INFO SRTEPC

Vol. No.2 | Issue No.12 | March, 2014 | ₹ 50/- | MUMBAI

R.N.I. No. MAHENG / 2012 / 45923
Published on 20th March, 2014

SRTEPC ORGANIZES SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITIONS IN COLOMBIA

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) organized exclusive Exhibitions of MMF Textiles at Bogota and Medellin in Colombia during February 2014 as part of the Council's Export Promotion programme for the year 2013-14. The Exhibitions in Colombia were held for two days each in Bogota and Medellin in close association and support of the Embassy of India in Bogota, and the Honorary Consulate General of India in Medellin, Colombia. Separate professional Event Management Agencies were appointed for each of the Exhibitions with the assistance of the Embassy of India to ensure success of the Exhibitions. Twelve member-companies of the Council participated in these Exhibitions.

Shri Sajeev Kurup Babu, Counselor of Embassy of India in Bogota inaugurating the Exhibition in Bogota, Colombia

Inauguration

The Exhibition in Bogota was inaugurated on 24th February, 2014 by Shri. Sajeev Babu Kurup, Counselor of the Embassy of India in Bogota in the presence of Buyers, local Dignitaries and Media persons. The Exhibition in Medellin was held on 27th & 28th February, 2014 in Hotel Dann Carlton Medellin. The Exhibition in Medellin was inaugurated by Ms. Jenny Luna, Consul of Honorary Consulate of India in Medellin amidst the presence of visiting Buyers & Media persons.

Exhibition in Bogotá

During the first-half of the 2-day Exhibition in Bogota, select 42 Colombian Buyers met and discussed business with their Indian counterparts as per pre-arranged schedule of meetings. These specially arranged meetings were organized by a professional Event Management Agency (M/s.Camara Colombia India) on the basis of the product-profiles of the participating Indian companies. Remaining second-half of both the days of the Exhibition in Bogota was open to the Colombian Buyers without prior appointments, and during that period 35 Buyers visited the Exhibition to negotiate business with the participating Indian companies.

Briefing to the Participants

The group of around 25 Senior Executives -- representing participating Indian companies were given comprehensive briefing on the previous evening of the Exhibition in Bogota about various

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The Hon. Consul of India in Medellin, Ms. Jenny Luna inaugurating the Exhibition in Medellin, Colombia

VIEW OF THE STALLS AT COUNCIL'S EXHIBITION IN BOGOTA

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Printed, published and edited by **EDASSERY LONAPPAN PAULO** on behalf of **THE SYNTHETIC & RAYON TEXTILES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL,** Printed at **Kukreja Arts,** Works, 65 Ideal Ind. Estate, Senapati Bapat Marg, Opp. Empire Dying, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013 & Published from **The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council,** Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Mumbai - 400 020.

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Member,

It is heartening to note that exports of Indian MMF textiles have been buoyant of late. During January 2014 exports grew by 24% as compared to January 2013. We are in the last month of the current financial year and I am confident that the target of US$ 6 billion fixed for the year shall be achieved.

The overall scenario for Indian textiles and garments too looks promising. The Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Dr. K. S. Rao has observed that the country's exports of textiles and garments is likely to witness a growth of 17.6% compared to the previous year and the target of US$ 43 billion may be missed only narrowly, perhaps by US$ 1 billion.

Friends, our concerted efforts have to be continued in the coming months to keep up the momentum of exports. Fortunately, the global textile scenario too looks positive with Europe and USA showing signs of recovery. The Council on its part is also making efforts through its Export Promotional Programmes in various distant as well as traditional markets. I urge member exporters to take advantage of these Exhibitions / Fairs to develop new contacts and markets.

I am glad to inform you that the Council organized successful Exhibitions in Bogota and Medellin in Colombia during February 2014. I understand that the participating member companies were successful in initiating business negotiations and some did even manage to book orders on-the-spot. Let me take this opportunity to thank Shri Sajeev Babu Kurup, Counsellor in the Embassy of India in Bogota and Ms. Jenny Luna, Honorary Consular of India in Medellin for inaugurating the Exhibition and for their guidance and efforts to ensure the success of the Exhibitions.

A circular requesting for renewal of membership of the Council for the year 2014-15 has already been sent to all members. Members may kindly send the annual membership fee latest by 15th April 2014 to continue receiving Council's services without any interruption.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

RAKESH MEHRA
CHAIRMAN

BOLIVIA

Imports on the rise

The imports of textiles and apparel by Bolivia, increased by 91 percent during the six-year period from 2008 to 2013,, it has been reported.

It is learnt that Bolivia exported textiles and garments worth US$ 251 million between 2008 and 2013. During the same period, Bolivia's textiles and clothing imports totaled $219 million, recording a rapid growth of 91 percent.

Textiles and apparel exports from Bolivia were $37 million in 2008, which increased to $46 million in 2009 and to $57 million in 2010, but declined to $41 million in 2011, $39 million in 2012 and $30 million in 2013.

On the other hand, Bolivia imported textiles and clothing worth $25 million in 2008, $22 million in 2009, $37 million in 2010, $39 million in 2011, $50 million in 2012, and $48 million in 2013.

In 2013, Venezuela was the main destination for Bolivian textiles and garments accounting for 51 percent of all exports made by Bolivia. Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and the United States were other major markets for Bolivian textiles and clothing during the year, with share of 11 percent, 8 percent, 6 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

From January to December 2013, China was the main supplier of textiles and garments to Bolivia with a share of 39 percent, followed by Brazil, Peru and Colombia, which contributed 23 percent, 12 percent and 8 percent share, respectively.

JAPAN

Yarn and fabrics imports register 19% rise

Japan imported 849.785 billion yen worth of textile yarn and fabrics in 2013, registering an increase of 19 percent year-on-year, it has been reported.

Imports of clothing and accessories by Japan during the same period were valued at 3.247 trillion yen, showing an increase of 21.1 percent year-on-year.

The increase in imports of both textile yarn and fabrics as well as clothing and accessories was greater than the 15 percent year-on-year rise shown in overall imports made by Japan during January-December 2013 period.

Region/country-wise, Japan's textile yarn and fabric imports from the US during the 12-month period were worth 22 billion yen, up 14.7 percent year-on-year; while those from the EU grew by 22.4 percent year-on-year to 62 billion yen; and from Asia by 18.8 percent year-on-year to 747 billion yen.

Among the ASEAN region, China accounted for 493 billion yen worth of textile yarn and fabric imports made by Japan, while the ASEAN region contributed 144 billion yen, and the Middle East region 5 billion yen.

Japan's clothing and accessories imports from the US climbed 21.8 percent year-on-year to 20 billion yen, whereas imports from the EU jumped 25.3 percent year-on-year to 154 billion yen and from Asia by 20.9 percent year-on-year to 3 trillion yen.

Within Asia, China accounted for the largest share of 2 trillion yen worth of apparel and accessories imported by Japan, showing a growth of 17.2 percent year-on-year, whereas the ASEAN region supplied 496 billion yen worth of products, registering a surge of 41 percent year-on-year.

The figures clearly show a small shift in Japanese garment and accessories imports from China to the ASEAN nations.

USA

Textile industry reviving

The US textile industry has shown revival and generated exports to the tune of $US54 billion in 2012.

In 2013, companies in Brazil, Canada, China, Dubai, Great Britain, India, Israel, Japan, Korea, Mexico and Switzerland, as well as in the US, announced plans to open or expand textile plants in Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Economy sluggish

The US economy grew at a slower pace late last year than previously thought, largely due to weaker consumer spending during the holiday shopping season, it has been reported.

The Commerce Department cut its estimate of gross domestic product growth in the final quarter to an annual rate of 2.4 percent, from an initial reading of 3.2 percent.

The world's largest economy grew at a robust rate of 4.1 percent in the third quarter but significantly lost momentum as it entered 2014. Since then, a batch of economic data has been disappointing in January and February as severe winter weather gripped much of the country.

Most of the downward fourth-quarter revision of 0.8 percentage point came from smaller than first estimated growth in consumer spending, which drives the bulk of US economic activity. Personal consumption expenditures (PCE) were revised down to 2.6 percent from the prior estimate of 3.3 percent.

Other factors were downward revisions to private inventory investment, exports and state and local government spending.

Despite the lowered fourth-quarter number, the US economy still grew a solid 3.25 percent in the second half of 2013.

For all of 2013, GDP increased by 1.9 percent, down from a 2.8 percent rise in 2012.

TAIWAN

Textile and clothing exports down 1%

Taiwan exported textiles and apparel worth US$ 11.7 billion during the period from January 2, 2013 to December 2, 2013, showing a decrease of 1% year-on-year, it has been reported.

Taiwan exported $1.134 billion worth of fibres during January-December 2013, which made up nearly 10% of all textile exports from the country.

Yarn exports earned $2 billion for Taiwan, while fabric exports fetched $7 billion, accounting for 18% and 63% share in all Taiwanese textile and apparel exports during the 11-month period.

China and Vietnam were major markets for Taiwanese textiles with these countries importing goods worth $2.529 billion and $1.912 billion, respectively, during the period under review.

Region-wise, the EU-28 nations imported $575.55 million worth of textiles and garments, accounting for 4 share of all textile and clothing exports made by Taiwan during the period, while the US imported goods valued at $905 million, contributing 8% to Taiwanese exports.

Bulk of Taiwanese textile and garment exports were destined to the neighbouring Asean region, which imported $3.768 billion worth of products, accounting for 32.21 percent share in all Taiwanese exports.

During the same period, Taiwan's textile and clothing imports stood at $3.304 billion, registering a decline of 0.48 percent year-on-year.

Around 45 percent or $1.494 billion worth of imports belonged to the apparel category, whereas fibre imports accounted for $629.75 million, yarn $440.558 million, fabric $471.448 million, and made-ups $267.846 million.

PAKISTAN

Exports of textiles and clothing up in the first seven months of 2013-14

The exports of textiles and apparel from Pakistan increased by 7.59 percent year-on-year in the first seven months of the financial year 2013-14 that began on July 1, it has been reported.

Pakistan exported textiles and garments worth US$ 8.035 billion in July-January 2013-14, compared to exports of $7.468 billion made during the corresponding period of 2012-13.

While most of the categories showed improvement, cotton yarn; towels; and tents, canvas & tarpaulin exports from Pakistan declined during the seven-month period.

Meanwhile, Pakistan's textile imports increased by 1.34 percent year-on-year to $1.443 billion during July-January 2013-14 period. However, the imports of raw cotton witnessed a sharp 31.54 percent year-on-year decline and were valued at $298.195 million.

In the first seven months of 2013-14, Pakistan imported 121,017 tons of synthetic fibre valued at $240.061 million dollars, while synthetic & artificial silk yarn imports were 130,616 tons valued at $335.961 million.

In January 2014, Pakistan exported textiles and clothing worth $1.097 billion, while it imported goods valued at $333.67 million.

During last fiscal year which ended on June 30, 2013, textile and clothing exports from Pakistan grew by 5.9 percent to $13.06 billion from $12.34 billion in 2011-12.

BULGARIA

Textile and clothing industries thriving

Textile and clothing industries in Bulgaria are at their peak as the export of garments and fabric reached a record-high of EUR 1.8 B last year, it has been reported.

The statistics show an increase of approximately EUR 130 M, or 8.5%, compared to the previous year.

Expectations for 2014 are also optimistic as the sector seems to be recovering from the impact of the world crisis.

Prior to 2008, textile and clothing industries were thriving, but the economic turbulence forced many businesses to close or to cut their production. 2012 marked a renewal of the sector and placed Bulgaria and Romania as one of the top markets in the region. The two countries are being dwarfed by key players as Turkey and Italy, but hold high expectations of development.

SPAIN

Textile and clothing exports touch €12 billion during 2013

Textile and apparel exports from Spain during 2013 amounted to €12 billion, indicating a rise of 12.4 percent year-on-year, it has been reported.

The textile and clothing exports accounted for 5.1 percent of the total exports from the country during last year.

Meanwhile, in terms of imports, the country imported textiles and clothing worth €14.8 billion during last year, showing an increase of 5.1 percent year-on-year, of which apparel imports amounted to €11.2 billion, recording a rise of 4.4 percent compared to 2012.

According to the data for December 2013, Spain exported textiles and apparel worth €886.6 million during the month of December, indicating an increase of 1.2 percent year-on-year. Exports of the garments sub-sector totaled €645.7 million, incurring a decline of 1.1 percent compared to the same month in 2012.

During the month of December 2013, the country imported textiles and clothing amounting to €1.1 billion, registering a rise of 13.6 percent compared to the same month in 2012. Imports of garments sub-sector touched €872.5 million recording a rise of 12.6 percent year-on-year in the month of December 2013.

In 2012, Spain exported textiles and apparel worth € 10.733 billion, indicating a surge of 9.1 percent year-on-year.

VIETNAM

Exports of textiles and clothing rises sharply

The exports of fabric and garments from Vietnam rose by a sharp 21.7 percent year-on-year to US$ 1.904 billion in January 2014, it has been reported.

With $954.531 million worth of goods, the US turned out to be the largest importer of fabric and clothing items from Vietnam during the year, followed by Japan and South Korea with imports of $228.408 million and $165.611 million, respectively.

Among the European countries, Germany was the top buyer of fabric and garments from Vietnam with imports valued at $75.856 million. Spain, the UK and the Netherlands were the other large importers of Vietnamese fabric and apparel last year with goods worth $69.202 million, $48.320 million and $24.411 million, respectively.

Vietnam's fabric and garment exports to Canada were valued at $40.362 million, while those to China and Taiwan were worth $32.6 million and $14.645 million, respectively, during the first month of 2013.

During the month, Vietnam also exported 53,333 tons of yarn worth $157.03 million, of which 20,740 tons of yarn was supplied to China, while Turkey imported 7,240 tons of yarn from the Southeast Asian country.

On the import side, Vietnam imported 50,025 tons of cotton valued at $97.394 million during the month under review, registering a fall of 4.5 percent year-on-year and 2.3 percent year-on-year, respectively.

Vietnam imported 20,515 tons of cotton from India, 13,251 tons from the US, 2,293 tons from Brazil and 1,843 tons from Australia in January 2014. The country also imported cotton for its textile industry from Pakistan, Ivory Coast, Taiwan, South Korea, Indonesia, Italy and China.

The Southeast Asian nation imported 52,857 tons of yarn worth $111.354 million in January 2014, showing a decline of 13.3 percent year-on-year and 16.2 percent year-on-year, respectively.

Vietnam's yarn imports during the period mostly came from the Asian region, with China supplying 18,015 tons, Taiwan 15,705 tons, Thailand 6,783 tons, South Korea 4,461 tons, Indonesia 2,834 tons and India 2,312 tons. Vietnam also imported yarn in small quantities from the Netherlands, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Japan and Pakistan.

During the month, Vietnam's fabric imports decreased by 6.4 percent year-on-year to $580.546 million, with China accounting for $309.780 million of the same, followed by South Korea, Taiwan and Japan with $111.984 million, $77.23 million and $24.793 million, respectively.

TURKEY

EU's share in textile exports stands 48.6% in January 2014

The European Union (EU) accounted for 48.6 percent of the overall textiles exports, excluding apparel, from Turkey, during the month of January, with the country exporting textiles worth US$ 373.65 million to the EU, it has been reported.

Of the total $ 769.21 million textile exports made from Turkey during the month of January 2014, $373.65 million textile exports were destined to countries in the EU, indicating a rise of 19.8 percent year-on-year.

Meanwhile, textile exports from Turkey to the Middle East also witnessed a surge of 65.8 percent during the month of January, with exports of textiles amounting to $78.48 million, accounting for 10.2 percent of the overall textile exports from Turkey during January 2014.

Country-wise, Italy was the main destination for textile exports from Turkey with the country exporting $94.57 million worth of textiles during the month of January, accounting for 12.3 percent of the overall textile exports from Turkey.

Russia ranked second with Turkey exporting textiles totaling $69.64 million to the country, accounting for 9.1 percent of the overall textile exports, followed by Germany with $39.10 million, Ukraine with $31.07 million, the UK with $30.63 million and Romania with $27.84 million.

Sector wise, during the month of January 2014, Turkey exported woven fabrics worth $247.25 million, yarn worth $161.63 million, knitted fabrics amounting to $142.29 million and fibre totaling $56.17 million, non-wovens worth $37.82 million and other textiles worth $124.03 million.

Last year, the country exported textiles and raw materials worth US$ 8.39 billion, registering an increase of 7 percent year-on-year.

PERU

Exports of fabrics up during January-November 2013

Exports of fabrics and clothing from Peru touched US$ 1.24 billion during the period of January to November 2013, it has been reported.

During the first eleven months of 2013, Peru exported fabrics and apparel worth $1.24 billion, indicating a decline of 14.23 percent, compared to the $1.45 billion exports of fabrics and apparel during the same period in 2012.

During the January to November 2013 period, the highest exports were from the apparel sector with the country exporting garments worth$1.1 billion. However, apparel exports registered a decline of 12.2 percent during the first eleven months of 2013, compared to the same period in 2012.

Exports of clothing and fabrics from Peru to Venezuela, which is one of the main destinations, declined by 45 percent during the January to November 2013 period, compared to the same period in 2012.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Textile sales up

The textile and clothing sales in the Czech Republic have increased by two percent year-on-year to 47.1 billion koruna (approx. US$ 2.37 billion) in 2013, it has been reported. Of this, the textile sector earned revenue of 40 billion koruna, while the clothing sector accounted for the rest.

The Czech Republic's exports of textiles and garments increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2013, and were the highest since 2000. Major destinations for Czech textiles and garments were Germany, Italy and France.

During the year, the Czech Republic imported most of its textiles and clothing from Asian countries, which accounted for about 58 percent of all clothing imported by the country.

MOROCCO

Textiles and clothing exports drop

The textiles and clothing sector in Morocco plays a major role in the country's economy and is the top industrial employer. A report by the Morocco foreign exchange department shows a drop in the clothing and textile exports from MAD28.2bn (US$3.4bn) in 2012 to MAD26.3bn (US$3.2bn) last year. The Morocco clothing and textile industry has urged the government to work with the sector to boost exports.

The reason cited for the sharp fall by around 10.8% between 2012 and 2013 is strong competition from Turkish, Indian and Chinese companies.

Meanwhile, the ministry of trade, industry and new technologies of Morocco is working on a 10-year technological investment and sales promotion programme focused to increase exports to Europe.

To enhance cooperation between companies and the government, there is a need for clear and practical plan now as the government aims at exporting MAD85bn worth of clothing and textiles by 2025 and creating 250,000 jobs as a result.

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Major reforms in the existing tax system on the anvil to boost exports

The Government will be introducing major reforms in the existing tax system so as to make exports competitive informed the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram.

According to the Finance Minister, the multiplicity of taxes in the transport of goods from one state to another had added unnecessary costs to industrial production.

In this context, he suggested that a value-added tax system be introduced in all spheres of economic activity.

GDP growth sluggish in third quarter

India 's economy grew 4.7 per cent in the quarter ended December, slower than the previous quarter's 4.8 per cent and ending the Government's hope of a recovery from the second half, it has been reported.

Gross domestic product (GDP) growth in the third quarter of the current financial year was at a sub-five per cent level for a seventh straight quarter. It had expanded 4.4 per cent in the third quarter of the previous year.

The decline has been attributed to weak investment scenario due to policy uncertainty ahead of the general elections. The outlook for the future, too, appeared bleak, as eight core industries, which have a little more than one-third weight on the Index of Industrial Production, grew only 1.6 per cent in January, compared with 2.1 per cent in December. Besides, exports continued to expand at a single-digit rate for a third straight month in January.

GDP data showed both mining and manufacturing declined in the three-month period to December — mining contracted 1.6 per cent, while manufacturing was down 1.9 per cent. Both these sectors have seen a contraction in the first nine months of the current financial year.

Pakistan may persuade its industry to allow import of goods from India

Pakistan's Commerce Ministry is trying to persuade the country's four key sectors — automobiles, pharmaceuticals, agriculture and polyester to support its proposal to remove all existing bans on Indian products, it has been reported.

Extending India non-discriminatory market access, which basically means allowing all Indian items to be sold in Pakistan, is a key condition that New Delhi has laid down before Islamabad for re-starting the bilateral trade dialogue that has been stalled for the past year. Pakistan disallows 1,209 items from India.

Pakistan has now asked for immediate cutting of the SAFTA (South Asia Free Trade Agreement) sensitive list, bringing down the tariff rate to not more than 5 per cent something which India had agreed to do by 2017 in response to India's insistence on non-discriminatory market access (NDMA) from Pakistan, it has been reported.

The number of Indian goods banned by Pakistan was much higher, at around 6,000, when the two countries started the two-way trade liberalisation talks in February 2012. Since then, Pakistan has increased the number of permitted items around three-fold.

However, despite Pakistan promise to do away with such bans by 31st December 2013 it has yet to give access to a number of Indian items, mostly from the agriculture, automobile and auto parts, pharmaceutical and chemicals and the polyester sectors. Pakistan had also promised that it would allow trade of all products through the land route, instead of the expensive sea-route.

In a letter to the Pakistani Government, the Indian Commerce Ministry recently has said it would hold further talks with the country only after it gives strict timelines for extending it non-discriminatory market access (by removing import bans) and allowing trade through the land route.

India's polyester makers are likely to find a ready market in Pakistan for their goods once the import restrictions go, as they are more competitive. India has no ban on Pakistani products and allows all imports.

The Pakistani industry, too, stands to gain substantially from the move, as it would then prompt India to bring down duties on a large number of Pakistani goods, including all kinds of textiles and garments, in line with what it offers to other South Asian countries. India-

Pakistan bilateral trade is at present just above $3 billion, but, according to industry estimates, has the potential to touch $20 billion if normal relations are established.

Textile Secretary stresses the need for mandatory usage of technical textiles

The Secretary Textiles, Smt. Zohra Chatterji has said at a Seminar recently that the country needs to move towards the regime of mandatory usage of some of the technical textile items in areas like flood control, roads, construction, etc.

Speaking on the occasion of 2nd National Seminar on Standards in Technical Textiles, Smt. Chatterji, said that standards were the first step towards ensuring regulatory use of technical textile products and establishment of standard would help movement towards a regime of mandatory usage regulation.

The user industry, which is largely dependent on imports of such products, will also be able to ensure about the quality of manufactured products. This will serve as a pull factor for technical textile products and lead to overall development of cost effective, sustainable, environment friendly and consistently high quality technical textile products, Smt. Chatterji emphasized.

Further she informed that the number of identified standards for technical textile that have been submitted by BIS has gone up from 58 to 103 between 2001 and 2014, of which 20 standards have been printed and sent for notification and 10 have been finalized.

Smt. Chatterji encouraged standards to be submitted and formulated for all twelve technical textile segments, each of which is expected to demonstrate strong growth in India in the coming years.

Speaking at the Seminar, Shri Sujit Gulati, Joint Secretary said that with proper standardization and regulation the technical textiles market in India has the potential to reach ₹ 1.58 lakh crores by 2016-17 In 2011-12 the technical textiles market was estimated at ₹ 57,000 crores.

Shri Gulati also informed that standards are useful in ensuring regulatory use of technical textile products in the country. He also said that regulations pertaining to usage of technical textiles in the Indian context may expedite the realization of the full market potential of technical textiles, creating a steady market for these innovative technologies while compelling the manufacturing sector to achieve product quality compliance with international standards.

The Joint Secretary said that the Government was taking several proactive measures to increase standardization and regulation of technical textiles in the country. He further said that benchmarking studies on the development of standards and regulatory measures in the global geo textile and agro textile sector have already been conducted and the Government was looking forward to expanding these efforts to the other 0technical textile segments too.

Shri Gulati stressed that more efforts need to be made to harness the vast potential of technical textiles in the Indian market. He added that both the global and domestic technical textiles market have demonstrated healthy and significant demand for each of the 12 technical textiles segments.

MSMEs ask for tax relief to boost exports

The Ministry for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has suggested incorporation of tax relief measures in the Foreign Trade Policy 2014-19 to boost exports of micro, small and medium sector enterprises, it has been reported.

The Commerce Ministry has initiated the process for formulating the foreign trade policy (FTP) for 2014-19 which will be unveiled by the new government. The current policy provided fiscal incentives including interest subsidy and other duty neutralisation schemes.

The new policy will include a long and medium term strategy to enhance trade competitiveness and overall growth of India's foreign commerce.

India's exports are expected to touch USD 325 billion in the current fiscal.

The MSME sector contributes about 40 per cent to the country's total exports and over 8 per cent to India's GDP.

17.6% rise in textile and garment exports likely

India's overall textile and garment exports is likely to rise 17.6% in the current fiscal from the previous year but will still miss the target of $43 billion despite the depreciation in rupee, it has been reported.

According to the provisional data, textile and garment exports hit $20.43 billion in April-December, up 13.4% from a year before. This is because the rupee depreciated 11.6% between April and December this fiscal than a year before to an average of 60.79, making the shipments remunerative. Industry executives said after factoring in exports of raw cotton, handicrafts, jute, coir, handlooms, the overall textile and garment exports won't exceed $40 billion.

Having slid by nearly 6% in the last fiscal and seeing a drop in 10 months of 2012-13, garment exports started picking up since March as the domestic currency continued to fall. Soaring costs in China and problems in compliance of global safety norms at Bangladeshi mills helped India's export growth, it is learnt.

To boost textile and garment exports, the Ministry of Textiles has adopted four pronged strategy that includes larger textiles trade shows, skill development initiatives, compliance programmes and duty drawback schemes.

In addition, the Government has made a provision of ₹ 5 billion in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) for introducing a scheme for Integrated Processing Development.

India needs to restructure its export promotion schemes says Commerce Secretary

India needs to re-structure its promotion schemes for exporters and make them less dependent on government support for being complaint with the international laws, it has been reported.

The Commerce Secretary, Shri Rajeev Kher has reportedly said that several developed countries are raising issues against many of India's export promotion schemes.

The Commerce Secretary informed that India has to re-engineer the schemes in a manner that they conform to international laws to which we are parties.

The WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM) allows India (which is an Annex VII country) to provide export subsidies as its per capita GDP on nominal terms (on 1990 prices) is still within USD 1,000.

Shri Kher added that very soon we will cross this bridge and then we will not have the protection of Annex VII countries which would mean that all export subsidies will be prohibited.

Further, he said that under WTO's ASCM, Indian exporters would also have to face challenge of subsidies.

India cannot provide export subsidies to a sector if outbound shipments from that particular segment crosses 3.5 per cent share in the relevant global market.

Citing the example of textiles, he said the sector is "reported" to have crossed the 3.5 per cent share in the global market on a certain point of time and now India would not be able to provide export subsidies to the sector.

Shri Kher said that exporters need to recognise that export subsidies are something which can take them to only a point and beyond that "it is the inherent competitiveness and rest of the reforms agenda which will help us".

The government provides export benefit to sectors under programmes such as Focus Market Scheme, Focus Product Scheme, etc.

Exports to exceed US$ 300 billion

The Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry Shri Anand Sharma said India's merchandise exports this year would exceed last year's $300 billion, it has been reported. However, he refused to comment on whether these would meet the government's target of $325 billion.

Shri Sharma has also said that exports will definitely be higher than last year's and that the trade deficit will be brought down substantially, it has been reported.

The Government last year during the annual review of the Foreign Trade Policy Foreign Trade Policy

2009-14 had set an export target of $325 billion. The Hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram while presenting the 2014-15 interim Budget had said that exports would stand at $326 billion for this financial year.

The Commerce Secretary Shri Rajeev Kher recently has said that achieving the target of $325 billion would be a "tough call, but we will achieve it".

While overall exports had increased 1.7 per cent in April 2013, it declined 1.1 per cent and 4.6 per cent in May and June, respectively. However, in the July-October period, exports registered double-digit growth, primarily due to the rupee's fall against the dollar. During April-December 2013, the rupee's monthly average exchange rate was 54-64/dollar.

Between July 2013 and October 2013, exports registered growth of 11-13 per cent. In October 2013, exports rose 13.5 per cent to $27.3 billion, compared to the corresponding period last year.

November, December and January 2014, however, saw single-digit growth.

Despite the global financial crisis hitting India's external sector adversely, merchandise exports recorded compounded annual growth of 17.4 per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13. In 2012-13, exports had fallen 1.8 per cent.

India for BIMSTEC co-operation in security, connectivity, economy

India called for greater co-operation in key areas such as economy, security, energy and people-to-people contact to transform the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Co-operation (BIMSTEC) grouping into a "vibrant regional entity", it has been reported.

The Hon'ble Union Minister for External Affairs, Shri Salman Khurshid at the 3rd BIMSTEC Summit held on March 4, 2014 noted with satisfaction that there has been significant progress achieved in many of the priority areas of co-operation but he believed that more needs to be done.

The seven members of the grouping are India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Myanmar, Bhutan and Nepal. BIMSTEC provides a unique link between South Asia and Southeat Asia bringing together 1.5 billion people, over 20% of the world population and combined GDP of over US$ 2.5 trillion.

The Hon'ble Minister said that there is a need to revive coastal shipping arrangements and intermodal transport, practices so that goods and services can flow easily.

He also said that negotiators have been working on BIMSTEC FTA which has made significant progress. He stated that this should conclude at the earliest so that people of the region can benefit from each other.

The Hon'ble Minister stressed that the strategic imperative of the time was to bring out economic development, promote technology and innovation and provide a better livelihood to the people.

Government working on a long term plan to prompt the country's global competitiveness

The Government is working on a long term plan to stimulate India Inc's global competitiveness due to the slowdown in the country's exports and the rising current account deficit, it has been reported.

The Commerce Ministry is preparing a background note on ways to boost exports and manufacturing. It is expected to hold an inter-Ministerial meeting to frame a specific roadmap for change, it is learnt.

Top officials from the Finance Ministry, Ministry of External Affairs, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Planning Commission and Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister will be part of the core group that would frame the agenda.

The core group will have to look at how to position India strategically in the global value chain so that exports grow fast. For that, they will have to identify the strengths and how these can be nurtured. The group will also have to address the problem areas, including lack of adequate infrastructure, reliable power supply and high transaction time and costs.

The manner in which India gives incentives to its exporters also needs to change as many of the existing ones may not be compatible with World Trade Organisation norms.

It is reported that subsidies given to the textiles industry may have to go soon, as exports have overshot the threshold of 3.25 per cent share of world trade beyond which the global trade body does not permit subsidisation.

India's exports fell 1.8 per cent to $300.4 billion last year due to a slowdown in global demand. In the on-going fiscal, exports posted a low growth of 5.7 per cent, to $257 billion in the April-January period.

Although India's current account deficit (CAD) narrowed to $4.2 billion (0.9 per cent of GDP) in the third quarter of 2013-14 from $31.9 billion (6.5 per cent of GDP) in the comparable period of the previous fiscal, the decline has been mainly due to curbs on gold imports.

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STATEMENT ABOUT OWNERSHIP AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF INFO SRTEPC

FORM IV RULE 8

1.	Place of Publication	:	The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Mumbai - 400 020
2	Periodicity of Publication	:	Monthly
3.	Publisher's Name, Nationality & Address	:	MR. EDASSERY LONAPPAN PAULO Indian The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Mumbai - 400 020
4.	Printer's Name, Nationality & Address	:	MR. EDASSERY LONAPPAN PAULO Indian The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Mumbai - 400 020
5.	Editor's Name, Nationality & Address	:	MR. EDASSERY LONAPPAN PAULO Indian The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Mumbai - 400 020
6.	Name and addresses of the individuals who own the newspaper and partner or shareholders holding more than one percent of the total capital	:	The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Mumbai 400 020

I, **EDASSERY LONAPPAN PAULO,** hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

20th March, 2014

(MR. EDASSERY LONAPPAN PAULO)
PUBLISHER

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ'S)

- **What is Merchanting trade and the RBI guidelines for such transactions?**

Ans: Merchanting trade is a transaction where the supplier of goods will be a resident in one foreign country. The buyer of goods will be a resident in another foreign country. The merchant or the intermediary will be resident in India. In such cases, the merchant pays the seller in one country and receives his payment from another country. The difference between the inward remittance and the outward remittance will be the profit for the merchant. As per revised RBI guidelines, such transactions should result in reasonable profits to the merchanting trader, the inward remittance from the foreign buyer should be received before making an outward remittance to the foreign supplier, goods involved in the merchanting trade should be permitted for exports / imports under the prevailing Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) of India, both the legs of a merchanting or intermediary trade transaction are routed through the same AD bank, the entire merchanting or intermediary trade transactions should be completed within an overall period of nine months and there should not be any outlay of foreign exchange beyond four months etc.

- **What is the time period allowed for retention of Forex in EEFC account?**

Ans: All categories of foreign exchange earners are allowed to credit 100 per cent of their foreign exchange earnings to their EEFC Accounts subject to the condition that the sum total of the accruals in the account during a calendar month should be converted into Rupees on or before the last day of the succeeding calendar month after adjusting for utilization of the balances for approved purposes or forward commitments.

- **What is the status of GSP concession on Indian textile exports to the European Union?**

Ans: Textiles from India have graduated out of GSP tariff concessions as our textile exports have crossed the threshold limit of 14.5% of the EU imports from all the GSP beneficiaries. Hence, GSP tariff concessions are not available on export of Indian textiles to EU from January 01, 2014 onwards.

- **Can all Chapter 3 scrips be debited for paying customs duty component for regularizing old cases of default in export obligation under Duty exemption Scheme?**

Ans: Chapter 3 scrips such as Status Holders Incentive Scrip (SHIS), Served from India Scheme (SFIS) and Agri. Infrastructure Incentive Scrip (AIIS) cannot be debited for payment of Custom Duties in case of EO defaults under Duty Exemption Scheme. Recently, DGFT has issued Notification No: 64 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated January 2014 to this effect and also amended Para 3.17.11 of FTP 2009-14 which deals with utilisation of Chapter 3 scrips for EO defaults.

- **How is assessable value calculated by customs for imports into India?**

Ans: The customs duty in India is charged on the assessable value which is 1.01 CIF value. The Assessable value is calculated after converting the foreign currency CIF value into Indian Rupee at the current customs notified exchange rate. A standardized 1% landing charges are added to the CIF value for arriving at the assessable value. In case import is effected on any other INCO terms such as FOB or CFR etc., then amount of freight / insurance are added as per norms, to arrive at the CIF Value. Subsequently, landing charges will be added to CIF Value (In INR) for calculating the assessable value.

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

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AEPC ORGANIZES MEGA APPAREL & TEXTILE SHOW IN JFW INTERNATIONAL FASHION FAIR (IFF), TOKYO, JAPAN 23-25 JULY 2014

The Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) along with other Textile Export Promotion Councils is organizing participation of member exporters in International Fashion Fair, Tokyo during 23-25 July 2014.

The Show is being organized under the MAI Assistance Scheme and the amount of participation fee is ₹ 1.90 lakhs. Participants will be provided a built in booth of 9 sq. mtrs. with name on the fascia, 1 table, 3 chairs, 3 spot lights, 9 mtrs. hanger rails, 80 normal hangers and 20 bottom hangers, a power socket, carpeted floor and 1 waste paper basket. The Council will also be providing the facilities of interpreter, participation in the fashion show, overseas publicity, inland publicity, publicity through signage, banners standees and space allocation in the priority area of IFF Fair.

For further details, interested members may contact **Shri K.S. Bisht, Joint Director (Fairs & Exhibition),** AEPC, Tel.: +91 124 2708156, Mobile: +91 9810527747, Fax: +91 124 2708004 Email: kbisht@aepcindia.com or **Ms. Komal Arora (Fairs & Exhibition), AEPC,** Tel: 0124-2702007, E-mail: komalarora@aepcindia.com

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INDIA GARMENT FAIR & INDIA HOME FURNISHING FAIR, OSAKA, JAPAN JULY 23-25, 2014

India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) is organising the 35th edition of India Garment Fair (IGF) and 25th (Silver Jubilee) edition of India Home Furnishing Fair (IHF) at Mydome Osaka (Japan) from July 23-25, 2014.

The space rentals / participation fees for the 2014 editions are yet to be finalized. The tentative participation charges of furnished booth is ₹ 33,500/- per sq. mtr. for IGF and ₹ 31,500/- per sq. mtr. for IHF. Additional ₹ 2000/- per sq. mtr. for corner booths.

For further information/clarifications contact **Shri Rohtas Saigal, Manager, India Trade Promotion Organisation,** Tel. (D) 022-22821041, 022-22026629, Fax: 022-22044922 Email:ahs@itpomumbai.com, itpomumbai4@gmail.com.

Members may also visit the website www.indiatradefair.com for further details of the fairs and to apply for space.

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DGFT

Amendment in paragraph 1.2(a) of FTP 2009-14.

Notification No. 69 (RE–2013)/2009-2014 dated 19th February, 2014

S.O.(E) In exercise of powers conferred by Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 read with paragraph 1.3 of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-2014, as amended, the Central Government hereby makes an amendment in paragraph 1.2(a) of FTP 2009-2014(RE-2013) by substituting the phrase “shall remain in force upto 31st March, 2014 unless otherwise specified” by the phrase “shall remain in force until further orders.”

2. The amended paragraph 1.2(a) of FTP 2009-14 (RE-2013) would be as under:

   1.2 (a) “The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-2014, incorporating provisions

http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT13/not6913.htm

Amendment in Chapter 5 of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14

Notification No: 70 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 20 February, 2014

S.O.(E) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 read with Para 1.3 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in sub-para (b) of Para 5.5.1 of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 with immediate effect:

2. A new sub para (c) is being inserted after sub para 5.5.1(b). The new para shall read as under:

   5.5.1(c) Wherever the holder of any EPCG Authorization is granted relief under Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR), then such Authorization holder may be allowed EO extension of 3 years (from the date of approval of the CDR mechanism/scheme).

http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT13/not7013.htm

Amendments in Chapter 3 of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14

Notification No: 71 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 27th February, 2014

S.O.(E) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 read with Para 1.3 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 with immediate effect:

2. Para 3.15.3 of FTP 2009-14 is amended [Portion being added has been marked in bold letters] to be read as under:

“3.15.3 Market Linked Focus Products Scrip (MLFPS):

Export of Products/Sectors of high export intensity/employment potential (which are not covered under present FPS List) would be incentivized @ 2 % of FOB value of exports

http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT13/not7113.htm

Amendment in paragraph 1.1 of HBP Vol.I 2009-14

Public Notice No. 51 (RE: 2013)/2009-2014 dated 19th February, 2014

In exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-2014, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby makes an amendment in paragraph 1.1 of the Handbook of Procedures, Vol.1 (RE-2013) by substituting the phrase “shall remain in force until 31st March, 2014” by the phrase “shall remain in force until further orders.”

2. The amended paragraph 1.1 of HBP Vol.I 2009-14 (RE-2013) would be as under:

   1.1 "In pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 2.4 of FTP, the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) hereby notifies the compilations known as HBP v1, HBP v2 and Schedule of DEPB rates.

http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN13/pn5113.htm

Revision in Appendix 37 A and 37 D of Handbook of Procedure – Volume I.

Public Notice No. 52 /2009-2014 (RE- 2013) dated 25th February, 2014

In exercise of the powers conferred under Paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby notifies revised Appendix 37 A and 37 D of the Handbook of Procedure- Volume-I (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms). This shall come into force with immediate effect.

2. Product description and ITC HS codes of items mentioned in Appendix 37-A and 37-D of HBP v1 have been harmonised.

Appendix 37 A , Appendix 37 D (Table-1), Appendix 37 D (Table2)

http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN13/pn5213.htm

Relevant Extract of the Public Notice

Amendments in the Reward/Incentive Schemes of Chapter 3 of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 - Appendix 37D of Handbook of Procedure (Vol. I).

Public Notice No. 53 (RE 2013)/2009-14 dated 27th February, 2014

In exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following amendments in the Handbook of Procedures (Vol. I) (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms) 2009-2014:

2. The following products are included in Table 3 of Appendix 37D (Market Linked Focus Product Scheme) for export made with effect from 1.03.2014 to 31.8.2014:

Table 3- Appendix 37D

SL. NO	MLFPS TABLE 3 SL. NO.	ITC (HS)	DESCRIPTION	RATE PERCENTAGE	NAME OF COUNTRIES
12.	12	6302	Bed Linen, Table Linen, Toilet Linen And Kitchen Linen	2%	EU (27 Countries i.e. Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherland, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Rep, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and U K)

3. The following products are added in Table 1 of Appendix 37D (Focus Product Scheme) after Sl. No. 1065 for export made with effect from 01.03.2014:

S NO	FPS SL. NO.	HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	RATE PERCENTAGE	BONUS BENEFITS
1066	1066	5511	Yarn (Other Than Sewing Thread) Of Man-Made Staple Fibres, Put Up For Retail Sale	5%	—

http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN13/pn5313.htm

Corrigendum in Public Notice number 53 dated 27.02.2014 and amendment in Public Notice number 52 dated 25.02.2014.

Public Notice No. 54 (RE 2013)/2009-14 dated 28 February, 2014

In exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following correction in the Public Notice number 53 dated 27.02.2014 and amendment in Public Notice number 52 dated 25.02.2014.

2. In the table below para 3 of Public Notice number 53 issued on 27.02.2014 [which contained serial numbers 1066, 1067, 1068 and 1069], the following corrections are made:

   (i) Existing serial number 1068 along with the entire description stands deleted.

   (ii) Existing serial number 1069 becomes serial number 1068.

Thus the corrected table [at para 3 of Public Notice number 53 issued on 27.02.2014] would be as under:

S NO	FPS SL. NO.	ITC HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	RATE PERCENTAGE	BONUS BENEFITS
1066	1066	5511	Yarn (Other Than Sewing Thread) Of Man-Made Staple Fibres, Put Up For Retail Sale	5%	—

3. In Table 1 of Appendix 37D as notified in Public Notice number 52 dated 25.02.2014, the entry at serial number 687 is amended with effect from 1.03.2014 as:

S NO	FPS SL. NO.	ITC HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	RATE PERCENTAGE	BONUS BENEFITS
687	687	56074900	Other: Twine Cordage, Ropes And Cables Of P Olyethylene Or Polypropylene	2%	2%

http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN13/pn5413.htm

Revision in Appendix 37 A and 37 D of Handbook of Procedure Volume I

Trade Notice No. 09 /2013 dated 7th March, 2014

An exercise has been done to align the product description and ITC HS codes of items mentioned in Appendix 37-A and 37-D of HBP v1. This has been notified through Public Notice No. 52 on 25.02.2014. The intention behind this exercise was to align / harmonize description with the ITC HS codes and hence there has been no addition/ deletion in entitlement. However after alignment there may have been an error in the description or entitlement.

2. All exporters are requested / encouraged to give feedback /suggestion on such cases preferably through e-mail to hardeep.singh@nic.in with a copy to ramankumar@nic.in by 30.04.2014. All suggestion received will be examined and appropriate action will be taken to correct the discrepancy if any, by 31.05.2014.

http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN13/tn_09_2013.htm

CBEC-CUSTOMS

Instruction

F. No. 609/156/2013-DBK dated February 25, 2014

Formulation of action plan to monitor cases where export obligation period and time prescribed for furnishing evidence of fulfilling of EO are over - Board's Instruction No. 609/119/2010-DBK dated 18.01.2011

Attention of field formations is drawn to para 7 (iii) and (iv) of Board's Instruction No. 609/119/2010-DBK dated 18.01.2011 which require field formations to formulate action plan to monitor cases where export obligation period and time prescribed for furnishing evidence of fulfilling of EO are over, but the same is not furnished, and to take timely action to safeguard revenue in such cases. Field formations were also directed to periodically exchange information, including on such cases, with the RLA of DGFT though an institutional mechanism. Instances of delayed action in cases where export obligation period and time prescribed for furnishing evidence of fulfilling of EO are over, but the same is not furnished, have come to the notice of the Board.

2. Board has decided to strengthen the monitoring and make it uniform so that timely initiation of action to safeguard revenue can be invariably ensured as well as progress effectively tracked. Accordingly, the report already prescribed for Chief Commissioners vide DG (Inspection) D.O. No.1350/2/2008 dated 26.02.2008 shall hence forth be a monthly report in the template enclosed and it shall no longer be limited upto the year 2004-05 for Advance Authorizations/DFIAs or upto the year 2003-04 for EPCG Authorizations,

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-instructions/cs-instructions-14/cs-ins-eo-monitoring.pdf

CBEC – CENTRAL EXCISE

CENVAT Credit (Third Amendment) Rules, 2014

Notification No. 05/2014 – Central Excise (N.T.) dated 24th February, 2014

G.S.R....(E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excise Act,1944 (1 of 1944) and section 94 of the Finance Act,1994 (32 of 1994), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the CENVAT Credit Rules,2004, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the CENVAT Credit (Third Amendment) Rules, 2014.
   (2) They shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 2014.
2. In rule 7 of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, ¬-
   (i) in clause (b) for the words, “used in a unit”, the words “used by one or more units” shall be substituted;
   (ii) in clause (c) for the words, “used wholly in a unit”, the words “used wholly by a unit” shall be substituted;
   (iii) for clause (d), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2014/cx-nt2014/cent05-2014.htm

Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 2014

Notification No. 08/2014 – Central Excise (N.T.) dated 28th February, 2014

G.S.R.(E). - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Excise Rules, 2002, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
   (2) They shall come into force from the 1st day of April, 2014.
2. In the Central Excise Rules, 2002, in rule 9, in sub-rule (1), after the words
   “uses excisable goods”, the words “or an importer who issues an invoice on which CENVAT Credit can be taken” shall be inserted.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2014/cx-nt2014/cent08-2014.htm

CENVAT Credit (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2014

Notification No. 09/2014 – Central Excise (N.T.) dated 28th February, 2014

G.S.R. (E). - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) and section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, namely : –

1. (1) These rules may be called the CENVAT Credit (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2014.
   (2) They shall come into force from the 1st day of April, 2014.
2. In the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, in rule 9, in sub-rule (8), –

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2014/cx-nt2014/cent09-2014.htm

Seeks to amend Form A-1 (Application for Central Excise Registration)

Notification No. 10/2014 – Central Excise (N.T.) dated 28th February, 2014

G.S.R.(E). - In exercise of powers conferred by rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002, the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 35/2001-Central Excise (N.T.), dated the 26th June, 2001, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 464(E), dated the 26th June, 2001 namely: -

1. In the said notification, in Annexure-I, in Form A-1, –
   (i) in Part I, under the heading, "Identification of business requiring Registration", after the words "Unit in Export Processing Zone", the word "importer" shall be inserted;
   (ii) in serial No. 3, under the heading "Category", the following shall be inserted at the end, namely:-

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2014/cx-nt2014/cent10-2014.htm

Seeks to substitute Quarterly return prescribed vide Notification No. 73/2003-Central Excise(N.T.) dt 15.9.2003 by an amended Quarterly Return Form

Notification No. 11/2014 – Central Excise (N.T.) dated 28th February, 2014

G.S.R. (E). - In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (8) of rule 9 of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 73/2003-Central Excise (NT), dated the 15th September, 2003, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 746(E), dated the 15th September, 2003 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby specifies the following return Form for the purposes of the said rule, namely:–

Quarterly return Form

(for first stage/ second stage dealer or the registered importer)

[See sub-rule (8) of rule 9]

Return for the quarter ending ………………….

1. Name of the first stage dealer/ second stage dealer/ registered importer:
2. Excise registration number :
3. Address :
4. Particulars of invoices issued by the first stage dealer/ second stage dealer/registered importer:

S. No.	Invoice No. with date	For the main item in the document*			
		Description of the goods	Central Excise Tariff Heading	Quantity	Amount of duty involved (₹)

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2014/cx-nt2014/cent11-2014.htm

EXPORTS OF INDIAN SYNTHETIC AND RAYON TEXTILES DURING APRIL - JANUARY 2013-14

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-January 2013 amounted to US$ 3993.09 Million against US$ 3525.58 Million during April-January 2012 registering a growth of 13%.

Value in USD Mn

	April-January 2013-2014	April-January 2012-2013	Grw/ decline (%)
Fabrics	1577.36	1390.86	13.41
Yarn	1226.83	1138.15	7.79
Made-ups	873.46	656.99	32.95
Fibre	315.44	339.58	-7.11
Total	**3993.09**	**3525.58**	**13.26**

Source: Port data

MONTHWISE EXPORT TRENDS OF INDIAN MMF TEXTILES DURING APRIL-JANUARY 2013-2014 COMPARED TO THE SAME PERIOD OF 2012-2013

Value in USD Mn

Month	2013-2014	2012-2013	% Grw/Dec
April	424.11	427.91	-0.89
May	430.60	466.94	-7.78
June	446.38	438.60	1.77
July	464.86	446.87	4.03
August	495.08	422.77	17.10
September	457.38	423.76	7.93
October	519.89	415.06	25.26
November	418.91	355.91	17.70
December	493.44	381.46	29.36
January' 14	509.63	410.91	24.02

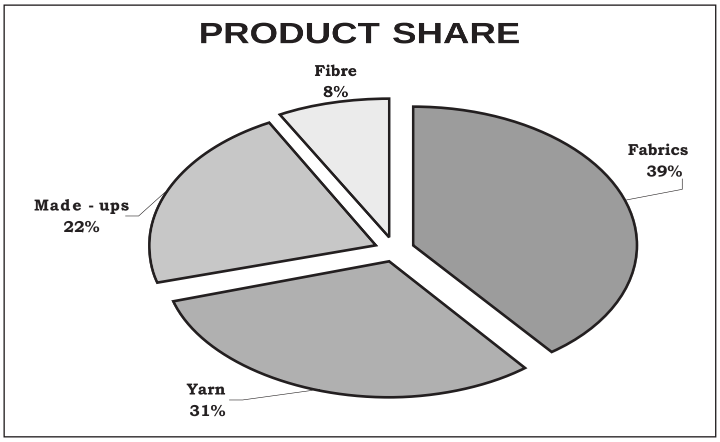
Source: DGCI&S

HIGHLIGHTS

- Exports have witnessed a growth of 24% growth in January 2013 as compared to the same month of the previous year.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated the total exports with 39% share followed by Yarn 31%, Made-ups 22% and Fibre 8%.
- The value-added products like fabrics and made-ups were the main export items, accounting for 61% share.
- Exports of Fibre declined by nearly 7% but exports of Yarn showed growth of nearly 8% as compared to April-January 2012-2013.
- Polyester Filament Fabrics (USD 580.30 Mn) was the main fabric exported followed by Synthetic Filament Fabrics (USD 346.47 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Fabrics (USD 241.68 Mn)
- In case the of yarn, Polyester Filament Yarn was main item with exports of USD 643.58 Mn accounting for 52% followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn with USD 137.71 Mn.
- In Made-ups segment, exports of Muffler, Shawls/ Scarves were main items with USD 154.79 Mn and USD 97.68 Mn respectively.
- UAE has emerged as the leading market for Indian MMF textiles exports.
- The USA has emerged as the 2nd largest market.
- Other major markets during April-January 2013-14 were Turkey, Brazil, Italy, Belgium, Sri Lanka, Netherlands, Spain etc.
- From in the Euro Zone, Belgium has emerged as one of the leading market for our exports during April-January 2013-2014.
- The USA has also emerged as the leading market for Indian MMF made-ups.
- Exports of Yarn to Turkey and Brazil have increased by 15.53% and 5.36% respectively despite Anti-Dumping duties applied by Turkey and Brazil as export of Indian MMF Yarn.

PRODUCT SHARE

During April-January 2013, exports of Fabrics dominated the total exports with 39% share, followed by Yarn 31%, Made-ups 22% and Fibre 8%.



PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL–JANUARY 2013-14

Value in USD MN

Products	April-Jan 2013-14	April-Jan 2012-13	Net Change	% Change
FABRICS (Woven + non-woven + knitted)				
Polyester Filament	580.30	506.44	73.86	14.58
Synthetic Filament	346.47	261.17	85.30	32.66
Polyester Viscose	241.68	234.41	7.27	3.10
Polyester Blended	103.35	98.46	4.89	4.97
Synthetic Non Specified	87.46	64.30	23.16	36.02
Polyester Spun	41.93	40.51	1.43	3.52
Polyester Cotton	38.19	32.37	5.82	17.97
Synthetic Cotton	34.77	37.31	-2.53	-6.79
Polyester Wool	33.73	40.64	-6.91	-17.00
Nylon Filament	16.45	14.30	2.15	15.03
Synthetic Blended	11.43	8.91	2.53	28.41
Artificial Filament	7.26	6.44	0.82	12.76
Viscose Blended	7.17	9.31	-2.15	-23.07
Viscose Spun	6.06	11.91	-5.85	-49.11
Viscose Filament	5.40	6.63	-1.23	-18.60
Others	15.71	17.77	-2.06	-11.59
Total Fabrics	**1577.35**	**1390.87**	**186.48**	**13.41**
YARN				
Polyester Filament	643.58	613.87	29.71	4.84
Polyester Cotton	137.71	128.98	8.73	6.77
Polyester Viscose	114.34	90.51	23.83	26.33
Polyester Spun	84.76	67.90	16.86	24.84
Viscose Spun	58.32	80.25	-21.93	-27.32
Viscose Filament	43.93	43.18	0.75	1.74
Acrylic Spun	33.08	22.90	10.18	44.44
Synthetic Spun	29.86	23.65	6.21	26.26
Artificial Spun	16.68	13.48	3.20	23.72
Polyester Wool	13.92	13.04	0.88	6.72
Nylon Filament	9.32	8.56	0.76	8.88
Viscose Cotton	8.79	3.21	5.58	173.64
Acrylic Cotton	7.63	7.81	-0.18	-2.37
Nylon Spun	5.21	3.79	1.42	37.38
Others	19.70	16.98	2.72	16.02
Total Yarn	**1226.83**	**1138.13**	**88.70**	**7.79**
MADE-UPS				
Bulk Containers	219.10	126.96	92.14	72.58
Muffler	154.79	100.22	54.57	54.45
Shawls / Scarves	97.68	70.31	27.37	38.93
Motifs	51.39	13.20	38.19	289.27
Dress Material	27.86	31.71	-3.84	-12.12
Blanket	26.48	16.23	10.26	63.19
Bedsheet	26.04	28.72	-2.68	-9.32
Bed Linen	24.72	27.83	-3.11	-11.19
Fishing Net	23.33	21.25	2.08	9.79
Rope	16.88	11.45	5.43	47.42
Dish-cloths / Dusters	15.05	35.40	-20.35	-57.47
Braids	9.17	8.51	0.65	7.69
Furnishing Articles	8.34	8.61	-0.27	-3.14
Life Jacket	8.03	10.93	-2.90	-26.54
Curtains	7.37	9.53	-2.16	-22.67
Lace	4.56	3.43	1.13	32.92
Sacks and Bags	4.34	1.98	2.36	119.10
Others**	148.34	130.73	17.61	13.47
Total Made-ups	**873.47**	**656.99**	**216.48**	**32.95**
FIBRE				
Polyester Staple	191.27	175.49	15.78	8.99
Viscose Staple	84.64	143.00	-58.62	-40.81
Acrylic	29.22	7.81	21.41	274.13
Synthetic Staple	10.33	13.28	-2.95	-22.21
Total Fibre	**315.44**	**339.58**	**-24.14**	**-7.11**

* Flexible Intermediate Bulk Container (HS Code 63053200) / big bag / bulk bag or Super Sack is a standardized container in large dimensions for storing and transporting dry, flowable products, for example sand, fertilizers, and granules of plastics, most often made of thick woven polyethylene or polypropylene, either coated or uncoated.

** Other Made-ups include Tents, Sails, Rags, Embroidery (without visible ground) & Accessories.

LEADING MARKETS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Jan 2013-2014	Apr-Jan 2012-2013	Net Change	% Change
UAE	429.31	304.37	124.94	41.05
USA	352.92	315.06	37.86	12.02
TURKEY	228.16	246.53	-18.37	-7.45
PAKISTAN	153.28	143.65	9.63	6.70
BRAZIL	143.26	134.53	8.73	6.49
ITALY	141.92	137.80	4.12	2.99
BELGIUM	118.90	105.56	13.34	12.64
SRI LANKA	109.93	72.38	37.55	51.88
NETHERLANDS	78.12	67.51	10.61	15.72
SPAIN	77.51	60.14	17.37	28.88
HONG KONG	70.91	58.56	12.35	21.09
BENIN	64.92	32.09	32.83	102.31
KOREA, DEM	63.38	51.78	11.60	22.40
COSTA RICA	56.79	48.34	8.45	17.48
VIETNAM, DEM	53.45	40.70	12.75	31.33
MOLDOVA,REP	48.75	48.95	-0.20	-0.41
PERU	44.98	47.81	-2.83	-5.92
CROATIA	43.13	29.22	13.91	47.60
CHINA	43.45	39.70	3.75	9.45
SINGAPORE	43.06	36.38	6.68	18.36

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD MN

Markets	Apr-Jan 2013-2014	Apr-Jan 2012-2013	Net Change	% Change
UAE	296.86	219.67	77.19	35.14
PAKISTAN	103.93	98.90	5.03	5.09
USA	84.43	81.79	2.64	3.23
SRI LANKA	82.92	55.37	27.55	49.76
HONG KONG	52.64	42.73	9.91	23.19
VIETNAM, DEM	47.22	36.65	10.57	28.84
SINGAPORE	37.99	28.47	9.52	33.44
ITALY	33.36	30.62	2.74	8.95
KOREA, DEM	31.15	23.85	7.30	30.61
SPAIN	30.75	27.63	3.12	11.29
COTE D IVOIRE	27.27	13.16	14.11	107.22
CHINA	24.86	24.12	0.74	3.07
BENIN	19.78	6.48	13.30	205.25
BELGIUM	19.49	15.61	3.88	24.86
IRAQ	17.64	14.91	2.73	18.31
ZAMBIA	16.80	9.16	7.64	83.41
KUWAIT	17.10	19.71	-2.61	-13.24
PANAMA	16.57	11.77	4.80	40.78
U.K.	15.91	3.76	12.15	323.14

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Jan 2013-14	Apr-Jan 2012-13	Net Change	% Change
TURKEY	207.18	179.33	27.85	15.53
BRAZIL	135.53	128.64	6.89	5.36
USA	91.59	87.80	3.79	4.32
PAKISTAN	59.61	39.29	20.32	51.72
BELGIUM	53.65	55.59	-1.94	-3.49
COSTA RICA	54.12	44.74	9.38	20.97
MOLDOVA,REP	39.02	35.80	3.22	8.99
PERU	28.29	34.45	-6.16	-17.88
NETHERLANDS	27.79	20.04	7.75	38.67
GUADELOUPE	27.11	29.79	-2.68	-9.00
UAE	25.21	30.97	-5.76	-18.60
ITALY	25.15	22.83	2.32	10.16
KOREA, DEM	23.91	19.08	4.83	25.31
SRI LANKA	18.14	13.39	4.75	35.47
SAUDI ARABIA	17.34	14.99	2.35	15.68
EGYPT	33.27	36.79	-3.52	-9.57
CANADA	14.18	15.38	-1.20	-7.80
DJIBOUTI	13.64	13.44	0.20	1.49

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Jan 2013-14	Apr-Jan 2012-13	Net Change	% Change
USA	134.03	113.38	20.65	18.21
SAUDI ARABIA	112.26	62.74	49.52	78.93
ITALY	56.12	50.94	5.18	10.17
UAE	46.07	37.36	8.71	23.31
BENIN	44.47	23.72	20.75	87.48
SPAIN	39.68	25.43	14.25	56.04
CROATIA	35.78	20.64	15.14	73.35
NETHERLANDS	26.90	22.60	4.30	19.03
FRANCE	22.72	15.05	7.67	50.96
BELGIUM	20.86	14.50	6.36	43.86
HONG KONG	15.73	13.65	2.08	15.24
U.K.	14.30	9.80	4.50	45.92
GERMANY	14.23	14.16	0.07	0.49
AUSTRALIA	12.97	11.61	1.36	11.71
CANADA	11.50	8.90	2.60	29.21
ZAMBIA	8.70	10.98	-2.28	-20.77
JAPAN	8.33	8.11	0.22	2.71
BANGLADESH	7.08	4.61	2.47	53.58
ECUADOR	6.55	4.54	2.01	44.27
TURKEY	6.45	2.83	3.62	127.92

Conclusion:

In view of improving economic scenario in the US and sign of stable economic conditions in the Euro zone which together account for more 30% of our exports, it is expected that exports of Indian MMF textiles shall sustain growth in the following months of the current financial year 2013-14. However, withdrawn of GSP facility to India by EU may have adverse impact on our exports. Depreciation of rupee against US dollar, may give some cushion to exports. As far as products are concerned polyester filament fabrics, polyester-viscose fabrics, polyester yarn, polyester-cotton yarn, muffler, shawls/scarves, polyester staple fibre, etc. are going to remain as the dominant products in the export basket.

SRTEPC organizes successful Exhibitions in Colombia

(Continued from Page 1)

matters of doing business with Colombian Buyers jointly by Shri.Sajeev Kurup Babu, Counselor, Embassy of India, and Mr. Cristhian Salamanca, Executive Director of Colombia-India Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Exhibition in Medellin

As was done in Bogota, in Medellin too the same model of organizing Business Meetings on one-to-one basis between the exhibiting company-representatives and their Medellin-counterparts was used. In this regard, though the first-day Exhibition in Medellin was not as attractive as the Event in Bogota, in terms of the outcome of the programme; the second-day Exhibition in Medellin was really overwhelming, which not only kept all participants extremely busy for discussing business, it also made many exhibiting- companies to rate the outcome of the show in Medellin much better than the Exhibition held in Bogota. Around 70 Buying Company-representatives met the participants and negotiated fruitful business with them during the Exhibition in Medellin.

Media coverage

The Exhibitions organized at Bogota and Medellin received wide coverage in Colombian media including local newspapers, and television channels, which were instrumental in heightening the awareness about the vast capacities of the Indian synthetic and rayon textiles industry, its wide range of products and advantages of sourcing these items from India.

Response at the Exhibitions

According to the feed-backs received from the participating companies, a total amount of ₹ 21.62 crores was generated during the Exhibitions in Colombia. Of which, the spot orders were to the tune of ₹ 1.20 crores and business under negotiation amounted to ₹ 20.42 crores. The participating companies had rated the arrangements and facilities provided for the Exhibitions in Colombia as very good. It is hoped that the Exhibitions in Colombia would lead to significant growth in exports to the market in the coming days.

Colombia – a Promising Market for Indian MMF Textiles in Latin America:

Colombia is one of the few strongly emerging economies in the Latin American region. It has good manufacturing sectors and the same is growing over 4% annually during the past few years. Colombia is the 3rd largest populous country in the region with about 46 million population.

Colombia is the 4th largest economy GDP-wise with US$430 billion (2010) in the Latin American Region and it’s a free-market economy with major commercial and investment ties with the United States.

Colombia is the most industrially diverse member of the Andean Community in Latin America. It mainly has five major industrial centers--Bogota, Medellin, Cali, Barranquilla, and Bucaramanga--each located in a distinct geographical region. Colombia's industries include mining, hydrocarbons, textiles & clothing, leather products, etc.

The United States is Colombia's largest trading partner- representing about 37% of Colombia's exports and 28% of its imports. On the other hand, Colombia is the United States' fourth-largest trading partner in Latin America behind Mexico, Brazil, and Venezuela; and the largest agricultural export market in the hemisphere after the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) countries.

Textile Scenario of Colombia: Colombia's clothing and textile industry is one of the largest and most established in Latin America, especially with the application of modern technology in production processes. Colombia has focused on greater innovation and specialisation, particularly through high-quality needlework to improve efficiency and speed in production and product delivery processes and quality certifications like ISO, BASC, WRAP. These factors have made the textile industry in Colombia, as one of the most promising sectors of the national economy.

The country's textile & apparel sector employed more than 6 lakhs people directly and indirectly, and accounted for 10.3% of manufacturing GDP and 1.6% of national GDP. However, Colombia is a net importer of textiles, since it does not produce sufficient textile materials domestically. During 2010 Colombia imported around US$ 1.6 billion of textiles from other countries like the US, China, India, Mexico, Korea, Israel, Brazil, Italy, Germany, Indonesia, etc.

Market observations

✓ Colombia's Clothing & Textile Industry is one of the largest and most experienced in Latin American Region, especially, with the application of technology in production processes.

✓ In Colombia, there are almost 500 textile mills and 10,000 apparel producers, which produce over 80,000 direct and indirect jobs.

✓ Colombia produces a lot of apparels -- in particular denim and knit-wears. The country grows short and medium stable cotton, but it does not produce enough cotton internally to meet the demand of its apparel industry, so it has a growing trend in importing textile products and cotton fibres, which indicate investment opportunities in this industry.

✓ Some of Colombia's largest textile and clothing companies include (for fabric producer): Fabricato, Tejicondor; (for jean producers): CI El Globo and CI Jeans; and (for knitwear manufacturers): Crystal, Manufacturas Eliot, Modinco and Protela.

✓ Colombia's Clothing Industry produces more than 250 million pieces of apparel a year.

✓ Colombia has become one of the main fashion centers of Latin America, where the city of Medellin is Colombia's clothing center, which accounts for 70% of garment production and 38% of textile production.

✓ Some well known brands manufactured in Colombia are Abercrombie & Fitch, Calvin Klein, Dockers, Gap, Levi Strauss, Polo Ralph Lauren, Tommy Hilfiger, and among others.

✓ Colombia is the third largest producer of intimate apparels, and it manufactures the world's leading brand names in sports-wear & jeans. It's production plants and wash processes include the highest quality equipments, and its garments are known across the globe.

✓ Export of Indian MMF Textiles to Colombia during 2011-12 was only US$ 68.70 million – accounting for 7.33% in total import of these textiles by Colombia.

✓ Total import of Man-made fibre textiles by Colombia in 2012 was US$ 937 million, of which US$ 438.19 million was for yarn; US$ 283.71 million was for fabrics; US$ 130.09 million was for made-ups, and US$ 85.17 million was for fibre.

✓ Product-share in the export basket of Indian MMF Textiles to Colombia include yarn 80% (US$ 55.10 million), fabrics 13% (US$ 8.83 million), fibre 5% (US$ 3.38 million) and made-ups 2% (US$ 1.39 million).

✓ Main countries Colombia imported MMF Textiles are from Mexico, USA, China, Republic of Korea, Brazil, Japan etc.

✓ Colombia is the third largest Latin American exporter of oil to the US.

✓ Trade between Colombia and India has been reflecting an extraordinary upward trend during the last few years.

✓ The main products that are exported from India to Colombia include Motorcycles in CKD form, Auto parts, Organic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, cotton yarns and textiles. Fuente: DANE

✓ Colombia is considered the center for production, distribution, and exporting port for all the North, Central, and South America.

✓ Colombia is the only South American country to have ports on both sides of the ocean (Atlantic and Pacific Ocean).

✓ Colombia has special agreements with the United States and other countries making it easier to trade with them.

✓ Colombia is relatively close to the United States (mainly Miami, Fl) and is the midpoint between North and South America. This allows lower costs and shorter time in transporting goods.

✓ Colombia's consistent sound economic policies and aggressive promotions of free trade agreements in the recent years have bolstered its ability to face external shocks effectively.

✓ Consumers in Colombia have greater purchasing power due to the improving economy and improved financing options.

✓ Colombia has signed / is negotiating FTAs with a number of countries including Canada, Chile, Mexico, Switzerland, UAE, Venezuela, South Korea, Turkey, Japan, China, Coastal Rica, Panama, and Israel.

✓ In the recent years, Colombia has become one of the main destinations for India's exports in Latin America.

- ✓ Exim Bank of India has signed an agreement with Bancoldex of Colombia for extending a US$ 10 Million Line of Credit for exports from India; however, the credit line of the Bank was never used due to high interest rates.
- ✓ Colombia – India Chamber of Commerce was formed in Bogota in September 2008 by Indian and Colombian firms to take up the issues of Bilateral business interest with the support of the Embassy. They took a trade delegation to India in November 2012.
- ✓ The range of manufacturing activities in the sector spans the entire supply chain, including cotton-growing, man-made fibre production, textile processing and the manufacture of finished apparel.
- ✓ Import duties in Colombia are quoted ad valorem on the CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight), value of shipments.
- ✓ Effective from March 1, 2013 to February 28, 2014, the Ad Valorem tariff is replaced with an Ad Valorem Tariff plus a specific per unit rate. For HS chapters 61, 62, 63, & HS 6406, the tariff will be 10% plus $ 5 per kg and for HS chapter 64 the tariff will be 10% plus $ 5 per pair.
- ✓ The government of Colombia applies a 1.2% "special customs service tax" on all imports (with the exception of certain public sector imported items, imports from certain countries that extend reciprocal benefits, and Plan Vallejo imports).
- ✓ Most imports are subject to a 16% value added tax (VAT) accessed on the CIF value the shipment + import duties. Exceptions for textile and apparel are silkworm cocoons, raw silk, wool and animal-hair, raw cotton and cotton linters, raw and processed flax and ramle, vegetable fibres, jute etc.

Conclusion

The Indian Textile Exhibitions at Bogota & Medellin, have renewed the existing contacts between the traders of the two countries, and expanded the current scope for enhancing our trade with Colombia. The Exhibitions have also created conducive atmosphere for a new era of further co-operation between the traders and the industries of Man-made fibre textiles in India and Colombia. Indian exports of synthetic & rayon textiles to Colombia, which amount to ₹ 295 crores annually at present, would see a remarkable growth in the coming years' as a result of these exhibitions.

As follow-up action, a high level Trade Delegation from Colombia may be invited by the Council in co-ordination with the Indian Embassy in Bogota to visit India to enable the business leaders of both the countries to have close interactions to understand each other and further expand trade between two countries.

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Attention : Members

RENEWAL OF MEMBERSHIP 2014-2015

Kindly refer to the Council's letter No. Secy/Mem/292 dated 10th March, 2014 and the Subscription Memo sent along with the Circular in this regard to all members regarding renewal of your Membership of the Council for the year **2014-2015.**

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

In view of the above, you are requested to send the Membership Subscription Fee for the year 2014-15.

The annual membership fee is as follows :

For SSI units	:	₹ 5394 (including service tax of 12.36%)
For Others	:	₹ 8764 (including service tax of 12.36%)

Please note that the last date for renewing membership is **15th April, 2014.**

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS IN VARIOUS STALLS OF PARTICIPATING MEMBER COMPANIES DURING THE EXHIBITION IN MEDELLIN

Postal Regn. No. MH/MR/South-354/2012-14

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

COUNCIL'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH MEMBERS

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

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

If undelivered, return to:

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

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