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SRTEPC MEMBERS PARTICIPATES IN ISTANBUL YARN FAIR IN TURKEY

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) organized group participation of its member-companies in the Istanbul Yarn Fair 2015 held at the Tuyap Fair Convention and Congress Center, Istanbul, Turkey during 5th to 8th February, 2015. The Fair was organized by Tüyap Fair Organization with the support from TEMSAD-Textile Machinery and Accessories Industrialists' Association, Turkey. Around 268 companies from 75 countries took part in the Fair and it was attended by around 70000 trade visitors. Eleven member companies of the Council participated in the Indian synthetic textile pavilion. The products displayed at the Fair ranged from a large variety of yarn including Cotton yarn, polyester yarn, PTY, Polyester DTY, Metallic Yarn, Mono Filament Yarn, PP Multi Filament yarn, P/C yarn, P/V yarn.

Shri Srijib Roy, Joint Director of the Council interacting with Mr. Manish Gupta, Consul General of India (extreme left) and Secretary General (second left) of the organizing agency of the Istanbul Yarn Fair among others.

Response to Exhibition

The four-day Fair received excellent response and was visited by a large number of Buyers & their Agents including those from different overseas destinations. During the Fair, on-the-spot orders to the tune of Indian ₹ 3.13 crores were booked. It was also reported that business orders of ₹ 17.31 crores are under negotiations. On the whole, the participation in the Fair was successful in generating business orders to the tune of ₹ 20.44 crores. The orders were mainly for polyester yarn, PP multi-filament yarn, Mono-filament yarn, Polyester texturised yarn, Metallic Yarn, Cotton Yarn, polyester cotton yarn and polyester viscose yarn.

Follow-up Action

The Turkish market offers tremendous potential for MMF textiles including fabrics, and yarn, the Council is exploring the possibilities of organizing participation of its members in the recently introduced Fair by MESSE FRANKFURT: "TEXWORLD TURKEY" scheduled to be held during November 2015, which will give member-companies an opportunity to exhibit all types of synthetic & blended textiles including yarn, fabrics and made-ups items.

Growing Turkish Textile Market

Turkey is one of the leading markets for the exports of Indian Man-Made Fibre Textiles. Exports to Turkey have been growing steadily and recorded a growth of 19% during 2013-14. The trend has continued in the current year. It is, therefore, expected that exports will show a higher growth in 2014-15.

Turkey is a major supplier of Ready-made garments to the European countries. Despite the country domestically produces raw-materials and intermediaries

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BRICS REPORT: GLORIOUS TRADE FUTURE

The acronym BRICS stands for Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. The term was coined by the Chief Economist of Goldman Sachs, in 2001, in a paper titled **'Building Better Global Economic BRICS"**. Of late BRICS have acquired a vital role in the world economy. BRICS economies have been identified as some of the fastest growing countries and the engines of the global recovery process, which underscores the changed role of these economies. Even in the G-20 countries' forum, BRICS are playing a formidable role in shaping macroeconomic policy after the recent financial crisis. Presently, BRICS countries represent almost 3 billion people, 18 percent of the world economy, 40% of the world population, a combined nominal GDP of US$16.039 trillion (20% world GDP).

Economic data is sourced from the International Monetary Fund and is given in US dollars.

Country	Population	GDP (nominal)	Exports	Imports	GDP per capita (PPP)
Brazil	201,046,886	$2,242.8 bn	$256.0 bn	$238.8 bn	$15,034
Russia	143,451,702	$2,118.0 bn	$542.5 bn	$358.1 bn	$24,120
India	1,210,193,422	$1,870.6 bn	$309.1 bn	$500.3 bn	$5,410
China	1,354,040,000	$9,181.4 bn	$2,021.0 bn	$1,780.0 bn	$11,904
South Africa	51,770,560	$350.8 bn	$101.2 bn	$106.8 bn	$12,504

Source : IMF

BRAZIL

Brazil has emerged as the 4th largest market for Indian MMF textiles during 2013-14 with exports to the tune of USD 325 Mn recording a growth of 8.41% compared to that of previous year.

The textile and apparel industry contributes with equivalent amounts to 4.1% of the total Brazilian GNP.

Brazil ranks among the eight largest world producers of yarns, fabric, and knitwear, and ranks seven in the production of apparel, behind only China, India, USA, Mexico, Turkey and South Korea.

MARKET POTENTIAL

- During 2013, Brazil's import of Man-made fibre textiles was US$ 4 billion. However, its imports from India stood at US$ 324 million accounting for 8% of its total imports of MMF textiles in 2013.
- Product share in the export basket of Indian MMF textiles to Brazil was Yarn 88% (US$ 285.34 Mn), fibre 5% (US$ 13.98 Mn), Made-ups 5% (US$ 13.88 Mn), and Fabrics 4% (US$ 11.68 Mn).
- Main MMF textile items imported by Brazil include Synthetic Filament Fabrics, Polyester Filament fabrics, Polyester-Viscose fabrics, Polyester Spun Fabrics, Texturised Yarn, Oriented Yarn, Polyester-Viscose Yarn, Shawls/scarves, Muffler, etc.
- Major countries supplying MMF textiles to Brazil are China (48%), Indonesia (8%), India (8%), Korea Rep (4%), Thailand (2%), Turkey (2%), etc.

SWOT Analysis of Brazilian textiles Industry

Strength

- Use Western technology.
- The present relatively low labour costs (in comparison with US and Canada countries),
- Less turnaround time to markets like US, Canada, etc.
- Price / quality ratio and higher quality fashion goods.
- Duty free access to the MERCOSUL.
- Brazil is among the top-ten economies in the world and it has experienced a sustained growth in the past two decades.

Weakness

- Short Skilled labour tends to be in short supply.
- The industry needs to change and strengthen its strategy to keep competitive in the near future.
- Floor working people and little firms (SMEs, ateliers) are less educated and low skilled.
- Brazil has not made much progress in transposing acquits in the field of air quality, waste management, water quality, nature protection and industrial pollution.

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Member,

The Union Budget 2015-16 hardly gave any attention to the MMF textiles industry, which unlike other textile segments contributes significantly to the fiscal chest of the Union Government in terms of taxes and duties. The Textile industry is disappointed since it had high hopes from the new Government, more so when they have identified textiles as one of the priority sectors under the Make in India initiative. The Economic Survey, 2014-15 released before the Budget stated that the textile sector has generated the highest employment and textiles had emerged the top seven categories of export. However, despite its noticeable contributions, the Budget 2015-16 merely mentioned steps like continuation of the optional excise duty and allocation of TUFS, though at reduced level.

The Council has appraised its concern regarding lack of attention to the MMF textile sector in the Budget to the Ministry of Textiles and it was assured by the concerned that the matter will be taken up at the highest level for appropriate action in the coming days. We are hopeful that good policy incentives will be given in the forthcoming FTP also.

The Council has successfully organized Indian Textile Exhibition in Bogota, Colombia on 3rd & 4th March 2015. The event was inaugurated by the Indian Ambassador to Colombia, H. E. Mr. Prabhat Kumar. It has facilitated the twelve participating members to conclude fruitful business orders with Colombian buyers. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Embassy of India in Bogota for their assistance and guidance in organizing the Exhibition. The Latin American region has tremendous potential for textile exports from India, accordingly the Government has also been encouraging exports to this region through its Focus Market Schemes, and the region needs to be tapped further with more programmes and visits.

The Council is planning to organize participation of its member companies in the Vietnam Saigon Fabric & Garment Industry Expo (SAIGON TEX) being held in Ho Chi Minh City during 9th-12th April 2015. The Council in the past has organized successful stand alone Exhibitions in Vietnam and had fruitful outcomes. Vietnam is a promising market for MMF textile items however, it needs focused and continued efforts to build long term business relations. The Government has also been emphasizing the need for further strengthening ties with Vietnam and the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has recently offered US$ 300 million Line of Credit to Vietnam for the development of the strategic textile sector for the benefit of both the countries. In the recent Meeting in New Delhi, the Secretary Textiles has suggested that the Indian textile companies take advantage of this LOC and make initiative for investing in Textile Parks, warehouse and also investing in capacity building and investing in companies under VINATEX for enhancing trade and business in textile. I am confident that our members will take advantage of this excellent opportunity and participate in large numbers in the SAIGON TEX to forge business and investment relationship and do sincere efforts to make the Exhibition a success.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

ANIL RAJVANSHI
CHAIRMAN
The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh's RMG exports grow 1.91% in July-Jan FY '15

Exports of readymade garments (RMG) from Bangladesh are growing at a slow but steady pace over the past two months, it has been reported. In the first seven months of this fiscal year, garment exports clocked US$ 14.444 billion, registering an increase of 1.91 per cent over exports of US$ 14.173 billion during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

Category-wise, knitwear exports grew by 2.62 per cent to US$ 7.177 billion during the July-January 2014-15, over exports of US$ 6.994 billion made during the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year. Likewise, exports of woven apparel increased by 1.22 per cent to US$ 7.266 billion during the seven-month period, compared to exports of US$ 7.178 billion during the same period of 2013-14. Woven and knitted apparel and clothing accessories' exports together accounted for around 81 per cent of US$ 17.799 billion worth of total exports made by Bangladesh during the period under review.

In fiscal year 2013-14, Bangladesh's clothing exports surged by 13.83 per cent to US$ 24.491 billion, compared to exports of US$ 21.515 billion made in 2012-13. For fiscal year 2014-15, Bangladesh has set an export target of US$ 13.215 billion for knitwear and US$ 13.681 billion for woven garments.

Two way trade with Canada to go up to US$ 5 billion by 2020

Bangladesh plans to increase their two-way trade to US$ 5 billion by the end of 2020. It aims to boost up contact between people of both the countries and thus increase bilateral trade and investment.

RMG factory owners to enjoy 4-yr deferred LC payment

Readymade garment factory owners are going to enjoy four-year deferred letter of credit payment facility in importing capital machinery and five-year repayment facilities for foreign loans in place of existing one year.

According to a recent decision of the Board of Investment and Bangladesh Bank, the garment manufacturers who want to get the opportunity of opening deferred LC for the period of three years more, will have to submit applications to the BoI.

The Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association said the owners of readymade garment factories, who wanted to get the opportunity for more than one year in making their deferred payment on import of capital machinery, will have to submit application to Bangladesh Bank. The retrospective payment will be approved by the Foreign Exchange Investment Department of Bangladesh Bank.

Following the decision of Bangladesh Bank and BoI, the BGMEA issued a notice to its members asking to apply to Bangladesh Bank and BoI for getting the opportunity of opening differed LC payment for four years..

Bangladesh second best choice for Japanese investors

Most Japanese firms operating in China choose Bangladesh as the second best investment destination after India due to lower production costs here, according to a survey by Japan External Trade Organisation (Jetro). Some 71.7 percent Japanese-affiliated firms in China want to expand their operations in Bangladesh, with 78.2 percent favouring India, 66 percent Vietnam and 60.9 percent Thailand, according to the official trade and investment promotion agency of Japan.

Bangladesh is offering the lowest worker wage levels among its competing countries. Workers' wages in the manufacturing sector in Bangladesh is US$ 100 a month, while Cambodia has the second lowest wages at US$ 113, according to the survey. Japanese investors also think that Bangladesh has the widest room for cost cutting, according to some 84 percent of the CEOs in the survey. In comparison to Japan, the cost of production in Bangladesh is less than half (48.7 percent), while it is 77 percent in China and 71 percent in Vietnam. The survey, also, stressed improving worker efficiency in the country by providing basic education and vocational training.

Japanese entrepreneurs have been shifting their investments to other countries since its government announced the 'China plus one' policy in 2008 to reduce over-dependence on China. Investment from Japan rose three times to US$ 94.37 million in 2013, compared to the previous year, according to Bangladesh Bank.

Business potential with India being explored

Bangladesh and Paschimbanga are

the gateway to South Asia. There is enormous economic potential in areas that remains unexplored as yet. With a view to tapping such potential, the existing infrastructure and road connectivity should be improved.

As of now, exports to India did not rise up to the expected level due to para-tariff and non-tariff barriers. In fact, the trade imbalance with India is growing because of some bottlenecks. There is an acute lack of infrastructural facilities along the bordering areas in the Indian state of Paschimbangla. Besides, India is not accepting BSTI (Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution) certification. This is one of the major barriers to exports from Bangladesh.

Among the unresolved issues, there still exist two major disputes between the two countries -- land boundary agreement and the Teesta water sharing. The land boundary agreement, according to reports, is at its final stage. It is awaiting ratification by Indian parliament. But the Teesta deal with Bangladesh will take a little more time as both the countries need to resolve some domestic issues before signing anything.

Generally, India exports goods worth more than US$ 5.0 billion a year to Bangladesh through formal channels, and it is believed products worth another US$ 5 billion enter Bangladesh through informal channels. Bangladesh's exports were expected to increase on account of this benefit but due to the countervailing duty, Bangladeshi exporters lost competitiveness to the Indian garment manufacturers.

VIETNAM

Overtakes Bangladesh to become second biggest apparel supplier

Vietnam apparel industry to benefit from Trans Pacific Partnership agreement (TPP), it has been reported. A wave of foreign investment in Vietnam's textile industry has already begun, ahead of a potential TPP deal. On this basis, Vietnam likely to overtake Bangladesh in the global apparel export market share to become the second-biggest apparel supplier after China when its apparel exports swells to US$ 115 billion.

Based on StanChart's forecast, Vietnam's market share in apparel could rise to about 11% from the current 4%. The TPP agreement would also affect textile suppliers to the three economies. The TPP free trade grouping consists of Vietnam, along with 11 others namely Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and the US.

Negotiations between the US and Vietnam are underway on the terms of the trade agreement on apparel. The US is understood to favour "yarn forward" rules, which implies that all stages of production, starting with yarn spinning, must take place within a TPP country. The push for "yarn forward" or strict Rules of Origin (ROO) requirements reflects the US government's desire to protect its domestic textile industry from increased competition from non-TPP textile manufacturing countries.

Vietnam's apparel industry has called for maximum flexibility via the "cut and sew rule" which would give apparel manufacturers the flexibility to source yarn and fabric from lower-cost destinations (including non-TPP countries), requiring only assembly of the final product to be done in the TPP country.

While the agreement with stringent ROO would gradually boost the domestic Vietnam textile industry. Flexible ROO requirements would likely result in gains for Korea and Japan, the primary suppliers of textiles to Vietnam's apparel industry. Whereas, China and Hong Kong would likely see little impact, as they are big suppliers to all three countries (Vietnam, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka).

PAKISTAN

Pakistan's GSP-Plus status raises textile export to EU by 21%

There has been phenomenal increase of 21% in textile export to European Union (EU) countries during 2014 from Pakistan after the grant of GSP-Plus status to Pakistan. Despite energy crisis and financial crunch, the increase in export is indicative of the exceptional capabilities and hard work of Pakistani exporters.

The small and medium exporters were handicapped to avail the facility of GSP-Plus because of their inherent problems. However, FCCI has established a GSP cell to give them necessary information regarding the facility of GSP-Plus. Similarly seminars and workshops are also being arranged for their information and guidance. The small and medium units of dyeing, processing and printing could not export to EU countries as they are unable to fulfill the mandatory requirements of social and environmental compliance's.

Pakistan import surges as textile exporters slam 5% import duty on Indian yarn

The textile exporters have strongly criticized the government's proposal of 5 per cent duty on Indian yarn. The spinners exported yarn worth billions of rupees to China ignoring the local value-added and weaving sector. During peak exports to China, Pakistan's value-added sector suffered immensely as the price of 40-single yarn had surged to ₹ 17,500, adding that now its price has come down to ₹ 13,000 per bag.

PYMA Central Chairman Qaisar Shamas said that in 2012, cotton yarn imported from India was 6,500 tonnes, surged to 30,000 tonnes in 2013 and now is touching about 36,000 tonnes.

CHINA

China's textile & apparel exports fall sharply in Jan '15

Exports of textiles and apparel made by China in January 2015 fell sharply, according to the China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Textile and Apparel. In January 2015, China's total textile and clothing exports were valued at 156.34 billion yuan, registering a decline of 10.6 per cent year-on-year. Of this, textile exports fell 7.6 per cent to 59.48 billion yuan, while apparel exports dropped 12.4 per cent to 96.86 billion yuan.

Last year, China's total textiles and garment exports stood at 1.83 trillion yuan, showing an increase of 4.06 per cent year-on-year, which was lower than the 4.9 per cent growth recorded for all Chinese exports. The Chinese textile and apparel industry is facing increased competition from other countries at a time when costs are continuing to rise. So, the outlook for 2015 is not very optimistic for Chinese textile and clothing exports, according to industry analysts.

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(Excerpts taken from Fibre2fashion and other textile related websites)

TEXTILES MOU BETWEEN INDIA AND KYRGYZSTAN

Cooperation in the textiles sector between India and the Central Asian Republic of Kyrgyzstan is set to receive a boost. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Kyrgyzstan on 17th March, 2015.

The MoU seeks to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the following three fields:

- ✓ Textiles and Clothing
- ✓ Silk and Sericulture
- ✓ Fashion

The MoU aims to achieve this via:

- ➢ Cooperation in development of trade, economic and investment relations
- ➢ Techno-commercial collaboration, joint trade missions
- ➢ Stimulation of investment cooperation, such as joint ventures, industrial cooperation, marketing, leasing and management
- ➢ Mutual assistance in R&D, technical collaboration in product development and manufacturing, testing and certification
- ➢ Mutual assistance in skill development, training and retraining of personnel, carrying out of joint scientific, industrial and other meetings and exchanges
- ➢ Cooperation in export promotion
- ➢ Facilitating of participation of business delegations, exhibitors and buyers of each other in the trade exhibitions, buyers sellers meets, business forums
- ➢ Mutual assistance in organizing visits of technical experts, specialists and scientists

The MoU was signed by Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Minister of State for Textiles (I/C), Government of India and Mr. Kubanychbek Turdubaev, Minister of Energy and Industry of Kyrgyzstan.

The two countries have agreed to set up a Joint Working Group (JWG) to explore details of cooperation within the scope of the MoU and the steps required to facilitate bilateral trade and investment. The JWG will be co- chaired by an official of appropriate level from the Ministry of Energy and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Ministry of Textiles of the Republic of India.

The Textiles Minister assured the visiting Minister of India's cooperation in strengthening the relationship between the two countries.

The Energy and Industry Minister of Kyrgyzstan highlighted that out of India's total exports to his country, 50% are from the textiles sector itself. The Kyrgyzstan Minister was of the hope that the share of textiles in India's export basket will increase. He hoped that the trade volume between the two countries becomes US $ 2.5 billion, from the current US $ 25 million.

Government introduces single window portal to ease business

The Government recently launched a single-window portal, 'e-biz', integrating 11 central government services, to facilitate faster clearances for businesses. These services are required for starting a business in the country. The portal will provide access to services viz. 4 services from Ministry of Corporate Affairs, 2 services of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), 2 services of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and one service each from Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPF) and Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation.

It is expected that the discretionary powers to officers would end with the portal. E-biz (www.ebiz.gov.in) will be a G2B portal. It is intended to bring transparency, improve efficiency, integrate services and promote electronic delivery of services.

The Government aims at improving India's ranking of 142 in the World Bank's ease of doing business index that rated 180 countries. The single-window portal by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) will provide all business- and investment-related clearances 24x7 with an integrated payment gateway.

One of the salient features of eBiz is its payment gateway solution. With integration of PSU banks, government fees are transferred on 'T+1' basis. For eBiz transactions, an electronic PAO system (ePAO) has been set up in DIPP which will make booking and reconciliation of all Central Government fees received through eBiz portal. The Comptroller General of Accounts has given approval to establish the electronic system of collection, apportionment and remittance of fees collected under the eBiz portal.

The MCA services to be integrated under e-Biz include checking name availability, Director Identification Number (DIN), certificate of incorporation and commencement of business. CBDT's services of TAN and PAN and RBIs' advance foreign remittances and foreign collaboration general permission route will be among the 11 services, besides petroleum and explosives licence.

Indo-US bilateral trade brightens

The bilateral trade between India and the US has gone up to US$ 48.71 billion during April-December of this fiscal, it was reported. The bilateral trade in the corresponding period last year was estimated at about US$ 46.83 billion.

During the first nine months of the current fiscal, exports to the US aggregated at US$ 32.48 billion and imports US$ 16.22 billion.

The trade between the two countries stood at US$ 61.66 billion in 2013-14 as compared to US$ 61.36 billion in the previous fiscal.

India, Afghanistan and Iran sign a pact to be connected

India, Iran and Afghanistan will sign a pact, which will enable India and Afghanistan to connect to the Chabahar port in Iran, it has been reported.

The draft pact on Chabahar port has been reviewed and approved by Afghanistan and is now awaiting India's approval.

This is an important pact for India as the sea route is the only viable alternative route to land trade, given the political instability in Afghanistan and the reluctance of Pakistan to grant land access to India, which has no direct land connection to Central Asia.

India and Afghanistan are also in negotiations for a road and rail link between central and northern part of Afghanistan and the port of Chabahar.

Bilateral trade between India and Iran, which stood at US$ 683 million in 2013-14, are expected to grow exponentially if the logistics bottlenecks were removed.

FTP with Russia and Peru on the anvil

India will soon initiate the feasibility process to launch negotiations for a free trade agreement with Russia and Peru, a move aimed at enhancing economic ties with these nations.

The new foreign trade policy (FTP) would be announced after the Budget, that would give a direction to India's efforts to enhance engagements with its trading partners.

India is in the process of increasing its economic engagement with regions including Latin America, Africa, South Asia, West Asia and Central Asia.

A joint study group (JSG) for both these countries have been already constituted and the reports of the JSGs are expected in the next three to six months, thereafter... the process of negotiating trade agreement will start. Efforts are on to engage through an institutional method with various regions of Africa "because that is where growth has sustained for a long time and that is where we believe prospects are strong (for India)".

India is also part of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) pact, that has 16 members.

India is trying to look at how it can create regional value chains within the neighbourhood - South Asia, South-East Asia, Central Asia and West Asia.

Parliament approval sought for additional expenditure for GST

The Centre is seeking Parliament's approval for additional expenditure on compensation to States and table a supplementary demands for grants to enable payment of the first instalment of ₹ 11,000 crore this fiscal year to ensure a smooth introduction to the Goods & Services Tax (GST). Two kinds of compensations — past and future — are due to the States after the rollout of GST from April 1, 2016.

The past compensation is because of lowering of Central sales tax (levied on inter-State trade). The total amount due on this is around ₹ 34,000 crore, which was a bone of contention in bringing all the States on board.

The Centre has now agreed to pay the entire amount in three instalments. Accordingly, it will make a provision of ₹ 11,000 crore to be paid in the current fiscal year (ending on March 31, 2015). The Centre has managed to mop up money through savings on subsidies and Plan expenditure, besides transfer of the entire Reserve Bank surplus of ₹ 52,679 crore for 2013-14.

For the remaining dues, the Finance Ministry has made a provision of

Rs.15,000 crore for 2015-16 (April 1, 2015-March 31, 2016). After these two instalments, the Centre will have the option of either paying the balance ₹ 8,000 crore in 2016-17, or to seek a Parliamentary nod for additional expenditure in the next fiscal year itself. But, this will depend upon buoyancy in revenues next year.

The second compensation is earmarked for the future. It has been decided that the Centre will compensate States for loss of revenue arising on account of GST implementation for a period up to five years. A provision in this regard has been made in the Constitution Amendment Bill, as demanded by States. The compensation will be on a tapering basis. That is, 100 per cent for the first three years, 75 per cent in the fourth year and 50 per cent in the fifth year.

The Centre aims to get the Bill passed in the ongoing session of Parliament.

India to gain from US challenge against China

The recent challenge at the World Trade Organization (WTO) by the US against China for sops to a whole range of products, could prove to be a boon for India as the country would be able to levy penal import duties on these products.

It may be noted that the US has challenged China's extension of prohibited export subsidies to products such as agriculture items, textiles, leather, medical equipment, specialty chemicals and building materials. Higher import duties on Chinese products could help India lower imports and narrow the existing trade deficit with its neighbour, which, at US$ 36 billion in 2013-14, was more than a fourth of the country's total trade deficit, sources pointed out.

All subsidies directly linked to exports are prohibited under the WTO rules. Only countries with per capita income below US$ 1,000 are allowed to provide such sops for products in which their global share is lower than 3.25 per cent.

Textile and clothing industry to post double digit growth in 2015-16

Indian textile and apparel industry is growing at the rate of 8-12%, and if the same growth is maintained or little higher, the industry is likely to post double-digit growth during the FY15-16.

It is expected that the budget proposal and some of the steps taken by government recently, liquidity will improve, discretionary income in the hands of consumer will improve.

RCEP to Indo-ASEAN trade a fillip

The regional comprehensive economic partnership (RCEP) pact which is expected to conclude later this year will help boost trade between India and ASEAN countries to US$ 200 billion by 2022.

It is learnt that the aim is to take ASEAN-India trade to USD 200 billion by 2022, and the RCEP negotiations, which are currently underway will also contribute to this. The implementation of the ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in Goods was signed in 2009. The agreement has translated into a significant increase in bilateral trade, which has risen from under USD 44 billion in 2009-10 to over USD 74 billion in 2013-14.

RCEP is a proposed comprehensive free trade pact among 10 ASEAN countries -- Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, and six partners with which they have free trade agreements (FTAs), including Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand. The pact seeks to include goods, services, investments, competition and intellectual property and is targeted to be concluded this year.

Only three mandatory documents required for import & export

The mandatory documents required for import and export of goods has been reduced to three documents each. The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) issued a Notification to this effect.

The Department of Commerce had set up an Inter Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of DGFT in July 2014 to study and recommend ways to reduce the number of mandatory documents required for export and import. The Committee held detailed discussions with all stakeholders and the concerned Departments/ Ministries/Agencies and also visited JNPT to study the ground situation and find ways to minimize the number of documents and reduce transaction costs and time for exports and imports. The Committee submitted its "Trading Across Borders" report to Prime Minister's Office in December 2014.

Based on the recommendations of the report, the RBI has agreed to do away with the 'Foreign Exchange Control Form (SDF)' by incorporating the declaration in the 'Shipping Bill' (for exports) and dispensing with the 'Foreign Exchange Control Form (Form A-1)' (for imports). Customs have also agreed to merge the 'Commercial Invoice' with the 'Packing List' and have issued a Circular for accepting 'Commercial Invoice cum Packing List' that incorporates the required details of both the documents. The exporters and importers, however, have the option of filing separate 'Commercial Invoice' and 'Packing List' also, if they so desire. Shipping Ministry has also agreed to do away with the requirement of 'Terminal Handling Receipt' and make the process online.

As a consequence, after issue of the DGFT's Notification dated 12-3-2015, only three documents each would be mandatory documents for export and import.

MANDATORY DOCUMENTS FOR EXPORT & IMPORT		
S. No.	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
1	Bill of Lading/ Airway Bill	Bill of Lading/ Airway Bill
2	Commercial Invoice cum Packing List	Commercial Invoice cum Packing List
3	Shipping Bill/ Bill of Export	Bill of Entry

As such, after issue of DGFT's Notification only three documents each would be mandatory for export and import as two documents (Packing List and Commercial Invoice) required by Customs have been merged into one document, whereas one document required by RBI (Foreign Exchange Control Forms - SDF for exports and A-1 for imports) and one document required by Ministry of Shipping (Terminal Handling Receipt) earlier, have now been dispensed with. 'Cargo Release Order' is not a mandatory document required by any regulatory agency, but is a commercial document issued by the Shipping line to the concerned importer. As regards, 'Technical Standard Certificate'/ 'Certified Engineer's Report', 'Product manual' and 'Inspection report', these documents are required in specific cases/products/tariff lines only and are not mandatory for all products.

(Excerpts taken from various Financial & textile newspapers)

BRICS REPORT: GLORIOUS TRADE FUTURE

(Continued from Page 2)

Opportunity

- With a population of about 191 million people, its consumer market is large and has potential for high growth, since in the last few years millions of people have reached the middle classes.
- High demand from the Americas for its textiles and apparel.
- The industry may move into more technical and high value added products.
- More bilateral engagements for enhancing trade.

Threat

- Stiff competition from China, Turkey, etc.
- Slow recovery of the US and uncertain world economic situation.

RUSSIA

Russia is a growing market for Man-made fibre textiles item with about 144 million population. It has undergone significant changes moving towards a more market-based and globally-integrated one. India and Russia have been strategic partners for decades.

MARKET POTENTIAL

- Russia imported nearly US$ 14 billion of textiles & clothing and US$ 5 billion of textiles product from the world during 2013. However, Russia's imports of textile and clothing from India during 2013 was only US$ 338 million (i.e. 8%).
- Russia's import of Man-made fibre textiles in 2013 was US$ 3 billion. However, import of man-made fibre textile from India was only US$ 24 million accounting for 0.8% in total imports of MMF textiles by Russia in 2013.
- Yarns were the dominant items in the export basket with nearly 60% share followed by fabrics and fibre 16% each and made-ups 8%.
- India's current share is below1% in Russia's import of US$ 3 billion of MMF textiles during 2013 whereas countries like China, Turkey, USA, etc. are the main suppliers of MMF textiles to Russia.
- Thus, there is substantial scope for exports Indian MMF textiles to increase its market share in Russia.
- Main items in the export basket of Indian MMF textiles to Russia in 2013-14 were Polyester Filament Fabrics, Polyester Viscose Fabrics, Viscose Spun Yarn, Sewing Thread, Viscose Staple Fibre, etc.

Russian Textile Industry

Currently, Central and North West regions account for up to 80% of total Russian textile and clothing production, while the share of the vast Eastern region of the country is no more than 6%. In addition to uneven distribution of production capacities throughout the country, among the major problems of the industry are low wages, as well as high rate of depreciation of equipment at most of the Russian textile plants. According to the Russian Federal State Statistics Service, the annual level of replacement of machinery and equipment in the industry does not exceed 4%, compared to 16% in Western countries. In addition, high customs duties on some imported raw materials, such as cotton yarn is another problem of the industry.

CHINA

MARKET POTENTIAL

- China is a growing market for man-made textiles.
- China imported nearly US$ 40.41 billion of textiles & clothing from the world during 2013. However, China's imports of textile and clothing from India during 2013 was only US$ 4.6 million (i.e. 11%).
- Total import of man-made fibre textiles by China in 2013 was US$ 13,152 Mn. of which, US$ 6,440.77 Mn. was fabrics, US$ 4,050.39 Mn. was yarn, US$ 2,616.31 was fibre, and US$ 226.83 Mn. was made-ups.
- Main countries China imported MMF textiles from were Chinese Taipei, Republic of Korea, Japan, US, etc.
- Export of Indian MMF textiles to China during 2013-14 was only US$ 47 Mn. Witnessing 6% decline as compared to the previous year.
- Hence, there is tremendous scope for India to increase exports to China and increase India's market share.

- Product share in the export basket of Indian MMF textiles to China was fibre 48% (US$ 52.79 Mn), fabrics 35% (US$ 16.45 Mn), yarn 13% (US$ 5.88 Mn), and made-ups 4% (US$ 2.27 Mn),

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is a growing market for Indian MMF textiles and during 2013-14 exports of Indian MMF textiles to this market were around US$ 50 Million witnessing 4% growth compared to the previous year. South Africa's textile industry is basically a Cotton based industry. It does not have adequate production of man-made fibre textiles and hence relies on imports.

MARKET POTENTIAL

- During 2013, South Africa's import of Man-made fibre textiles was US$ 948.95 million. However, its imports from India stood at US$ 40.42 million accounting for 4% of its total imports of MMF textiles in 2013.
- Product share in the export basket of Indian MMF textiles to South Africa yarn was the dominant products with 40% share (USD 20Mn), followed by fabrics 34% (USD 17 Mn) Made-ups 24% (USD 12 Mn) and fibre 2% (USD 1 Mn).
- Main MMF textile items imported by South Africa include Synthetic Filament Fabrics, Polyester Filament fabrics, Polyester-Viscose fabrics, Polyester Spun Fabrics, Polyester Viscose yarn, Texturised Yarn, Oriented Yarn, Shawls/scarves, Muffler, etc.
- South Africa imported nearly US$ 3.29 billion of textiles & clothing from the world during 2013. However, South Africa's imports of textile and clothing from India during 2013 was only US$ 177.42 million (i.e. 5%).
- Major countries supplying MMF textiles to South Africa are China, India, Korea Rep Netherlands, U.K., etc.

INDIA'S EXPORTS OF MMF TEXTILES TO BRAZIL RUSSIA, CHINA & SOUTH AFRICA

Value in USD Mn

Country	Fabrics		Made-ups		Yarn		Fibre		Total	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	201314
Brazil	3.35	4.76	9.79	7.92	269.99	308.74	1.18	2.76	284.31	325.30
Russia	3.72	3.89	1.78	1.99	13.57	13.75	3.68	4.00	22.75	23.66
China	18.16	16.45	2.14	2.23	5.83	5.88	24.09	22.46	50.22	47.03
South Africa	17.32	17.08	7.27	12.11	20.58	19.94	2.08	1.09	47.25	50.23

Source : DGCI&S

CONCLUSION

The Council is constantly making efforts to establish base in these markets and increase India's market share. As part of its promotional programmes, it had organized successful Event/exhibitions in recent past with encouraging results in Brazil and South Africa and also organized participation of its member companies at the Intertextile Shanghai Apparel Fabrics, China and Federal Trade Fair in Russia.

❖❖

Anti-dumping duties on Polyester Filament Partially Oriented Yarn from Malaysia, Thailand and India

The Directorate General of Anti-dumping & Allied Duties, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry has received a communication from the Korea Trade Commission which states that the Commission has made negative determination with regard to dumping and consequent injury to domestic industry and has decided not to impose anti-dumping measures on Polyester Filament Partially Oriented Yarn from Malaysia, Thailand and India.

Accordingly, the Korea Trade Commission has further informed that the Public Notice to the final determination and imposition of antidumping measures will be given in the Korean Government Gazette (http://gwanbo.korea.go.kr).

DGFT

Specifying documents required for Export and Import

Notification No. 114 (RE-2013) / 2009-2014 dated 12th March, 2015

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 read with Para 2.1 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Central Government hereby inserts a new Para 2.53 of Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14:

2. **Para 2.53:** The following mandatory documents are prescribed for exports and imports of goods from/into India:

   (a) Mandatory documents required for export of goods from India:

      1. Bill of Lading / Airway Bill
      2. Commercial Invoice cum Packing List*
      3. Shipping Bill / Bill of Export

http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT13/not11413.pdf

Cancellation of validity of Multiple IECs against single PAN – reg.

Public Notice No. 87 (RE-2013) / 2009-2014 dated 17th February, 2015

The para 2.9(b) of the Handbook of Procedure (HBP-Vol.I) (2009-2014) provides for only one IEC against a single PAN. However, it has been noticed from the centralised IEC data bank that multiple IECs have been obtained by some firms/companies from various Regional Authorities of DGFT against the single PAN. This requires corrective action for maintaining consistency with policy and data integrity.

2. Therefore, in exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-2014), the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby amends para 2.9(b) of HBP (Vol.I) (2009-14) as under:

http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN13/pn8713.pdf

CBEC – CUSTOMS

Seeks to amend various notifications to include Airport Calicut and ICD Arakkonam in list of ports notified for export and import under EP Schemes

Notification No. 05 / 2015 - Customs dated 20th February, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following amendments in each of the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), specified in column (2) of the Table below, which shall be amended or further amended, as the case may be, in the manner specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table, namely :-

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2015/cs-tarr2015/cs05-2015.pdf

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Seeks to amend notification No. 96/2008-Customs, dated the 13th August, 2008

Notification No. 12/2015-Customs dated 10th of March, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, No. 96/2008-Customs, dated the 13th August, 2008, published vide number G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13th August, 2008, namely:-

In the said notification, in the opening paragraph, for the proviso, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2015/cs-tarr2015/cs12-2015.htm

Customs Tariff (Determination of Origin of Products under the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme for Least Developed Countries) Rules, 2015

Notification No. 29/2015 - Customs (N.T.) dated 10th March, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and in supersession of the Customs Tariff [Determination of Origin of Products under the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme for Least Developed Countries] Rules, 2008, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) These rules may be called the Customs Tariff (Determination of Origin of Products under the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme for Least Developed Countries) Rules, 2015.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2015/cs-nt2015/csnt29-2015.pdf

Circular No.07/2015-Customs dated 12.02.2015

Attention is invited to Board Circular No 33/2010- Customs dated 07.09.2010 and Circular No. 04/2015-Cus dated 20.01.2015. Board Circular No. 33/2010- Customs dated 07.09.2010 interalia provides that all the authorised Courier are required to fulfil ‘Know Your Customer (KYC) norms’. The list of documents for KYC verification for Courier companies have been made applicable as prescribed under Circular No 09/2010-Customs dated 08.04.2010.

2. Representations have been received from the Express Industry Council of India highlighting problems faced in complying with the KYC norms. It has been represented that only one identification/ document instead of minimum two documents should be collected from importer/exporter at the time of delivery/pick up of shipment.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circ15/circ07-2015cs.htm

CBEC – CENTRAL EXCISE

Seeks to exempt all goods falling within the First Schedule of the CETA, 1985 from the whole of Education Cess leviable under Section 93 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004

Notification No.14/2015-Central Excise dated 1st March, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), read with sections 91 and 93 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004 (23 of 2004), the Central Government being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts all goods falling within the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986), from the whole of the Education Cess leviable thereon under section 93 of the said Finance Act.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2015/cx-tarr2015/ce14-2015.pdf

Seeks to exempt all goods falling within the First Schedule of the CETA, 1985 from the whole of Secondary and Higher Education Cess leviable under Section 138 of the Finance Act, 2007.

Notification No. 15/2015-Central Excise dated 1st March, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), read with sections 136 and 138 of the Finance Act, 2007 (22 of 2007), the Central Government being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts all goods falling within the First Schedule to the

Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986), from the whole of the Secondary and Higher Education Cess leviable thereon under section 138 of the said Finance Act.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2015/cx-tarr2015/ce15-2015.pdf

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Seeks to amend Notification No. 23/2003-CE, dated the 31st March, 2008 so as to omit certain entries and increase the rate of excise duty from 12% to 12.5% in respect of certain entries.

Notification No.16/2015-Central Excise dated 1st March, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 23/2003- Central Excise, dated the 31st March, 2003, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, subsection (i), vide number G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, namely :-

In the said notification, in the TABLE, -

(i) serial numbers 1A and 1B and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

(ii) against serial number 5A, in column (4), for the entry “12%”, the entry “12.5%” shall be substituted;

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2015/cx-tarr2015/ce16-2015.pdf

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Seeks to amend Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004.

Notification No. 6/2015-Central Excise (N.T.) dated 1st March, 2015

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

1. (1) These rules may be called the CENVAT Credit (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

   (2) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, they shall come into force on the 1st day of March, 2015.

2. In the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 4, –

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2015/cx-nt2015/cent06-2015.pdf

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Seeks to amend Notification No. 35/2001-CE (NT) dated 26th June 2001 so as to simplify registration process.

Notification No. 7/2015-Central Excise (N.T.) dated 1st March, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002, the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) number 35/2001-Central Excise (N.T.) [hereinafter referred to as the said notification], published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R.464 (E) dated the 26th June,2001, namely:—

1. In the said notification, in clause (1), for the words and figure “in the form specified in Annexure-1” the words “in the form provided for registration in the website www.aces.gov.in” shall be substituted.

2. In the said notification, for clauses (3) to (7) the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2015/cx-nt2015/cent07-2015.pdf

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Seeks to amend Central Excise Rules, 2002 to interalia provide for i) Issue of digitally signed invoices and preservation of records in electronic form by a manufacturer; ii) Application of certain provision of these rules to registered importer also.

Notification No. 8/2015–Central Excise (N.T.) dated 1st March, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Excise Rules, 2002, namely: –

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

   (2) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, they shall come into force on the 1st day of March, 2015.

2. In the Central Excise Rules, 2002 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 8, in sub-rule (4), for the words, brackets and figure "and the interest under sub-rule

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2015/cx-nt2015/cent08-2015.pdf

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Seeks to amend Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rates of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2001 to allow submission of Letter of Undertaking in lieu of bond with surety and security by a manufacturer with clean track record.

Notification No.9/2015 - Central Excise (N.T.) dated 1st March, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2001, namely:–

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Amendment Rules, 2015.

   (2) They shall come into force from the 1st day of March, 2015.

2. In the said rules, in rule 3, after sub-rule (3), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely: –

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2015/cx-nt2015/cent09-2015.pdf

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Seeks to amend Notification No. 16/2014-CE (NT) dated 21st March 2014 to make its provisions applicable to registered importers.

Notification No. 10/2015 - Central Excise (N.T.) dated 1st March, 2015

In pursuance of rule 12CCC of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 and rule 12AAA of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, No. 16/2014-Central Excise (N.T.), dated the 21st March, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, sub-section

(i) vide number G.S.R. 204(E), dated the 21st March, 2014, namely:-

   1. In the said notification, -

      (a) in the opening paragraph, for the words "where a manufacturer," the words "where a manufacturer, registered importer," shall be substituted;

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2015/cx-nt2015/cent10-2015.pdf

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Seeks to notify the "resident firm" as the class of persons for the purposes of section 23A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 so as to extend the scheme of Advance Ruling to Resident Firm.

Notification No. 11/2015-Central Excise (N.T.) dated 1st March, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (iii) of clause (c) of section 23A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government hereby specifies "resident firm" as class of persons for the purposes of the said sub-clause.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this notification,-

(a) "firm" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 4 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (9 of 1932), and includes-

(i) the limited liability partnership as defined in clause (n) of sub-section (1) of the section 2 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 (6 of 2009); or

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-act/notfns-2015/cx-nt2015/cent11-2015.pdf

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Simplification of Registration Procedures in Central Excise and Service Tax –reg.

Circular No. 997/4/2015-CX dated 28th Feb., 2015

Registration process in Central Excise has been prescribed vide Notification no

35/2001 - C.E(N.T) dt 26-6-2001 as amended from time to time. The prescribed procedure has been amended by notification no. 07/2015-CE (N.T.) dated 01.03.2015 to simplify the procedure and improve the ease in doing business in manufacturing. The salient features of the revised registration procedure are as follows -

(2) Registration in Central Excise presently envisages filing of application online on ACES, submission of documents, examination of documents, verification of premises by the departmental officer, submission of verification report, generation of Registration Certificate by the Deputy / Assistant Commissioner, dispatch of signed copy of Registration Certificate to the assessee and enabling the assessee to electronically pay the duty.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-circulars/cx-circ15/circ997-2015cx.pdf

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Clarification regarding place of removal – reg.

Circular No. 999/6/2015-CX dated 28th February, 2015

Attention is invited to Circular No. 988/12/2014-CX dated 20.10.2014 issued from F. No.267/49/2013-CX.8 on the above subject wherein it was clarified that the place of removal needs to be ascertained in terms of provisions of Central Excise Act, 1944 read with provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 and that payment of transport, payment of insurance etc are not the relevant considerations to ascertain the place of removal. The place where sale takes place or when the property in goods passes from the seller to the buyer is the relevant consideration to determine the place of removal.

2. In this regard, a demand has been raised by the trade that it may be clarified that in the case of exports, for purposes of CENVAT credit of input services, the place of removal is the port or the airport from where the goods are finally exported.

http://www.cbec.gov.in/excise/cx-circulars/cx-circ15/circ999-2015cx.pdf

CBEC - SERVICE TAX

Notification No. 4/2015-Service Tax dated 1st March, 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 93 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.31/2012-Service Tax, dated the 20th June, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide G.S.R 473 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, namely:-

1. In the said notification, in the Table, against Sl.No. 1, in column (2), for the words "port or airport", at both the places where they occur, the words "port, airport or land customs station" shall be substituted.

http://www.servicetax.gov.in/notifications/notfns-2015/st04-2015.pdf

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MUMBAI CUSTOMS

All Industry Rate Drawback Claims –Disposal of older cases – reg.

Public Notice No.11/ 2015 dated 19th February, 2015

Attention of all Exporters, Customs Brokers and Trade is invited to the fact that large

number of Drawback Shipping Bills are lying pending in the ICES 1.5 queue for the want of reply from the Exporter.

All the concerned Exporters are hereby requested to submit the answers to the queries within Four Weeks from the date of issue of this Public Notice, failing which all the pending un-replied Drawback Shipping (AIR) Bills up to 31.12.2014 shall be processed as per the available information.

http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/PublicNotice/1115_PUBLIC%20NOTICE%20No.11-2015.pdf

JNPT CUSTOMS

Implementation of Sevottam Submission of all written communication in Centralized Receipt Section – reg.

Public Notice No.11/2015 dated 2nd February, 2015

All Importers/Exporters/Customs Brokers/Custodians and Members of the trade are informed that a Centralized Receipt Section (CRS) has been created in JNCH.

2. Henceforth all letters should be submitted to Centralized Receipt Section (CRS). All communication including declarations, intimation, application, grievance letters, except all Refund applications/claims, Replies to Queries in live Bills of Entry and documents submitted at the time of personal hearing; shall be received in the Centralized Receipt Section (CRS). Refund claims/Applications and replies to queries of live Bills of entry and documents submitted at the time of Personal Hearing etc shall continue to be received as before. The TA in CRS shall receive the correspondence, acknowledge the receipt of the communication and will allot a Unique Receipt No./ Unique Identification Number.

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices/public-notice-no-112015

Entry of factory stuffed (including self sealed) export containers into Port Terminals after LEO- REG.

Public Notice No.12/2015 dated 9th February, 2015

1. Attention of the Exporters, Importers, Customs House Agents, Members of Trade and all the concerned is invited to the Public Notice No. 52/2009 dated 06.08.2009 issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Export), Nhava Sheva.
2. To further facilitate the exporters and to ease the road congestion on approach road to Port it has been decided to facilitate registration of documents for obtaining LEO (Let Export Order) for factory stuffed export containers at Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House, Nhava Sheva in addition to designated CFSs listed at Para-6.A. (i) of Public Notice No. 52/2009 dated 06.8.2009.

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices/public-notice-no-122015

Procedures for grant of Letter of Factory Stuffing Permission (LoFSP) to the Exporters –reg

Public Notice No. 15 /2015 dated 20th February, 2015

1. Representations have been received from exporters that existing instructions/guidelines for granting permission for factory stuffing are rigid and their strict compliance may sometimes defeat the purpose of the facilitation in deserving cases. One such issue is denial of Factory Stuffing Permission on the basis of cases where the exporter/supporting manufacturer / warehouse have come to adverse notice.

2. The following Public Notices issued by JNCH are relevant in so far as it relates to exporter with cases under Customs/ Central Excise / Service Tax / Allied Acts registered against them.

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices/public-notices-for-2015/public-notice-no-15-2015

Attention of the Importers / Exporters, Custom House Agents, Custodians and the Trade is invited to this Custom House's Public Notice No. 36/2014 dated 10.10.14.

Public Notice No.17/2015 dated 25th February, 2015

1. Attention of the Importers / Exporters, Custom House Agents, Custodians and the Trade is invited to this Custom House's Public Notice No. 36/2014 dated 10.10.14.
2. The following modification is made in the allocation of work between Commissionerates with respect to Public Notice No. 36/2014 dated 10.10.2014 :

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices/public-notice-no-172015

Initiatives towards good governance – reg.

Public Notice No. 18/ 2015 dated 25th February, 2015

1. The Central Board of Excise and Customs has taken several initiatives over the years to facilitate trade and simplify procedures to reduce interface between the tax officials and the tax payers. It is our mission to achieve excellence in the formulation and implementation of Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax policies and enforcement of cross border controls for the benefit of trade, industry and other stakeholders.

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices/public-notices-for-2015/public-notice-no-18-2015

Public Notice No. 19 /2015 dated 27th February, 2015

Attention of Importers/Exporters, Customs Brokers and all other concerned is invited towards Public Notice 01/2015 dated 01.01.2015 and 11/2015 dated 02.02.2015 regarding implementation of Sevottam at JNCH. It has been notified that Centralized Receipt Section of JNCH will receive Correspondence of all Commissionerate of JNCH.

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices/public-notices-for-2015/public-notice-no-19-2015

Re-Export of goods imported under bonafide mistake- Reg.

Public Notice No. 21/2015 dated 27th February, 2015

Attention of the Trade and all concerned Customs Brokers is invited towards Board's Circular No.04/2015-Customs dated 12.01.2015 regarding 'Re-export of goods imported under bonafide mistake'. The text of the same is reproduced below:

1) Attention is invited to Circular No. 100/2003-Cus dated 28.11.2003 which prescribes that permission for re-export of goods that are shipped contrary to instruction of the importer has to be granted by Commissioner of Customs.

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices/public-notice-no-212015

Collection of anti-dumping duty beyond the validity period; Boards's 5/15Cus dated 28.01.2015 – Regarding.

Public Notice No. 22/2015 dated 27th February, 2015

Attention of the Trade, Customs Brokers and all concerned is invited towards Boards' Circular 2/15-Customs dated 28.01.2015 is reproduced below:

Subject: Simplification of Customs procedures for shipping – regarding

The avoidable delays on account of non-uniform Customs procedures adopted at some ports/Customs stations not only increase transaction cost and time of clearance but also prove to be major constraints in making Indian ports international transshipment hubs. Therefore, a Committee was set up by Ministry of Shipping for simplification of shipping related Customs procedures. The Committee has made, interalia,certain recommendations for implementation by Customs:

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices/public-notice-no-222015

Implementation of Sevottam; submission of all written communications in Centralized Receipt Section – reg.

Public Notice No. 23 /2015 dated 4th March, 2015

All Importers/Exporters/Customs Brokers/Custodians and Members of the trade are informed that a Centralized Receipt Section (CRS) has been created in JNCH.

2. Henceforth all letters should be submitted to Centralized Receipt Section (CRS). All communications including declarations, intimations, applications, grievance letters shall be received in the Centralized Receipt Section (CRS) except: i) all refund applications/claims; ii) replies to queries in live bills of entry; iii) documents submitted at the time of personal hearing; iv) amendment related documents / correspondence, pertaining to bills of entry, shipping bills, IGM, EGM; v) applications / letters related to licence registration and verification; vi) all correspondence related to live bills of entry and shipping bills and vii) any complaint relating to any harassment in respect of any specific consignment or system process or against any individual.

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices/public-notice-no-23-2015

Entry of factory stuffed (including self sealed) export containers into Port Terminals after LEO –Reg.

Public Notice No. 24 /2015 dated 10th March, 2015

1. Attention of the Exporters, Importers, Customs House Agents Members of Trade and all the concerned are invited to the Public Notice No. 52/2009 dated 06/08/2009 issued by the Commissioner of Customs (General), Nhava Sheva read with Public Notice No. 12/2015 dated 09/02/2015.

2. To further facilitate the exporters and to ease the road congestion on approach road to Port, it has been decided to facilitate registration of documents for obtaining LEO (Let Export Order) for factory stuffed export containers of the Star Exporters (whose containers are going directly to the port on the basis of invoice/ Examination report certified by the jurisdictional Central Excise Authority) will be started from 11/03/2015 at Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House, Nhava Sheva in addition to the designated CFSs listed at Para-6.A. (ii) of Public Notice No. 52/2009 dt 06/08/2009.

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices/public-notices-for-2015/public-notice-no-24-2015

SAHAR AIR CARGO COMPLEX

Merger of Commercial Invoice and Packing list.

Public Notice No. 10 /2015 dated 4th March, 2015

Attention of the Trade and all concerned Customs Brokers is invited towards Boards's Circular no. 1/15-Customs dated 12.01.2015 regarding merger of Commercial invoice and packing list. The text of the same is reproduced below:

2. Simplification of Customs procedures for enhanced ease of doing business and trade facilitation is the top priority of the Government. One of the identified area for such simplification is reduction in the number of mandatory documents required by Customs for import and export of goods.

http://www.accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2015/public_notice_10_2015.pdf

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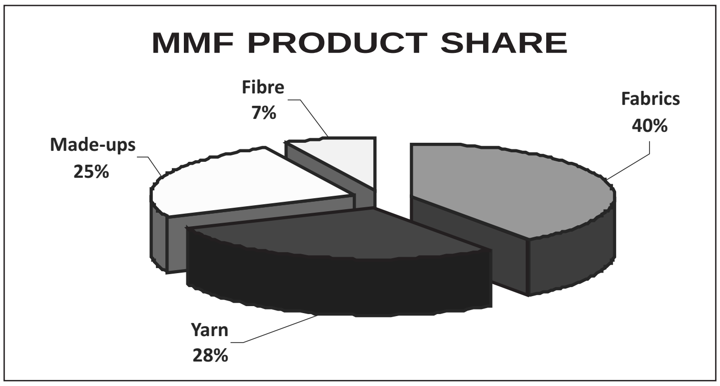
EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING APRIL – JANUARY 2014-15

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-January 2014-15 were US$ 4273.47 Million compared to US$ 3993.09 Million during the same period of the previous year.

Value in US$ Mn

	April-January 2014-15	April-January 2013-14	Grw/decline (%)
Fabrics	1718.16	1577.36	8.93
Yarn	1198.15	1227.15	-2.36
Made-ups	1049.02	873.15	20.14
Fibre	308.14	315.44	-2.31
Total	**4273.47**	**3993.09**	**7.02**

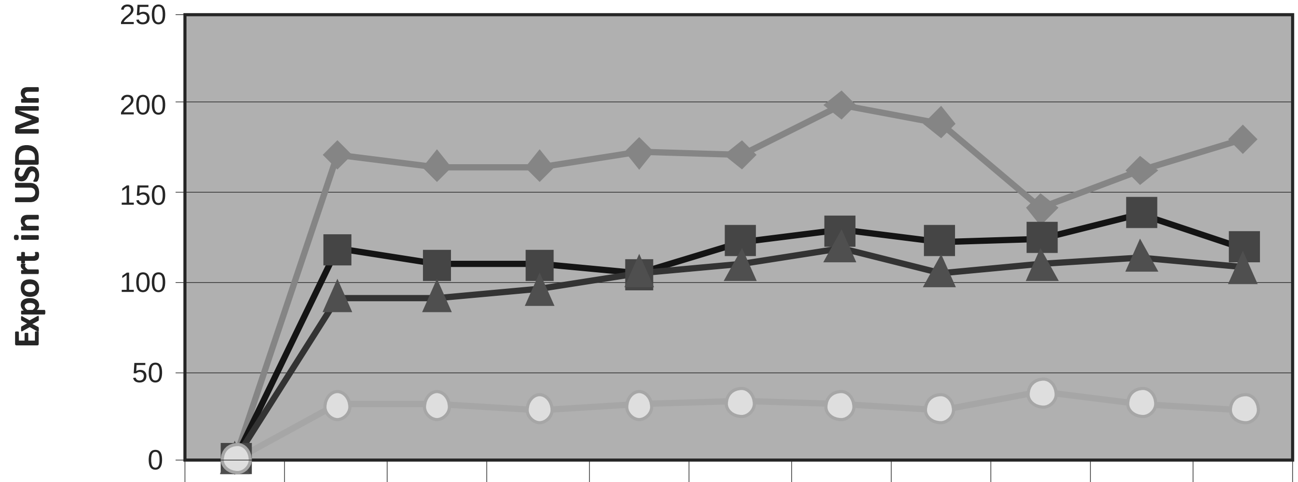
Source: Port data



HIGHLIGHTS

- Indian MMF textiles exports grew by 7.02% during April-January 2014-15 as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Made-ups and Fabrics segments have witnessed encouraging growth during April-January 2014-15; Viz, Made-ups by 20.14% and Fabrics by 8.93% whereas export of Yarn and Fibre declined by 2.36% and 2.31% respectively.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with 40% share followed by Yarn 28%, Made-ups 25% and Fibre 7% in the Indian MMF textile exports.
- The collective share of value-added products like fabrics and made-ups is increasing and accounted for 65% of the total Indian MMF exports during April-January 2014-15.
- Polyester Filament Fabrics (US$ 559.29 Mn) remained the topmost exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US$ 409.94 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Fabrics (USD 279.79 Mn) during the period.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US$ 570.81 Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US$ 164.44 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Yarn (US$ 120.48 Mn).
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US$ 304.16 Mn followed by Shawls/Scarves and Muffler exports worth US$ 173.11 Mn and US$ 108.43 Mn.
- Polyester Staple Fibre (US$ 148.10 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Viscose Staple Fibre (US$ 107.81 Mn) and Acrylic Staple Fibre (US$ 42.33 Mn).
- Exports of Synthetic blended fabrics and Artificial filament fabrics, which accounted in share of nearly 1% each in the Indian MMF fabrics exports, have witnessed excellent growth of 82% and 62% respectively while Viscose Spun Fabrics which contributed only 0.71% of the MMF fabrics exports shows an impressive growth rate 103.47% during the period.
- Polyester Wool Yarn constituted a share of only 1.72% in the Indian MMF Yarn export, but has grown by nearly 48.13% during the period. India's exports of Sacks and Bags (1.32% share in made-ups) grew by 220.28%.

Productwise Growth Trends during April-Jan 2014-15

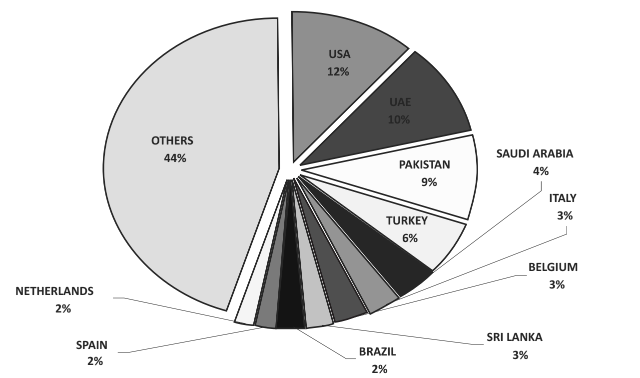


	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15
Fabrics	0	171.54	164.93	165.13	172.78	170.89	199.69	189.31	140.97	162.34	180.58
Yarn	0	118.45	108.97	108.57	103.73	123.27	129.92	123.40	124.48	138.63	118.75
Made-ups	0	91.03	91.87	95.05	105.66	108.52	119.44	105.85	109.53	113.87	108.26
Fibre	0	30.73	31.01	28.04	30.41	33.18	30.00	27.53	37.74	32.00	27.49

HIGHLIGHTS (MONTH-ON-MONTH)

- India's MMF Fabric exports have started declining since November 2014 after rising in September 2014. Fabric Exports picked up again in December 2014.
- The MMF yarn exports don't show much volatility during April-January 2014-15. Exports picked up from August 2014 and remained stable till December 2014 and then declined in the month of January 2015.
- MMF Made-ups exports have been steadily increasing since April 2014. However, exports witnessed a drop of 5% in January 2015 as compared to December 2014.
- The exports of Man-made fibres have remained steady with minor rise and fall during the period April-January 2014-15.

MMF EXPORT COUNTRY SHARE



HIGHLIGHTS

- USA continued to be the leading market for Indian MMF textiles with 11% share in total exports followed by UAE 10%.
- Neighbouring country Pakistan was the 3rd largest market for India's MMF textile export with a share of 9% during April-January 2014-15. Turkey emerged as the 4th largest market.

- Egypt, which contributed a share of only 1.72%, has witnessed an excellent growth of 165% during this period.
- Other major markets during April-January 2014-15 were Saudi Arabia, Italy, Belgium, Sri Lanka, Brazil, Spain, Netherlands, etc. From in the Euro Zone, Italy has emerged as one of the leading markets for our exports during April–January 2014-15 with exports US$ 132.38 Mn.
- USA was also the leading market for Indian MMF made-ups and Fabrics during the period. Egypt and Bangladesh, which have a market share of 1% each in the Indian MMF Fabrics export have increased by 290.78% and 107.28% respectively during April–January 2014-15.
- Iraq had a share of 0.20% in the Indian MMF Made-ups export but have grown by 139.28% during April–January 2014-15.
- Brazil emerged as the 3rd largest market for Indian MMF Yarn exports but has witnessed a decline of 34% during April–Jan 2014-15 as compared to the same period of last year.

PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL–JANUARY 2014-15

Value in USD Mn

Products	April-Jan 2014-15	April-Jan 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
FABRICS (Woven + non-woven + knitted)				
Polyester Filament	559.29	580.30	-21.01	-3.62
Synthetic Filament	409.94	346.47	63.47	18.32
Polyester Viscose	279.79	241.68	38.11	15.77
Polyester Blended	136.10	103.35	32.75	31.69
Synthetic Non Specified	89.68	87.46	2.22	2.54
Polyester Wool	40.10	33.73	6.37	18.89
Synthetic Cotton	39.13	34.77	4.36	12.54
Polyester Cotton	31.98	38.19	-6.21	-16.26
Polyester Spun	31.02	41.93	-10.91	-26.02
Nylon Filament	21.37	16.45	4.92	29.91
Synthetic Blended	20.75	11.43	9.32	81.54
Viscose Spun	12.33	6.06	6.27	103.47
Artificial Filament	11.76	7.26	4.50	61.98
Viscose Filament	8.23	5.40	2.83	52.41
Other Fabrics	26.69	22.87	3.82	16.70
Total Fabrics	**1718.16**	**1577.35**	**140.81**	**8.93**
YARN				
Polyester Filament	570.81	643.58	-72.77	-11.31
Polyester Cotton	164.44	137.71	26.73	19.41
Polyester Viscose	120.48	114.34	6.14	5.37
Polyester Spun	80.71	84.76	-4.05	-4.78
Viscose Spun	59.83	58.32	1.51	2.59
Viscose Filament	46.33	43.93	2.40	5.46
Acrylic Spun	37.19	33.08	4.11	12.42
Synthetic Spun	30.55	29.86	0.69	2.31
Polyester Wool	20.62	13.92	6.70	48.13
Artificial Spun	18.37	17.73	0.64	3.61
Synthetic Non Specified	9.51	4.99	4.52	90.58
Nylon Filament	8.97	9.32	-0.35	-3.76
Acrylic Cotton	8.88	7.63	1.25	16.38
Viscose Cotton	6.05	8.79	-2.74	-31.17
Polypropylene Filament	4.07	3.24	0.83	25.62
Other Yarn	11.33	15.96	-4.63	-29.01
Total Yarn	**1198.14**	**1227.16**	**-29.02**	**-2.36**
MADE-UPS				
*Bulk Containers	304.16	219.1	85.06	38.82
Shawls/Scarves	173.11	97.68	75.43	77.22
Muffler	108.43	154.79	-46.36	-29.95
Motifs	61.03	51.39	9.64	18.76
Blanket	37.04	26.48	10.56	39.88
Fishing Net	33.58	23.33	10.25	43.93
Dress Material	29.64	27.86	1.78	6.39
Bed Linen	23.04	24.72	-1.68	-6.80
Bedsheet	21.35	26.04	-4.69	-18.01
Rope	17.93	16.88	1.05	6.22
Sacks and Bags	13.9	4.34	9.56	220.28
Braids	9.54	9.17	0.37	4.03
Dish-cloths/Dusters	8.95	15.05	-6.10	-40.53
Life Jacket	8.89	8.03	0.86	10.71
Curtains	6.56	7.37	-0.81	-10.99
Furnishing Articles	6.51	8.34	-1.83	-21.94
**Other Made-ups	185.37	152.57	32.80	21.50
Total Made-ups	**1049.03**	**873.14**	**175.89**	**20.14**
FIBRE				
Polyester Staple	148.1	190.9	-42.80	-22.42
Viscose Staple	107.81	81.94	25.87	31.57
Acrylic Staple	42.33	27.15	15.18	55.91
Synthetic Staple	5.37	10.28	-4.91	-47.76
Other Fibre	4.53	5.17	-0.64	-12.38
Total Fibre	**308.14**	**315.44**	**-7.30**	**-2.31**

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

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

LEADING MARKETS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Jan 2014-15	Apr-Jan 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
USA	500.99	429.31	71.68	16.70
UAE	406.95	352.92	54.03	15.31
PAKISTAN	397.93	355.50	42.43	11.94
TURKEY	238.14	228.16	9.98	4.37
SAUDI ARABIA	159.09	147.07	12.02	8.17
ITALY	132.38	141.92	-9.54	-6.72
BELGIUM	126.33	118.90	7.43	6.25
SRI LANKA	116.53	109.93	6.60	6.00
BRAZIL	98.95	143.26	-44.31	-30.93
SPAIN	80.84	77.51	3.33	4.30
NETHERLANDS	77.10	78.12	-1.02	-1.31
HONG KONG	74.25	70.91	3.34	4.71
EGYPT	73.78	27.83	45.95	165.11
BENIN	72.12	64.92	7.20	11.09
KOREA, Rep	62.51	63.38	-0.87	-1.37
CROATIA	50.11	43.13	6.98	16.18
JAPAN	49.10	37.88	11.22	29.62
FRANCE	48.11	39.26	8.85	22.54
VIETNAM, DEM	48.03	53.45	-5.42	-10.14
PERU	47.63	44.98	2.65	5.89

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Jan 2014-15	Apr-Jan 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
USA	343.87	296.86	47.01	15.84
SAUDI ARABIA	262.51	248.18	14.33	5.77
PAKISTAN	107.88	84.43	23.45	27.77
SRI LANKA	93.84	82.92	10.92	13.17
UAE	69.91	74.76	-4.85	-6.49
HONG KONG	61.82	52.64	9.18	17.44
VIETNAM, DEMOCRATIC	41.48	47.22	-5.74	-12.16
KOREA, DEM	31.18	31.15	0.03	0.10
EGYPT	30.95	7.92	23.03	290.78
BANGLADESH	30.76	14.84	15.92	107.28
SPAIN	29.17	30.75	-1.58	-5.14
ITALY	28.19	33.36	-5.17	-15.50
SINGAPORE	23.77	37.99	-14.22	-37.43
BELGIUM	22.35	19.49	2.86	14.67
KUWAIT	21.99	17.10	4.89	28.60
CHINA	20.50	24.86	-4.36	-17.54
IRAQ	20.04	17.64	2.40	13.61
COTE D IVOIRE	18.01	27.27	-9.26	-33.96

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Jan 2014-15	Apr-Jan 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
TURKEY	219.84	207.18	12.66	6.11
USA	104.09	91.61	12.48	13.62
BRAZIL	89.43	135.53	-46.10	-34.01
BELGIUM	52.33	53.65	-1.32	-2.46
PAKISTAN	51.14	59.61	-8.47	-14.21
COSTA RICA	35.50	54.12	-18.62	-34.41
EGYPT	35.28	16.06	19.22	119.68
PERU	34.16	28.29	5.87	20.75
UAE	29.05	25.21	3.84	15.23
GUADELOUPE	26.91	27.11	-0.20	-0.74
MOLDOVA,REP	25.72	39.02	-13.30	-34.09
NETHERLANDS	24.75	27.79	-3.04	-10.94
KOREA, DEMO	24.39	23.91	0.48	2.01
KOREA,REPU	23.46	4.86	18.60	382.72
ITALY	16.86	25.19	-8.33	-33.07
JAPAN	16.47	8.20	8.27	100.85
SRI LANKA	15.53	18.17	-2.64	-14.53
DJIBOUTI	14.64	13.64	1.00	7.33
SAUDI ARABIA	14.34	17.46	-3.12	-17.87

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Jan 2014-15	Apr-Jan 2013-14	Net Change	% Change
USA	161.50	134.01	27.49	20.51
SAUDI ARABIA	141.08	112.15	28.93	25.80
ITALY	66.38	56.08	10.30	18.37
UAE	59.29	46.07	13.22	28.70
BENIN	56.72	44.47	12.25	27.55
SPAIN	45.85	39.68	6.17	15.55
CROATIA	42.80	35.77	7.03	19.65
NETHERLANDS	32.17	26.90	5.27	19.59
BELGIUM	29.61	20.86	8.75	41.95
FRANCE	25.10	22.71	2.39	10.52
AUSTRALIA	19.45	12.97	6.48	49.96
GERMANY	17.36	14.23	3.13	22.00
UK	16.36	14.30	2.06	14.41
CANADA	15.17	11.50	3.67	31.91
ZAMBIA	10.85	8.70	2.15	24.71
HONG KONG	9.64	15.73	-6.09	-38.72
IRAQ	8.59	3.59	5.00	139.28

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SRTEPC MEMBERS PARTICIPATES IN ISTANBUL YARN FAIR IN TURKEY

(Continued from Page 1)

like fibre, yarn and fabrics for its flourishing garmenting sector, these are inadequate and hence it imports substantial quantity of these textile material. Thus there is tremendous scope for sourcing yarns and fabrics from India. Turkey's total import of Textile & Clothing from World was nearly US$ 12 billion in 2013. Its global import of textiles was about US$ 10 billion during 2013 in which around 56% (US$ 6 billion) was of man-made fibre textiles. However, India's share, in Turkish total import of Man-made fibre textiles during 2013 was around US$ 557 million accounting for 9% only. Hence, there is further scope for increasing exports of Indian MMF textiles to Turkey. Main countries, which supplied MMF textiles to Turkey, were China, India, Indonesia, Korea Rep. Malaysia, Germany, etc.

Highlights of the Turkish Textiles Market:

- During 2013 Turkey imported around US$ 12 billion of textiles and clothing.
- However, Turkey's import of textile and clothing from India during 2013 was only US$ 867 million (i.e. only 7% of Turkey's total requirement)
- Turkey's import of Man-made fibre textiles in 2013 was US$ 6 billion.
- However, import of man-made fibre textile from India was only US$ 562 million accounting for 9% in total import of MMF textiles by Turkey in 2013.
- Product-shares in the export basket of Indian MMF textiles to Turkey were Yarn 80% (US$ 442.25 Mn), Fibre 16% (US$ 86.12), Fabrics 2% (US$ 10.28 Mn) and Made-ups 2% (US$ 12.24 Mn).
- Main MMF textile items imported by Turkey include Polyester Filament fabrics, Polyester Blended fabrics, Polyester Viscose fabrics, Polyester Filament Yarn, P/V Yarn, Shawls/ scarves, Muffler, etc.

Future Outlook on Turkey's Textile Industry

At present the sector is looking at producing high-value added, original and high quality products and sells them at reasonable prices instead of just producing low cost goods. This will change the country's image from being a mass producer of ready wear to a creator of new designs, fashions and quality labels turning out higher priced products. Importance must therefore be given to R&D as well as building co-operation between governmental institutions and universities. This trend has already begun and young Turkish Designers are emerging. The reason behind this positive trend is pattern design competitions organised by various institutions that foster the development of young and innovative Turkish workforce in this industry. India has to learn a lot from this transformational growth of the Turkish Textile industry.

Turkey is aiming to achieve US$ 500 billion in total exports and rank among the top 10 economies in the world by 2023, by the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. The textile and apparel industry certainly will play a pivotal role in helping Turkey attain this goal, as it is a leading driving force of the Turkish economy: The industry has invested more than US$100 billion in integrated and advanced technology; accounts for 25 percent of its export revenue and 11 percent of the national gross income; and provides direct employment for more than two million people.

Export of MMF Yarns from India to Turkey during 2013-14

Exports of Synthetic and Rayon Textiles from India to Turkey were valued USD 556.87 Million during 2013-14 thereby registering a growth of 19% as compared to the previous year. Yarn constitutes 71% of our total exports to Turkey followed by fibre 18%, made-ups 6% and fabrics 5%. In the yarn segment polyester filament yarn, polyester viscose yarn and polyester spun yarn etc. were the main products exported to Turkey during 2013-14. However, there exist ample opportunities for increasing export of different types of yarn to Turkey, since currently India's share is below 10% of Turkey's total import of these textiles from the world. A slew of steps being taken in India at various levels in Industry and Government which would facilitate enhance exports trade with this emerging Textile economy.

Conclusion

The Istanbul Yarn Fair, a specialty exposition of yarn, has enabled member-participants understand the specific needs of the Turkish market for sourcing different types of yarn thus forging long term business relationships with the new customers. The present exposure in this market for many of the Indian players is expected to boost substantially the opportunities for exports of yarn made with Man-made fibres. Indian Textile industry needs to work along with Turkish counterparts to emerge as winners in the immediate future. It is important that India need to adopt a strategic approach by closely engaging with the key stakeholders to grab a major market share of the growing Turkish Textile industry.

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STATEMENT ABOUT OWNERSHIP AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF INFO SRTEPC

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I, **V. ANIL KUMAR,** hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

20th March, 2015

(MR. V. ANIL KUMAR)
PUBLISHER

VIEW OF THE STALLS AT THE ISTANBUL YARN FAIR 2015

INFO SRTEPC ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

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

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

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