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The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles
Export Promotion Council

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Chairman and ED attended Joint Meeting of Board of Trade and Council for Trade Development & Promotion



Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry addressing the Joint Meeting of Board of Trade and Council for Trade Development and Promotion

Shri Ronak Rughani, Chairman and Shri S. Balaraju, ED, SRTEPC attended the Joint Meeting of Board of Trade and Council for Trade Development and Promotion chaired by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal on 6th June,



Shri Ronak Rughani, Chairman representing SRTEPC at the Joint Meeting of Board of Trade and Council for Trade Development and Promotion

2019 in New Delhi. Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, the Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Commerce & Industry; Shri Som Parkash, the Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Commerce & Industry; Dr. Anup Wadhawan, the Commerce Secretary and Shri Alok Vardhan Chaturvedi, Director General of Foreign Trade were also present at the Meeting.

The Board of Trade advises the Commerce and Industry Ministry on policy measures connected with the Foreign Trade Policy in order to achieve the objectives of boosting India's trade. The Council for Trade Development and Promotion ensures the continuous dialogue with State Governments and Union Territories on measures for providing an international trade enabling environment in the States and to create a framework for making the states active partners in boosting India's export.

Addressing the joint meeting organized by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Directorate General of Foreign



SRTEPC Chairman, Shri Ronak Rughani raising the issues of MMF textile industry at the Joint Meeting of Board of Trade and Council for Trade Development and Promotion

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN



Dear Member,

I am glad that the outlook for exports of MMF textiles for the financial year April-March 2018-19 have been encouraging. Although the figures are not impressive, there is satisfaction that the trend has been positive. As per the latest data from the Ministry of Commerce, exports of MMF textiles during the year April-March 2018-19 amounted to US\$6138 million registering a growth of 2% compared to the previous year. Among the products, fabrics and fibre have shown a decline while there has been a growth in exports of made-ups and yarn. USA continues to be the top market for MMF exports followed by Turkey in the second place and neighboring Bangladesh ranking third. The situation may change in the next year with USA terminating India's designation as a beneficiary developing nation under the key GSP trade programme. Efforts are being made by our authorities to convince the US authorities to reconsider their decision. However, fearing the worse our Government will have to give the exporting community adequate policy support in order to compete in that market.

The last few weeks have been especially eventful with a number of Meetings held in New Delhi; I along with Vice Chairman Shri Dhirubhaiji and Convener, Shri Anil Rajvnanshiji met with the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani on 13th June 2019. The Meeting was also to congratulate her for retaining the Textile Ministry thereby ensuring continuity to the policies she has put in place. The textile industry has grown under her able leadership and I am confident that it will attain greater heights in the coming years. We also met the Secretary Textiles, Shri Raghvendra Singh and Trade Advisor, Ms. Aditi Das Rout to discuss the India-Korea CEPA Upgradation.

On 6th June, I and the Executive Director attended the Joint Meeting of the Board of Trade and Council for Trade Development & Promotion which was chaired by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal. During the meeting discussions were held on various issues relating to promotion of exports, domestic manufacturing, reduction in imports, improvement in logistics and agricultural export etc. I also attended the meeting of Sub-Group on Trade in Goods and Market Access under 8th Round of India-Korea CEPA Upgrading Negotiations on 17th June 2019 in New Delhi.

Friends, the Council has been instructed by DGFT to upload the RCMC of renewed members instantly, and I am glad to inform you that the Council has successfully completed the process of uploading most of the RCMCs of our renewed members on DGFT website. From 1st July, 2019, your RCMC should be available on DGFT Server. Therefore, I request all my fellow members who have not yet renewed their membership may kindly do so at the earliest to avail the eligible export benefits granted by DGFT. In case you are unable to view your RCMC Certificate on the DGFT Server then please let us know at the earliest.

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India-Korea CEPA negotiations



SRTEPC Delegation at the Meeting on India-Korea CEPA chaired by Shri Sanjay Chadha, Additional Secretary, Dept. of Commerce in New Delhi on 13h June 2019

The Governments of both India and Korea Republic have been negotiating further for expanding scope of the existing India – Korea CEPA. In this connection, SRTEPC received a list of 120 tariff lines at 8 digit level from Department of Commerce, MOC on which Korean side wished for tariff concession under the ongoing India – Korea CEPA negotiations. This Council analyzed the list and found only three MMF tariff lines which fall under SRTEPC purview. The three MMF tariff lines were viz., (i) Synthetic filament elastomeric yarn, single, untwisted or with a twist., covered under HS Code 54024400, (ii) Filament yarn of polyester, incl. monofilament ... covered under HS Code 54024700, and (iii) Staple fibres of polyesters, not carded, combed covered under HS Code 55032000.

As desired by the Ministry, this Council forwarded comments to MoC as well as to the Trade Advisor, MoT on 12th June stating that all the three items are the basic MMF textile product lines of Indian MMF textile segment wherein India has significant production and export. Most of the players manufacturing these particular items have made huge capital investments for producing these items. With the implementation of the “Make in India” initiative of the government, Indian players are being encouraged to manufacture these items domestically and hence curtail imports. On the other hand, Korea Republic has huge production and surplus of these particular MMF textile product lines and also it has an FTA with China. Therefore, if any level of duty concession is



The Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani welcomed with a bouquet of flowers by (from l to r) Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Former Chairman and Convenor; Shri Ronak Rughani, Chairman and Shri Dhirubhai Shah, Vice Chairman, SRTEPC

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

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We are happy to inform that due to the various mechanisms introduced by the Government at regular intervals for redressal of difficulties due to technical glitches on GST/ IGST, Duty Drawback, ROSL, etc. which our members are facing are reduced. It is observed that in some of the cases, there are errors which still remain unresolved due to various provisions / amendments by the Government. The Council has been representing case-to-case basis to the Government or even addressing them at various fora. In this regard, I would like to inform that our member-exporters, M/s. Siddhachal Textiles Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Siddhgiri Fabrics Pvt. Ltd. from Mumbai and M/s. Mohit Industries Ltd., Surat have started receiving part payments of IGST after rigorous follow ups by SRTEPC.

Arrangements for hosting Council's SOURCE INDIA 2019 are going on full swing. The Council is leaving no stone unturned to make this event a grand success. All out efforts are being made to invite genuine buyers from abroad. For this the Council plans to hold Road Shows in potential overseas markets to target genuine buyers for the Show. Road Shows are also being planned in country's textile hubs to solicit participation of companies. The event is being organized with an aim to introduce Indian MMF companies to buyers under a single roof to enable them interact and negotiate business which will result in fruitful business relationships. I once again take this opportunity to request all the members to take advantage of this unique opportunity being presented by the Council and participate in large numbers to make it a success.

Yours sincerely,

RONAK RUGHANI
CHAIRMAN

Important Meetings with Government of India during June 2019

1. **Joint Meeting of Board of Trade and Council for Trade Development & Promotion**

Shri Ronak Rughani, Chairman and Shri S. Balaraju, ED, SRTEPC attended the Joint Meeting of Board of Trade and Council for Trade Development and Promotion chaired by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal on 6th June, 2019 in New Delhi. Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Commerce & Industry; Shri Som Prakash, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Commerce & Industry; Shri Anup Wadhawan, Commerce Secretary and Shri Alok Vardhan Chaturvedi, DGFT were also present at the Meeting. (Detailed report given on Page No. 1 & 21)

2. **Meeting with Trade Advisor, Ministry of Textiles and Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.**

SRTEPC Delegation comprising Shri Ronak Rughani, Chairman, Shri Dhirubhai R. Shah, Vice Chairman, Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Former Chairman, Executive Director and Regional Director, New Delhi, met Ms. Aditi Das Rout, Trade Advisor, Ministry of Textiles on 13th June 2019 regarding India-Korea CEPA upgrading negotiations. Ms Rout informed that the Ministry has identified some HS lines relating to the MMF segment as per Korea's wish list and requested the Council to allow some lines for being offered to the Korean side.

The SRTEPC delegation has rejected the proposal and informed that the comments of the Council have already been forwarded to MOC as well as to the Trade Advisor of MOT on 12th June 2019 stating that Korea has surplus production in most of the MMF textiles and also has an FTA with China and suggested that In order to protect the domestic industry, the MMF based textiles be retained in the Exclusion list and status quo to be maintained. Further informed that any lines of MMF textiles are allowed at any level of duty concession, it will be fatal and suicidal for the domestic MMF textile segment.

The delegation also attended a meeting chaired by Shri Sanjay Chadha, Additional Secretary, Deptt. of Commerce the same day to discuss on the above issue. The above viewpoints were also conveyed in the said meeting (Detailed report is given on Page No. 4 & 33).

3. **Meeting with Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles**

Shri Ronak Rughani, Chairman, Shri Dhirubhai R. Shah, Vice Chairman and Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Former Chairman, SRTEPC met Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on 13th June 2019 and congratulated her for taking over the charge of Union Textile Ministry for the 2nd time. The delegation requested the Hon'ble Minister to continue to support the Manmade Fibre textile segment and address the issues related to the growth of Indian MMF textiles.

The Hon'ble Minister Smt Smriti Zubin Irani was requested to attend as Chief Guest and inaugurate the "Source India 2019" to be held at Mumbai from 21st to 23rd August 2019 and she has immediately agreed to the request of the Council.

4. **Meeting of RoSCTL**

A meeting to discuss implementation of RoSCTL through IT driven scrip was held by Secretary (Textiles) with the representatives of the Drawback Committee and the DGFT on 13th June 2019. Shri S. P. Katnauria, Regional Director attended the meeting on behalf of the Council.

5. **Meeting of Sub-group on Trade in Goods and Market Access under India Korea CEPA**

Chairman, SRTEPC and RD, New Delhi attended meeting of Sub-Group on Trade in Goods and Market Access under 8th Round of India-Korea CEPA Upgrading Negotiations on 17th June 2019 in New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Praveen Kumar, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Commerce. Ms. Aditi Das Rout, Trade Advisor, Ministry of Textiles was also present at the Meeting. The Korean side said that they need three HS lines from India viz.

- 1) HS Code: 54024400 (Synthetic filament Elastomeric yarn)
- 2) HS Code: 54024700, (Poly texturised yarn)
- 3) HS Code: 55032000, (polyester staple fibre).

The Chairman, SRTEPC has strongly objected, stating that Korea has surplus production in most of the MMF textiles and also has an FTA with China and suggested that In order to protect the domestic industry, the MMF based textiles be retained in the Exclusion list and status quo to be maintained. Further informed that any lines of MMF textiles are allowed at any level of duty concession, it will be fatal and suicidal for the domestic MMF textile segment. (Detailed report given on Page No. 4 & 33).



6. Meeting regarding interaction with stakeholders of identified lines

Shri S. P. Katnauria, Regional Director, New Delhi attended meeting regarding “Interaction with stakeholders of identified lines: DVC with EOI, Beijing and EOI, Washington DC” on 07.06.2019 in the Deptt. of Commerce under the Chairmanship of the Commerce Secretary (CS). The Commerce Secretary said that India should take advantage of the situation arising out of the trade war between USA and China. He said that EPCs should be proactive to avail of this opportunity and requested the representatives of all organizations present there to intimate the status about trade with these two countries, issues involved and the measures being taken to increase export to these countries. RD informed the status of MMF textiles trade with these countries.

7. Meeting regarding 'Non-tariff measures affecting Indian exports

Shri S. P. Katnauria, Regional Director, New Delhi attended another meeting on 07.06.19 regarding “Non-Tariff Measures affecting India's exports” in the Deptt. of Commerce. The meeting was chaired by Shri Puru Gupta, Deputy Secretary. Shri Gupta requested the participants to intimate about the issues pertaining to Non-Tariff Barriers.

8. Meeting on review of EPCG scheme

Shri S. P. Katnauria, Regional Director New Delhi attended meeting regarding review of EPCG scheme 18.06.2019 in the Directorate General of Foreign Trade. The meeting was chaired by Shri Alok Vardhan Chaturvedi, Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). DGFT said that the EPCG scheme is operational since 1990 and hence a review of the scheme is being undertaken. He sought views of the participants regarding continuance of the EPCG scheme. Everyone supported the continuance of the scheme stating that in case of withdrawal of the scheme, the cost of the capital goods would go up as exporters would have to pay Basic Customs Duty upfront with IGST.

RD submitted that while the spinning, weaving and knitting segments have been partially modernised, the downstream segments of processing, garmenting and technical textiles are still at initial stages of modernisation. It is further mentioned that it is the vision of the Govt. to achieve the targeted textile market size of US\$ 350 billion by 2025 for which additional investment is required.

Keeping in view the fact that there is inadequacy of domestic machinery manufacturers in India and the industry is still in its transition phase of modernisation, it is very essential to continue the scheme, failing which it will push back the industry owing to high cost of imported capital goods which the industry will have to incur in the absence of this scheme.

Representations and inputs submitted to the Government on National and International issues:

1. Representation to Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry and Railways and Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles and Women and Child Development

Shri Ronak Rughani, Chairman, SRTEPC, has submitted a representation to Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry and Railways. A separate representation was submitted to Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles and Women and Child Development, on urgent issues pertaining to protection of domestic manmade fibre textile segment from increasing threat due to surge in cheap imports. It was requested to the government to take suitable measures urgently to protect the interest of the domestic manufacturing units.

The representation also highlighted the difficulties being faced by the MMF textile exporters in view of an age old perception on Indian MMF textile industry globally, prolonging GST anomalies, new initiatives for incentivizing production and exports.

2. Representation to Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles and Women and Child Development on urgent issues pertaining to initiatives for growth of the Manmade fibre textile industry.

A representation was submitted to Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles and Women and Child Development requesting the consideration of the important issues suitably and issue favourable orders to the respective department for their implementation. The issues highlighted in the representation included the need for changing the perception on Indian Textile Industry, organization of Annual International Events in India on an annual basis, Extension of MAI benefit Scheme, treating of Textile Merchant exporters at par with Manufacture Exporters, rationalisation of EPCG Scheme, increase in Duty Drawback rates of MMF textile products, Higher MEIS rates for all the MMF textile products, extension of RoSCTL Scheme to the MMF, MMF yarns and MMF fabrics, introduction of Schemes for the Manmade fibre and filament segments in line with Cotton jute, silk etc., strengthening of TUFS for Manmade fibre and Filament yarns.

The issues highlighted in the representation also included the rectification of the GST anomalies, such as the denial of refund of IGST/GST on Capital Goods, Inverted Duty Structure, burden of Double Taxation on Ocean Freight, denial of refund of Input Tax Credit on input services, etc.

3. Representation to Secretary on long pending issues pertaining to the MMF textiles Segment – an appeal for a suitable solution on priority.

This Council has submitted a representation to Dr. Anup Wadhawan, Commerce Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, regarding the issues and challenges being faced by the manmade fibre textile exporters of the Country. These pending issues are viz. prolonged GST anomalies, important initiatives and policy measures for encouraging production and promotion of export, which are vital to growth of the manmade fibre textile segment in the country.

Inputs on bilateral trade sent to the Ministries, Government of India

India-Brazil Trade Monitoring Mechanism

As desired, the inputs of the Council pertaining to Man-made fibre textiles, which fall under its purview, such as brief analysis of Bilateral MMF textiles trade between India and Brazil during 2018, market potential for MMF textiles in Brazil were sent to the authorities concerned. Issues for greater textile cooperation between India and Brazil etc. were sent to the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Council informed the Ministry that Brazil practices stringent standards and labelling requirement for import of textile products.

It was also suggested that as SRTEPC is holding its flagship Reverse Buyers-Sellers Meet (RBSM) “Source India 2019” in Mumbai Maharashtra from 21st to 23rd August 2019, the Council would like to invite 4–5 genuine buyers of MMF textiles from Brazil to this RBSM in Mumbai. In this regard, the Council has suggested that the Government of India may discuss with its counterparts from Brazil for sending contact details of leading textile companies, agents, who import/buy MMF textiles (especially Man-made fibres, yarn, fabrics and made-up) from India.

India's Collaboration with Turkey and Egypt

Inputs of the Council were sent to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, such as brief analysis of Bilateral MMF textiles trade between Egypt and Turkey during 2018, market, potential for MMF textiles in Egypt and Turkey were sent to the authorities concerned. Council's inputs on issues for greater textile cooperation between India, Turkey and Egypt etc. were sent.

The Council also pointed out to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry that since Egypt enjoys duty-free access to EU and African countries, India can export MMF textiles viz., fibre, yarn, and fabric to Egypt for conversion into finished products and then, export to duty-free destinations, in order to benefit from the duty-free access enjoyed by Egypt. The Ministry of Commerce & Industry may jointly work out the modalities of the proposed PTA in consultation with the Egyptian counterparts.

India-Korea CEPA upgrading negotiations

As desired, the inputs of the Council were sent to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Council has also informed the Ministry of Commerce and Industry that because of increasing surplus capacity and lack of local conversion of MMF textiles within Korea, India cannot offer any tariff concession to Korea. Therefore, the Council requested the Ministry to maintain the same status quo of exclusion category on all the existing MMF textile tariff lines.

Inputs Requested to prepare Action Plan for Textiles Sector

The Council has sent detailed analysis and action plan for the MMF textiles sector to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, along with inputs in the prescribed format pertaining to Manmade fibre textiles.

Lok Sabha admitted version of Unstarred Question No. 187

The Council prepared replies to the Lok Sabha questionnaire and submitted the same to the Ministry. The Council has also informed the Ministry that during 2018-19, total MMF textiles imports were US\$3115.6, showing a growth of around 14% as compared to that of the previous year.

Bangladesh

Gains from US termination of preferential trade facilities for India

Bangladesh may see increased exports to US markets as the US terminates preferential trade facilities for India, a close competitor of the country.

The US government recently announced its decision to end preferential tariffs for US\$5.6 billion of Indian exports after determining that it has not assured the US that it will provide "equitable and reasonable access to its markets."

Bangladesh already has registered double digit growth in the US market due to the US-China trade war, which opened up opportunities for Bangladeshi exporters.

According to data, during July-April period of the current fiscal year Bangladesh exports to the US market rose by 16.17% to US\$5.71 billion, which was US\$4.92 billion in the same period a year ago.

India is the third largest exporters of textile apparel goods to the US market after Indonesia with an export of US\$7.67 billion as of 2018, while Bangladesh is the fourth largest exporter of apparel and textile goods worth US\$5.60 billion.

There were about 2,000 products including textile goods from India, which enjoyed duty-free market access to USA under Generalized System of Preference (GSP). Since the preferential trade facilities are gone, Bangladesh apparel sector may gain.

Source : Dhaka Tribune

Exports from India and Poland top at US\$1 billion during the current fiscal year

Bangladesh gained two new billion-dollar export markets—India and Poland—in fiscal 2018-19 in addition to the existing nine. Export earnings from the two nations topped US\$1 billion in the first 10 months of the current fiscal, with the figure for India being US\$1.07 billion, 52.98 per cent higher from US\$701.56 million in the same period of the previous fiscal. Bangladesh's financial year ends on June 30.

Bangladesh's export to India in the 2017-18 fetched US\$873.27 million while the earnings from Poland stood at US\$965.22 million.

The country's other billion-dollar export markets are the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Japan.

Bangladesh's exports to Belgium had also reached the billion-dollar mark in the fiscal 2015-16, but later as Bangladesh's export growth to that country went down, it slipped from the position.

Some of Bangladesh's apparel products go to Germany and Russia via Poland.

The data shows that the export earnings from the United States, the largest export market for Bangladesh, in the July-April period of 2018-19 grew by 16.17 per cent to US\$5.71 billion from US\$4.92 billion in the same period in the previous fiscal.

The country's exports to Germany, the second largest destination for its goods, grew by 7.10 per cent to US\$5.26 billion in the same period compared to US\$4.91 billion in that period of the previous fiscal.

The income from the exports to the United Kingdom, the third largest export market for Bangladesh, grew by 3.77 per cent to US\$3.50 billion in the period.

Source : Fibre2fashion

Pakistan

Zero rating regime withdrawal to affect exports

The Pakistani Government's proposal to withdraw zero-rating regime would have an adverse impact on export-oriented production and deter both local and foreign investment in the textile sector. Chances of closure of many units are high under this situation.

The industry is seriously concerned over the move as exporters would be the worst hit due to stuck-up refunds.

The proposed scheme to raise revenue from the textile value chain by introducing 17 per cent sales tax and subsequent refund of the same under an already tested, tried and eventually failed system would choke down the entire industry value chain and exports due to liquidity constraints.

The industry cannot afford to obtain funds at an exorbitant interest rate hovering around 15 to 17 per cent and pay input tax and then wait for its refund.

Source : Fibre2fashion

Vietnam

Exports of textile and clothing up 10.3% in the first five months of 2019

Vietnam has gained nearly US\$12.1 billion from exporting garments and textiles in the first five months of this year, posting a year-on-year increase of 10.3 percent.

Revenues of the country's garments and textiles exported to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) soared 31.6 percent, to South Korea up 16.3 percent, to the United States up 9.8 percent, and to Japan up 6.5 percent.

In May alone, the garment and textile export turnovers reached US\$2.6 billion, gaining a year-on-year increase of 10.8 percent.

Total export turnovers of the local garment and textile industry may reach US\$40 billion this year, forecast the Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association (VITAS).

Source : Yarnsandfibers

Exports by VINATEX to Canada at US\$ 900 million during the first five months of 2019

In the first five months of this year, exports by the Vietnam National Textile and Garment Group (Vinatex) to Canada hit nearly US\$900 million, or 6 per cent of the latter's apparel imports. Vinatex hopes to earn about US\$1.5- 1.7 billion in Canada this year, taking more than 12 per cent of market share.

Vinatex will promote trade in Canada to tap opportunities arising out by the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP).

Recently, Vinatex and its affiliates held a trade exchange, the second of its kind, with Canadian apparel importers and distributors.

Apart from clothing products, it also introduced knitted fabrics by domestic firms like Dong Xuan, Hanosimex, Dong Phuong and Lien Phuong.

Source : Fibre2fashion

Textile and clothing industry aims for export turnover of more than US\$ 40 billion in 2019

Vietnam's textile and garment industry is striving to achieve export turnover of more than US\$40 billion in 2019, a year-on-year increase of 14-15 per cent.

Data showed that since the beginning of the year, the textile industry has achieved positive results. Compared to the same period last year, the industry has grown by more than 12 per cent.

The industry has posted growth in production of costumes (up 8.8 per cent), fabric made from natural fibres (3.9 per cent), synthetic fibres (19.5 per cent) and casual clothes (8.7 per cent).

So far this year, textile and garment export turnover is estimated at US\$9.43 billion, an increase of 9.8 per cent from the same period last year.

It is learnt that the Vietnam's garment export industry is growing. Orders to Vietnamese enterprises have increased by 8-10 per cent over the same period in 2018.

Vietnam's textile and garment is appreciated by foreign partners for both its quality and order fulfilment time.

However, the sector also faces of a number of challenges. For example, increased trade stress is affecting service prices.

In addition, strong exporting countries consider Vietnam a rival to curb. In order to continue growing at the same rate, enterprises

need to innovate with specific solutions. They must develop a competitive tool set including focusing on technological innovation, saving energy and improving the productivity of synthetic factors through solutions such as automation.

Source: vietnamnews.vn

China

Industrial output of textile companies up during January-April 2019

China's major textile companies saw their combined value-added industrial output rose 4.1 percent year on year in the first four months of the year.

The growth rate was 0.4 percentage points faster than the same period of last year. In the first four months, the export of textile and garment products dropped 3.7 percent to 75.8 billion U.S. dollars, with the export of textiles edging up 0.8 percent.

Fixed-asset investment of major textile companies rose 0.8 percent in the same period, their combined revenues were up 4.9 percent, and profits rose 0.7 percent year on year.

Source : <http://www.xinhuanet.com>

Peru

Textile exports touches US\$ 349 million during the first quarter of 2019

The textile & garment sector, represents 8.6% of manufacturing production and 1.1% of national GDP, regarding exports, after reaching its maximum value in 2012, they recorded four consecutive years of decline. Thus, between 2012 and 2016, these shipments were reduced to an average annual rate of 13.9% and went from adding a total value of US\$ 2.178 billion in 2012 to \$ 1.198 billion in 2016. Fortunately, in recent years, this trend it is investing in 2017, textile exports grew by 6.4% (US\$ 1.275 billion), and in 2018, by 10.5% (US \$ 1.408 billion).

In the first quarter of 2019, textile exports reached a value of US \$ 349 million and grew by 6.8% with respect to the same period of 2018. Thus, within the non-traditional item, these shipments represented 10.8% and were positioned as the fourth sector with the highest exported value, behind agricultural, fishing and chemical. In general, the products that stood out the most were the cotton t-shirts of a single color (+ 1.5% with respect to the first quarter of 2018), the other cotton t-shirts (+ 1.5%) and the fine hair combed or alpaca or llama hairstyle (+ 19.7%).

The main commercial partners were China (US\$ 182.5 million), Italy (US\$20.9 million), (Chile US\$ 16.8 million), Colombia (US \$ 14 million) and Ecuador (US \$ 11.3 million). However, destinations such as Brazil, China and Germany, which occupy positions 6, 7 and 9, fell by 23.9%, 43.4% and 9.7%, respectively.

Source : Embassy of India, Peru

High level expert panel recommends free trade pacts, amendment of labour laws to give textile sector a boost

A high-level expert panel constituted by the Commerce Ministry has recommended a review of free-trade pacts with countries such as Bangladesh that have zero-duty access to the Indian market, amendment of labour laws to allow flexibility in hiring and firing and fast-track disbursement of subsidies for technology upgradation to give the textile sector a fillip.

The textile industry, which is the second highest job generator after agriculture and directly employing about 45 million people, has been demanding removal of rigid labour laws that hurt operations. The bone of contention has been the law prescribing that any firm employing 100 or more workers has to seek permission from the Labour Department, with jurisdiction over the firm, before any layoffs or retrenchment.

Free-trade pacts like the South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) have led to intense competition from countries like Bangladesh which have zero-duty access to the Indian market. The expert group recommended that the government should take a re-look at such pacts and try to work out a solution.

The panel also recommended that the government should aim at driving scale across the textiles value chain by encouraging large investment, consolidation of firms and enlargement of clusters

The panel suggested that there should be fast-track disbursement of subsidies for technology upgradation under the TUFS scheme to help the industry modernise operations.

Source : The Business Line

US terminates GSP for India

The US President has terminated India's designation as a beneficiary developing nation under the key GSP trade programme after determining that it has not assured the US that it will provide "equitable and reasonable access to its markets."

The Generalized System of Preference (GSP) is the largest and oldest US trade preference programme and is designed to promote economic development by allowing duty-free entry for thousands of products from designated beneficiary countries.

On March 4, the US President announced that the US intends to terminate India's designations as a beneficiary developing country under the GSP programme. The 60-day notice period ended on May 3.

The US administration has prioritised working with the Government of India to ensure that US companies have a level-playing field. Under the GSP programme, nearly 2,000 products including among others textile materials can enter the US duty-free if the beneficiary developing countries meet the eligibility criteria established by Congress.

India was the largest beneficiary of the programme in 2017 with US\$ 5.7 billion in imports to the US given duty-free status and Turkey the fifth largest with US\$ 1.7 billion in covered imports, according to a report.

The GSP criteria includes, among others, respecting arbitral awards in favour of the US citizens or corporations, combating child labour, respecting internationally recognised worker rights, providing adequate and effective intellectual property protection, and providing the US with equitable and reasonable market access. Countries can also be graduated from the GSP programme depending on factors related to economic development.

In a statement, Coalition for GSP Executive Director Mr. Dan Anthony said that the decision will cost American businesses over US\$ 300 million in additional tariffs every year.

The US administration argues that New Delhi has failed to assure America that it will provide equitable and reasonable access to its markets in numerous sectors.

Meanwhile, India had said that the US government's move to withdraw duty concessions on certain products under the GSP programme will not have a significant impact on exports to America as the benefits were only about US\$ 190 million annually.

The Commerce Secretary Shri Anup Wadhawan in March said despite the fact that India was working on an "extensive and reasonable" trade package, the US decided to go ahead with its decision to scrap the preferential trade benefit.

The package was covering all concerns related to bilateral trade with the US on sectors including medical devices, dairy products and agricultural goods, he said adding that India could not negotiate issues concerning interests of public healthcare.

In a statement in March, the US Trade Representative (USTR) said that India has failed to provide the US with assurances that it will provide equitable and reasonable access to its markets in numerous sectors.

The US administration had launched an eligibility review of India's compliance with the GSP market access criterion in April 2018.

Source : The Financial Express

GST Council to rationalize levy on textile items

The Goods & Services Tax Council may consider rationalising levy on textile items, a move that is expected to help the sector to be more competitive in the global market.

It is believed that the Government is deeply concerned about the present status of the textile sector. Considering the labour-intensive nature of the sector, concrete steps are required. Removing tax anomaly could be one such steps. As of now, barring raw silk, khadi yarn and some other items, there are three

rates — 5, 12 and 18 per cent — for various textile items. Though there is a refund mechanism for the exporters, it takes time and affects the exporters' efficiency.

In countries such as China, Indonesia, and Thailand there is a single rate. It is 16 per cent in China, 10 per cent in Indonesia and 7 per cent in Thailand, making them more competitive.

There also issues with Customs duty. India has more than 300 tariff lines for textiles items making things more complex for the global buyers. For example, Bangladesh imports yarn, fabric etc from China as it is cost effective and then produces readymade garment for the export market in a big way.

It is felt that it would be better if both rationalisation exercises are taken in Customs duty along with GST. However, any work on trade tariff must be done very cautiously as it will be watched very carefully by global trade partners and there could be allegations of WTO norms violation.

Source : Business Line

Proposed Export policy to make things easier for exporters

The Commerce Ministry's comprehensive draft of the export policy includes product-specific rules with a view to provide a ready-reckoner for exporters, pertaining to all ITC (HS) tariff codes (including items which are 'free' for export and do not currently exist in the policy), covering conditions/restrictions imposed by partner government agencies on exports, as per a communiqué by the Directorate-General of Foreign Trade (DGFT).

The draft policy aims at consolidating the export norms for each product as applicable at different government agencies.

ITC-HS Codes are Indian Trade Clarification based on Harmonised System of Coding. It was adopted by India for import-export operations.

Every product has been accorded eight digit HS codes. The compendium will help an exporter know all the applicable norms pertaining to a particular product, helping him/her understand policy conditions for that item.

DGFT said that the updated draft had been prepared by including all existing policy conditions, all notifications and public notices issued after January 2018. Besides, it also includes non-tariff regulations imposed by different government agencies, said a report.

Meanwhile, a 12-member high-level advisory group, constituted by the Ministry, in its report has recommended doubling exports by 2025 and reducing the corporate tax rate.

It also requested the Centre to drop tit-for-tat approach on tariff wars with other countries as it may not be the best option for India. As regard the US-China trade war, the panel recommended that

the government must reduce tariffs, which will be beneficial for the country in the current circumstances.

It also suggested creating a pan-India Tourism board and medical tourism campaign, modifying labour laws to remove the limitation on firm size, reviewing existing free trade agreements (FTAs), especially with competitors like Bangladesh, and establishing industrial parks to cater to the needs of electronics manufacturing.

Also recommended was enhancing the capital base of Exim Bank by another Rs 20,000 crore by 2022 and creating an empowered investment promotion agency.

Source : www.eximin.net

GST on textiles to be reduced

The Central Government would like the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council to address the distress in India's export sector on account of the US withdrawing preferential trade terms and an ongoing global slowdown by tweaking the GST rate on products which figure heavily in India's export basket.

There is a strong demand, among others, for reducing GST on among others some textile goods, which the Central Government is likely to support. It will also be pitching for a single authority to process GST refunds.

It is believed that the whole idea is to reduce the time for refunds. Exporters' main grudge has been that they are constantly facing a liquidity crisis as refunds do not come on time and impatient suppliers in the global supply chain are unwilling to wait for payments, forcing Indian exporters to borrow at high costs.

There is also a move to reduce GST on some textile product lines which are now taxed at 18 per cent to 12 per cent, as well as on finishing agents such as dyes etc., used by the textile industry in order to help the sector which earned about \$38 billion in 2018.

The centre may also make a case before the Council for the need to bring in at least some petroleum products into the GST ambit.

Officials point out that there are three categories of petroleum products: Industrial fuels such as crude oil used as industrial inputs; transportation fuels like petroleum, diesel, aviation turbine fuel and household fuels like kerosene and LPG. The entire range of petroleum products is taxed at multiple points in the country... Central excise and state VAT are among these taxes. To top it, there is no input tax credit for the industry,"

The textile industry has been seeking a reduction in GST on some textile product lines which are now taxed at 18 per cent, as well as on finishing agents such as dyes etc., which are used by the sector which earned US\$38 billion in 2018

Source : www.newindianexpress.com



1. Trade Analysis of MMF Textiles in India FY 2018-19

1.1 Introduction

The overall global economy in year 2018 faced challenging situation due to various economic and prevailing factors.

India exports of textile and clothing has registered a growth of 2.56% in FY 2018-19 over 2017-18 whereas garments exports dropped to US\$ 189.9Mn by 3.4%. Export of Home textile registered growth of 4.9% over the last FY 2017-18.

The import of textile and clothing surged by 13.6% from US\$ 3108.6Mn to US\$ 2735.1Mn during FY 2018-19 over the last FY while import of garments increased by 14% during the same period. Import of home textile surged by 15%

The increase in MMF import is mainly attributed to the surge in import of Viscose based yarn and fabrics showing increasing demand of viscose products. Notably, the export of viscose based products declined sharply in FY 2018-19 corroborating the increasing consumption of viscose based products in the Indian market.

1.2 Export and Import of India's MMF Textiles

India's MMF textile exports which has been showing mixed trends since 2013/14 registered a growth of 1.89 % in FY 2018-19 over the previous year. While import of MMF textiles which has been growing at CAGR of 8% since 2013-14 has increased by 13.5% in FY 2018-19 over the previous year.

MMF fibres and fabrics exports decreased by 2% and 5% respectively during the same period.

1.3 Top Exported MMF Products from India

The textured polyester yarn (HS-54023300) remain the top MMF exported product during FY 2018-19, increased by 3.4% compared to previous year. However, in Mar'19 it dropped by 14.2% as compared Mar'18. It was declining at CAGR of 1% during last five years.

Bulk of Manmade textile materials (HS-63053200) exports which was increasing at CAGR of 6% since last 5 years, increased by 21.8% during FY 2018-19 compared to the previous year.

Polyester staple fibres (HS-55032000) exports surged by whopping 22.5% in FY 2018-19 compared to the previous year, which was in declining trend since the last 5 years at CAGR of 4%

1.4 India's Export Performance in Top Traded MMF Products Globally

India's export has improved in two of the top five traded products globally which includes polyester staple fibres (HS-550320) and filament yarn (HS-540233). The export on during FY 2018-19 has increased by 22% and 3% respectively compared to previous year.

However, the export of nylon/ polyester based high tenacity fabrics (HS-540710) declined by 25% during the same period, where it occupied 16.6% share in global trade of the same product in 2017.

HS code	Product Details	India's Share in Global Export in 2017	India's Export		% Change
			2017-18	2018-19	
540752	Texturised Filament based woven fabric	2.1%	145	123	-15%
540761	Non-texturised Filament based woven fabric	0.45%	21	12.83	-39%
550320	Polyester staple fibres	6.40%	262	320	22%
540233	Filament yarn	21.20%	805	832	3%
540710	Nylon or polyester based high tenacity fabrics	16.6%	196	147	-25%

Source: Comtrade, DGCI&S and Gherzi analysis

1.5 MMF Textiles Import Segment-wise

The MMF textiles import in India which was growing at CAGR of 6% during last five years (2014-18), surged to US\$ 3112.5 Mn during FY 2018-19 compared to US\$ 2738.6 Mn in FY 2017-18, showing sharp increase of 13.6% during the same period.

The fibre import in India, growing at CAGR of 6% since last five years, increased substantially by 27% in FY 2018-19 from US\$ 322.0 Mn to US\$ 410.2 Mn compared to FY 2017-18.



The yarn import in India, growing at CAGR of 1% since last five years, increased by 13% in FY 2018-19 from US\$ 989 Mn to US\$ 1093 Mn compared to FY 2017-18.

The fabric imports in India, growing at CAGR of 6% since last five years, increased by 10% in FY 2018-19 from US\$ 1339.9 Mn to US\$ 1477.9 Mn compared to FY 2017-18.

The increasing imports of MMF fibre, yarn and fabrics shows increasing demand in India and further investment in MMF industry will help to curb this increasing import.

1.6 Top Imported MMF Products in India

MMF fibre based knitted fabric (HS-60063200) remained the top imported product in FY 2018-19, which was increasing at CAGR of 26% since last five years. Notably, during FY 2018-19 it declined by 25.2% compared to the previous year, however in the month of Mar'19 it grew by 7.8% as compared to Mar'18.

The spandex yarn (HS-54024400) import growing at CAGR of 14% since last 5 years, slowed down to 7.5% in FY 2018-19 compared to the previous year.

The import of Viscose staple fibres (HS-55041000) surged to US\$ 96 Mn in FY 2018-19 showing a big jump of 44.6% compared to previous year. Notably its import was increasing at CAGR of 10% only since last five years.

The import of Polyester fibre (HS-55032000) also increased to US\$ 125 Mn in FY 2018-19 from US\$ 107 Mn in 2017-18 during the same period, showing growth in import of 10%. The import was increasing at CAGR of 9% since last five years.

2. Suggested Avenues to boost MMF Textiles from India

Suggested avenues to boost exports and competitiveness of MMF textiles from India. The suggested direct and indirect measures will boost competitiveness of Indian MMF in short to mid-term.

2.1 Integration with global industry

Integration of Indian textile industry with global apparel supply chain especially through apparel exporting countries with preferential market access

- Indian companies willing to invest in garment assembly facilities in countries such as east Africa and Bangladesh, Sri Lanka should be offered special incentives as this will boost fabric exports from India.
- India could also create special zones in LDC's such as Bhutan and Nepal to boost export of yarn and fabrics to these countries to access developed markets (US, EU)
- This is similar to China's B&R initiative which encourages Chinese companies to invest overseas

2.2 Attracting FDIs

Attract FDI from Korea and Japan:

- India should leverage existing FTA's with both countries
- Viet Nam has successfully attracted FDI from Korea and Japanese garment and textile companies to export finished goods to the home country
- India should aggressively attract large Korean and Japanese textile & garment companies to establish sourcing hubs in India. Special zones may be allocated to companies from these countries. Now that these companies are also interested in diversifying from China, India should leverage the opportunity

2.3 Tapping African market

- Africa's imports of textiles, mainly MMF, are about US 14 bn (2016) where China has a leading market share (over 70%) and India needs to aggressively penetrate.
- There are several favorable factors:
 - African population projected to reach 2 billion by 2040 (existing 1.2 bn)
 - Demand for textiles for home consumption and OPT (Outward processing trade)
 - Recent signing of AfCFTA will eventually offer a seamless market pan Africa
- Due to predominance of informal trade, Indian exporters face higher risk which should be mitigated through a higher focus market incentive and establishment of bonded warehouse facility in an efficient location in middle east (say Dubai).

2.4 Fiscal Distortion

Address discriminatory GST rates on MMF products to provide a level playing field. MMF is for the common man whereas cotton is a luxury



2.5 Technical Textiles

Identify various areas especially infrastructure where usage of technical textiles should be mandated, or the users offered incentives: geo textiles and agro-tech are such segments. This will boost domestic consumption of technical textiles which are mostly MMF based

2.6 Time to market

India enjoys proximity to two major garment exporting markets viz Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. A special freight corridor with Bangladesh will help cut the lead time by a week which could give Indian fabric exporters an edge over China.

2.7 News & Updates

➤ Cotton shortage in India prompts spinning mills to switch to manmade fiber from

- Cotton prices in India have jumped from to Rs 13,200 per quintal now from Rs 11,800 per quintal about a month ago. Comparatively, manmade fibers are 30-40% cheaper. As, a result spinning mills have started increasing the use of manmade fiber to keep their fabric immune to rising cotton prices
- It is estimated that India's use of manmade fibers in fabric blends has increased to 45% compared to earlier 40%. Despite these, India is far behind the global average of manmade fiber use of 70% in blended fabrics.
- However, due to this India is gradually catching up with the global trend of bigger share of man-made fibers in its textile blends. This will have positive impact on India's export particularly in the sportswear segment.

➤ Manmade textile industry on a cusp of turnaround with a revival in demand

- Manmade textile industry is on the cusp of turnaround with a revival in its demand in the last few weeks following producers' ability to fix prices of their products in the wake of stabilizing crude oil prices. Trading at \$85.10 a barrel in the world market, crude oil price gradually slipped to the level of \$49.79 a barrel towards the end of December and gradually picked up again to trade currently at \$65.05 a barrel. Most importantly, crude oil price is holding above \$60 a barrel since February 1 which allowed synthetic yarn, fabric and textile manufacturers to fix their product prices for long term.
- Prices of synthetic yarn and fabric moved in tandem with crude oil prices, being the latter the sole raw material of the former. Stabilizing crude oil prices have come as a major relief for manmade fibre and yarn manufacturers that were reeling under pressure since demonetizing of high value currency notes of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 denominations in November 2016 followed by implementation of the goods and services tax (GST) in July 2017. The revival in demand also percolated to the share price movement of manmade fibre and yarn manufacturers which rose up to 10 per cent.

➤ Puma targets to use 90% sustainable polyester by 2020

- Puma, German sportswear brand sets new target for use of 90% polyester in all its products to come from sustainable sources
- The company announced this increased as it reached its earlier target of 50% almost two ahead than its estimated time period..

➤ Oerlikon becomes networking partner of ADAMOS

- Oerlikon Manmade Fibers Segment, a leader in manmade fibre filament spinning systems, has been a member of ADAMOS, an alliance of machine and systems construction sector companies, since the beginning of 2019.
- This is helping the company is ramping up its digital strategy, creating the right framework for implementing its concrete Industrie 4.0 solutions.

➤ Paradise textiles launches new biodegradable manmade fiber- Biofuze

- Paradise textiles, textile arm of Alpine Creations, a leader in textile and apparel biodegradable manufacturing has announced Biofuze, a new range of manmade fibers that exhibit enhanced biodegradability at their end of life.
- Biofuze is produced using unique patent process yarn, through a process which is Oeko-Tex certified, GRS compliant and can be made traceable through 100% traceability.

➤ Extrupet Group increases capacity with 2nd Starlinger PET recycling Cycle

- Extrupet Group (Pty) Ltd, South Africa's first and largest recycling operation for post- consumer PET bottles, has ordered a second Starlinger PET recycling line to meet the country's growing demand for rPET
- The company plant currently converts more than 2.5 million PET bottles per day into high-quality flakes and pellets



Cairo Fashion & Tex , Cairo, Egypt

Cairo Fashion & Tex is a renowned and established International Fair in Egypt, which is specialized for showcasing the complete range of textiles and apparels including fabrics, made-ups, yarn and fibre of different varieties. The Exhibition is the first and the only International one specialized in yarn, textile, garment and its trimming supplies and accessories in Egypt.

Egypt is one of the leading and promising markets in the African region for exporting fabrics, made-ups, yarn and clothing of different varieties. Moreover, Egypt has a vast garment making centre which requires large quantities of raw materials including fabrics, yarn, etc. to cater to its burgeoning domestic requirements. Besides local production of the materials that are needed for making garments is inadequate to meet the demand, therefore, Egypt is greatly dependent on other countries for its supply of raw materials. Egypt is a potential market for textiles in general and MMF textiles in particular. India is one of the leading suppliers of textiles to Egypt and there is immense scope for enhancing our exports to Egypt. Besides, Egypt is considered a gateway to the European and African garment markets so there is a huge demand for raw materials especially fabrics.

With the objective of increasing our exports to Egypt, the Council in the past organized exclusive Exhibitions in Egypt during 2004, 2007 and 2010 which were successful and generated business for the participants. Subsequently, in 2015 and 2017 the Council has been organizing participation of its member companies in Cairo Fashion & Tex as it is considered to be one of the popular Exhibitions for textiles in Egypt. During the event in order to get focused attention of visiting buyers to the Indian contingent of member-companies from not just SRTEPC but other textile EPCs such as TEXPROCIL and EPCH were provided stalls at a specially demarcated area named 'INDIA PAVILION'.

A Press Conference was held during both the editions of Cairo Fashion & Tex to promote and publicise the event in the Egyptian media which helped in a big way to attract maximum genuine buyers to the booths of the participating member-companies. Another feature of participation in Cairo Fashion & Tex during 2015 was the 'Networking Dinner' organized by the Council to create a platform for facilitating informal interactions between the executives of the participating member-companies and their Egyptian counterparts for forging mutually beneficial business relationships.

The participation in the 56th & the 61st Cairo Fashion & Tex opened up tremendous opportunities for Indian exporters in Egypt. It was also felt by the participants that regular participation in the Exhibition would help in increasing our exports to Egypt manifold. Towards this aim the Council is once again organizing participation of its member-companies in the 65th Edition of the Exhibition scheduled to be held at the Egypt International Exhibitions Center, Cairo during 27th-29th September 2019.



Let's Give shadow from our Vegan Approach!!

By Mr Tushar Vyas, Director, Tusha Textiles (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd.

Today when everyone talks on sustainable fashion, I often appreciate that somewhere India was initiator to give shadow on this Vegan Practice but missed out to promote during the factual time a long back.

India was having culture of recycle since ages and were the point of talks during everyone's child hood days when scrap collector use to come home for buying old papers and Plastics.

We as a Synthetic blended fiber dyed fabric seller, can claim the point of sustainability at every zone during making of fabric.

Looking after the scarcity of water in globe, our products are less water consumable and helping us to support Ecological system precisely. Fiber dyed products need limited water upto one third to finish the fabric compare to Chinese Woven piece dyed fabrics. Further garments made up from our products require limited wash with long durability.

Supplementary, products now having in build features of recycle polyester Fibers made up from used PET bottles and sustainable Cellulosic Viscose, helping fabric suppliers to garnish their product into exceptional.

Indian Synthetic blended fabric have good demand across the globe due to its premium sustainable features and I am sure, had it been manufacturer from any developed countries then they could have done patent of this product.

The Textile industry consumes a lot of resources and creates a lot of muddle to keep everyone stylish and now It's an era aimed at making the fashion industry more environmentally responsible by changing the ways clothes are intended, adopted and discarded.

While our ethical approach in Synthetic blended fabric development may not solve all of our snags with unsafe chemicals, water shortages, energy consumption but it allows us to reduce impact on the environment and invest in safer, more sustainable does.

It's a time to get Vegan and leaving Habitable Planet for our future Generation!!!



Rughani Brothers – A 21st Century Integrated Textile Business

In the 1970's Mumbai was often referred to as the “Manchester of the East” sadly, the epithet did not last long. The Textile Unionism that spread its tentacles far and wide wiped out 95% of the mills including many giants. One man, Shri Kantibhai B. Rughani, however, had a different idea for his fledging trading business. Established in 1977, his vision was clear, outsource manufacturing so that no unionism can disrupt his ambition and secondly concentrate on exports since there were many catering to the domestic Ready Made Market.

He was joined in the business by his young sons, Ronak, a dynamic personality who would go on to be the face of the company, navigating its course in the vast global market and Bhavya, the ideas man, whose grasp in the understanding of styles, trends, fashions ensured that Ronak was always ahead of the curve in not only meeting customer's expectations but surpassing them.

Kantibhai along with his sons went about setting unprecedented standards in the sourcing of Suiting and Shirting, School uniforms, RMG's and Uniform Fabrics, investing substantial time, money and effort in their supply chain to make it more robust by employing environment friendly techniques, setting up their in-house design studio and hiring top of the line designers, providing design blanked samples and CAD services for the pre –production approvals. The design team crafts signature designs and fabrics every season.

Rughani Brothers has an archive of over 5000 designs thus charting a unique course in the Indian Fashion Industry. Shri Kantibhai and his sons along with their team have innovated consistently in developing fabrics, provide customized end to end solutions in manufacturing fibre dyed, TR, PV, Poly Wool and all Wool fabrics to make Suits and Ready made garments.

In Shirting's, Rughani Brothers weave fine quality cotton into intricate yarn –dyed cotton, CVC shirting thereby influencing global Brands purchases. Their in-house CAD facility provides hand weave blanket approval to loom stage sample to pre bulk finish approval before the final shipment is dispatched, thereby not only involving the customer at every stage but also completely winning them over with their professionalism.

In the RMG category, Rughani Brothers have developed a progressive attitude to Bespoke garmenting, whereby the company provides a very high degree of customization to its buyers by once again partnering the end user to control the fabric used, the fit being provided along with the overall tailoring.

In the extremely competitive School uniforms market, Rughani Brothers provide end to end solutions in the specialty finishes like Teflon, Nano, Dirt and Dust repellent etc. thereby catering to the discerning and demanding end customers. The fabric used are duly certified by independent testing labs and the company specializes in developing tough to match colours in fibre dyed fabrics for year on year consistency thereby ensuring long term association through repeat orders.

Other equally successful product lines include School wear and uniform fabrics for the Armed forces and Police.

At its core Rughani Brothers remains committed to be an excellent, fully integrated textile solutions company that is today a globally recognized “Star Export House”. The company values feedback from its suppliers, workforce and customers to provide value added end to end solutions thereby retaining all its partnerships for many years.



“I met a lot of suppliers who can meet our fabric needs. The B2B meeting was really useful, as it not only helped me find a suitable supplier, but also helped me save a lot of time!”

- Ms. Thuy Lam
Sales Manager, Vietnam

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Source India is a Global Reverse Buyer-Seller Meet that connects local exporters to buyers from across the world for sourcing all kinds of synthetic and rayon textile products.

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- One-to-one Business Meetings at the Business Lounge • Informal Networking Dinners on 21st and 22nd August • Reimbursement of Accommodation*

<http://sourceindia.srtepc.in>

Write to Ms. Ramita on ramita@srtepc.in

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Continued from page 1

Trade (DGFT), the Hon'ble Minister Shri Piyush Goyal informed that when subsidies have been done away with, businesses grew citing the example of manufacturing of LED bulbs which are now available at affordable rates in the market due to higher production.

The Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister urged the representatives of industry and exports bodies to stop depending on crutches of subsidies and grants from the Central Government and strive to make industry more competitive and self-reliant. He further explained that when production takes place on a large scale, domestic manufacturing and business grows which leads to import substitution and also improves quality of products.

The Minister urged the State Governments, Export Promotion Councils and industrial bodies to make all efforts to engage with the world from a position of strength. He said that every country is willing to invest in India so that they may benefit from the huge market opportunity in India. He said that the time for incremental growth targets has ended and India now needs to leapfrog in order to improve its global standing and ensure that the benefits of growth reach the last citizen at the bottom of the pyramid. He called upon all stakeholders to work as a team for the development of the country.

Shri Rughani, Chairman, SRTEPC, while participating in the discussion, raised issues regarding the MMF textile industry and the present challenges. He has urged the Government to take immediate steps to change the perception about Indian MMF

Textile value chain by way of promotion of exports of MMF textiles and encouraging formation and establishment of "Brand Names" of Indian textile companies globally i.e. to recognise the true potentials of MMF textile segment. Other issues raised during the interaction are changing of definition of Merchant Exporter i.e. to treat Merchant Exporter at par with Manufacturer Exporter, measures to curb surging imports of Nylon Filament Yarn into India, organising of annual International Event in India on regular basis to showcase the entire textile value chain of India that will help India to establish as a global textile sourcing hub and investment destination. The Chairman also urged the Hon'ble Minister to consider extension of MAI benefits to participants / buyers from Non-MAI countries i.e. Developed Countries also.

While responding positively on the above issues, the Hon'ble Minister further said that India and the world are facing challenging times due to trade barriers and falling economic growth. Therefore, there is greater need for focused efforts to maintain our position and grow in the world trade. This forum provides opportunity to work with synergy among all stakeholders so that improvement can be made in the framework, monitoring process for internal trade, industrial growth and exports. He said that all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India and all State Governments have to strive to make mechanisms more transparent and corruption free.

During the meeting discussions were also held on various issues relating to promotion of exports, domestic manufacturing, reduction in imports, improvement in logistics and agricultural export etc.

ATTENTION MEMBERS

Renewal of Membership for the year 2019-2020

Kindly refer to the Council's letter no: Secy/Mem/1669 dated 30th March, 2019 along with the Subscription Memo and the subsequent reminders sent to Members regarding renewal of Membership of the Council for the year 2019-20.

As already informed, non-payment of Membership Subscription will lead to discontinuation of Membership as well as cancellation of the Registration-cum-Membership Certificate (RCMC) issued to your company.

In view of the above, Members who have not yet sent the renewal fee are requested to send the Membership Subscription Fee for the year 2019-2020 at the earliest.

The Annual Membership Fee is as follows :

For SSI Units	:	Rs. 8201/-
For others	:	Rs.12,331/-

FAQs on Annual Return (Form GSTR- 9)

Form GSTR- 9 will be the first ever annual GST return to be filed by the Indian taxpayers. There is very less time left for the GST registered persons to file Form GSTR-9. The due date for filing of Form GSTR 9 is **30th June, 2019**.

In this regard, the Ministry of Finance had issued a Press Release dated 4th June, 2019 clarifying the filing of Annual Return (FORM GSTR-9).

This Annual Return consists of details regarding the outward and inward supplies made/received during the relevant previous year under different tax heads i.e. CGST, SGST & IGST and HSN codes. GSTR-9 is a consolidation of all the monthly/quarterly returns (GSTR-1, GSTR-2A, GSTR-3B) filed in that relevant year.

Since there is no other chance to amend the GSTR-9 return once filed, taxpayers need to be very cautious while filing this annual return.



GSTR- 9 ANNUAL RETURN

Please have a glimpse at some of the mistakes that taxpayers can avoid while filing their GSTR-9 return.

Q.1 What will happen if GSTR- 9 is not filed on time?

- No further extensions shall be given by the government for GSTR- 9.
- Taxpayers need to mandatorily file their GST returns before the due date i.e. 30th June, 2019.
- This will save interest / penalties, and even the issue of a demand notice in cases where the GST return has not been filed.

Q.2 Is there a need to file a separate GSTR-9 return for every State/Union Territory (UT)?

- GST returns are filed on the basis of a GSTIN held by a business.
- Businesses having operations in several States/UTs need to file a separate GSTR-9 annual return for each State/UT.
- GSTR-9 need not be filed for the entire company/business as a whole.

Q.3 GST was announced in July, 2017, so for how many months the annual return needs to be filed by the taxpayer?

- Since GST was introduced in India in July, 2017, the first year of filing Form GSTR-9 will only be for 9 months (July, 2017 - March, 2018).
- Data needs to be reported by taxpayers only for the period from July, 2017 to March, 2018.

Q.4 What will be the impact on taxpayers, if there is mismatch of data in monthly/ quarterly returns?

- All monthly and quarterly filed returns must match with the data reported by the taxpayer in GSTR-9.
- Mismatch of data could be one of the primary causes of getting a demand notice at a later date from the GST department.
- While the due date for making amendments to data of FY 17-18 has passed, taxpayers can still disclose any additional tax liability in the GSTR-9 return. The same can be paid in Form GST DRC-03.

Q.5 Should the taxpayer submit the documents while filing the return?

- Before filing the annual return, the taxpayer must reconcile, verify and report only the accurate information.
- There should be substantial documentary proof of all data that is reported in the return, in order to avoid unnecessary annoyances at a later date.

Q.6 Is it necessary to segregate data in the GST annual return?

- The annual GST return calls for the bifurcation of data across various fields such as input tax credit (ITC), HSN codes, demands and refunds etc.
- This level of detail was not required at the time of filing the monthly / quarterly GST returns.

Q.7 What documents are required to furnish in Form GSTR-9C by a taxpayer whose turnover is above Rs. 2 crores?

- A business whose turnover exceeds Rs. 2 crores must get their books of accounts audited by either a Chartered Accountant or a Cost Accountant, and a reconciliation statement between the audited financial statements and the annual return, furnished thereof, in form GSTR-9C.
- The due date to furnish GSTR-9C is 30th June, 2019.

Q.8 Is it mandatory to file a Nil return, in case of nil transactions?

- Taxpayers registered under GST have to compulsorily file an annual return for the period up till which their registration is cancelled.
- Even in cases where there have been no transactions during the year, a Nil return needs to be filed.

Source : www.business-standard.com, www.cleartax.in, www.pib.in

INFO SRTEPC ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF					
Sr. No.	Advertisement	One issue	Three issues	Six issues	Twelve issues
1.	Advertisement Inside Half page (B/W)	4000	11000	21000	40000
2.	Inside full page (B&W)	8000	22000	42000	80000
3.	Inside half page (colour)	5000	12000	30000	65000
4.	Inside full page (colour)	9000	25000	48000	85000
5.	Front Inside Page(Colour)	10000	27500	50000	90000
6.	Back inside Page(Colour)	15000	42500	80000	150000
7.	Back cover Page (Colour)	20000	55000	105000	200000

Technical Specifications

Full page area : 11" L x 8.5" W (Maximum)

Half page area : 5.5" L x 8.5" W (Maximum)



MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

DGFT

S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	Notification No. 06/2015-2020	24.05.2019	Amendment in import policy of biofuels	DGFT has amended the import policy of biofuels under Chapter 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils & products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes) & Chapter 38 (Miscellaneous Chemical Products) covered under ITC (HS), 2017, Schedule - I (Import Policy).	https://www.dgft.gov.in/sites/default/files/Notification%20No.6%28E%29.pdf
2)	Public Notice No.10/ 2015-2020	13.06.2019	Amendment in the para 4.95 (j) of the Handbook of Procedures, 2015-20 and notification of the ANF 4R	DGFT has amended Para 4.95 (j) relating to Procedure to apply for the RoSCTL under HBP 2015-20. Also, ANF-4R, the application form for claiming rebate under RoSCTL is also notified.	https://www.dgft.gov.in/sites/default/files/Public%20Notice%20No.%2010%20dt.%2013.06.2019%20english.pdf
3)	Trade Notice No. 17/2019-20	22.05.2019	Discontinuing submission of physical copy of RCMCs w.e.f. 1.07.2019 while filling application for incentives/ entitlements under FTP & further clarification in the matter.	In order to improve ease of doing business and reduce transaction cost, the requirement of physical copy of RCMC has been dispensed w.e.f. 01.07.2019.	https://www.dgft.gov.in/sites/default/files/trade%20Notice%20No.%2017%20dated%2022.05.2019.pdf

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

CBIC - CUSTOMS

S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	Notification No. 40/2019 - Customs (N.T.)	06.06.2019	Exchange Rates on import and export of goods	CBIC notifies the exchange rate conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency relating to import & export of goods w.e.f. 7.6.2019.	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2019/cs-nt2019/csnt40-2019.pdf
2)	Notification No. 39/2019 - Customs (N.T.)	31.5.2019	Exchange Rates on import and export of goods	CBIC notifies the exchange rate conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency relating to import & export of goods w.e.f. 01.06.2019.	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2019/cs-nt2019/csnt39-2019.pdf;jsessionid=0C480517ADCF0E965C845CC7A17B0636
3)	Circular No. 16/2019	17.06.2019	IGST refunds- mechanism to verify the IGST payments for goods exported out of India in certain case	The Board has noticed that some exporters are availing IGST refunds through fraudulent acts and hence, decided to verify the IGST payments through the respective GST filed formations.	http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2019/Circular-No-16-2019.pdf;jsessionid=DB328255C14D429F37A8EA7FB3293285
4)	Circular No. 15/2019	07.06.2019	Forwarding of samples for testing to Outside Laboratories	Revenue Laboratories have acquired the facility for testing items provided in Annexure I & II of this Circular.	http://www.cbic.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2019/Circular-No-15-2019.pdf



S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
5)	Circular No. 14/2019	03.06.2019	Simplified auto-registration of beneficiaries (IEC holders) on ICEGATE for eSanchit and Other benefits	The simplified procedure does away with the requirement of the digital signature. However, digital signature would be required in case the IEC holder intends to file any declarations (BE, SB, eSeal manifest etc.) with Customs.	http://www.cbic.gov.in/hdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2019/Circular-No-14-2019.pdf
6)	Circular No. 13/2019	03.06.2019	Implementation of PGA eSanchit- Paperless processing under Swift-Uploading of Licenses / Permits/Certificates/Other Authorizations (LPCOs) by PGAs	Since the facility to upload the LPCOs is now being fully made available to the PGAs, therefore, the beneficiaries would not be allowed to upload the previously issued LPCOs on eSANCHIT w.e.f. 01/07/2019. Further, the PGAs are required to upload the LPCOs issued by them during the last 15 days from the above cut-off date.	http://www.cbic.gov.in/hdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2019/Circular-No-13-2019.pdf

SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS

S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	Public Notice No. 14/2019	03.06.2019	ICES Advisory 11/2019 (SCMTR) - Introduction of Customs Inland Manifest for eSealed export cargo	Sahar Customs has introduced Customs Inland Manifest for eSealed export cargo. It is one of the first manifests which is being developed under the new regulations- Sea Cargo Manifest and Transshipment Regulations (SCMTR) 2018.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2019/Public-Notice-No-14-2019.pdf
2)	Public Notice No. 12/2019	31.05.2019	Mandatory implementation of eSANCHIT in Exports	It is now mandatory to upload digitally signed supporting documents on eSANCHIT at the time of S/bills. The exporter/ Customs brokers are directed not to submit the supporting documents in hard copies.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2019/public-notice-12-2019.pdf
3)	Public Notice No. 10/2019	21.05.2019	System Shut down due to Management changes in IP subnet pool on 26.05.2019	The maintenance activity is scheduled to be conducted for changes in IP subnet pool due to which ICES systems shall be unavailable at Air Cargo Complex on 26.5.2019 from 03:00 hrs. to 15:00 hrs.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2019/Public-Notice-No-10-2019.pdf

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU CUSTOM HOUSE

S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	Public Notice No. 52/2019	31.05.2019	Cancellation of 'Priority Out of Charge' facility for DPD/ AEO importers	JNCH has cancelled the 'Priority Out of Charge (OOC)' facility for Direct Port Delivery (DPD)/ Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) importers.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2019/PN%2052-2019.pdf
2)	Public Notice No. 50/2019	28.05.2019	Procedure to be followed in cases of manufacturing or other operations undertaken in bonded warehouses under section 65 of Customs Act	For ease of doing business and exercising due diligence in grant of permission under section 65, the form of application to be filed by an applicant before the jurisdictional Principal Commissioner/Commissioner of Customs is prescribed in Annexure A of this Public Notice.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2019/Public%20Notice%20No.%2050_2019.pdf



S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
3)	Public Notice No. 47/2019	23.05.2019	Practise of assessment of Petroleum products of Chapter 27- review thereof	JNCH Customs has reviewed the practice of the assessment for the petroleum products falling under HS Codes 27101960 & 27101990 with immediate effect.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2019/PUBLIC%20NOTICE%2047_2019.pdf
4)	Standing Order No. 09/2019	29.05.2019	IGST Revised Refund Claim Processing	Procedures to be followed by the designated/concerned DC/AC(IGST) are given in this Public Notice.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/so-2019/Standing%20Order%2009-2019.pdf
5)	Standing Order No. 08/2019	20.05.2019	Standing Order Procedure regarding Export Promotion (EP) Schemes Management & Monitoring Cell	All works of TRA/RA, Utilization and Re-credit of Advance Authorization shall be attended by DEEC Monitoring Cell.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/so-2019/so%20082019.pdf

MUMBAI CUSTOMS

S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	Public Notice No. 43/2019	23.5.2019	Provisions of Section 65 of the Customs Act, 1962 for Manufacturing or other operations undertaken in Customs Bonded Warehouses	An applicant desirous of manufacturing or carrying out other operations in the bonded warehouse under section 65 read with (MOOWR, 1966) must also have premises licensed as private bonded warehouse under section 58 of the Customs act, 1962.	http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/Public_Notice_.pdf

PRESS RELEASES BY GOVT. OF INDIA

Ministry	Date	Subject
Ministry of Finance	11.06.2019	Transition plan to the new GST Return
Ministry of Finance	11.06.2019	Finance Minister holds Second Pre-Budget Consultation with the Representatives of Industry, Services and Trade Groups
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	10.06.2019	Commerce Minister emphasizes on reciprocal market access for Indian goods
Ministry of Finance	09.06.2019	Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman attends the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting and associated events and meetings during June 8-9, 2019 at Fukuoka, Japan
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	07.06.2019	Timely Availability of Export Credit is Key to India's Export Growth: Piyush Goyal
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	07.06.2019	Union Minister of Commerce and Industry Chairs Meeting for Easier Availability of Export Credit at Competitive Rates in Foreign Currency
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	06.06.2019	Commerce Minister to Lead Indian Delegation for G20 Ministerial Meeting in Japan
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	06.06.2019	Commerce and Industry Ministry Committed to Synergise Export Promotion and Internal Trade - Piyush Goyal
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	06.06.2019	Commerce Minister addresses meeting of Board of Trade & Council for Trade Development and Promotion
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	04.06.2019	Commerce Minister to Chair Joint Meeting of Board of Trade & Council for Trade Development and Promotion
Ministry of Finance	04.06.2019	Finance Commission meets the representatives of Trade and Industry Bodies of Meghalaya
Ministry of Finance	04.06.2019	Clarifications on filing of Annual Return (FORM GSTR-9)
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	01.06.2019	Withdrawal of India's GSP benefits by USA
Ministry of Finance	01.06.2019	GST Revenue collection for May, 2019
Cabinet	31.05.2019	Traders to get pension coverage!



F.No.01/61/180/321/AM19/PC-3/205
 Government of India
 Ministry of Commerce and Industry
 Department of Commerce
 Directorate General of Foreign Trade
 Policy Section - 3
 Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated: 29th May, 2019

To
 The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC)
 1st Floor, 78, Veer Nariman Road, Resham Bhavan
 Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400020

Subject: Difficulty faced by Exporters in receiving payments received from Third Party due to Foreign Exchange Scarcity/ Remittances Crisis in Importing Countries - reg.

On the issue of difficulty faced by Exporters in receiving payments received from Third Party due to Foreign Exchange Scarcity/ Remittances Crisis in Importing Countries, the SBI has sent a letter to this Directorate. A copy of this letter is being sent herewith for necessary action.

Regards,
 (Dr. Praveen Kumar)
 Deputy Director General of Foreign Trade
 23061562 Ext. 245
 E-mail: praveen.kumar82@nic.in

Enclosure: SBI letter dated 04.01.2019

Copy to:
 State Bank of India
 IB (Domestic)
 International Banking Group
 Corporate Centre
 9th Floor, State Bank Bhavan
 Dadame Cama Road
 Mumbai - 400021

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council
 Series 816
 Received - 3 JUN 2019
 Received by ESO

3/6/19

551252019/IBG
 SBI
 Deputy Director General of Foreign Trade,
 Government of India,
 Ministry of Commerce and Industry,
 Department of Commerce,
 Directorate General of Foreign Trade,
 Policy Section - 3, Udyog Bhawan
 New Delhi

Letter No. IBG/IBD/396 Dated: 04.01.2019

Dear Sir,

Difficulty faced by Exporters in receiving payments received from Third Party due to Foreign Exchange Scarcity/ Remittances Crisis in Importing Countries

Please refer to your Letter dated 15.11.2018. In this connection we advise that we have revisited RBI Circular No RBI/2013-14/479 A.P. (DIR Series) 100 dated 04.02.2014 [(mentioned in Letter No.ES/187/2018-19 dated 10.10.2018 from The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC)), and other related RBI Circulars.

2. We have referred to Financial Action Task Force instructions (FATF – an International Institution), which RBI advises to adhere to in the above said Circular. Our Bank has a large overseas presence and is required to abide with International Sanction Regime as well. Risk Categorization of the countries, mentioned in the captioned letter from SRTEPC from FATF perspective and our internal risk perspective is mentioned below:

bank sbi
 +91 22 2274 0988
 +91 22 2274 0758
 +91 22 2274 0969
 +91 22 2274 0966

अर्थ व (इंफोरेक्स)
 आंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तिय समूह
 कोलॉरीय केंद्र
 9 वा मजला, स्टेट बँक भवन
 दादामे कामा रोड
 मुंबई 400021, भारत

अर्थ व (इंफोरेक्स)
 आंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तिय समूह
 कोलॉरीय केंद्र
 इडी मीनर, स्टेट बँक भवन
 दादामे कामा रोड
 मुंबई 400021, भारत

IB (Domestic)
 International Banking Group
 Corporate Centre
 9th Floor, State Bank Bhavan
 Madame Cama Road
 Mumbai 400021, India

551252019/IBG
 SBI

S.No.	Name of the Country	Membership in FATF	Risk categorization as per FATF	Risk categorization as per RBI/ Our Bank
1	Sudan	Not a Member Country	---	D (Very High risk)
2	Chile	Not a Member Country	---	Low Risk
3	Iran	Not a Member Country	High Risk and Call for action Jurisdiction	Very High risk and Under Caution
4	Afghanistan	Not a Member Country	---	C 1 (Moderately High risk)
5	Indonesia	Not a Member Country but a FAPT observer Country	---	Medium Risk

3. We ensure that exporters are not inconvenienced and each transaction is processed complying with RBI instructions as well as Internal Guidelines.

4. However, we would be glad to resolve any specific case of difficulty faced by exporters in this regard. You may advise SRTEPC to get in touch with Mr. H.D.Rathi, DGM (IB-Domestic) for further clarification in this regard. His contact details are furnished below:
 e-mail address: dgmib2.ibg@sbi.co.in
 Contact Number: 022-22740988

Yours faithfully,
 (Sanjay D. Naik)
 Chief General Manager (IB)

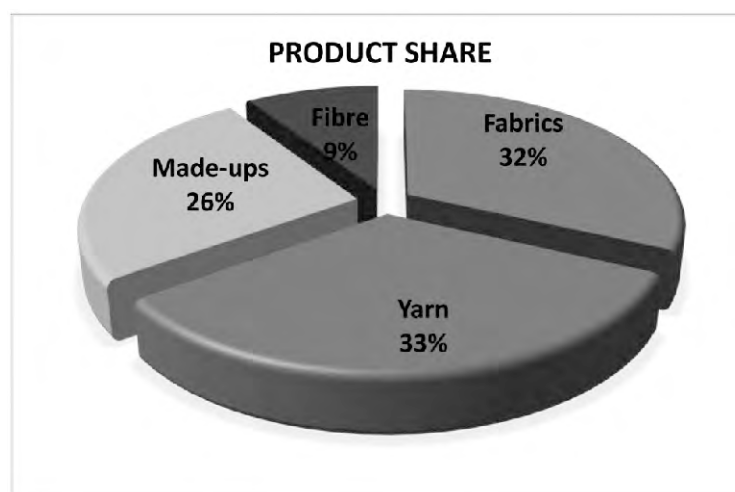
REVIEW OF INDIA'S MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES EXPORTS FROM APRIL – MARCH 2018-19

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-March 2018-19 were US\$ 6138.57 million against US\$ 6024.08 million during the same period of the previous year showing a growth of nearly 2% (Source: MOC).

Product	Unit	in Quantity (Thousand)		% Change Apr - Mar 2018 - 19	In Value USD Mn		% Change Apr - Mar 2018 - 19
		Apr - Mar 2017 - 18	Apr - Mar 2018 - 19		Apr - Mar 2017 - 18	Apr - Mar 2018 - 19	
Fabrics	Kgs	79189.89	86462.02	9.18	1995.76	1959.10	-1.84
	Sqm	1639643	1825800.71	11.35			
Yarn	Kgs.	1003843	982715.07	-2.10	1950.82	2035.89	4.36
Made - ups	Kgs.	311915	358099.8	14.81	1490.69	1572.78	5.51
	Nos.	103868.2	94921.3	-8.61			
	Sqm	186.92	311.4	66.60			
Fibre	Kgs.	382863.7	370172.58	-3.31	586.81	570.8	-2.73
Total					6024.08	6138.57	1.90

PRODUCT SHARE

During April-March 2018-19, dominated products in the Indian MMF textiles export basket was Yarn accounting for a share of 33% followed by Fabrics 32%, Made-ups 26% and Fibre 9%.



HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall exports in April-March 2018-19 in value terms were US\$ 6138.57 million against US\$ 6024.08 million, witnessing a growth around 1.90% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of Indian MMF Fibre and Fabrics witnessed a 2.73% and 1.84% decline respectively during April-March 2018 as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of yarn dominated with 33% share followed by fabrics 32%, Made-ups 26% and fibre 9% in the Indian MMF textile exports.
- Share of the value-added segments like fabrics and Made-ups have increased around 58% of total exports.
- Other segments witnessed positive growth in exports like Made-ups 5.51% and Yarn 4.36%.



- In the fabrics segment Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US\$ 663.91Mn) was the top exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Polyester Filament Fabrics (US\$ 382.15 Mn) during April-March2018-19.
- Viscose Filament Fabrics and Nylon Filament Fabrics exports have been excellent with 46.26% and 51.93% growth.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 1197.49Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US\$ 192.24 Mn), Polyester Spun Yarn (US\$ 158.11 Mn).
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers were the leading item with exports worth US\$ 734.94 Mn followed by Shawls/Scarves US\$ 123.76 Mn, Motifs US\$ 78.07, Muffler and fishing net worth US\$ 64.70 Mn and US\$ 63.81 Mn respectively.
- Polyester Staple Fibre (US\$ 321.56 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 172.16Mn).
- USA was the leading market for Indian MMF textiles during April-March2018-19 with 10% share in total exports followed by Turkey 8% and Bangladesh6%.
- Leading markets with positive growth are Egypt(14.60%), Sri Lanka (10.37%), UK (9.16%),and Bangladesh(2.69%).
- Bangladesh, UAE,and USAwere the leading markets for Indian MMF Fabrics, but Bangladesh has witnessed a decline of 13.17% during April-March2018-19 as compared to the same period of last year.
- USA was also leading market for Indian MMF Made-ups and fibre during the period.
- Major markets for Indian MMF yarn were Turkey and Brazil.
- Made-ups exports to Bangladesh showed an impressive growth rate (151.15%)

PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL-MARCH2018-19

Product Description	Apr - Mar 2017-18	Apr - Mar 2018-19	% Grw/Decline
Fabrics (woven, knitted)			
Synthetic Filament	550.72	663.91	20.55
Polyester Filament	452.07	382.15	-15.47
Polyester Viscose	322.51	300.60	-6.79
Polyester Blended	127.22	89.42	-29.71
Synthetic Cotton	46.44	48.13	3.64
Polyester Cotton	40.21	42.95	6.81
Polyester Wool	44.79	39.30	-12.26
Nylon Filament	22.76	34.58	51.93
Viscose Spun	81.88	29.67	-63.76
Viscose Filament	18.31	26.78	46.26
Viscose Blended	42.06	25.55	-39.25
Other Fabrics	246.76	276.06	11.87
Total Fabrics	1995.73	1959.10	-1.84
YARN			
Polyester Filament	1125.45	1197.49	6.40
Polyester Cotton	172.44	192.24	11.48
Polyester Spun	162.62	158.11	-2.77

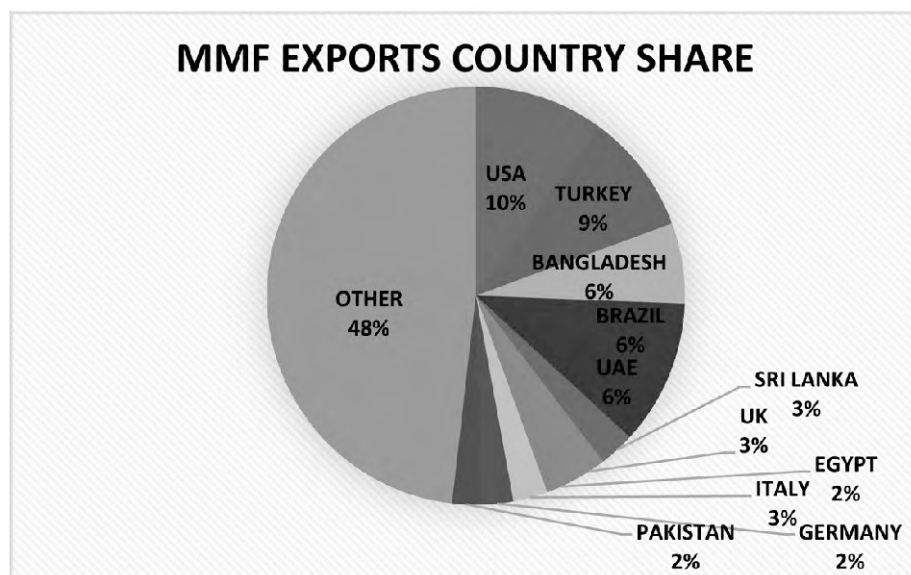


Polyester Viscose	144.96	128.22	-11.55
Viscose Spun	75.01	70.1	-6.55
Viscose Filament	52.61	48.64	-7.55
Synthetic Spun	39.43	47.79	21.20
Acrylic Spun	45.91	44.6	-2.85
Nylon Filament	19.46	27.52	41.42
Polyester Wool	27.38	19.58	-28.49
Artificial Cotton	10.12	16.07	58.79
Viscose Cotton	11.51	10.77	-6.43
Nylon Spun	1.57	1.66	5.73
Other Yarn	62.35	73.1	17.24
Total Yarn	1950.82	2035.89	4.36
MADE-UPS			
Bulk Containers	602.75	734.94	21.93
Shawls/Scarves	111.05	123.76	11.45
Motifs	81.67	78.07	-4.41
Muffler	111.03	64.7	-41.73
Fishing Net	53.21	63.81	19.92
Bedsheet	19.79	34.83	76.00
Blanket	33.49	29.18	-12.87
Rope	25.25	28.31	12.12
Sacks and Bags	17.03	21.6	26.83
Furnishing Articles	12.98	17.17	32.28
Bed Linen	21.69	17.06	-21.35
Tulles	11.36	14.9	31.16
Other Made-ups	389.39	344.45	-11.54
Total Made-ups	1490.69	1572.78	5.51
FIBRE			
Polyester Staple	262.62	321.56	22.44
Viscose Staple	269.89	172.16	-36.21
Acrylic Staple	31.12	42.09	35.25
Other Fibre	23.18	34.99	50.95
Total Fibre	586.81	570.8	-2.73

*Flexible Intermediate Bulk Container (HS Code 63053200)/big bag/bulk bag or Super Sack is a standardized container in large dimensions for storing and transporting dry, flow able products, for example sand, fertilizers, and granules of M, plastics, most often made of thick woven polyethylene or polypropylene, either coated or uncoated. **Other Made-ups include Tents, Sails, Rags, Embroidery (without visible ground) & Accessories.

Synthetic Filament: HS Codes 54077200, 54072090, 56031200, 54077400, 54079400, 54079200

LEADING MARKETS



LEADING MARKETS

Value in US \$ Mn

Sr. No.	Markets	April - March 2017 - 18	April - March 2018 - 19	Net Change	% Change
1	USA	627.76	649.76	22.00	3.50
2	TURKEY	576.21	491.66	-84.55	-14.67
3	BANGLADESH	386.20	396.60	10.40	2.69
4	BRAZIL	348.09	322.62	-25.47	-7.32
5	UAE	377.45	311.54	-65.91	-17.46
6	SRI LANKA	170.45	188.12	17.67	10.37
7	UK	162.81	177.72	14.91	9.16
8	EGYPT	140.10	160.55	20.45	14.60
9	ITALY	166.08	159.52	-6.56	-3.95
10	GERMANY	156.43	155.40	-1.03	-0.66
11	PAKISTAN	135.79	123.85	-11.94	-8.79

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in US \$ Mn

Markets	April - March 2017 - 18	April - March 2018 - 19	Net Change	% Change
BANGLADESH	227.16	197.24	-29.92	-13.17
UAE	211.94	172.67	-39.27	-18.53
USA	164.34	169.75	5.41	3.29
SRI LANKA	139.64	155.09	15.45	11.06
UK	61.49	70.00	8.51	13.84
PAKISTAN	62.94	56.87	-6.07	-9.64
EGYPT	37.8	41.66	3.86	10.21
ITALY	25.19	27.44	2.25	8.93
TURKEY	13.45	13.45	0.00	0.00
GERMANY	14.58	12.6	-1.98	-13.58



MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in US \$ Mn

Markets	April - March 2017 - 18	April - March 2018 - 19	Net Change	% Change
TURKEY	487.99	433.91	-54.08	-11.08
BRAZIL	322.27	295.57	-26.70	-8.28
BANGLADESH	103.41	129.95	26.54	25.66
EGYPT	85.3	99.62	14.32	16.79
USA	65.79	87.65	21.86	33.23
PAKISTAN	31.45	41.94	10.49	33.35
ITALY	25.68	28.1	2.42	9.42
GERMANY	23.58	25.66	2.08	8.82
SRI LANKA	21.23	23.61	2.38	11.21
UAE	17.57	15.61	-1.96	-11.16
UK	13.87	12.83	-1.04	-7.50

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in US \$ Mn

Markets	April - March 2017 - 18	April - March 2018 - 19	Net Change	% Change
USA	308.66	317.96	9.30	3.01
UAE	146.96	119.55	-27.41	-18.65
GERMANY	104.5	103.17	-1.33	-1.27
UK	84.15	93.05	8.90	10.58
ITALY	94.35	91.07	-3.28	-3.48
BANGLADESH	8.23	20.67	12.44	151.15
PAKISTAN	24.97	15.49	-9.48	-37.97
SRI LANKA	9.52	9.29	-0.23	-2.42
TURKEY	9.18	6.66	-2.52	-27.45
EGYPT	4.38	5.43	1.05	23.97
BRAZIL	6.19	4.55	-1.64	-26.49

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FIBRE

Value in US \$ Mn

Markets	April - March 2017 - 18	April - March 2018 - 19	Net Change	% Change
USA	88.97	74.4	-14.57	-16.38
BANGLADESH	47.4	48.74	1.34	2.83
TURKEY	65.59	37.64	-27.95	-42.61
BRAZIL	12.56	15.43	2.87	22.85
GERMANY	13.77	13.97	0.20	1.45
EGYPT	12.62	13.84	1.22	9.67
ITALY	20.86	12.91	-7.95	-38.11
PAKISTAN	16.43	9.55	-6.88	-41.87
SAUDI ARABIA	16.43	9.55	-6.88	-41.87
UAE	0.98	3.71	2.73	278.57
UK	3.3	1.84	-1.46	-44.24



Continued from page 4



Shri Ronak Rughani, Chairman, SRTEPC at the Meeting of Sub-group on Trade in Goods and Market Access under India Korea CEPA held in New Delhi on 17th June 2019

allowed, then it will be fatal and suicidal for the domestic MMF textile segment. SRTEPC has also mentioned that the MMF textile clusters such as Surat, Bhivandi, Bhilwara, Malegaon, Ichalkaranji, etc. will be closed down due to flooding of imported MMF textiles if any duty concession is given to Korea, for which

the Government may be held responsible. Council also highlighted that keeping in view the sensitivity of negative impact and foresighted interest of the domestic industry and Government had kept the above mentioned three items in the Exclusion list in all the FTAs India has signed till date including India – Japan CEPA, India – ASEAN FTA, India-Singapore CECA and India – Korea CEPA.

Hence, Council categorically mentioned that in order to protect the interest of domestic industry and the interests of the Indian MMF textile segment should not be compromised, the MMF based textiles be retained in the Exclusion list and status quo to be maintained.

In this connection Shri Ronak Rughani, Chairman, SRTEPC also attended Meeting on 13.06.2019 at Udyog Bhavan and again on 17.06.2019 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi wherein he also denied to give any concession on MMF based textiles to Korea Republic and insisted on retaining the Exclusion status for all the MMF textile items.

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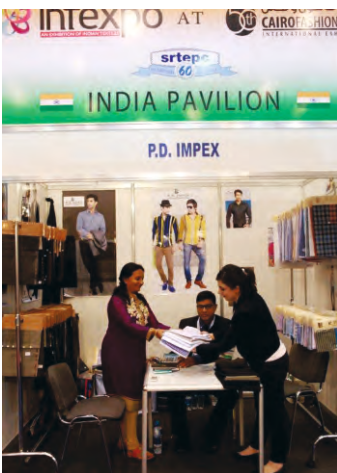
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