

SRTEPC ORGANIZED SUCCESSFUL PARTICIPATION IN 47TH FEDERAL TRADE FAIR FOR APPAREL & TEXTILE "TEXTILLEGPROM", RUSSIA

The Council organized participation of Indian Textile companies at the 47th Federal Trade Fair for Apparel & Textile "Textillegprom", held during 20th – 23rd September, 2016 in Moscow, Russia.

Thirty six Indian textile companies participated and displayed their latest range of textile products, including various yarns, fabrics like hand embroidered fabrics, woven fabrics, ladies dress materials, shirting and suiting, denims, readymade garments, etc. at Hall/ Pavilion No. 69 & 75 in the All Russian Exhibition Centre at VVC, Estate 119, Mira Prospect, Moscow, 129223.

The Fair at the Hall/ Pavilion No. 69 was inaugurated by Mr. Alexander A. Kruglik, CEO of Yarmarka Ltd. the organizing agency of the Federal Trade Fair for Apparel & Textile along with Mr. Ram Singh, Director, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

VISIT OF SENIOR OFFICIALS FROM EMBASSY OF INDIA, MOSCOW

The participation was organized with active guidance of the Embassy of India in Moscow. HE Mr. K. D. Dewal, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Moscow, had visited the Indian stalls on the 2nd day of the Fair on September 21, 2016, and interacted with the company representatives. During the interactions Mr. Dewal informed the representatives of the participating companies that Russia is a huge and potential market for Indian textiles. This market is now looking forward to India and other East Asian countries like Bangladesh especially in view of its strained relationship with Turkey. Hence, he suggested that Indian textile companies should try to explore the market and reap the full potential. The senior diplomat appreciated the efforts of the Council in mobilizing



Mr. Alexander A. Kruglik, CEO of Yarmarka Ltd. the organizing agency of the Federal Trade Fair for Apparel & Textile inaugurating the India Pavilion in the "TEXTILLEGPROM" fair, in Moscow, Russia; along with Mr. Ram Singh, Director, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India

participation of the Indian Textile companies in the Fair to explore the Russian market and assured all necessary help for the future events.

VISIT OF MINISTRY OFFICIAL, GOI

Mr. Ram Singh, Director, Ministry of Textiles also had accompanied the Indian Textile companies who participated in the Fair. He interacted with the companies participating in the Fair. He further interacted with the organizers to understand about the textile market in Russia, its business practices, textile traders, visiting buyers, etc.

BUSINESS VISITORS

The Event has received fair response from the Russian buyers, importers and importing agents. Around 200 Russian importers/buyers/agents visited the stalls and enabled the participants to establish contacts, receive trade enquiries, etc. Since, most of the participating companies were new to the Russian market; the Fair gave the opportunity to the participants to understand the requirements of the Russian market, its business practices, etc. Participating companies could also



"CATALOGUE SHOW" - A BOOST TO THE INDIAN MMFT INDUSTRY

Vietnam's Textile Industry is playing an increasingly larger role in the country's economy. It produces garments that are exported to over 50 countries around the world with the US as its largest importer. Furthermore, with the recent historic signing of Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement, Vietnam's apparel industry is likely to be hugely benefited. Vietnam is well on its way to become the second-biggest apparel supplier after China, when their apparel export touches USD 115 Billion by 2024.

However, considering insufficient local production of textile-materials that are needed by Vietnam to cater to the growing requirements of its thriving garment sector, Vietnam heavily relies on import of fabrics, fibre and textile accessories. China is the biggest source of import of these items. Other countries for importing textile raw materials include Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, among others. India fares much lower in this list, and we could surely do better, especially in the event of current growing economic relation between Vietnam and India.

There exists a great potential for export of fabrics including Polyester-viscose fabrics and Synthetic fabrics from India. Polyester fabrics, polyester-wool and other blended fabrics are in good demand. There is great interest for embroidered and high fashion fabrics and made-ups from India. Fibre & Yarn is also demanded by the market.

That the Vietnamese MMFT community is keen



Viewers examining various Product Catalogues



Vietnamese Buyers watching the clip of Fashion Show of SRTEPC during the Interactive meeting

to pursue business interests with Indian MMFT exporters is beyond a shadow of doubt. The large trade delegation of Vietnamese buyers to the Source India Show 2016, held at Surat on 13th and 14th August, organized by the Council is proof enough.

Our Consulate in Vietnam was quick to spot an opportunity to further the prospects of the Indian MMFT industry. Within a short time of the return to Vietnam they organized a 'Catalogue Show' followed by business meetings at the Sheraton Saigon on 23rd September 2016.

The Consulate sought to drive home the advantage of the favorable feedback carried by the Vietnamese buyers about the Source India Show as well as the products exhibited. They ensured high importance to the 'Catalogue Show' by inviting the Chairman and Vice Chairman of AGTEK (Association of Garment Textile Embroidery Knitting) HCM City; Chairman of VITAS (Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association) to grace the event.

Members of the Vietnamese business delegation which had visited the "Source India" Show had another unique opportunity to interact with Indian businessmen who are currently exporting MMF textiles to Vietnam. The CGI ensured adequate coverage by inviting the local media to be present.

SRTEPC was actively involved right from the initial stages and they actively promoted it amongst

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Editor: **V. ANIL KUMAR**

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Dear Member,

It is encouraging to note that during September 2016 India's merchandise exports rose 4.6% after a prolonged decline of 22 months, since December, 2014. However, globally, trade growth is no longer pushing economic growth as it used to be. It may be noted that the WTO has reduced the world trade growth forecast this year to 1.7 per cent from its previous estimate of 2.8 per cent in April. This may be emanating from the concern that there are signs of growing protectionist trends among Governments to protect their own industries and promote domestic producers at the expense of foreign competitors. According to Commerce Ministry, as per WTO data, many major economies were undergoing fall in exports such as US (-6.4%), EU (-8.4%) and China (-4.4%). The plausible reasons for this continuous slump has been attributed to the commodity price volatility, sluggishness the Chinese economy and a global slowing down in merchandised trade. It is heartening to note that export of readymade textile goods rose by 12.6% during September and it was only 3.7% in August.



Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-September, 2016-17 were US\$ 2119.65 Million against US\$ 2440.13 Million during the same period of the previous year recording decline of around 13% as per port data. The fall has been observed across the value chain indicating the highest decline of 24% for fibre followed by 14% for yarn and 15% for fabrics and 7% for Made-ups. It is to be noted that the share of value added segments like fabrics and made-ups have increased to 68% of total exports that is exports of fabrics dominated with 42% share followed by yarn (26%), made-ups (27%) and Fibre (5%) indicating improved value addition in the Indian MMF textile exports. UAE and USA were the leading markets for Indian MMF fabrics and USA was leading market for Indian MMF made-ups during the period. Further, as per the index of industrial production for the month of August, textiles sector has recorded a growth of 0.4% as compared to August, 2015. The cumulative growth in textiles sector during April-August, 2016-17 recorded a growth of 3.1% over the corresponding period of 2015-16, which is a positive sign.

This year the Budget will be presented by early February and the Council has submitted its pre-budget proposals to the Government aimed at encouraging both growth in production and exports of MMF Textiles. We are hopeful that majority of our proposals, most of which are long due, viz. reduction in excise duty to 6 %, inclusion of many of the excluded MMF Textile items in the MEIS, enhancing the import duty to discourage fabrics imports, long term incentives for encouraging investment in raw material segments and also in weaving and finishing segments, will be considered by the Government for giving a big boost to the MMF Textiles sector and also to reverse the continued slump in the Indian Textile industry. A big policy push is the need of the hour for revitalizing this strategic sector.

We are happy to note that initiatives are being taken by the Government to roll out GST by early next FY. The Council has proposed certain suggestions for consideration, which include; the Tax should apply in a seamless manner to full Supply Chain with no differentiation in rate, starting from Fibre (Cotton or MMF / Synthetic) and its raw materials, Yarns – Fabrics – Made ups / Apparels – Retail/Trade; it should be Low & Uniform, as it could encourage voluntary compliance and minimise leakages through exemptions and unorganised sector; make compliance easy and reduce complexity, and minimise adverse impact on prices. It has also stressed that fibre and Supply Chain neutrality is essential and it should encourage growth of textile sectors and Industry in general especially for new products using fibres – natural or manmade and new



technologies and finally it should enhance competitiveness of Indian manufacturers. Accordingly, the proposed GST rate is 12 per cent and it should be uniform across the value chain to ensure supply chain neutrality as well as fibre neutrality, an essential ingredient for the competitiveness of the textiles sector.

The Council on its part has been successful in holding Fairs/Exhibitions in the non-traditional markets. Preliminary visits are being made to explore the market potential in markets like Afghanistan, Russia, which are potential market for the MMF textiles. The Council recently organized participation in the Russian Federal Trade fair, with 36 participating companies, for most of them it was their debut participation in the Russian Fair so it helped them understand the requirements of the Russian market, its business practice, etc. As per the initial feedback most of them received trade enquiries for their products. The total estimated amount of business under negotiation is reported to be to the tune US\$ 7 Mn. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Embassy of India in Moscow for their guidance and support which went a long way in making the participation a success. I would like to thank HE Mr. K. D. Dewal, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Moscow who took time off from his busy schedule and visited the stalls of the Indian participating companies and interacting with them.

The Council is also planning to organize its second edition of exclusive Exhibition of MMF and blended textiles in Myanmar on 11th & 12th December 2016. Myanmar of late has become an important garment making Hub which caters to the major requirements of the European and American markets. It is predominantly cotton producing and does not produce adequate number of Manmade textiles especially Yarns and Fabrics, hence there is potential for Indian MMF textiles. In addition due to the proximity of the two countries exports from India to Myanmar have logistical advantage -- both by land route and sea route. The last Exhibition in 2014 was fairly successful and I am sure that members would like to take advantage of this opportunity. I request members to participate in large numbers and make the Show a success.

I am glad to inform you that the Council is planning to hold its Annual Export Award Function early next year, you may have already received the Circular on this. I am sure, you will encourage other fellow members to apply for the award and like in the past so that we will receive applications from maximum number of members. I look forward to receiving your wholehearted support and co-operation in making our Export Award Function a memorable one.

I am happy to note that members are renewing their membership of the Council. If it has not been done, kindly renew at the earliest to enable us to continue to extend our services to you.

Wishing you all a very 'Happy Diwali'.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

ANIL RAJVANSHI
CHAIRMAN

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

**GREECE****Textile production up by 5.2% during January-July 2016**

Textile production went up by 5.2% during January-July 2016 while clothing production in Greece decline 12.7% in January-July 2016 during the same period.

Clothing export totaled 319 million euros in terms of value, down from 340 million euros in the same period last year, while textile exports totaled 295 million euros in value up from 260 million euros in the corresponding period last year.

In total, the value of Greek exports of clothing/textiles (including primary production of cotton) totaled 693 million euros in the January-July 2016 period, down 0.8 pct from the same period in 2015.

This has been attributed due to development to a general economic condition prevailing in the country and the imposition of additional tax burdens.

Source : *Yarnsandfibers*

INDONESIA

Incentives to boost the textile industry

The Indonesian government plans to give various incentives to the country's textile industry to encourage exports and competitiveness in the global marketplace.

It has been reported that the officials are exploring the idea of applying energy cost refunds,

subsidising electricity bills for manufacturers who want to export textile products.

The ministry is also developing plans to revoke goods and services tax (GST) paid by manufacturers purchasing raw materials within Indonesia where they are making products for export. The GST currently levied on such textile materials is 10%.

Currently, companies exporting their textile products can receive a reimbursement, but it takes a year before the money is repaid. The practice depletes industry capital to sustain production, a GST exemption would remove this problem. It would also, he claims, encourage manufacturers to source raw materials within Indonesia under the reimbursement system, manufacturers will not have an "interest to export and prefer to import [inputs]."

It is also reported that the government also plans to exempt from GST purchases of manufacturing equipment by Indonesian textile product exporters.

And this matters. The export of textiles and textile products from Indonesia declined 3.6% to US\$12.28bn in 2015 from US\$12.74bn in 2014, while the country expects to improve the export to US\$12.5bn in 2016, according to industry figures.

Source : *www.ccfgroup.com*

PAKISTAN**Clothing exports up**

Pakistan clothing exports surged 3.76% during the first two months

of the current fiscal year. During the same period, about 5,109, 000 dozen readymade garments worth of \$ 364.072 million were exported, as compared to the exports of 4,944, 000 dozen worth of \$350.867 million of same period of last year.

According to reports, bed wear exports rose by 5.28 percent, as about 58,365 metric tons of bed wear worth \$355.799 million exported during the same period.

The exports of bed wear were recorded at 52,151 metric tons with a total cost of \$337.955 million in July-August, 2016.

Meanwhile, the exports of tents, canvas and tarpaulin increased by 82.55 percent, as 5,226 metric tons of the above mentioned commodities worth \$16.807 million were exported, as compared to the exports of 3,651 metric tonnes worth of \$9.207 million of same period of last year, it said.

The made-up particles' exports also witnessed 11.83 percent increase, as these articles worth of \$102.44 million were exported, as it was recorded at \$91.61 million in same period of last financial year, the data added. According to the PBS data, during the period under review, other textile material exports posted 9.35 percent and textile materials worth of \$69.288 million were exported, as compared to the exports of \$63.361 million of same period of last year.

It may be recalled that textile group exports reduced by 2.64 percent in first two months of current fiscal year and was recorded at \$2.71 billion, as compared to the exports



of \$2.127 billion of same period of last year. The exports of raw cotton, cotton yarn and cotton cloth were decreased by 55.67 percent, 16.64 percent and 4.12 percent respectively. However, the exports of cotton carded or combed registered 537.04 percent increase in first two months of current financial year.

Source : *Yarnsandfibers*

Government approves Rs.185 million for the textile industry

The Government of Pakistan has approved a sum of Rs 185 million under the Export Development Fund (EDF) for promotion of the textile sector. The amount would be spent on various development projects to boost exports and develop the textile sector. The projects include garment institutes in Karachi and Lahore, and a new training institute in Sialkot.

Of the Rs 185 million, Rs 100 million will be spent for installing washing facilities at a Karachi-based garment institute, while another Rs 75 million would be utilised for land acquisition for a new training institute in Sialkot, Pakistani media reports said.

Another Rs 10 million has been set aside for a garment institute in Lahore.

Source : *Fibre2fashion*

VIETNAM

National technical standard for garments and textile products on the anvil

The Vietnamese Ministry of Industry & Trade is planning creation of a national technical standard for garments and textile products. The new standard is to be made effective by the beginning of 2017. It would result in abolishing

current regulation on inspection of formaldehyde content in textiles and garments.

The ministry's proposal is based on VITAS submission earlier that the current directive on inspection of formaldehyde content has no legal grounds, and is costly and time consuming, Vietnamese media reported.

The ministry has also suggested that the government should conduct studies to grant licenses for setting up of large textile parks spread over 500-1,000 hectare. It also suggests providing finance at preferential interest rates to the companies setting up their units in such industrial parks. This would facilitate investment in modern technologies and wastewater management systems.

Source : *Fibre2fashion*



SRTEPC MEMBERS DIRECTORY

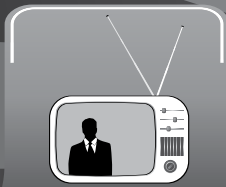
The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council in commemoration of its 60 years service to the industry, presents the 1st edition of Members Directory with over 3400 entries covering the details of manufacturers/exporters of MMF textiles and blended textile items including Fibre, Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, Home textiles, etc. Directory also includes information on members contact details, Authorized representatives, products, export destinations, etc.

The publication will serve as a useful reference book and sourcing guide for the industry, importers, buying Houses and Agents of textile products. The cost of the Members Director is as follows:

Printed Copy – ₹ 1,000/ - US\$50/- (Including delivery Charges)

For further information and request for supply of Directory may be sent to Shri Anand Haldankar, Joint Director :

E mail : anand@srtepc.in/Mrs Barbara Mendes, Sr. Executive E-mail : barbaram@srtepc.in.



Government announces additional benefits to counter falling exports

The government recently announced additional incentives worth Rs 1,500 crore for exporters to help them tackle the continued slowdown in global demand. The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) has been enhanced with the number of tariff lines or export products covered going up from 5,012 to 7,913. The rate of incentives has also been increased for certain products.

Under MEIS, which was introduced in April 2015, exporters get duty-free scrips to import input goods, which go into the production of export items. The percentage of duty credits earned is based on a percentage of value of their exports currently pegged at fixed rates of two per cent, three per cent, and five percent depending on the product and country. The earned scrips can be freely transferred to others or sold. Exporters have continued to maintain that more government help is needed to sustain India's falling outbound trade. Merchandise exports fell for the second consecutive month in August, going down by a marginal 0.30 per cent. Due to a global fall in commodity prices and sluggish demand, exports had contracted for 19 consecutive months till May this year, before rising marginally by 1.27 per cent only once in June.

Source : *Business Standard*

Notification to include list of service providers under the CSP in the EPCG Scheme

The Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has issued a notification which includes a list of service providers to be added under the Common Service Providers (CSP) in the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme. The newly added CSP can now avail EPCG benefits. The list of CSP under the EPCG scheme includes job workers or third party service providers. Citing an example the DGFT says, "There may be multiple garment exporters obtaining services at different stages of garment manufacturing, such as knitting, dyeing, compacting, printing, embroidering, labelling, cutting etc, from a number of other units who own these facilities but do not engage in the export of garments. These job workers will now have the flexibility to not own all the infrastructures for conversion from input to final export products, but are eligible to get benefits under the EPCG scheme."

Source : *Fibre2fashion*

Road shows to take textile exports to new markets

Drop in the textile exports have prompted India to look outside traditional markets and tap the ones being served by competitors such as China. The textiles ministry is planning to do roadshows to promote Indian textiles in the new markets.

The Ministry has identified Russia, South America and West Asia to boost exports.

The plan to do roadshows abroad comes in the wake of a 3.3% decline in exports in 2015-16 to \$40 billion from \$41.4 billion in the previous year due to India losing its competitive edge to Bangladesh and Vietnam. Textiles sector is among the largest contributors to India's exports, with a share of almost 11%. The US, European Union and parts of Asia are the main markets for Indian textile and apparel exports.

The government had in June announced a Rs 6,000-crore package for textiles and apparels sector to help it wrest a bigger share of the global market. Besides pushing exports, roadshows abroad will also benefit the domestic textile industry, which employs about 40 million workers and 60 million indirectly.

The textiles ministry, which has set a target of doubling textile exports in 10 years, plans to enter into bilateral agreements with Africa and Australia, along with working on a new textile policy to promote value addition.

Source : *The Economic Times*

Ministry for Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with EU

The Textile Ministry is strongly in favour of a free trade agreement (FTA) with the European Union as it hopes that it would boost exports of garments and fabrics significantly and help tackle competition from Bangladesh.

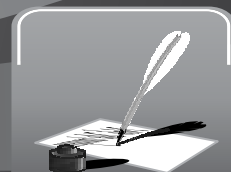
It is believed that while Bangladesh enjoys preferential treatment and tax benefits for textile exports in the EU, India has greater competitive advantage in terms of environmental compliances and as countries of the EU lay huge importance to environmental compliances, India stands to gain over Bangladesh.

Once an FTA between India and the EU is in place and exporters from India too get tax preferences, it would be easier to beat competition from Bangladesh.

New Delhi and Brussels are yet to re-start talks on the proposed FTA, which reached a stalemate almost two years back, as there are some disagreements in areas such as duty cuts on automobiles.

SOURCE: *The Business Line*





INDIA'S SHIFTING TRADE BALANCE IN ASEAN

The India – ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) is a free trade pact among the ten member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and India. The initial framework agreement was signed on 8th October 2003 in Bali, Indonesia and the final agreement on 13th August 2009. The free trade pact came into effect on 1st January 2010. The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) comprises Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines,

Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam.

ASEAN is India's fourth largest trading partner and India in turn, is, ASEAN's sixth largest trading partner. India and ASEAN have 30 dialogue mechanisms which meet regularly, including a Summit and seven Ministerial meetings.

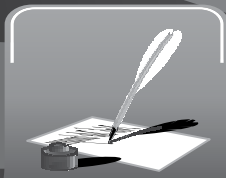
An analysis of trade between India and ASEAN post the commencement of FTA is given below.

In USD Bn	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	CAGR
India's Exports to ASEAN	22.96	34.50	32.30	37.89	31.29	26.43	2.85%
India's Total Exports	220.41	301.48	289.56	336.61	317.54	264.38	3.70%
% Contribution	10.42%	11.44%	11.15%	11.25%	9.86%	10.00%	-0.82%
India's Imports from ASEAN	29.64	40.33	42.74	42.31	44.46	41.52	6.97%
India's Total Imports	350.03	462.40	488.98	466.05	459.37	390.74	2.22%
% Contribution	8.47%	8.72%	8.74%	9.08%	9.68%	10.63%	4.65%
India's Total trade with ASEAN	52.60	74.83	75.03	80.19	75.75	67.94	5.25%
India's Total Trade	570.44	763.88	778.54	802.66	776.91	655.12	2.81%
% Contribution	9.22%	9.80%	9.64%	9.99%	9.75%	10.37%	2.38%
Trade Balance with ASEAN	-6.68	-5.83	-10.44	-4.42	-13.16	-15.09	17.70%
India's Total Trade Balance	-129.62	-160.92	-199.42	-129.44	-141.83	-126.36	-0.51%

SOURCE: ITC

Trade between India and ASEAN stood at \$67.94 billion in 2015 and comprises 10.37% of India's total trade with the world. India's exports to the ASEAN bloc increased by 2.85% since the start of the Free Trade Agreement with the 10 nation bloc from

January 2010 while imports rose by over 6.97% to USD 41.52 billion, raising a big question mark over the utility of opening the trade pact with the common market of South East Asia.



Though the global slowdown also seems to have played a role in decreased growth in exports to the ASEAN, the same did not hold good for imports from the bloc. Between 2010 to 2015, the share of India's total exports to the South East Asian region also dropped to by 0.82%. India's trade balance with ASEAN has deteriorated by 17.70% CAGR since the signing of the FTA. This implies that India's imports from ASEAN have been increasing since 2010. The impact on increased imports may be even more pronounced on conclusion of the current financial year since tariff is to be eliminated on as many more items as 800 under 1252 tariff lines. Tariff would have already been eliminated on 3,200 products under the Normal Track 1.

Recently, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi attended the 14th ASEAN-India Summit held on 8th September 2016 in Vientiane, Lao PDR. India commended the ASEAN Member States on the establishment of the ASEAN Community and reiterated its support for their efforts in the realization of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025. Their leaders appreciated India's continued support for the ASEAN Unity and Centrality

in the evolving regional architecture, including India's active participation and positive contribution to ASEAN-led mechanisms, namely the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), East Asia Summit (EAS), the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus).

The ASEAN Leaders welcomed India's initiatives, namely the "Act East Policy" and "Make in India" and appreciated India's continued support for the ASEAN Community and its efforts in building a region that is politically cohesive, economically integrated, socially responsible and truly rules based, people oriented and people-centered. The ASEAN and India Leaders agreed to continue enhancing their partnership in order to bring about tangible benefits to both sides as well as contribute to the promotion of peace, stability and prosperity in the region.

AIFTA remains the main vehicle to drive ASEAN-India economic cooperation. If both sides can work together to integrate their economies and enhance trade and investment flows, it will have a big impact on Asia's growth



ATTENTION : MEMBERS

Renewal of Membership 2016-2017

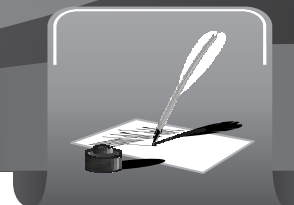
Kindly refer to the Council's letter no.Secy/Mem/198 dated 22nd March, 2016 and the Subscription Memo sent along with the Circular in this regard to all members regarding renewal of your Membership of the Council for the year 2016-2017.

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

In view of the above, members who have not yet sent the renewal fee are requested to send the Membership Subscription Fee for the year 2016-2017 at the earliest.

The annual Membership fee is as follows:

For SSI Units	:	₹ 7,418 (including service tax of 15%)
For others	:	₹ 11,443 (including service tax of 15%)



“CATALOGUE SHOW” – A BOOST TO THE INDIAN MMFT INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 2)

their members inviting them to send their samples and catalogues, as well as to attend the event. One Member Company, M/s Lion Tapes Pvt. Ltd. which had sent its samples/publicity material, was represented by their Director, Mr. Sunil Mody. Eight other Indian companies had arranged to send their catalogues, pamphlets and samples to the Consulate, which was put up on display at the show. A power point presentation on the strengths of Indian MMF sector, sent by SRTEPC, along with a video clip of ‘Fashion Show’ held on the occasion of ‘Source India’ exhibition was shown on the occasion.

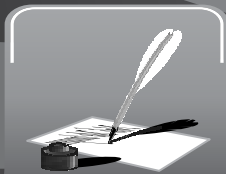
A productive exchange of ideas on the sourcing of MMF textiles / yarn from India to Vietnam took place. The leader of Vietnamese business delegation to ‘Source India’ event, Mr. Nguyen Huu Phuc, Director of Como Co. Ltd., expressed his gratitude to SRTEPC for their successful coordination of the visit, which enabled them to make new business contacts. The other members of the delegation shared similar sentiments.

During the interactive meetings, participating Vietnamese buyers provided the following feedback:

- The number of days required by Indian exporters to process an order for textiles was usually between 65 to 90 days. It was stated that a similar order takes half the processing time, i.e., between 35 to 45 days by the Chinese exporters. The Vietnamese business persons agreed that the Chinese suppliers work on part fibres, which led to their shorter turn over cycles and faster delivery schedules; yet, they felt that our exporters shall be help them to tide over the frequently changing demands of fashion industry better if, the delivery schedules are shortened and brought closer to 35 days.
- The time taken by sea cargo, about 23 days, from Indian ports to Vietnam was one of the major factors, put forward by the Vietnamese business persons that affect the import

sentiment. The proximity to China ensured delivery of cargo in about 7 days. It was said, that a shorter shipment time will serve the industry better.

- The two big positives for Indian MMF products were their prices and variation in designs. All of the Vietnamese business persons present were of the opinion that the Indian textiles are competitively priced and had a wide range to offer. Another view shared by Vietnamese business executives was that the smaller(SME) Indian manufacturers were not able to maintain the quality standard over the entire period of the orders. They were more than satisfied with the quality of products supplied by major firms like Reliance, Arvind and others. To assure themselves of the quality from smaller manufacturers they wished to visit the factories in India before placing orders. This was welcomed by representatives of Indian business firms.
- The Indian businessmen present at the meeting happily accepted the suggestion of their Vietnamese counterparts for meeting the deadline of 35 days in manufacturing the desired quality and quantities, subject to an advance placement of order. It emerged that dyeing of yarn in desired shades took time which made the manufacturing cycle longer; however, Indian manufacturers expressed confidence that they can bring down the processing time to around 35 days, provided firm orders were placed a bit more in advance. They assured that once the business cycle started, repeat orders for the same quality/shade can be replicated in a shorter time span.
- Commenting on the time required for shipping the goods by sea, it was said that the time can get curtailed, provided there is a substantial increase in volumes, as that would require lesser trans-shipments or intermediate stops for the cargo.
- The Chairman of the Association of Garment Textile Embroidery-Knitting (AGTEK), who was also invited by the Indian Consulate to attend the programme and offer his valuable opinions



for enhancing the trade of MMF Textiles between the two countries, also spoke on the occasion. He referred to the need for increasing the textile manufacturing capacity in Vietnam and sought investments in this sector. Citing the various FTAs (Free Trade Agreements) already signed by Vietnam or under negotiations, and giving specific reference to TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement), which when ratified shall remove the tariffs between Vietnam and its biggest market USA, he pointed towards a bright future for Vietnamese textile industry.

- Vietnamese businessmen, however, sounded a bit concerned over the uncertainty in the market, which had made their customers change the design requirements more frequently than in the past, requiring them to be more nimble and make changes at shorter notices.
- The meeting concluded with the Vietnamese businessmen eagerly going through the samples/catalogues displayed in the hall, noting down the particulars of Indian suppliers and also discussing with the Indian businessmen present on the occasion.

Conclusion:

Currently Vietnam is a market of USD 14.50 Billion for MMF Textiles, where India's share is only 1%. Hence, there is an excellent opportunity and scope for Indian companies to exploit the untapped potential of the Vietnamese textiles and clothing industry. It is an opportune time for the Indian MMFT exporters to grow their business with Vietnam. According to the Ministry of Industry and IT in China they are set to reduce the energy intensity in their textile industry by 18% for the period 2016 – 20 in order to meet certain 'Green' norms. The Vietnam Net says that foreign investment in the textiles & garment sector in Vietnam is also set to fall on account of the wait and watch policy with regards to the TPP agreements and the pending elections in the USA.

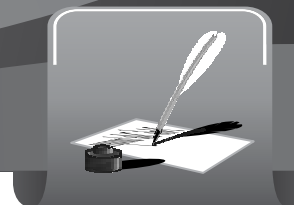
Additionally if a series of improvements can be carried out as below then we can most certainly increase our share of exports to Vietnam:

- The Indian Government has recently endorsed a line of credit programme to promote India-Vietnam Textile Co-operation worth US\$ 300 Million. Due to this initiative, Indian companies can concentrate on their production lines with best infrastructure system access, reducing production costs, while supplying materials for Vietnamese Enterprises. It shall not only help Indian companies set up factories in Vietnam, but also influence concerned Vietnamese businesses to expand co-operation with Indian partners.
- In view of Vietnam's other entry-routes through significant FTAs with EU, ASEAN, CHINA and RCEP, as Vietnam is an important player in the Asian Region, Indian companies may like to invest in Vietnam textile industry, so as to export textiles goods at zero duty to these developed markets.
- Dedicated and direct shipping lines for transporting textiles to Vietnam.
- Building warehouse facilities via cost effective methods like Public Private Partnership (PPP) or cost rent sharing by the B2B stake holders, will considerably reduce the time lag of exports.
- Single window clearance of textiles exports both in India and Vietnam.
- Quick and liberalized banking procedures for exports of textiles.
- Quick and easy 'Visa' provision and extra foreign currency for textile related business visitors to Vietnam.

We at SRTEPC should organize one BSM each year in both countries which shall provide the necessary momentum for increased trade between the countries.

List of Participants

1. Mr. Pham Xuan Hong, Chairman, Association of Garment Textile Embroidery Knitting (AGTEK) of HCM City
2. Mr. Ngo Trung Kien, Standing Vice Chairman, AGTEK of HCM City
3. Ms. Khu Thi Thanh Thuy, General Secretary,



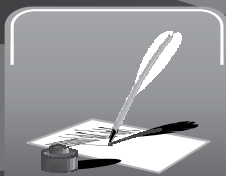
AGTEK of HCM City

4. Mr. Nguyen Thanh Binh, Expert, Labour Relations, Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association (VITAS) in HCM City
5. Mr. Nguyen Huu Phuc, Director, Como Co. Ltd., HCM City
6. Mr. Nguyen Van Quyen, Vice Director, Da Gia Fashion Co. Ltd., HCM City
7. Ms. Nguyen Thanh Hong, International Business Development Executive, Quadrille & Vera International Ltd., HCM City
8. Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy Duong, Sales Manager, Wanek Furniture Co. Ltd., Bin Duong Province
9. Mr. Ngo Hung Quy, Vice Director, Protrade Garment JSC, Binh Duong Province
10. Ms. Le Thi Luong, Executive Director, Motives Vitenam, HCM City
11. Ms. Nguyen Bich Dien, Procurement Manager, Fashion Link JSC, HCM City
12. Ms. Tran Hoang Phu Xuan, Fashion Link JSC, HCM City
13. Ms. Tran Thuy An, Motives Vietnam, HCM City
14. Ms. Phan Hoang Anh, Deputy Manager, Nha Be Garment Company, HCM City
15. Mr. Hemang Palan, Director, Hallmark International, Palan Industries, India
16. Mr. Sunil Mody, Director, Lion Tapes Pvt. Ltd., India
17. Ms. Thai Thi Nhan Hanh, Marketing Manager, Hallmark International, Palan Industries
18. Ms. Tran Nguyen Khanh Linh, Marketing Officer, Shah Texco Global Pvt. Ltd. and Shah Exim Co.
19. Ms. Khuu My Phung, Reporter, Vietnam Economic News, HCM City
20. Ms. Cao Thi Ban, Reporter, Saigon Times Group, HCM City
21. Mr. J C Kandpal, Consul, CGI, HCM City
22. Ms. Pham Thi Tuyet, Commercial Asstt., CGI, HCM City

List of Indian Exporters Displaying their Catalogue

1. Rishab Apparel Pvt. Ltd., Ratan Central, 9th floor, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Road, Parel East, Mumbai – 400012. – 03 Catalogues & 11 samples
2. Indo Rama Synthetics India Ltd., 20th floor, DLF Square, Phase 2, NH8, Gurgaon, Haryana – 122002 – 05 samples & 04 catalogues
3. Galundia Textiles Private Limited – Only pamphlets
4. Lion Tapes Pvt Ltd., B-503/504, Kailash Esplanade, LBS Marg, Ghatkopar West, Mumbai – 400086. – 02 Samples & 19 Catalogues
5. Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd., B-Wing, Ground floor, Ahura CTR, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (East) , Mumbai – 400093 – 08 Catalogues, 04 cones of fiber & 09 samples
6. Bhilosa Industries Pvt Ltd., Bhaktawar Building, 3rd floor, Next to Sakhar Bhavan, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400021 – 30 catalogues & 6 cones of fiber
7. SKS Textile Pvt Ltd., 431 – B, Kewal Industrial Estate, S B Marg, Lower Parel West, Mumbai 400013 – 29 samples
8. Raiser Tapes, SF No.126, Poochakkadu, K V R Nagar, Main Road, Tirupur – 641604 – 21 samples
9. Ram Kumar Textiles Pvt. Ltd, P1-P2, Industrial Estate, Pansal Chohara, Pansal Road, Bhilwara, Rajasthan – 311001 – 19 samples & flyers
10. Shah Texco Global Pvt Ltd and Shah Exim Co., 6 B 16, R C Vyas Colony, Bhilwara – 311001, Rajasthan – 33 hangers and 11 feelers
11. Hallmark International Palan Industries, Bldg. No. A/10, Shanti Complex, Opp Reliance Petrol Pump, Sonale Village, Bhiwandi, Dist Thane – 421302 – 15 catalogues and samples
12. Matulene Exports, 331-A, Badamwadi, 2nd floor, Suit no.61, Kalbadevi Road, Mumbai – 400002 – samples and name cards.





INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP) (APRIL-AUGUST 2016-17)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) declined by 0.7% in August, 2016 over the index of August, 2015.
- The Cumulative overall growth of IIP registered decline of 0.3% during the period of April-August 2016-17 as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- The Index of Industrial production for the month of August 2016 for Textiles sector grew by 0.4% as compared to August 2015. The cumulative growth in Textiles Sector during April-August 2016-17 over the corresponding period of 2015-16 has been 3.1%.
- The index of manufacturing sector has declined by 0.3% during the month of August 2016, while the cumulative growth during April-August 2016-17 over the corresponding period of the previous year has declined by 1.2%.

The Statement below gives the Quick Estimates of growth rate of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) at 2 digit level of National Industrial Classification (NIC-2004) for the period of April-August 2016-17, along with the cumulative growth rates over corresponding month/period of the previous year:

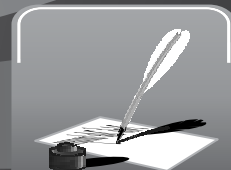
Industry code	Description	Percentage growth					
		April '15	Aug'15	April '16	Aug'16	Apr-Aug 2016-17	Apr-Aug 2015-16
17	Textiles	4.4	3.1	3.4	0.4	3.1	1.6
18	Wearing apparel	10.1	19.5	1.0	-6.6	-3.0	18.3
15-36	Manufacturing	5.1	6.9	-3.1	-0.3	-1.2	4.6
	General	4.1	6.4	-0.8	-0.7	-0.3	4.1

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

INFO SRTEPC ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

Advertisement in colour		One issue	Three Issues	Six Issues	Twelve Issues	
1.	Inside page	₹	10000	25000	45000	85000
		USD	170	420	750	1420
2.	Front Inside Page	₹	15000	40000	75000	145000
		USD	255	670	1250	2420
3.	Back inside Page	₹	20000	55000	105000	205000
		USD	340	1020	1750	3420
4.	Back over Page	₹	25000	70000	135000	265000
		USD	420	1260	2250	4420

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



COUNTERVAILING DUTY (CVD) - FAQs

CVD stands for Countervailing Duty. It is applicable to goods imported in the country, whereas Excise duty is charged on the goods manufactured in the country. Countervailing duties (CVDs), also known as anti-subsidy duties, are trade import duties imposed under World Trade Organization (WTO) rules to neutralize the negative effects of subsidies. They are imposed after an investigation finds that a foreign country subsidizes its exports, injuring domestic producers in the importing country.

The term 'Subsidies and Countervailing duties' are used together as the measures of countervailing duty that are taken against the subsidies available to exporters of foreign countries.

1) What is countervailing duty in India?

- An additional import duty imposed to equalize the effect of concessions and subsidies granted by an exporting country to its exporters.
- An attempt to bring the imported price to its true market price,
- To provide a level playing field to the importing country's producers.

2) What is the purpose of having countervailing duty measures in international trade?

The countervailing duties serve the following purposes:

- Acts as an instrument of trade defence mechanism to ensure fair trade.
- Disciplines the use of subsidies
- Neutralizes the effect of a subsidy in the country of origin
- Brings the imported price to its true market price, and thus provides a level playing field to the importing country's producers.
- Regulates the actions that countries can take to counter the effects of subsidies
- Provides relief to the domestic industry in one importing member country against material injury caused by subsidies of another exporting member nation.

3) Does a countervailing measure protect the domestic industry i.e., prevent competition from imports?

- No, a countervailing measure does not provide protection to the domestic industry.
- It only serves the purpose of providing remedy to the domestic industry of the importing country against unfair trade practice of the exporting country.

4) When can the CVD be imposed?

The CVD can be imposed under the specifications given by the WTO (World Trade Organization) after the investigation finds that exporters are engaged in dumping of their goods.

5) When should one apply for CVD?

The CVD may be applied in any of the following situations;

- 1) If the goods were subsidised in the country of export.
- 2) If the subsidised imports causes or threatens to cause material injury or material retardation of the establishment of a domestic industry.

6) Which institution imposes CVD in India?

- The institution imposing CVD in India are
- Administered Directorate General of Anti Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) functioning in the Department of Commerce and Industry and the same is headed by the "Designated Authority" (DA).
- The Designated Authority conducts the anti-subsidy and countervailing investigation and makes recommendation to the government for imposition of anti-subsidy measures.
- Such duty is finally imposed/ levied by a notification of the Ministry of Finance. Thus, while it is the Ministry of Commerce which recommends the Countervailing duty (CVD), it is the Ministry of Finance which levies it.

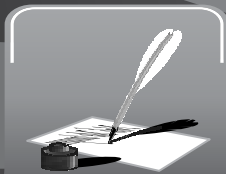
7) Who can participate in an anti-subsidy investigation?

The following can participate in an anti-subsidy investigation:

- Domestic producers/industry on whose complaint the proceedings are initiated
- Exporters or the foreign producers of the similar article subject to investigation
- Importers of the same article allegedly subsidized into India
- Government of the exporting country
- Trade or business associations of the domestic producers /importers/user industries of the subsidized product

8) Who can appear in anti-subsidy cases to represent the parties?

A representative duly authorized by the petitioner/ interested parties/ Association etc. can appear in the anti-subsidy cases to represent the concerned party.



9) What is the information required to be submitted by the domestic industry for anti-subsidy proceedings?

- An application containing the requisite information for the proceedings must be made in the prescribed format devised by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD).
- The application by the domestic industry must essentially contain the following information:
 - The identity of the applicant, the description of the volume and value of the domestic production of the like article by the applicant.
 - The application must identify the industry on behalf of which the application is made by listing all known producers of the like product (or associations of the domestic producers of the like product) and to the extent possible, a description of the volume and value of domestic production accounted for by each such producer.
 - A complete description of the allegedly subsidized product, the names of the country or countries of origin or export in question, the identity of each known exporter or foreign producer and a list of all known importers/users of the product in question.
 - Evidence with regard to the existence, amount and nature of the subsidy in question.
 - Evidence with regard to the alleged injury to the domestic industry caused by subsidized imports.
 - Evidence regarding causal link between subsidization and injury.

10) What are the various stages of the Anti Dumping investigation process?

An application received by the Designated Authority is dealt with in the following manner:

- 1) Preliminary Screening:
- 2) Initiation
- 3) Filing by Interested Parties:
- 4) Access to Information:
- 5) Preliminary Findings:
- 6) Provisional Duty
- 7) Oral Evidence and Public Hearing:
- 8) Disclosure of Information
- 9) Final Determination

11) What is Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM) Agreement?

- SCM Agreement includes multilateral disciplines regulating the provision of subsidies, and the use of countervailing measures to offset injury caused by subsidized imports.
- Under the agreement, a country can use the WTO's dispute-settlement procedure to seek the withdrawal of the subsidy or the removal of its adverse effects. Or the country can launch its own investigation and ultimately charge extra duty ("countervailing duty") on subsidized imports that are found to be hurting domestic producers.

12) What is the structure of the SCM Agreement ?

The structure of the SCM Agreement is as follows:-

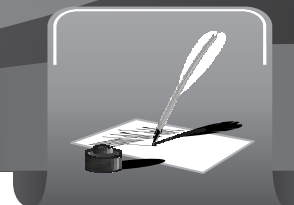
- Part I defines the coverage of the discipline and provides a definition of the term 'subsidy'.
- Parts II, III and IV classify subsidies into categories and establish rules for dispute settlement and procedures.
- Part V establishes the substantive and procedural requirements that must be fulfilled for the application by a Member of a countervailing measure against subsidized imports.
- Parts VI and VII define the institutional structure and modalities for implementation of the Agreement.
- Part VIII establishes special treatment rules for developing country Members.
- Part IX contains transitional rules for developed country and economies in transition.
- Parts X and XI describe, respectively, a general dispute settlement provision and final provisions.

13) What are the differences between Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties?

Anti- dumping and Countervailing duty is different due to the following reasons;

Sr. No.	Countervailing duty	Anti-dumping duty
1	This duty is to counter the low cost of products due to subsidy in the exporting country.	This duty is to offset voluntary low price to capture the market in the exporting country.
2	These duties level the playing field and negate the advantage that exporters get from subsidies.	It is a predatory pricing model where the exporter prices its goods below production costs or below what they sell for in their home market.





RUSH YOUR APPLICATIONS FOR SRTEPC EXPORT AWARD 2015-16

The Council has decided to give Awards to exporters of Synthetic and Rayon Textile items that fall under its purview in recognition of their outstanding export performance for the year 2015-16 (F.Y.). The last date for receiving applications is Monday 7th November 2016. The salient features of the Scheme for the Grant of Awards are given below :

- SRTEPC Special Award (4 awards)
- SRTEPC Special Award for Overall Export Performance in Merchant Exports (4 awards)
- Polyester Staple Fibre
- Viscose Staple Fibre
- Acrylic Staple Fibre
- Continuous Yarn (3 Awards)
- Spun Yarn (2 awards)
- Man-made Fibre Yarn blended with natural fibre (2 awards)
- Sewing Thread/Embroidery Thread/Metallic Yarn
- Synthetic & Rayon Filament Fabrics (2 awards)
- Synthetic & Rayon Spun Fabrics (2 awards)
- Blended Fabrics of Synthetic Fibre and Natural Fibres(2 awards)
- Knitted Fabrics (2 awards)
- Fabric-based made-ups (3 awards)
- Man-made Embroidered and Value-added Textiles
- Yarn-based Synthetic Technical Textiles
- Fabric-based Synthetic Technical Textiles
- Small Scale Sector (Overall) (3 awards)
- Small Scale Sector (Fabrics) (3 awards)
- Small Scale Sector (Made-ups) (3 awards)
- Exports of Fibre/yarn to “Focus LAC” Countries
- Exports of Fabrics/made-ups to “Focus LAC” Countries

- Exports of Fibre/yarn to “Focus Africa” Countries
- Exports of Fabrics/made-ups to “Focus Africa” Countries
- Exports of Fibre/yarn to “Focus SAARC” Countries
- Exports of Fabrics/made-ups to “Focus SAARC” Countries
- Certificate of Merit

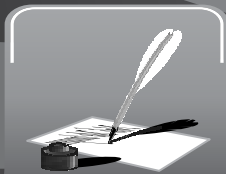
General Terms & Conditions

(I) Award

- (i) Each award winner will be given a trophy and a citation. However, companies who win Certificate of Merit will only be given a Certificate.

(II) Eligibility

- a. Only members registered with the Council under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 will be eligible for awards.
- b. Export Performance in items that fall under the purview of the Council only will be considered for grant for awards.
- c. Products included by the applicant in one category cannot be repeated in other categories for claiming Award; except for ‘SRTEPC Special Award’ for Overall Export Performance, ‘SRTEPC Special Award for Overall Export Performance in Merchant Exports’, ‘Small Scale Sector’ and awards in the Categories of “Focus Africa”, “Focus LAC” and “Focus SAARC” countries.
- d. The ‘SRTEPC Special Award for Overall Export Performance’ will now be given to Exporters from only the MMF Textiles Manufacturing industry and for Merchant Exporters special awards will be given separately.



- e. Applicants may please note that they are eligible to apply in both the above categories separately (SRTEPC Special Award for Overall Export Performance and SRTEPC Special Award for Overall Export Performance in Merchant Exports) but while considering the award the Council will choose only for one category out of the above 2 applied depending on the best performance out of the 2.
- f. Awards will be granted for the financial year 2015-16 (April-March)
- g. Application for awards will be considered subject to the condition that nothing adverse about the business dealings of the applicant has come to the notice of the Council and/or the Authorities.
- h. Members can apply for awards in various categories and will be eligible for more than one award. There is no restriction on number of awards a member can receive.
- i. Application for awards has to be submitted in the proforma prescribed by the Council, duly certified by the Chartered Accountant.
- j. SEPARATE APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED FOR AWARDS IN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES.
- k. Selection for awards will be made by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee of Administration of the Council. The decision of the Council will be final and cannot be contested. The Council reserves the right to re-verify the export figures submitted by the applicant.
- b. If there is only one applicant in a Category; the award will be granted only if there is growth in exports of the applicant compared to the previous year.
- c. 'Certificate of Merit' will be given to member companies with three years of consecutive exports including the relevant year. The eligibility for award in this case is Rs.5 crores of minimum exports. Exporters who get awards in other categories are not eligible for Certificate of Merit.
- d. Export performance includes only those exports which have been effected in the name of the applicant.
- e. Export performance will be computed on the basis of FOB (excluding insurance, freight and commission) price in Indian rupees.
- f. Awards in various categories will be given based on 'Best' export performance (except for Certificate of Merit). While deciding on 'Best' Export Performance due weightage will be given to value of exports and growth of exports. (For calculations please refer to our Circular No. Pub/EAF2016/01 dated 13th October 2016).

(III) Criteria

- a. Minimum export performance to qualify for SRTEPC Special Award (For overall export performance) is Rs.75 crores. To qualify for the Award in the "Merchant Exporters" Category, the minimum export is Rs.25 crores. Minimum exports to qualify for 'Certificate of Merit' is Rs.5 crores.

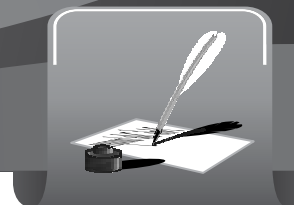
HOW TO APPLY

If you are eligible to receive award/s on the basis of your export performance for the year 2015-16 and fulfill the other terms and conditions mentioned above, you may submit your application in the prescribed proforma to all the members along with the Circular in this regard, together with the details of your export performance in the prescribed proforma duly signed by a Chartered Accountant.

For more details regarding the Award Scheme, application forms, etc. members may visit our website www.srtepc.org.

The last date for the receipt of the application forms at the Head Office of the Council is Monday, 7th November 2016.





MERCHANDISE EXPORT FROM INDIA SCHEME (MEIS)

With an aim to make India a significant partner in global trade by 2020, the government unveiled a new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20, which aimed at boosting India's exports. The government is plunging India as a friendly destination for manufacturing and exporting goods, and the new policy is seen as an important step towards realising that goal.

Introduction

The Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) is a newly launched Scheme in the New Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 announced on 1st April, 2015. This Scheme has come into effect from 1st April, 2015. The new scheme replaces the earlier five similar incentive schemes available under the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014 which were as follows:

- 1) Focus Product Scheme (FPS)
- 2) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS)
- 3) Focus Market Scheme (FMS)
- 4) Agriculture Infrastructure Incentive Scrip (AIIIS)
- 5) Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY)

Objective

The chief objective of MEIS is to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in export of goods that are produced in India, especially those having high export intensity, employment potential and thereby enhancing India's export competitiveness.

Entitlement under MEIS

Exports of notified goods/products with ITC[HS] code along with notified markets are listed in Table 1 & Table 2 of Appendix 3B respectively.

Basis of Calculation for Entitlement under MEIS

The basis of calculation of reward is based on the realised FOB value of exports in free foreign exchange, or on FOB value of exports as given in the Shipping Bills in free foreign exchange, whichever is less, unless otherwise specified.

Features of the MEIS Scheme

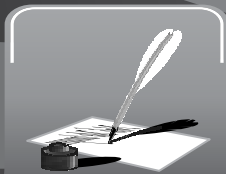
The basic features of the MEIS Scheme are as follows:

- The rate of rewards under this scheme varied from product to product and from country to country. The rewards under this scheme range from 2% to 5% for most of the products.
- The incentives are available for both shipments through e-commerce as well as other modes.
- Duty credit Scrips issued under MEIS can be used for payment of the following:-

- a) Customs duty for import of inputs / goods
 - b) Excise duty on domestic procurement of inputs or goods, including capital goods
 - c) Service tax on procurement of services.
- **Validity Period:** The Duty credit Scrips issued under MEIS are valid for a period of 18 months from the date of issue and must be valid on the date of which actual debit of duty is made.
 - **Revalidation Period:** Revalidation of Duty credit Scrips under MEIS shall not be permitted unless the validity has expired while in the custody of Customs or the Regional Authorities of DGFT.
 - **Last date of filing application under MEIS**
 - a) 12 months from Let Export Order (LEO) date
 - b) 3 months from the date of :
 - Uploading of EDI Shipping Bills on to the DGFT Server by customs
 - Printing / Release of Shipping Bills for Non-EDI Shipping Bills (whichever is later).
 - **Transfer or Sale of MEIS:** In case, the holder of the Duty credit Scrips is not able to use them for any of the above mentioned purpose during the validity period, these scrips may expire and therefore not useable. In such cases the holder can transfer or sell them in the open market. These Duty credit Scrips sold or transferred to another person has to be used by the holder for making payment for the above purpose.
 - SEZ Units and EOU/STP/BTP/EHTP Units not availing direction tax exemption are also eligible for benefit under the Scheme.

Procedure for filing application under MEIS

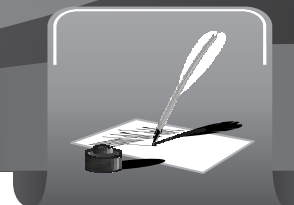
- An application for claiming rewards under MEIS on exports, shall be filed online, using digital signature, on DGFT website at <http://dgft.gov.in> with regional authorities (RA) concerned in ANF 3A.
- A separate application shall be filed for each port of export and maximum 50 Shipping Bills can be filed. The relevant shipping bills and e BRC shall be linked with the on line application.
- If an application is filed for exports made through EDI ports, then a hard copy of the following documents need not be submitted to the RA
 - a) Hard copy of applications to DGFT



- b) EDI shipping bills
- c) Electronic Bank Realisation Certificate (e-BRC)
- d) RCMC
- The applicant shall submit the proof of landing in the manner prescribed under paragraph 3.03 of HBP.
- In case the application is filed for exports made through non EDI ports, then applicant need to submit export promotion copy of non EDI shipping bills. The applicant shall submit the proof of landing in the manner prescribed under paragraph 3.03 of HBP. The applicant shall also upload scanned copies of any other prescribed documents for claiming scrip unless specified otherwise. However applicant need not submit hard copy of applications to DGFT, electronic Bank Realisation Certificate (e-BRC) and RCMC in this case also.
- **Processing of Non EDI Shipping bills at RA:** In cases the Non EDI shipping bills or the shipping bills are not received through the Message Exchange from Customs, the concerned RAs shall verify the details entered by the exporter from the original shipping bills before grant of scrip.
- **No manual feeding allowed for EDI shipments:** For EDI Shipping Bill, no manual feeding of shipping bill details shall be allowed to the applicants in the online system. Rewards will be granted by RAs without the need for cross verifying EDI Shipping Bill details.
- RAs shall process the electronically acknowledged files and scrip shall be issued after due scrutiny of electronic documents.
- The documents which are not required to be submitted in original shall be retained by the applicant for a period of 3 years from the date of issuance of scrip.
- Licensing Authority may call such documents in original at any time within 3 years. In case the applicant fails to submit the original documents on demand by Licensing Authority the applicant shall be liable to refund the rewards granted along with interest at the rate prescribed under Section 28 AA of Customs Act 1962, from the date of issuance of scrip.

A quick glance of the MMF textile products covered under the MEIS Scheme is given as follows:

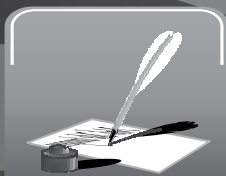
MMF TEXTILE PRODUCTS ADDED UNDER MEIS											
Sr No.	Public Notice of DGFT	No. of Products	HS Code						Country Group		
			A	B	C						
1	PUBLIC NOTICE NO.2 DTD. 01.04.2015	143	54024700, 54071099, 54075240, 54076110, 54077400, 54078300, 55091100, 55094190, 55099900, 55103090, 55131920, 55141110, 55151110, 55151290, 55152130, 55162200, 56031300, 56081900, 58071020, 59090020, 60029000, 62143000, 63025300, 63053900,	54031020, 54073090, 54075290, 54076190, 54078113, 54078470, 55091200, 55095200, 55101110, 55109010, 55132100, 55141210, 55151140, 55151330, 55152190, 55162300, 56031400, 56090090, 58109210, 59111000, 60041000, 62144000, 63029300, 63061200,	54031090, 54074290, 54075300, 54076900, 54078119, 54078490, 55092100, 55095900, 55101190, 55111000, 55132300, 55142100, 55151190, 55151390, 55159130, 55164200, 56075040, 58013690, 59019090, 60049000, 62149060, 63039200, 63071020,	54071016, 54074490, 54075420, 54077110, 54078230, 54079200, 55092200, 55096200, 55101210, 55113090, 55132900, 55142200, 55151220, 55151930, 55159930, 55169200, 56075090, 58042100, 59021010, 59113190, 60063100, 63014000, 63041930, 63072090,	54071029, 54075210, 54075430, 54077120, 54078260, 54079300, 55093100, 55096900, 55101290, 55131120, 55133900, 55142900, 55151230, 55151940, 55159990, 56031100, 56081110, 58043000, 59070012, 59113290, 60063200, 63022200, 63049300,	54071049, 54075220, 54075490, 54077300, 54078290, 54079400, 55093200, 55099100, 55103010, 55131910, 55134900, 55144900, 55151240, 55151990, 55161200, 56031200, 56081190, 58063200, 59080020, 59119090, 61171040, 63023200, 63053300,	2	*	0
		7	54071015, 54073040	54071035, 54072030,	54072040, 54072090,	54073030,	3	3	0		



2	PUBLIC NOTICE NO.44 DTD. 29.10.2015	1	63053200						2	2	0	
3	DGFT PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 32/2015-20 DTD. 22.09.2016	169	54071011, 54071012, 54071013, 54071014, 54071019, 54071023, 54071024, 54071025, 54071026, 54071031, 54071036, 54071039, 54071043, 54071045, 54071091, 54071092, 54071096, 54072010, 54072020, 54073010, 54074114, 54074119, 54074129, 54074210, 54074230, 54074240, 54074440, 54075111, 54075119, 54075121, 54075129, 54075230, 54076120, 54077200, 54078111, 54078112, 54078114, 54078116, 54078123, 54078126, 54078129, 54078210, 54078220, 54078240, 54078420, 54078430, 54078440, 54078460, 54079110, 54081000, 54082110, 54082120, 54082211, 54082214, 54082217, 54082218, 54082219, 54082220, 54082290, 54082300, 54082411, 54082417, 54082418, 54082419, 54082490, 54083214, 54083219, 54083290, 54083300, 54083411, 54083417, 54083418, 54083419, 54083420, 54083490, 55081000, 55082000, 55094110, 55094210, 55094290, 55096100, 55099200, 55101220, 55102010, 55102090, 55109090, 55112000, 55113010, 55121110, 55121120, 55121910, 55121920, 55121990, 55122910, 55122990, 55129110, 55129910, 55129990, 55131110, 55131210, 55131310, 55131320, 55133100, 55134100, 55141120, 55141220, 55141910, 55141920, 55142300, 55143011, 55143012, 55143013, 55143019, 55144200, 55144300, 55151120, 55151130, 55151210, 55151320, 55152140, 55152210, 55152230, 55152290, 55152930, 55159110, 55159140, 55159190, 55159920, 55159940, 55161110, 55161120, 55161300, 55161410, 55161490, 55162400, 55163200, 55164110, 55164120, 55164300, 55164400, 55169300, 55169400, 56012200, 56060020, 56075010, 58013100, 58013300, 58062000, 58089040, 58089060, 58089090, 58109290, 59021090, 59022010, 59022090, 60012200, 60019200, 60033000, 60053100, 60053200, 60053300, 60053400, 60054200, 61178040, 62139010, 63024040, 63031200, 63062200, 63080000							2	2	2

MMF TEXTILE PRODUCTS AMENDED UNDER MEIS

Sr No.	Public Notice of DGFT	No. of Products	HS Code of MMF Textile Products Amended	Country Group		
				A	B	C
1	PUBLIC NOTICE NO.27 DTD. 14.07.2015	11	58043000, 59019090, 59070012, 59111000, 59112000, 59113190, 59113290, 59119090, 60029000, 60041000, 60049000	2	#	0
2	PUBLIC NOTICE NO.28 DTD. 16.07.2015	10	58043000, 59019090, 59111000, 59112000, 59113190, 59113290, 59119090, 60029000, 60041000, 60049000	2	*	#



3	PUBLIC NOTICE NO.44 DTD. 29.10.2015	123	54024700, 54031020, 54031090, 54071016, 54071029, 54071049, 54071099, 54073090, 54074290, 54074490, 54075210, 54075220, 54075240, 54075290, 54075300, 54075420, 54075430, 54075490, 54076110, 54076190, 54076900, 54077110, 54077120, 54077300, 54077400, 54078113, 54078119, 54078230, 54078260, 54078290, 54078300, 54078470, 54078490, 54079200, 54079300, 54079400, 55091100, 55091200, 55092100, 55092200, 55093100, 55093200, 55094190, 55095200, 55095900, 55096200, 55096900, 55099100, 55099900, 55101110, 55101190, 55101210, 55101290, 55103010, 55103090, 55109010, 55111000, 55113090, 55131120, 55131910, 55131920, 55132100, 55132300, 55132900, 55133900, 55134900, 55141110, 55141210, 55142100, 55142200, 55142900, 55144900, 55151110, 55151140, 55151190, 55151220, 55151230, 55151240, 55151290, 55151330, 55151390, 55151930, 55151940, 55151990, 55152130, 55152190, 55159130, 55159930, 55159990, 55161200, 55162200, 55162300, 55164200, 55169200, 56031100, 56031200, 56031300, 56031400, 56075040, 56075090, 56081110, 56081190, 56081900, 56090090, 58013690, 58042100, 58063200, 58071020, 59019090, 59021010, 59070012, 59080020, 59090020, 59111000, 59112000, 59113190, 59113290, 59119090, 60029000, 60041000, 60049000, 60063100, 60063200, 62143000, 62144000, 62149060, 63014000, 63022200, 63023200, 63025300, 63029300, 63039200, 63041930, 63049300, 63053300, 63053900, 63061200, 63071020, 63072090,	2	2	2
4	PUBLIC NOTICE NO.6 DTD. 04.05.2016	20	58043000, 58109210, 61171040, 62143000, 62144000, 62149060, 63014000, 63022200, 63023200, 63025300, 63029300, 63039200, 63041930, 63049300, 63053200, 63053300, 63053900, 63061200, 63071020, 63072090	2	2	2
		7	54071015, 54071035, 54072030, 54072040, 54072090, 54073030, 54073040	3	3	3
5	DGFT PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 32/2015-20 DTD. 22.09.2016	4	58043000, 58109210, 61171040, 63079013	3	3	3



Attention: Members

INDIAN TRADE CLASSIFICATION (HS) CODES FOR MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES

A detailed ITC HS Code Book for Indian Man-made Fibre Textiles is available with the Council. The Book contains Chapter-wise (54 to 63) HS Codes for the following Products.

- ❖ Fabrics
- ❖ Yarns
- ❖ Made-ups
- ❖ Fibre

The Book is available for ₹ 115 (including Service Tax), which can be obtained from the Head office or Regional Offices of the Council at Delhi and Surat on payment by cash or on the receipt of Demand Draft (in favour of "The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai) for the requisite amount. Please add ₹ 50/- for mailing charges, if you require the Book through courier.



MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

DGFT

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No.23/2015-20	13.08.2016	Removal of mandatory warehousing requirements for EOUs, STPIs, EHTPs etc. - amendment in paras 6.01, 6.13, 6.19 and 6.28 of FTP 2015-2020	The Government makes amendments in paras 6.01, 6.13, 6.19 and 6.28 of FTP 2015-2020 to remove the mandatory warehousing requirements for EOUs, STPIs, EHTPs etc.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT16/Noti%2023%20Eng%20PDF%2013.08.2016.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No.36/2015-2020	28.09.2016	Inclusion of new Regional Office of DGFT at Belagavi, Karnataka in Appendix-1 A of Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20	DGFT has included the new Regional office of DGFT at Belagavi, Karnataka at S. No. 38 (A) of Appendix- 1 A of Foreign Trade Policy, 2015- 20.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PN3616.pdf
(3)	Public Notice No. 35/ 2015-2020	28.09.2016	Amendment in Public Notice No. 29/2015-20 dated 08.09.2016 and Public Notice No. 27 dated 31.08.2016.	The entry of Serial No. 10 in Appendix 4J mentioned in Public Notice No. 27 dated 31.08.2016 related to "Export Obligation Period for Special Advance Authorization Scheme for export of articles of apparel and clothing accessories" is corrected.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PN3516.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No. 33/2015-2020	23.09.2016	Amendment in ANF-5A [Application for issue of EPCG Authorisation] incorporating the guidelines for designating/ certifying a Common Service Provider (CSP) under Para 5.02 (b) of FTP 2015-20	A new Paragraph at Sl. No. 4 under the guidelines of ANF 5A is inserted which shall read as under: "4. Guidelines for designating/ certifying of CSP under Para 5.02(b) of FTP 2015-20. The designating/certifying authority should call for the list of documents given in the Public Notice.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PN3316_eng.pdf
(5)	Public Notice No. 32/2015-2020	22.09.2016	Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)-Additions/ Amendments in Table 2 [containing ITC (HS) code wise list of products with reward rates] of Appendix 3B	DGFT has added and made amendments in Table 2 (containing ITC (HS) code wise list and description of goods with reward rates under MEIS) of Appendix 3B.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PN3216_Eng.pdf
(6)	Policy Circular No. 02/2015-20	15.09.2016	Issuance of Free Sale & Commerce Certificate to Merchant Exporters	It is clarified that the exporters will have to indicate the details of the manufacturer or the exporter (if he himself is not the manufacturer) in Annexure- A of the Free Sale & Commerce Certificate and the Regional Authority will indicate the name of the manufacturer exporter in Annexure- B, so as to issue them the Free Sale & Commerce Certificate.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/CIR/CIR16/pc02_2017.pdf



(7)	Trade Notice No. 18/2016	23.09.2016	Clarification in respect of definition of service provider under Common Service Providers (CSP) in Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme	The DGFT clarifies: In the context of common service providers under the EPCG scheme dealt with in Para 5.02 of the FTP the definition of service provider includes job workers of the type illustrated in the example that - there may be multiple garment exporters obtaining services at different stages of garment manufacturing (such as knitting, dyeing, compacting, printing, embroidering, labelling, cutting etc.) from a number of other units who own these facilities but do not engage in the export of garments. The arrangement gives flexibility to exporters to not own all the infrastructures for conversion from input to final export products.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN16/TN18116.pdf
(8)	Trade Notice No. 17/2016	22.09.2016	Refund of Terminal Excise Duty(TED) under Deemed Exports where Duty has been paid from CENVAT Credit and ab-initio waiver is not available	DGFT examined the issue in consultation with Department of Revenue (DOR) and has accordingly clarified that the refund of TED as per FTP, subject to all other conditions, shall continue to be available where the ab-initio exemption was not provided and duty had been paid using CENVAT credit.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN16/TN1716.pdf
(9)	Trade Notice No. 16/2016	14.09.2016	Guidelines for Issuance of Duty Credit Scrips under Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme (IEIS)	DGFT issues detailed guidelines for issuance of Duty Credit Scrips under Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme ('IEIS') for Quarter from January 1, 2013 to March 31, 2013, pursuant to dispensation of cap of 25% or Rs. 10 Cr, whichever is less, on incremental growth.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN16/TN1616.pdf

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

CBEC - CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 58/2016-Customs	05-10-2016	Makes further amendments to Notification no. 157/90-Customs dated 28th March, 1990 regarding temporary admission under the ATA Carnet	Regarding exemption to specified goods used for display or use at any specified event such as meetings, exhibitions, fairs or similar show or display.	act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-tarr2016/cs58-20http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs- 16.pdf
(2)	Notification No. 57/2016-Customs	03-10-2016	Amendment to Notification No.94/96-Customs, dated the 16th December, 1996	Amendment in Notification No.94/96-Customs, dated 16.12.1996 related to exemption to re-import of goods under various export promotion schemes.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-tarr2016/cs57-2016.pdf



(3)	Notification No.52/2016-Customs	23.09.2016	Seeks to further amend three Customs notifications namely 104/2009-Cus, 16/2015-Cus and 17/2015-Cus	The Government makes amendments in the notifications namely 104/2009-Cus, 16/2015-Cus and 17/2015-Cus relating to duty credit scrip issued under the Status Holders Incentive Scheme	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-tarr2016/cs52-2016.pdf
(4)	Notification No. 50/2016-Cus (ADD)	06-10-2016	Seeks to impose anti-dumping duty on Narrow woven Fabrics [Hook and Loop Velcro Tapes] of specified types, originating in or exported from People's Republic of China for a period of five years.	Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of "Narrow woven Fabrics [Hook and Loop Velcro Tapes]" of specified types, originating in or exported from Peoples Republic of China for a period of five years falling under Sub- Heading No. 580610.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-add2016/csadd50-2016.pdf
(5)	Circular No. 45/2016-Customs	23-09-2016	Incorrect simultaneous issuance of dual benefit of Zero duty EPCG and SHIS to exporters under the FTP 2009-14 – option providing flexibility to return either benefit.	Instances of simultaneous issuance of dual benefit of Zero duty EPCG and SHIS to exporters were detected by DRI and highlighted to DGFT, Subsequently, the CAG of India also mapped the concurrent availing of SHIS and Zero duty EPCG not being in line with FTP 2009-14 provisions.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ45-2016cs.pdf
(6)	Circular No. 44/2016-Customs	22.09.2016	Setting up of 'Customs Clearance Facilitation Committee' (CCFC) for Land Customs Stations and Inland Container Depots	Attention is invited to Board's Circular No.13/2015-Customs dated 13.04.2015 with respect to setting up of Customs Clearance Facilitation Committees at each sea port and airport tasked with the responsibility of ensuring expeditious Customs clearance of imported and exported goods.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ44-2016cs.pdf
(7)	Instruction No. F.No. 605/30/2015-DBK	28.09.2016	Discontinuation of practice of making manual debits on physical copy of Advance Authorizations registered at EDI Customs port	As a measure of enhancing the ease of doing business for exporters, CBEC has decided that the practice of evidencing debits manually on physical copy of Advance Authorization shall be discontinued with respect to future authorizations electronically registered at Customs EDI locations. Henceforth, the officer examining the imported goods and/ or giving Out-of-Charge order shall also re-check that the proper debit of the authorisation in the EDI system has been made.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-instructions/cs-instructions-2016/instruction-605-30-2015-DBK-28092016.pdf
(8)	Instruction no. 31/2016 - Customs	12.09.2016	Instructions regarding implementation of Rules of Origin under Free/ Preferential Trade Agreements and the verification of preferential Certificates of Origin	Rules of Origin are notified under each of the Agreements which require the importer to make a claim for preferential tariff at the time of importation, and submit a Certificate of Origin (COO) in the prescribed form. The grounds for verification of authenticity of the Certificates of Origin and Verification of Specimen Seals and Signatures are given in the instruction.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-instructions/cs-instructions-2016/cs-ins-31-rules-of-origin.pdf



CBEC - CENTRAL EXCISE

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 46/2016-CENT (NT)	26-09-2016	Seeks to amend Notification No. 20/2016-CE (NT) dated 01.03.2016 [Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for manufacture of Excisable and other Goods) Rules, 2016]	In the said rules, in rule 4, in sub- rule (5), after the word "surety", the words, "or security" shall be inserted.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/hdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cx-nt2016/cent46-2016.pdf
(2)	Notification No. 44/2016-Central Excise (NT)	16.09.2016	Seeks to amend Form ARE-2	Vide this notification the Central Government seeks to amend Form ARE-2 which is the Combined application for removal of goods for export under claim for rebate of duty and Part A & Part B under the heading "Certification by the officers of Custom".	http://www.cbec.gov.in/hdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cx-nt2016/cent44-2016.pdf
(3)	Circular No. 1047/35/2016-CX	16.09.2016	Rebate of duties paid on raw materials used in manufacture or processing of export goods and admissibility of duty drawback in such cases	Clarifications are given in respect of representations regarding difficulty in simultaneously availing drawback of Customs portion and rebate of duties of excise on raw material used in the manufacture or processing of goods exported.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/hdocs-cbec/excise/cx-circulars/cx-circulars-2016/circ1047-2016cx-signed.pdf
(4)	Circular No. 1046/34/2016-CX	16.09.2016	Supply of goods manufactured by EOUs without payment of Central Excise Duty against Advance Licence/ Authorisation	It is clarified by CBEC that when goods manufactured by EOU are supplied to Advance licence/ Authorization holder in DTA without payment of excise duty, the second proviso to para 6 of the notification no 22/2003-CE dated 31.3.2003 and proviso to para 3 of notification no 52/2003 would not be applicable. These proviso seeks to deny the exemption from central excise duty on inputs. In fact, clearance from EOU or DTA unit to Advance Licence/ Authorization holder has been allowed without payment of duty, as both the cases are of "Import Substitution".	http://www.cbec.gov.in/hdocs-cbec/excise/cx-circulars/cx-circulars-2016/circ1046-2016cx-signed.pdf

CBEC- SERVICE TAX

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 43/2016-Service Tax	28.09.2016	Service Tax (Third amendment) Rules, 2016	The Government makes further amendments in the Service Tax Rules, 1994.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/hdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2016/st43-2016.pdf



MUMBAI CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 114/2016	21.09.2016	Communication of queries raised with regard to Drawback through SMS & E-mail	Members who desire to get alerts regarding Drawback claims may submit their mobile number and email- id to the Office of Deputy Commissioner of Customs, (Exports), ICD Mulund, Mumbai.	http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/site/PublicNotice.aspx?id=2251&mode=download
(2)	Public Notice No. 113/2016	21.09.2016	Drawback liquidation drive by Custom from 15th September, 2016 to 31st October, 2016	It has been notified that a number of drawback claims are pending at ICD Mulund, Mumbai due to the reason that necessary information required to finalize the claim has not been furnished by the exporters and their claims are considered deficient on account of information required from them.	http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/site/PublicNotice.aspx?id=2250&mode=download

SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 38/2016	20.09.2016	Communication of Deficiency memo, alerts notice & other information (Drawback Section etc.) through SMS & e-mail	It has been decided in the Permanent Trade Facilitation Committee that the drawback queries and sanctions will be communicated through SMS or Email	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2016-17/public_notice_38_2016_17.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 37/2016	21.09.2016	Guidelines regarding Provisional assessment under Section 18 of the Customs Act, 1962	The Customs has now issued Guidelines to be followed while obtaining security where Provisional assessment under Section 18 of the Customs Act, 1962 is being undertaken.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2016-17/public_notice_37_2016_17.pdf
(3)	Public Notice No. 36/2016	21.09.2016	Single Window Project Implementation of Risk Based Selectivity criteria for clearance of consignments related to Participating Government Agencies(PGAs)	Attention is invited to the operationalization of the single window interface for facilitating trade (SWIFT) from 1st April 2016 at all EDI locations throughout India.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2016-17/public_notice_36_2016_17.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No.35/2016	08.09.2016	Indirect Tax Dispute Resolution Scheme Rules, 2016	Attention is invited to CBEC Notification No. 29/2016- CE(NT) dated 31.05.2016 and Public Notice No. 97/2016 dated 31.08.2016 of Mumbai Customs.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2016-17/public_notice_35_2016_17.pdf
(5)	Facility Circular No. 13/2016-17	28.09.2016	Client Relationship Manager (CRM) for Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) Programme	Regarding the appointment of CRM to ensure smooth implementation of the new three tier AEO Programme and facilitation of AEOs in each Commissionerate, CRM will also act as nodal officer to coordinate with all stakeholders.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/facility_notices/2016-17/facility_notice-13-2016-17.pdf



(6)	Facility Circular No. 12/2016-17	24.09.2016	Examination & Let Export Oder - Instructions	Intimating about the introduction system of allocation of Shipping Bills on the basis of last digit of Shipping Bill numbers to the Superintendent, Air Cargo Complex for the purpose examination & LEO w.e.f. 23.09.2016.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/facility_notices/2016-17/facility-notice-12-2016-17.pdf
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JNCH CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 136/2016	07.10.2016	Monitoring of realization of exports proceeds for the drawback EDI S/Bills- Submission of BRCs/ Negative statements for the shipments having LEO dates 01.01.2004-31.03.2014	The exporters are required to furnish such certificates on a 6 monthly basis before the 7th day of January and July in respect of exports which have become due for realization in the previous 6 months. In terms of above instructions exporters are advised to submit the negative statements/BRCs in respect of S/Bills having LEO dates from 01.01.2004 to 31.03.2014 by 24.10.2016.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_NO_136.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 134/2016	Sept.,2016	Entry of factory stuffed (including self sealed) export containers into port terminals prior to LEO	Attention is invited of the members to the Public Notice No. 52/2009 dated 06.08.2009 with regard to the procedures to be followed of factory stuffed export containers into Port Terminals after LEO and also about the five categories of the factory stuffed containers that were exempted from the new procedure for obtaining LEO before moving the Container to the Port Terminal and permitted direct entry into port terminals, prior to granting LEO.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_NO_134.pdf
(3)	Public Notice No.-133/2016	04.10.2016	Incorrect simultaneous issuance of dual benefit of Zero duty Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG) and Status Holder Incentive Scheme (SHIS) to exporters under the FTP 2009-14 – option providing flexibility to return either benefit	Attention is invited to CBEC's Circular No.45/2016– Customs dated 23.09.2016. Instances of simultaneous issuance of zero duty EPCG and SHIS were detected by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) and highlighted to the DGFT. Subsequently, the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India also mapped the concurrent availing of SHIS and zero duty EPCG not being in line with FTP 2009-14 provisions.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_NO_133.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No. PN-131/2016	04.10.2016	Discontinuation of practice of making manual debits on physical copy of Advance Authorizations registered at EDI Customs port	Attention is invited to CBEC's Instruction No. F. No. 605/30/2015- DBK dated 28.09.2016. As a measure of enhancing the ease of doing business for exporters, CBEC has decided that the practice of evidencing debits manually on physical copy of Advance Authorization shall be discontinued with respect to future authorizations electronically registered at Customs EDI locations. Henceforth, the officer examining the imported goods and/ or giving Out-of-Charge order shall also re-check that the proper debit of the authorization in the EDI system has been made.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_NO_131.pdf



(5)	Public Notice No. 129/2016	27.09.2016	Single Window Project Implementation of Risk based criteria for clearance of consignments related to Participating Government Agencies(PGAs)	Accordingly, RMS has been modified to provide Risk based selection for NOC. Also, to accommodate further requirements of PQIS (Plant Quarantine Information System), two changes have been made in Integrated Declaration given in the above Public notice.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_NO_129.pdf
(6)	Public Notice No. 128/2016	26.09.2016	Instructions regarding implementation of Rules of Origin under Free/ Preferential Trade Agreements and the verification of referential Certificates of Origin	Rules of Origin are notified under each of the Agreements which require the importer to make a claim for preferential tariff at the time of importation, and submit a Certificate of Origin (COO) in the prescribed form. The grounds for verification of authenticity of the Certificates of Origin and Verification of Specimen Seals and Signatures are given in the Public Notice.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_NO_128.pdf
(7)	Public Notice No. 127/ 2016	16.09.2016	Ease of doing business- Direct Port Delivery (DPD) related matter	Attention is invited of the members of trade and industry, persons responsible for receipt, storage, delivery, dispatch or otherwise handling of imported goods and export goods in any capacity in a customs area to the Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas Regulations, 2009 as amended by Notification No. 96/2010 dated 12.11.2010.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_NO_127.pdf
(8)	Public Notice No.124/2016	15.09.2016	Single Window Project-Implementation of Risk based selectivity criteria for clearance of consignments related to Participating Government Agencies (PGAs)	In this connection, the RMS will generate instructions regarding documentary checks and inspection, drawal of samples, etc. which will appear on the relevant screens of the Customs Officers. Members are advised to correctly declare all information in the Integrated Declaration.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_NO_124.pdf
(9)	Public Notice No.122/2016	14.09.2016	Facility of 'Direct Port Delivery' to Authorised Economic Operator (AEO)	Regarding the facility of 'Direct Port Delivery' to Authorised Economic Operator, as a measure of trade facilitation and 'Ease of Doing Business'.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_NO_122.pdf

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	RBI/2016-17/78	06.10.2016	Import Data Processing and Monitoring System (IDPMS)	Regarding the development of IDPMS for enhancing ease of doing business and to facilitate efficient data processing for payment of import transactions and effective monitoring.	https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10633&Mode=0
(1)	RBI/2016-17/75	04.10.2016	Standing Liquidity Facilities for Banks and Primary Dealers (PDs)	The Standing Liquidity Facility provided to PDs from the RBI would be available at the revised repo rate i.e. at 6.25% w.e.f. 04th October, 2016.	https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10630&Mode=0



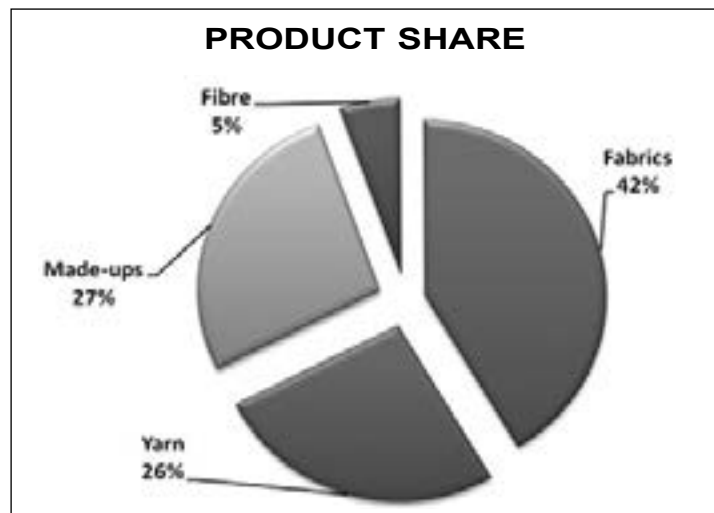


EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING APRIL - SEPTEMBER 2016-17

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-September 2016-17 were US\$ 2119.65 Million against US\$ 2440.13 Million during the same period of the previous year witnessing a decline of around 13% (SOURCE: Port Data)

Value in US\$ Mn

	April-September 2016-17	April-September 2015-16	Grw/decline (%)
Fabrics	880.38	1031.72	-14.67
Yarn	552.62	642.59	-14.00
Made-ups	572.64	616.51	-7.12
Fibre	114.02	149.32	-23.64
Total	2119.65	2440.13	-13.13



HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall exports in April-September 2016-17 declined by 13% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with 42% share followed by Yarn 26%, Made-ups 27% and Fibre 5% in the Indian MMF textile exports.
- Share of the value added segments like fabrics and Made-ups have increased to 68% of total exports.
- However, all the four segments witnessed decline in export like fibre (-23.64%), fabrics (-14.67%), yarn (-14%), and made-ups (-7.12%).
- In the fabrics segment Polyester Filament Fabrics (US\$ 248.70 Mn) remained the top exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US\$ 217.46 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Fabrics (US\$ 151.74 Mn) during April-September 2016-17.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 240.93 Mn followed by Polyester Spun Yarn (US\$ 58.02 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Yarn (US\$ 56.78 Mn).
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 136.27 Mn followed by Muffler and Shawls/Scarves worth US\$ 77.66 Mn and US\$ 55.69 Mn respectively.
- Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 49.32 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Polyester Staple Fibre (US\$ 48.24 Mn) and Acrylic Staple Fibre (US\$ 14.58 Mn).
- Exports of Viscose Spun Fabrics and Polyester Spun fabrics which accounted for share of nearly 1% in the Indian MMF fabrics exports, have witnessed excellent growth of 37.26% and 17.60%.
- UAE was the leading market for Indian MMF textiles during April-September 2016-17 with 13% share in total exports followed by USA 10% and Turkey 4%.
- Neighbouring country Pakistan has emerged as the 3rd largest market for India's MMF textile export with a share of 8% during April-September 2016-17.
- Leading markets with positive growth are China



(50.78%), Germany (44.49%), Canada (11.87%), Korea Dem (10.61%) and Hong Kong (14.84%)

- Other major markets during April-September 2016-17 were Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Italy, and Belgium with share of 3% each in the Indian MMF Textiles exports.
- Senegal with a share of nearly 1% in the Indian MMF Made-ups export has grown by 415.79%.
- UAE and USA were the leading market for Indian MMF Fabrics and USA was also leading market for Indian MMF Made-up during the period.

PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL-SEPTEMBER 2016-17

Value in USD Mn

Products	April-Sept 2016-17	April-Sept 2015-16	Net Change	% Change
FABRICS (Woven+non-woven+knitted)				
Polyester Filament	248.70	285.28	-36.58	-12.82
Synthetic Filament	217.46	272.43	-54.97	-20.18
Polyester Viscose	151.74	190.34	-38.60	-20.28
Polyester Blended	91.59	101.57	-9.98	-9.83
Synthetic Non Specified	52.27	49.89	2.38	4.77
Polyester Wool	20.91	22.36	-1.45	-6.48
Synthetic Cotton	20.01	23.05	-3.04	-13.19
Polyester Cotton	18.94	18.96	-0.02	-0.11
Polyester Spun	15.97	13.58	2.39	17.60
Nylon Filament	7.57	9.07	-1.50	-16.54
Viscose Spun	7.11	5.18	1.93	37.26
Synthetic Blended	5.07	10.89	-5.82	-53.44
Viscose Blended	4.96	6.25	-1.29	-20.64
Viscose Filament	4.18	6.42	-2.24	-34.89
Artificial Filament	3.57	3.29	0.28	8.51
Other Fabrics	10.31	13.16	-2.85	-21.66
Total Fabrics	880.36	1031.72	-151.36	-14.67

Products	April-Sept 2016-17	April-Sept 2015-16	Net Change	% Change
YARN				
Polyester Filament	240.93	341.33	-100.40	-29.41
Polyester Spun	58.02	45.09	12.93	28.68
Polyester Viscose	56.78	53.09	3.69	6.95
Polyester Cotton	54.02	66.89	-12.87	-19.24
Viscose Spun	53.90	34.85	19.05	54.66
Viscose Filament	25.22	26.32	-1.10	-4.18
Acrylic Spun	17.35	17.67	-0.32	-1.81
Synthetic Spun	11.42	15.53	-4.11	-26.46
Polyester Wool	10.83	11.12	-0.29	-2.61
Artificial Spun	5.41	3.97	1.44	36.27
Synthetic Non Specified	3.86	7.03	-3.17	-45.09
Nylon Filament	3.49	4.03	-0.54	-13.40
Acrylic Cotton	2.79	4.43	-1.64	-37.02
Viscose Cotton	1.95	1.40	0.55	39.29
Polypropylene Filament	1.74	2.97	-1.23	-41.41
Artificial Cotton	1.43	1.34	0.09	6.72
Other Synthetic Filament	3.45	5.48	-2.03	-37.04
Yarn Total	552.59	642.54	-89.95	-14.00
MADE-UPS				
Bulk Containers	136.27	155.72	-19.45	-12.49
Muffler	77.96	106.71	-28.75	-26.94
Shawls/Scarves	55.69	62.31	-6.62	-10.62
Motifs	41.08	37.57	3.51	9.34
Fishing Net	19.28	21.98	-2.70	-12.28
Blanket	14.92	18.86	-3.94	-20.89
Bed Linen	10.58	11.24	-0.66	-5.87
Bedsheet	9.18	9.70	-0.52	-5.36

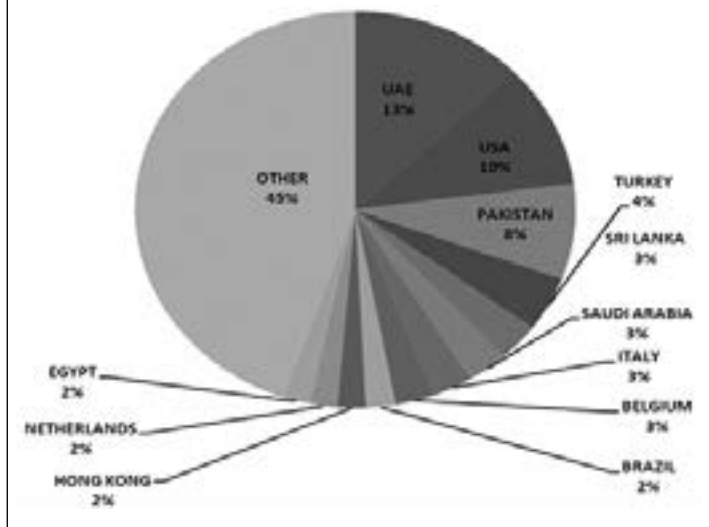


Products	April-Sept 2016-17	April-Sept 2015-16	Net Change	% Change
Rope	8.68	9.28	-0.60	-6.47
Dish-cloths/Dusters	6.16	5.46	0.70	12.82
Dress Material	5.89	7.64	-1.75	-22.91
Braids	5.23	5.97	-0.74	-12.40
Sacks and Bags	5.00	9.66	-4.66	-48.24
Tulles	4.62	3.87	0.75	19.38
Life Jacket	4.32	3.65	0.67	18.36
Curtains	4.22	4.46	-0.24	-5.38
Furnishing Articles	3.59	3.29	0.30	9.12
Lace	2.58	2.17	0.41	18.89
Toilet Linen	1.28	1.39	-0.11	-7.91
Felt	0.85	0.22	0.63	286.36
Table Linen	0.77	1.44	-0.67	-46.53
Labels	0.67	1.27	-0.60	-47.24
Tarpaulins	0.65	0.79	-0.14	-17.72
Wadding	0.56	1.14	-0.58	-50.88
Handkerchief	0.51	0.10	0.41	410.00
Net	0.39	0.49	-0.10	-20.41
Other Made-ups	151.72	130.09	21.63	16.63
Total Made-ups	572.65	616.47	-43.82	-7.11
FIBRE				
Viscose Staple	49.32	67.05	-17.73	-26.44
Polyester Staple	48.24	58.27	-10.03	-17.21
Acrylic Staple	14.58	20.45	-5.87	-28.70
Other Fibre	1.86	3.56	-1.70	-47.75
Total Fibre	114.00	149.33	-35.33	-23.66

* 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.

MMF EXPORT COUNTRY SHARE



LEADING MARKETS

Value in USD Mn

Sr. No.	Country	April-Sept 2016-17	April-Sept 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/Decline
1	UAE	268.9	346.02	-77.12	-22.29
2	USA	216.17	279.74	-63.57	-22.72
3	PAKISTAN	165.15	245.25	-80.1	-32.66
4	TURKEY	94.87	112	-17.13	-15.29
5	SRI LANKA	65.90	70.69	-4.79	-6.78
6	SAUDI ARABIA	63.01	71.4	-8.39	-11.75
7	ITALY	62.22	67.34	-5.12	-7.60
8	BELGIUM	61.19	62.53	-1.34	-2.14
9	BRAZIL	45.82	45.13	0.69	1.53
10	HONG KONG	44.25	38.57	5.68	14.73
11	NETHERLANDS	42.52	43.4	-0.88	-2.03
12	EGYPT	42.15	48.46	-6.31	-13.02
13	GERMANY	39.59	27.4	12.19	44.49
14	SPAIN	36.79	43.2	-6.41	-14.84
15	KOREA, DEM REP	35.12	31.75	3.37	10.61
16	CANADA	25.91	23.16	2.75	11.87



Sr. No.	Country	April-Sept 2016-17	April-Sept 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/Decline
17	VIETNAM	24.45	30.81	-6.36	-20.64
18	FRANCE	24.29	27.5	-3.21	-11.67
19	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	23.22	18.53	4.69	25.31
20	CHINA	23.19	15.38	7.81	50.78

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD Mn

Country	April-Sept 2016-17	April-Sept 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/Decline
UAE	181.71	236.98	-55.27	-23.32
USA	94.07	175.21	-81.14	-46.31
PAKISTAN	65.60	62.20	3.40	5.47
SRI LANKA	50.25	56.75	-6.5	-11.45
SAUDI ARABIA	33.55	32.49	1.06	3.26
HONG KONG	28.67	35.69	-7.02	-19.67
VIETNAM, DEM	21.33	25.54	-4.21	-16.48
EGYPT	18.62	24.62	-6.00	-24.37
SPAIN	17.96	19.04	-1.08	-5.67
KOREA, DEM	15.06	14.10	0.96	6.81
COTE D IVOIRE	14.71	11.84	2.87	24.24
ITALY	14.66	16.28	-1.62	-9.95
BELGIUM	13.02	10.07	2.95	29.29

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Country	April-Sept 2016-17	April-Sept 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/Decline
TURKEY	88.49	98.56	-10.07	-10.22
USA	40.59	81.84	-41.25	-50.40
BRAZIL	40.51	40.12	0.39	0.97
PAKISTAN	30.56	28.05	2.51	8.95
BELGIUM	28.29	28.00	0.29	1.04

Country	April-Sept 2016-17	April-Sept 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/Decline
EGYPT	20.91	20.21	0.70	3.46
COSTA RICA	18.09	12.36	5.73	46.36
KOREA, REP OF	13.89	15.56	-1.67	-10.73
MOLDOVA, REP OF	12.44	10.67	1.77	16.59
KOREA, DEM	12.37	13.06	-0.69	-5.28
NETHERLANDS	10.47	14.23	-3.76	-26.42
SRI LANKA	10.09	8.94	1.15	12.86

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Country	April-Aug 2016-17	April-Aug 2015-16	Net Change	%Grw/Decline
USA	101.32	120.37	-19.05	-15.83
SAUDI ARABIA	78.81	98.23	-19.42	-19.77
ITALY	34.17	33.96	0.21	0.62
UAE	28.79	22.78	6.01	26.38
GERMANY	26.88	15.63	11.25	71.98
NETHERLANDS	22.01	19.23	2.78	14.46
SPAIN	17.00	21.70	-4.70	-21.66
CROATIA	15.86	18.92	-3.06	-16.17
CANADA	14.67	9.75	4.92	50.46
FRANCE	14.09	17.59	-3.50	-19.90
BELGIUM	12.58	13.84	-1.26	-9.10
HONG KONG	9.69	4.63	5.06	109.29
AUSTRALIA	9.00	12.49	-3.49	-27.94
SENEGAL	8.82	1.71	7.11	415.79
BENIN	8.24	19.45	-11.21	-57.63
UK	7.74	11.01	-3.27	-29.70





SRTEPC organized successful participation in 47th Federal Trade Fair for Apparel & Textile "Textillegprom", Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

meet and build cordial business relationship with the Indian origin Russian businessmen, importers and agents who are presently importing from countries like China, Turkey, etc. It is understood that most of the participating companies received trade enquiries for their products. The total estimated amount of business under negotiation is reported to be around US\$ 7 Mn.

RUSSIAN TEXTILE MARKET OBSERVATION

Russia is a net importing country of textile products. Less than 30% of net domestic textile consumption is produced locally in Russia and remaining 70% is being imported. In 2015 Russia imported US\$ 8.3 billion of textile products. However, imports from India are only about US\$ 0.3 billion (4% market share).

Russia imported about US\$ 2 billion of manmade fibre textiles during 2015, of which import from India. Most demanded manmade fibre textile items in Russia are Polyester filament fabrics, Polyester viscose fabrics, polyester viscose yarn, acrylic yarn, viscose staple fibre, etc. However, there is tough competition in polyester filament yarn because local industry in Russia has started producing this item. But in case of polyester viscose fabrics and polyester viscose yarn, Russia mostly relies on import. Hence, there is huge of potential for exports of Polyester filament fabrics, Polyester viscose fabrics, polyester viscose yarn, acrylic yarn, viscose staple fibre, etc. from India to Russia. Presently the main supplying countries of MMF textiles to Russia are China, USA, Turkey, Korea, Japan, etc. Cotton is being imported to Russia mostly from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

Russia along with Kazakhstan and Belarus apply a common external tariff (CET) - effective from January 1, 2010. Customs duties are payable on the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value of goods. Duties are levied on an ad valorem basis. Specific duties are based on unit of measurement such as weight or volume and are stated and calculated in European currency units. Existing Customs duties of Russia on manmade fibre textiles are up to 20 per cent including on fibre, yarn, fabrics, and made-ups. Apart from

the Customs tariffs, VAT of 18% has been levied on manmade fibre textile import, which is applied to the import price plus tariff. A customs processing fee of 0.15% of the actual cost of the goods is also levied.

However, after becoming 156th member of the WTO on 22 August 2012, the Russian Federation is expected to welcome more liberalized trade policies. As a consequence of this, Russia is expected to reduce its import tariffs/duties and make the Customs rules and procedures simpler which entails great prospects for increase in the exports of Indian manmade fibre textiles to Russia.

RUSSIAN BUSINESS PRACTICE

Russia is a rather difficult market to enter; but with huge potential and scope for growth once entered. As far as business practice (importers) is concerned, Russian importers generally prefer to choose a foreign supplier who has office in Moscow. Thus, Russian importers prefer to import from an Indian company who has its branch office in Moscow, has a warehouse in Moscow, or has an official agent in Moscow. Moreover, language is a problem in Russia. Russian importers feel more confident with a client who is able to communicate in Russian than English. However, due the long spanning cordial relationship between India and Russia, Russians prefer Indian textile products than to Chinese textile products.

CONCLUSION

Federal Trade Fair for Apparel & Textile "Textillegprom" is the most popular and largest textile exhibition in the Russian Federation. The Fair provided an excellent opportunity for the participating Indian companies to understand the requirements of the Russian market and also its way of doing business. It also helped in projecting India before the Russian buyers as a major textile producing country and a reliable supplier of manmade fibre textiles. Participation in the Fair is also expected to give further boosts to the existing exports of around US\$ 300 mn. of Indian manmade fibre textiles to Russia. In view of the potential of the Russian market for Indian manmade fibre textiles and positive feedback of the participating companies on emerging opportunities in the Russian market, the Council may like to repeat participation of the Fair in 2017.



VIEW OF THE STALLS AT INDIA PAVILION IN THE 'TEXTILLEGPROM' FAIR, IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA



LE MERITE EXPORTS LTD. (INDIA)



ACME INTERNATIONAL LTD.



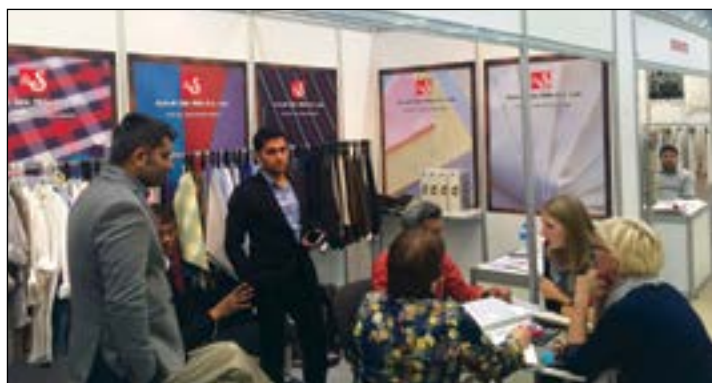
RSWM LTD.



INDIAN RAYON



BANBURY EXPORTS



ARAVALI SILK MILLS PVT. LTD.



NABEEHA EXPORTS



Future is Bright

for Indian Man-Made Fibre Textiles

SRTEPC strives to enhance the exports of Value Added Indian MMF Textiles. Its members export Fibre, Yarns, Fabrics & Made-Ups for more than six decades.



 **has been:**

- Facilitating long term Buyer-Seller Relationship
- Providing Knowledge for growth of MMF textiles
- Organising trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer seller meets both in India and Abroad
- Providing linkages with all the stakeholders including Government authorities to create harmonious growth and conducive policy framework for exports
- Conducting market studies to keep updated on market information and trade opportunities
- Sharing information on trends for adaptation to overseas markets & product development
- Building awareness and goodwill for Indian players in MMF segment
- Conducting workshops & seminars for disseminating market information and intelligence.

**SRTEPC has been taking the above initiatives for more than six decades.
Experience and expertise you can trust on. Always**



**The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles
Export Promotion Council**

Your link to Overseas Buyers of Synthetic & Rayon Textiles

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