

CHINA: HUGE POTENTIAL FOR INDIA'S TEXTILES AND CLOTHING EXPORTS

INTRODUCTION

China's textiles and clothing industry has achieved remarkable growth and plays an important role in the domestic economy both as a foreign exchange revenue earner, as well as a key source of employment. The global share of China's textile and clothing exports has increased from 2.6% in 1970 to 12% in 2014. Accession to the WTO has strengthened China's textile and clothing sector as key importers of textiles and clothing, including the United States, the European Union and Canada, have begun to phase out quotas on Chinese imports as outlined in the ATC. In the EU, China's textile and clothing products removed from quota restrictions surged by 46% in value and 188% in volume in 2002, while average prices decreased by 50%, according to EU estimates. Indeed, China has become the largest exporter of textile and clothing products to the EU, ahead of the combined top three Mediterranean exporters to the EU (Turkey, Tunisia and Morocco), in spite of the duty- and quota-free import benefits enjoyed by the latter.

The textile industry is a key player in the Chinese national economy and the international textile market as a whole. For the past several years, despite volatile economic conditions from 2008-2011, the market shares of Chinese textiles in clothes in the European Union, the United States and Japan steadily increased. China is a growing market for textiles and clothing products of US\$36.01 billion as per its total imports in 2014. India's share in China's total imports is around 9.90% amounting to US\$ 3.6 billion.

China's relatively recent urbanization and industrialization has also increased the standard of living, which has also increased the domestic demand for quality textiles. The domestic demand for textiles within China no mimics that of other countries and shifts from low to medium-end goods to high-end

goods. Due to advantages in the industry chain and large domestic market, China's textile industry is expected to remain strong for many years to come.

CHINA'S TEXTILE AND CLOTHING IMPORTS FROM WORLD DURING 2014

Value in US\$ Mn

Chapter	Product Description	Value in 2014	Annual Growth in value between 2010-2014, % p.a.	Share in World's imports, %
50	Silk	69.11	-44.46	0.19
51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	3383.17	19.65	9.39
52	Cotton	12758.67	20.14	35.43
53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	889.37	58.92	2.47
54	Manmade filaments	3535.48	-6.57	9.82
55	Manmade staple fibres	3067.29	1.62	8.52
56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	1311.09	16.36	3.64
57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	163.84	25.7	0.45
58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	671.27	-3.30	1.86
59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	2016.38	9.18	5.6
60	Knitted or crocheted fabric	2039.29	-13.05	5.66
61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	2067.02	152.62	5.74
62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	3559.11	150.64	9.88
63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	483.29	84.41	1.34
		36014.38		

Source : ITC



MARKET POTENTIAL

- ❖ China is a huge market for man-made textiles.
- ❖ China imported nearly US\$36.01 billion of textiles & clothing from the world during 2014. However, China's imports of textile and clothing from India during 2014 was only US\$3.6 billion (i.e. 9.90%).
- ❖ China's total imports of man-made fibre textiles from the world during 2014 stood at US\$12.64 billion, of which, India's share was only US\$102.67 Mn (0.81%).
- ❖ India's exports of man-made fibre textiles to China during 2014-15 stood at only US\$81.39 Mn, registering a growth of 76.51% as compared to that of the previous year.
- ❖ In India's export basket of MMF textiles to China, fibre was the dominant product with a share of 58% (US\$47.36 Mn), followed by fabrics 24% (US\$19.78 Mn), yarn 13% and made-ups 5% (US\$3.97 Mn).
- ❖ Taiwan, Japan, Republic of Korea, USA, Italy, Vietnam, Germany, Thailand were the leading suppliers of MMF textiles to China
- ❖ Hence, there is tremendous scope for India to increase its MMF textile exports to China and increase its market share.

CHINA'S TEXTILE AND CLOTHING IMPORTS FROM INDIA DURING 2014

Value in US\$ Mn

Chapter	Product Description	Value in 2014	Annual Growth in value between 2010-2014, % p.a.	Share in China's imports, %
50	Silk	6.53	-78.51	9.45
51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	4.38	-57.54	0.13
52	Cotton	3218.39	49.7	25.23
53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	82.82	146.76	9.31
54	Manmade filaments	10.71	-28.05	0.3
55	Manmade staple fibres	58.61	21.87	1.91
56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	8.52	84.28	0.65
57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	12.98	119.2	7.92
58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	2.89	118.53	0.43

Value in US\$ Mn

Chapter	Product Description	Value in 2014	Annual Growth in value between 2010-2014, % p.a.	Share in China's imports, %
59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	21.43	391.72	1.06
60	Knitted or crocheted fabric	0.51	113.75	0.03
61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	40.97	138.93	1.98
62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	67.89	185.41	1.91
63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	29.31	196.61	6.06
TOTAL		3565.94		9.90

Source : ITC

KEY TRENDS

- China used the apparel industry as a focal point of industrial development post-1980 and, through low labour cost advantage, has gained a dominant position
- China is now a leading force in most segments of the textile industry and Chinese goods have increasingly begun to meet international standards
- China's main weakness in the textile sector is in weaving, where Chinese companies are still reliant on foreign machinery and expertise
- China is still importing a rising volume of fabrics especially from places such as Taiwan and South Korea where there are more modern finishing and fabric weaving facilities
- China's weakness in the dyeing and finishing segments has come about because of a bottleneck in the finishing industry and continued use of obsolete machinery

SHARE OF TEXTILE & CLOTHING IMPORTS OF CHINA FROM WORLD IN 2014

Imports from World	Value in US\$ Bn	Share in Total T&C imports from World
Textile	30.38	84.39
Clothing	5.62	15.61
Total T & C imports	36.01	

(Contd. on Page 25)

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Dear Member,

The MMF Textile industry has been awaiting a big push policy stimulus for a long time. This is inevitable considering its importance of being labour and export intensive nature. MMF textiles have vast growth and export potential for India, given the new wave of products and innovation, despite having fiscal discrimination on a continual basis. This cannot be continued, considering the cost due to benefits foregone to the economy in terms of employment and foreign exchange. We hope a responsible decision to end this will be forth coming.



With recent exports clocking US\$ 1.1. Billion during the first three months of the financial year 2015-16 compared to the previous year's US\$ 1.20 billion, there is a positive sign. I sincerely hope in the forthcoming months exports would show a fairly good growth. However, with the continued delay in the support measures expected through the revised MEIS (FTP) and the interest subvention scheme, the overall sentiment of the sector especially that of exports is low. This has been accentuated with the recent developments in Greece. However, from the reports, it seems the Greece crisis is likely to have minimal and gradual impact on our exports, though it might impact exchange rates to an extent. We must also take note of the indications from the government side for exporters to look beyond Euro zone and explore markets in emerging and potential countries including LAC, CIS and Africa. However, the necessary insulator measures need to be undertaken both at the government and the industry level, to avoid a major crisis, if one reads along the development with China.

The Council has been consistently pressurizing both the Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Textiles to take urgent policy support measures to reverse the abruptly withdrawn benefits to the Man-made Fibre Textiles Sector. The Chapter-3 benefits helped a lot to establish the MMF markets for regions like LAC, Africa and Central Asia. We have appealed to the concerned Ministers to appropriately bring back these critical support measures which would go a long way to re-establish these potential markets, otherwise the competing countries will immediately take over our slot. It is also highlighted that the majority of the small and medium enterprises in the textile sector will benefit if this support is brought back fulfilling the aspirations of millions who engaged.

We are happy to inform you that the Ministry of Textiles is pursuing our request with the Ministry of Finance and appropriate policy decision on taxes and duties will be taken, which I am sure will boost the sector's growth. The Govt. is also giving priority to streamline the big projects to drive economic growth through renewed investment efforts, which will have a trickled own effect attracting private investment. Accordingly, the textiles sector will also benefit from the overall demand pull. It is heartening to note that the Textiles sector



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

have been a robust investor for upgrading technology and production process. Over ₹ 3 trillion investments made under the TUES by the industry is evidence. Modernization is one of the important pillars for sustaining growth and exports in the international market, hence adequate policy measures for attracting investments is need of the hour and we hope necessary steps in this direction will be taken.

We are happy to know that the DGFT has been taking various initiatives which would help the exports fraternity in the way of ease of doing business. The Council welcomes more such initiatives in this endeavour. The Council has initiated to introduce mobile app for its members which will help exporters to keep themselves abreast of the latest developments in the MMF textile industry and exports.

As you may be aware, the Council is organizing participation in two major textile International Fairs viz. 56th Cairo Fashion and Tex, Egypt during 1-4 October 2015 and Inter textile Shanghai Apparel Fabrics, China during 13 –15 October 2015. Both the markets have potential for MMF textiles and participation in these would definitely help exporters forge long term business orders with buyers from both the countries. Egypt is a potential market for MMF textiles and participation in the Fair will definitely be rewarding to the exporters. I therefore urge members to not to miss this opportunity and participate in the Fair in large numbers. I must also add that we have made a commitment of 60 participants for the Egypt exhibition, which is under the MAI scheme.

I am happy to note that members have been prompt in renewing their membership for the year 2015-16. However, if your company has not done so yet; kindly do send the renewal fees at the earliest to enable us serve you without interruption.

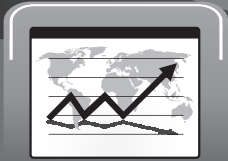
With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,



ANIL RAJVANSHI
CHAIRMAN

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

**PAKISTAN****Textile and clothing exports slack**

The exports of textiles and garments from Pakistan showed negative trend in the first eleven months of fiscal 2014-15 compared to the previous fiscal.

For eleven months beginning July 1, 2014, Pakistan earned US\$12.397 billion from textiles and apparel exports, registering a decline of 1.7 per cent over US\$12.611 billion exports made in the same period of 2013-14.

However, the exports of value-added clothing sector showed positive growth in July-May 2014-15. Category-wise, knitwear exports grew by 5.28 per cent year-on-year to US\$2.2 billion, while exports of non-knit ready made garments were up by 10.59 per cent to US\$1.906 billion.

Among textiles, raw cotton exports fetched US\$146.259 million in the eleven-month period, showing a drop of 28.22 per cent compared to exports of US\$203.758 million made during the corresponding period of previous fiscal. Likewise, cotton yarn exports fell by 7.52 per cent to US\$1.722 billion, as against exports of US\$1.862 billion made during the same period last fiscal.

On the import side, synthetic fibre imports surged 21.49 per cent year-on-year to US\$480.703 million, whereas imports of synthetic and artificial silk yarn witnessed a growth of 7.92 per cent to register US\$617.488 million. This shows that textile enterprises have increased the use of synthetic fibre and yarn in recent months.

Meanwhile, the value of textile machinery imports during the period decreased by 25.3 per cent year-

on-year to US\$411.323 million. This shows a decrease in new investment.

In 2013-14, Pakistan textiles and garment exports grew by 5.3 per cent year-on-year to US\$ 13.738 billion, with knitwear and woven garment exports registering a growth of 10.53 per cent and 8.67 per cent, respectively.

Source : Fibre2fashion (23.06.2015)

AFRICA**US renews AGOA**

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), a 15 year old law which had been due to expire at the end of September, allows sub-Saharan African nations duty-free access to U.S. markets for certain goods such as textiles has been renewed by the U.S. Congress. This makes Africa the latest continent wrapped up in a spree of trade legislation clearing through Congress.

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) is a United States Trade Act, enacted on 18 May 2000 which significantly enhances market access to the US for qualifying Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. AGOA provides trade preferences for quota and duty-free entry into the United States for certain goods, expanding the benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program. Notably, AGOA expanded market access for textile and apparel goods into the United States for eligible countries which has resulted in the growth of the apparel industry in Southern Africa.

AGOA has had a considerable impact on sub-Saharan Africa's clothing industry and is a key part

of the reason that textile plants have expanded considerably up across the region.

U.S. Congress has renewed the law for another 10 years.

Source : Yarnsandfibers (26.06.2015)

MEXICO**Labeling of textile and apparel products revised**

The Mexican government has revised standards for labeling of textile and apparel products, which must now comply with appropriate mandatory standards (NOMs) or voluntary standards (NMXs).

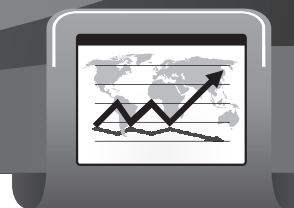
Generally, all apparel, apparel accessories, textile products and home textiles with over 50 per cent textile content must comply with the official Mexican standard for mandatory labeling requirements.

In order to allow manufacturers, importers and marketers adjust their production processes to comply with the new requirements; authorities will accept products that are legal before the effective date.

According to the Official Gazette, NMX-A-2076-INNTEX-2013 'Textiles - Chemical fibres - Generic names' supersedes NMX-A-099-INNTEX-2007 and lists the generic names used to designate the different types of fibres.

It is learnt that the standard is fully consistent with the International Standard ISO 2076:2010 'Textile-Man-Made Fibres- Generic Names'.

The major change in this new standard is that the generic names must be written without capital letters.



The other standard NMX-A-6938-INNTEX-2013 'Textiles – Natural Fibres – Generic Names and Definitions' supersedes NMX-A-099-INNTEX-2007.

This new standard provides generic names and definitions for the most important natural fibres in accordance with the fibre constitution or specific origin.

The standard provides a list of names in common, together with the relevant standard designations and consistent with the International Standard ISO 6938:2012 'Textile-Natural Fibres- Generic Names and Definitions'.

One important change in this new standard is that the words 'lana' (wool), and/or 'pelo' (hair), can be now added before the generic name of some animal fibres.

Lana may be added before alpaca, angora, cashmere, camel, guanaco, llama, mohair, vicuna, yak, beaver and otter.

Pelo may be added before cow, deer, goat, horse, rabbit, hare, nutria, seal, muskrat, reindeer, mink, marten, sable, weasel, bear, ermine and arctic fox.

The fibre composition standard in accordance with NMX-A-099-INNTEX-2007 has been replaced by NMX-A-2076-INNTEX-2013 and NMX-A-6938-INNTEX-2013 with effect from September 2015.

In case of country of origin, it should have name and address of the manufacturer or importer with a voluntary mention of the RFC number.

This information must be included on the permanent label, a temporary label or the product's closed packaging.

While for closed packaging, all information pertaining to NOM-004-

SCFI-2006 must be permanently labeled on the product and with a temporary label on the packaging.

Source : Fibre2fashion (30.06.2015)

GUATEMALA

Joining EFTA-Central America FTA to boost trade

Guatemala has become the first country to accede to the EFTA-Central American Free Trade Agreement (FTA), in a move that will further enhance economic ties and promote trade and investment between the country and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) states.

Ministers from the Member States of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland and from Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama signed the agreement in Schaan, Liechtenstein recently.

The deal builds on a Joint Declaration on Cooperation signed by the EFTA States and Panama in July 2010. Negotiations between EFTA and four central American states were launched in November 2011 and concluded with Costa Rica and Panama in December 2012.

Negotiations with Guatemala were concluded in November last year, while negotiations with Honduras are currently on hold.

The EFTA-Central America FTA was signed by the EFTA States, Costa Rica and Panama in June 2013 and entered into force in August 2014 for Costa Rica, Panama, Norway Liechtenstein and Switzerland, and September 2014 for Iceland.

Total merchandise trade between the EFTA States and Guatemala

was valued at US\$121 million in 2014, with EFTA's exports to Guatemala amounting to US\$49 million and imports valued at US\$72 million.

Source : Just-style.com (30.06.2015)

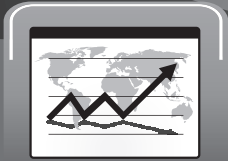
VIETNAM

World's fourth largest textile exporter

Vietnam has become the world's fourth largest textile exporter, it has been reported by the Vietnam National Textile and Garment Group (VINATEX). In the first half of this year, the country earned an estimated US\$12.18 billion from these products a year on year (YOY) increase of 10.26 per cent. The industry is well on its way to meeting its 2015 export target of US\$27-27.5 billion.

The three largest importers of Vietnamese products were United States with a YOY growth rate of 11.01 per cent; South Korea with a YOY growth rate of 8.33 per cent and European Union with a YOY growth rate of 8.2 per cent

Free trade agreements have been a key part of this impressive trade growth. In December of last year, Vietnam signed a bilateral trade deal with South Korea. The deal cuts tariffs on a range of products traded between the two countries and is predicted to almost triple bilateral trade to US\$70 billion by 2020. Also in the same month, Vietnam signed an FTA with the Eurasian Customs Union. This FTA covers such areas as trade, customs facilitation, intellectual property, investment, rules of origin, and the lifting of legal and technical barriers to trade.



Additionally, Vietnam is also currently in negotiations for two more trade agreements, one with the US, and one with the EU. Once finished, the EU-Vietnam FTA is expected to cover such areas as investment, environment, competition, and sustainable development, as well as reducing tariffs. Vietnam is also part of the US-led negotiations on the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP), a massive trade deal that will result in significantly reduced tariffs for all of the signatory countries. Upon completion, the TPP trade area would comprise a region with US\$28 trillion in economic output, making up around 39 per cent of the world's total output.

Source : Vietnam Briefing (02.07.2015)

Eurasian Economic Union FTA to widen business

The recently signed Vietnam-Eurasian Economic Union Free Trade Agreement is expected to offer ample opportunities and tough challenges to Vietnamese businesses. The agreement will give Vietnam great opportunities to sell strong products to the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) comprising Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia, and Kyrgyzstan. Aquatic products, garments, and leather will be the key beneficiaries of the deal as they enjoy zero per cent tariff.

It is believed that that Vietnam had an average export value of about US\$17 million in garment products to each member countries of the EEU prior to the signing the free trade pact with the Union. That figure accounted for 2 per cent of the total national export value of

textile and garment, partly due to high tax rates for imported garments to the countries. It is expected that Vietnamese textile and garments' market share in the union after the pact, predicting that the two-way garment trade will grow by 50 per cent in the first year of the agreement's implementation and 20 per cent over the next five years.

Vietnam would become the union's fourth biggest provider of apparel from the current eighth place. Following the signing of free trade deals between Vietnam and South Korea, the EEU and the EU, a wave of foreign capital had entered the garment and textile sector from the start of this year, broadening opportunities for Vietnamese products.

SOURCE: Fibre2fashion (23.06.2015)

TURKEY

Greece crisis affects exports of textiles and clothing

Exports of the Turkish textile and apparel sector to Greece went up 9.1 per cent to USD 116 million in 2014, however, the first five months of 2015 concluded with a 19 per cent decline.

It is learnt that from 2014 Turkey was able to increase its exports by 50 per cent to USD 10 million. While sales in the first six months of 2015 were at USD 5.1 million, seemingly heading towards the same trend as 2014, the future outlook is a major concern.

The prospect of Greece leaving the Euro however would carry severe implications and the Euro would lose value in the face of the dollar which would hinder Turkish sales.

Source : Fibre2fashion (03.07.2015)

EGYPT

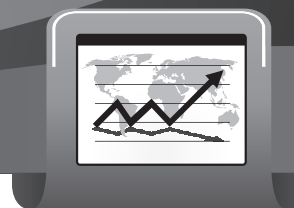
Exports with other African countries down

The trade balance between Egypt and other African countries has decreased during the first quarter of the current year. The decrease is attributed to the political tensions and difficulties in transport because of higher freight rates

Egyptian exports of textiles and clothing in Africa are not large, having reached less than 5% of the total Egyptian clothing exports.

It is learnt that most Egyptian textile exports for Europe and USA, however, do not exceed 0.5% to 1%, explaining that Africa is a good market and there is an opportunity to open new markets in Africa to compensate for the decrease in exports to Europe. Increasing Egyptian exports in Africa requires reforms and procedures to be implemented under the supervision of the Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade. The most important of those is the removal of transport obstacles and ensuring risks of transferring exports are limited, as well as contributions by the state in holding exhibitions in African countries.

According to data Libya and Sudan are the largest importers from Egypt within the framework of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) agreement. Sudan acquires 50% and Libya 24% of total exports. Meanwhile, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Eritrea are the most important Egyptian export markets from the Border States. Kenya and Zambia are the most important exporters to Egypt with each making 28%-35% of the total Egyptian imports. Libya, Sudan and Ethiopia are the countries Egypt imports most from.



Total Egyptian exports to COMESA countries during the first quarter of this year amounted to EGP 401 million, and Egyptian imports from COMESA countries amounted to US\$98 million. Comoros, Eritrea, Rwanda and Seychelles, did not export to Egypt during the first quarter of the year.

Egypt launched tripartite free trade area (FTA) agreement between the main three economic blocs in Africa to facilitate trade between the member states.

Source :Daily News Egypt (22.06.2015)

INDONESIA

Yarn producers ask for imposition temporary safeguard duty to protect local market

Indonesia's yarn producers have urged the government to impose a temporary safeguard duty on imported yarn products, which they say have severely damaged the market for locally made products. Local yarn products, especially some major types of polyester, were mostly unable to compete with the cheaper imported yarns due to their higher production costs. It is understood that many overseas yarn producers dumped their products on the Indonesian market and sold them at lower prices amid weak global demand.

As of last year, the local textile industry booked total exports of US\$12.7 billion, up slightly from US\$12.5 billion in 2013. Meanwhile, the industry's imports amounted to US\$8.39 billion, a decrease from US\$8.47 billion a year earlier.

Source :The Jakarta Post (23.06.2015)

SOUTH KOREA

FTA with ASEAN to strengthen textile trade ties

The ASEAN - Korea Free Trade Agreement (AKFTA) led to a significant growth in Vietnam's textile

and garment industry. According to its open-access commitment, Vietnamese textile and garment products that satisfy certificate of origin norms will enjoy zero tariffs once the agreement takes effect from January 1, 2016. Currently, Vietnamese firms pay a tax of 8 to 13 per cent. The FTA would be a considerable opportunity for both countries' enterprises. South Korea is Vietnam's fourth largest importer of textiles and garments, accounting for more than 10 per cent of the market's export turnover.

It is speculated that textile and garment turnover in the South Korean market could reach US\$16.3 billion for 2015, increasing 11.6 per cent year-on-year. In 2011, the sector's export turnover to South Korea was US\$900 million. A year later it increased to US\$1.1 billion and in 2013 it reached US\$1.6 billion. Last year's total of US\$2.4 billion was a staggering 27 per cent increase over that of 2013. South Korea currently provides nearly 20 per cent of Vietnam's textiles and with the large volume of ancillary materials it also exports. According to the Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association (Vitas), South Korea imported US\$627.4 million (S\$840 million) in textiles and garments from Vietnam in the first four months of this year. The turnover marks an increase of 8.25 per cent over the same period last year, making Vietnam the second largest textile and garment exporter to South Korea, after China. It composes one-fourth of South Korea's garment market.

SOURCE: Yarns&Fibers (23.06.2015)

CHINA

Plans to join TPP

China is keen to join the Asia-Pacific

trade deal, as per the US media which is a breaking news but not a surprise at all for Vietnamese experts. China will not only need the nod of the US to join TPP but the community of 12 member countries, and China will have to negotiate with each of the 12 countries to obtain TPP membership. The countries will have the right to set conditions for China, and China will have to pay to join TPP.

The countries initiating the establishment of TPP want to set up a community which can serve as a counterbalance to China to protect them from China's influence.

The US has kept the door open to China joining TPP. Avoiding conflict is the prevailing principle in the world. Negotiations can be the key to problems.

Vietnamese textile and garment enterprises have been using Chinese input materials to make finished products. However, when Vietnam joins TPP, they would rather buy input materials from TPP member countries to be able to enjoy TPP's preferential tariffs. If so, China will lose an important customer - Vietnam.

China has been preparing well for this. It has relocated factories to Vietnam to make Vietnam-sourced products which can enjoy preferential tariffs.

Besides the TPP, the US has announced the launch of talks on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) with the 28-nation European Union, with the first round of negotiations due in early July. The two sides already have bilateral trade and investment worth nearly US\$5 trillion, the world's largest.

Source :Yarnsandfibers (29.06.2015)





Exports of textiles to the US up

The exports of non-apparel textiles to the United States increased by 11.64 per cent year-on-year during the first four months of the current year.

In January-April 2015, US's **non-apparel imports** from India stood at US\$1.19 billion, as against imports worth US\$1.066 billion made during the corresponding months of last year.

With a share of 13.18 per cent, India ranked second in supplying non-apparel textiles to the US, next only to China which had 47.03 per cent share.

Last year, the US imported US\$3.316 billion worth of non-apparel textiles from India, registering a growth of 7.41 per cent over imports valued at US\$3.087 billion in 2013.

Meanwhile, India's **apparel exports** to the US also increased by 9.82 per cent to US\$1.406 billion during January-April 2015, over US\$1.280 billion exports made during the same period of the previous year. This growth was greater than the 5.89 per cent growth witnessed in 2014, when US apparel imports from India grew from US\$3.211 billion in 2013 to US\$3.400 billion.

During the four-month period, India overtook Mexico to become the fifth largest supplier of clothing to the US. China, Vietnam, Bangladesh and Indonesia were the top suppliers of garments to the US market.

Overall, the US non-apparel imports showed 5.42 per cent year-on-year growth during the period under review, while apparel imports rose 3.01 per cent.

Source : *Fibre2fashion* (29.06.2015)

Commerce Ministry to revive interest subsidy benefits to boost textile exports

The Commerce Ministry is considering interest subsidy benefits for textile sector including garments.

The interest subvention scheme of 3 per cent ended on March 31, last year. Under the interest subvention scheme exporters get loans at affordable rates.

It is believed that as the textiles sector accounts for about six per cent of the country's total exports, there is a need to support this sector by providing credit to exporters at affordable rates.

The Commerce Secretary Shri Rajeev Kher has recently said that the ministry has completed discussions with the Department of Revenue and soon they would take the decision on the issue.

The proposal would also go to the Union cabinet for its approval.

It is believed that loans at subsidised rates would help exporters to boost shipments as the country's overall exports were in the negative zone during the last six months.

Earlier, eight sectors including handicrafts, handlooms, carpets, sports goods, and few engineering products were availing the benefit of this scheme.

India's exports shrank by about 20.19 per cent in May to USD 22.34 billion, marking a fall for the sixth straight month.

Source : *The Economic Times* (30.06.2015)

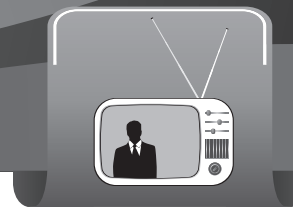
DGFT gets net savvy

The Directorate-General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), part of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has launched **its mobile initiative** with its Android app ("DGFT") through which most DGFT services can be accessed while on the go.

The Commerce Secretary, Mr Rajiv Kher, unveiled the app which would allow exporters/importers to access the Foreign Trade Policy and other related documents in an easy-to-use searchable format. With just one click, the trade community would be able to check the status of transmission of various authorisations and the shipping bills through the dynamic app.

The app will allow exporters/importers to search for ITC (HS) codes and merchandise exports from India rates, which are huge databases that are used every day by the entire trade community. Application and its data structures have been designed in-house and software development done by DeitY. The app is currently available for the Android platform (https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=in.cdac.dgft_new). The app is a new beginning for DGFT and many more such apps facilitating other services are underway.

A **new look website** (<http://www.dgft.gov.in>) has also been launched, more user-friendly and easy to navigate. The DGFT website has a huge dynamic



component whereby the trade can file applications online for IEC and various other schemes of the Directorate. Exporters can also see the status of their electronic bank realisation certificates in almost real-time. The website is rich in content with all documents related to Foreign Trade Policy, along with a responsive online grievance redressal system.

The mobile application and the new website is expected to further strengthen the e-governance platform of DGFT.

Source : PIB (29.06.2015)

Neighbouring countries pose competition to Indian textile industry

The biggest challenge facing the Indian textile industry is competition from the neighbouring countries which attract more business from the international market because of lower production costs, ease in doing business and easier trade routes, according to an industry expert.

It is believed that the advantage with these countries lies in competitive cost or at-par cost in terms of labour, power and interest rate, and also in the ease of doing business. Many of these countries have been offered a favourable import condition in many countries like the US and the European Union which ensures an easy trade route.

Source : Fibre2fashion (23.06.2015)

Eight apparel centres in North East on the anvil

The Government plans to set up one modern apparel manufacturing centre in each of the eight north-eastern States – Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

According to the Secretary Textiles Shri Sanjay Kumar Panda the government would spend ₹20 crore in the apparel manufacturing centre which would come up on 1.50 acres and generate employment for about 9,600 people.

The Secretary Textiles has also informed that the new textile policy outlaying long-term growth of the industry is almost ready and would be announced next month.

In consultation with the textile ministry, the Association has decided to open one training centre in each of the eight north-eastern states. The Textile Ministry plans to train 15 lakh people over next two years in apparel making.

Source : The Hindu Business Line (02.07.2015)

Commerce Ministry calls for talks for e-commerce in FDI

The Commerce Ministry has called for fresh round of stakeholder consultations with industry representatives, both from e-commerce and brick-and-mortar retail companies as the pressure is mounting on India from potential free-trade partner countries to open up the e-commerce sector

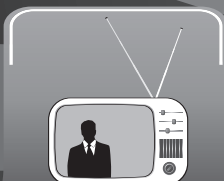
Commerce and Industry Minister Nirmala Sitharaman will meet the industry, including representatives from industry bodies CII and FICCI soon to discuss the pros and cons of opening up the sector to foreign players and the safeguards that might be required if foreign direct investment (FDI) is allowed. Both Indian and foreign e-commerce companies such as Flipkart, eBay, Snapdeal and Amazon are likely to attend the meeting. Organisations representing traders and retailers have also been asked to attend.

The first round of consultations held in May was inconclusive as traders' organisations like the Confederation of All India Traders had opposed the move, while the Retailers Association of India representing large brick-and-mortar retail companies had boycotted the meeting.

At present, India allows 100 per cent FDI in business-to-business or B2B e-commerce, but not in business-to-consumer or B2C companies that sell directly to consumers. The country allows 51 per cent FDI in brick-and-mortar retail.

New Delhi is finding itself under increased pressure to take on commitments to open up the entire e-commerce sector to foreign investment in the various free trade pacts it is negotiating with different countries.

For instance, in the on-going regional comprehensive economic partnership (RCEP) negotiations that it is working at with the ten-member Asean, Japan, South Korea, China, New Zealand and Australia, almost all members are in favour of including e-commerce in the deal.



Australia also wants e-commerce in the bilateral FTA it is negotiating with India, while Russia wants rules on e-commerce within BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) and its proposed FTA with India.

Source : *The Hindu Business Line* (06.07.2015)

Government asks exporters to explore Latin American, CIS and African markets

The government has advised exporters to look beyond euro zone and explore opportunities in emerging markets such as Latin America, CIS nations and Africa. The financial crisis in Greece and its possible fallout in Europe has been worrying the Indian government as well as the exporters.

Shri Pravir Kumar, Director General of Foreign Trade, Directorate General of Foreign Trade has assured that the government would continue to provide policy direction, incentivising diversification and value-added exports. He also advised exporters to focus on the countries with which India has a free trade agreement (FTA).

Indian exports to eurozone is 18-19 per cent of the country's total exports, and it is felt that is enough reason why Indian exporters should explore markets in Latin America, CIS nations and Africa.

Source : *Fibre2fashion* (07.07.2015)

Textile Ministry contemplating duty cut on MMF fibre

The Textile Ministry is in consultation with the Finance and Revenue departments to examine the possibility of a duty cut on man-made fibre as high cost of the key raw material for making blended garments is making Indian goods uncompetitive in the global market.

While man-made fibre draws an excise duty of 12.5 per cent, it has elaborate import restrictions, leading to a cumulative duty of 29 per cent. Viscose fibre, one of the most common man-made fibres, attracts an anti-dumping duty, which takes its total duty up to 46.3 per cent.

According to WTO data, among southeast Asian nations, India has 5-10 per cent customs duty on many of the fibres, while its competitors such as Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam have lower duty structures ranging from zero to 5 per cent.

The textile industry, which has been intensely lobbying for duty cuts on both domestic and import fronts, had been given hope during the previous year's budget, but the decision is yet to arrive.

On the MMF front, Indian exporters are losing business because of high input costs.

Source : *The Economic Times* (07.07.2015)



ATTENTION : MEMBERS

Renewal of Membership 2015-2016

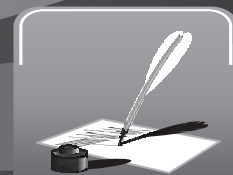
Kindly refer to the Council communications regarding renewal of your Membership of the Council for the year 2015-2016.

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 2015-16 at the earliest.

The annual membership fee is as follows :

For SSI units	: ₹ 7,353 (including service tax of 14%)
For others	: ₹ 11,343 (including service tax of 14%)



INDIA'S POSITION IN ALL TIME HIGH GLOBAL EXPORT OF MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING 2014: A BRIEF ANALYSIS

World exports of Man-made fibre (MMF) textiles reached an all-time high amounting to US\$ 191.42 billion during 2014. China has emerged as the leading exporting country of MMF textiles during 2014, accounting for over 47% share (US\$ 90.52 Billion) in the world export of MMF textiles. The other major exporting countries of MMF textiles during 2014 were Germany, Rep of Korea, USA, Italy, Japan, Turkey, etc. as evident from the table below. India exported around US\$ 6092.73 million of MMF textiles during 2014 (Calendar Year not FY) During FY 2014-15 exports of Indian MMF textiles were US\$ 6340.19 mn. India's share in World exports of MMF textiles during 2014 was around 3% only and it emerged as the eighth largest MMF textiles exporting economy in the World during 2014.

Value in US\$ Mn

Countries	Total	% Share
World	191423.96	100.00
China	90520.39	47.29
Germany	12495.21	6.53
Rep of Korea	12020.02	6.28
USA	10899.19	5.69
Italy	8443.39	4.41
Japan	6865.02	3.58
Turkey	6438.83	3.36
India	6092.73	3.18
Hong Kong	6057.10	3.16
Indonesia	4072.62	4.50
Viet Nam	2239.48	1.16
Mexico	1138.39	0.59
UAE	295.84	0.15

SOURCE: ITC

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during 2014-15

India exported US\$ 6340.19 million of MMF textiles during 2014-15 against US\$ 6219.30 million during 2013-14 showing a growth of nearly 2%.

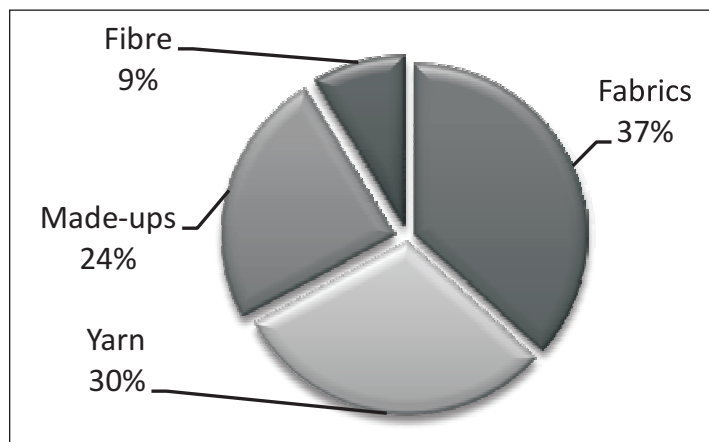
Value in US\$ million

Items	2014-2015	2013-2014	% Grw/Decline
Fabrics	2325.16	2031.72	14.44
Yarn	1934.10	2215.43	-12.70
Made-ups	1530.08	1374.36	11.33
Fibre	550.85	597.79	-7.85
Total	6340.19	6219.30	1.94

Source: MOC

PRODUCT SHARE

During 2014-15 exports of Fabrics dominated in the total exports with 37% share, followed by Yarn 30%, Made-ups 24% and Fibre 9%.



MAIN EXPORT ITEMS

Exports of Polyester Filament Fabrics dominated with a share of 19.16% during 2014-15 followed by polyester filament yarn, PV fabrics, shawls/scarves, PSF, etc.

Value in US\$ million

PRODUCTS	EXPORTS
FABRICS	
Polyester Filament	1214.57
Polyester Viscose	362.61



Value in US\$ million

PRODUCTS	EXPORTS
YARN	
Polyester Filament	859.55
Polyester Cotton	207.11
MADE-UPS	
Shawls/Scarves	255.76
Muffler	134.87
FIBRE	
Polyester Staple Fibre	252.59
Viscose Staple Fibre	214.11

LEADING MARKETS

The leading market for India's MMF textile exports during 2014-15 was U.A.E. with an export of US\$ 719.28 million followed by Turkey, U.S.A., Bangladesh, Brazil, U.K., Egypt, Pakistan, Germany, Afghanistan, Iran, etc.

Value in US\$ Million

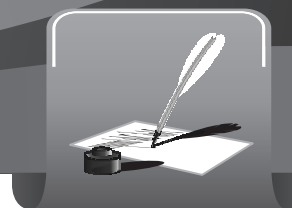
Markets	2014-15
UAE	719.28
Turkey	533.51
USA	501.92
Bangladesh	337.69
Brazil	252.54
UK	201.91
Egypt	182.83
Pakistan	181.69
Germany	178.96
Afghanistan	165.05

GLOBAL EXPORT OF MMF TEXTILES

Major MMF textile products exported globally during 2014 were the following:

Value in US\$ Million

HS Code	Product Description	Export
Fabrics		
540752	Woven fabrics, >=85% of textured polyester filaments, dyed, nes	7545.40
600410	Knitted or crocheted fabrics, of a width of > 30 cm, containing >= 5%	7157.04
590320	Textile fabrics impregnated, ctd, cov, or laminated with polyurethane, nes	5841.73
600632	Dyed fabrics, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibres, of a width of	5714.31
540761	Woven fabric >85% non-textured polyester filaments	4578.83
600192	Pile knitted or crocheted fabrics, of man-made fibres, nes	2700.69
580632	Narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibres, nes	2156.27
540754	Woven fabrics, >=85% of textured polyester filaments, printed, nes	2087.49
600532	Dyed warp knit fabrics of synthetic fibres "incl. those made on galloo	2073.75
540710	Woven fab of high tenacity fi yarns of nylon oth polyamides/ polyesters	1871.22
YARN		
540233	Textured yarn nes, of polyester filaments, not put up for retail sale	4034.66
540220	High tenacity yarn (o/t sewg thread), of polyester filaments, not put up	1689.67
540219	High-tenacity filament yarn of nylon or other polyamides (excl. sewing	1423.77
540244	Synthetic filament elastomeric yarn, single, untwisted or with a twist	1368.60
540245	Filament yarn of nylon or other polyamides, incl. monofilament of < 67	1331.90
540247	Filament yarn of polyester, incl. monofilament of < 67 decitex, single	1320.82
590220	Tire cord fabric made of polyester high tenacity yarns	1261.87
550953	Yarn of polyester staple fibres mixed with cotton, not put up, nes	1169.48
540232	Texturd yarn nes, of nylon/oth polyamides fi, >50 tex/s.y., not put up	1137.54
550921	Yarn, >=85% of polyester staple fibres, single, not put up	1058.11



HS Code	Product Description	Export
MADE-UPS		
630140	Blankets (o/t electric) and travelling rugs, of synthetic fibres	4147.99
630392	Curtains/drapes/interior blinds curtain/bd valances,of syn fib,nt knit	3255.08
630532	Flexible intermediate bulk containers, man-made mater	2299.66
630710	Floor-cloths,dish-cloths,dusters & similar cleaning cloths,of tex mat	2189.92
630232	Bed linen, of man-made fibres, nes	2156.04
630622	Tents, of synthetic fibres	1729.68
630419	Bedspreads of textile materials, nes, not knitted or crocheted	1451.24
630210	Bed linen, of textile knitted or crocheted materials	1396.12
630491	Furnishing articles nes, of textile materials, knitted or crocheted	1180.32
630493	Furnishing articles nes, of synthetic fibres, not knitted or crocheted	1144.09
FIBRE		
550320	Staple fibres of polyesters, not carded or combed	4611.35
550410	Staple fibres of viscose, not carded or combed	1499.50
550330	Staple fibres of acrylic or modacrylic, not carded or combed	853.93
550340	Staple fibres of polypropylene, not carded or combed	646.16

SOURCE: ITC

Polyester filament fabrics (US\$ 7545.40 Mn) have emerged as the top most exported product in world export of MMF textiles followed by Knitted or Crocheted fabrics, Synthetic Filament Fabrics, etc. during 2014.

In the yarn segment export of Polyester Filament Yarn (US\$ 4034.66 Mn) dominated followed by Synthetic Filament Yarn, Nylon Filament Yarn, Polyester Cotton yarn, etc.

In Made-ups, export of Blankets (US\$ 4147.99 Mn) was the leading item with exports worth followed by curtains, bulk container, floor cloths, bed linen, etc. during 2014.

Polyester staple fibre (US\$ 4611.35 Mn) was the leading Man-made fibre exported globally followed by viscose staple fibre and acrylic staple fibre during 2014.

MAJOR COUNTRIES EXPORTING MAN-MADE FILAMENT PRODUCTS COVER UNDER CHAPTER 54 DURING 2014

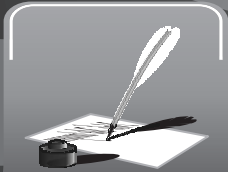
Country	Exported value in US\$ Mn
World	50422.08
China	16883.84
Korea, Republic of	3478.61
Taipei, Chinese	3393.07
Germany	2542.44
India	2505.41
Italy	2350.92
Japan	2181.36
USA	1877.72
Turkey	1773.38
Netherlands	1321.35

MAJOR COUNTRIES EXPORTING MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRE PRODUCTS COVER UNDER CHAPTER 55 TO THE WORLD

Country	Exported value in US\$ Mn
World	42162.36
China	12820.33
USA	2710.76
Germany	2560.94
Indonesia	2331.47
India	2181.56
Japan	1977.87
Korea, Republic of	1941.34
Turkey	1456.45
Taipei, Chinese	1419.91
Thailand	1318.51

SOURCE: ITC





GROWING REGIONAL AND BILATERAL AGREEMENTS OF INDIA FOR ENHANCING TRADE

India's total merchandise exports during 2013-14 were US\$ 315 bn. In the year 2014-15, exports declined by 1.22% and were recorded at US\$ 311 bn. In order to put exports on a high growth trajectory, India is undertaking a market diversification strategy based on the changing dynamics of growth in the world economy. There has been significant market diversification in India's trade in recent years process that has helped in coping with the sluggish global demand. The basic aim of market diversification strategy is to understand and explore newer markets for exports which would facilitate in increasing India's exports and increase its share in the global merchandise trade. In this strategy, India seeks to engage with regions and countries that are not only promising markets but also major suppliers of critical inputs and have complementarities with India.

India views regional trade agreements (RTAs) and preferential trading arrangements (PTAs), as "building blocks" towards achieving the overall objective of trade liberalization. India's initial foray into RTAs was through the Bangkok Agreement (1975), the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP, 1988) and the SAARC PTA (SAPTA, 1993). India has built on these initiatives to engage with countries and regional blocs around the globe. So far India has concluded 11 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and 5 limited scope Preferential Trade Agreements and is in the process of negotiating/expanding 17 more agreements. Some of the important trade engagements concluded and negotiated are briefly listed in this section:

South Asia Region

The seven member countries of SAARC (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Maldives) signed the Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) in the year 2004 which was joined by Afghanistan as the eighth member in 2007. The signing of the SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services (SATIS, 2010) has deepened the engagement.

In addition, India has bilateral trade agreements providing preferential market access to Bhutan and Nepal, a preferential trade agreement (PTA) with Afghanistan (2003), and a free trade agreement with Sri Lanka (1998) which is being expanded into a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) covering trade in services and investment.

South East and East Asia

The India ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement became operational from January 2010 onwards (with different dates for ASEAN countries). The Services and Investment Agreement was concluded on 9 September 2014 and would enter into force on 1 July 2015. The ASEAN-India Free Trade Area emerged from a mutual interest of both parties to expand their economic ties in the Asia-Pacific region. India's Look East policy was reciprocated by similar interests of many ASEAN countries to expand their interactions westwards.

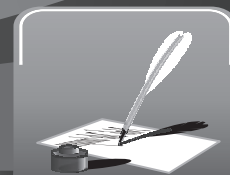
Besides this, India has signed a bilateral agreement with Thailand (2004) which is being expanded, a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) with Singapore (2005), a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) with Malaysia (2011) and has launched negotiations for a similar comprehensive agreement with Indonesia. The India-Republic of Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) came into force in January 2010. A CEPA with Japan was signed in February 2011 which came into force in August 2011.

Australia and New Zealand

India has launched negotiations with New Zealand (2010) and Australia (2011) for a comprehensive agreement, covering economic cooperation, trade in goods, services and investments.

Americas

Limited scope preferential trade agreements were signed with MERCOSUR and Chile in 2004 and 2006, respectively. India is in the process of expanding these Agreements by widening the product coverage and deepening preferences.



India and Canada have launched negotiations in 2010 for a comprehensive agreement, covering trade in goods, services, investments and economic cooperation.

Europe

India is currently negotiating a Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (28 countries) and the European Free Trade Agreement (FTA) countries (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland). The negotiations cover goods, services, investment, sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade, trade facilitation and customs co-operation, etc.

Middle East and Africa

India is negotiating a preferential agreement with the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) which aims at reducing tariffs on certain items traded between the two sides. Negotiations are also underway for FTAs with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Israel and Mauritius.

Other Agreements and Negotiations

India is one of the members of the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) which is an agreement among 43 developing countries and intended to promote South-South trade. India participated in the third round of negotiations (known as the Sao Paulo Round) which was concluded in 2010. However,

as of January 2015, only 3 countries namely Cuba, India and Malaysia have submitted their schedules of concessions. It would be ratified only if a fourth participating country submits its schedule.

The Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA, 2005), operational among six countries, namely Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, the Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka was the result of re-negotiations on the text of the Bangkok Agreement (1975). India is currently participating in the Fourth Round of Negotiations, which include the areas of goods, services, trade facilitation and investment.

India, as a member of a regional group consisting of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand (BIMSTEC, 1997) is negotiating an FTA in goods, services and investment amongst the members. As of January 2015, eighteen round of negotiations have been held under BIMSTEC.

India is also negotiating the mega agreement known as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) which constitutes the 10 countries of ASEAN and their six FTA partners namely Australia, China, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, and New Zealand. The negotiations are comprehensive and cover a number of areas like goods (both tariffs and non tariff issues), services, investment, intellectual property, competition, economic and technical cooperation, and legal and institutional issues.



ATTENTION : MEMBERS

Renewal of Membership 2015-2016

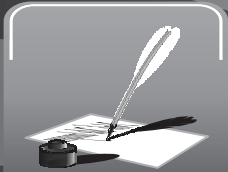
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For others	: ₹ 11,343 (including service tax of 14%)



INDIA AND BELARUS SIGN MOU TO STRENGTHEN TEXTILE TRADE TIES

India and Belarus signed a textile MoU with Belarus at Minsk on 3rd June 2015 in the presence of the Hon'ble President of India with a view to enhance economic relations by expanding business and cooperation in the field of Textiles, Clothing and Fashion Industries. The MoU will mutually benefit the textile industry of both the countries by increasing bilateral relationship between them.

The key aspects of the Textile MoU are as given below:

Article 1: India and Belarus have mutually agreed to co-operate in developing closer economic bilateral relations in the field of textiles and clothing, cotton, **man-made fibre**, sericulture, silk and fashion industries.

Article 2: Both the countries will assist each other in carrying out all the necessary techno-economic collaboration in development of textiles and clothing, cotton, **Man-made fibre**, sericulture, silk and fashion industries within the national markets. They shall also encourage organization of the joint trade missions for collaboration in these areas.

Article 3: Both India and Belarus will assist each other to encourage cooperation in the textile sector by way of joint ventures, industrial cooperation, marketing, leasing, management, etc.

Article 4: Both the countries will mutually assist each other in textiles and clothing sector through:

- 1) Research and development
- 2) Technical collaboration in product development and manufacturing
- 3) Testing and certification in accordance with the establish international requirements in force in both the countries
- 4) Skill Development
- 5) Training and retraining of personnel
- 6) Carrying out of joint scientific, industrial and other meetings

Article 5: Both the countries will work together in promoting textile and clothing products in their national

markets. Both the countries will assist in participation of business delegations, exhibitors and buyers of each other in trade exhibitions, buyer seller meets and business forums organized in each of the countries.

Article 6: Both the countries will take appropriate steps to assist each other in organizing visits of technical experts, specialists and scientists from the textiles and clothing sector.

Article 7: Both the countries have agreed to set up a Joint Working Group (JWG), co-chaired by the eminent officials from the Textile Industry of both the countries to explore opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation within the scope of this MoU.

Article 8: If there is any dispute arising out of the interpretation or implementation provisions of this MoU will be settled through consultation between the countries on the written request of the concerned country. The consultation will take place within maximum 60 days after the receipt of the written request.

Article 9: The provisions of the present MoU shall not affect the rights and obligations of both the countries resulting from the other international agreements which they are parties to.

Article 10:

1. The MoU shall enter into force on the date of the last notification by which both the countries inform each other about the accomplishment of the procedures requires by their internal legislation for its entry into force.
2. This MoU shall remain in force for an initial period of 5 years and shall be automatically renewed for further successive periods of 5 years. If neither of the countries notifies the other, through diplomatic channels at least 3 months before the date of expiry of the 5 years period its decision to terminate it.
3. The present MoU may be amended or modified by mutual consent of both the countries and shall follow the same procedure as its entry into force.





DGFT

Sr. No.	Heading	Date	Subject	Description	Effect	Download the Link
	Public Notice No. 21/ 2015-20	23rd June 2015	Format of Bank Guarantee, to be executed with DGFT, for recognition as Pre-Shipment Inspection Agency (PSIA)	New Appendix 2N-1 in the Appendices prescribing a new Bank Guarantee Format, to be executed with DGFT, for recognition as Pre-Shipment Inspection Agency.	For recognition of PSIA, Bank Guarantee is to be executed with DGFT. Bank Guarantee Format for the same is hereby notified.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/PNe-2115.pdf
	PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 25 / (2015-2020)	6 July, 2015	Enlistment under Appendix 2E- Agencies Authorized to issue Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential)	DGFT authorizes more agencies to issue Certificate of Origin (Non Preferential)		http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/pne25.pdf
	Policy Circular No. 2 / 2015-20	12.06.2015	Clarification regarding clearance of goods after expiry of Nominated Agency Certificate	DGFT has clarified that if any importer has a valid Nominated Agency Certificate on the date of import i.e date of shipment/dispatch of goods from supplying country, as evidenced by Bills of lading, then such shipments shall be eligible for clearance, regardless of actual date of arrival of the consignment in India.		http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/CIR/CIR15/pc.02.2016.pdf
	Trade Notice No.04/2015	08. 06. 2015	Preferential Treatment for Status Holders	The Para 3.24 of the new Foreign Trade Policy 201 5-20 provides for certain privileges and preferential treatment for the Status Holders. As per sub para (g) of Para 3.24 of FTP, status holders would be entitled to preferential treatment and priority in handling of their consignments by the concerned agencies.		http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN15/tn0415.pdf
	TRADE NOTICE NO. 5 /201 5	1 6.6.201 5	Release of Beta Version of online ANF 3A with facility to upload supporting documents {Application form for Merchandise Exports From India Scheme (MEIS)}	Trade is informed that a Beta version of online ANF 3A has now been released and it is now possible to not only apply online for claiming rewards under MEIS but also to upload the required supporting documents using digital signatures of the applicant.	In case of documents submitted online, the concerned RA shall not insist on physical copies of such uploaded documents	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN15/tn052015.pdf

TRADE NOTIFICATIONS



Sr. No.	Heading	Date	Subject	Description	Effect	Download the Link
	TRADE NOTICE NO. 6 / 201 5	29.6.201 5	Release of Mobile Application for DGFT related ser vices	As part of trade facilitation, DGFT has now developed a mobile application which has been released for the Android platform.	Android users can download it free from Google Play Store by searching the key word “DGFT” or at the following link: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=in.cdac.dgft_new	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN15/Tn06.pdf
	Trade Notice No. 07/2015	09.07.2015	Operationalisation of online payments through debit / credit cards.	Directorate General of Foreign Trade has launched the facility of online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit cards and electronic fund transfer from 53 Banks	It would be possible to not only apply online for e-IEC and benefits under various schemes under Foreign Trade Policy but also make online payment of required application fee.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN15/tn.072015.pdf

CBEC-CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
	Notification No. 33/2015- Customs	15 th May, 2015	Seeks to further amend Notification No. 106/2009- Customs, dated the 14th September, 2009	Notifications amended	http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfn-2015/cs-tarr2015/cs33-2015.htm
	Notification No 62/2015– Customs (N.T.)	17 th June, 2015	Amendment to amend the Courier Imports and Exports(Clearance) Regulations, 1998	Makes amendments to amend the Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance) Regulations,1998,	http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfn-2015/cs-nt2015/csnt62-2015.htm



CBEC-CENTRAL EXCISE

Sr. No.	Heading	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
	Notification No.18/2015-Central Excise (N.T.)	6 th July, 2015	Regarding Digitally signed invoices in Central Excise and Service Tax-Conditions, safeguards and procedures	CBEC hereby specifies conditions regarding safeguards and procedures for issue of invoices, preserving records in electronic form and authentication of records and invoices by digital signatures	http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2015/cx-nt2015/cent18-2015.htm

JNPT CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
	FACILITY NOTICE NO.- 50/2015	29.06.2015	E-invoicing and E- payment for CFS charges	As a measure of trade facilitation and ease of doing business and in view of Regulation 5 of Handling Of Cargo In Customs Areas Regulation 2009, it is directed that from 01.10.2015 it would be mandatory for all CFSs under the jurisdiction of JNCH to implement e-invoicing and e-payment.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices-for-2015/facility-notice-no-50-2015



Council's Export Promotion Activities during 2015-16 under the MDA Scheme

The Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India has approved Council's request for organizing Export Promotion activities in the following countries for the year 2015-16 :

S. No.	Activity	Proposed dates
1.	INTEXPO, El Salvador	13th& 14th July 2015
2.	INTEXPO, Honduras	16th& 17th July 2015
3.	International Shanghai Apparel Fabrics, China	13th-15th October 2015
4.	INTEXPO, Morocco	November / December 2015
5.	INTEXPO, Senegal	November / December 2015
6.	Texworld, Istanbul, Turkey	3rd-5th November 2015
7.	Texworld Paris, France	15th-18th February 2016
8.	INTEXPO, Pakistan	March 2016
9.	INTEXPO, Afghanistan	March 2016

The above mentioned activities fall under the General / Focus area programmes subject to the condition that the activities are eligible for assistance as per the revised MDA guidelines with grant being limited to the amount permissible under the guidelines. Further the export promotion activity will be not eligible for assistance under MDA Scheme if it involves participation in International Fair / Exhibitions of less than 10 exporters.

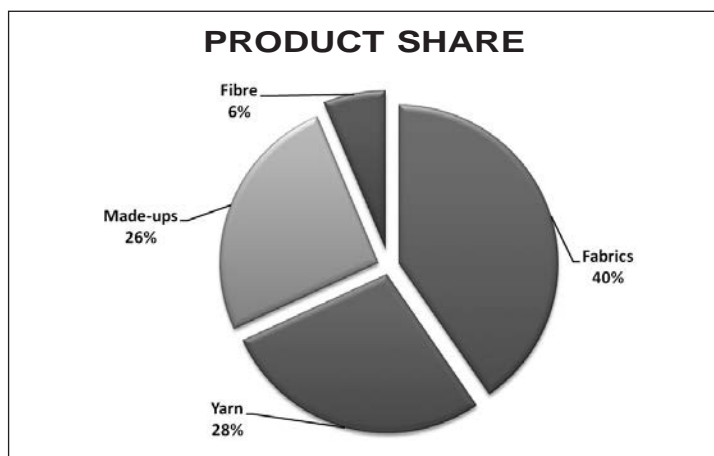
This is for the information of the members of the Council

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING APRIL – JUNE 2015-16

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during the 1st quarter (April-June) 2015-16 were US\$ 1185.42 Million as against US\$ 1205.26 Million during the same quarter of the previous year. (SOURCE: Port Data)

Value in US\$ Mn

	April-June 2015-16	April-June 2014-15	Grw/decline (%)
Fabrics	479.09	501.60	-4.49
Yarn	328.94	335.98	-2.09
Made-ups	302.58	277.91	8.88
Fibre	74.81	89.78	-16.68
Total	1185.42	1205.26	-1.65

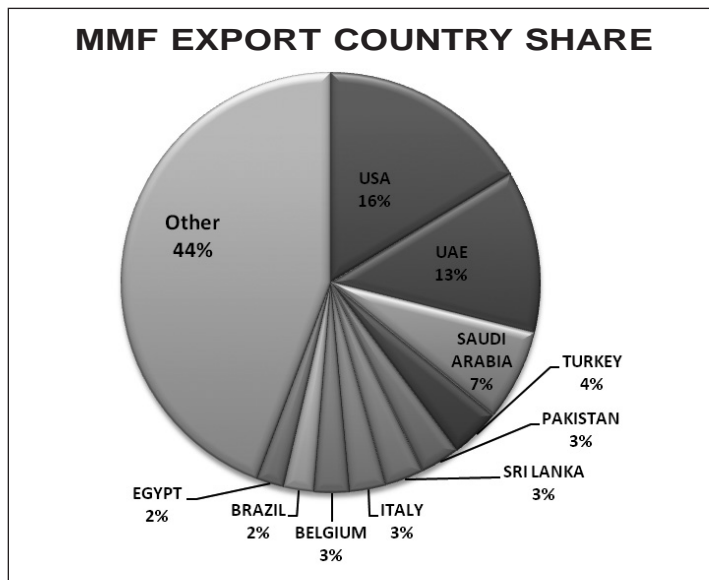


HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall exports in April-June 2015-16 declined by 1.65% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with 40% share followed by Yarn 28%, Made-ups 26% and Fibre 6% in the Indian MMF textile exports.
- Value added segments like fabrics and Made-ups have shared 66% of total exports.
- However, except Made-ups export (a growth of 8.88%) all the three segments witnessed decline in export like fibre (-16.68%), fabrics (-4.49%) and yarn (-2.09%).

- In the fabrics segment Polyester Filament Fabrics (US\$ 144.10 Mn) remained the top exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US\$ 122.07 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Fabrics (US\$ 79.80 Mn) during the period.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 189.28 Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US\$ 31.69 Mn) and Polyester Spun Yarn (US\$ 22.13 Mn).
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 80.11 Mn followed by Muffler and Shawls/Scarves worth US\$ 65.03 Mn and US\$ 28.17 Mn respectively.
- Polyester Staple Fibre (US\$ 32.03 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 27.13 Mn) and Acrylic Staple Fibre (US\$ 10.46 Mn).
- Exports of Viscose Blended Fabrics and Viscose Filament fabrics which accounted for share of nearly 1% in the Indian MMF fabrics exports, have witnessed excellent growth of 72.50% and 63.80% respectively.
- Exports of Sacks and Bags (1.46% share in made-ups) grew by 111.43%.

MMF EXPORT COUNTRY SHARE





HIGHLIGHTS

- USA continued to be the leading market for Indian MMF textiles with 16% share in total exports followed by UAE 13%, Saudi Arabia 7% and Turkey 4%.
- Neighbouring country Pakistan has emerged as the 5th largest market for India's MMF textile export with a share of 3% during April-June 2015-16.
- Egypt, which contributed a share of only 2%, has witnessed an excellent growth of 29.67% during this period.
- Other major markets during April-June 2015-16 were Sri Lanka, Italy, and Belgium with a share of 3% in the Indian MMF Textiles.
- From in the Euro Zone, Italy has emerged as the leading market for our exports during April-June 2015-16 with exports US\$ 33 Mn.
- USA was also the leading market for Indian MMF made-ups and Fabrics during the period.
- Nigeria with a share of 1% in the Indian MMF Made-ups export has grown by 156.30% during April-June 2015-16.
- Brazil emerged as the 3rd largest market for Indian MMF Yarn exports but has witnessed a decline of 8.06% during April-June 2015-16 as compared to the same period of last year.

PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL-JUNE 2015-16

Value in USD Mn

Products	April-June 2015-16	April-June 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
FABRICS (Woven+non-woven+knitted)				
Polyester Filament	144.10	184.02	-39.92	-21.69
Synthetic Filament	122.07	120.51	1.56	1.29
Polyester Viscose	79.80	68.08	11.72	17.22
Polyester Blended	44.07	33.29	10.78	32.38
Synthetic Non Specified	23.85	23.70	0.15	0.63
Polyester Wool	11.25	10.72	0.53	4.94
Synthetic Cotton	10.96	10.54	0.42	3.98
Polyester Cotton	9.39	9.80	-0.41	-4.18
Polyester Spun	6.64	8.64	-2.00	-23.15
Synthetic Blended	5.61	7.35	-1.74	-23.67
Nylon Filament	5.08	5.83	-0.75	-12.86
Viscose Filament	3.62	2.21	1.41	63.80
Viscose Blended	2.76	1.60	1.16	72.50
Viscose Spun	2.32	5.54	-3.22	-58.12

Products	April-June 2015-16	April-June 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
Other Fabrics	7.58	9.79	-2.21	-22.57
Total Fabrics	479.10	501.62	-22.52	-4.49
YARN				
YARN				
Polyester Filament	189.28	158.51	30.77	19.41
Polyester Cotton	31.69	41.39	-9.70	-23.44
Polyester Spun	22.13	24.90	-2.77	-11.12
Polyester Viscose	20.66	31.03	-10.37	-33.42
Viscose Spun	15.06	19.84	-4.78	-24.09
Viscose Filament	13.24	13.64	-0.40	-2.93
Acrylic Spun	9.25	10.06	-0.81	-8.05
Synthetic Spun	8.22	7.66	0.56	7.31
Polyester Wool	5.23	6.28	-1.05	-16.72
Synthetic Non Specified	2.90	2.16	0.74	34.26
Artificial Spun	2.21	7.30	-5.09	-69.73
Nylon Filament	2.12	2.71	-0.59	-21.77
Acrylic Cotton	1.83	3.39	-1.56	-46.02
Polypropylene Filament	1.59	1.10	0.49	44.55
Other Yarn	3.47	5.96	-2.49	-41.78
Total Yarn	328.88	335.93	-7.05	-2.09
MADE-UPS				
Bulk Containers*	80.11	78.43	1.68	2.14
Muffler	65.03	27.26	37.77	138.55
Shawls/Scarves	28.17	32.55	-4.38	-13.46
Motifs	17.54	16.66	0.88	5.28
Fishing Net	10.81	9.16	1.65	18.01
Blanket	9.89	11.80	-1.91	-16.19
Bed Linen	5.13	8.12	-2.99	-36.82
Bedsheet	5.01	8.09	-3.08	-38.07
Dress Material	4.47	13.30	-8.83	-66.39
Sacks and Bags	4.44	2.10	2.34	111.43
Rope	4.34	6.02	-1.68	-27.91
Braids	3.06	2.61	0.45	17.24
Dish-cloths/Dusters	2.98	2.95	0.03	1.02
Curtains	2.18	1.95	0.23	11.79
Life Jacket	2.03	2.13	-0.10	-4.69
Tulles	1.77	0.53	1.24	233.96
Furnishing Articles	1.60	1.64	-0.04	-2.44
Lace	1.01	1.25	-0.24	-19.20
Other Made-ups**	53.01	51.37	1.64	3.19
Total Made-ups	302.58	277.92	24.66	8.88
FIBRE				
Polyester Staple	32.03	47.90	-15.87	-33.13
Viscose Staple	27.13	29.40	-2.27	-7.72
Acrylic Staple	10.46	5.91	4.55	76.99



Products	April-June 2015-16	April-June 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
Other	5.2	6.52	-1.32	-20.25
Total Fibre	74.82	89.73	-14.91	-16.68

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

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

LEADING MARKETS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-June 2015-16	Apr-June 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
USA	189.73	135.57	54.16	39.95
UAE	144.70	107.79	36.91	34.24
SAUDI ARABIA	81.23	96.03	-14.80	-15.41
TURKEY	44.63	60.72	-16.09	-26.50
PAKISTAN	35.43	29.63	5.80	19.57
SRI LANKA	34.51	51.43	-16.92	-32.90
ITALY	33.00	45.50	-12.50	-27.47
BELGIUM	31.08	35.51	-4.43	-12.48
BRAZIL	27.07	27.89	-0.82	-2.94
EGYPT	24.56	18.94	5.62	29.67
SPAIN	23.30	23.98	-0.68	-2.84
NETHERLANDS	22.95	21.37	1.58	7.39
HONG KONG	17.82	22.99	-5.17	-22.49
KOREA, DEM REP	16.46	18.58	-2.12	-11.41
BANGLADESH	16.01	19.18	-3.17	-16.53
FRANCE	14.90	14.25	0.65	4.56
VIETNAM, DEM	14.87	17.05	-2.18	-12.79
GERMANY	13.07	10.82	2.25	20.79
BENIN	12.22	20.57	-8.35	-40.59

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-June 2015-16	Apr-June 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
USA	125.50	102.24	23.26	22.75
UAE	50.01	59.68	-9.67	-16.20
SAUDI ARABIA	28.75	23.27	5.48	23.55
PAKISTAN	28.50	28.58	-0.08	-0.28
SRI LANKA	16.89	27.20	-10.31	-37.90
HONG KONG	14.63	18.20	-3.57	-19.62
VIETNAM	12.56	14.54	-1.98	-13.62
EGYPT	12.53	8.33	4.20	50.42
SPAIN	10.23	9.97	0.26	2.61
BANGLADESH	9.82	12.31	-2.49	-20.23
ITALY	8.74	10.06	-1.32	-13.12

Markets	Apr-June 2015-16	Apr-June 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
KOREA	7.75	6.94	0.81	11.67
VIETNAM	6.54	3.37	3.17	94.07
COTE D IVOIRE	5.93	7.34	-1.41	-19.21
UNSPECIFIED	5.95	5.43	0.52	9.58
KUWAIT	5.64	6.89	-1.25	-18.14
SINGAPORE	5.11	7.20	-2.09	-29.03

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-June 2015-16	Apr-June 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
TURKEY	60.19	27.51	32.68	118.79
USA	38.94	54.65	-15.71	-28.75
BRAZIL	23.74	25.82	-2.08	-8.06
BELGIUM	12.93	13.63	-0.70	-5.14
PAKISTAN	11.97	18.51	-6.54	-35.33
EGYPT	9.60	8.22	1.38	16.79
KOREA,	7.32	5.26	2.06	39.16
USA	6.80	8.69	-1.89	-21.75
PERU	6.78	8.86	-2.08	-23.48
NETHERLANDS	6.76	6.64	0.12	1.81
COSTA RICA	6.62	8.66	-2.04	-23.56
KOREA	6.35	8.72	-2.37	-27.18
MOLDOVA	5.41	9.08	-3.67	-40.42
ITALY	4.83	6.78	-1.95	-28.76
PANAMA	4.49	4.26	0.23	5.40
SRI LANKA	4.47	4.24	0.23	5.42
CANADA	4.41	3.64	0.77	21.15
SAUDI ARABIA	4.35	5.63	-1.28	-22.74
JAPAN	3.90	4.01	-0.11	-2.74

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-June 2015-16	Apr-June 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
USA	59.34	27.16	32.18	118.48
SAUDI ARABIA	47.95	40.55	7.40	18.25
ITALY	15.73	20.87	-5.14	-24.63
SPAIN	11.74	12.01	-0.27	-2.25
NETHERLANDS	11.07	8.55	2.52	29.47
UAE	10.61	15.15	-4.54	-29.97
FRANCE	9.09	7.11	1.98	27.85
BENIN	8.80	16.16	-7.36	-45.54
BELGIUM	8.29	6.95	1.34	19.28
GERMANY	7.73	4.82	2.91	60.37
AUSTRALIA	6.07	5.43	0.64	11.79
UNITED KINGDOM	5.59	4.73	0.86	18.18
CANADA	4.77	3.73	1.04	27.88
NIGERIA	3.46	1.35	2.11	156.30
BANGLADESH	3.18	4.34	-1.16	-26.73
NEW ZEALAND	2.94	2.02	0.92	45.54





CHINA: HUGE POTENTIAL FOR INDIA'S TEXTILES AND CLOTHING EXPORTS

(Continued from Page 2)

MAJOR PRODUCTS OF MMF TEXTILES (COVERED UNDER CHAPTER 54 AND 55) IMPORTED BY CHINA

HS Code	Product Description	Imported value in 2014, USD Mn
550200	Artificial filament fibre	569.81
540761	Woven fabric >85% non-textured polyester filaments	533.44
550330	Staple fibres of acrylic or modacrylic, not carded or combed	397.99
540742	Woven fabrics, >=85% of nylon/other polyamides filaments, dyed, nes	382.61
540245	Filament yarn of nylon or other polyamides, incl. monofilament of < 67	324.88
550410	Staple fibres of viscose, not carded or combed	268.20
550320	Staple fibres of polyesters, not carded or combed	229.17
551219	Woven fabrics, containing >=85% of polyester staple fibres, o/t unbl or bl	211.96
550390	Synthetic staple fibres, not carded or combed, nes	177.06
540741	Woven fab, >=85% of nylon/other polyamides filaments, unbl or bl, nes	175.78
540244	Synthetic filament elastomeric yarn, single, untwisted or with a twist	171.52
540233	Textured yarn nes, of polyester filaments, not put up for retail sale	156.94
540752	Woven fabrics, >=85% of textured polyester filaments, dyed, nes	153.18
550490	Artificial staple fibres, o/t viscose, not carded or combed	141.89
540211	High-tenacity filament yarn of aramids (excl. sewing thread and yarn p	116.77
550969	Yarn of acrylic staple fibres, not put up, nes	111.55
550130	Filament tow of acrylic or modacrylic	110.69
540769	Woven fabric >85% polyester filaments, nes	105.94
540219	High-tenacity filament yarn of nylon or other polyamides (excl. sewing	98.21
540231	Textured yarn nes, of nylon/oth polyamides fi, <=50tex/s.y., not put up	93.78
540772	Woven fabrics, >=85% of synthetic filaments, dyed, nes	84.09

Source : ITC

Staple fibre was one of the main fibres imported by China during 2014, followed by dyed and printed woven fabrics made out of textured polyester filament, and bleached/unbleached woven fabrics made out of textured polyester filament. Textured yarn made out of textures polyester filament was the main yarn imported by China during 2014.

China has a large weaving industry which until recently has suffered from low fabric quality and limited fabric variety, design and innovation. China continues to import large amounts of fabric, mainly from Taiwan, Japan, Korea Rep, Thailand and USA, although the share of domestic input is rising. This is partly due to investment from suppliers from Taiwan, Japan and South Korea principally into Wholly Foreign Owned Enterprise (WFOE) plants in China. But this phenomenon also reflects China's increased capacity to produce higher quality fabrics, using state-of-the art textile machinery.

China's knitting sub-sector is dominated by SOEs. Smaller companies supply the lower-end of the market, typically consisting of domestic-oriented manufacturing companies, whereas larger knitting firms with more advanced machinery and management systems supply the export-processing sector.

LEADING COUNTRIES EXPORTING MAN-MADE FILAMENT PRODUCTS (COVERED UNDER CHAPTER 54) TO CHINA

Value in US\$ Mn

Country	Imported value 2014	Share in China's imports, (%)
World	3535.48	100
Taiwan	1055.62	29.86
Japan	764.64	21.63
Korea, Republic of	571.05	16.15
Thailand	149.04	4.22
USA	144.75	4.09
Viet Nam	116.29	3.29
Italy	68.83	1.95
Germany	66.80	1.89
United Kingdom	49.37	1.40
Netherlands	42.97	1.22

LEADING COUNTRIES EXPORTING MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRE PRODUCTS (COVERED UNDER CHAPTER 55) TO CHINA

Value in US\$ Mn

Country	Imported value 2014	Share in China's imports, (%)
World	3067.29	100
Japan	744.22	24.26
USA	530.46	17.29
Korea, Republic of	351.07	11.45
Taiwan	274.26	8.94
Austria	212.12	6.92
Germany	134.38	4.38
Indonesia	117.48	3.83
Thailand	93.48	3.05
India	58.61	1.91
Viet Nam	50.62	1.65

Source : ITC

EXPORTS OF MMF TEXTILES FROM INDIA TO CHINA DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

Value in US\$ Mn

Year	Fabrics	Made-up	Yarn	Fibre	Total	%Gr/Dec
2010-11	22	2.22	22.9	89.43	136.55	
2011-12	21.5	3.13	9.48	52.79	86.90	-36.36
2012-13	18.16	2.14	5.83	24.09	50.22	-42.21
2013-14	16.13	2.19	5.77	22.02	46.11	-8.18
2014-15	19.78	3.97	10.28	47.36	81.39	76.51

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

China is a potential market for Indian MMF textiles and especially for fabrics and fibre. India's MMF textiles exports to China have increased nearly 76.51% (US\$ 81.39 Mn) during 2014-15 as compared to the last year after declining over the past three years. Fibre were

the dominant items in the export basket with a share of nearly 58%, followed by fabrics 24% (US\$19.78 Mn), yarn 13% and made-ups 5% (US\$3.97 Mn).

MAIN ITEMS OF INDIA'S EXPORTS OF MMF TEXTILES TO CHINA DURING 2014-15

Fabrics : Polyester Viscose Fabrics Woven, Synthetic Non Specified Fabrics Woven, Polyester Wool Fabrics Woven, Polyester Blended Fabrics, Synthetic Non Specified Fabrics woven

Made-ups : Synthetic Non Specified Made-up Woven, Synthetic Filament Made-up Woven Synthetic Non Specified Made-up Knitted, Artificial Non Specified Made-up

Yarn : Polyester Filament Yarn, Polyester Spun Yarn, Synthetic Spun Yarn, Polyester Cotton Yarn, Polyester Viscose Yarn

Fibre : Synthetic Staple Fibre, Viscose Staple Fibre, Acrylic Staple Fibre, Acrylic Spun Fibre

IMPORT DUTY STRUCTURE OF CHINA

	HS Chapter/ Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Yarn		
-silk	5003-5006	6 - 9
-wool	5105-5110	5 - 6
-cotton	5204-5207	5 - 6
-other vegetable fiber	5306-5308	5 - 6
-man-made fiber	5401-5406/ 5501-5511	5
Woven Fabric		
-silk	5007	10
-wool	5111-5113	10
-cotton	5208-5212	6 - 14
-other vegetable fiber	5309-5311	10 - 12
-man-made fiber	5407-5408/ 5512-5516	10 - 18

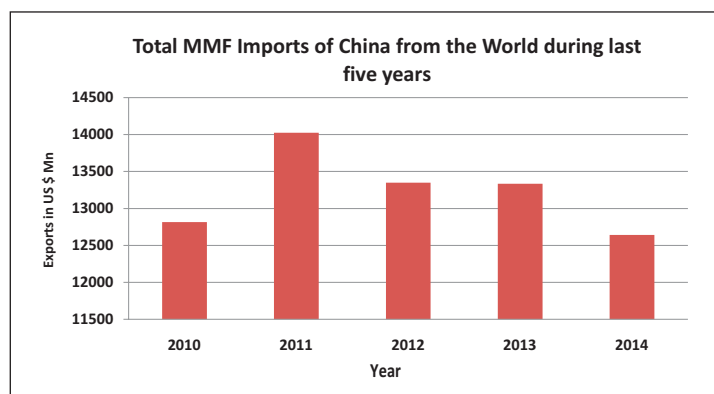
	HS Chapter/ Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Knit Fabric	60	10 - 12
Non Woven Fabric	5603	10
Industrial Fabric	59	8 - 14
Apparel	61-62	14 - 25
Home Furnishings		
including: bed, bath, kitchen linens, etc.	63	7 - 17.5
Carpet	57	10-16

Additional Import Taxes and Fees- Most imported and domestic goods are subject to a VAT, which is applied on the c.i.f. plus duty value. China's application of the

VAT, which ranges between 13 percent and 17 percent, depending on the product, continues to be uneven. Also, a consumption tax of 2 – 3 percent (varies according to provincial) is applied on the c.i.f. value.)

SRTEPC PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMME

The Council as part of its Promotional Programmes had participated in Events in China in recent past with encouraging results. In view of the scope for further increasing export of Indian textiles products including Man-made fibre textiles to China, the Council is planning to organize participation of its member-exporters to the Intertextile Shanghai Apparel Fabrics in China during 13th to 15th October, 2015. The Council requests all its member-exporters to participate in the Event massively and take maximum advantages of the same.



ONLINE PAYMENT OF APPLICATION FEES INTRODUCED

The Commerce Ministry launched the facility for online payment of application fees through credit or debit cards and other electronic fund transfers.

The move is aimed at improving ease of doing business for exporters and importers.

The Commerce Secretary Ms. Rita Teotia while launching the facility said that the step will help in exporters and importers in terms of facilitating the country's trade and reducing their transactions cost.

She also said that this is a part of the initiative to streamline procedures and enhance transparency.

The Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) Shri Pravir Kumar said that with the launch of this new facility, applicants can now pay fees online to DGFT through their credit or debit cards or through net banking 24x7.

DGFT has signed an agreement with the Central Bank of India, that will provide payment gateway services to the online portal of DGFT to enable applicants, exporters, importers to pay their application fees through credit or debit cards or through net banking.

The Central Bank of India will provide e-challans, banks scrolls, transaction IDs for all successful transactions; refund amount to the applicant within 3 days and in case of failed transactions.

Fifty three public and private sector banks which is providing these facilities include Allahabad Bank, Bank of India, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, IDBI Bank, Punjab National Bank, State Bank of India and Deutsche Bank.

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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**

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