

SRTEPC WORLD

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The Synthetic and Rayon Textiles
Export Promotion Council

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SRTEPC PARTICIPATION AT INTEX SOUTH ASIA IN SRI LANKA HELD DURING NOVEMBER 2021

SRTEPC organized participation of 15 Indian companies in INTEX SOUTH ASIA in Sri Lanka on digital platform from 15 to 19 November, 2021. Participation of Indian companies in INTEX SOUTH ASIA was supported by Ministry of Commerce & Industry and Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.

Intex South Asia International Business Matching Week is the biggest international textiles and accessories sourcing show for fibers, yarns, fabric, trims and apparel industry. In its virtual edition (www.bee2bee.asia) of Intex South Asia in Sri Lanka, there were 105 Exhibitors from India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia, China, Taiwan, Korea, the EU, UK, USA and attracted around 1200 buyers from 22 countries and regions. It fulfills the growing demand for innovative, trendy fabrics & accessories for South Asia - one of the biggest apparel manufacturing regions in the world.



Shri U. P. Singh, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India is the Chief Guest giving the inaugural address



SRTEPC Chairman address during the inaugural program of INTEX South Asia, Sri Lanka

Inauguration of INTEX SOUTH ASIA on digital platform

Intex South Asia was inaugurated on digital platform on 15th November, 2021 with the presence of Chief Guest – Shri Upendra Prasad Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles Government of India, Mr. Dhiraj Raichand Shah, Chairman, The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC), Mr. Suresh D de Mel Chairman & Chief Executive, Sri Lanka Export Development Board (EDB), Mr. A. H. M. Ahsan Vice Chairman & CEO, Export Promotion Bureau, Bangladesh (EPB), Mr. K.I.Hossain, President, Bangladesh Buying House Association & Dr. A. Sakthivel President, Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO) along with the Team of Organizer of INTEX SOUTH ASIA – M/s. Worldex India Exhibition and Promotion Pvt. Ltd and Exhibitors.



At the inauguration, Chief Guest Shri Upendra Prasad Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India stated, “I am very happy to be here and also to interact with industry people from Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and other countries. I am pleased to state that India is present across the entire value chain in a significant manner. The new MITRA Mega textile parks and the PLI government schemes would be a game changer for India.”

Shri Dhiraj Raichand Shah, Chairman of SRTEPC briefed about the Integrating Indian MMF Textiles Suppliers with Global Buyers during Inaugural ceremony. He further mentioned that South Asia is the sourcing hub for textiles both raw materials and finished textiles including fibre, yarn, fabrics, made-ups, home textiles, etc. He said that Intex South Asia will play a pivotal role, as the medium and platform to bring both the sellers and buyers, not only from South Asia but from across the world under one roof to negotiate and conclude business and bridge the inter-linkage within the region. The Chairman reiterated that it is a great opportunity for the global buyers/importers/traders to see the latest range of products and will be a medium in setting the future fashion trends. Lastly, he thanked the Organiser for giving a platform for all the textile fraternity to assemble together under one roof and conclude profitable business deals and he assured all success for this Exhibition



On the side-lines, the show also organised the IBF (The Interactive Business Forum) which saw 12 speakers from 9 countries presenting on International Investment Opportunities, Fashion Forecasting, Trends, Sustainability, Traceability and Smart Manufacturing. The virtual networking lounge B2B Connect saw exhibitors connecting directly with registered buyers and the ITS (Innovation & Trends Showcase) attracted many buyers to view the latest innovations in textiles, fabrics and fashion trends.



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN



Dear Members,

I am glad to inform that after almost 2 years of covid-pandemic crisis that paralyzed almost all manufacturing sectors, the global trade has been steadily improving in view of encouraging buildup in consumer confidence with increasing vaccination drives worldwide. Gradually the industry has been towards normalcy and there has been turnaround in manufacturing as well as in exports. Our exports are growing at double digit rates and global trade has already been surpassed the pre-pandemic levels of 2019. In case of MMF and MMF blended textiles also we are witnessing encouraging growth trends within India and globally.

I would like to mention that exports of Indian Manmade Fibre (MMF) textiles for the period of April-September 2021-22 were US\$ 3311.25 million vs US\$ 1795.56 million in the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an encouraging growth of 84.41%. The Top Ten markets for Indian MMF blended textiles during April-September 2021-2022 were USA, Turkey, UAE, Brazil, Bangladesh, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Italy, Germany and Belgium.

I am happy to inform that SRTEPC organized participation of 15 Indian companies in INTEX SOUTH ASIA in Sri Lanka on digital platform from 15 to 19 November, 2021. There were about 105 Exhibitors and 1200 buyers of textiles registered on the platform from different countries and regions. Intex South Asia has been successfully showcasing manufacturers and suppliers of fibers, yarns, apparel and denim fabrics, clothing accessories and allied services to discerning buyers in South Asia and other international economies. It fulfills the growing demand for innovative, trendy fabrics & accessories for South Asia - one of the biggest apparel manufacturing regions in the world. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to the Chief Guest – Shri Upendra Prasad Singh, Secretary Textiles of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India for inaugurating the Event along with Chairman & Chief Executive, Sri Lanka Export Development Board, Vice Chairman & CEO, Export Promotion Bureau, Bangladesh and FICCI President. I wish to extend special thanks to the Team of Organizers of Intex South Asia.

It's a great pleasure to state that SRTEPC has also organised participation of 19 member companies in virtual Buyer-Seller Meet in Brazil being held during November 23 & 24, 2021.

As you are aware, Council is also organizing participation of member companies in Heimtextil, Frankfurt, Germany, Intermoda, Mexico & Colombiatex, Medellin during January 2022 in which most of the arrangements have been made. Council will also participate in Istanbul Yarn Fair, Turkey, during February 2022 and I urge the member companies to take advantage of these Events that is happening physically after 2 years.

Friends, as you may be aware that the last date for submitting applications under MEIS, ROSCTL, ROSL and 2% additional ad hoc incentive has been notified to be 31.12.2021. Therefore, no further applications would be allowed to be submitted and they would become time-barred after the last date i.e. 31.12.2021 including late cut provisions for submitting claims at a later date. I thank the DGFT for their kind support extended to the Trade and Industry in this regard and also urge all members to avail this opportunity at the earliest.

I thank the Government and Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Dept. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and Textiles for granting an extension of six months for implementation of BIS Standards w.e.f. from 8th October, 2021 (date of the Official Gazette Order). In this regard, you are requested to fasten the process and comply within the prescribed time frame.

Further, relaxations have been provided in timelines for submitting UID application under ATUFS due to lockdown in COVID-19 pandemic (second wave). I extend my gratitude to the Ministry of Textile and O/o Textile Commissioner and also, request the concerned members to ensure that their bank forwards the application to iTUFS portal by 20th January, 2022 since condoning delay for submission/ forward UID application will not be allowed in future by the O/o Textile Commissioner.

The Ministry of Finance has announced the revised GST rates on textile products and job work w.e.f. 1st January, 2022. Although this revision may help to rectify the existing Inverted Duty Structure in the entire MMF Textile value chain, if our members have any issues, they are requested to write to us at ed@srtepc.in and srtepc@srtepc.in

I appreciate the prompt support extended by JNCH officials in resolving the long pending issues of some of our members related to Drawback claims and GST/IGST refunds.

May I request all Members to renew your Membership with the Council, if not done so, in order to avoid cancellation of your RCMC, thus enabling us to provide you with continued and better services.

Yours sincerely,

DHIRAJ RAICHAND SHAH
CHAIRMAN

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SRTEPC @srtepc · Oct 25
 Attention #SRTEPC Council members!

Today is the last date for filing Form ITC-04 in respect of inputs/capital goods sent to a job worker or received from a job worker, during the quarter July to September, 2021. [twitter.com/cbic_india/sta...](https://twitter.com/cbic_india/status/1451111111)

[View Tweet activity](#)

SRTEPC @srtepc · Oct 26
 As #RoDTEP committee is appointed to determine RoDTEP rates for AA/EoU/SEZ exports and to review the rates and anomalies by government. @srtepc & @DhiruBhaiShah21 request @PiyushGoyal @DoC_GoI to announce at least 6% RoDTEP rates on the entire MMF textiles value chain.

[View Tweet activity](#)

SRTEPC @srtepc · Oct 29
 #SRTEPC has participated in the conclave wherein Commerce Secretary Shri B.V.R Subrahmanyam held a meeting with the Export Promotion Councils in Agra as a part of the celebration of #AzadikaAmrutMahotsav. pic.twitter.com/J2CyPXJGxb

[View Tweet activity](#)

SRTEPC @srtepc · Nov 9
 Reminder to #SRTEPC members
 Last date of submitting applications under MEIS, RoSCTL & RoSL schemes is notified to be 31st December, 2021. pic.twitter.com/bBHdWt8l3z

[View Tweet activity](#)

SRTEPC @srtepc · 42m
 USA is a key market for Indian MMF Textile exports. @srtepc, @Dhirubhaishah21 and @bhadreshmd request @piyushgoyal to negotiate easier market access for our products.

m.economictimes.com/news/economy/f...

[View Tweet activity](#)

SRTEPC @srtepc · Nov 10
 Thanks to the visionary leadership of @narendramodi & impeccable execution by @PiyushGoyal, India's forthcoming FTA agreements are destined to give a mega boost to India exports. @srtepc @Dhirubhaishah21 & @bhadreshmd stand committed to taking India's MMF textile exports

[View Tweet activity](#)

SRTEPC @srtepc · Nov 13
 Textile Manufacturing witnessed around 68% growth during April September 2021. There is tremendous business confidence and optimism under @narendramodi. @Dhirubhaishah21 & @bhadreshmd look forward to Greater Growth and Faster Growth in 2022-23. pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDet...

[View Tweet activity](#)

SRTEPC @srtepc · Nov 15
 #SRTEPC Chairman @Dhirubhaishah21 addressed during the inaugural program of #INTEXSOUTHASIA, Sri Lanka today. He discussed about Integrating Indian MMF Textiles Suppliers with Global Buyers via Intex South Asia

[View Tweet activity](#)

SRTEPC @srtepc · Nov 18
 Soaring logistics, raw material costs posing headwinds for India but the economy has made a faster turnaround with the impact of the pandemic fading and favourable financing and external demand conditions.

[View Tweet activity](#)

SRTEPC @srtepc · 14h
 India is now a priority market for most global fashion brands. @srtepc @Dhirubhaishah21 & @bhadreshmd look forward to enhance Indian MMF textiles supply chain to global brands. m.economictimes.com/industry/cons-...

[View Tweet activity](#)

USA

US trade swells to nearly \$6.5B in Jan-Sept

Trade between Cambodia and the US totalled US\$6.4793 billion in the first nine months of 2021, marking a 28.37 per cent year-on-year uptick from US\$5.0471 billion, according to the US Census Bureau (USCB). In January-September, Cambodian exports to the US amounted to US \$6.1758 billion, a year-on-year jump of 28.26 per cent from US\$4.8149 billion, and imports clocked in at US\$303.5 million, rising by 30.70 per cent year-on-year from US\$232.2 million, USCB figures showed at the weekend. Most Cambodian exports to the US during the period were clothing, footwear, travel products, bicycles and electronic components, and notable imports were cars, machinery and electronics. In 2020, the US was Cambodia's largest export market, followed by China, Japan, the UK, Canada and South Korea, according to the Ministry of Commerce. Hong Vanak, director of International Economics at the Royal Academy of Cambodia, said that the increase in trade volume indicates high demand on the US market for Cambodian products, and good diplomatic relations between the two countries. Based on this data, Cambodia expects more investors to come and produce goods for export to the US market, he said. "The reopening of tourism in many countries around the world is one of the main reasons why trade between the US and Cambodia has been consistently positive, especially for textiles and travel products. "It is common knowledge that there have historically been many garment factories that produce for the US market," Vanak said. However, he urged Cambodia to make efforts to diversify production beyond the traditional offerings. Early this month, Minister of Commerce Pan Sorasak expressed optimism that more US companies would discover Cambodia, and set up base in or expand operations in the Kingdom. He was speaking at a November 1 meeting with a US-ASEAN Business Council delegation, led by senior vice-president and regional managing director Michael W Michalak – who served as US ambassador to Vietnam in 2007-2011. In September, the US embassy in Phnom Penh opened the first US Department of Agriculture (USDA) office in Cambodia. The USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) office – located at the embassy – has the role of supporting bilateral cooperation and trade in agriculture. US ambassador to Cambodia W Patrick Murphy said in a statement: "There's a great appetite for American agricultural products and technology in Cambodia, and this new USDA office will work to make them more available to Cambodian consumers and producers. "That's good news for both countries, and it reflects our longstanding commitment to ensuring the Cambodian people have access to high-quality goods and services from the United States," he said. Cambodian imported US\$72.7 million worth of US agricultural goods in 2020, climbing by 474 per cent over the last 10 years, according to the embassy. Bilateral trade between the Kingdom and the US amounted to US\$6.9213 billion in 2020, up 17.89 per cent from 2019, USCB figures show. The export value of Cambodian goods was US\$6.5777 billion, up 22.79 per cent from the US\$5.3568 billion

posted in 2019, while goods imported from the US were worth US\$343.6 million, down 33.15 per cent from US\$514 million.

Source: The Phnom Penh Post

FINLAND

Finland proposes clothing, shoe material labelling law to satisfy EU

Finland in late October proposed to Parliament a piece of legislation on labelling of production material in footwear and textile products based on the European Union (EU) Market Surveillance Regulation, which would specify obligations of companies related to labelling of materials. The proposed law also enables the imposition of penalty payments for incorrect or deficient labelling. The EU already requires that footwear and textile products clearly indicate what material the item is made of. According to the proposal, the Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency Tukes could impose a penalty payment for deficient or incorrect labelling of footwear and textile products, according to a press release from the Finnish ministry of economic affairs and employment. The EU Market Surveillance Regulation requires that member states enact sanctions nationally. Manufacturers, importers and marketers of footwear and textiles sold in the EU must ensure that all products bear a label indicating the material the product is made of. In Finland, the labels must be in both Finnish and Swedish. Requiring labels of materials is not new, but penalty payments due to incorrect or deficient labels have not been possible before. A key objective of the reform is to improve consumer protection, the press release said. It is due to come into effect as of the beginning of 2022. The government proposal is part of a more extensive implementation of the Market Surveillance Regulation, the proposal on which was submitted to parliament on September 23 this year.

Source: Fibre2 Fashion

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia's economy hit as major clothing maker closes shop

Ethiopia's once rapidly growing economy is taking another hit because of its yearlong war as global clothing manufacturer PVH Corp. says it is closing its facility there because of the "speed and volatility of the escalating situation." The company's statement, emailed to The Associated Press, comes two weeks after President Joe Biden announced he would cut Ethiopia from a US trade programme, the African Growth and Opportunity Act, because of "gross violations of internationally recognised human rights." The sanction goes into effect on January 1.

PVH, whose brands include Calvin Klein and Tommy Hilfiger, has been a marquee occupant of Ethiopia's model industrial park in the city of Hawassa, where Africa's second-most populous country has made clear its aspirations of rapid, Chinese-style

development. PVH in the past has said AGOA helped to convince it to set up in Ethiopia.

Thousands of people have been killed as Ethiopian and allied forces fight the Tigray ones who long dominated the national government before Abiy came to power in 2018. The conflict has been marked by gang-rapes, forced expulsions and manmade famine.

"We continue to emphasise to the government of Ethiopia the need for all parties to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and supplies to those who need it, and see this as a first step toward the cessation of hostilities and a process that will result in lasting peace," Stephen Lamar, president of the American Apparel & Footwear Association, told the AP in an email.

"As the crisis spreads – and if Ethiopia does lose AGOA eligibility – companies will increasingly be unable to source from Ethiopia. This will hurt Ethiopia's economy, particularly the women who comprise the bulk of the workforce in the country's apparel industry," Lamar added.

The harm to low-income workers far from the war is an argument that Ethiopia's government made as it openly lobbied against losing AGOA eligibility. Ethiopia's chief trade negotiator Mamo Mihretu has asserted that millions of workers would be affected.

But the Biden administration, which last week said it was not imposing sanctions on Ethiopia's government and rival Tigray forces "to allow time and space" to see if diplomatic efforts make progress, ran out of patience.

The AGOA announcement "is making people in the business world especially anxious. It certainly makes it less economically smart to be there," Mike Posner, assistant secretary of state for democracy, human rights and labor in the Obama administration, told the AP.

"I'd say we have very limited time now to try to tamp down the rhetoric and find a way to the bargaining table," Posner said, addressing Ethiopia's leadership. "This could be disastrous for the economy." Warnings about the economy have been growing as Ethiopia's government pours resources into the war. In its World Economic Outlook report last month, the International Monetary Fund said projections for 2022 to 2026 "are omitted due to an unusually high degree of uncertainty." Businesses like PVH had entered Ethiopia because of the government's push in recent years to build a network of industrial parks to make clothing and footwear for export, along with the country's large population of more than 110 million people and wages that are "significantly lower than even places like Bangladesh and Cambodia," Posner said.

But the instability has brought businesses' thinking to a tipping point, he said.

Chinese and other companies may continue to operate in the industrial parks, but Ethiopia is a tiny market in the global

economy, Posner said: "If Ethiopia's government thinks it can make this work by shutting out the US or Europe and only selling to Chinese or Indian customers, I think it's going to be disappointed."

Source: The Week

TURKEY

High inflation, weaker lira to impact Turkish textile-apparel sector

Subdued domestic demand due to high rate of inflation, high cost of imports owing to a weaker lira, high energy costs, and lower investments will impact manufacturing and exports of Turkish textile-apparel sector. For the month of October 2021, inflation rate rose to a 2.5-year-high of 19.89 per cent year-on-year, according to Turkish Statistical Institute. "The nearly 20 per cent annual inflation rate is driven by food, services, housing and transportation prices, leaving consumers with little money for their clothing needs. So, people are postponing are purchasing only the minimum necessary textiles for their daily needs," according to Suat Idil, who represents Fibre2Fashion in Turkey. "The decrease in domestic demand is definitely going to impact manufacturing as textile-apparel companies will cut down on their production." Accompanying high inflation is the weakening currency. Turkey's currency lira has lost around 25 per cent of its value since the beginning of 2021, and it today stands at 10.37 against the US dollar. "This is helping textile exporters earn more money right now. Actually, higher inflation and lower interest rate, and thereby weakening the currency, is the government's strategy for promoting exports. But it is putting big pressure on people as market prices have gone up like crazy. In short term, textile exporters might enjoy this, but then when it comes to importing raw materials from abroad it would also affect them in a bad way," explains Idil.

During January-September 2021, Turkey's apparel exports increased by 25.72 per cent to US\$13.364 billion, compared to exports of US\$10.630 billion during the corresponding period of 2020. However, its imports of cotton, cotton yarn and cotton textiles (HS chapter 52) increased substantially by 34.2 per cent year-on-year to US\$2.553 billion during the same period, according to the data from the Turkish Statistical Institute and the country's ministry of trade. Meanwhile, in addition to the high cost of fuel and other imports, the government this month raised the price of natural gas supplied to the industry by 48 per cent, as a global price spike drove up import bills. One of the largest gas importers in Europe, Turkey depends on pipeline gas from Russia, Azerbaijan and Iran as well as liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports from Nigeria, Algeria and spot markets. "As a result of the current scenario, new investment in the country's manufacturing sector, especially from domestic players, will fall drastically. Already, people have started shifting their savings to gold and foreign currencies," says Idil. "It is ironical that this comes at a time when the West is actively pursuing 'near-shoring' and 'China + 1' strategy," a person sourcing goods for a European retailer told

Fibre2Fashion on the condition of anonymity. According to economists in Turkey, one of the major reasons for the present high rate of inflation and the weakening of the currency is the government's insistence on low interest rates. They argue that this may have more side effects next year, which may even spill into 2023.

Source: Fibre2Fashion News

PHILIPPINES

Firms urged to tap sustainability opportunities

Sustainability opens up opportunities for entrepreneurs as they go beyond the local market. Michael Claparols, cofounder of Creative Definitions, said the demand for sustainable materials is growing, especially in Europe and the United States. "We saw the opportunities in terms of the environment-friendly materials and also the practices. So it gave us the impetus for the idea, it's an interesting roadmap to pursue because we feel this is the future of textiles," he said in a webinar. Claparols cited as examples handwoven fabrics made of blended yarns from cotton, pineapple, abaca and banana. "But we certainly have other fibers that we can convert to something wearable so that's where the challenge is and I think that's where the R&D (research and development) should emphasize," he said. Claparols also underscored the need to do more value-added processes in the country as it benefits the farmers, some artisans like the weavers and other stakeholders in the textile industry. "We become self-sufficient so we don't rely much on imported yarns, other materials. It's making use of our naturally grown treasures for the benefit of Filipinos," he added. Claparols also urged those who want to get into the sustainability journey to understand the market, conduct product research and implement product development. "The next step would be to understand the production process and, of course, in a much bigger view. You have to have mastery really on the value chain so it's not only one part where you have several issues but also supply of the different materials," he said. "The whole idea is really to get to know our capabilities and matching the capabilities with the market potential and, of course, incorporating new technologies not only new fibers that we have to tap but also other textile technologies. Good example would be nanotechnology that we want to look into on how to improve the characteristics of the textile, for example," he added. Claparols said there are local products that can be accepted globally with the assistance of government agencies or some private individuals. He said securing certification is also imperative. "Certifications will be needed in the future as more buyers abroad are looking at different SMEs (small and medium enterprises) here in the Philippines so we have to be ready, we have to face it," Claparols said. "It's more on how to certify our fabrics, to be sustainable because there are many angles in sustainability. It's not only environmental-friendly, can contribute to the green movement, but also the social compliance so we have to have certification for example that our workers are fairly compensated, whether we don't use child labor or whether we

also embrace gender equality and there are a lot of issues so we need to get certification on that," he added

Source: The Manila Times360p

CHINA

Recycled PFY & PSF prices to drop in China market in coming weeks

Prices of recycled polyester filament yarns (PFY) and recycled polyester staple fibre (PSF) in the Chinese market are expected to drop in the coming weeks and rise again slightly towards the end of 2021.

In the first half of October 2021, the prices of recycled PSF remained high due to tight energy supply and electricity restrictions in the country. But towards the end of October, prices dropped owing to a decrease in the prices of steam coal and chemicals in China.

Before mid-October 2021, plant operating rates declined due to dual control policy and higher virgin PSF prices. Downstream buyers showed higher buying interests, which led to a plunge in the inventory. But in late October, plant operating rates rose due to easing of regulations on power rationing and slipping downstream demand.

Similarly, prices of recycled PFY were high in the 1st half of October 2021 due to increasing feedstock prices and moderate speculative demand. In the 2nd half of October, prices of recycled PSF dropped as Chinese government reduced the prices of coal. During the 4 weeks in October, the price of recycled POY 150D in China increased by 11.60 per cent from 7,500 yuan per metric ton to 8,370 yuan per metric ton. It then declined by 12.78 per cent to 7,300 yuan per metric ton in the 2nd week of November.

Now the price of recycled POY 150D is expected to further decrease by 3.94 per cent to 7,012.35 yuan per metric ton in the 2nd week of December. It may rise slightly by 3.03 per cent in the remaining weeks of December to reach 7,224.83 yuan per metric ton.

The price of recycled close virgin PSF in China also increased by 14.26 per cent from 5,850 yuan per metric ton to 6,684 yuan per metric ton in the four weeks in October. It declined by 7.65 per cent to 6,172.50 yuan per metric ton in the 2nd week of November and is expected to plunge further by 5.87 per cent to 5,810.40 yuan per metric ton in the 2nd week of December. It may show slight rise of 1.51 per cent in the remaining weeks of December 2021 and may reach to 6,897.99 yuan per metric ton.

Source: Fibre2Fashion News

India looking at reciprocal, equitable access to foreign mkts through FTAs: Piyush Goyal

India is looking at reciprocal and equitable access to foreign markets through free trade agreements, which the country is negotiating with its trading partners, Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal said on Thursday. India is, at present, negotiating free trade agreements (FTAs) with countries like UAE, the UK, and Australia. Under a free trade agreement, two trading partners reduce or eliminate customs duties on the maximum number of goods traded between them. Besides, they liberalise norms to enhance trade in services and boost investments. "Through the FTAs, we are looking at reciprocal and equitable access to foreign markets. FTA is a win-win for both countries. If it is an unequal balance, FTA can never be successful," Goyal said at Times Now Summit 2021.

He said that a few old FTAs of India which were not balanced have led to an increase in trade deficit with those nations. "We are now going through careful stakeholder engagement (to negotiate an FTA) and making sure that our MSMEs, dairy industry, farmers, and domestic production capacities get more opportunities. Our employment-oriented sectors like textiles, footwear, and pharma get good market access," he added. In such pacts, the government is also ensuring that services sector professionals too get good opportunities in the foreign markets through two way communication with Indian stakeholders, Goyal noted.

Source: Millennium Post

Finmin seeks industry inputs on tax rates, exemptions ahead of budget

The Union Budget for Financial Year 2023 is expected to be presented on February 1. Ahead of the Union Budget, the Finance Ministry has emphasised that tax exemptions will be phased out and tax rates would be rationalised in the medium term. The ministry has sought suggestions from trade and industry stakeholders, asking them to submit their recommendations by November 15 on policy changes in both indirect and direct taxes by giving economic justification. "Send your suggestions for changes in the duty structure, rates and broadening of tax base on both direct and indirect taxes giving economic justification for the same," the ministry's revenue department said in a letter to the Trade and Industries Association. The Union Budget for Financial Year 2023 is expected to be presented on February 1. The letter added: "As can be seen that the government policy with reference to direct taxes in the medium term is to phase out tax incentives, deduction and exemptions while simultaneously rationalising the rates of tax." Currently, more than 100 exemptions and deductions of different nature are provided in the Income-Tax Act. "We will review and rationalise the remaining exemptions and deductions in the coming years with a view to further simplifying the tax system and lowering the tax rate," Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman had said during her Budget speech. She had

said that around 70 of them had been withdrawn in the new simplified regime. The department has asked the trade and industry bodies to supplement and justify their suggestion and views by relevant statistical information about production, prices, revenue implication of the changes and any other supporting information. The letter, which also dwelt on the inverted duty structure, said the request for correction of the structure for a commodity should necessarily be supported by value addition at each stage of manufacturing of the commodity. "It would not be feasible to examine suggestions that are either not clearly explained or which are not supported by adequate justification/statistics," the ministry noted. The ministry also asked for suggestions on reducing compliances, providing tax certainty, and reducing litigations. However, it has clarified that goods and services (GST) matters are not examined as part of the Budget, as they are to be decided by the GST Council. Recommendation related with the Central Excise and Custom Duty could be given, it said. In the FY21 Budget, 80 exemptions related to Customs duty were withdrawn, while in FY22 Budget, it was proposed to review more than 400 old exemptions through extensive consultations from October 1.

Source: Business Standard

Time to target 5 times increase in export of Technical Textiles from \$2 billion to \$10 billion in 3 years – Shri Piyush Goyal

Union Minister of Textiles, Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs and Food & Public Distribution, Shri Piyush Goyal said time has come to target 5 times increase in export of Technical Textiles in 3 years, while speaking to representatives of Indian Technical Textile Association (ITTA) in Delhi today. The Minister said that Centre would support PLIs for Textile Sector in States supporting development and offering affordable infrastructure for Textile Manufacturing like cheap land and power. Shri Goyal stated that we should align with best standards in Textile manufacturing. There should be no difference in quality of textile meant for international and domestic consumers. The Minister suggested public private participation in use of Government funds in Research & Development in Technical textiles. It may be noted that the growth of Technical Textiles in India has gained momentum in past 5 years, currently growing at 8% per annum rate. The aim is to hasten this growth to 15-20% range during next 5 years. Shri Goyal said that Current world market is 250 Billion USD (18 Lakh Crore) and India's share in it is USD19 Billion. India is an aspiring player with USD40 Billion size in this market (8% share). The biggest players are USA, Western Europe, China and Japan (20 – 40% share). He said that in addition to the growth in statistical terms, we will direct the growth towards high technology and indigenously innovated products. He further mentioned that with these objectives in mind, government has launched National Technical Textiles Mission in February 2020, with a view to make India a self reliant, vibrant, export oriented economy in the world. He said "Our aim is to transform India into a major player in innovations, technology development,

applications in key areas (agriculture, roads & railways, water resources, hygiene and healthcare, personal protection) with emphasis on higher education and skilled workforce”.

Shri Goyal informed that in January 2019, for the first time in India, 207 HSN Codes issued for Technical Textile and in less than 2 years time India has become a net exporter in Technical Textiles. He said that trade balance earlier used to be negative(-Rs 2788 Crore) in 2018-19 and (– Rs 1366 Crore in 2019-20), which has turned positive with 1767 Crore in 2020-21. During the year 2020-21, India's major share of exports is in PPEs, N-95 and Surgical Masks, Fabric for PPEs and Masks. Talking about the efforts made by the government to promote technical textiles, the Minister informed that 92 items have been made mandatory for use by Government organizations covering agriculture / horticulture, highways, railways, water resources, medical applications. Concerned 9 Ministries have issued instructions in this regard.. Shri Goyal further stated that BIS has issued Indian Standards for 377 item and nearly 100 are in pipeline. Skill Development in Technical Textiles commenced with introduction of Six new courses and another new 20 courses are under preparation, he added. It may be noted that Technical Textiles are textiles, which are engineered to give desired output suitable for specific applications. The basic raw material are natural fibres like jute, silk and cotton. But, majority of the applications use man-made fibres: polymers(Aramid, Nylon) , carbon, glass, and metals. Technical Textiles are the technology of future. This is going to be the next technological revolution entirely changing the way we live and think. Based on their area of Applications, Technical Textiles segment is divided into 12 sub-segments in India. India has a major presence in Packaging Textiles (Packtech): 38%, Geotechnical Textiles (Geo-tech): 10%, Agricultural Textiles (Agrotech): 12%. The Applications of Technical Textiles are widening day by day with advent of new materials. Along with new inventions made in smart textiles; 3-D Weaving, smart wear for health monitoring and ultra-high performing sportswear are bringing in new avenues which were unthinkable a few years back. Research Projects have been awarded to reputed institutes like IITs. The topics cover cutting edge technologies such as; indigenous carbon fibre, electric vehicle body from carbon composites, ultra strength bullet proof jacket material, fog harvesting through use of technical textiles, ultra protection for bio organisms etc.

The Committee on Research, Innovation and Development in Technical Textiles (co-chaired by Principal Scientific Adviser, Member(S&T) NITI Aayog) has considered 36 proposals and have recommended 20 proposals, so far. Nearly 40 more research proposals are under consideration for discussion in the subsequent meetings of the Committee. ITTA is an association of small and medium segment of technical textiles manufactures. 90% of their members have annual turnover below Rs.100/- crore. ITTA members are mostly engaged in Non-woven fabrics, Protective garments, Packaging technical textiles, Agro-Textiles, industrial filters, conveyer belts. Large technical textiles

manufactures (more than Rs.500/- crore turnover) such as Garware, Welspun, SRF, Century Yarn, Johnson & Johnson, etc., are not associated with ITTA. Ministry of Textiles consults ITTA in most of its policy formulations, programmes and engages them in a regular manner.

Source:DJN/TFK

PLI tweaks to push textile exports, \$65b target realistic: CII-Kearney

India should target a "realistic" goal of US\$65 billion worth of textile exports in the next five years, industry body CII and global management consulting firm Kearney have said in a report, adding the government's aim of US\$100 billion of exports is a "very steep goal". The report also said India should ink trade pacts with the EU, the UK, Australia, Canada, Bangladesh and Vietnam. India exported textiles worth US\$36 billion in 2019. The report, titled Creating a competitive advantage for India in the global textile and apparel industry, also suggested the government to tweak the production linked incentive (PLI) scheme for technical textiles and manmade fibres, and expand it to fabric and garments made of natural products, saying the selected companies may struggle to reach the threshold investments set in the scheme.

Reaching US\$100 billion in five years will be a very steep goal. Hence, India could emulate the best-in-class exports growth seen over the past 10 years (9-10% by Vietnam in 2011-2015) and target a realistic goal of US\$65 billion in five years," the report said, adding that India will be able to expand its share of global exports to 6.6% from 4.5%. Expediting the implementation of key legislations such as the adoption of fixed-term employment across states, and policies to encourage indigenous textile machinery manufacturing in India, are the other suggestions made in the report. This assumes significance as commerce and industry minister Piyush Goyal has called for developing 100 Indian textile machinery champions that are recognized across the world. On the recently-approved Rs.10,683-crore PLI for manmade fibre (MMF) apparel and fabrics, and technical textiles, CII. and Kearney suggested "select tweaks" though the "boldness" is reflected in the scheme design where a starting revenue of Rs 200 crore indicates steady-state revenue of around Rs.490 crore (after four more years), which indicates investment of about Rs.140 crore. While this scheme allows manufacturers to start availing benefits any year (starting from the third year) in the sevenyear window scheme, they said select garmenters may struggle www.citiindia.org

Source: The Economic Times

Easing of demand, supply shock slowing down world trade in goods, WTO Goods Trade Barometer

World trade in goods is slowing down after a rebound following disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic due to multiple

reasons such as recent supply shocks as well as a drop in demand, according to the WTO's latest Goods Trade Barometer issued on Monday. However, the barometer reading is broadly consistent with the WTO's revised trade forecast issued last month, which foresaw global merchandise trade volume growth of 10.8 per cent in 2021, up from 8 per cent forecasted in March, followed by a 4.7 per cent increase in 2022, per a statement issued by the WTO. The Goods Trade Barometer is a composite leading indicator providing real-time information on the trajectory of trade relative to recent trends ahead of conventional trade volume statistics. "Recent supply shocks, including port gridlock arising from surging import demand in the first half of the year and disrupted production of widely traded goods such as automobiles and semiconductors, have contributed to the barometer's decline," the statement said.

Export orders fall

It now appears that demand for traded goods is also easing, as illustrated by falling export orders, which further weighed down the barometer, it added. Cooling import demand could help ease port congestion, but backlogs and delays are unlikely to be eliminated as long as container throughput remains at or near record levels.

Source: The Hindu Business Line

India is on track to achieve historic highs in exports: Piyush Goyal

Union Minister Piyush Goyal on Sunday said India's economy was witnessing a bounce back in every sphere, and the country is well on track to achieve historical highs in goods and services exports. Goyal said India is on course to achieve USD 400 billion of merchandise exports in the current financial year ending March. "Also, on the services (exports) side, we are well on track to go up to a USD 150 billion. So, collectively we are on track for historic goods and services exports," he said.

Inaugurating the India International Trade Fair (IITF) in Delhi, the commerce and industry minister said the country witnessed the "highest ever" FDI inflow of USD 27 billion in the first four months this fiscal, a 62 per cent jump over the same period last year. Asserting that the world takes India as a trusted global partner in maintaining global supply chains, Goyal said despite the lockdown, India did not default on any service support to the global community. The minister also highlighted that the government is implementing the largest vaccination drive in the world, having administered more than 110 crore doses. He said 500 crore vaccine doses will be produced next year and 5 or 6 vaccines will be made in India, including the world's first nasal vaccine and first DNA vaccine. "India will provide vaccine security and make the world a safer place. India will ensure that every part of the world gets equitable vaccine to get safe," Goyal said. The minister said India can become the world's hub of industry and

services. The Indian industry can soar to new heights on quality, competitiveness and economies of scale. IITF will help realise the goal of 'Local goes Global' and 'Make in India for the World', he said. He also observed that the India Exhibition and Convention Center being developed at Pragati Maidan will be among the best in the world and will attract a lot of attention, and huge trade fairs coming up in the years to come.

Referring to GST collections for October at Rs 1.3 lakh crore, he said this truly shows how quickly the economy is coming back towards normalcy. Every statistic -- whether it is registration of employment, EPFO or ESIC -- are suggestive of rapid economic growth, the minister said. "Moody's recently upgraded India's sovereign rating from negative to stable again, recognising the good work that has happened," Goyal said. He listed five major sutras of Bharat i.e. economy, exports, infrastructure, demand and diversity. The minister said that better infrastructure, demand for good development and diversity in growth will become the pivot of economic resurgence. Merchandise exports in April-October 2021 stood at USD 232 billion.

Source: The Economic Times

USTR Tai, Commerce Minister Goyal to take 'comprehensive look' at bilateral trade ties

US Trade Representative Katherine Tai and Union Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal have agreed to take a "comprehensive look" at ways to expand the bilateral trade ties and also shared perspectives on how to reach "meaningful outcomes" at the upcoming WTO Ministerial Conference. The virtual meeting between Tai and Goyal took place on Wednesday, ahead of Tai's two-day visit to India from November 22. "Ambassador Tai and Minister Goyal looked forward to their upcoming meetings in New Delhi (November 22-23), and agreed to take a comprehensive look at ways to expand the bilateral trade relationship and ensure the future success of the U.S.-India Trade Policy Forum," according to a statement from the Office of the USTR after the meeting. "They also shared perspectives on how to reach meaningful outcomes at the upcoming WTO Ministerial Conference (MC12)," the statement added.

The World Trade Organisation ministerial conference will be held from November 30 to December 3 in Geneva, Switzerland. Last month, the Office of the United States Trade Representative announced that Tai and Deputy United States Trade Representative Sarah Bianchi will travel to Tokyo, Seoul, and New Delhi to meet with government officials and stakeholders to discuss the enduring U.S. commitment to the Indo-Pacific region and to strengthen trade and economic relationships with key allies and partners. During Prime Minister Narendra Modi's first in-person meeting with US President Joe Biden in September, the two leaders said they looked forward to reconvening the India-U.S. Trade Policy Forum before the end of 2021, to enhance the bilateral trade relationship by addressing trade concerns,

identifying specific areas for increased engagement and developing an ambitious, shared vision for the future of the trade relationship. They noted that ongoing negotiations on an Investment Incentive Agreement that facilitates investment in development projects and committed to an early conclusion. They further discussed how the US and India will work together to set sustainable and transparent rules of the road that will lift economies throughout the Indo-Pacific, according to a joint statement issued after the September 24 meeting at the White House.

Source: The Economic Times

India's textile & apparel exports show positive growth in Oct 2021

Exports of cotton and man-made yarn/fabrics/made-ups, readymade garments, jute products including floor covering, and carpets from India showed positive growth in October 2021 over the same month of the previous year, according to the preliminary data on 'Indias merchandise trade in October 2021 released by the country's ministry of commerce & industry. All textile-apparel commodities/commodity groups recorded a positive growth during October 2021 vis-à-vis October 2020. These include cotton yarn/fabrics/made-ups, handloom products, etc (46.2 per cent), man-made yarn/fabrics/made-ups, etc (29.12 per cent), jute manufacturing including floor covering (27.44 per cent), leather & leather products (15.64 per cent), carpet (10.06 per cent), handicrafts excluding handmade Carpet (9.72 per cent), and readymade garments of all textiles (6.42 per cent).

'Indias exports in October 2021 stood at US\$35.65 billion, as compared to US\$24.92 billion in October 2020, exhibiting a positive growth of 43.05 per cent. In rupee terms, exports were ₹2,67,056.26 crore in October 2021, as compared to ₹1,83,060.60 crore in October 2020, registering a positive growth of 45.88 per cent. As compared to October 2019, exports in October 2021 exhibited a positive growth of 35.89 per cent in dollar terms and 43.30 per cent in rupee terms. Cumulative value of exports from India for the period April-October 2021 was US\$233.54 billion (₹17,30,104.50 crore) as against US\$150.54 billion (₹11,24,418.69 crore) during the period April-October 2020, registering a positive growth of 55.13 per cent in dollar terms (positive growth of 53.87 per cent in rupee terms). As compared to April-October 2019, exports in April-October 2021 exhibited a positive growth of 25.97 per cent in dollar terms and 33.06 per cent in rupee terms. Commenting on the country's export performance, Piyush Goyal, India's minister of commerce & industry and textiles, said in his twitter post that the continuing robust exports growth signals a sustained economic rebound. "Quality goods & services exports from Flag of India are laying the foundation of an Aatmanirbhar Bharat."

Source: Fibre2Fashion News

Higher GST rates disappoint textiles, clothing industry

The Centre's notification on higher GST rates for several textile and apparel items from January next, has come as a blow to micro, small and medium-scale textile and clothing units with industry groups asserting that the move will push up prices for consumers and spur inflation. In an industry, where almost 80% of the units are in the MSME segment, fixing the rate at 12% for fabrics and garments will only lead to higher prices for the common man, said Sanjay K. Jain, chairman of the National Expert Committee on Textiles, Indian Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Jain said that with the notification, the manmade fibre (MMF) sector would face a 12% rate from fibre to garments, while the cotton sector would have 5% tax on cotton and yarn and 12% for fabrics and garments. "The industry and the market can absorb 3% to 4% hike," he remarked. "But 7% is too steep and sudden. It is the MSME units that make the low-cost garments mostly and these units may suffer from drop in demand. In the long run, many units in the unorganised sector may move out of the GST net," he remarked. While the notification, issued late on Thursday, was based on the recommendations of the GST Council and therefore, not a complete surprise, industry groups were disappointed that their representations to the government to maintain status quo or bring the entire textile supply chain under 5% rate had not been heeded, Mr. Jain added.

Clothing Manufacturers Association of India Chief Mentor Rahul Mehta said the notification was both 'disappointing and distressing.' The move would lead to higher prices for the end consumer at a time when high raw material costs had already impacted prices. The industry had made several representations to the government in the last two months to not change the rates and would continue to do so, he added. While the Southern India Mills' Association chairman Ravi Sam and Confederation of Indian Textile Industry chairman T. Rajkumar welcomed the move to set right the inverted duty structure for the MMF sector, Mr. Sam said the government should not have changed the rates for the cotton sector. K.E. Raghunathan, convenor of the Consortium of Indian Associations, said the government appeared to have followed a carrot and stick approach. While it announced Production Linked Incentive scheme for the sector, it had increased the GST rates by 7%. "A master stroke to penalise both consumer and the manufacturer in one shot," he remarked. Industry sources observed that almost 90% of fabric production in the country was in the unorganised sector. Increasing the rate to 12% for fabrics would hit the power loom and handloom weavers. The textile sector was certain to require additional working capital now, they added.

Source: The Hindu Business Line

CBIC Notifies GST rates for textile products and job work (w.e.f 01st January, 2022)

Based on industry representations from EPCs including SRTEPC, the GST Council has been working towards correction of the Inverted Tax Structure across the Textile Value Chain. The Finance Ministry has now vide Notifications dated 18th November, 2021 notified the various GST duty changes and corrected the inverted duty structure in the textiles sector from January 1, 2022.

Accordingly, certain amendments have been carried to the tax structure of textile goods and services vide Notification Nos. 14 & 15/2021-Central Tax (Rate), both dated 18th November, 2021, which shall be effective from **1st January, 2022**. Details of the same are given below:

FOLLOWING ENTRIES IN GST TARIFF SCHEDULE ARE OMITTED wef 01.01.2022

S.No	Sch.No.	HSN	Description	Old Rate	Effect
217	I	5407, 5408	Woven fabrics of manmade textile materials	5.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%
218	I	5512 to 5516	Woven fabrics of manmade staple fibres	5.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%
218B	I	5607	Jute twine, coir cordage or ropes	5.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%
218C	I	5608	Knotted netting of twine, cordage or rope; made up fishing nets and other made up nets, of textile materials	5.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%
219A	I	5801	All goods	5.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%
219AA	I	5806	Narrow woven fabrics, other than goods of heading 5807; narrow fabrics consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive (bolducs)	5.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%
219B	I	5808	Saree fall	5.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%
220	I	5809, 5810	Embroidery or zari articles, that is to say,- imi, zari, kasab, salma, dabka, chumki, gota, sitara, naqsi, kora, glass beads, badla, gizai	5.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%
221	I	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics [All goods]	5.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%
222	I	61 or 6501 or 6505	Article of apparel and clothing accessories or cap/topi, knitted or crocheted, of sale value not exceeding Rs 1000 per piece	5.00%	Now No distinction for articles below 1000 or Above
223	I	62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted, of sale value not exceeding Rs. 1000 per piece	5.00%	Now No distinction for articles below 1000 or above
224	I	63 [other than 6305-3200, 6309]	Other made up textile articles, sets, of sale value not exceeding Rs. 1000 per piece	5.00%	Now No distinction for articles below 1000 or Above
224A	I	63 [other than 6305-3200, 6305-3300, 6309]	Worn clothing and other worn articles; rags	5.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%
132A	II	5401	Entries Relating to :- Sewing thread of manmade filaments, whether or not put up for retail Sale	12.00%	Taken to New S No. in Sch II
132B	II	5402, 5403, 5404,5405,5406	Entries Relating to :- Synthetic or artificial filament yarns	12.00%	Taken to New S No. in Sch II
132C	II	5508	Entries Relating to :- Sewing thread of manmade staple fibres	12.00%	Taken to New S No. in Sch II
132D	II	5509,5510,5511	Entries Relating to :- Yarn of manmade staple fibres	12.00%	Taken to New S No. in Sch II
171	II	63 [other than 6309]	Other made up textile articles, sets of sale value exceeding Rs. 1000 per piece [other than Worn clothing and other worn articles; rags]	12.00%	Now No distinction for articles below 1000 or Above
159	III	5402,5404,5406	All goods other than synthetic filament yarns	18.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%
160	III	5403,5405,5406	All goods other than artificial filament yarns	18.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%
161	III	5501, 5502	Synthetic or artificial filament tow	18.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%
162	III	5503, 5504, 5506, 5507	Synthetic or artificial staple fibres	18.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%
163	III	5505	Waste of manmade fibres	18.00%	Taken to Sch II-12%

FOLLOWING ENTRIES IN GST TARIFF SCHEDULE ARE ADDED IN SCH-II WITH 12% TAX RATE wef 01.01.2022

S.No	Sch. No.	HSN	Description	New Rate	Old Rate
132BA	II	5401	Sewing thread of man-made filaments, whether or not put up for retail sale.	12.00%	12.00%
132BB	II	5402	Synthetic filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex.	12.00%	12.00%
132BC	II	5403	Artificial filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including artificial monofilament of less than 67 decitex.	12.00%	12.00%
132BD	II	5404	Synthetic monofilament of 67 decitex or more and of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm; strip and the like (for example, artificial straw) of synthetic textile materials of an apparent width not exceeding 5 mm.	12.00%	12.00%
132BE	II	5405	Artificial monofilament of 67 decitex or more and of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm; strip and the like (for example, artificial straw) of artificial textile materials of an apparent width not exceeding 5 mm.	12.00%	12.00%
132BF	II	5406	Man-made filament yarn (other than sewing thread), put up for retail sale.	12.00%	12.00%
132BG	II	5407	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn, including woven fabrics obtained from materials of heading 5404.	12.00%	5.00%
132BH	II	5408	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn, including woven fabrics obtained from materials of heading 5405.	12.00%	5.00%
132CA	II	5501	Synthetic filament tow.	12.00%	18.00%
132CB	II	5502	Artificial filament tow	12.00%	18.00%
132CC	II	5503	Synthetic staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning.	12.00%	18.00%
132CD	II	5504	Artificial staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning.	12.00%	18.00%
132CE	II	5505	Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of man-made fibres.	12.00%	18.00%
132CF	II	5506	Synthetic staple fibres, carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning.	12.00%	18.00%
132CG	II	5507	Artificial staple fibres, carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning.	12.00%	18.00%
132CH	II	5508	Sewing thread of man-made staple fibres, whether or not put up for retail sale.	12.00%	12.00%
132CI	II	5509	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of synthetic staple fibres, not put up for retail sale.	12.00%	12.00%
132CJ	II	5510	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of artificial staple fibres, not put up for retail sale.	12.00%	12.00%
132CK	II	5511	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of man-made staple fibres, put up for retail sale.	12.00%	12.00%
132CL	II	5512	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing 85% or more by weight of synthetic staple fibres.	12.00%	5.00%
132CM	II	5513	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing less than 85% by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, of a weight not exceeding 170 g/m ² .	12.00%	5.00%
132CN	II	5514	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing less than 85% by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, of a weight exceeding 170 g/m ² .	12.00%	5.00%
132CO	II	5515	Other woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres.	12.00%	5.00%
132CP	II	5516	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibres.	12.00%	5.00%
139A	II	5608	Knotted netting of twine, cordage or rope; made up of fishing nets and other made up nets, of textile materials.	12.00%	5.00%



S.No	Sch. No.	HSN	Description	New Rate	Old Rate
146A	II	5801	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806.	12.00%	5.00%
151A	II	5806	Narrow woven fabrics, other than goods of heading 5807; narrow fabrics consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive (bolducs).	12.00%	5.00%
168A	II	6001	Pile fabrics, including long pile fabrics and terry fabrics, knitted or crocheted.	12.00%	5.00%
168B	II	6002	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width not exceeding 30 cm, containing by weight 5% or more of elastomeric yarn or rubber thread, other than those of heading 6001.	12.00%	5.00%
168C	II	6003	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width not exceeding 30 cm, other than those of heading 6001 or 6002.	12.00%	5.00%
168D	II	6004	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm, containing by weight 5% or more of elastomeric yarn or rubber thread, other than those of heading 6001.	12.00%	5.00%
168E	II	6005	Warp knit fabrics (including those made on galloon knitting machines), other than those of headings 6001 to 6004.	12.00%	5.00%
168F	II	6006	Other knitted or crocheted fabrics.	12.00%	5.00%
171A1	II	6301	Blankets and travelling rugs.	12.00%	5.00%
171A2	II	6302	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen.	12.00%	5.00%
171A3	II	6303	Curtains (including drapes) and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances.	12.00%	5.00%
171A4	c	6304	Other furnishing articles, excluding those of heading 9404.	12.00%	5.00%
171A5	II	6305	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods.	12.00%	5.00%
171A6	II	6306	Tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds; tents; sails for boats, sailboards or landcraft; camping goods.	12.00%	5.00%
171A7	II	6307	Other made up articles, including dress patterns.	12.00%	5.00%
171A8	II	6308	Sets, consisting of woven fabric and yarn, whether or not with accessories, for making up into rugs, tapestries, embroidered table cloths or serviettes, or similar textile articles, put up in packings for retail sale.	12.00%	5.00%
171A9	II	6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles.	12.00%	5.00%
171A10	II	6310	Used or new rags, scrap, twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables, of textile materials.	12.00%	5.00%

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS MENTIONED IN FOLLOWING ENTRIES HAVE BEEN AMENDED wef 01.01.2022

S.No	Sch. No.	HSN	Description	Effect
139	II	5607	Old Description Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, whether or not plaited or braided and whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics [other than jute twine, coir cordage or ropes] New Description Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, whether or not plaited or braided and whether or not impregnated, coated or sheathed with rubber or plastics	Exceptional words deleted:- [other than jute twine, coircordage or ropes]
154	II	5607	Old Description Braids in the piece; ornamental trimmings in the piece, without embroidery, other than knitted or crocheted; tassels, pompons and similar articles [other than saree fall] New Description Braids in the piece; ornamental trimmings in the piece, without embroidery, other than knitted or crocheted; tassels, pompons and similar articles.	Exceptional words deleted:-[other than saree fall]



S.No	Sch.No.	HSN	Description	Effect
155	II	5809	Old Description Woven fabrics of metal thread and woven fabrics of metallised yarn of heading 5605, of a kind used in apparel, as furnishing fabrics or for similar purposes, not elsewhere specified or included; such as Zari borders [other than Embroidery or zari articles, that is to say, -imi, zari, kasab, saima, dabka, chumki, gotasitara, naqsi, kora, glass beads, badla, glzal] New Description Woven fabrics of metal thread and woven fabrics of metallised yarn of heading 5605, of a kind used in apparel, as furnishing fabrics or for similar purposes, not elsewhere specified or Included.	Words Deleted:- <i>such as Zari borders [other than Embroidery or zari articles, that is to say, -imi, zari, kasab, saima, dabka, chumki, gotasitara, naqsi, kora, glass beads, badla, glzal]</i>
156	II	5810	Old Description Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, Embroidered badges, motifs and the like [other than Embroidery or zari articles, that is to say, -imi, zari, kasab, saima, dabka, chumki, gotasitara, naqsi, kora, glass beads, badla, glzal] New Description Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs	Words Deleted:- <i>Embroidered badges, motifs and the like [other than Embroidery or zari articles, that is to say, -imi, zari, kasab, saima, dabka, chumki, gotasitara, naqsi, kora, glassbeads, badla, glzal]</i>
169	II	61	Old Description Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted, of sale value exceeding Rs. 1000 per piece New Description Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	<i>Distinction between Articles Below/Above 1000 omitted</i>
170	II	62 (shawls, etc)	Old Description Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted, of sale value exceeding Rs. 1000 per piece New Description Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	<i>Distinction between Articles Below/Above 1000 omitted</i>

(for General Guidance only) -19.11.2021

**Important Amendment with respect to Textile Job Works
Old Tariff Schedule**

SI No.	Chapter, Section or Heading	Description of Service	Rate (percent.)	Condition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
26	Heading 9988 (Manufacturing services on physical inputs (goods) owned by others)	(I) Services by way of job work in relation to- (a); (b) Textiles and textile products falling under Chapter 50 to 63 in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975)	5.00	-
		(ii) Manufacturing services on physical in puts (goods) owned by others, other than (i) above	9.00	-

New Proposed Tariff Schedule

SI No.	Chapter, Section or Heading	Description of Service	Rate (percent.)	Condition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
26	Heading 9988 (Manufacturing services on physical inputs (goods) owned by others)	(I) Services by way of job work in relation to- (a); (b) Textiles and textile products falling under Chapter 50 to 63 in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975); except services by way of dyeing or printing of the said textile and textile products	5.00	-
		(ii) Manufacturing services on physical in puts (goods) owned by others, other than (i) above	9.00	-

The meaning of inserting exception as highlighted above would mean that the Job Works by way of dyeing or printing of the textile and textile products would fall under Clause (ii) and would be subject to Tax @ 12% instead of 5%.

(for guidance only) Dt-19.11.2021



MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

DGFT

S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	Notification No. 37/2015-20	14.10.2021	Amendment in Export Policy of Melt Blown Fabric	DGFT has allowed freely exports of Melt Blown Fabric of any GSM.	https://tinyurl.com/5fmjey49
2)	Public Notice No. 36/2015-20	11.11.2021	Amendment in Appendix 1A of Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20	Navsari and Tapi districts of Gujarat are moved from territorial jurisdiction of RA- Ahmedabad to RA-Surat with immediate effect.	https://tinyurl.com/5c2x4h4k
3)	Public Notice No. 31/2015-20	28.10.2021	Amendment in Para 2.107 (TRQ under FTA/ CECA) of HBP 2015-2020	Applications for grant of TRQ authorization for 2021-22 shall be submitted through DGFT website upto 31.12.2021 with other modalities being the same.	https://tinyurl.com/2jcx49m
4)	Public Notice No. 29/2015-20	18.10.2021	Enlistment under Appendix 2 E to issue CoO (Non-Preferential) for All India Jurisdiction	DGFT has informed about the enlistment under Appendix 2E to issue CoO (Non - Preferential) for All India Jurisdiction.	https://tinyurl.com/3rjfhwy8
5)	Trade Notice No. 24/2021-22	15.11.2021	Extension of Date for mandatory electronic filing of Non-Preferential CoO through the Common Digital Platform to 31.01.2022	The transition period for mandatory filing of applications for Non-Preferential Certificate of Origin through the e-CoO Platform has been extended till 31.01.2022.	https://tinyurl.com/22tjb5j8
6)	Trade Notice No. 23/2021-22	09.11.2021	Re-constitution of Committee for RoDTEP	Data is requested data from the Trade for determination of RoDTEP rates for AA/EoUs/SEZ exports and issues relating to errors or anomalies, if any, arising from the report of the erstwhile RoDTEP Committee.	https://tinyurl.com/33hh66tn
7)	Trade Notice No. 22/2021-22	02.11.2021	Last Date for filling claim at the Online IT module for Scrip based Schemes - MEIS/ SEIS/ROSL/ROSCTL	Online IT system will not be operational and no applications/claims under the said schemes can be submitted after 31.12.2021,	https://tinyurl.com/36pwpbk3
8)	Trade Notice No. 21/2021-22	18.10.2021	Extension of date for mandatory electronic filing of Non Preferential CoO to 31.10.2021	DGFT has extended the date for mandatory electronic Filing of Non Preferential Certificate of Origin through the Common Digital Platform upto 31st October 2021.	https://tinyurl.com/48x7rm9v

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

CBIC - CUSTOMS

S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	Notification No. 52/2021 - Cus.	03.11.2021	CBIC amends Notification No. 18/2019-Cus. reducing Road and Infrastructure Cess (RIC) on Petrol and Diesel	This notification shall come into force w.e.f. 04.11.2021.	https://tinyurl.com/2a9c5y7m
2)	Notification No. 90/2021 - Cus. (NT)	03.11.2021	Exchange rate Notification	Notifies Rate of Exchange of Foreign Currencies w.e.f. 04.11.2021.	https://tinyurl.com/yj3a73ma
3)	Notification No. 88/2021 - Cus. (NT)	29.10.2021	Exchange rate Notification	Notifies Rate of Exchange of Foreign Currencies w.e.f. 30.10.2021.	https://tinyurl.com/t23kmkbn



S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
4)	Notification No. 86/2021 - Cus. (NT)	27.10.2021	Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance), Amendment, Regulations, 2021	These regulations may be called the Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance), Amendment, Regulations, 2021.	https://tinyurl.com/2hfnhyt7
5)	Notification No. 85/2021 - Cus. (NT)	27.10.2021	Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing), Amendment, Regulations, 2021	These regulations may be called the Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing), Amendment, Regulations, 2021.	https://tinyurl.com/ypxytffh
6)	Notification No. 84/2021 - Cus. (NT)	27.10.2021	CBIC further amends Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995	These rules may be called the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Second Amendment Rules, 2021.	https://tinyurl.com/2b2p32bb
7)	Notification No. 83/2021 - Cus. (NT)	27.10.2021	CBIC further amends Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Countervailing Duty on Subsidised Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995	These regulations may be called the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Countervailing Duty on Subsidised Articles and for Determination of Injury) Second Amendment Rules, 2021.	https://tinyurl.com/4v5ascyp
8)	Notification No. 82/2021 - Cus. (NT)	21.10.2021	Exchange rate Notification	Notifies Rate of Exchange of Foreign Currencies w.e.f. 22.10.2021.	https://tinyurl.com/8rypzkvr
9)	Circular No. 24/2021- Cus.	27.10.2021	Reducing compliance burden regarding registration of Authorised Couriers	CBIC has notified a reduction in compliance burden regarding registration of Authorised Couriers.	https://tinyurl.com/3vsnjfyv

CBIC – CENTRAL EXCISE

S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	Notification No. 09/2021 – C. Ex	03.11.2021	CBIC amends Notification No. 04/2019 - C. Excise reducing Road and Infrastructure Cess (RIC) on Petrol and Diesel	This notification shall come into force w.e.f. 4 th November, 2021.	https://tinyurl.com/46rzay8p

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU CUSTOM HOUSE

S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	Public Notice No. 96/2021	02.11.2021	A E O Programme ; Appointment of CRM within the jurisdiction of Chief Commissioner of Customs, JNCH	Smt. Arpitha S., Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai Zone-II is appointed as CRM within the jurisdiction of Chief Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai Zone- II.	https://tinyurl.com/uydyjpsm
2)	Public Notice No. 92/2021	01.11.2021	Utilisation of MEIS scrip for import in absence of mandatory recording of transfer details facility on DGFT website	JNCH has issued procedures to be followed by an importer intending to utilize MEIS Scrip for payment of customs duty.	https://tinyurl.com/k9b6a6xu
3)	Advisory Note	20.10.2021	Advisory Note to Public Notice No.13/2020 dated 23.01.2020	In cases of multiple requests made for change in CFS for particular Bill of Lading/consignments,latest request for change of CFS shall be taken as final request.	https://tinyurl.com/2wfpab5

SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS

S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	Public Notice No. 58/2021	25.10.2021	24 X 7 Customs Clearance at ACC Imports, Mumbai	Custodians need to make all the arrangements with regard to infrastructure, space, machinery, and human resources for giving clearance.	https://tinyurl.com/xua25v2p
2)	Public Notice No. 57/2021	25.10.2021	Faceless Assessment – Creation of Facilitation Helpdesk	Ms. Mamta Saini, Joint Commissioner of Customs, TSK, ACC has been designated as nodal officer to serve as single point for the escalation of the grievance with regards to clearance of B/E requiring urgent attention.	https://tinyurl.com/ywf2jwyw

OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER

S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	Public Notice No. 12(10)/IMSC /ATUFS/2021/ TUF/79	10.11.2021	Submission of UID application for the cases condoned in the 5 th IMSC Meeting	Concerned units must contact/ liaise with their Bank and submit/ forward UID application for auto generation of UID in iTUFS portal on or before 20.01.2022.	https://tinyurl.com/3zmm76yc
2)	Circular No.: 12 (10)/IMSC/ ATUFS/2021/ TUF/80	10.11.2021	Relaxation in timelines for submitting UID application under ATUFS due to lockdown in COVID-19 pandemic (second wave)	The receipt of UID applications in iTUFS portal is allowed till 20.01.2022.	https://tinyurl.com/27nydnxy
3)	O.M. No. 16015 /1/2021-TUFS	05.11.2021	Minutes of 5 th IMSC under ATUFS	Minutes of the 5 th IMSC Meeting under ATUFS is given by O/o TXC.	https://tinyurl.com/37umu8
4)	F. No. 12(7)/ 24 th TAMC / A-TUFS/2021/ TUF/188	26.10.2021	Minutes of 24 th TAMC Meeting under A-TUFS held on 20.10.2021	Minutes of 24 th meeting of Technical Advisory cum Monitoring Committee (TAMC) under ATUFS held on 20.10.2021 is given.	https://tinyurl.com/en33f8jk

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TRADE REMEDIES

S.No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
1)	F. No. 7/14/ 2021-DGTR	02.11.2021	Oral Hearing in Sunset Review of Anti-Dumping Duty imposed on imports of Elastomeric Filament Yarn from China PR, South Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam	An oral hearing was held through Digital Video Conference (DVC) on 10 th November, 2021 at 11.30 AM.	https://tinyurl.com/z6x7crw3

PRESS RELEASES

Name of Ministry	Date	Subject
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	15.11.2021	India's Foreign Trade: October 2021
Ministry of Finance	15.11.2021	CBIC Chairman inaugurates Customs & GST pavilion at 40th India International Trade Fair.
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	15.11.2021	Shri Narayan Rane inaugurates "MSME PAVILION" at the 40th India International Trade Fair (IITF), 2021.
Ministry of Textiles	14.11.2021	We should increase our exports from 1.25 lakh crore to 7.25 lakh crore in coming Five years; Shri Goyal.
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	12.11.2021	Global Supply chains should not only be based only on cost but also on trust - Shri Piyush Goyal.

Name of Ministry	Date	Subject
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	12.11.2021	Shri Piyush Goyal says FDI in India growing rapidly over last few years.
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	11.11.2021	"Covid a huge opportunity to prepare for next 25 years "- Shri Piyush Goyal.
Ministry of Finance	11.11.2021	CBIC launches online digital application for scheduling of examination of cargo for traders at ICD Tughlakabad, Delhi.
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	08.11.2021	Time to reduce logistics cost by 5% - Shri Piyush Goyal.
Ministry of Finance	08.11.2021	Disposal of hazardous cargo by Indian Customs.
Ministry of Textiles	05.11.2021	Time to target 5 times increase in export of Technical Textiles from \$2 billion to \$10 billion in 3 years - Shri Piyush Goyal.
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	03.11.2021	India-Bhutan to have seven additional entry/exit points for trade.
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	03.11.2021	"Stay alert against cartelisation and collusion in Government e-Marketplace (GEM)" - Shri Piyush Goyal.
Ministry of Finance	03.11.2021	Government announces Excise Duty reduction on Petrol and Diesel on the eve of Diwali.
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	01.11.2021	India's Merchandise Trade: Preliminary Data October 2021.
Ministry of Finance	01.11.2021	GST collection for October 2021 registered the second highest since implementation of GST.
Ministry of Finance	28.10.2021	Government of India releases balance amount of ₹ 44,000 crore to States and UTs (with Legislature) under the back-to-back loan facility in-lieu of GST compensation.
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	27.10.2021	Union Minister for MSME Narayan Rane launches "SAMBHAV" National Level Awareness Programme, 2021.
Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways	27.10.2021	VOC Port observes Vigilance Awareness Week.
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	26.10.2021	Shri Piyush Goyal reviews Open Network for Digital Commerce.
Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways	26.10.2021	JNPT Initiates Free COVID-19 Vaccination Drive for Truck Drivers at Centralized Parking Plaza as part of 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav'.
Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways	26.10.2021	For the first time in the Major Ports in India, Radio over Internet Protocol system inaugurated at Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port, Kolkata.
Ministry of Textiles	24.10.2021	Shri Piyush Goyal reviews the Amended Technology Up-gradation fund Scheme (ATUFS).
Ministry of Textiles	24.10.2021	Time to create 100 Indian textile machinery champions- recognized across the world - Shri Piyush Goyal.
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	22.10.2021	Shri Piyush Goyal calls for free trade within rules-based multilateral trading system.
Ministry of Textiles	22.10.2021	Notification issued for setting up of 7 Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks with a total outlay of Rs. 4,445 crore.
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	15.10.2021	"Special Working Group on Startups and Innovation Needed" - Ms Anupriya Patel at SCO meeting.
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	14.10.2021	India's Foreign Trade: September 2021.
Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways	14.10.2021	JNPT records 40.40% growth in container traffic in first half of FY 21-22

ANALYSIS ON EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING APRIL – SEPTEMBER 2021-2022

Exports of Indian Manmade Fibre (MMF) textiles for the period of April-September 2021-22 were US\$ 3311.25 million vs US\$ 1795.56 million in the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an encouraging growth of 84.41%.

Value in USD Mn

Segments	April - September 2020-2021	April - September 2021-2022	% Growth/Decline
FIBRE	176.71	347.28	96.53
YARN	495.64	1157.54	133.54
FABRICS	577.68	926.37	60.36
MADE-UPS	545.53	880.06	61.32
TOTAL	1795.56	3311.25	84.41

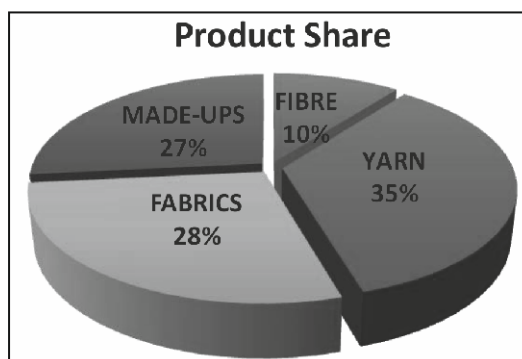
Source: MOC

HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall exports in the 1st two quarters April-September of 2021-2022 showed a growth of 84.41% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- All the four segments have shown encouraging growth during the period.
- Exports of MMF have shown a growth of 96.53% during April-September 2021-2022 as compared to the same period of the previous year. Polyester Staple Fibre (US\$ 224.82 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 112.74 Mn).
- MMF Yarn exports witnessed a growth of 133.54% during observed period. Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports of US\$ 698.66 Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn US\$ 121.93 Mn, Polyester Spun Yarn US\$ 73.76 Mn and Polyester Viscose Yarn US\$ 57.46 Mn.
- Exports of MMF Fabrics also witnessed 60.36% growth during April-September 2021-2022. Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US\$ 313.44Mn) was the top MMF Fabrics exported during the period followed by Polyester Filament Fabrics (US\$ 182.49 Mn).
- Exports of MMF Made-ups increased by 61.32% during the period as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- As far as product share is concerned, exports of Yarn dominated with 35% share followed by Fabrics 28%, Made-ups 27%, and Fibre 10% in the Indian MMF textile export basket.
- Share of the value-added segments such as Fabrics and Made-ups is 55% in total exports.
- The Top Ten markets for Indian MMF and MMF blended textiles during April-September 2021-2022 were USA, Turkey, UAE, Brazil, Bangladesh, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Italy, Germany and Belgium.
- USA emerged the leading market for Indian MMF textiles during April-September 2021-2022 with 14% share followed by Turkey 9% and UAE 6%.
- Exports to Brazil showing tremendous growth of 276% during the period.
- All markets for Indian MMF textiles showed positive growth during the observed period.
- Other key markets having significant share in exports during April-September 2021-2022 were Brazil, Bangladesh, Egypt with the share of 5% each and Sri Lanka, Italy 3% and Germany, Belgium 2% each.
- USA, UAE and Sri Lanka were the leading markets for Indian MMF Fabrics during April-September 2021-2022.
- USA and UAE were also leading markets for Indian MMF Made-ups during the period.

PRODUCT SHARE

During April-September 2021-2022, dominant product in the Indian MMF textiles export basket was Yarn accounting for a share of 35% followed by Fabrics 28%, Made-ups 27% and Fibre 10%.





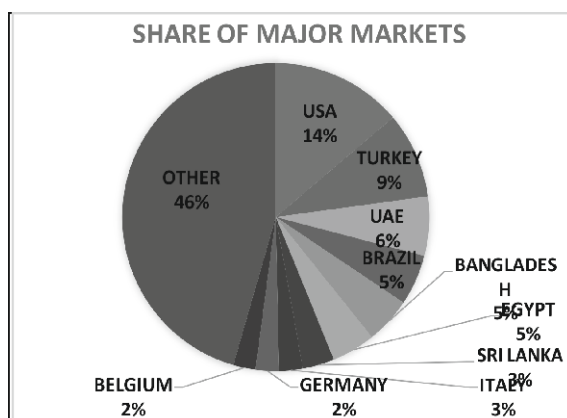
PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE DURING APRIL-SEPTEMBER 2021-2022

Value in US\$ Mn

Product Description	April-September 2020-2021	April-September 2021-2022	Net Change	% Growth
FIBRE				
Polyester Staple	106.13	224.82	118.69	111.83
Viscose Staple	58.50	112.74	54.24	92.72
Other Fibre	12.08	9.72	-2.36	-19.54
Total Fibre	176.71	347.28	170.57	96.53
YARN				
Polyester Filament	267.81	698.66	430.85	160.88
Polyester Cotton	57.66	121.93	64.27	111.46
Polyester Spun	27.11	73.76	46.65	172.08
Polyester Viscose	25.11	57.46	32.35	128.83
Viscose Spun	24.84	55.20	30.36	122.22
Synthetic Spun	24.65	31.79	7.14	28.97
Nylon Filament	10.02	21.65	11.63	116.07
Acrylic Spun	15.38	20.90	5.52	35.89
Viscose Filament	7.83	17.01	9.18	117.24
Viscose Cotton	3.34	5.50	2.16	64.67
Other Yarn	31.89	53.68	21.79	68.33
Total Yarn	495.64	1157.54	661.90	133.54
FABRICS (Woven + non-woven + knitted)				
Synthetic Filament	205.03	313.44	108.41	52.88
Polyester Filament	98.51	182.49	83.98	85.25
Polyester Viscose	87.67	115.11	27.44	31.30
Polyester Blended	22.72	25.91	3.19	14.04
Polyester Cotton	18.60	19.43	0.83	4.46
Viscose Spun	11.65	16.40	4.75	40.77
Nylon Filament	9.27	13.84	4.57	49.30
Polyester Spun	5.52	12.88	7.36	133.33
Polyester Wool	9.56	12.56	3.00	31.38
Viscose Blended	6.78	12.34	5.56	82.01
Other Fabrics	102.37	201.97	99.60	97.29
Total Fabrics	577.68	926.37	348.69	60.36
MADE-UPS				
Bulk Containers	279.89	491.85	211.96	75.73
Shawls/Scarves	28.21	65.70	37.49	132.90
Muffler	25.35	36.26	10.91	43.04
Motifs	30.37	35.84	5.47	18.01
Fishing Net	31.32	28.50	-2.82	-9.00
Blanket	12.84	19.69	6.85	53.35
Furnishing Articles	8.49	16.32	7.83	92.23
Rope	9.65	13.82	4.17	43.21
Bed Linen	8.88	13.34	4.46	50.23
Sacks and Bags	7.36	11.71	4.35	59.10
Other made-ups	103.17	147.03	43.86	42.51
Total Made-ups	545.53	880.06	334.53	61.32

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

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



LEADING MARKETS FOR INDIAN MMF TEXTILES

Value in US\$ Mn

Country	April-September 2020-2021	April-September 2021-2022	Net Change	% Growth
USA	257.91	457.49	199.58	77.38
TURKEY	140.46	299.01	158.55	112.88
UAE	100.92	206.03	105.11	104.15
BRAZIL	46.73	175.93	129.20	276.48
BANGLADESH	94.46	160.48	66.02	69.89
EGYPT	60.29	152.49	92.20	152.93
SRI LANKA	62.22	110.68	48.46	77.88
ITALY	47.16	82.48	35.32	74.89
GERMANY	55.53	81.61	26.08	46.97
BELGIUM	34.31	77.25	42.94	125.15

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF

Value in US\$ Mn

Country	April-September 2020-2021	April-September 2021-2022	Net Change	% Growth
TURKEY	34.90	53.37	18.47	52.92
USA	18.18	45.59	27.41	150.77
BANGLADESH	24.01	24.42	0.41	1.71
BELGIUM	8.17	12.75	4.58	56.06
GERMANY	6.14	11.74	5.60	91.21
BRAZIL	3.56	10.81	7.25	203.65
EGYPT	7.66	10.76	3.10	40.47
UAE	1.36	7.33	5.97	438.97
ITALY	4.34	6.87	2.53	58.29
SRI LANKA	0.46	0.03	-0.43	-93.48

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in US\$ Mn

Country	April-September 2020-2021	April-September 2021-2022	Net Change	% Growth
TURKEY	99.07	236.85	137.78	139.07
BRAZIL	39.98	159.73	119.75	299.52
EGYPT	37.94	110.09	72.15	190.17
BANGLADESH	35.87	62.47	26.60	74.16
USA	35.81	55.53	19.72	55.07
BELGIUM	10.53	31.01	20.48	194.49
UAE	9.31	22.00	12.69	136.31
SRI LANKA	7.87	18.97	11.10	141.04
ITALY	6.46	17.93	11.47	177.55
GERMANY	5.49	9.63	4.14	75.41

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in US\$ Mn

Country	April-September 2020-2021	April-September 2021-2022	Net Change	% Growth
USA	72.65	130.33	57.68	79.39
UAE	53.23	96.11	42.88	80.56
SRI LANKA	52.05	89.26	37.21	71.49
BANGLADESH	34.12	72.23	38.11	111.69
EGYPT	13.40	29.26	15.86	118.36
ITALY	11.46	15.81	4.35	37.96
BELGIUM	6.76	13.82	7.06	104.44
GERMANY	5.98	7.53	1.55	25.92
TURKEY	4.83	6.83	2.00	41.41
BRAZIL	2.14	1.98	-0.16	-7.48

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in US\$ Mn

Country	April-September 2020-2021	April-September 2021-2022	Net Change	% Growth
USA	131.27	226.04	94.77	72.19
UAE	37.02	80.59	43.57	117.69
GERMANY	37.92	52.71	14.79	39.00
ITALY	24.90	41.87	16.97	68.15
BELGIUM	8.85	19.67	10.82	122.26
BRAZIL	1.05	3.41	2.36	224.76
SRI LANKA	1.84	2.42	0.58	31.52
EGYPT	1.29	2.38	1.09	84.50
TURKEY	1.66	1.96	0.30	18.07
BANGLADESH	0.46	1.36	0.90	195.65



SRTEPC participated in the Exporters Conclave organized at Agra on 29th October, 2021



The Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) participated in the One day – “Exporters Conclave” organized at Agra Trade Centre Village, Uttar Pradesh on 29th October 2021. The Event was inaugurated by Mr.B.V.R. Subrahmanyam, Commerce Secretary. The other dignitaries participated in the Conclave were Shri Diwakar Nath Mishra, Joint Secretary, Department of Commerce and Dr. M Angamuthu, Chairman APEDA, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The basic objective of this Exporter Conclave is to enhance exports of Agriculture and Process food from Uttar Pradesh and target of export to reach USD 400 mn.

The Event was organized on Hybrid mode and there were 50 Indian companies including Councils showcasing the products of agriculture and processed food. During the Event, APEDA, DGFT, Department of MSME, and ECGC presented the Presentations on Service, ODOP and export products insurance followed by interactive sessions with questions and answers.

During the Event, SRTEPC has submitted a Memorandum to the Commerce Secretary highlighting some of the important issues including rationalisation of RoDTEP rates, include MMF textiles also with the benefits of TMA Scheme, continuation of the EPCG Scheme in the forthcoming FTP, special scheme for encouraging sustainable textiles, setting up of world class processing houses, etc. for the MMF textile sector.



Attention Members

Renewal of Council's Membership for the year 2021-22

Kindly refer to our Circular message dated 1st April 2021 (Ref: Mem/2021-22/001) regarding renewal of your company's membership with SRTEPC.

The annual membership renewal fee for Non-SSI and SSI are as follows:

For Non-SSI, renewal fees is Rs.12,331

For SSI/MSME units (Micro/small category), renewal fees is Rs.8,201

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

In view of the above, Members who have not yet sent their renewal fee are requested to send their Membership Subscription Fee for the year 2021-22 at the earliest.



The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

PLEASE HURRY UP!!!

**De-Activation of IECs not updated
at DGFT w.e.f. 06.12. 2021**

- ❖ The list of non-updated IECs after 1st January, 2014 may be seen at the given link: <https://www.dgft.gov.in/CP/?opt=LIEC> (TradeNotice No. 25/2021-22 dtd.19.11.2021)
- ❖ Concerned IEC holders may update their IEC till 05.12.2021, failing which the IECs shall be de-activated from 06.12.2021.
- ❖ For IEC re-activation after 06.12.2021, the IEC holder may kindly navigate to the DGFT website and update their IEC online.

DGFT HELPDESK

- ◆ IEC updation process is online & automatic.
- ◆ Live Demo: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B5zrx5k8QC4>.
- ◆ Any query, write to DGFT Support Team (dgftedi@nic.in) with a copy marked to the Council.
- ◆ DGFT Tollfree Helpline No.: 1800-111-550.

SRTEPC HELPDESK

In case of any difficulty in this regard, kindly write to us at:
ed@srtepc.in, sybil@srtepc.in & annie@srtepc.in

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

ATTENTION MEMBERS!!!

Members may kindly make a note of the following details:

- Applications/claims must be submitted online within the stipulated timeline of 31.12.2021 for timely release /issue of scrips by DGFT RAs.
- Online IT system for filing claims will not be operational after 31.12.2021.
- Applications under Scrip based Schemes (MEIS/ RoSL/ RoSCTL) cannot be submitted after 31.12.2021.
- Facility for filing applications with a late cut provision shall not be available after 31.12.2021.
- All applications will get time barred after 31.12.2021.

PLEASE HURRY UP !!!



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

Technical Specifications

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

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

SRTEPC'S Services to Indian Exporters



- Introduces Exporters to appropriate Overseas Buyers
- Provides up-to-date information and identifies potential markets for them
- Organises Export Promotion Programmes like Trade Fairs/Exhibitions, Buyer-Seller Meets in various overseas markets.
- Organising Reverse Buyer Seller Meets every year by which the overseas buyers are brought to India to discuss business with members
- Provides Grant for Market Access Initiative subsidy towards airfare for participation in promotional programmes like Exhibition/Fairs abroad (Member of the Council for the last year one year is a must)
- Conducts Workshops, Seminars to keep exporters abreast of latest development in policy/procedural matters, international trends, marketing strategies, government schemes, etc.
- Assist the exporters on Import-Export Policy and Procedures
- Resolve their problems about shipping and transport
- Maintain liaison with the Government authorities to convey the requirements of the industry and trade and help to bring about appropriate policy changes.
- Facilitates free display of samples at Council's Trade Centre in Mumbai and Surat frequented by overseas buyers and Trade Delegations
- Resolves problems of members connected with DGFT, Customs/Central Excise, GST, ROSL, Duty Drawback, Banking, ECGC, etc.
- Provides information on the trends for product development and adaptation to suit the overseas market requirements
- Issues export turnover certificates and certificate of origin.
- Visa facilitation to visit specified markets to discuss business with their target customers.
- Publication of Newsletter and regular circulars/letters to keep them aware of the activities of the Council and trade information.
- Collection and dissemination of Industry / Trade statistics to help members make their export strategy for export.
- Dissemination of information on foreign markets/emerging trends and trade enquiries
- Make them aware about different Anti Dumping duties as applicable in respective markets. From time to time also inform them about Sunset Reviews and give them timely information on questionnaire to be filled in, etc.
- Forex updates on WhatsApp.

If Undelivered, return to:
The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council
Resham Bhavan, 78, Veer Nariman Road, Mumbai - 400 020.