Embroidery or zari articles	5%
60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	5% (no ITC refund)
61,62,63	Articles of apparel and made ups of sale value ≤ Rs.1000 per piece	5%
	Articles of apparel and made ups of sale value > Rs. 1000 per piece	12%
84	Textile machinery (8445-8448)	18%

❖ **Inter-state/Intra-state Supply**

Sr. No.	Situation	Intra-state or Inter-state Supply	Taxes Applicable
(1)	If the location of the supplier and place of supply are in different states.	Interstate Supply	IGST
(2)	If the location of the supplier and place of supply are in the same state.	Intrastate Supply	CGST+SGST
(3)	Import of goods and/or services.	Deemed to be Interstate Supply	Goods: BCD+IGST Services: IGST
(4)	Export of goods and/or services.	Deemed to be Interstate Supply	Zero Rated

❖ **Job work Process**

- It means undertaking any treatment or process by a person on goods belonging to another registered taxable person.
- Person treating or processing the goods belonging to other person is called 'job worker' and the person to whom the goods belongs is called 'principal'
- GST on Textile Job work is @ 5% - This will benefit weaving, processing, dyeing units etc. that carry out production on job work basis.

❖ **Input Tax Credit**

Input credit means at the time of paying tax on output, you can reduce the tax you have already paid on inputs.

Say, you are a manufacturer –

- tax payable on output (FINAL PRODUCT) is Rs 450
- tax paid on input (PURCHASES) is ₹ 300
- You can claim INPUT CREDIT of ₹ 300 and you only need to deposit ₹ 150 in taxes.

❖ **Input Credit in GST**

Input Credit Mechanism is available to you when you are covered under the GST Act.

For eg. If you are a manufacturer, supplier, agent, e-commerce operator, aggregator or any of the persons mentioned here, registered under GST, You are eligible to claim INPUT CREDIT for tax paid by you on your PURCHASES.

❖ **Important points on GST**

• **What is GST Registration?**

Every business carrying out a taxable supply of goods or services under GST regime and whose turnover exceeds the threshold limit of ₹ 20 lakh/ 10 Lakh as applicable will be required to register as a normal taxable person. This process is of registration is referred as GST registration.

• **Why GST Registration Important?**

GST registration is important because it will enable you to avail various benefits that are available under the GST regime. One such benefit is to avail seamless input tax credit. Multiple taxes are being clubbed under GST and thus the cascading of taxes that is prevailing currently will no longer be the case.

Also, timely registration will help you avoid any kind of interface with tax authorities.

• **GSTIN**

It is expected that million taxpayers will be migrated from various platforms into GST. All of these businesses will be assigned a unique Goods and Services Tax Identification Number.

❖ **Migration to GST**

All existing Central Excise and Service Tax assesseees and VAT dealers will be migrated to GST. To migrate to GST, assesseees would be provided a Provisional ID and Password by CBEC/State Commercial Tax Departments.

❖ **GSTN Portal**

The portal for migration of registration of All existing Central Excise, Service Tax assesseees and VAT dealers is <http://www.gst.gov.in>





MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

DGFT

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 08/2015-2020	24.05.2017	Amendment in the Public Notice No. 05/2015-2020 dated 27th April, 2017	Amendment in the Territorial Jurisdiction of Regional Office of DGFT at Hyderabad at S. No.37 of Appendix – I A of FTP 2015- 2020.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN0817.pdf
(2)	Trade Notice No. 10/2017-18	14.06.2017	Constitution of Help Desk for GST issues related to Foreign Trade Policy	DGFT (Head Quarters) has constituted a GST Help Desk to reply to queries on GST related to Foreign Trade Policy. The GST Help Desk can be contacted over phone at 011- 23063080/ gstcell-dgft@gov.in.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN17/Trade%20Notice%20No.%2010[1].pdf
(3)	Trade Notice No. 09/2017-18	12.06.2017	Changes in IEC with the introduction of GST	Vide this Trade Notice, DGFT has announced changes in the IEC with the introduction of GST.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN17/TN0918.pdf
(4)	Trade Notice No. 08/2017-18	08.06.2017	Constitution of GST Facilitation Cell	DGFT has decided to constitute a 'GST Facilitation Cell' in DGFT Headquarter and all Regional offices of DGFT to serve as the first point of contact for addressing any issues regarding GST in respect of Foreign Trade Policy, in order ensure smooth and successful rollout of GST w.e.f. 1st July 2017.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN17/Trade%20Notice%20No.08%20dt.08.06.2017.pdf

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

CBEC - CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 22/2017 Customs (T)	31.05.2017	Seek to further amend Notification No. 73/2006-Customs dated 10th July, 2006	In the said notification, paragraph 2 shall be substituted.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs22-2017.pdf
(2)	Notification No. 52/2017- Customs (NT)	01.06.2017	Rate of exchange of conversion of the foreign currency with effect from 2nd June, 2017	Vide this notification; CBEC hereby notifies the exchange rate of conversion of each of the foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice versa relating to import and export of goods.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt52-2017.pdf
(3)	Notification No. 50/2017 Customs (NT)	24.05.2017	Amendment to notification 63/94-Customs (N.T), dated 21.11.1994 so as to notify Valmikinagar in West Champaran District, Bihar as a Land Customs Station.	In the said notification, in the TABLE, against serial number 6 relating to Nepal, in column 3 after item (27) and the corresponding entry relating thereto in column (4), the entries shall respectively be inserted,	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt50-2017.pdf
(4)	Notification No. 49/2017 Customs (NT)	18.05.2017	Rate of exchange of conversion of the foreign currency with effect from 19th May, 2017	Vide this notification; CBEC hereby notifies the exchange rate of conversion of each of the foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice versa relating to import and export of goods.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt49-2017.pdf



(5)	Circular No. 20/2017- Customs	31.05.2017	Facility for Online Generation of Rotation Number by Shipping Lines/ Agents.	In order to simplify the generation of 'Rotation Number' for vessels, a facility has now been developed on ICEGATE for online application and self-generation of Rotation Number by Shipping Lines/Agents (SL/SA).	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/hdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ20-2017cs.pdf
(6)	Circular No. 18/2017- Customs	29.05.2017	Regarding exemption from drawal of samples for the purpose of grant of drawback to the AEO certificate holders	As a measure of further facilitation, it has been decided to extend the exemption from the requirements of drawal of samples for the purpose of grant of drawback to Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) holding Tier -I certificate, except in case of any specific information or intelligence.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/hdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ18-2017cs.pdf

CBEC- CENTRAL EXCISE

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 15/2017-Central Excise (NT)	12.06.2017	Seeks to amend Cenvat Credit Rules,2004	Seeks to amend Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004 to allow un-availed CENVAT Credit in respect of services provided by the Government, local authority or any other person by way of assignment of the right to use of any natural resource. These rules may be called the CENVAT Credit (Third Amendment) Rules, 2017 and shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/hdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfnns-2017/cx-nt2017/cent15-2017.pdf

SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 17/2017	13.06.2017	Implementation of Documents Management System (DMS) at Air Cargo Complex, Mumbai	As per the agreed term of the contract between the Vendee & Vendor-Provision for Cost Escalation, the coupon price will be increased to Rs. 18/- per docket w.e.f. 22.06.2017, in order to factor-in- the inflation. Rates.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/pn.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 16/2017	09.06.2017	Procedure of warehousing of goods imported at Air Cargo Complex for warehouses under CSI Airport, Mumbai	The procedure prescribed in the Public Notice No. 6/2017 of warehousing of goods imported at Air Cargo Complex, Mumbai for warehouses located under the jurisdiction of CSI Airport Commissionerate is in accordance with the changes introduced by the CBEC In the	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/public%20notice%2016-2017.pdf
(3)	Public Notice No. 15/2017	07.06.2017	Custody and Monitoring of Bonds and Bank Guarantees	Procedure is prescribed in the Public Notice No. 15/2017 and shall be effective from 01 st July, 2017.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/new%20doc%202017-06-08%2015.29.29.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No. 14/2017	12.05.2017	Non-requirement of signature & stamp of out of charge officer on the final printout of Bill of Entry"	it has been decided that henceforth, the signature & Stamp of the out of charge (OOC) Officer willnot be required on the final print-out of the Bill of Entry.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/public%20notice%20no.%204.pdf
(5)	Public Notice No. 13/2017	18.04.2017	Levy of Fees (Customs Documents) Amendment Regulations, 2017	These regulations may be called the Levy of Fees (Customs Documents) Amendment Regulations, 2017, and shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/public%20notice%2013-2017.pdf



(6)	Public Notice No. 01/2017	18.04.2017	Waiver of MOT Charges at Air Cargo Complex, Sahar, Mumbai	it is informed that no MOT shall be collected even at Air Cargo Complex, Mumbai in pursuance of aforementioned Board's Circular.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/public%20notice%20no.1-4-2017.pdf
(7)	Public Notice No. 11/2017	11.04.2017	Clarification regarding legislative changes in the provisions of Section 46 and 47 of the Customs Act, 1962	All BoEs filed before the enactment of Finance Bill, 2017 shall be governed by the provisions of section 47 as it stood immediately before the date of such enactment except where such BoE is re-assessed, provisional assessed on or after the said enactment, the importer shall have one day (excluding holidays) instead of two days for payment of duty. The BoEs Filed on the date of enactment or thereafter shall be subject to the new provisions.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/public%20notice%20no.%2011-2017.pdf

JNCH CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 76/2017	14.06.2017	Manual filing and processing of bills of entry	In line of the instructions issued by the Board, a procedure has been prescribed in the Public Notice No. 76/2017 for streamlining the processing of manual Bills of entries and necessary changes have been made in Indian Customs EDI System (ICES 1.5) which will enable the capturing of data as a move towards full digitization.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_76.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 74/2017	13.06.2017	Alignment of State Codes of ICES with Goods and Service Tax Network (GSTN)- Implementation of changes in Indian Custom EDI System (ICES)	As an initial step towards GST implementation, the following have been made a) The state codes are being aligned with Census Codes, the ones used for GST purposes. (The list of State code is given in Annexure -I. NIC of Public Notice No. 74/2017. b) RES package has already been modified to reflect this change. c) This change is proposed to be implemented from 14.06.2017.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_74.pdf
(3)	Public Notice No. 73/2017	08.06.2017	Responsibility of the "Port Terminal Operator" to ensure that once any container has entered the Parking Plaza within the prescribed time limit, the vessel is not missed, procedure	Issues were raised by members of Trade that there should be responsibility of the "Port Terminal Operator" to ensure that once any container has entered the Parking Plaza within the prescribed time limit, the vessel is not missed. In this regard, Public Notice No.03/2017, dated 09.01.2017 was prescribed.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_73.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No. 72/2017	02.05.2017	Acceptance of late charges (section 46 of Customs Act, 1962) / amendment fees by JNCH on 24 X 7 basis	In this connection, JNCH had received representations from the members of Trade regarding the difficulty in making payment of certain late charges / amendment fees beyond working hours.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_72.pdf
(5)	Public Notice No. 71/2017	07.06.2017	DTA clearance of goods procured by EOUs/EHTP/STP units from indigenous sources- charging of Duty	Amendment has been made for the purpose of levy of duty on goods manufactured by such procured raw material so as not to treat them at par with goods manufactured out of wholly indigenous material. This has	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_71.pdf



				been amply brought in para 12 of Circular no. 12/2008- Customs dated 24-7-2008. Hence, goods procured domestically by EOUs/EPZ/SEZ/EHTP/STP units on which deemed export benefits have been availed shall be treated as imported goods and applicable Customs Duty has to be paid (after granting applicable depreciation on capital goods) at the time of clearance of such goods.	
(6)	Public Notice No. 70/2017	05.06.2017	Facility for Online Generation of Rotation Number by Shipping Lines/ Agents	In order to simplify the generation of 'Rotation Number' for vessels, a facility has now been developed on ICEGATE for online application and self-generation of Rotation Number by Shipping Lines/Agents (SL/SA).	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_70.pdf
(7)	Public Notice No. 68/2017	30.05.2017	Assessment and Examination of consignments/ bills of entry of importers accorded Direct Port Delivery (DPD) facility which is not facilitated by RMS and has been marked for 'Assessment and Examination'	as a measure of trade facilitation and in the spirit of 'Ease of Doing Business', it has been decided that all the Assessing Groups of JNCH will follow the prescribed procedures given in the Public Notice No. 68/2017 while giving examination order in case of consignments/ bills of entry of importers accorded DPD facility which are not facilitated by RMS and which have been marked for 'Assessment and Examination' by system.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_68.pdf
(8)	Public Notice No. 67/2017	26.05.2017	Clearance of the consignments along with the packing material such as pallets at various CFSS of JNCH	It has been decided that importer is not required to obtain separate permission to take delivery of packing material, when cleared along with main imported item, when de-stuffed delivery is being obtained.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_67.pdf
(9)	Public Notice No. 66/2017	26.05.2017	Clarification regarding legislative changes relating to Customs Act, 1962 proposed in the Finance Bill, 2017 vide Board Circular No 12/2017-Customs (F.No.450/10/2017-CusIV], dated 31.03.2017	It is informed that Additional/Joint Commissioner in charge of EDI would be proper officer for considering the requests for waiver of late charge under second proviso to sub-section (3) of section 46 in respect of all 6 Commissionerates of JNCH in a centralized manner. It has to be ensured by the officer that all such requests are disposed of on the same day in terms of CBEC guidelines and details of such requests and its disposal are also kept in the format given in the Public Notice.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_66.pdf
(10)	Public Notice No. 65/2017	26.05.2017	Customs working on 24 X 7, extension of working of assessment group on all Saturdays	As members of Trade are facing difficulties in early clearance of cargo if Bill of entry is filed either on Friday evening or Saturdays as they have to wait till next working day if such Bill of entry is not facilitated for assessment, so it has been decided by JNCH Customs that all assessment group will also function on every Saturday.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_65.pdf



(11)	Public Notice No. 64/2017	22.05.2017	Constitution of Centralised Export Assessment Cell in JNCH, Mumbai Zone-II	In order to have uniformity in assessment a "Centralised Export Assessment Cell (CEAC)" is being created at Speedy Multimode Ltd CFS Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Navi Mumbai under the jurisdiction of Commissioner of Customs NS-II.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_NO_64.pdf
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MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Letter D. O. No. 17 (5)/ 2017/ E&SB/ 26	23.05.2017	D/O Letter from Textile Commissioner	It is informed that Textile Commissioner has been designated as the Statistics Officer. As per Notification No. S.O. 1529(E)/1/CSR/SO.3534(E) dated 26.04.2017, all the textile units/ trader are required to submit the Annual and Monthly statistical returns as applicable to different segments of the textile industry within the stipulated time. It will be mandatory for the units to submit information/ data only through the online web-portal of the Textile Commissioner w.e.f. 01 st October, 2017.	http://storage.unitedwebnetwork.com/files/63/d2eb3ce0546ecde749b-551f69766d3e8.pdf
(2)	Circular No. 04	22.05.2017	Consideration of pending RR TUFs under ATUFs	The TAMC in the 6th meeting held on February 9, 2017 decided that an option to the pending cases under RRTUFs to be provided through iTUFs online system for exercising the option for the consent of the applicant regarding converting the pending application of RRTUFs for availing the benefit as per ATUFs guidelines dated February 29, 2016.	http://storage.unitedwebnetwork.com/files/63/77cb40ae17766dafb76a7b130edcdafd.pdf
(3)	Circular No. 03	22.05.2017	Additional requirements and criteria for the machinery manufacturers enlisted under ATUFs	Members whose names are enlisted as machinery manufacturers (domestic/overseas) under ATUFs are hereby requested to submit the listed documents within three months, from the date of issuance of this Circular failing which their enlistment under ATUFs will be cancelled.	http://storage.unitedwebnetwork.com/files/63/975ce02bb9a37a2de44371c4b803a913.pdf

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	RBI/2016-17/314	01.06.2017	Introduction of Legal Entity Identifier for OTC derivatives markets	The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code has been conceived of as a key measure to improve the quality and accuracy of financial data systems for better risk management post the Global Financial Crisis. The LEI is a 20-character unique identity code assigned to entities who are parties to a financial transaction.	https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10988&Mode=0



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

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-March 2016-17 were US\$ 5853.49 Million against US\$ 5767.25 Million during the same period of the previous year showing a growth of nearly 1.50%.

Value in US\$ Mn

	April-March 2016-17	April-March 2015-2016	Growth (%)
Fabrics	2018.67	2180.45	-7.42
Yarn	1796.11	1650.42	8.83
Made-ups	1441.59	1396.00	3.27
Fibre	597.12	540.38	10.50
Total	5853.49	5767.25	1.50

(SOURCE: MOC)

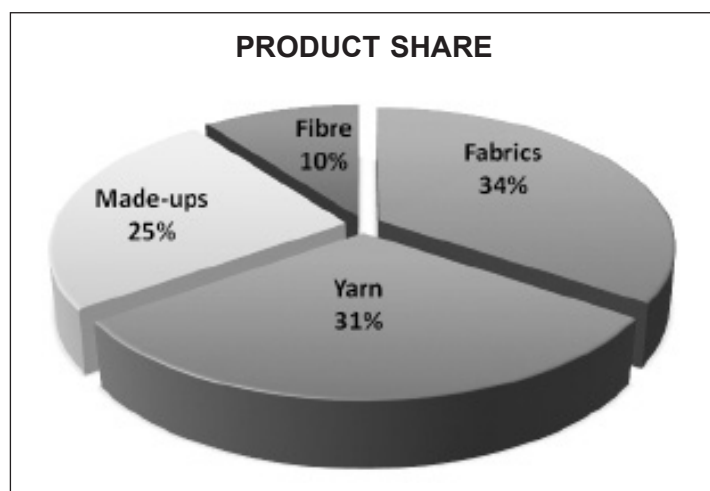
HIGHLIGHTS

- Indian MMF textiles exports grew nearly 2% during April-March 2016-17 as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Yarn, Made-ups and fibre segments have witnessed encouraging growth during April-March 2016-17; Viz, yarn by 8.83%, Made-ups by 3.27% and fibre by 10.50% whereas export of Fabrics declined by 7.42% .
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with 34% share followed by Yarn 31%, Made-ups 25% and Fibre 10% in the Indian MMF textile exports.
- Share of the value added segments like fabrics and Made-ups have increased to 59% of total exports.
- In the fabrics segment Polyester Filament Fabrics (US\$ 482.46 Mn) remained the top exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US\$ 475.10 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Fabrics (US\$ 332.39 Mn) during April-March 2016-17.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 1021.04 Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US\$ 165.00 Mn) and Polyester Spun Yarn (US\$ 149.22 Mn).
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 461.45 Mn followed by Muffler and Shawls/Scarves worth US\$ 203.29 Mn and US\$ 146.00 Mn respectively.

- Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 310.78 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Polyester Staple Fibre (US\$ 224.15 Mn) and Acrylic Staple Fibre (US\$ 46.10 Mn).
- UAE and USA were the leading markets for Indian MMF textiles during April-March 2016-17 with 10% share each in total exports.
- Neighbouring country Pakistan has emerged as the 9th largest market for India's MMF textile export with a share of 2% during April-March 2016-17.
- Leading markets with positive growth are Brazil (82.52%), Italy (14.12%), Saudi Arabia (1.52%) and Belgium (0.85%)
- UAE and Turkey were the leading markets for Indian MMF Fabrics and USA was also the leading market for Indian MMF Made-ups during the period.

PRODUCT SHARE

During April-March 2016-17, exports of Fabrics dominated in the total exports with 34% share, followed by Yarn 31%, Made-ups 25% and Fibre 10%.



FABRICS

Exports of Polyester Filament Fabrics dominated with a share of 24%. The major items of exports in this segment were Saree, Shirtings, Suiting, Narrow woven Fabrics, Tyre cord fabrics, Parachute Fabrics and Umbrella Cloth. It is heartening to note that exports of



fabrics like Viscose Spun Fabrics and Polyester Spun Fabrics have registered significant growth of 73.17% and 31.55% respectively.

Value in US\$ Mn

Products	April-Mar 2016-17	April-Mar 2015-16	Net Change	% Gr/dec
FABRICS (Woven+non-woven+knitted)				
Polyester Filament	482.46	555.57	-73.11	-13.16
Synthetic Filament	475.10	535.93	-60.83	-11.35
Polyester Viscose	332.39	358.78	-26.39	-7.36
Polyester Blended	190.04	213.71	-23.67	-11.08
Viscose Spun	84.04	48.53	35.51	73.17
Viscose Blended	49.64	45.29	4.35	9.60
Polyester Wool	47.25	52.22	-4.97	-9.52
Synthetic Cotton	46.94	52.24	-5.30	-10.15
Polyester Spun	44.24	33.63	10.61	31.55
Polyester Cotton	41.02	37.56	3.46	9.21
Nylon Filament	16.02	17.01	-0.99	-5.82
Synthetic Blended	12.31	20.63	-8.32	-40.33
Viscose Filament	10.75	12.73	-1.98	-15.55
Other Fabrics	186.47	196.62	-10.15	-5.16
Total Fabrics	2018.67	2180.45	-161.78	-7.42

YARN

In the yarn segment, there is a growth of nearly 9% during 2016-17. Polyester Filament yarn continues to be the main export items with exports of USD 782.24 Mn. followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn at USD 165.00 Mn, Polyester Spun yarn USD 149.22 Mn. Exports of Viscose Spun yarn had witnessed significant growth of 33%.

Value in US\$ Mn

YARN	April-Mar 2016-17	April-Mar 2015-16	Net Change	% Change
Polyester Filament	1021.04	918.58	102.46	11.15
Polyester Cotton	165.00	165.43	-0.43	-0.26
Polyester Spun	149.22	110.16	39.06	35.46
Polyester Viscose	117.99	130.37	-12.38	-9.50
Viscose Spun	104.36	78.50	25.86	32.94
Viscose Filament	49.69	52.41	-2.72	-5.19
Acrylic Spun	48.92	42.34	6.58	15.54
Synthetic Spun	34.51	34.24	0.27	0.79
Polyester Wool	22.30	23.75	-1.45	-6.11
Viscose Cotton	12.55	11.22	1.33	11.85
Artificial Spun	11.03	10.67	0.36	3.37

YARN	April-Mar 2016-17	April-Mar 2015-16	Net Change	% Change
Nylon Filament	10.25	10.48	-0.23	-2.19
Acrylic Cotton	9.65	13.78	-4.13	-29.97
Other Yarn	39.60	48.47	-8.87	-18.30
Total Yarn	1796.11	1650.40	145.71	8.83

MADE-UPS

Export of Indian MMF Made-ups witnessed a growth of nearly 3.27% during 2016-17 as compared to the previous year. In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 461.45 Mn followed by Muffler and Shawls/Scarves worth US\$ 203.29 Mn and US\$ 146.00 Mn respectively. USA was the leading market for Indian MMF Made-up during 2016-17.

Value in US\$ Mn

MADE-UPS	April-Mar 2016-17	April-Mar 2015-16	Net Change	% Change
Bulk Containers	461.45	460.31	1.14	0.25
Muffler	203.29	177.87	25.42	14.29
Shawls/Scarves	146.00	144.56	1.44	1.00
Motifs	82.10	72.75	9.35	12.85
Fishing Net	49.23	46.60	2.63	5.64
Rope	38.19	23.68	14.51	61.28
Blanket	33.38	37.64	-4.26	-11.32
Bed Linen	20.69	23.13	-2.44	-10.55
Bedsheet	15.19	20.91	-5.72	-27.36
Dress Material	14.86	16.07	-1.21	-7.53
Life Jacket	11.65	11.98	-0.33	-2.75
Sacks and Bags	11.18	25.49	-14.31	-56.14
Braids	10.64	11.82	-1.18	-9.98
Furnishing Articles	10.27	12.96	-2.69	-20.76
Tulles	8.88	7.51	1.37	18.24
Curtains	8.60	10.20	-1.60	-15.69
Other Made-up	315.99	292.52	23.47	8.02
Total Made-ups	1441.59	1396.00	45.59	3.27

FIBRE

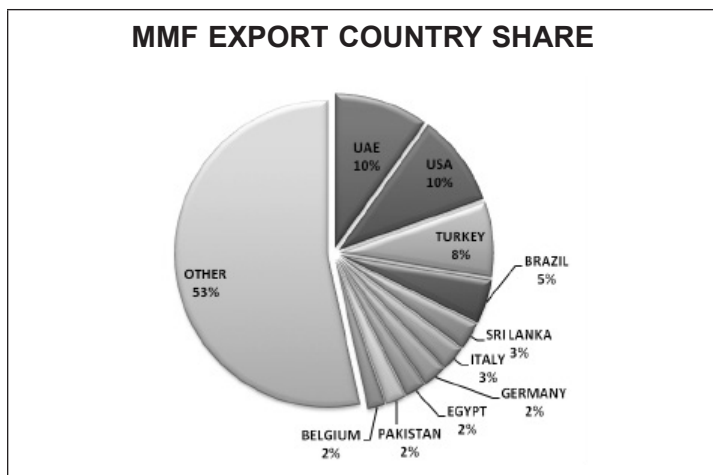
Exports of Indian MMF Fibre grew by nearly 11% during 2016-17 as compared to the previous year. However, Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 275.79 Mn) was the main fibre in total exports followed by Polyester Staple fibre (US\$ 210.77Mn) and Acrylic Staple fibre (US\$49.34 Mn).



Value in US\$ Mn

FIBRE	April-Mar 2016-17	April-Mar 2015-16	Net Change	% Change
Viscose Staple	310.78	273.55	37.23	13.61
Polyester Staple	224.15	197.23	26.92	13.65
Acrylic Staple	46.10	55.45	-9.35	-16.86
Other Fibre	16.09	14.15	1.94	13.71
Total Fibre	597.12	540.38	56.74	10.50

LEADING MARKETS



Value in USD Mn

Sl No.	Country	April-Mar 2016-17	April-Mar 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
1	UAE	578.36	681.02	-102.66	-15.07
2	USA	570.37	526.83	43.54	8.26
3	TURKEY	464.90	467.92	-3.02	-0.65
4	BRAZIL	273.27	149.72	123.55	82.52
5	SRI LANKA	169.50	170.22	-0.72	-0.42
6	ITALY	155.71	136.44	19.27	14.12
7	GERMANY	148.66	154.94	-6.28	-4.05
8	EGYPT	131.07	146.75	-15.68	-10.68
9	PAKISTAN	126.02	198.97	-72.95	-36.66
10	BELGIUM	110.97	110.04	0.93	0.85
11	SAUDI ARABIA	66.98	65.98	1.00	1.52
12	NETHERLANDS	50.92	56.47	-5.55	-9.83

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD Mn

Country	April-Mar 2016-17	April-Mar 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
UAE	335.27	469.3	-134.03	-28.56
TURKEY	464.9	467.92	-3.02	-0.65
SRI LANKA	170.22	169.5	0.72	0.42

Country	April-Mar 2016-17	April-Mar 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
BRAZIL	273.27	149.72	123.55	82.52
ITALY	155.71	136.44	19.27	14.12
PAKISTAN	66.32	134.97	-68.65	-50.86
USA	160.97	132.67	28.30	21.33
EGYPT	34.03	45.04	-11.01	-24.44
SAUDI ARABIA	27.68	24.6	3.08	12.52
BELGIUM	20.58	20.19	0.39	1.93
GERMANY	14.58	13.16	1.42	10.79

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Country	April-Mar 2016-17	April-Mar 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
TURKEY	375.46	376.5	-1.04	-0.28
BRAZIL	257.91	134.96	122.95	91.10
USA	61.7	66.71	-5.01	-7.51
BELGIUM	47.58	42.11	5.47	12.99
PAKISTAN	30.05	31.05	-1.00	-3.22
ITALY	26.15	25.24	0.91	3.61
SRI LANKA	22.6	20.92	1.68	8.03
GERMANY	21.18	19.72	1.46	7.40
UAE	13.79	14.46	-0.67	-4.63
SAUDI ARABIA	6.78	8.29	-1.51	-18.21
EGYPT	1.91	2.17	-0.26	-11.98

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Country	April-Mar 2016-17	April-Mar 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
USA	259.67	261.45	-1.78	-0.68
UAE	195.93	225.22	-29.29	-13.01
GERMANY	107.30	96.17	11.13	11.57
ITALY	73.58	89.08	-15.50	-17.40
NETHERLANDS	42.74	45.37	-2.63	-5.80
SAUDI ARABIA	30.85	32.09	-1.24	-3.86
BELGIUM	28.04	25.88	2.16	8.35
SRI LANKA	9.57	12.09	-2.52	-20.84
TURKEY	10.00	8.91	1.09	12.23
PAKISTAN	3.54	4.00	-0.46	-11.50
BRAZIL	6.67	3.58	3.09	86.31
EGYPT	6.75	3.57	3.18	89.08





PRESS MEET - GST FOR TEXTILES SECTOR

The Surat Regional Office of the Council organized a Press Meet on 31st May 2017 to convey Council's request to the Government for having uniform rate of GST for the entire textile industry. The Meeting was well attended by the print and the electronic media of the region.

In his address the Chairman, Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal welcomed the media and said that the implementation of GST will be favourable for the Government as it enhance the revenue of the government. He further said that GST will improve the living condition of the common people and control tax evasion.

He mentioned that there is some uncertainty regarding GST in textile sector which needs to be looked at by the Government. Textile is the second largest sector next to Agriculture which is most important and generates highest employment. He further added that approximately 10 cr people are associated with the textile sector directly & indirectly.

The SRTEPC Chairman stated that Government has formed different tax structure and there is buzz that under GST also there will be different tax structure for cotton and MMF. He observed that without lab testing for some fabrics, it is even difficult to differentiate the quality of fabrics. By keeping different tax rates government is creating problems for people engaged into textile industry and will increase scope for tax evasion. Considering all these facts it is requested to the government to keep same tax structure for all kind of textiles.

Countries like China, Vietnam, Bangladesh have more than 20% growth rate and these countries have same tax Rate for all varieties of textile, even with 14% to 16% VAT Rate. In compare to that, we have only 4% to 5% growth rate, which is quite low.

He opined that as per the textile policy of 2015-2020 government is targeting textile market of USD 350 billion from USD 110 billion, to reach that target MMF textile should be encouraged because growth in Cotton textile industry has to its own limitations as it is dependent on availability of land for cultivation. In MMF major component is polyester which ₹ 80/- to ₹ 100/-



Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman SRTEPC briefing the Media

per Kg and cost of cotton yarn is almost 2 to 3 times more expensive. For poor people fabric made from polyester is the cheapest option. Hence GST structure should also take care of the same.

Regarding the query on expected tax structure under GST, Shri Aggarwal replied that, for cotton yarn and fabrics 5%, MMF textiles – 12%, Branded garment – 18% and on MMF yarn and fiber – 18% GST is expected, though there is no official information on that. He again mentioned that, whatever is the GST rate fixed up by the government, it should be same for all type of textiles.

He reiterated that council is regularly approaching Ministry of Textiles as well as Ministry of Finance in this matter with the requests that the GST Tax structure on the entire range of textiles should be similar and not more than 5% as illustrated above. The revenue to the Government will be much more as compare to the present Tax Structure on Textile.

Impact of 18% GST on yarn and fibre will obviously result into increment of fabric price. And in such type of situation other countries like China will get direct benefit of capturing Indian market.

The Meeting ended with vote of thanks to the media representatives.





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