

INTEXPO, VIETNAM ORGANISED BY THE SRTEPC

The Council organized participation of 21 member-companies in Vietnam Saigon Fabric and Garment Industry Expo (SAIGON TEX) in Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam from April 9-12, 2015. The Exhibition was held in collaboration with the Vietnam

India, its massive production capacity and the complete range of textiles that are being exported from India to more than 140 countries.

Inauguration



INTEXPO VIETNAM being jointly inaugurated by Mr. Ho Thi Kim Thoa, Hon'ble Deputy Minister of Industry & Trade, Mr. Hoang Ve Dung, Deputy General Director of VINATEX, Smt. Smita Pant, Consul General of India, Vietnam and Mr. Vinod K. Ladia the leader of Indian Delegation.

Chamber of Commerce & Industry (VCCI) Exhibition Services Co. and CP Exhibition Co. Around 655 companies from 21 countries such as U. K., India, Taiwan, Germany, Hong Kong, Korea, Italy, France, Sweden and Thailand showcased their products at the Exhibition.

India Pavilion

The Council's participating Indian companies were allotted stalls at a specially demarcated area - "India Pavilion" in which they exhibited their latest range of textile items including different varieties of fabrics and yarn. A separate "Buyers' Lounge" at the India Pavilion was also arranged with designer Facia – highlighting

Though SAIGON TEX 2015 was inaugurated at a Platform, which was located very closely to the India Pavilion by the Organizers of the Fair, the 'India Pavilion' was also inaugurated separately by a galaxy of Dignitaries & VIPs. The foreign Dignitaries, who cut the inauguration Ribbon at the "India Pavilion" for opening the Exhibition included Hon'ble Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade – Mr. Ho Thi Kim Thoa, Mr. Hoang Ve Dung, Deputy General Director of VINATEX, among others. From the Indian side, Ms. Smita Pant, Consul General of the Indian Consulate, Mr. Vinod Kumar Ladia, the Leader of the Indian Delegation, Mr. Prem Malik, Chairman, CITI, among others inaugurated the 'India Pavilion'.

Response to the Exhibition

The 4-day Exhibition (at SAIGON TEX) in HCMC had on display a large range of synthetic, rayon and blended textile items including different varieties of yarn and fabrics.

The "India Pavilion", which accommodated the participation of Indian companies in Saigon Tex was visited by around 135 buyers, which included the representatives of Garment Manufacturing Companies, Textile Traders & their Agents, and others connected with the Vietnamese Textile Industry & Trade. Feedbacks of the participants showed that barring some, most of the participating companies managed to establish fruitful Trade contacts, and received firm trade-enquiries that are likely to result into orders shortly.

It has been reported that participants were successful in negotiating business orders amounting to ₹7.82 crores, a few member-participants have also bagged some trial spot orders to the tune of around ₹1.02 crores. Items, which were discussed during the

Television commercials, Hoardings, Separate Ad. at the very prominent position of the Fair Catalogue of SAIGON TEX & local Newspapers, Direct Invitations, Press Releases, Mass Tele marketing which helped attract visitors to the stalls of the member companies.



Press conference in progress presided over by Shri Vinod K. Ladia, Convenor EP among the others delegates.

Exhibition by the participants mainly were suitings / shirtings, embroidered fabrics made with synthetic, cotton and blended items, and yarn including P/W, P/V, P/C and 100% cotton & its blends.

The event was extensively publicized in the Vietnam through Ads. in Newspapers/Trade Magazines,

Press Conference

A “Press Conference” was organized by the Council two days prior to the Exhibition on 7th April 2015 at the VCCI Office. The Press Conference was presided over by Mr. Vinod K. Ladia, Convenor (EP) & Head of the Delegation SRTEPC along with Mr. Manoj Kumar, Consul of CGI, Mr. Nguyen The Hung, Deputy Director General of VCCI and Mr. Srijib Roy, Joint Director, SRTEPC. Mr. Ladia briefed a large number of Journalists – both from the Print and Electronic Media about the capabilities/strength of India for meeting the global requirements of textiles and clothing. Mr. Ladia also informed the press about the initiative of the Government of India for sanctioning a US\$ 300 million ‘Line of

Credit’ to set up a “Textile Park” in Vietnam, which may help Indian companies in the near future explore the possibilities in textiles and garment manufacturings and conversions in Vietnam.

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JOINT SECRETARY VISITS COUNCIL



Ms. Sunaina Tomar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Textiles visited the Council and attended the 502nd Meeting of the Committee of Administration of the Council on 8th May 2015.

Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Chairman of the Council welcomed Ms. Sunaina Tomar and introduced her to the members of the Committee of Administration present at the Meeting.

The Joint Secretary assured the members of the Committee of Administration that their grievances on providing benefits in the Foreign Trade Policy would be addressed and will be taken up with the concerned authorities and issues will be tackled suitably to ensure that exports do not suffer in the coming months.

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Export Review



Dear Member,

The performance of Man-made Fibre Textile exports during FY 2014-15 was not to our satisfaction. As per the DGCI&S data the total MMF Textiles exports have grown only a mere 0.75 percent in \$ terms and 1.74 percent in Rupee terms during FY 2014-15 as compared to the same period during 2013-14. As you are aware, the export trends in the recent months have been disturbing, as during March, 2015 the decline has been nearly 15% compared to March, 2014. It is also to be noted that the decline in exports of Man-made Staple Fibre was in the range of 7% & 8% in Rupee and \$ terms respectively during the financial year 2014-15 as compared to the previous year. Overall the exports scenario is not encouraging as in 2014-15, even India's total merchandise exports had declined to US\$ 310.53 billion from US\$ 314.41 billion in 2013-14, while the target set by the Government was US\$ 340 billion for 2014-15; 8.7% higher than the actual.



Given the current impasse in policy stimulus for Textiles sector and particularly the Man-made fibre Textiles, as evident in the not so encouraging Budget and the disappointing Foreign Trade Policy(FTP), it may be difficult to see a boost in Man-made Fibre textile exports during the FY 2015-16. I am certain that unless an adequate stimulus in the MEIS and the Interest Subvention support is forthcoming immediately, it will be very difficult to bring the MMF Textiles export in a growth path, given the high competitiveness and the unmoving lull in the global market. Thus in the wake of the policy lurch, the Council has been forced to lower its MMF Textiles Export target for 2015-16 to US\$ 5.9 billion as compared to that of US\$ 6.5 billion during 2014-15. You may note that in this difficult period we have reached exports of US\$ 5.09 bn., as per the port data figures for 2014-15 April-March, of which fabrics and made-ups have shown a noticeable growth compared to yarn and fibre which had declined during 2014-15 compared to the 2013-14 figures.

As you are aware, the Council has represented to the concerned for the urgent need for providing export reward support to its various important tariff lines which have been showing increase in exports to emerging and potential markets in LAC, Africa and other CIS countries. The Council has reiterated its request to the Commerce and Textile Ministry and the DGFT to favourably look into the genuine concerns of the industry and immediately implement the reward rates under the MEIS to reverse the decline in export trends to these important markets which have been developed in the recent period by the small and marginal exporters who do business on small margins. We have also drawn the attention of the concerned about their plight.

The Govt. has been assuring that they will come out with a supportive Interest Subvention Scheme. The Council has represented on this issue for extending Interest Subvention to the Non-SSI segments of the MMF textiles also, arguing that these segments are also labour intensive and unlike other Textile segments, the Man-made Fibre Textile industry were not beneficiaries of the TUF Scheme. Thus the Interest Subvention Scheme needs to be adequately extended to the Man-made and synthetic producers also. We are hopeful that the announcement will also cover the MMF textile sector.

You may be aware that the Council has been consistently pursuing to stop the AEPC's proposal for allowing import of fabrics equivalent of 2% of the FOB value of exports. We are happy to inform you that this issue has been addressed at the appropriate level and we have been informed that they will not be successful in their initiative, but we have to be vigilant on this.

We have also taken up the issue that our exports of Man-made Fibre textiles are below 2.75% of world trade. Hence the support measures for this sector need to be considered separately delinking the MMF textile exports from the



Textile sector exports, which have reached 5% of world trade. We need to take it up at appropriate forums based on detailed analysis of the Man-made Fibre export data which is acceptable to the WTO. We also need to make combined efforts by involving all the stakeholders of the Man-made Fibre textiles to be successful on this issue.

You may be aware that Turkey has recently re-imposed anti-dumping duties on yarns made out of Man-made or Synthetic or Artificial Staple Fibres of Indian origin ranging from US\$ 0.29 to US\$ 0.39 per Kg in its notification on 17th April, 2015. We have taken up this issue with the Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Commerce requesting them to take the follow-up action for taking it forward at the appropriate forums with the Government of Turkey and also at WTO, if required. We have informed that inspite of our full co-operation, the Turkish authorities had violated many of the provisions of the WTO anti-dumping rules and disregarded our submissions. Hence the Council is of the view that if we take it up adequately with the support of the Government of India through the appropriate channels in the Ministry of External Affairs, we can be successful in forcing the Turkish authorities to re-calculate the duties in view of the changed circumstances of the lasting nature in their economy.

While we are tackling the odds, we need to have an out of box thinking on product application and embark on New Product New Market theme. We need product transformation what the world is moving towards, the new age Leisure and Active Wears. With a young population with median age of 26 years and growing middle class, some of our members have to get on this fast moving bus.

I am glad to inform you that the Council's participation in Vietnam Saigon Fabric and Garment Industry Expo (SAIGON TEX) in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam from April 9-12 2015 was a rewarding experience. Initial reports indicate that while participants had successfully negotiated business orders amounting to ₹ 7.82 crores, a few member-participants had also bagged some trial spot orders to the tune of around ₹ 1.02 crores. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Hon'ble Vietnamese Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade – Mr. Ho Thi Kim Thoa and Mr. Hoang Ve Dung, Deputy General Director of VINATEX for inaugurating the India Pavilion. I am also grateful to Ms. Smita Pant, Consul General and other officials of the Indian Consulate General in Ho Chi Minh for their sincere co-operation and patronage for helping the Council organize the Exhibition effectively.

The Council has in the past through its various Promotional Programmes helped exporters reach many new and distant as well as traditional markets by holding Exhibitions/Fairs in various markets. We intend to do more such programmes in this year also with focus on markets which have not yet been exploited such as Honduras and El Salvador, in the Latin America, for which the Government has also been giving lot of emphasizes. I am sure that exporters would like to take advantage of this opportunity to enhance business opportunities. I urge members to participate in large numbers and make these maiden Exhibitions successful.

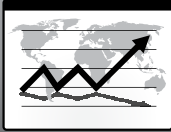
I thank the members who have renewed their membership in the Council for the year 2015-16 and request those members who have not yet renewed its membership to send their annual fees at the earliest to enable the Council to serve them without interruption.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

ANIL RAJVANSHI
CHAIRMAN

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council



USA

Textiles and apparel imports up

The United States imported textiles and apparel worth US\$25.930 billion in the first three months of 2015, registering an increase of 4.40 per cent over imports of US\$24.838 billion made in the corresponding period of last year.

The US imported US\$9.354 billion worth of textiles and garments from China, which accounted for 39.05 per cent share of all textile and garment imports made by the US in January-March 2015, the data showed.

Vietnam, India, Bangladesh and Indonesia were among the top five suppliers of textiles and garments to the US, with goods valued at US\$2.594 billion, US\$1.897 billion, US\$1.449 billion and US\$1.316 billion, respectively, during the three-month period.

Segment-wise, the US apparel imports during the first quarter of 2015 were valued at US\$19.723 billion, whereas non-apparel imports accounted for US\$6.207 billion.

In the non-apparel category, among the top ten suppliers, the import from China and Turkey shot up by 10.39 per cent year-on-year and 12.62 per cent respectively to US\$2.880 billion and US\$179.173 million. While imports from Pakistan and Vietnam dropped by 7.50 per cent and 5.82 per cent to US\$378.095 million and US\$154.940 million respectively.

Of the total US textile and apparel imports of US\$25.930 billion during the first quarter, manmade fibre products accounted for US\$12.313 billion, followed by US\$740.210 million of wool products and

US\$627.064 million of products from silk and vegetable fibres.

In 2014, the US textile and apparel imports increased by 2.61 per cent year-on-year to US\$107.460 billion, with apparel alone accounting for US\$81.780 billion.

CHINA

Exports unexpectedly drop, imports slide

China's exports unexpectedly fell 6.4 percent in April from a year earlier, while imports tumbled by a deeper-than-forecast 16.2 percent, fueling expectations that Beijing will quickly roll out more stimulus to avert a sharper economic slowdown.

The dismal trade performance raises the risk that second-quarter economic growth may dip below 7 percent for the first time since the depths of the global financial crisis, adding to official fears of job losses and growing levels of bad debt.

Imports have been weaker than exports, falling 16.2 percent in April from a year earlier, according to data released by the General Administration of Customs on Friday, highlighting tepid domestic demand as the world's second-largest economy slows.

Analysts polled by Reuters had expected exports would rise 2.4 percent in April after a 15 percent plunge in March, and predicted imports would fall by 12 percent after a 12.7 percent drop the previous month.

In April, exports to the United States, China's top export market, rose 3.1 percent from a year earlier, while shipments to the European

Union, the second largest market, dipped 10.4 percent, according to customs data.

China's trade grew 3.4 percent in 2014, missing the government's growth target of 7.5 percent by more than half.

The government has lowered its growth target for 2015, with combined imports and exports expected to rise around 6 percent.

FTA with South Korea and Japan

Top negotiators from China, South Korea and Japan to continue talks on a trilateral free trade agreement. This is the seventh round of talks on the proposed trade deal.

The two-day meeting focuses on the remaining key issues, including the best ways to achieve market liberalization. The three countries anticipate that a trilateral agreement would bring mutual benefits and prosperity to the region.

An FTA among three countries will serve as an important vehicle that would strengthen our existing relations not only by expanding trade and investment among us but also by providing a comprehensive and institutional framework in which a wide range of trilateral cooperation would involve. A China Japan Korea FTA would be regarded as a milestone in regional integration.

PAKISTAN

Textile industry asks Government takeover

The All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (ATPMA) group leaders want the Pakistani government to take over the country's textile industry.



It is learnt that the textile industry has become unviable because of the heavily subsidised textile industries in the competing countries of the region.

The Pakistan readymade garments manufacturers and exporters association (PRGMEA) have also called for giving special status to export-oriented value-added textile industry allowing it zero rating facility to boost new investment and revive economic growth.

The industry also want value-added textile sector to be given special status by separating it from other textile chains as it was generating more employment and revenue.

Free up non-tariff barriers to boost bilateral trade with Iran

Pakistan’s commerce minister has expressed the concerns on the unilateral import bans and emphasized elimination of all non-tariff barriers with his Iranian counterpart. The Iranian Commerce Minister assured that hurdles and obstacles in the way of bilateral trade would be removed through effective measures.

He has offered maximum facilitation for Pakistan’s private sector to hold and participate in trade exhibitions in Iran.

The two sides reviewed the present trade level and agreed to formulate a 5-year trade-facilitation plan to fulfill the shared vision of both the countries to increase bilateral trade from \$1 billion to \$5 billion.

Both sides also agreed to form a working group to devise substantial widening of the 2006 Pak-Iran

Preferential Trade Agreement. The two sides also reiterated the need for joint investment in agro-food processing and infrastructure, particularly in the field of establishing effective rail, air, road and sea links between the two countries, as well as opening new border trade-posts at Mand-Pishin and Gabd-Reemdan.

The bilateral trade between countries had increased during first three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) of signing PTA, which later started declining after 2008-09. The trade volume between two sides enhanced to US\$1.32 billion in 2008-09 from US\$573.8 million of 2006-07.

MYANMAR

Best destination for international textile sector

Low wages, plentiful labour and an image problem in neighbouring Bangladesh have all boosted Myanmar’s chances. The international textile sector has discovered Myanmar as next best destination as there are currently 200,000 workers in more than 300 factories. The timing is also good in the politics of Myanmar, which is opening up after decades under a closed military dictatorship. There is a sense of opportunity since a nominally civilian government came to power in 2011.

TURKEY

Anti dumping measures imposed on China, Indonesia and India

Dumping of cotton fibre and yarn is becoming a growing

problem for Turkey. Last month the Turkish Ministry of Economy determined that revoking existing anti-dumping duties on imports of spun yarns from China, Indonesia and India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury to the country and applied anti-dumping duties for a second term of five years.

Subsequently Turkey has been driven to take action against Vietnam with its Ministry of Economy filing an anti-dumping investigation into spun polyester yarns. Vietnam has become a significant exporter of polyester yarns to Turkey in the last few years valued at \$120m per annum.

The slowdown in China also means that demand for cotton and yarn there has declined, increasing pressure from spinners looking for a ready alternative export market. Cotton prices have been weak, putting man-made fibre prices under pressure and desperate fibre producers and spinners are accepting low prices for product just to be able to shift it out of their stores.

Indonesia’s shipment of that type of yarn to Turkey was valued at US\$82.01 million in 2011, representing 11.7 percent of overall imports. The figure rose to \$122.94 million in 2013, but its share fell to 10.2 percent.

Bilateral trade between the two countries amounts to US\$2.48 billion in the past year, with Indonesia exporting US\$1.45 billion worth of goods and commodities and importing US\$1.03 billion.

**VIETNAM****Textile and garment sector aims at total exports of \$28bn in 2015**

Vietnam textile and garment sector witnessed good growth in exports in 2014 up by nearly 16 percent reaching US\$24.5 billion is now aiming at total exports of US\$ 28 billion to \$28.5 billion in 2015. The textile and garment sector is expected to benefit from several free trade agreements (FTAs) that are likely to take effect. Owing to advantages accruing from the FTAs, the textile industry could double the size of production in ten years. However, textile enterprises need to be well prepared for the same.

Besides the 12-nation Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement, which includes the US and Japan, Vietnam has either signed or in the final stages of negotiations for FTA with the EU, South Korea, and the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia. Last year, Vietnam's garment exports showed good growth in major markets, registering a growth of 17 percent in Europe, 12.5 percent in the US, and 9 percent in Japan. Besides remaining No. 2 in the US market, Vietnam rose to No. 2, just behind China, in the Japanese market in 2014.

UAE**Textile and fabric trade touches US\$4.47 bn in 2014**

The value of the textiles and fabrics trade in Dubai in 2014 was around US\$4.47 billion (AED16.4 billion), with US\$2.76 billion (AED10.14 billion) in imports, US\$ 35 million (AED1.3 billion) in exports, and

US\$1.5 billion (AED 4.22 billion) in re-exports.

JAPAN**MMF production drops in March 2015**

The production of man-made fibres (MMF) in Japan stood at 81,726 tons in March 2015, registering a decline of 1 per cent compared to the same month of 2014.

Continuing downward trend for the fifth consecutive month, the production of synthetic fibres, which constitute a major part of MMF, decreased by 1.4 per cent year-on-year to 67,214 tons in March 2015.

All four categories of synthetic fibres showed a fall in their output during the month. The production of nylon filament dipped 7.5 per cent year-on-year to 7,718 tons, while that of acrylic staple fibre by 3.2 per cent to 67,214 tons, polyester filament by 0.8 per cent to 11,071 tons, and polyester staple fibre by 5.3 per cent to 11,857 tons.

In fact, the production of all categories of synthetic fibres has been decreasing for the past few months.

As on March 31, MMF stock with manufacturers was 88,929 tons, down 3.9 per cent compared to the stock as on February 28 this year. The stock of synthetic fibre declined in March by 5 per cent month-on-month to 71,574 tons.

SRI LANKA**Textile and clothing exports up by 6%**

Sri Lankan export earnings from

textiles and garments, which represent about 47 per cent of total exports, increased by 6 per cent in February 2015 to US\$419.9 million compared to exports of US\$396.2 million in the same month last year.

The 6 per cent growth rate registered by the textiles and garment exports reflect improved exports to both traditional and non-traditional markets.

For the first two months of 2015, Sri Lanka's cumulative textiles and garment exports stood at US\$829.7 million, showing an increase of 2.7 per cent over exports of US\$808.2 million made in the corresponding period of last year.

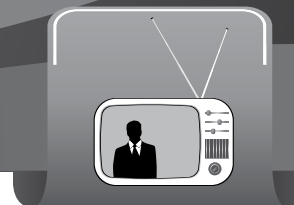
On the other hand, the import of textiles and textile articles by Sri Lanka shot up by 38.4 per cent to US\$211.1 million in February 2015, as against imports of US\$152.5 million made in the corresponding month of the previous year. Cumulative January-February imports rose 18.8 per cent to US\$411.1 million.

The increase in imports of textiles and textile articles shows expansion of garment manufacturing in the island country.

In 2014, Sri Lanka's textiles and garments exports increased by 9.4 per cent year-on-year to US\$4.929 billion, while the import of textiles and textile articles grew by 13.8 per cent to US\$2.327 billion.



(Excerpts taken from Fibre2fashion and other textile related websites)



Textile Ministry seeks benefits for the yarn and fabric sectors

The Textiles Ministry has demanded sops for the yarn and fabric sectors, which it says were ignored in the five-year Foreign Trade Policy announced early this month. It has also made a case for inclusion of garments in the interest subvention scheme being finalised by the Commerce Ministry to help the sector compete with Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, which get favourable access to developed markets.

Man-made fibre yarn as well as woven and knitted fabrics, in addition to garments, have been extended a 2 per cent incentive (in the form of fully transferable duty scrips) in the EU, the US, Canada and Japan. However, sops in these markets do not help yarn and fabric producers as they export very little to these markets. The Merchandise Export Incentive Scheme (MEIS), however, ignores markets such as China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Vietnam and South Korea, which are major destinations for yarn and fabric from India.

The Textiles Ministry is also trying to persuade the Commerce Ministry to include garments and other sectors in the new interest subvention scheme being finalised by it. Under the scheme, exporters from select sectors will get credit at a 3 per cent subsidy for the next three years.

The textile sector is the largest employment generating sector in the country, especially for low-skilled workers, and requested to be supported.

South Korea seeks widening scope of FTA with India

South Korea, with which India has trade deficit of over USD 8 billion, has sought enhancing the scope of free trade agreement by including more products under the pact.

The issue was discussed during a Meeting of Indian and Korean officials in Seoul recently.

The Korean side wants that the comprehensive economic partnership agreement (CEPA) with India should be upgraded to include some more products such as machinery and certain kinds of steel products.

India and South Korea implemented the CEPA in January 2010. The bilateral trade is in favour of South Korea. Trade deficit between the countries increased from USD 5.1 billion in 2009-10 to USD 8.27 billion in 2013-14.

During the official level meeting, the Indian side raised concerns over declining exports of products, including textiles, gems and jewellery and pharmaceuticals to South Korea.

Upgrading of a Free Trade Pact involves reopening of the agreement and fresh negotiations with regard to duty-free access of the new products.

Re-opening of the pact can only be taken up after the Union Cabinet's nod. Therefore, Commerce Ministry is expected to soon approach the Cabinet for the approval.

Under the FTA, duties on most of the products traded between the countries are either eliminated or reduced sharply.

The bilateral trade between India and South Korea stood at USD 16.67 billion in 2013-14.

The trade deficit between the United States and India stood at US\$2 billion in March, according to figures released today.

The US Census Bureau and the US Bureau of Economic Analysis, through the Department of Commerce, announced that the goods and services deficit was US\$51.4 billion in March, up US\$15.5 billion from February.

March exports stood at US\$187.8 billion, US\$1.6 billion more than the February exports. Imports in that month were US\$239.2 billion.

Exports slump for the fifth month in April

Exports declined for the fifth straight month in April, falling 13.96 per cent to US\$22.05 billion as demand from key markets remained subdued.

Imports during the month fell 7.48 per cent to US\$33.04 billion due to a sharp fall in the oil bill. But the trade gap widened to US\$10.99 billion from US\$10.1 billion in the previous fiscal year.



While the Centre announced the reintroduction of the interest subsidy scheme in the Foreign Trade Policy last month for three years, it has not yet been implemented as the sectors to be covered are yet to be finalised.

Goods exports in 2014-15 were down 1.23 per cent from the previous year, at US\$310.5 billion.

The decline in exports during the year 2014-15 may be attributed to the slowdown in global demand, appreciation of the rupee against the euro and steep fall in oil prices. The country's exports dipped by 1.2 per cent to US\$310.5 billion in 2014-15 as against US\$314.4 billion in the previous fiscal (2013-14). Exports started declining since October 2014 and contracted to 21.1 per cent in March, the biggest fall in last six years.

In April-February 2014-15, India's exports to South Asian countries stood at US\$18.55 billion as against US\$17.50 billion in 2013-14. Total trade between India and the seven South Asian countries - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka - grew to \$21.16 billion in April-February 2014-15 as against \$19.97 billion in 2013-14.

The share of these seven countries in India's total trade has increased to 3.04 per cent in April-February 2014-15 as against 2.61 per cent in 2013-14. However, trade with Pakistan has dipped to US\$2.17 billion in April-February 2014-15 as against US\$2.7 billion in 2013-14.

India and Iran sign MoU to develop Chabahar Port

India and Iran have signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) for the development of the Chabahar Port in Iran, which was partially built by India in the 1990s, to provide a sea-land access route to Afghanistan bypassing Pakistan.

Chabahar is a free port (Free Trade Zone) on the coast of the Gulf of Oman and the only Iranian port with direct access to the ocean.

The pact would allow Indian and Iranian commercial entities to start negotiations towards the finalisation of a commercial contract under which Indian companies would lease two existing berths at the Chabahar Port and operationalise them as container and multi-purpose cargo terminals, sources said.

The project is expected to be developed by India Ports Global (IPG), the special purpose vehicle (SPV) of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) and Kandla Port Trust (KPT) set up to construct port projects abroad.

Government to restore TUFs for textiles sector

The government is all set to reintroduce the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TufS), likely to be valid for at least the next 10 years, in the new Textile Policy scheduled to be released soon.

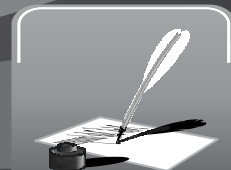
The revised policy is likely to make it the individual states' responsibility to fund the sector. The Government plans to increase states' share in Central taxes to 42 per cent from 32 per cent earlier and are looking to introduce TufS with some changes; states might be asked to fund it. The government is looking for a long-term policy, for at least 10-15 years. However, a final decision on the matter is yet to be taken.

TufS was introduced in April 1999 as a means to channelise speedy investments in the textile and jute industry, with 5 per cent interest reimbursement. The scheme was initially approved for five years until March 2004, but later extended to 2007 with some modifications. It was further restructured in April 2011 until its lapse in March 2012.

In 2012, it was declared that the scheme would continue through the 12th Plan period of 2012-17, with an outlay of ₹ 11,900 crore. Of this, ₹ 6,000 crore has been released far.



(Excerpts taken from various Financial & textile newspapers)



HONDURAS AND EL SALVADOR – HUGE POTENTIAL FOR INDIA’S TEXTILES AND CLOTHING EXPORTS

Honduras and El Salvador are two strongly emerging economies in Latin America. Both the countries are very successful exporters of textiles & clothing, and they have developed quite competitive and complete clusters of companies in that industry. The textiles and apparel sectors play key roles in the economies of these two countries. Honduras is the center of the Central American Apparel Industry. Today, it is the fourth largest supplier of apparel to the U.S. market in the world, and the largest in the Central American and Caribbean regions. Its position in the sector is further strengthened by the Full Package concept, which means that garments are made entirely in the country from fabrics, buttons, etc up to packaging.

The United States has been the largest supplier of fabrics to Honduras. Local producers of fabrics do not compete directly against U.S. producers/exporters of similar products. However, a few local firms have developed a small-sized industry, which produces for the local and export markets, especially those in Central America.

Highlights

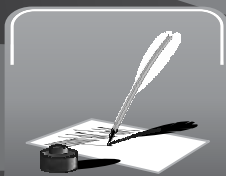
- Imports of Textile & Clothing of Honduras from the world rose to US\$ 184.67 million during 2013.
- India’s share in imports of Textile & Clothing of Honduras is merely 1.99%, worth US\$ 3.68 million in 2013.
- Apparel imports of Honduras from the world account for nearly 41% of total imports, worth US\$ 75.33 million.
- Imports of Made-ups from the world reached US\$ 61.63 million with a share of over 33%.
- USA, China, Guatemala, El Salvador, India, Mexico are the leading suppliers to Honduras for Made-ups.
- The total imports of MMF textiles from the world by Honduras during 2013 stood at US\$ 38.11 Million, of which India’s share was only US\$ 0.50 Million (1.32%).

- Exports of Indian Man-made fibre Textiles to Honduras during 2013-14 amounted to only US\$ 5.14 million.
- Hence, there is tremendous scope to increase our exports to Honduras and increase India’s market share.
- Yarns were the dominant items in the export basket with a share of nearly 84%, followed by fabrics 14%, and fibre 2%.

Honduras’s Textile and Clothing Imports from World during 2013

Value in US\$ thousand

| Chapter | Product Description | Value in 2013 | Annual Growth in value between 2009-2013, % p.a. | Share in World imports, % |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------|--|---------------------------|
| 50 | Silk | 62 | 342.86 | 0.03 |
| 51 | Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof | 148 | 72.09 | 0.08 |
| 52 | Cotton | 7,528 | -45.30 | 4.08 |
| 53 | Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric | 232 | 182.93 | 4.08 |
| 54 | Manmade filaments | 11,768 | 106.09 | 6.37 |
| 55 | Manmade staple fibres | 9,648 | -12.04 | 5.23 |
| 56 | Wadding, felt, non-wovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc | 9,610 | 28.08 | 5.20 |
| 57 | Carpets and other textile floor coverings | 1,588 | 40.16 | 0.86 |
| 58 | Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc | 2,610 | 12.21 | 1.41 |
| 59 | Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric | 2,514 | 35.09 | 1.36 |
| 60 | Knitted or crocheted fabric | 1,966 | -9.07 | 1.06 |
| 61 | Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet | 32,692 | 24.23 | 17.71 |
| 62 | Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet | 42,642 | 5.13 | 23.09 |
| 63 | Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc | 61,639 | 37.17 | 33.38 |
| Total Textile & Clothing | | 184647 | | |



Honduras's Textile and Clothing Imports from India – 2013

Value in US\$ thousand

| Chapter | Product Description | Value in 2013 | Annual Growth in value between 2009-2013, % p.a. | Share in World imports, % |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------|--|---------------------------|
| 50 | Silk | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 51 | Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 52 | Cotton | 470 | 1019.05 | 12.76 |
| 53 | Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric | 41 | 0 | 1.11 |
| 54 | Manmade filaments | 390 | 90.24 | 10.59 |
| 55 | Manmade staple fibres | 87 | 411.76 | 2.36 |
| 56 | Wadding, felt, non-wovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc | 0 | -100 | 0 |
| 57 | Carpets and other textile floor coverings | 51 | 325 | 1.38 |
| 58 | Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc | 4 | 0 | 0.11 |
| 59 | Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric | 14 | 0 | 0.38 |
| 60 | Knitted or crocheted fabric | 10 | -28.57 | 0.27 |
| 61 | Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet | 246 | 146 | 6.68 |
| 62 | Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet | 914 | 852.08 | 24.82 |
| 63 | Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc | 1456 | 152.78 | 39.53 |
| Total Textile & Clothing | | 3683 | | |

Source: ITC/COMTRADE Statistics

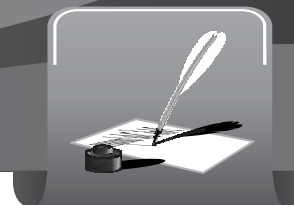
Apparels, Made-ups, Carpets, Cotton and Man-Made Textiles are the leading items that are being imported from India into Honduras. Honduras imports nearly 40% of its requirements of Made-ups from India.

Main Products of MMF Textiles imported by Honduras from the World

| HS Code | Product Description | Imported Value 2013, USD thousand |
|---------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 540771 | Woven fab, >=85% of synthetic filaments, unbleached or bleached, nes | 2891 |
| 550700 | Artificial staple fibres, carded or combed | 2640 |

| HS Code | Product Description | Imported Value 2013, USD thousand |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 540754 | Woven fabrics, >=85% of textured polyester filaments, printed, nes | 1643 |
| 540752 | Woven fabrics, >=85% of textured polyester filaments, dyed, nes | 1614 |
| 551311 | Plain weave polyest stapl fib fab, <85%, mixd w/cottn, <=170g/m2, unbl/bl | 1006 |
| 550953 | Yarn of polyester staple fibres mixed with cotton, not put up, nes | 848 |
| 550520 | Waste of artificial fibres | 753 |
| 540761 | Woven fabric >85% non-textured polyester filaments | 686 |
| 540773 | Woven fabrics, >=85% of synthetic filaments, yarn dyed, nes | 573 |
| 551321 | Plain weave polyester staple fib fab, <85%, mixd w/cotton, <=170g/m2, dyd | 535 |
| 540710 | Woven fab of high tenacity fi yarns of nylon oth polyamides/polyesters | 505 |
| 540769 | Woven fabric >85% polyester filaments, nes | 497 |
| 540110 | Sewing thread of synthetic filaments | 354 |
| 540772 | Woven fabrics, >=85% of synthetic filaments, dyed, nes | 341 |
| 540720 | Woven fab obtaind from strip/the like of synthetic textile materials | 323 |
| 551331 | Plain weave polyest stapl fib fab, <85% mixd w/cot, <=170g/m2, yarn dyd | 303 |
| 551219 | Woven fabrics, containing >= 85% of polyester staple fibres, o/t unbl or bl | 280 |
| 551599 | Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, nes | 256 |
| 540783 | Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments, <85% mixd w cotton, yarn dyd, nes | 247 |
| 551421 | Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab, <85%, mixd w/cotton, >170g/m2, dyd | 243 |
| 540784 | Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments, <85% mixd with cotton, printed, nes | 237 |
| 551512 | Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres mixd w man-made filaments, nes | 218 |

Honduras is one of the growing markets for MMF textile imports. Its MMF textile imports have been growing steadily over the last few years and reached US\$ 38.11 million in 2013. USA, China, El Salvador, Mexico and India are the leading suppliers of MMF textiles to Honduras.



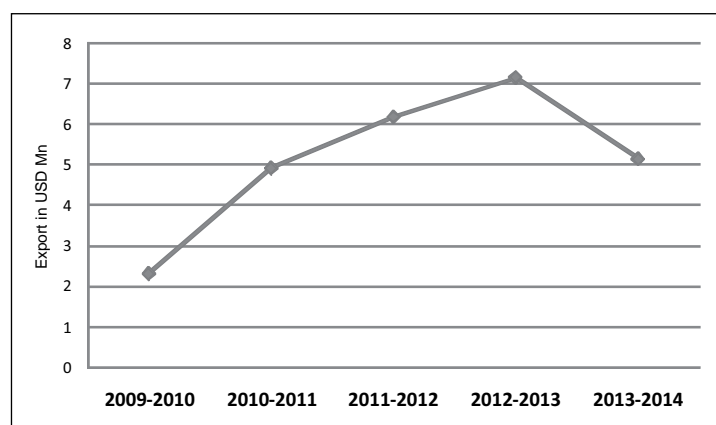
EXPORTS OF MMF TEXTILES FROM INDIA TO HONDURAS

Exports of Man-made fibre textile to Honduras were valued at over US\$ 5.14 million during 2013-14 and the same expected to grow in the coming years. Exports of Yarn and fabric consist of nearly 98% of the exports of Man-made fibre Textiles from India.

Value in US\$ Mn

| | Fabrics | Made-up | Yarn | Fibre | Total |
|-----------|---------|---------|------|-------|-------|
| 2009-2010 | 0.21 | 0 | 2.1 | 0 | 2.31 |
| 2010-2011 | 0.27 | 0 | 4.64 | 0 | 4.91 |
| 2011-2012 | 0.88 | 0 | 5.3 | 0 | 6.18 |
| 2012-2013 | 1.54 | 0 | 5.61 | 0 | 7.15 |
| 2013-2014 | 0.71 | 0.02 | 4.31 | 0.1 | 5.14 |

Export Trends during last five years:



The main items exported to Honduras are Nylon Filament Yarn, Texturised Yarn, Polyester Filament Yarn and Synthetic Filament Fabrics, etc.

IMPORT DUTY STRUCTURE OF HONDURAS

Honduras: Tariffs (percent ad valorem) on Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

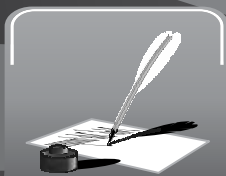
| | HS Chapter/ Subheading | Tariff Rate Range (%) |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Yarn | | |
| - silk | 5003-5006 | 0 - 5 |
| - wool | 5105- 5110 | 0 - 5 |
| - cotton | 5204-5207 | 5 |
| - other vegetable fiber | 5306-5308 | 5 |

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

'Additional Import Taxes and Fees: There is a Value Added Tax (VAT) of 12% applied on the c.i.f. value plus duty applied to most products; however, certain items of necessity and handicrafts are exempted from VAT. There is also a 0.5% service charge applied on all items, except for raw material and some capital goods.

EL SALVADOR

- The textile and apparel industry is one of the strongest pillars of the El Salvadoran economy, as it accounts for over half of the total exports made by the country.
- The US continued to be the main export destination in 2014 - accounting for 76% of the total exports. The second main destination was Central America - accounting for 17%, while the other markets accounted for 7% of the total exports.
- Imports of Textile & Clothing of El Salvador from the world reached US\$ 1.62 billion during 2014. India's share in imports of textile & clothing into El Salvador was merely 1.10%, worth around US\$ 17.99 million in 2014. Apparels accounted for nearly 24% of total imports worth US\$ 393.48 million from the world.



- The total imports of MMF textiles of El Salvador from the world during 2014 stood at US\$ 846.07 million, of which India's share was only US\$ 15.71 million (1.85%).
- The exports of Indian Man-made fibre Textiles to El Salvador during 2013-14 stood at only US\$ 6.34 million - registering a growth of 13.09% as compared to that of the previous year. Hence, there is considerable scope to increase India's MMF textile exports to El Salvador and increase India's share in this market.
- Yarns were the dominant items in India's export basket to El Salvador with a share of nearly 50%, followed by fibre 38%, and fabrics 12%.
- Textile and clothing exports from the Central American country of El Salvador increased by 8.2 percent year-on-year and touched US\$ 2.007 billion, during the period of January to October 2013.
- During the first ten months of 2013, the US continued to be the main destination of import for El Salvadoran Textiles & Clothing (T & C), as the country accounted for 76% of total T & C exports made by El Salvador.
- The Central American region ranked second, with El Salvador exporting 21 percent of its textile and apparel to the region, during the period of January to October 2013.

Imports of Textile and Clothing by El Salvador

Value in US\$ Thousand

| Chapter | Product Description | Import from World in 2014 | Import from India in 2014 | % Share of India |
|-----------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 50 | Silk | 81 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 51 | Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof | 3,599 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 52 | Cotton | 328,405 | 1,231 | 0.37 |
| 53 | Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric | 2,202 | 133 | 6.04 |
| 54 | Manmade filaments | 198,068 | 7,076 | 3.57 |
| 55 | Manmade staple fibres | 161,747 | 4,527 | 2.80 |

| Chapter | Product Description | Import from World in 2014 | Import from India in 2014 | % Share of India |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 56 | Wadding, felt, non-wovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc | 31,712 | 6 | 0.02 |
| 57 | Carpets and other textile floor coverings | 1,809 | 3 | 0.17 |
| 58 | Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc | 45,270 | 127 | 0.28 |
| 59 | Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric | 31,540 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 60 | Knitted or crocheted fabric | 377,737 | 3,979 | 1.05 |
| 61 | Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet | 266,234 | 418 | 0.16 |
| 62 | Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet | 127,251 | 336 | 0.26 |
| 63 | Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc | 50,670 | 161 | 0.32 |
| Total | | 1626325 | 17997 | 1.11 |

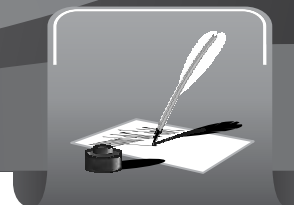
Source: UN COMTRADE

Leading countries exporting Man-Made Filament Products covered under Chapter 54 to El Salvador

| Country | Export during 2014 (in US\$ Thousand) |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| World | 198068 |
| USA | 138623 |
| China | 13883 |
| Guatemala | 12509 |
| India | 7076 |
| Mexico | 5335 |
| Honduras | 4943 |
| Taipei, Chinese | 3728 |
| Costa Rica | 3466 |

Major Imports of Textile Products made out of Man-made Filament (covered under Chapter 54) by El Salvador

| HS Code | Product Description | Import during 2014 (US \$ Thousand) |
|---------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 540233 | Textured yarn nes, of polyester filaments, not put up for retail sale | 101081 |



| HS Code | Product Description | Import during 2014 (US \$ Thousand) |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 540244 | Synthetic filament elastomeric yarn, single, untwisted or with a twist | 30844 |
| 540752 | Woven fabrics, >=85% of textured polyester filaments, dyed, nes | 14799 |
| 540246 | Filament yarn of polyester, incl. monofilament of < 67 decitex, single | 14206 |
| 540110 | Sewing thread of synthetic filaments | 8215 |
| 540769 | Woven fabric >85% polyester filaments, nes | 4360 |
| 540231 | Texturd yarn nes, of nylon/other polyamides fi, <=50tex/s.y., not put up | 3775 |
| 540742 | Woven fabrics, >=85% of nylon/other polyamides filaments, dyed, nes | 2318 |
| 540761 | Woven fabric >85% non-textured polyester filaments | 1987 |
| 540245 | Filament yarn of nylon or other polyamides, incl. monofilament of < 67 | 1840 |
| 540262 | Yarn of polyester filaments, multiple, nes, not put up | 1694 |
| 540810 | Woven fabrics of high tenacity filament yarns of viscose rayon | 1662 |
| 540782 | Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments, <85% mixed with cotton, dyed, nes | 1425 |
| 540710 | Woven fabrics of high tenacity fi yarns of nylon other polyamides/polyesters | 1320 |
| 540754 | Woven fabrics, >=85% of textured polyester filaments, printed, nes | 1010 |
| 540220 | High tenacity yarn (o/t sewing thread), of polyester filaments, not put up | 705 |
| 540219 | High-tenacity filament yarn of nylon or other polyamides (excl. sewing) | 680 |
| 540751 | Woven fabrics, >=85% of textured polyester filaments, unbl or bl, nes | 653 |
| 540720 | Woven fab obtained from strip/the like of synthetic textile materials | 625 |

EI Salvador currently imports significant quantity of MMF yarn from the world and the major items are Polyester Filament Yarn, Synthetic Filament yarn, Polyester Viscose Yarn, etc. India's main competitors in exports of yarns to EI Salvador are USA, China, Guatemala, Mexico, Honduras, Taipei, Chinese, Costa Rica, Korea Republic of and Vietnam, etc.

Leading Countries exporting Man-Made Staple Fibre Products (covered under Chapter 55) to EI Salvador

| Country | Export during 2014 (in US\$ Thousand) |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| World | 161747 |
| USA | 97299 |
| China | 2021 |
| Korea, Rep of | 7811 |
| Mexico | 7468 |
| Guatemala | 7136 |
| Honduras | 5820 |
| India | 4527 |
| Hong Kong, China | 2629 |
| Costa Rica | 2456 |

Main Products of MMF Textiles (covered under Chapter 55) imported by EI Salvador from the World

| HS Code | Product Description | Import during 2014 (US\$ Thousand) |
|---------|---|------------------------------------|
| 550320 | Staple fibres of polyesters, not carded or combed | 18502 |
| 551511 | Woven fab of polyester staple fib mixd w viscose rayon staple fib, nes | 9230 |
| 550810 | Sewing thread of synthetic staple fibres | 7449 |
| 551622 | Woven fabrics of artificial staple fib, <85%, mixd with man-made fi, dyd | 4404 |
| 551219 | Woven fabrics, containing >= 85% of polyester staple fibres, o/t unbl or bl | 4332 |
| 551323 | Woven fab of polyester staple fib, <85%, mixd w/cot, <=170 g/m2, dyd, nes | 3817 |
| 551512 | Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres mixd w man-made filaments, nes | 3799 |
| 550921 | Yarn, >=85% of polyester staple fibres, single, not put up | 3759 |
| 551313 | Woven fab of polyest staple fib, <85% mixd w/cot, <=170g/m2, unbl/bl, nes | 3216 |
| 551613 | Woven fabrics, containing >= 85% of artificial staple fib, yarn dyed | 2567 |
| 550931 | Yarn, >=85% of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibres, single, not put up | 2025 |
| 551519 | Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres, nes | 1901 |
| 551321 | Plain weave polyester staple fib fab, <85%, mixd w/cotton, <=170g/m2, dyd | 1837 |



| HS Code | Product Description | Import during 2014 (US\$ Thousand) |
|---------|--|------------------------------------|
| 551422 | Twill weave polyester staple fibre fab, <85%, mixd w/cotton, >170g/m2, dyd | 1770 |
| 551513 | Woven fab of polyester staple fibres mixd w/wool/fine animal hair, nes | 1767 |
| 550410 | Staple fibres of viscose, not carded or combed | 1725 |
| 551623 | Woven fabrics of artificial staple fib, <85%, mixd with m-m fi, yarn dyd | 1243 |
| 551349 | Woven fab of oth syn staple fib, <85%, mixed w/cot, <=170g/m2, printed | 1202 |

Polyester Staple Fibre was one of the major MMF textile products imported by El Salvador during 2014, followed by Synthetic staple fibre and Sewing thread of synthetics staple fiber, etc.

El Salvador: Tariffs (Ad valorem) on Textiles and Apparel

| | HS Chapter/ Subheading | Tariff Rate Range (%) |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Yarn | | |
| - silk | 5003-5006 | 0 - 5 |
| - wool | 5105- 5110 | 0 - 5 |
| - cotton | 5204-5207 | 5 |
| - other vegetable fiber | 5306-5308 | 5 |
| - man - made fiber | 5401-5406/5501-5511 | 0 - 5 |
| Woven Fabric | | |
| - silk | 5007 | 10 |
| - wool | 5111-5113 | 10 |
| - cotton | 5208-5212 | 0 - 10 |
| - other vegetable fiber | 5309-5311 | 5 - 10 |
| - man - made fiber | 5407-5408/5512-5516 | 0 - 10 |
| Knit Fabric | 60 | 0 - 10 |
| Non Woven Fabric | 5603 | 0 |
| Industrial Fabric | 59 | 0 - 10 |
| Apparel | 61-62 | 0 - 15 |
| Home Furnishings including: bed, bath, kitchen linens, etc. | 63 | 0 - 15* |
| Carpet | 57 | 15 |

Additional Import Taxes and Fees: Value Added Tax (VAT) @ 13% is charged on most of the products. For imports, the taxable base is the sum of the applicable customs value, duties and specific consumption taxes, on which VAT is then applied.

Exports of Indian MMF textiles to El Salvador

Export of Man-made fibre textiles to El Salvador were valued at over US\$ 6.33 Mn during 2013-14, as against the export of US\$ 5.50 Mn during 2012-13 showing an impressive growth of more than 15%. Hence, there is a scope to increase our exports to El Salvador.

Value in USD Mn

| | Fabrics | Made-up | Yarn | Fibre | Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|------|-------|-------|
| 2009-2010 | 0.53 | 0.02 | 0.22 | 1.46 | 2.23 |
| 2010-2011 | 0.27 | 0.06 | 0.65 | 0.82 | 1.80 |
| 2011-2012 | 0.44 | 0 | 2.54 | 1.24 | 4.22 |
| 2012-2013 | 0.21 | 0 | 3.7 | 1.59 | 5.50 |
| 2013-2014 | 0.78 | 0 | 3.11 | 2.44 | 6.33 |

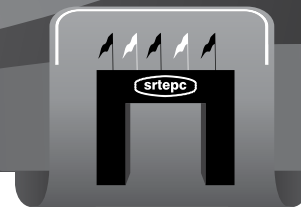
Source: DGCI&S

The main items exported to El Salvador include Polyester Filament Yarn, Texturised Yarn, Polyester Staple Fibre, Polyester Blended Fabrics, Shirting and Polyester Viscose Fabrics, etc.

SRTEPC Export Promotion

In view of the scope for further increasing exports of Indian Man-made fibre textiles to Honduras and El Salvador, the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) is organizing exclusive Indian Textiles Exhibition in Honduras and El Salvador during June 2015. In view of this, the Council requests all its member-exporters to take advantage of this excellent opportunity, and participate in the Exhibitions/ Fairs which will be organized by the Council to develop/expand their export trade there.





PARTICIPATE IN EXCLUSIVE INDIAN TEXTILE EXHIBITIONS/BUYER SELLER MEETS IN HONDURAS & EL SALVADOR DURING 22ND TO 26TH JUNE 2015

The Council, as part of its export promotional programmes for the year 2015-16, proposes to organize first-ever exclusive Indian Textile Exhibitions for 2 days each in Honduras and El Salvador from June 22 to 26 2015 in association with the Embassy of India in Guatemala.

Honduras and El Salvador are two strongly emerging economies in Latin America. The textile and apparel sectors play key role in the economies of these two countries. Honduras is the centre of the Central American Apparel Industry. Today, it's the fourth largest supplier of apparels to the US market in the world and the largest in the Central American and Caribbean regions.

The United States has been the largest supplier of fabrics to Honduras. Local producers of fabrics do not compete directly against US producers/exporters of similar products. However, a few local firms have developed a small sized industry, which produces for the local and export markets, especially those in Central America. Though Honduras sources finished apparel products from the US, the volume and the size of the market have been relatively smaller.

An amount of ₹2,70,000/- has been fixed by the Council for participation in the Exhibitions in Honduras and El Salvador. Against this, an amount of ₹1.25 lakhs may be available for eligible member-participants through MDA Grant for reimbursement of a part costs of participation.

Participants will be given a standard exhibition-booth of 9 sqm size each with necessary furnitures, display props, lights etc. on the basis of their availability in the above markets to display their products, and discuss business with visiting buyers/visitors to their Exhibition booths.

For further details, members may contact Ms. Kalavathi Rao / Ms. Ramitha Shetty, SRTEPC Tel : 91-22-22048797, 22048690, Fax : 22048358, E-mail : srtepc@srtepc.in/tp@srtepc.in.



ATTENTION : MEMBERS Renewal of Membership 2015-2016

Kindly refer to the Council's letters/reminders requesting renewal of Membership of the Council for the year 2015-2016.

Please note that the Government of India has increased the Service Tax from 12.36% to 14% w.e.f. 1st June, 2015 vide their Notification NO.14/2015-Service Tax, dated 19th May, 2015. Hence in the wake of increased costs, the Council has decided to increase the membership fees w.e.f. 1st June, 2015. The revised fees for Renewal and New Membership for the respective categories of the Council are as given below:

Revised Renewal Membership Fee (effective from June 1st, 2015)

| For Renewal of Membership | SSI | NON-SSI |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Membership Fees | 6,450 | 9,950 |
| Service Tax (14%) | 903 | 1393 |
| Total | 7,353 | 11,343 |

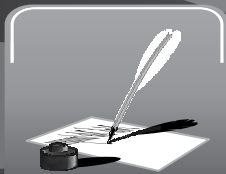
Revised New Membership Fee (effective from June 1st, 2015)

| For New Membership | SSI | NON-SSI |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Membership Fees | 7,550 | 11050 |
| Service Tax (14%) | 1057 | 1547 |
| Total | 8,607 | 12,597 |

However, till 30th May 2015 the old membership fees will be accepted by the Council.

We, therefore, once again request you to kindly send the renewal Membership Subscription fee for the year 2015-2016 amounting to ₹ 8764/- (₹ 5394/- only for S.S.I. Units subject to submission of copy of SSI Certificate) before 30th May, 2015.

Please note that all Members who will be renewing their membership after 30th May, 2015 will have to pay the revised membership fee as given above i.e. ₹ 11,343 (₹ 7,353/- for SSI Units).



ANTI DUMPING DUTIES IMPOSED BY TURKEY

Turkey has imposed 3.2% to 20% duties on import of fibre/yarns, 6.4% on fabrics with additional duty of 20% and 9.6% on made ups originating from India. Moreover, of late Turkey re-imposed Anti-dumping duties ranging from US\$ 0.29 – 0.39/per kg.,on import of yarn made out of man-made, synthetic, artificial staple fibres originating from India. Whereas textile products from Europe, North African countries including Egypt, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia and least developed countries enter Turkey duty free.

Anti Dumping Duty on Spun Yarn

India has been bearing the brunt of higher duties on spun yarn despite its full cooperation and participation in the investigations and also completing all the requirements regarding the current Sunset Review being undertaken by Turkish authorities. At various forums, we have requested for recalculations of dumping margins carried out six years ago and pleaded that this is important and it should be done as per the WTO norms.

Turkey has announced the final Notification of Sunset Review on Anti-Dumping Duty by Turkey on “Yarns made out of manmade or synthetic or artificial staple fibres” of Indian origin. The Ministry of Economy in Turkey vide initiation notice No: 2015/8 published in the Turkish Official Gazette on April 17, 2015 has further imposed Anti-Dumping Duty on “Yarn of manmade or synthetic or artificial staple fibres” falling under HS codes no. 55.08, 55.09, 55.10, 55.11 (except 5509.52, 5509.61, 5509.91 and 5510.20) imported from other countries including India.

The two rates which have been levied are :

Final Dumping Margin in case of Indian companies

| NAME OF FIRM | AMOUNT OF DUMPING (US Dollar/Kg) |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| RSWM LIMITED | 0.29 |
| OTHERS | 0.39 |

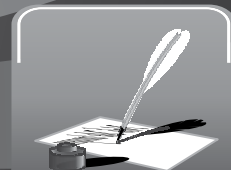
The Designated Authority has rolled over the same rates for another 5 years. They have disregarded all the replies sent by the concerned Indian exporters to the questionnaire that was duly submitted to the Authority.

From the above, it can be observed that :

- (1) The Turkish Authority had violated many of the Provisions of the WTO Anti-Dumping Rules. The implementation of the duties at the same rate considering the injury level and the dumping margins from the original investigation is inconsistent with the WTO law and the Turkish Anti Dumping Regulations.
- (2) The notification outrightly says that the submissions of the respondents were disregarded for dumping margin calculations without a basis for disregarding the same.
- (3) In view of the irregularity in the Investigation and the subsequent imposition of Anti Dumping Duty, the matter needs to be taken up with WTO. This is more so in the event of the inconsistency in the application of Turkish regulations and the WTO law by not recalculating the dumping margins.
- (4) If the duties remain at the same level all members of SRTEPC will face a barrier for exporting yarns to Turkey.
- (5) This is a clear case of inconsistency by the Government of Turkey and their method of application of the WTO law and practice, therefore giving us a greater chance of a favorable decision in WTO consultations, if taken up appropriately with the full support of the Government of India.

Initiatives in the wake of Changed Circumstances of lasting nature

The Government of India must strongly take this up as violation of the WTO norms with the Turkish



counterparts through the appropriate channels in the MEA, and the Embassy of India in Turkey and demand for the need of recalculating the dumping margins due to the changing circumstances of lasting nature.

The Industry's concern at the level of Government need to be communicated through strong signals including our seriousness of taking it up at the WTO at any cost and the higher probability of our side winning due to their disregard and violation of the WTO norms and regulations. It is to be emphasized that the chances of our winning are more as this is a clear case of not following the WTO norms and more so when our stakes involved in the case are multifold, in the medium to long term period.

Necessary follow up action may be urgently undertaken by the Ministry of Textiles in consultation with Ministry of

Commerce. The Council will be fully supportive of any of the requirements and will extend fullest cooperation to the concerned in the Government.

The Council has already requested the concerned in the Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Commerce & Industry to initiate appropriate steps to take up this issue at the appropriate forums at WTO, where a favorable decision infavour of India by way of removing the duties or forcing the Turkish Authorities to recalculate as the least could be expected in the changed circumstances of the lasting nature.

In light of above the Council urges the Ministry of Textiles to take initiative in this matter after taking due consultations for legal opinion etc. with the concerned without losing valuable time.



ADVERTISE IN COUNCIL'S WEBSITE

The Council has recently re-vamped its Website and invites advertisements on its website from members who may benefit through perfect target audience related to your industry. SRTEPC offers you two advertisement slots i.e **Gold** (720X90), and **Silver** (300X90) for ₹ **12000** and ₹ **6000 plus applicable taxes** respectively. You may view the already published advertisement on Council's website.

A new section called "**Marketplace**" has also been introduced on its website (**www.srtepc.org**). This particular section lists companies who would like to get global exposure and promote their Business & Products Worldwide. This service will include a searchable Company listing on SRTEPC's Website, Member to upload their Company & Business Profile, Products and Contact Details and Photographs of their Products. This Service is being offered at a nominal charge of INR 1000 + applicable tax per annum.

Members may take advantage of this opportunity and advertise in the Council's website. For further details you may contact Ms. Rohini at 022 4022 3750 / 51 / 52 or send a mail at steffi@srtepc.in OR Mr. Rafique at 022-22048797, 22048690/ e-mail rafique@srtepc.in



DGFT

| Notification/Public Notice/Circulars/ Trade Notices No. | Date | Subject | Description | Effect |
|---|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Public Notice No.05/2015-20 [http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/pn0516.pdf] | 10 th April 2015 | Keeping in abeyance the provisions of para 2.55 and 2.56 of Handbook of Procedures, 2015-20. | In order to facilitate transitional arrangements, DGFT had kept in abeyance the provisions of para 2.55 and issuance of Pre - shipment Certificate and 2.56 of Handbook of Procedures, 2015-20 (which came into effect from 1.4.2015) till further orders. | Accordingly, the procedure for issue of Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificate (PSIC), as laid down in para 2.32.2A and 2.32.2B of Handbook of Procedure Vol. I 2009-14, would remain in effect, till further orders. |
| Public Notice No.7/2015-2020 [http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/ph072015.pdf] | 1 st May, 2015 | Amendment in para 2.07 (a) (iv) of Handbook of Procedures (2015-2020) | DGFT has amended 2.07 (a) (iv) of Handbook of Procedures (2015-2020) which lists categories of importers or exporters exempted from obtaining Importer-Exporter Code(IEC). | For border trade between India and China, the CIF value per consignment is being increased from ₹ 1,00,000/- to ₹ 2,00,000/- in case of Nathula, while for Gunji and Namgaya Shipkila, the existing CIF value limit of ₹ 25,000/- is being enhanced to ₹ 1,00,000/-. |
| Public Notice No. 10 /2015-2020 [http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/pn1015.pdf] | 5 th May, 2015 | Implementation of the procedure for export of certified organic products notified vide Public Notice No. 73 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 18.11.2014. | The procedure for export of all the certified organic products, included in the NPOP document, as notified vide Public Notice No. 73 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 18.11.2014, except Textiles, will come into operation with effect from 01.06.2015. | Procedure notified vide Public Notice No. 73 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 18.11.2014 for export of Certified Organic Products, except Textiles, would come into effect from 01.06.2015. |
| Trade Notice No.1/2015 [http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN15/tn0115.pdf] | 20 th April, 2015 | Prescribed visiting hours for non officials/ members of trade for meetings with officials at DGFT Headquarters | The DGFT has prescribed visiting hours for non officials/members of trade for meetings with officials at DGFT Headquarters between 3 P.M. - 5 P.M. each working day. This meeting would in respect of pending issues/grievances etc Visitors would be free to seek meetings with the officers of DGFT, who are authorized to interact, during the visiting hours, with prior appointments so that specific issues proposed to be discussed are spelt out in advance. This would enable the officers to prepare beforehand for the meeting and also inform the prospective visitors of their pre-occupation (if any) enabling alternative appointment. | This would help in saving the time of the visitors who otherwise have to wait for a particular officer when such an officer may be pre-occupied elsewhere or be on tour or on leave. This arrangement is applicable only for meetings with officers working in DGFT Headquarters. The DGFT has advised the RAs to issue similar trade notices at the local level. |



CBEC - CUSTOMS

| Tariff / Non-Tariff Notification/ Circulars/ Standing Orders | Date | Subject | Description | Effect |
|--|------------|---|--|---|
| Non-Tariff Notification No. 46/2015-Cus(NT) [http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2015/cs-nt2015/csnt46-2015.htm] | 18-05-2015 | Amends Notification No. 80/2011 - Customs (N.T.) dated 25.11.2011 | In the Shipping Bill (Electronic Declaration) Regulations, 2011, in the ANNEXURE,- (i) for the words starting with "DECLARATION" and ending with "signature", the following shall be substituted | |
| Circular No. 13/2015 [http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circ15/circ-13-2015cs.htm] | 13-04-2015 | Setting up of 'Customs Clearance Facilitation Committee' (CCFC) | The Government has in recent times taken a number of measures to create an environment for ease of doing business and trade facilitation. The measures include the simplification of Customs procedures, reduction of documents, message exchange between Government agencies engaged in Customs clearance, and use of digital signature for electronic submission of Customs process documents. Continuing in this direction, it has now been decided with the approval of the Cabinet Secretary to establish a high-level administrative body at each seaport and airport with the responsibility of ensuring expeditious Customs clearance of imported and export goods. Accordingly, the Board has decided to set up a Customs Clearance Facilitation Committee (CCFC) at every major Customs seaport and airport with immediate effect. The Chief Commissioner of Customs/Commissioner of Customs in charge of the seaport and airport concerned would head the CCFC. Its membership would include the senior-most functionary of the following departments/agencies/stakeholder at the particular seaport/airport including the Textile Committee & Port Trust/Airport Authority of India/Custodians etc. | Chief Commissioners of Customs/ Customs and Central Excise are required to periodically review the working of the CCFC and its impact on reducing delays in the Customs clearance time of imported and export goods and in resolving related trade grievances. The outcome of the first such review would be reported to the Board latest by 5-6-2015 and thereafter on quarterly basis. |



| Tariff / Non-Tariff Notification/ Circulars/ Standing Orders | Date | Subject | Description | Effect |
|---|------------|---|---|---|
| Circular No. 14/2015 [http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circ15/circ-14-2015cs.htm] | 20-04-2015 | Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 – Salient changes in Schemes of reward or incentive / advance authorization or DFIA / EPCG or post export EPCG | <p>The Central Govt. has notified the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2015 - 20 on 1.4.2015 and the DGFT has simultaneously issued public notices for the related Handbook of Procedures (HBP) and Appendices and ANF. These documents may be perused for details.</p> <p>2. Insofar as the schemes of reward or incentive / advance authorization or DFIA / EPCG or post export EPCG are concerned, the Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax notifications have been issued for the purposes of implementing the Policy/HBP. The succeeding paragraphs mention salient features of the changes in these Schemes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Reward/Incentive Schemes (b) Advance Authorization & DFIA schemes (c) Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme (d) Validity of AA/EPCG/DFIA Authorizations for imports and EO period(e)Suo moto payment of customs duty in case of bona fide default (f) Verification and monitoring (g) Facility of exemption from furnishing bank guarantees (BG) or of giving concessional BG under the export promotion schemes subject inter alia to certain conditions (Circular No.58/2004-Cus as amended last by Circular No.15/2014-Cus) | Difficulties faced, if any, in implementation may please be brought to the notice of the Board. |



| Tariff / Non-Tariff Notification/ Circulars/ Standing Orders | Date | Subject | Description | Effect |
|---|------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Circular No. 15-2015 [http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circ15/circ-15-2015cs.htm] | 18-05-2015 | Dispensing with SDF form | An exporter is required to submit the SDF form along with Shipping Bills for export of goods. RBI has recently dispensed with the SDF in case of exports taking place through the EDI ports vide Foreign Exchange Management (Export of Goods and Services) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015' and A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No 101 , dated 14.05.2015. Consequently, RBI has desired that the declaration of foreign exchange remittance under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 may be made a part of the Shipping Bill. | DGFT has endorsed this proposal. |

CBEC – CENTRAL EXCISE

| Tariff / Non-Tariff Notification/ Circulars/ Standing Orders | Date | Subject | Description |
|--|------------------------------|---|--|
| Notification No. 26/2015-Central Excise [http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2015/cx-tarr2015/ce26-2015.pdf] | 30 th April, 2015 | Seeks to amend notification No. 14/2015-Central Excise, dated the 1 st March, 2015 | In the said notification, after the paragraph, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:- “Explanation.- The exemption contained in this notification shall apply to excisable goods which are produced or manufactured by a hundred per cent. export oriented unit and brought to any other place in India in accordance with the provisions of Foreign Trade Policy.”. |
| No.27/2015- Central Excise [http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2015/cx-tarr2015/ce27-2015.pdf] | 30 th April, 2015 | Seeks to amend notification No. 15/2015-Central Excise, dated the 1 st March, 2015 | In the said notification, after the paragraph, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:- “Explanation.-The exemption contained in this notification shall apply to excisable goods which are produced or manufactured by a hundred per cent. export oriented unit and brought to any other place in India in accordance with the provisions of Foreign Trade Policy.”. |



CBEC – SERVICE TAX

| Tariff / Non-Tariff Notification/ Circulars/ Standing Orders | Date | Subject | Description |
|--|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Circular No. 183 / 02 / 2015-ST [http://www.servicetax.gov.in/circular/st-circular15/st-circ-183-2015.htm] | 10 th April, 2015. | Clarification on rate of service tax - regarding. | Doubts have been expressed in various forums regarding the proposed increase in the rate of service tax from 12.36% (including education cesses) to 14% on the value of taxable service. In this regard attention is invited to clause 106 of the Finance Bill, 2015 and paragraph 3 of JS (TRU-II) D.O. letter, which is reproduced below:- “3. Service Tax Rate: 3.1 The rate of Service Tax is being increased from 12% plus Education Cesses to 14%. The ‘Education Cess’ and ‘Secondary and Higher Education Cess’ shall be subsumed in the revised rate of Service Tax. Thus, the effective increase in Service Tax rate will be from the existing rate of 12.36% (inclusive of cesses) to 14%, subsuming the cesses. 3.2 In this context, an amendment is being made in section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994. Further, it has been provided vide clauses 179 and 187 respectively of the Finance Bill, 2015 that sections 95 of the Finance Act, 2004 and 140 of the Finance Act, 2007, levying Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Education Cess on taxable services shall cease to have effect from a date to be notified by the Government. 3.3 The new Service Tax rate shall come into effect from a date to be notified by the Central Government after the enactment of the Finance Bill, 2015. 3.4 Till the time the revised rate comes into effect, the ‘Education Cess’ and ‘Secondary and Higher Education Cess’ will continue to be levied in Service Tax.” |
| Notification No. 14/2015-ST [http://www.servicetax.gov.in/notifications/notfns-2015/st14-2015.pdf] | 19-05-2015 | Seeks to enforce certain provisions of the Finance Act, 2015, with effect from 1 st June, 2015 | In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a), (c) and (f) of section 107, section 108, sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 109, section 153 and section 159 of the Finance Act, 2015 (No. 20 of 2015), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1 st day of June, 2015 as the date on which the provisions of clauses (a), (c) and (f) of section 107, section 108, sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 109, section 153 and section 159 of the said Act shall come into force. |
| D.O. Letter No.334/5/2015-TRU from Alok Shukla\Joint Secretary (TRU-I) to Principal Chief Commissioner/ Chief Commissioner/ Director General | 19 th May, 2015 | | Following provisions will come into effect from 1 st June, 2015. 2.1 Section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994, prescribes the service tax rate. It has been amended by Section 108 of the Finance Act, 2015. The rate of Service Tax is being increased from 12% to 14% (including cesses). The increase in Service Tax rate will come into effect from 1st June, 2015. (Notification No.14/2015-Service Tax, dated 19 th May, 2015 refers) 2.2 Sections 153 and 159 of the Finance Act, 2015 provide that section 95 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2004 and section 140 of the Finance Act, 2007, levying Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Education Cess, respectively, on taxable services, shall cease to have effect from a date to be notified by the Central Government. The above provisions levying Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Education Cess should also cease to have effect from 1 st June, 2015. (Notification No.14/2015-Service Tax, dated 19 th May, 2015 refers), that is the date with effect from which the increase in the Service Tax rate comes into effect. |



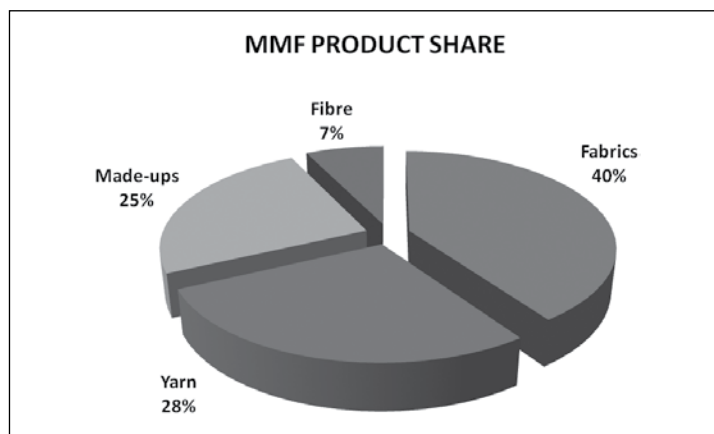


EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING APRIL – MARCH 2014-15

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-March 2014-15 amounted to US\$ 5094.25 Million against US\$ 4892.32 Million during the same period of the April-March 2013-14 (SOURCE: Port Data)

Value in US\$ Mn

| | April-Mar 2014-15 | April-Mar 2013-14 | Grw/decline (%) |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Fabrics | 2052.38 | 1942.54 | 5.65 |
| Yarn | 1410.96 | 1493.57 | -5.53 |
| Made-ups | 1260.74 | 1061.32 | 18.79 |
| Fibre | 370.17 | 394.89 | -6.26 |
| Total | 5094.25 | 4892.32 | 4.13 |

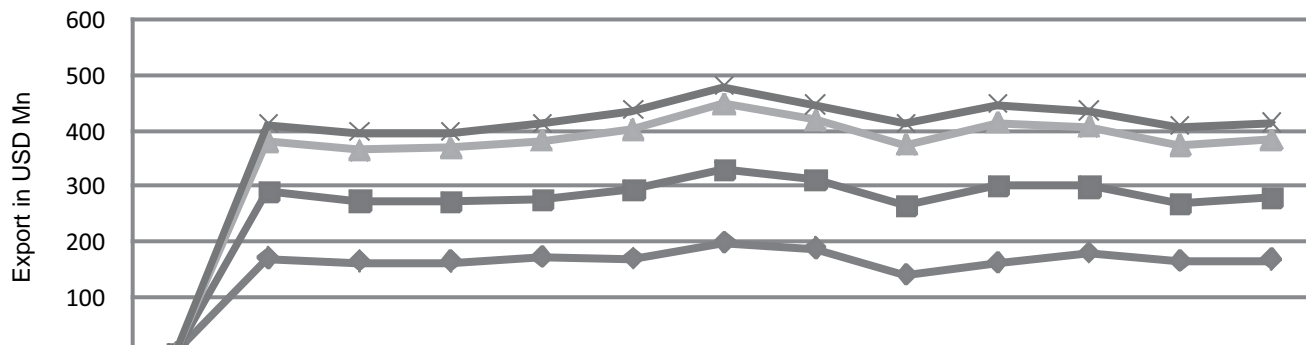


HIGHLIGHTS

- Indian MMF textiles exports grew by 4.13% during April-March 2014-15 as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Made-ups and Fabrics segments have witnessed encouraging growth during April-March 2014-15; viz, exports of Made-ups grew by 18.79% and Fabrics grew by 5.65% whereas exports of Yarn and Fibre declined by 6.26% and 5.53% respectively.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with a 40% share followed by Yarn 28%, Made-ups 25% and Fibre 7% in India's MMF textile exports during April-March 2014-15.
- The collective share of value-added products like fabrics and made-ups is increasing and accounted for 65% of the total Indian MMF exports during April-March 2014-15.
- Polyester Filament Fabrics (US\$ 659.41 Mn) remained the top most exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US\$ 490.14 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Fabrics (US\$335 Mn) during the period.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 670.65 Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US\$ 187.53 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Yarn (US\$ 146 Mn).
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 362.65 Mn followed by Shawls/Scarves and Muffler worth US\$ 215.62 Mn and US\$ 133.42 Mn respectively.
- Polyester Staple Fibre (US\$ 170.76 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 136.83 Mn) and Acrylic Staple Fibre (US\$ 53.38 Mn).
- Exports of Viscose Spun fabrics and Artificial filament fabrics, which accounted for share of nearly 1% each in the Indian MMF fabrics exports, have witnessed excellent growth of 71% and 56% respectively
- Polyester-Wool Yarn with a share of only 1.15% in the Indian MMF Yarn export has grown by nearly 35.43% during the period.
- Exports of Sacks and Bags (0.83% share in made-ups) grew by 237.82%.

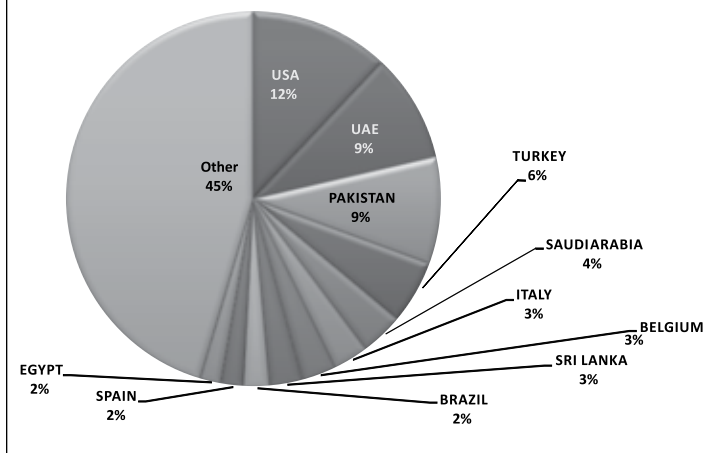


Productwise Growth Trends during April-Mar 2014-15



| | Mar-14 | Apr-14 | May-14 | Jun-14 | Jul-14 | Aug-14 | Sep-14 | Oct-14 | Nov-14 | Dec-14 | Jan-15 | Feb-15 | Mar-15 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| —x— Fibre | | 30.73 | 31.01 | 28.04 | 30.41 | 33.18 | 30.00 | 27.53 | 37.74 | 32.00 | 27.49 | 32.83 | 29.19 |
| —▲— Made-ups | | 91.03 | 91.87 | 95.05 | 105.66 | 108.52 | 119.44 | 105.85 | 109.53 | 113.87 | 108.26 | 106.71 | 105.01 |
| —■— Yarn | | 118.45 | 108.97 | 108.57 | 103.73 | 123.27 | 129.92 | 123.40 | 124.48 | 138.63 | 118.75 | 102.25 | 110.56 |
| —◆— Fabrics | | 171.54 | 164.93 | 165.13 | 172.78 | 170.89 | 199.69 | 189.31 | 140.97 | 162.34 | 180.58 | 165.76 | 168.45 |

MMF EXPORT COUNTRY SHARE



HIGHLIGHTS

- The USA continued to be the leading market for Indian MMF textiles with a 12% share of the total Indian MMF textile exports followed by UAE and Pakistan at 9% each and Turkey 6% .
- The neighbouring country Pakistan has emerged as the 3rd largest market for India’s MMF textile exports during April-March 2014-15.
- Egypt, which accounted for a share of only

1.82%, has witnessed an excellent growth of 113.18% during this period.

- The other major markets for India’s MMF textile exports during April-March 2014-15 were Italy (3%), Belgium (3%), Sri Lanka (3%), Brazil (2%), Spain (2%), etc.
- In the Euro Zone, Italy has emerged as the leading market for India’s MMF textile exports during April-March 2014-15 accounting for India’s MMF textile exports US\$ 154.19 Mn.
- The USA was also the leading market for Indian MMF made-ups and Fabrics during the period.
- Indian MMF textile exports to Egypt and Bangladesh, which account for a share of 2% each of the Indian MMF Fabrics exports have increased by 206.93% and 70.67% respectively during April-March 2014-15.
- Indian MMF textile exports to Iraq, which had a share of 1% of the Indian MMF Made-ups exports, has grown by 90.82% during April-March 2014-15.
- Brazil emerged as the 3rd largest market for Indian MMF Yarn exports, but India’s MMF textile exports to it have witnessed a decline of 37.08% during April-March 2014-15 as compared to the same period of April-March 2013-14.



PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL-MARCH 2014-15

Value in US\$ Mn

| Products | April-Mar 2014-15 | April-Mar 2013-14 | Net Change | % Change |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| FABRICS (Woven + non-woven + knitted) | | | | |
| Polyester Filament | 659.41 | 716.60 | -57.19 | -7.98 |
| Synthetic Filament | 490.14 | 435.50 | 54.64 | 12.55 |
| Polyester Viscose | 335.00 | 290.30 | 44.70 | 15.40 |
| Polyester Blended | 163.61 | 122.70 | 40.91 | 33.34 |
| Synthetic Non Specified | 108.39 | 106.17 | 2.22 | 2.09 |
| Polyester Wool | 49.99 | 42.78 | 7.21 | 16.85 |
| Synthetic Cotton | 48.38 | 43.38 | 5.00 | 11.53 |
| Polyester Spun | 38.99 | 48.89 | -9.90 | -20.25 |
| Polyester Cotton | 38.08 | 46.43 | -8.35 | -17.98 |
| Synthetic Blended | 25.84 | 18.07 | 7.77 | 43.00 |
| Nylon Filament | 24.85 | 20.24 | 4.61 | 22.78 |
| Viscose Spun | 14.13 | 8.24 | 5.89 | 71.48 |
| Artificial Filament | 13.47 | 8.62 | 4.85 | 56.26 |
| Viscose Filament | 10.41 | 6.68 | 3.73 | 55.84 |
| Other Fabrics | 31.69 | 27.92 | 3.77 | 13.50 |
| Total Fabrics | 2052.38 | 1942.52 | 109.86 | 5.66 |
| YARN | | | | |
| Polyester Filament | 670.65 | 775.31 | -104.66 | -13.50 |
| Polyester Cotton | 187.53 | 168.59 | 18.94 | 11.23 |
| Polyester Viscose | 146.00 | 142.32 | 3.68 | 2.59 |
| Polyester Spun | 95.61 | 106.27 | -10.66 | -10.03 |
| Viscose Spun | 70.69 | 70.60 | 0.09 | 0.13 |
| Viscose Filament | 55.50 | 54.60 | 0.90 | 1.65 |
| Acrylic Spun | 46.00 | 41.07 | 4.93 | 12.00 |
| Synthetic Spun | 38.37 | 35.64 | 2.73 | 7.66 |
| Polyester Wool | 23.66 | 17.47 | 6.19 | 35.43 |
| Artificial Spun | 21.76 | 20.63 | 1.13 | 5.48 |
| Synthetic Non Specified | 11.29 | 5.70 | 5.59 | 98.07 |
| Nylon Filament | 10.30 | 11.67 | -1.37 | -11.74 |
| Other Yarn | 33.60 | 43.70 | -10.10 | -23.11 |
| Total Yarn | 1410.96 | 1493.57 | -82.61 | -5.53 |
| MADE-UPS | | | | |
| Bulk Containers | 362.65 | 274.62 | 88.03 | 32.06 |
| Shawls / Scarves | 215.62 | 113.53 | 102.09 | 89.92 |
| Muffler | 133.42 | 180.23 | -46.81 | -25.97 |
| Motifs | 71.25 | 65.80 | 5.45 | 8.28 |
| Blanket | 44.02 | 36.39 | 7.63 | 20.97 |
| Fishing Net | 40.78 | 29.48 | 11.30 | 38.33 |
| Dress Material | 35.27 | 35.49 | -0.22 | -0.62 |
| Bed Linen | 28.05 | 29.61 | -1.56 | -5.27 |
| Bed sheet | 25.57 | 30.31 | -4.74 | -15.64 |

| Products | April-Mar 2014-15 | April-Mar 2013-14 | Net Change | % Change |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Rope | 21.64 | 20.15 | 1.49 | 7.39 |
| Sacks and Bags | 17.06 | 5.05 | 12.01 | 237.82 |
| Braids | 11.20 | 11.38 | -0.18 | -1.58 |
| Life Jacket | 10.74 | 9.40 | 1.34 | 14.26 |
| Dish-cloths/Dusters | 10.71 | 16.79 | -6.08 | -36.21 |
| Curtains | 7.71 | 8.39 | -0.68 | -8.10 |
| Furnishing Articles | 7.23 | 9.93 | -2.70 | -27.19 |
| Labels | 4.15 | 3.58 | 0.57 | 15.92 |
| Lace | 3.96 | 5.32 | -1.36 | -25.56 |
| Tulles | 3.72 | 2.33 | 1.39 | 59.66 |
| Wadding | 3.73 | 5.55 | -1.82 | -32.79 |
| Other Made-ups | 202.27 | 168.00 | 34.27 | 20.40 |
| Total Made-ups | 1260.75 | 1061.33 | 199.42 | 18.79 |
| FIBRE | | | | |
| Polyester Staple | 170.76 | 232.87 | -62.11 | -26.67 |
| Viscose Staple | 136.83 | 108.39 | 28.44 | 26.24 |
| Acrylic Staple | 53.38 | 37.28 | 16.10 | 43.19 |
| Synthetic Staple | 5.92 | 12.07 | -6.15 | -50.95 |
| Artificial Staple | 1.54 | 2.11 | -0.57 | -27.01 |
| Other Fibre | 1.73 | 1.99 | -0.26 | -13.07 |
| Total Fibre | 370.16 | 394.71 | -24.55 | -6.22 |

* 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 US\$ Mn

| Markets | Apr-Mar 2014-15 | Apr-Mar 2013-14 | Net Change | % Change |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| USA | 610.67 | 521.19 | 89.48 | 17.17 |
| UAE | 479.42 | 425.05 | 54.37 | 12.79 |
| PAKISTAN | 467.84 | 448.94 | 18.90 | 4.21 |
| TURKEY | 280.74 | 287.86 | -7.12 | -2.47 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 188.90 | 179.59 | 9.31 | 5.18 |
| ITALY | 154.19 | 175.75 | -21.56 | -12.27 |
| BELGIUM | 149.29 | 142.67 | 6.62 | 4.64 |
| SRI LANKA | 145.08 | 139.80 | 5.28 | 3.78 |
| BRAZIL | 113.29 | 170.62 | -57.33 | -33.60 |
| SPAIN | 97.80 | 91.00 | 6.80 | 7.47 |
| EGYPT | 92.86 | 43.56 | 49.30 | 113.18 |
| NETHERLANDS | 90.36 | 93.34 | -2.98 | -3.19 |
| HONG KONG | 86.86 | 85.33 | 1.53 | 1.79 |



| Markets | Apr-Mar 2014-15 | Apr-Mar 2013-14 | Net Change | % Change |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| BENIN | 82.04 | 77.47 | 4.57 | 5.90 |
| KOREA, DEM REP | 79.64 | 77.67 | 1.97 | 2.54 |
| CROATIA | 60.52 | 52.11 | 8.41 | 16.14 |
| JAPAN | 59.70 | 45.33 | 14.37 | 31.70 |
| VIETNAM, DEM | 56.96 | 64.42 | -7.46 | -11.58 |
| CHINA | 56.83 | 55.55 | 1.28 | 2.30 |
| FRANCE | 55.99 | 47.77 | 8.22 | 17.21 |

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in US\$ Mn

| Markets | Apr-Mar 2014-15 | Apr-Mar 2013-14 | Net Change | % Change |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| USA | 414.40 | 367.68 | 46.72 | 12.71 |
| UAE | 302.03 | 317.74 | -15.71 | -4.94 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 128.27 | 102.58 | 25.69 | 25.04 |
| SRI LANKA | 118.41 | 107.37 | 11.04 | 10.28 |
| PAKISTAN | 82.34 | 89.19 | -6.85 | -7.68 |
| HONG KONG | 72.88 | 64.23 | 8.65 | 13.47 |
| VIETNAM, DEM | 49.17 | 56.50 | -7.33 | -12.97 |
| EGYPT | 40.73 | 13.27 | 27.46 | 206.93 |
| KOREA, DEM REP | 39.07 | 36.91 | 2.16 | 5.85 |
| BANGLADESH | 35.96 | 21.07 | 14.89 | 70.67 |
| SPAIN | 34.38 | 36.32 | -1.94 | -5.34 |
| ITALY | 33.64 | 40.93 | -7.29 | -17.81 |
| SINGAPORE | 28.19 | 43.31 | -15.12 | -34.91 |
| BELGIUM | 26.06 | 23.14 | 2.92 | 12.62 |
| KUWAIT | 26.01 | 20.99 | 5.02 | 23.92 |
| IRAQ | 24.71 | 24.22 | 0.49 | 2.02 |
| CHINA | 24.41 | 29.35 | -4.94 | -16.83 |
| VIETNAM, DEM | 22.87 | 17.58 | 5.29 | 30.09 |
| COTE D IVOIRE | 20.64 | 30.69 | -10.05 | -32.75 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 20.46 | 13.59 | 6.87 | 50.55 |
| SENEGAL | 18.91 | 14.95 | 3.96 | 26.49 |

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in US\$ Mn

| Markets | Apr-Mar 2014-15 | Apr-Mar 2013-14 | Net Change | % Change |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| TURKEY | 255.61 | 260.6 | -4.99 | -1.91 |
| USA | 121.16 | 112.05 | 9.11 | 8.13 |
| BRAZIL | 101.4 | 161.15 | -59.75 | -37.08 |
| BELGIUM | 62.1 | 65.2 | -3.10 | -4.75 |
| PAKISTAN | 61.24 | 70.36 | -9.12 | -12.96 |
| EGYPT | 42.3 | 24.53 | 17.77 | 72.44 |
| COSTA RICA | 39.77 | 60.55 | -20.78 | -34.32 |

| Markets | Apr-Mar 2014-15 | Apr-Mar 2013-14 | Net Change | % Change |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| PERU | 39.33 | 34.06 | 5.27 | 15.47 |
| UAE | 32.93 | 30.59 | 2.34 | 7.65 |
| GADELOUPE | 30.93 | 31.42 | -0.49 | -1.56 |
| KOREA, DEM | 30.86 | 30.04 | 0.82 | 2.73 |
| MOLDOVA, REP | 29.59 | 47.77 | -18.18 | -38.06 |
| NETHERLANDS | 29.36 | 32.77 | -3.41 | -10.41 |
| KOREA, REP | 28.76 | 6.83 | 21.93 | 321.08 |
| ITALY | 20.03 | 30.93 | -10.90 | -35.24 |
| JAPAN | 19.3 | 11.08 | 8.22 | 74.19 |
| SRI LANKA | 18.06 | 20.95 | -2.89 | -13.79 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 17.32 | 20.5 | -3.18 | -15.51 |
| CANADA | 17.08 | 16.44 | 0.64 | 3.89 |
| DJIBOUTI | 16.96 | 17.18 | -0.22 | -1.28 |
| CHINA | 15.95 | 10.36 | 5.59 | 53.96 |

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in US\$ Mn

| Markets | Apr-Mar 2014-15 | Apr-Mar 2013-14 | Net Change | % Change |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| USA | 190.52 | 159.16 | 31.36 | 19.70 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 177.15 | 130.07 | 47.08 | 36.20 |
| ITALY | 76.55 | 70.02 | 6.53 | 9.33 |
| UAE | 72.56 | 58.53 | 14.03 | 23.97 |
| BENIN | 63.92 | 54.41 | 9.51 | 17.48 |
| SPAIN | 56.61 | 46.73 | 9.88 | 21.14 |
| CROATIA | 52.07 | 43.63 | 8.44 | 19.34 |
| NETHERLANDS | 37.56 | 32.63 | 4.93 | 15.11 |
| BELGIUM | 35.22 | 24.66 | 10.56 | 42.82 |
| FRANCE | 29.91 | 27.26 | 2.65 | 9.72 |
| AUSTRALIA | 22.83 | 16.49 | 6.34 | 38.45 |
| GERMANY | 21.19 | 17.31 | 3.88 | 22.41 |
| UK | 18.53 | 17.91 | 0.62 | 3.46 |
| CANADA | 17.77 | 14.09 | 3.68 | 26.12 |
| ZAMBIA | 15.27 | 9.72 | 5.55 | 57.10 |
| HONG KONG | 10.74 | 17.89 | -7.15 | -39.97 |
| PAKISTAN | 10.2 | 5.78 | 4.42 | 76.47 |
| IRAQ | 9.98 | 5.23 | 4.75 | 90.82 |
| NEW ZEALAND | 9.34 | 6.89 | 2.45 | 35.56 |
| ECUADOR | 9.02 | 7.9 | 1.12 | 14.18 |
| BANGLADESH | 8.97 | 11.27 | -2.30 | -20.41 |
| VIETNAM, DEM | 8.8 | 6.68 | 2.12 | 31.74 |





INTEXPO, VIETNAM ORGANISED BY THE SRTEPC

(Continued from Page 2)

Mr. Nguyen The Hung, Deputy Director General of VCCI, thanking the efforts of the Council for organizing the programme in Ho Chi Minh City, informed the visiting Journalists and TV Crews that India is one of the reliable suppliers of textiles in Asia, from which Vietnam sources a part of its requirements of textiles. Vietnamese companies also do feel comfortable, while doing business with their Indian counterparts. Mr. Hung said, Vietnam hopes to import a large quantity of textiles from India in the near future. Before that Mr. Roy briefed the Press about the arrangements for organizing the participation of Indian companies in SAIGON TEX through a PowerPoint Presentation showcasing the details of the Indian participation. The media coverage generated through the press briefing went a long way in creating a positive awareness of the Indian Textile Show.

Reception Programme / Networking Dinner

A "Networking Dinner" was also organized by the Council on 9th April, 2015 at the Novotel Hotel on the occasion of the INTEXPO VIETNAM at Saigon Tex 2015 in HCMC. Its basic objective was to create a platform for facilitating informal interactions between the Executives of the participating member-companies in INTEXPO, and their Vietnamese counterparts for forging mutually beneficial business relationships. Around 75 persons including Buyers, Industry-heads and participating Exhibitors attended the programme. Ms. Smita Pant, Consul General, Shri. Manoj Kumar, Consul of the Indian Consulate in HCMC, Mr. Vinod K. Ladia, Leader of the SRTEPC Delegation to Vietnam, Mr. Prem Malik, Chairman of CITI, among others, also attended the programme.

The Reception Programme / Networking Dinner was preceded with a Meeting, which was organized with the suggestion of the Consul General of India for initiating a discussion on enhancing the current engagement of the Indian companies with their Vietnamese counterparts, in view of the Government of India's efforts for expanding India's current trade including textiles with particular reference of Vietnam's proposed entry to Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreements

and the sanction of "Line of Credit" of USD 300 Million by our Govt.

In order to enable the Indian Delegates to understand the potential / opportunities for entering into the Vietnamese market of Textiles / Garments with particular reference of EU FTA, TPP in Textiles & Apparel Industries, and scope for Indian FDI in Textiles/ Garment projects in Vietnam, Ms. Pant, CG, invited Mr. Nguyen Van Tuan, Deputy General Secretary of Vietnam Textile & Apparel Association (VITAS) & Vice Chairman of Vietnam Cotton & Spinning Association (VCOSA) to attend the meeting. During his interactions with the Indian participants, Mr. Tuan spoke briefly about (i) the set up of the Vietnamese Textiles & Garments Industries, (ii) prevailing FDI projects of Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea in Textiles / Garments in Vietnam, (iii) development of Vietnamese export of garments globally, (iv) Vietnam's import of raw materials (cotton fibre, synthetic fibre, fabric etc.) from the world including India, (v) opportunities / advantages for FDI in Vietnam, and (vi) encouraging Indian FDI in Textiles / Garments projects in Vietnam to take advantage of TPP & EU FTA. During the meeting, Ms. Pant briefed the Indian participants about the work, which the Embassy of India in Hanoi and its Consulate in HCMC have done so far for exploring possibilities to enhance the involvements of Indian companies with their Vietnamese counterparts for the further expansion of our current Trade. Mr. Vinod K. Ladia, summed up various issues discussed earlier by the previous speakers, and then finally appraised the participants about the enormous potentials for the Indian companies to set up necessary production facilities and tie-up arrangements with their Vietnamese counterparts with particular reference of the recent sanction of USD 300 Million as a "Line of Credit" by our Government.

Textiles & Clothing Industry in Vietnam

Vietnam has earned more than \$20 billion from garment and textile export in 2013 - surpassing the target of \$19 billion set for the year. Vietnamese garment-exports to the US market in 2013 grew 14.2 percent to nearly touch US\$8.6 billion, though garment imports into this market merely rose 3.6 percent compared to the previous year. Currently, Vietnamese garments accounted for around 8-9 percent of market



share in the US. This year, Vietnamese garment exports are expected to hit \$10 billion and reach \$20 billion before 2020 for this market.

Vietnam's largest export-earners - Textile & Garment, and Leather Industries, are hunting for alternative input sources in a bid to reduce their dependence on Chinese imports. State-owned textile and garment giant - VINATEX recently had an urgent meeting with the Executives of affiliated members in an effort to expand new export markets and find stable sources of input materials.

Vietnam currently imports most of the raw materials, used in garment manufacturing, including 75% of fabric, 90% of cotton, and 100% of polyester filament. Most supplies are sourced from China. Priority substitute markets for Vietnamese textile and garment firms to source materials from are Thailand, South Korea, Indonesia, Bangladesh and India.

Opportunities for Indian textile exporters

Currently, Vietnam itself is a market of USD 10 Bn. for MMF Textiles, where India's share is only 1%. Hence, there is an excellent opportunity and scope to increase our share in Vietnam. Vietnam is one of the leading garment manufacturing countries in the world, and during 2013, it exported USD 19 Bn of garments. The USA is one of the major markets for Vietnamese garments.

Moreover, once the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement comes into effect, exports from Vietnam are likely to get duty-free access to its entire TPP member-countries like Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and the United States.

Investment in Textile Parks from India in Vietnam

This is the most viable policy that India may opt for in order to increase exports of textile raw-materials and intermediaries including MMF Textiles to Vietnam. Since, Vietnam has emerged as one of the leading global Garmenting Hubs; Indian companies may explore the possibilities in textiles and garment manufacturings and conversions in Vietnam. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement, which is in the final stage of negotiation, holds substantial scope for increasing exports of textile products from Vietnam to its member-countries including the

USA. Vietnam is also under negotiations with EU for an FTA, whereby it would benefit from duty-free access for exporting garments into the EU market. Hence, investments by Indian companies in textile and garment manufacturings and conversions in Vietnam are likely to pay them rich dividends to Indian companies for investing in Vietnam. It may be highlighted that this is the MODULE that China has been practicing globally since many years ago.

Tariff Issues

Currently Customs Tariffs of both India and Vietnam have been liberalized through the India – ASEAN FTA. However, it has been observed that most of the MMF textiles are still kept in the Sensitive Tract by Vietnam, where the existing duty is 9% and likely to remain at 5 to 6%. Thus, both the countries may urgently discuss to further review and reduce the respective tariff Schedules in order to encourage greater trade between them. This process may be done both bilaterally and also at the ASEAN.

Conclusion

Vietnam is a market of US\$ 10 billion for MMF Textiles, in which India's share is only 1%. With the implementation of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), and the Vietnam-EU FTA shortly, exports from Vietnam are likely to get duty free access to its entire 11 TPP member-countries, including USA and EU. Thus there is huge opportunity, and scope for Indian companies to exploit the untapped potential of the Vietnamese Textile and Clothing Industry, the recent decision of our Government to set up a "Textile Park" in Vietnam by sanctioning US\$ 300 million "Line of Credit" is an excellent move in the right direction. This will enable Indian companies to explore possibilities of locating their textile and garment manufacturings and conversions in Vietnam. Furthermore, since Vietnam's largest export earner – Textile and Garment Industry is looking out for alternative inputs for export sources from countries like India in a bid to reduce their over dependence on Chinese imports, efforts for investing in Vietnam for creating production facilities, etc. by Indian companies are likely to pay them rich dividends in the near future.

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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.

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