

SRTEPC ORGANIZES INTExPO BANGLADESH IN DHAKA

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC), as part of its on-going promotional programme during 2016-17, organized an exclusive Indian Exhibition of Textiles, which is an initiative of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India at the Pan Pacific Sonargaon Hotel in Dhaka from 30th to 31st May 2016 to tap and consolidate Bangladesh market.

The 9th Edition of the Indian Exhibition of textiles was organized by the Council under the Market Access initiative (MAI) Scheme of the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India in association with the High Commission of India in Dhaka and with the support of three leading Trade Bodies to further enhance its export of MMF textiles. Names of the Trade Bodies, which endorsed INTExPO Bangladesh 2016, are as follows:



Mr. Mashiur Rahman, Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, inaugurating the "INTExPO" Bangladesh 2016. Also see in the picture (L to R), Mr. Srijib Roy, Joint Director, SRTEPC, Mr. Dewan Sultan Ahmed, Vice president of India-Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Mr. Adarsh Swaika, Acting High Commissioner of India in Dhaka, Mr. Bijay Selvaraj, First Secretary (Commercial), Embassy of India, Dhaka and Mr. Sri Narain Aggarwal, Vice Chairman of SRTEPC

Supporting Trade Associations & Event Management Agency

- ✓ Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BGMEA)

- ✓ The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FBCCI)
- ✓ India - Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce & Industry (IBCCI).



Mr. Sri Narain Aggarwal, Vice Chairman of SRTEPC, speaking at the Inauguration of "INTExPO" Bangladesh 2016.

Basic Objectives:

- ✓ To offer an opportunity to prospective Bangladeshi Buyers to see what India has to offer in Man Made Fibre (MMF) textiles/Cotton textiles/ Silk/Wool/Apparels etc. under one roof.
- ✓ To impress upon Buyers about the capabilities of the Indian Textile Industry with special reference of MMF textiles, and create a positive image for India as one of the leading suppliers of textiles with competitive prices in the world.
- ✓ To help interactions between Indian participating companies and prospective Bangladeshi Buyers, and thus help in forging long term trade relationships.



INCREASING EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIAN MMF TEXTILES IN THE RUSSIAN MARKET

Russia is a growing market for Man-made fibre textiles item with about 133 million population. It has undergone significant changes since the reformation of the Soviet Union, moving from a globally-isolated, centrally-planned economy towards a more market-based and globally-integrated one. India and Russia have been strategic partners for decades.

Russian Market Potential

- During 2015, Russia imported about US\$ 8 bn of textile & clothing products from the world in which India's share was only 3% (US\$ 262 mn). Imports of MMF textiles by Russia in 2015 were US\$ 2 bn and India's share was only 1.39% (US\$ 26 mn).
- Textile imports of Russia from the world account for nearly 30% (US\$ 2.44 billion) of its total T&C imports. Clothing imports of Russia from the world account for nearly 61.52% (US\$ 5 billion) of its total T&C imports.
- The Russian textile & clothing market will be growing at about 3.5–4% by the end of the year in terms of value to reach 3.21 trillion rubles (US\$ 60.9 billion approx).
- With China losing its position as the world's leading textile manufacturer and Russia's strained relationship with Turkey open Russia for exports from countries like India, Bangladesh, Vietnam, etc.
- There are two major factors that make textile products imports to Russia from countries like India, Bangladesh, Vietnam, etc. more competitive than from China are the prices and the lower import duties imposed by the Russian government.
- Russian brands now opt for combined production. They purchase textiles including yarn, fabrics, accessories, etc. from abroad and then convert/sew in Russia where the cost of doing so is cheaper.
- More than 50% of the world's leading retail chains now operate in Russia. This has taken the country to an exclusive club of nations that command such attention from global merchandisers, with the existing members including the UK, the US, the UAE and China. A total of 52 global retail chains launched their first stores in Russia in 2015. 40 of them were opened in Moscow alone. Apart from Moscow, the most popular Russian cities with multinational retailers are St Petersburg, Yekaterinburg, Nizhny Novgorod and Samara. All of these cities are home to international standard shopping malls complete with globally significant anchor retailers,

(Contd. on Page 16)



Mr. Ganesh Kumar Gupta
Vice President, FIEO

"CONGRATULATIONS" SHRI GANESH KUMAR GUPTA ELECTED AS VICE PRESIDENT OF FIEO

Mr. Ganesh Kumar Gupta, Chairman, Aakash Textiles Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai has been elected as the new Vice President of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) with effect from 1st June, 2016.

Mr. Gupta has earlier held the post of President, FIEO; Chairman, Textile Committee; Chairman, SRTEPC and Silk Export Promotion Council.

The SRTEPC wishes him a fruitful and best successful tenure at the FIEO.

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Dear Member,

India's merchandise exports contracted 0.97 per cent in May 2016 compared to May 2015, continuing its unabated fall for eighteenth month. But it gives hope as the rate of fall was the lowest, in recent period. However, given that continuance of the causes like contraction of world trade due to global slump, declining commodity prices, lower growth perception of the Chinese economy, the reversal in exports may take some more time than expected. Further, in the phase of weak global growth there is an increasing fear of competitive devaluation, especially by competing export oriented countries. It is observed that exports gain less from price fall through depreciation of the rupee, but more from increase in global income.

Exports of MMF Textiles for the period April-May 2016 was to the tune of US \$ 686 million, showing a decline of 9.76 % compared to the same period in the previous year. The decline is worrying as it is in all the four segments of Fibre, Yarn, Fabrics and Made-ups. As per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) data, Textiles has shown 3.4 per cent growth during April 2016, as compared to the same month in the previous year and 2.6 per cent during April - March 2015-16 period as compared to the same period in the previous year. This is a sign of green shoots in the new financial year and I am confident that with the efforts of member exporters along with the continued policy support as represented by the Council from various economic Ministries, we would be able to achieve the export target of US \$ 7 billion suggested by the Ministry for the year 2016-17. I urge all the members for their concerted efforts in ensuring growth of exports during these challenging times.

The Council has earnestly taken up the issue of increasing imports of fabrics and it is continuing a multi-pronged approach to eliminate this menace of imports of cheap fabrics, particularly from China. The Council is involved in filing an Anti-Subsidy petition against the import of fabrics from China, the support and cooperation of members are very important in fighting and winning this battle, as which require furnishing of the cost data to enable the Government to find out the difference between the imported fabric price and the domestic cost. I also appeal to all of our members to discourage these unscrupulous traders who are importing these cheap Textiles, thereby causing long-lasting damage to the Indian Textile Industry and most importantly to the Country's development and Make in India Vision.

Council has been drawing attention of the concerned in the Government to re-look at the existing and new Trade Agreements with a view to benefit Indian exports, especially Textile exports. It is seen that broadly Trade Agreements have deteriorated India's trade balance with FTA partner countries and this need to be reversed in the changing circumstances to boost exports. It is important to put in place a dynamic institutional mechanism to quickly analyse, and negotiate by engaging for continued dialogue with trade regimes and also our major trading partner countries. This is the need of the hour for India, particularly in the wake of the emergence of mega multi-country trade blocks such as the US led Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP), US-EU led Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), and the China and India led Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). EPCs need to be alert and responsive too as one of the key stakeholders burdening the impact of these FTAs and other measures initiated by competing countries.

For instance, Turkey has taken various trade measures against Indian products such as Fibres, Yarns and Fabrics by way of Anti-Dumping duties, Safeguard and Additional duties. These duties have made Indian exporters non-competitive and impacted textiles exports from India to this important country. However, this duty is exempted for the countries having bilateral trade ties with Turkey such as Pakistan, Malaysia and Korea etc. and they have gained strong foothold in Turkish market as compared to India. Despite the fact that Indian products are superior in quality and are fully compliant with international regulations. Turkey is an important market for our Textile trade, and their market is growing in double digits in last few years. Owing to Turkey having borders with seven countries in Middle East, CIS, Europe and Iran, it has become a gateway for exports of textiles. The removal of these trade measures will make Indian raw materials for Turkish Textiles cheaper and would complement the bilateral trade between the two countries. Accordingly, we are requesting the Ministry to mount a high level industry delegation to Turkey to have bilateral trade discussions to create an atmosphere of win-win situation for both the countries and discuss key issues such as removal of Anti-Dumping duties in cases where it is imposed for more than 10 years; engaging Turkey in having a textile oriented PTA; assessment of individual exporters dumping margins in the case of Spun yarn case; India and Turkey





MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

removes custom tariffs on reciprocal basis and possible JV in the field of Dyeing, Printing and Processing. We hope a positive outcome soon from this initiative to help exports.

I am glad to inform you that Council has successfully concluded The Indian Textiles Exhibition 'INTEXPO' Bangladesh, held at the Pan Pacific Sonargaon Hotel in Dhaka from 30th & 31st May, 2016 under the able leadership of Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Vice Chairman of SRTEPC. INTEXPO BANGLADESH 2016 was inaugurated by Shri. Mashtur Rahman, Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister of Bangladesh in the presence of Shri. Adarsh Swaika, Acting High Commissioner of India in Dhaka, Shri. Dewan Sultan Ahmed, Vice president of India-Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce & Industry and a galaxy of local Dignitaries. Thirty member companies of the Council who participated in the "INTEXPO" explored a unique opportunity to display the quality and range of Indian textile fabrics, yarn and made-ups and establishing personal contacts for mutually beneficial business tie-ups, including possibility of having long-term venture alliance with Bangladeshi counterparts. I am certain this event will help them to further expand the MMF textiles exports in the near future between India and Bangladesh. I take this opportunity to convey our wholehearted gratitude to each one of our member participant, the concerned Officials of the Indian High Commission in Dhaka who have extended active support for successful completion of the "INTEXPO". I look forward for your continued participation to make all our forthcoming programmes successful.

I am happy to inform that Council is Participating in FEDERAL TRADE FAIR FOR APPAREL & TEXTILE, MOSCOW, RUSSIA from 20th – 23rd September 2016. In the wake of changing trade equations between Turkey and Russia, the Russian textile & clothing market will be growing at about 3.5–4% by the end of the year in terms of value to reach 3.21 trillion rubles (US\$ 60.9 billion approx). As you may be aware, China losing its position as the world's leading textile manufacturer and Russia's strained relationship with Turkey has opened up exports from countries like India, Bangladesh, Vietnam, etc., since the trade with these countries is possible to be more competitive than from China due to lower import duties. I therefore request the member companies to take advantage of this activity by ensuring your participation in large numbers. I am sure with active support and encouragement of the Ministry of Textiles, we can take a sizeable number of exhibitors to make this MAI exhibition a grand success.

As you are aware preparations for the Council's Global Buyers Sellers Meet for Man-made Fibres and Textiles (RBSM) in Surat during August 13 & 14, 2016 is progressing as scheduled. It is a Flagship event of the Council and not to be missed as a participant exhibitor. It is envisaged as an International event and aimed to bring synergy among the various stakeholders of the Indian Textile industry including more than 100 Buyers, Sourcing Brands from more than 36 Countries. This is an opportunity for us to show the world class products and strength of Indian Man-made Fibre Textile Industry to the world. It will definitely help our Member Exporters expand their business manifold in the near future, especially in the changing export regimes of regional trade. I am happy to inform, we are getting confirmation of more than 70 buyers to visit India for the Meet. We want you to be a key participant in this Event that will help to focus on your future business prospects. Your participation as a Member of the Council would add value to this event which is taking place in India and that too in Surat for the first time at this magnitude.

I would like to mention here that Council has been sending you reminders requesting you to renew your membership of the Council for the year 2016-2017. It is observed that we have not received the subscription fee from some of the member exporters so far. I look forward to your speedy response and immediate renewal of your membership with SRTEPC so that we can continue our service to your esteemed organization.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

ANIL RAJVANSHI
CHAIRMAN

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council



PAKISTAN

Textile exports drops

Exports of textile and clothing fell 8 per cent to US\$10.4 billion during the first 10 months (July-April) of this fiscal year from US\$11.3bn compared to same period of the previous year.

The exports stood at US\$1.03bn in April, a fall of 3.5pc compared to US\$1.07bn in the same month of the last year.

Exports of the value-added textile sector, after increasing for a few consecutive months, also dropped. The textile and clothing sector has been facing chronic energy shortage and stuck-up exporters' refunds.

In the whole textile chain, only garments and towels witnessed a nominal growth during the period under review. Readymade garments exports rose 5pc and towels by 0.4pc.

Export of low value-added products, such as cotton cloth, fell 10pc, cotton yarn 32pc, cotton carded 98pc, yarn (other than cotton) 23pc and that of Made-up articles (excluding towels and bed wear) by 2pc during the period under review.

In the value-added sector, exports of bed wear dipped 4pc and knitwear by 2pc. Raw cotton exports plunged 47pc during July-April FY16.

Total export proceeds declined 13pc to US\$17.3bn from US\$19.9bn a year ago.

It is believed that the government increased the sales tax from 2pc to 3pc in the budget, which led to piling up of exporters' refunds with the tax department.

The government has also imposed 10pc regulatory duty on yarn

imports from India, mostly used by knitwear and woven apparel segments, to further increase the cost of doing business.

The Textile industry in Pakistan is the largest manufacturing industry in Pakistan. It has traditionally, after agriculture, been the only industry that provides significant employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labor.

Pakistan is the 8th largest exporter of textile products in Asia.

The sector contributes 8.5% to the GDP and provides employment to about 15 million people or roughly 30% of the 49 million workers registered in the country.

Source : The Dawn & Daily Pakistan

ETHIOPIA

Textile export earnings target not achieved

The Ethiopian textile and apparel sector presently has 60 companies, out of which 32 are operated by foreign companies. In the past nine months the Ethiopia's textile export earning has shown significant decline by generating only USD 65 million against the set target of USD110 million for the period.

The fall has been attributed to low performance, failure to expand market and business administrative issues of larger companies.

According to reports income generated in the 9 months has dropped by USD18 million when compared to the same period last year.

The sector has the advantage of high quality cotton that is grown in the country, as well as duty free access to US through the African

Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the EU market.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

CAMBODIA

US remains one of the main market for the garment and textile industry

Despite increasing number of countries competing in the garment export business, it is reported the United States was still the key buyer and the main market for Cambodian garment and textile industry.

The United States' market is still very important for Cambodia. Although it is now the second biggest importing market after the European market, it is still big and worth billions of dollars. Cambodia is therefore still trying to work well with buyers from the United States and get to place more orders to them.

According to data, total exports to the US dipped about 3 percent in the first quarter of the year to more than US\$706 million compared with US\$725 million in the same period last year.

The slight drop in exports to the US in the first quarter was mainly due to the current electoral campaigns in the US and the rise of new exporting countries like Myanmar. However, it is expected that the figures will improve soon.

Cambodia is now the US's 70th largest goods trading partner with US\$3.0 billion in total between the two countries, the US's 129th largest goods export market and also the US's 60th largest supplier of imported goods in 2013, according to data.

Source : Yarnsandfibers



VIETNAM

TPP to boost the textile industry

Vietnam's textile industry is expected to post strong growth over the next 10 years, with the trans-Pacific trade agreement potentially acting as a catalyst for boosting trade and investments in the sector, it is believed.

The country's textile exports have nearly doubled over five-year period to about US\$ 30bn in 2015. Industry growth prospects are good and will largely be driven by the Vietnam's export capabilities

A major boost to the sector would be the expected ratification of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement within the next two years. The historic trade deal among 12 countries was finalised in October last year and signed in February 2016.

Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the US and Vietnam which represent nearly 40% of the global GDP are parties to the deal.

It is expected that once the TPP trade pact takes effect, Vietnam's garments and textile shipments to its biggest market the US should see annual double-digit growth.

The US' 17% tariff on textile, garments, and apparel imports from Vietnam will be gradually reduced to zero, under the TPP.

Over the next 10 years, the TPP trade pact can boost Vietnam's GDP growth by 11%, as well as boost its exports by 28%, according to Singapore-based Institute of Southeast Asian Studies – Yusoff Ishak Institute.

It is noted that 90% of the textile raw materials that are cut and sewn

into finished garments in Vietnam are imported from China, which is not a party to the TPP.

A host of chemicals go into textile manufacturing, including Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF), Monoethylene Glycol (MEG) and Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA).

Meanwhile, Vietnam has been drawing in foreign textile firms to set up factories in the country over the years because of lower labour cost, and this trend should continue when the TPP comes into effect.

Vietnam ranks among the fastest-growing economies of Southeast Asia, with its 2015 growth rate of 6.7% at an eight-year high. Growth this year is projected to remain at this rate.

While the TPP agreement and the launch of the Asean Economic Community could be the game-changers for Vietnam, the positive impact will take time to manifest.

Source : ICIS News

Textile and clothing exports rise albeit lower than the targeted growth

Vietnamese Garment and textile industry exports in the first five months of this year rose 6.1 percent to US\$ 8.6 billion, but the rise was lower than the targeted growth of 10 percent this year. In May, the industry earned US\$ 1.75 billion, up only 3.8 percent, according to Vietnamese trade ministry.

Many Industry insiders expressed concern over the difficult for garment and textile industry to meet the target of US\$ 31 billion this year due to falling export prices and challenges in finding new export contracts, especially for shirts, pants and jackets.

The United States was the largest export market of the industry, with US\$ 3.4 billion, up 6 percent. The European Union, Japan and South Korea followed with US\$ 936 million, US\$ 845.17 million and US\$ 677.2 million, respectively.

The taxes are expected to drop to zero by mid-2018 only after the Trans-Pacific Partnership and Vietnam-EU Free Trade Agreement take effect. At present, the tax imposed on Vietnam's textile and garment exports to the United States averages 17 percent, while the rate to the European Union is nearly 10 percent.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

SRI LANKA

Textile and clothing exports rise in February 2016

Sri Lankan textiles and garments exports that comprise nearly 52 percent of total exports, during the month of February witnessed modest increase by 10.3 percent and helped to curb the negative growth of total exports to some extent. During January-February 2016, Sri Lanka's export earnings from textiles and garments stood at US\$ 927.5 million, compared to US\$ 829.7 million earned in the corresponding period of last year

Garments exports to the European Union and the United States have increased by 11.7 percent and 8.7 percent, respectively, in February 2016.

However, overall earnings from exports declined by 1.7 percent, year-on-year, to US\$ 888 million in February 2016 from a year ago due to reflecting lower commodity prices in the international market.



Trade deficit contracted 11.9 percent in February 2016 year-on-year to US\$ 552 million, owing to the sharp decline in imports which significantly outpaced the fall in exports.

On a cumulative basis, earnings from exports declined by 2.0 per cent to US\$ 1,783 million during the first two months of 2016.

The leading markets for merchandise exports during the first two months of 2016 were the USA, UK, Germany, India and Italy accounting for about 54 percent of total exports.

Expenditure on imports declined by 5.9 percent, year-on-years to US\$ 1,439 million in February 2016, continuing the year-on-year declining trend. However, Sri Lanka's expenditure on import of textiles and textile articles increased by 15.8 per cent year-on-year to US\$ 475.9 million during the period under review observed in the preceding seven months.

In 2015, the island nation's export earnings from textiles and garments declined by 2.2 per cent year-on-year to US\$ 4.820 billion, compared to US\$ 4.929 billion in 2014.

It is believed that Sri Lanka is looking to increase total apparel exports by five-fold, to US\$ 20 billion and by 2020 they are aiming at US\$ 50 billion national exports, which is an ambitious goal, while China's premium knitting sector is gearing up to partner with surging Sri Lankan apparel sector.

Source : Yarnsandfibers and Fibre2fashion

JAPAN

Clothing and accessories imports up

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, Japan's clothing and accessories' imports increased by 1.7 per cent year-on-year to 3,382.180 billion yen (US\$31.07 billion). Of this, 93.2 per cent or 3,152.387 billion yen (US\$28.96 billion) worth of goods were imported from Asia. Among the Asian countries, imports from China stood at 2,241.292 billion yen (US\$20.59 billion), showing a decrease of 3.3 per cent year-on-year, the data showed. During the 12-month period under discussion, Japan imported apparel and accessories worth 168.399 billion yen (US\$1.05 billion) from the EU, showing an increase of 3.6 per cent year-on-year. The Far Eastern country also imported 18.244 billion yen (US\$0.17 billion) worth of clothing and accessories from the US, down 6.7 per cent.

Meanwhile, value of Japan's import of textile yarn and fabrics increased by 1.8 per cent year-on-year to 965.107 billion yen (US\$8.87 billion) in April-March 2015-16. A bulk of these imports valued at 857.010 billion yen (US\$7.87 billion) were supplied by the countries in the Asian region, with China alone accounting for 541.342 billion yen (US\$4.97 billion), while imports from ASEAN countries stood at 191.772 billion yen (US\$1.76 billion). Japan imported yarn and fabric worth 63.167 billion yen (US\$0.58 billion) from the EU countries, whereas its imports from the US were valued at 27.490 billion yen (US\$0.25 billion), during the last fiscal.

SOURCE: Fibre2fashion

INDONESIA

TPP to help the textile industry

Indonesia can have access to the main TPP countries such as the US, Canada and Mexico as well as other Latin American countries, which will cut tariff barriers from between 2 and 5 percent to zero. Exporters will save US\$1.3 billion from the tariff cuts and it will create a US\$306 million trade diversion.

The sectors to benefit most would be footwear and textiles, which could increase by 22 and 18 percent respectively. Both sectors could contribute 70 percent of the potentially increased exports.

Meanwhile, by not joining the TPP this potential will be transferred to Vietnam, which is already a member of the TPP. Vietnam is their toughest competitor because the product mixture is similar.

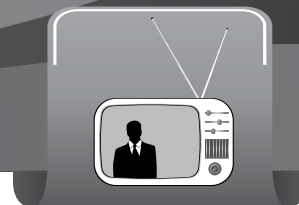
The tariffs imposed by the US on ASEAN countries, including Vietnam and Indonesia, are almost similar. But they have problems such as high transportation costs, rising fuel prices and increasing labor costs without increased productivity.

With regard to labor costs, Indonesia's are lower than Thailand, China and Malaysia but higher than India, Vietnam and Cambodia. However, unlike in Thailand, the wage disparity in Indonesia between rural and urban areas is very wide.

However, Indonesia's exports to the US are stable in the last decade with 6 percent growth from 2001 to 2015. While, Vietnam's exports to the US in the same period has jumped by 242 percent even before joining the TPP.

Source : Yarnsandfibers





Treaty with Singapore on the anvil

The Centre is likely to provide provisions for a transition period in the re-negotiated tax avoidance pact with Singapore in line with those provided in the amended treaty with Mauritius. The effort is to keep the treaty in line with the India-Mauritius Double Tax Avoidance Agreement and all renegotiated provisions in the Mauritius pact will be provided in the Singapore treaty too. The government is likely to approach Singapore soon for a re-signing of the treaty and officials are hopeful that it will be done by the end of the fiscal. Investors have been concerned on whether investments routed through Singapore to India will lose tax benefits after the government plugged loopholes in the DTAA with Mauritius. The amended pact with Mauritius provides for exempting all investments made up to March 31, 2017 from capital gains tax in India. It also provides for a transition period between April 1, 2017 and March 31, 2019 during which the capital gains tax rate will be 50 per cent of the normal rate.

Singapore is one of the largest sources of foreign direct investment to India and had beaten Mauritius as the top spot between April and September 2015 bringing in \$6.69 billion in FDI. While the Finance Ministry had said the pact with Singapore too will have to be re-signed, investors have been questioning what kind of a transition would be made available. The Hon'ble Union Minister for Finance Shri Arun Jaitley too hoped for a timely renegotiation of the India-Singapore DTAA.

SOURCE: The Hindu Business Line

FOSTTA requests for an anti dumping duty on fabrics from China to protect the domestic MMF textile industry

The Federation of Surat Textile Traders Association (FOSTTA) has strongly urged the Ministry of Textiles to propose anti-dumping duty on the fabrics imported from China and other countries to rescue the domestic man-made fabric (MMF) sector in the country. In a letter addressed to Union Textile Minister Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, FOSTTA office-bearers stated that almost 50 per cent of the MMF sector in Surat is observing a total shutdown from the past one month. The manufacturing of polyester fabric by the powerloom

weavers has been stopped due to the weak demand of fabrics and the onslaught of the cheap imported fabrics from China. The Central Government should open customs & excise facility at Surat airport to monitor the exports directly from Surat airport. The custom and excise office in Surat should be authorised to export. As desired the benefits under the Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) should be extended to the textile processors as well as the traders. At present, the TUFS benefits are only for the power loom sector. The Federation has also demanded that cargo service be started from the Surat airport at the earliest

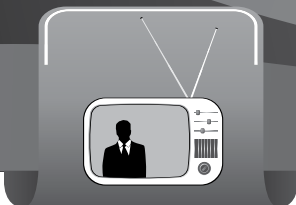
SOURCE: The Times of India

FTA with India to help Sri Lankan trade

With talks around an expanding free trade agreement (FTA) in the works, momentum appears to be on Sri Lanka's side. The Indo-Sri Lanka FTA (ISFTA) has been in effect since 2000, allowing Sri Lanka to export over 4,000 items to India duty free, with negative lists and quota systems in place. Since the agreement was enacted, the results have been positive for Sri Lanka. The proposed ETCA aims to boost collaboration in technical areas, scientific expertise and research among institutions, in addition to improving standards for goods and services and opening the door for human resource development and training

India remains one of the largest foreign investors in Sri Lanka, with \$844m recorded in the decade to 2015, according to Sri Lanka's Board of Investment. Several Indian companies are also major players in the Sri Lankan economy. Many analysts also point to the opportunity that Sri Lankan companies have in accessing the South Asian market of around 300 million people, with numerous firms already taking advantage of the growth in areas like apparel manufacturing and hospitality. Due to connectivity issues, Sri Lanka is in many cases able to access southern India more efficiently than northern India can directly, which presents opportunities in manufacturing and transportation, provided the right systems are in place. The majority of trans-shipments already come to and from India, representing 12% of total Indian throughout. With excess capacity, there is scope to improve maritime activity and links to the region.

SOURCE: The Daily News



Government help needed to boost the textile sector

Fiscal correction is necessary and need of the hour. Excise duty on Manmade/ synthetic textiles should be reduced to 6% from the current level of 12.5%. The demand will grow on lower excise duty, according to industry sources. Sources informed that reduction in excise duty to 6% and its extension up to the yarn stage will not only be revenue neutral but revenue plus. Uniform tax structure on entire textile value chain as adopted by all our neighboring countries including China will infuse substantial growth across the textile value chain, sources pointed out. The current contraction in domestic demand, sources noted, is a cause of great concern as the cloth produced from man-made fibre is used by common man. It is an irony that a person buys a polyester shirt of ₹ 100 or a synthetic sari of ₹ 200 pays the highest taxes as compared to one who buys cotton shirt or sari worth ₹ 1000 and pays no taxes, sources stressed. Sources noted that capital incentives for weaving and finishing sector should be given to encourage value addition within the country under Make in India initiative. On the export front, sources said that e-Exports incentives under Chapter 3 of Foreign Trade Policy should be uniform across the textiles value chain.

Stating that India is in a peculiar stage today, sources pointed out that India has surplus cotton but there are no buyers. It has surplus cotton yarn capacity, thanks to thousands of crores given as subsidy under TUF in last decade but do not have sufficient export market. Manmade textiles, which have a large demand, are not produced in sufficient capacity. China exports 65% of manmade textiles out of its exports of US\$ 350 billion while India's share of manmade textiles out of its exports of US\$ 40 billion is less than 20%. Our share in world market of manmade textiles is less than 3.25%. This is largely due to discriminative excise duty structure, sources pointed out. With a total revenue income of ₹ 625 crores (net of MODVAT on raw materials), government may temporarily see a short fall of revenue, which will be more than mitigated by increased production and consumption of manmade fibres, sources said.

SOURCE: The Tecoya Trend

Government hopeful of implementing GST from April 2017

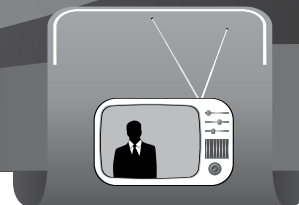
The Union government is confident it would be able to garner an adequate number of votes in the Rajya Sabha to ensure the passage of the Constitution amendment Bill on goods and services tax (GST) during the forthcoming monsoon session of Parliament. Based on this, it has already begun working on a timeline that envisages roll-out of the GST regime from April 2017.

It is expected that the Constitution amendment Bill is likely to be taken up for discussion and voting in the Rajya Sabha during the very first week of the monsoon session. This will give adequate time for the Bill to be sent to states, so that at least half of them could approve it. Once that is obtained, the Government plans to introduce two GST Bills, whose passage should not be a problem as these would be money Bills, for which the Rajya Sabha's approval is not mandatory. These Bills could be approved by Parliament either in the winter session or in the first half of the Budget session next year. The government's confidence on rolling out GST from April also stems from its internal assessment that most Chief Ministers are in favour of the new tax regime that would introduce uniform rates and improve the ease of doing business.

SOURCE: The Business Standard

Filing of application under MEIS eased

The Commerce Ministry has eased the process of filing of application for claiming benefits under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) with a view to improve ease of doing business in the country. Commerce Ministry has done away with separate applications required for shipments from different electronic data interchange (EDI) ports. Rewards under MEIS are payable as percentage of realised free-on-board value and the MEIS duty credit scrip can be transferred or used for payment of a number of duties, including the basic customs duty. In terms of trading across borders, India ranked at 133rd out of 189 economies, according to the World Bank's report on ease of doing business. The Ministries have been engaged with different Ministries including shipping to



fast-track clearance processes and improve ease of doing business to boost shipments.

Declining for 17th straight month in April, exports dipped by 6.74 per cent to USD 20.5 billion due to sharp fall in shipments of petroleum and engineering products amid tepid global demand. In a separate trade notice, the DGFT said that applicants who have been allowed to import pepper under the India-Sri Lanka free trade agreement for 2016-17 may contact concerned regional authorities for obtaining license. The validity of the quota is till March 31 next year

SOURCE: The Financial Express

Blended spun yarn export value up 11.2%; MMF fibre yarn exports up

The country's blended spun yarns export value was up 11.2 per cent while volumes rose 19.5 per cent as compared to the same month last year.

5.9 million kg of PC yarns was exported from India during the month. Polyester cottons yarns were exported to 53 countries in April 2016, of which, Bangladesh and Egypt were the largest importers of PC yarn from India followed by Colombia.

Turkey, Honduras, Spain, Brazil and South Africa were the fastest growing markets for PC yarns while South Korea significantly reduced its import of PC yarns from India.

Saudi Arabia and Pakistan were among the 10 countries that did not import any PC yarns from India during April. Iran was the major destination among the 14 new markets found during the month.

In April, PV yarns were exported to 30 countries from India with volumes at 3.3 million kgs. Turkey continued to be largest importer of PV yarns from India with 63.23 per cent share of the total volume exported from India during the month.

Iran, Japan, Russia and Argentina were the fastest growing markets for PV yarns while Honduras and Romania were the new major markets for PV yarn.

Six countries did not import any PV yarn during the

month, including the major ones like Peru, Uganda and Tanzania.

100% Man-made fibre yarns export from India was valued at US\$16.95 million in April 2016, up 10.7% while volumes were at 6.62 million kg, up 13.8% per cent as compared to the same month last year. The total volume comprised 3.43 million kg of polyester yarn, 2.49 million kg of viscose yarn and 0.69 million kg of acrylic yarn.

Polyester yarn exports were up 25.1 per cent in value while viscose yarn exports value were up 29.7 per cent during the month. Acrylic yarn exports saw a drastic plunge of 36.2 per cent in April. Unit price realization was down US cents 33 a kg for polyester from a year ago and that of viscose yarn was up US cents 3 a kg. Acrylic yarn unit price realization was up US cents 95 a kg year-on-year basis.

Polyester spun yarns were exported to 42 countries from India in April with total volumes at of 3.43 million kg, of which, 16.2 per cent was shipped by Turkey alone. Nine new destinations were found for polyester yarn this April, of which, Syria, Mexico, Togo and Tunisia were the major ones.

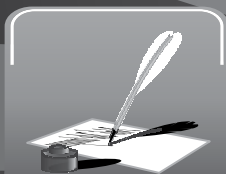
Nine new destinations were found for polyester yarn this April, of which, Syria, Mexico, Togo and Tunisia were the major ones. Egypt, Morocco and Philippines were the fastest growing markets for polyester yarns while nine countries did not import any polyester yarns during the month.

Viscose yarn export was at 2.49 million kg and was exported to 26 countries with Belgium at the top, followed by Egypt. Both these markets accounted for 34.2 per cent of all viscose yarn exported in April.

China, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and USA were the fastest growing markets for viscose yarns while Egypt, Bangladesh, Morocco, Brazil and Canada were the new major markets. United Kingdom, South Africa and Peru were the major ones among the 6 countries that did not import any viscose yarns during the month.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) registered a fall of 0.8% in April, 2016 over the index of April, 2015.
- The Index of Industrial production for the month of April 2016 for Textiles sector grew by 3.4% as compared to April 2015.
- The index of manufacturing sector has declined by 3.1% during the month of April 2016.

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

Industry code	Description	Percentage growth				
		April '15	Feb'16	Mar'16	Apr-Feb 2015-16	Apr-Mar 2015-16
17	Textiles	3.4	4.4	2.6	2.8	2.6
18	Wearing apparel	1.0	10.1	6.6	5.2	6.7
15-36	Manufacturing	-3.1	5.1	2.0	2.3	2.0
	General	-0.8	4.1	2.4	2.8	2.4

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



ATTENTION : MEMBERS

Renewal of Membership 2016-2017

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

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

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

The annual Membership fee is as follows:

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

For others : ₹ 11,443 (including service tax of 15%)



NOTICEABLE GDP PERFORMANCE DURING 2015-16

The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, has released the provisional estimates of national income for the financial year 2015-16 and quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the fourth quarter (January-March) of 2015-16, both at constant (2011-12) and current prices.

Real GDP or GDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2015-16 is now estimated at Rs. 113.50 lakh crore showing a growth rate of 7.6 percent **from 7.2 percent (Rs. 105.52 lakh crore) in the previous year.**

Provisional estimates of growth rate of GDP along with GVA at Basic Price

(Rs crore)				Percentage change Over previous year	
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
<i>(at 2011-2012 prices)</i>					
GDP	9,839,434	10,552,151	11,350,249	7.2	7.6
GVA at Basic price	9,084,369	9,727,490	10,427,191	7.1	7.2
Manufacturing	1,579,721	1,667,069	1,821,926	5.5	9.3
<i>(at current prices)</i>					
GDP	11,272,764	12,488,205	13,576,086	10.8	8.7
GVA at Basic price	10,380,813	11,472,409	12,279,410	10.5	7.0
Manufacturing	1,714,730	1,845,541	1,994,330	7.6	8.1

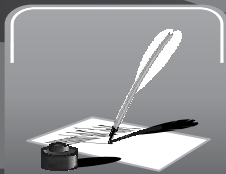
According to the data released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the manufacturing sector during the fourth quarter recorded a growth rate of 9.3

Quarterly GDP growth rates are Q1 (7.5%), Q2 (7.6%), Q3 (7.2%) and Q4 (7.9%).

Growth Rates of GDP

	Constant prices (2011-12)	Current prices
Annual 2015 -16	7.6	8.7
Q1 2015-16 (April-June)	7.5	8.8
Q2 2015-16 (July-Sep)	7.6	6.4
Q3 2015-16 (Oct-Dec)	7.2	9.1
Q4 2015-16 (Jan-Mar)	7.9	10.4





EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Making it simpler and easier: Ease of Doing Business in India

As you are aware, the Government of India has been consistently stressing on the importance of 'Ease of Doing Business' as a major pillar of 'Make in India' initiative.

In order to achieve this target all the Central Government departments/ Ministries concerned have come forward and implemented the reforms.

In this regard, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has come out with a Newsletter featuring the various reforms being implemented by the Government.

Some of the features are as follows :

HIGHLIGHTS

- Requirement of minimum paid up capital and common seal under the Companies Act 2013 has been done away with.
- Registration for Permanent Account Number (PAN), Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN), EPFO (Employees' Provident Fund Organization) and ESIC (Employee's State Insurance Corporation) and incorporation of company can be done through a single form on eBiz portal.
- Time taken for obtaining PAN and TAN on eBiz portal has been brought down to T+1 days.
- Provision made for applying for company name and Director Identification Number (DIN) at the time of incorporation with single Form-INC29.
- Number of documents required for imports and exports have been reduced to three.
- All documents for export and import to be submitted electronically with digital signatures i.e. no physical submission of document.
- Custom ICEGATE Portal has been integrated with Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Animal & Plant Quarantine, Drug Controller & Wildlife Control Bureau for imports.
- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code with provision of easy and faster exit, passed by the Parliament.

eBIZ

- User friendly features such as online payment, status tracking, SMS alerts and helpdesk support

have been enabled on the eBiz platform.

- 20 Services of Central Government have been integrated with the eBiz- single window IT Platform.
- 14 services of Andhra Pradesh, 14 services of Odisha and 2 services of NCT of Delhi have been integrated with eBiz

ACHIEVEMENTS IN DELHI AND MUMBAI

Delhi

- Online registration of Value Added Tax (VAT) with real-time Tax Identification Number (TIN) allotment has been introduced.
- Commercial divisions and Appellate divisions in Delhi High Court have been established.
- DERC has rationalized LT and HT tariff thereby allowing LT connections upto 150 KVA,

Mumbai

- Requirement of inspection has been removed to make registration of Shops and Establishments real- time.
- Commercial divisions and appellate divisions have been established in Bombay High Court.
- VAT and Profession tax registration has been integrated into a single process.

Starting a Business made simpler and easier

- The Government of India has, in collaboration with the State Governments of Delhi and Maharashtra, undertaken significant reform measures to improve our rank in Starting a Business parameter. The rank has improved from 164 to 155 over the last one year.
- The system of issuing PAN and TAN has been put in place together within T+1 days on an application using digital signatures on the ebiz platform. PAN and TAN numbers can be issued on CBDT's portal within T+3 days without digital signature. Maharashtra state has combined the process of registration with VAT and profession tax. The registration will now be granted in 24 hours and the same has been adopted by Delhi VAT.



- Form INC 29 has been launched by Ministry of Corporate Affairs to avail 3 pre-registration services viz. 'Name Availability', 'Director Identification Number' and 'incorporation of company' with one form and one payment.
- The above significant changes will scale down the number of procedures and days taken to start a business which will slash the costs involved as well.

Getting Electricity made hassle-free

- This parameter witnessed a significant improvement in ranking from 99th in 2015 to 70th in 2016. To make further progress various reforms have been undertaken.
- Maharashtra and Delhi have implemented the lump-sum charges for electric connection thereby removing the need of an estimate and an inspection for the same. They have also made online application for connections above 100KVA mandatory.
- Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission has revised the application format of Delhi Electric Supply Code and Performance Standards Regulations, 2007 for faster release of electricity connection. The distribution licensees (companies) have been directed to process applications in the revised format along with the declaration form.

Following are the two documents required for getting electricity connection:

1. Identity proof
2. Proof of ownership/ occupancy of premises

Import and Export procedures made easier

- Under 'Trading across borders' parameter, Central Board of Excise and Customs(CBEC) has implemented Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) (online single window for clearance of goods) on the ICEGATE portal by integrating FSSAI, Animal Quarantine, Plant Quarantine, Drug Controller and Wildlife Control Bureau for imports.
- Customer risk management system has been extended to other regulatory agencies to ensure risk- based inspections.
- Limit on the number of consignments released under direct delivery has been removed by

Ministry of Shipping thereby facilitating prompt delivery of goods in more cases.

- Terminal handling receipts have been eliminated from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Container Terminal which cuts down the time taken for clearing the containers at the port.

These steps will improve the import and export regulatory environment significantly.

Easier Contract Enforcement

- The Arbitration and Conciliation Act has been amended to reduce the time taken in arbitration proceedings and grounds on which an award may be challenged.
- Commercial Appellate Division Bench and Commercial Division Benches are functioning in Bombay High Court and Delhi High Court. These dedicated commercial benches will help faster disposal of commercial cases in Delhi and Mumbai.

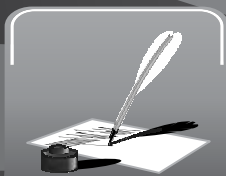
On EBiz Platform

- One-stop access for Investors to know more about Investment opportunities and Information on number of Licenses/approvals required from Government agencies.
- User friendly features such as Payments through netbanking, credit & debit cards, status tracking, SMS alerts and Help-desk support enabled
- Single face of Government - Composite Application Form and one-time payment designed for obtaining approvals from multiple Ministries/ Departments viz., Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Labour & Employment including Employees' State Insurance Corporation & Employees Provident Fund Organisation
- Elimination of multiple visits to different agencies. Investor can apply for 20 Central Government services; 14 Andhra Pradesh, 14 Odisha and 2 Delhi state Government services have been integrated with eBiz IT platform as detailed in the Newsletter.

Members who wish to have further information in this regard may download the following link.

http://dipp.gov.in/English/Investor/Ease_DoingBusiness/EoDB_eNewsletter_May2016.pdf



**INCREASING EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIAN MMF TEXTILES IN THE RUSSIAN MARKET***(Continued from Page 2)*

including Ikea (Sweden), OBI (Germany) and Auchan (France). Among the retailers making their Russian debut in 2015 also include Tsumori Chiasto, MCS, Malo, Nelva and Henry Cotton's.

In April of this year, the World Bank predicted that Russia would return to growth by a modest 1.1 per cent in 2017.

Russia is the one of the largest market for Turkish textile exports. However, the recently developed strained relationship between Russia and Turkey has opened up opportunity for Indian textile exports. This is a good prospect for our Members to enhance their exports to Russia by establishing business contacts in the Russian market and to explore new opportunities, meet new buyers/importers and gain a foothold in this growing market.

The major suppliers of MMF Textile products to Russia are China, Belarus, USA, Japan, Turkey, Korea, India and Germany, etc.

Imports of Textiles & Clothing by Russia during 2015

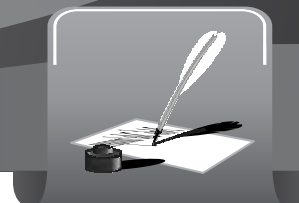
Value in US\$ Mn

Chapter	Product Description	Imports from World during 2015	Imports from India during 2015
50	Silk	3.17	0.12
51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	20.09	0.29
52	Cotton	405.92	7.83
53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	40.56	3.75
54	Manmade filaments	391.72	13.24
55	Manmade staple fibres	452.18	11.95
56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	387.21	2.46
57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	137.76	9.51
58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	89.13	0.67
59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	256.40	0.52
60	Knitted or crocheted fabric	259.91	0.72
61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	2363.36	85.68
62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	2592.47	101.11
63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	655.19	24.32
Total		8055.08	262.17

Source: ITC

Major Product Made Out of Man-made filament imported by Russia covers under chapter 54

HS Code	Product Description	Import during 2015 (In US\$ Mn)
540761	Woven fabric >85% non-textured polyester filaments	98.97
540233	Textured yarn nes, of polyester filaments, not put up for retail sale	37.97

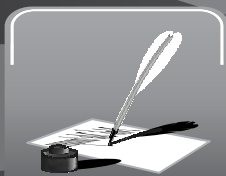


HS Code	Product Description	Import during 2015 (In US\$ Mn)
540220	High tenacity yarn (o/t sewg thread),of polyester filaments,not put up	35.75
540744	Woven fabrics,>=85% of nylon/other polyamides filaments, printed, nes	26.87
540333	Yarn of cellulose acetate filaments, single, nes, not put up	22.93
540720	Woven fab obtained from strip/the like of synthetic textile materials	15.02
540752	Woven fabrics,>=85% of textured polyester filaments, dyed, nes	11.96
540751	Woven fabrics,>=85% of textured polyester filaments, unbl or bl, nes	9.09
540110	Sewing thread of synthetic filaments	8.76
540419	Synthetic monofilament of >= 67 decitex and with a cross sectional dim	6.90
540772	Woven fabrics,>=85% of synthetic filaments, dyed, nes	6.83
540234	Textured synthetic filament yarn of polypropylene (excl. sewing thread	6.79
540232	Texturd yarn nes,of nylon/oth polyamides fi,>50 tex/s.y.,not put up	6.52
540219	High-tenacity filament yarn of nylon or other polyamides (excl. sewing	6.16
540742	Woven fabrics,>=85% of nylon/other polyamides filaments, dyed, nes	6.03
540782	Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments,<85% mixed with cotton,dyed,nes	5.66
540211	High-tenacity filament yarn of aramids (excl. sewing thread and yarn p	5.30
540710	Woven fab of high tenacity fi yarns of nylon oth polyamides/polyesters	5.08
540753	Woven fabrics,>=85% of textured polyester filaments, yarn dyed, nes	4.82
540244	Synthetic filament elastomeric yarn, single, untwisted or with a twist	4.50
540231	Texturd yarn nes,of nylon/oth polyamides fi,<=50tex/s.y.,not put up	4.38
540769	Woven fabric >85% polyester filaments, nes	4.27
540773	Woven fabrics,>=85% of synthetic filaments, yarn dyed, nes	3.98
540247	Filament yarn of polyester, incl. monofilament of < 67 decitex, single	3.52
540792	Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments, dyed, nes	3.36
540783	Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments,<85% mixd w cotton,yarn dyd,nes	3.26
540754	Woven fabrics,>=85% of textured polyester filaments, printed, nes	2.69
540249	Yarn of synthetic filaments, single, untwisted, nes, not put up	2.42
540784	Woven fabrics of synthetic filaments,<85% mixd with cotton,printed,nes	2.31
540269	Yarn of synthetic filaments, multiple, nes, not put up	2.15
540832	Woven fabrics of artificial filaments, dyed, nes	2.11
540411	Elastomeric monofilament of >= 67 decitex and with a cross sectional d	2.06

Source : ITC

Leading Supplier of Man-Made filament products cover under Chapter 54 to Russia

Country	Import during 2015 (In US\$ Mn)
China	139.69
Belarus	68.62



Country	Import during 2015 (In US\$ Mn)
Turkey	28.49
USA	27.55
Switzerland	17.94
Korea, Republic of	14.24
India	13.24
Japan	8.76
Germany	8.29
Taipei, Chinese	7.32
United Kingdom	6.13
Poland	5.91

Main Man-made Staple Fibre covered under chapter 55 imported by Russia

HS Code	Product Description	Import during 2015 (In US\$ Mn)
550200	Artificial filament tow	128.02
550320	Staple fibres of polyesters, not carded or combed	115.85
551219	Woven fabrics, containing $\geq 85\%$ of polyester staple fibres, o/t unbl or bl	29.49
550410	Staple fibres of viscose, not carded or combed	25.42
550932	Yarn, $\geq 85\%$ acrylic/modacrylic staple fibres, multiple, not put up, nes	16.46
550953	Yarn of polyester staple fibres mixed with cotton, not put up, nes	11.78
550130	Filament tow of acrylic or modacrylic	11.29
551511	Woven fab of polyester staple fib mixd w viscose rayon staple fib, nes	11.17
550922	Yarn, $\geq 85\%$ of polyester staple fibres, multiple, not put up, nes	11.14
551422	Twill weave polyester staple fibre fab, $< 85\%$, mixd w/cotton, $> 170\text{g/m}^2$, dyd	9.42
550810	Sewing thread of synthetic staple fibres	6.63
550961	Yarn of acrylic staple fib mixd w wool/fine animal hair, not put up, nes	6.45
551513	Woven fab of polyester staple fibres mixd w/wool/fine animal hair, nes	4.36
551423	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fib, $< 85\%$, mixed w/cot, $> 170\text{ g/m}^2$, dyed	4.07
551299	Woven fabrics, containing $\geq 85\%$ of other synthetic staple fib, o/t unbl/bl	3.82
551130	Yarn of artificial fibres (o/t sewing thread), put up for retail sale	3.25
551321	Plain weave polyester staple fib fab, $< 85\%$, mixd w/cotton, $\leq 170\text{g/m}^2$, dyd	2.95
550330	Staple fibres of acrylic or modacrylic, not carded or combed	2.62
551599	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, nes	2.54
550951	Yarn of polyester staple fibres mixd w/ arti staple fib, not put up, nes	2.48
551311	Plain weave polyest stapl fib fab, $< 85\%$, mixd w/cottn, $\leq 170\text{g/m}^2$, unbl/bl	2.36
551323	Woven fab of polyester staple fib, $< 85\%$, mixd w/cot, $\leq 170\text{ g/m}^2$, dyd, nes	2.35
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab, $< 85\%$, mixd w/cot, $\leq 170\text{g/m}^2$, printd	2.08



Leading Supplier of Man-Made staple fibre products cover under Chapter 55 to Russia

Country	Import during 2015 (In US\$ Mn)
China	112.15
Japan	64.44
Belarus	64.07
USA	53.53
Turkey	30.17
Korea, Republic of	29.44
Germany	15.08
Austria	13.18
India	11.95
Taipei, Chinese	9.82
Italy	8.43
Ukraine	5.50
Uzbekistan	5.23

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE (MMF) TEXTILES TO RUSSIA DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

Value in USD MN

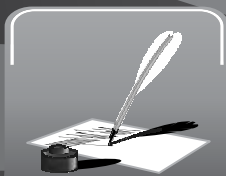
	Fabrics	Made-ups	Yarn	Fibre	Total	% Gr/Dec
2011-2012	2.37	3.44	4.89	1.22	11.92	
2012-2013	3.72	1.78	13.57	3.68	22.75	90.86
2013-2014	3.82	2.16	13.49	3.93	24.20	6.37
2014-2015	6.55	3.78	11.44	4.13	25.90	7.02
2015-2016	4.14	2.25	14.73	3.45	24.57	-5.13

Source: MOC

Import Tariffs

Russia Ad Valorem Tariffs on Textiles and Apparel

	HS Chapter/ Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Yarn		
-silk	5003-5006	5
-wool	5105-5110	5
-cotton	5204-5207	5
-other vegetable fiber	5306-5308	5
-man-made fiber	5401-5406/5501-5511	0 - 20
Woven Fabric		
-silk	5007	0 - 5
-wool	5111-5113	15



	HS Chapter/ Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
-cotton	5208-5212	15
-other vegetable fiber	5309-5311	10
-man-made fiber	5407-5408/5512- 5516	0 - 20
Knit Fabric	60	3 - 10
Non Woven Fabric	5603	5
Industrial Fabric	59	5 – 15
Apparel	61-62	5 – 20
Home Furnishings including: bed, bath, kitchen linens, etc.	63	10 – 20
Carpet	57	20

Additional Import Taxes and Fees

In addition to tariffs, there are two types of charges applied to imports including MMF textiles into Russia, the VAT (value added tax) and selective excise taxes. Russian importers pay a VAT of 18%, which is applied to the import price plus tariff. However, children's apparel and medical supplies are subject to a 10-percent VAT. Excise tax DOES NOT apply to textile and apparel products unless they are leather goods.

A customs processing fee of 0.15% of the actual cost of the goods is also levied. There are two components to this fee - a miscellaneous customs clearance fee of 0.1 percent, payable in rubles, and a additional tax of .05

percent, payable in foreign currency.

India – Russia Trade Routes

The major part of Indian MMF textiles is transported from India to Russia by sea and some are transported by air. Basic routes for containers from port of Mumbai or other Indian ports are through ports of Kotka or other European ports into Russia. Another route from India is directly to Russian ports in Saint Petersburg, Nakhodka (East port), Novorossyysk, and further by a motor transport or on a railway to Moscow or other Russian cities. The time period of container transportation from India to Russia is 45-50 days.

Promotional Initiative of the Council

Indian textile manufacturers and exporters should explore the Russian market with the aim to enhance exports and to raise foreign exchange. Russia's imports alone are worth about US\$ 8 billion textile and clothing products a year and despite India being one of the leading textile exporting countries, India's textile exports to Russia are extremely low, at just US\$ 262 million dollars. Besides focusing on markets in Europe and

America, the textile producers and exporters should penetrate in Russian market which has substantial potential for export of Man made fibre textile from India. It may also be pointed out that Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine are also potential textile markets and Russia may be a gateway for exports of Indian textiles including MMF textiles to these countries.

In this context, the Council is mobilizing participation of its member – exporters in the Federal Trade Fair for Apparel and textile in Russia during 20th to 23rd September 2016. This Fair is a popular international Textile Event organized in All Russian Exhibition Centre in Moscow which is one of the biggest fair grounds in the world. Participants from almost all countries of the world participate in the fair and the fair provides unique opportunity to the participants to interact with leading business houses, buyers, buying agents and whole sellers in Russia and nearby CIS Countries. Member-exporters should participate in the Event in a big way and take maximum benefit of the same.

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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

DGFT

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 09/2015-20	16.05.2016	Marking of Y in the EDI generated Shipping Bills by Exporters would be treated as declaration of intent to claim MEIS benefit	DGFT makes amendments in Paragraph 3.14(a) of the HBP 2015-20: The procedure for declaration of intent in Paragraph 3.14(a) of the Handbook of Procedures 2015-20 for EDI is simplified.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PN0917.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No.10/2015-20	18.05.2016	Amendment of Appendix – 2X under Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20	Australia, Canada, Japan and South Korea have been added in the Appendix – 2X under Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PN1017.pdf
3)	Public Notice No.11/2015-20	24.05.2016	Inclusion of Regional Office, Joint Foreign Trade, Raipur, Rajkot in the jurisdiction of Committee on Quality Complaint& Trade Dispute (CQCTD)	The Office of the Joint DGFT, Rajkot and the Deputy Director General of DGFT are included in Para 8.01 under the Western Zone where Committee on Quality Complaint& Trade Dispute (CQCTD) has been constituted.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PN1116.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No.12/2015-20	24.05.2016	Amendment in Appendix IA and 6J of Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015-20.	Indore Special Economic Zone is included in Appendix IA and 6I of Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015-20	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PN_1216.pdf
(5)	Public Notice No.13/2015-2020	27.05.2016	Single application for filing claim under MEIS for shipments from different EDI Ports.	The procedure for filing of application under MEIS Scheme for EDI Shipping Bills is simplified. Shipments from different EDI ports will not require separate applications. Accordingly the ANF 3A has been modified as per Annexure to this Public Notice.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PC-3.pdf
(6)	Public Notice No.14/2015-2020	30.05.2016	Amendment in Appendix -6H and ANF 7A in the Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015-20 -reg.	Amendments/Corrections have been made in Appendix -6H and ANF 7A of the Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015-20	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PC-6.pdf
(7)	Public Notice No. 15/2015-2020	31.05.2016	Ten additional Pre-Shipment Inspection Agencies are notified in Para 2.55(d) of HBP 2015-20 in Appendix 2G.	DGFT includes additional agencies in Appendix 2G of Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms of Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20 in terms of Para 2.55 (d) of HBP 2015-20 with immediate effect	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/P.N.NO.15(E)%20DATED%2031.5.2016.pdf



(8)	Public Notice No.16/2015 - 2020	03.06.2016	Enlistment under Appendix 2E – Agencies Authorized to issue Certificate of Origin - (Non-Preferential)	DGFT authorizes the following agencies as given in Public Notice to issue Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential)	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/pn1616.pdf
(9)	Public Notice No.17/2015 - 2020	08.06.2016	Amendment in Para 4.47(a)(ii) of HBP 2015-20 for allowing revalidation of Advance Authorizations along with Bond waiver.	Revalidation under Para 4.47(a)(ii) of HBP 2015-20 shall not be available if revalidation has already been obtained under Para 4.41(a) of HBP 2015-20 -	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN16/PN1716_eng.pdf
(10)	Trade Notice No.06/2016	23.05.2016	Modification in IEC Trade Notice No.6	Provision for modification in IEC is laid down in Para 2.14 (b) of HBP (2015-20) is given in the Trade Notice.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN16/Trade%20Notice%20No.6%20dt.%2023.05.2016.pdf

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

CBEC – CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 34/2016-Customs	19.05.2016	Seeks to further amend notification No. 96/2008-Customs dated 13.08.2008, so as to carry out the following changes:	i. to omit 'Samoa' and 'Maldives' from the list of countries eligible for preferential tariff under the said notification;	http://cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-tarr2016/cs34-2016.pdf
(2)	Notification No. 36/2016 - Customs	01.06.2016	Adds new ports in EP notifications to allow import/export under EP schemes from these ports	Amendments in each of the notifications given in this Notification namely - In the said notification, for the words and brackets "Tamil Nadu and Melapakkam Village (Arakkonam Taluk, Vellore District)"	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-tarr2016/cs36-2016.pdf
3)	Notification No. 56/2016 - Customs (N. T.)	27.04.2016		The Government hereby exempts vessels carrying exclusively coastal goods from the provisions of section 92, section 93, section 94, section 95, section 97 and sub-section (1) of the section 98 of the said Act.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-nt2016/csnt56-2016.pdf
(4)	Notification No. 57/2016 - Customs (N. T.)	27.04.2016		Provisions of sections 30 and 41 of the said Act shall apply to vessels carrying exclusively coastal goods operating from berths used by vessels carrying imported goods or export goods, as the case may be.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-nt2016/csnt57-2016.pdf
(5)	Notification No. 59 / 2016 - Customs (N.T.)	27.04.2016	Amendment in Principal Notification No. 12/97 - Customs (N.T.) dated 02.04.1997	In the said notification, the following item and the entry shall be inserted, namely:- “(xiii) Village Sachana, Viramgam, District Ahmedabad.”	http://cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-nt2016/csnt59-2016.pdf



(6)	Notification No. 66/2016-Cus (NT)	14.05.2016		Specifies the class of goods which shall be deposited in a special warehouse licensed under sub-section (1) of Section 58A of the Customs Act, 1962.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-nt2016/csnt66-2016.pdf
(7)	Notification No. 67/2016-Cus (NT)	14.05.2016		Warehoused Goods (Removal) Regulations, 2016	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-nt2016/csnt67-2016-revised.pdf
(8)	Notification No. 68/2016-Cus (NT)	14.05.2016		Warehouse (Custody and Handling of Goods) Regulations, 2016.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-nt2016/csnt68-2016.pdf
(9)	Notification No. 69/2016-Cus (NT)	14.05.2016		Special Warehouse (Custody and Handling of Goods) Regulations, 2016.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-nt2016/csnt69-2016.pdf
(10)	70/2016-Cus (NT)	14.05.2016		Public Warehouse Licensing Regulations, 2016.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-nt2016/csnt70-2016.pdf
(11)	Notification No. 71/2016-Cus (NT)	14.05.2016		Private Warehouse Licensing Regulations, 2016.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-nt2016/csnt71-2016.pdf
(12)	Notification No. 72/2016-Cus (NT).	14.05.2016		Special Warehouse Licensing Regulations, 2016	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cs-nt2016/csnt72-2016.pdf
(13)	Circular No.17 / 2016-Customs	14.05.2016	Amendment to Ch IX of the Customs Act, 1962 – removal of goods from a customs station - instructions reg. affixation of one-time-lock - reg.	The Warehouse (Custody & Handling of Goods) Regulations, 2016 and the Special Warehouse (Custody & Handling of Goods) Regulations, 2016 have been notified under Notification no. 68 /16-Cus (NT) dated 14th May 2016 & 69 / 16-Cus (NT) dated 14.5.2016 respectively.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ17-2016cs.pdf
(14)	Circular No.18 / 2016-Customs	14.05.2016	Amendment to Ch IX of the Customs Act, 1962 – Bond required to be filed under section 59 - reg.	Pursuant to the enactment of the Finance Bill 2016, section 59 of the Customs Act, 1962 stands amended consequent to which, an importer is to execute a triple duty bond at the customs station of import with respect to the goods to be cleared for deposit in a warehouse.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ18-2016cs.pdf
(15)	Circular No. 19 /2016 -Customs	20.05.2016	Allotment of Warehouse Code for Customs Bonded Warehouses - reg.	It is proposed that each warehouse be allotted a unique warehouse code so that importers can declare the warehouse in which goods shall be deposited, at the into-bond bill of entry stage.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ19-2016cs.pdf



(16)	Circular No. 20/ 2016 – Customs	20.05.2016	Amendment to Ch IX of the Customs Act, 1962 – Insertion of Section 58A – clarification regarding transitional provisions relating to Duty Free Shops/ Ship stores/Airline Stores/ Diplomatic Stores – reg.	SECTION 58A. Licensing of Special Warehouses – (1) The Principal Commissioner of Customs or Commissioner of Customs may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, license a special warehouse wherein dutiable goods may be deposited and such warehouse shall be caused to be locked by the proper officer and no person shall enter the warehouse or remove any goods there from without the permission of the proper officer.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ20-2016cs.pdf
(17)	Circular No. 21/2016 -Customs	31.05.2016	Security under section 59 (3) of the Customs Act	Section 59 of the Customs Act, 1962 (as amended by Finance Act 2016) requires an importer of goods filing a bill of entry for warehousing to submit a Bond in a sum equal to thrice the amount of duty assessed on the goods to be warehoused.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ21-2016cs.pdf
(18)	Circular No. 22 /2016 -Customs	31.05.2016	Procedure regarding filing of ex-bond bill of entry	Section 68 of the Customs Act, 1962 requires the filing of a bill of entry (ex-bond bill of entry) for clearance of any warehoused goods for home consumption. At present, the ex-bond bills of entry are being filed with the Commissionerates having jurisdiction over the warehouses and in large number of cases, manually.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ22-2016cs.pdf
(19)	Circular No. 23/2016 -Customs	01.06.2016	Manner of payment of interest on warehoused goods	Section 61 of the Customs Act, 1962 had been amended vide the Finance Act, 1994 whereby the interest payable with respect to warehoused goods was to be calculated with reference to the duty payable at the time of clearance of the goods from the warehouse. This was clarified through Circular no 31/96-Customs dated 07.06.1996.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ23-2016cs.pdf
(20)	Circular No. 24 /2016 - Customs	02.06.2016	Requirement of Solvency Certificate for the purposes of Private Warehouse Licensing Regulations 2016	Regulation 3 (1) (c) of the Private Warehouse Licensing Regulations, 2016 requires an applicant to furnish a solvency certificate from a scheduled bank for an amount to be specified by the Principal Commissioner / Commissioner of Customs.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ24-2016cs.pdf
(21)	Circular No 25 /2016-Customs	08.06.2016.	Maintenance of records in relation to warehoused goods in electronic form, filing of Returns and acknowledgement of receipt of goods.	Regulation 11 of the Warehouse (Custody and Handling of Goods) Regulations, 2016 requires the licensee to maintain detailed records of the receipt, handling, storage and removal of goods into and from the warehouse and file monthly returns regarding the same.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ25-2016cs-revised.pdf



(22)	Circular No. 26/ 2016 - Customs	09.06.2016	Form of application for a Licence under Public/ Private/ Special Warehousing Regulations, 2016.	The Board has prescribed the Form (annexed) to be used by an applicant seeking a licence for a bonded warehouse.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2016/circ26-2016cs.pdf
CBEC – CENTRAL EXCISE					
Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No.25/2016 – Central Excise	14.06.2016	Seeks to further amend notification No.67/95-Central Excise dated 16.3.1995.	In the said notification, in the proviso, in item (i), for the words “Free Trade Zone” the words “Special Economic Zone” shall be substituted.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cx-tarr2016/ce25-2016.pdf
(2)	Notification No. 26/2016-Central Excise (N.T.)	05.05.2016	Seeks to further amend notification No. 42/2001-CE(NT) dtd 26.6.2001, No. 43/2001-CE(NT) dtd 26.6.2001, No. 19/2004-CE(NT) dtd 6.9.2004 & No. 21/2004-CE(NT) dtd 6.9.2004	The Central Government, further amended the Notifications in column (3) of the said Table, namely:- “(j) Infrastructure Cess leviable under sub-clause (1) of clause 159 of the Finance Bill, 2016, which clause has, by virtue of the declaration made in the said Finance Bill under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931 (16 of 1931), the force of law.”	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cx-nt2016/cent26-2016.pdf
3)	Notification No. 27/2016 – Central Excise (N.T.)	14.05.2016	Seeks to replace the references to sub-clauses to clause 159 of the Finance Bill, 2016 with sub-sections to section 162 of the Finance Act, 2016 in the notification No. 23/2004 – CE (N.T.) dated 10.09.2004	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 (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2016. (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cx-nt2016/cent27-2016.pdf
(4)	Notification No. 28/2016 - Central Excise (N.T.)	26.05.2016	Seeks to amend Cenvat Credit Rules so as to prescribe that Cenvat credit of Krishi Kalyan Cess paid on input services would be available to service providers and could be utilised for discharge of liability of Krishi Kalyan Cess only	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 (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2016. (2) They shall come into force on 1st of June, 2016.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cx-nt2016/cent28-2016.pdf
(5)	Notification No 29/2016-CE (NT)	31.05.2016	Indirect Tax dispute Resolution Scheme Rules, 2016	(1) These rules may be called the Indirect Tax Dispute Resolution Scheme Rules, 2016. (2) They shall come into force on the 01.06.2016.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2016/cx-nt2016/cent29-2016.pdf



(6)	Circular No. 1031/19/2016-CX	14.06. 2016	Levy of excise duty on readymade garments and made articles of textiles bearing a brand name or sold under a brand name and having a retail sale price of ₹ 1000 or more.	Representations have been received from the trade regarding scope of the levy of excise duty on readymade garments and made articles of textiles bearing a brand name or sold under a brand name and having a retail sale price of Rs. 1000 or more in this year's Budget.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-circulars/cx-circulars-2016/circ1031-2016cx.pdf
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CBEC – SERVICE TAX

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 27/2016 - Service Tax	26.05.2016	Seeks to provide that notification No. 30/2012 - Service Tax, dated 20th June, 2012, shall be applicable mutatis mutandis for the purposes of Krishi Kalyan Cess.	The Central Government, provides that notification No. 30/2012 - Service Tax, dated the 20th June, 2012, shall be applicable mutatis mutandis for the purposes of Krishi Kalyan Cess. This notification shall come into force from the 1st day of June, 2016.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2016/st27-2016.pdf
(2)	Notification No. 29/2016-Service Tax	26.05.2016	Seeks to amend notification No.39/2012 - ST, dated the 20th June, 2012 so as to provide for rebate of Krishi Kalyan Cess paid on all services, use in providing services exported in terms of rule 6A of the Service Tax Rules.	This notification shall come into force from the 1st day of June, 2016.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2016/st29-2016.pdf
3)	Circular No. 194/04/2016-ST	26.05.2016	Accounting code for payment of Krishi Kalyan Cess - regarding.	Chapter VI of the Finance Act, 2016 will come into effect from 1st June, 2016. Krishi Kalyan Cess is leviable on all taxable services, other than services which are fully exempt from Service Tax or services which are otherwise not liable to Service Tax under section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994, at the rate of 0.5%.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-servicetax/st-circulars/st-circulars-2016/st-circ-194-2016-revised.pdf
(4)	Circular No. 195 / 05 / 2016 - Service Tax	15.06.2016	Speedy disbursal of pending refund claims of exporters of services under rule 5 of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004	Some representations received in this context from accounting bodies, industry associations and others, the following points are clarified in the said Circular.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-servicetax/st-circulars/st-circulars-2016/st-circ-195-2016.pdf



MUMBAI CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice – 39 / 2016	06.05.2016	Instructions regarding provisions of section 30 and 41 of the Customs Act 1962 for vessels carrying exclusively coastal goods operating from berths used for carrying imported goods or export goods	Attention to Board's Notification No.57/2016- Cus (N.T) dated 27.04.2016 regarding provisions of section 30 and 41 of the Customs Act 1962 for vessels carrying exclusively coastal goods operating from berths used for carrying imported goods or export goods.	http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/site/PublicNotice.aspx?id=2190&mode=view
(2)	Public Notice – 49 / 2016	06.06.2016	Procedure to be followed in case of registration of duty credit scrips issued under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) – regarding	Attention to para 3.01 (i) & (ii) of DGFT's Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 and Customs Notification No.24/2015 & 25/2015 both dated 8.4.2015 regarding introduction of MEIS and SEIS respectively. Following procedure is prescribed for the registration of Duty Credit Scrips issued under MEIS and SEIS	http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/site/PublicNotice.aspx?id=2201&mode=view

SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 03/2016-17	05.05.2016	Launching of Mobile App for CPGRAMS - reg.	Kind attention is drawn to a Mobile App created by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DARPG) for lodging of public grievance on CPGRAMS portal, which can be installed on Android based mobile.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2016-17/public_notice_03_2016_17.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No.4/2016-17	18.05.2016	Standard Unit Quantity Code (UQC) - reg.	Attention to CBEC Circular No.26/2013 dated 9.07.2013 regarding compliance of Standard UQC.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2016-17/public_notice_04_2016_17.pdf
(3)	Facility Notice No:- 01-/2016-17	16.05.2016	Initiative towards good governance - Reg. - reg.	The Central Government has placed great emphasis on reform oriented non-adversarial tax administration. CBEC has taken several initiatives to facilitate trade and simplify procedures to reduce interface between the tax officials and the taxpayers.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/facility_notices/2016-17/facility-notice-02-2016-17.pdf



JNCH CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Facility Notice No. 68 / 2016	12.05.2016	FACILITY NOTICE NO. 68 / 2016	In terms of Notification No. 104/94-Cus dated 16.03.1994 and Board's Circular No.83/98-Customs dated 05.11.1998 containers of durable nature are exempt from payment of whole of the duty of customs and the whole of Additional duty payable provided the containers are re-exported within six months, subject to the condition that a Bond is executed by the Importer or the Shipping Agent.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/facility-notice-no-68-2016
(2)	Public Notice No.70/2016	17.05.2016	Amendment to Ch IX of the Customs Act, 1962 – Removal of goods from a customs station – Instructions regarding affixation of one-time-lock – Reg	Attention to Board's Circular No.17/2016-Customs dated 14.5.2016. (2). The Ware-house (Custody & Handling of Goods) Regulations, 2016 and the Special Warehouse (Custody & Handling of Goods) Regulations, 2016 have been notified under notification no. 68 /16-Cus (NT) & 69/16-Cus (NT) dated 14.5.2016 respectively.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/facility-notice-no-70-2016
3)	Public Notice No.71/2016	17.05.2016	Amendment to Ch IX of the Customs Act, 1962 - Bond required to be filed under section 59 – Reg.	Pursuant to the enactment of the Finance Bill 2016, Section 59 of the Customs Act, 1962 stands amended consequent to which, an importer is to execute a triple duty bond at the Customs station of import with respect to the goods to be cleared for deposit in a warehouse.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN71of2016.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No. 72/2016	20.05.2016	PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 72/2016	Attention to Board Circular No.14/2009 dt 06.05.2009 & Circular No.13/2011 dtd 28.2.2011, DGFT Notification No.54/2009-14 dt 3.8.2010 & JNCH Public Notice 11/2014 dtd 1.4.2014 regarding compliance of ISPM-15 or phytosanitary measures on wood packaging.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN72of2016.pdf
(5)	Public Notice No.73/2016	17.05.2016	Measures taken to simplify tax administration by CBEC – Reg.	It is brought to the notice of all the Importers, Exporters, Customs Brokers and the Members of the Trade that the following measures/ initiatives have been taken by the Central Board of Excise & Customs, New Delhi to simplify Tax administration with the objective of improving 'ease of doing business'.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN73of2016.pdf
(6)	Public Notice No. : 74/2016	23.05.2016	Timely cancellation of bond executed with Customs in advance authorization cases- reg.	The matter regarding time taken in cancellation of bonds executed by exporters in respect of advance authorizations, has been examined by the Central Board of Excise & Customs and to expedite the process of bond cancellation following guidelines have been issued in this Public Notice	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN74of2016.pdf



(7)	Public Notice No.75/2016	24.05.2016	Allotment of Warehouse Code for Customs Bonded Warehouse- Reg.	Reference is invited to the changes made in the Finance Act, 2016 to shift towards record based control with respect to Bonded Warehouses.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN75of2016.pdf
(8)	Facility Notice No.77/2016	03.06.2016	Carriage of coastal cargo from one Indian port to another port in vessels carrying out coastal runs-reg.	Government vide notification No. 43/97-cus dated 11.9.97 has exempted vessels carrying exclusively coastal goods from the provisions of section 92, section 93, section 94, section 97 and sub-section (1) of the section 98 of the said Act.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_No_77_of_2016.pdf
(9)	Facility Notice No.78/2016	03.06.2016	Security under section 59 (3) of the Customs Act - reg.	Section 59 of the Customs Act, 1962 (as amended by Finance Act 2016) requires an importer of goods filing a bill of entry for warehousing to submit a Bond in a sum equal to thrice the amount of duty assessed on the goods to be Warehoused	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_No_78_of_2016.pdf
(10)	Facility Notice No.79/2016	03.06.2016	Procedure regarding filing of ex-bond bill of entry - reg.	Section 68 of the Customs Act, 1962 requires the filing of a bill of entry (ex-bond bill of entry) for clearance of any warehoused goods for home consumption.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_No_79_of_2016.pdf
(11)	Facility Notice No.80/2016	03.06.2016	Manner of payment of interest on warehoused goods - reg.	Section 61 of the Customs Act, 1962 had been amended vide the Finance Act, 1994 whereby the interest payable with respect to warehoused goods was to be calculated with reference to the duty payable at the time of clearance of the goods from the warehouse.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_No_80_of_2016.pdf
(12)	Public Notice No.81/2016	03.06.2016	PUBLIC NOTICE NO.81/2016	Presence of unauthorized persons has been noticed during the course of surprise visits to various sections conducted by the officers of the Central Intelligence Unit inside the Custom House and Customs authorized Container Freight Stations under JNCH.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_81_16.pdf
(13)	Public Notice No. 82/2016	06.06.2016	Requirement of Solvency Certificate for the purpose of Private Warehouse Licensing Regulations 2016	Attention to Board's Circular No. 24/2016- Customs dated 02.06.2016. (2). Regulation 3(1) (c) of the Private Warehouse Licensing Regulations, 2016 requires an applicant to furnish a solvency certificate from a scheduled bank for an amount to be specified by the Principal Commissioner/ Commissioner of Customs.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_82.pdf
(14)	Public Notice No. 83 /2016	10.06.2016	Maintenance of records in relation to warehoused goods in electronic form, filing of Returns and acknowledgement of receipt of goods	Attention to Board's Circular No. 25/2016-Customs dated 08.06.2016. (2). Regulation 11 of the Warehouse (Custody and Handling of Goods) Regulation, 2016 requires the licensee to maintain detailed records of the receipt, handling, storage and removal of goods into and from the warehouse and file monthly returns regarding the same.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_No_83.pdf



(15)	Public Notice No. 84 /2016	13.06.2016	Form of application for a Licence under Public Warehousing Licensing Regulations, 2016 / Private Warehousing Regulations, 2016 / Special Warehousing Regulations, 2016.	Attention to Board's Circular No. 26/2016-Customs dated 09.06.2016. (2). Upon the notification of Public/Private/ Special Warehouse Licensing Regulations, 2016, a need has been felt to review the process of application for a warehouse licence and the form used for the same. For the purpose of certainty in providing information by applicants and transparency in procedure regarding processing of applications, the Board has prescribed the Form (annexed) to be used by an applicant seeking a licence for a bonded warehouse.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_No_84.pdf
(16)	Public Notice No. 86/2016	14 .06.2016	Appropriate authority for sanction and disbursement of drawback claims on supplies made by domestic Tariff Area (DTA) units to units located in Special Economic Zone (SEZ) – regarding.	Attention to Public Notice No. 32/2015 dt 21.04.2015 and Board's Circulars Nos. 6/2005-Cus dtd 03.02.2005, 43/2007-Cus dtd 05.12.2007 and 39/2010-Cus dtd 15.10.2010 regarding sanction and disbursement of drawback claims made against supplies made by DTA units to units in SEZ. In modification of Public Notice No.32/2015 dated 21.04.2014, following Public Notice is being issued.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/PN-2016/PN_NO_86.pdf

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	RBI/ 2015-2016/ 410 DPSS. CO.PD. No. /2894 / 02.14.003 / 2015-2016	26.05.2016	Merchant Acquisition for Card transactions	Please refer to our circular RBI/2011-12/194.DPSS.PD.O No 513/02.14.003/2011-2012 dtd 22.9.2011 wherein various measures were prescribed for strengthening the payment infrastructure and future proofing the system. Para 4(a) (2) of the circular required action to be taken by banks in respect of strengthening the merchant sourcing and monitoring process.	https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10418&Mode=0
(2)	RBI/2015-16/414 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.74	26.05.2016	Export Data Processing and Monitoring System (EDPMS) – Additional modules for caution listing of exporters, reporting of advance remittance for exports and migration of old XOS data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To simplify the procedure for filing returns on a single platform and for better monitoring, it has been decided to integrate the returns related to (a) handling of shipping bills for caution listed exporters; (b) delayed utilisation of advances received for exports; and (c) exports outstanding with Export Data Processing and Monitoring System (EDPMS) which has been in operation since March 1, 2014. Caution / De-caution Listing of Exporters 	https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10423&Mode=0





SRTEPC ORGANIZES INTEXPO BANGLADESH IN DHAKA

(Continued from Page 1)

The Exhibition helped in achieving all its objectives in varying degrees.

Participants & Display : A group of 30 member-participants had put up on display the entire range of latest Indian textile products, which impressed the Bangladeshi visiting Buyers. Products that were displayed in the Exhibition include suitings, shirtings, dress fabrics, furnishing fabrics of different varieties, embroidered fabrics, 100 % cotton fabrics, blends/ mixtures, while in the yarn category- polyester, partially texturised yarn(pty), 100 % cotton, viscose, polyester-cotton, polyester-viscose etc, besides various sarees, scarves, stoles, dupattas etc. from the made-up category were showcased during the Exhibition.

Inaguration : INTEXPO BANGLADESH 2016 was inaugurated by Shri. Mashiur Rahman, Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister of Bangladesh in the presence of Shri. Adarsh Swaika, Acting High Commissioner of India in Dhaka, Shri. Dewan Sultan Ahmed, Vice president of India-Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Shri. Sri Narain Aggarwal, Vice Chairman of SRTEPC, a galaxy of local Dignitaries, and a battery of Journalist (both from print and electronic Media). Speaking as the Chief Guest of the inaugural ceremony of the 2- day Exhibition, Shri. Mashiur Rahman said : export of garments and jute goods face many kinds of alternative duties like countervailing duties (CVDs) in India, which is a matter of concern for Bangladeshi Exporters. Dr. Rahman said, the State Governments of India imposed such duties, and Indian Central Government should find out a way to remove such barriers. He said, the two countries are now going through a comprehensive bilateral relation and trade, which will continue for the mutual benefit of the two countries. He added by saying that Bangladesh is the biggest importer of Indian cotton, which has greatly been benefiting the two friendly nations. He said Bangladeshi small investors could be benefited by importing cheaper Indian capital machineries for their garments and textile factories. Export and import between the two countries have a noteworthy contribution to both of their economic growth, he said. Dr. Rahman also advocated for a common consultation mechanism of the two countries, which could deal with exports-imports and related barriers.

The Acting Indian High Commissioner in Dhaka, Dr. Adarsh Swaika said, economic relation of India with Bangladesh is different than that of others, as the two countries have strong bilateral relations through shared borders, river and coastal communications. He said the trade between the two friendly neighbors reached USD 7 billion in recent times. Dr. Swaika expressed the view that exchanges of exhibition by the businesses of the two countries could help raise trade between them.

IBCCI Vice President, Shri. Dewan Sultan Ahmed said the two countries are in a very cordial relation in every sphere of life, especially in business. He said Bangladesh imports 26.1 million bales of cotton worth USD 8 billion, of which Indian share is 49%. He said garment of Bangladesh is now facing 12.5 % CVD in many Indian states, and it should be removed. Shri. Ahmed said Bangladesh is going to be a middle income country after achieving the lower middle income status. The domestic market of Bangladesh has been increasing outstandingly, which is an alluring one, he said. Shri. Ahmed invited Indian textile industries to invest in Bangladesh and produce products in the country.

Welcoming the Dignitaries at the opening ceremony of the Exhibition, Shri. Sri Narain Aggarwal, Vice Chariman of the Council said: the Indian Exhibition is intended to provide a unique opportunity to the textile and garment business fraternity of Bangladesh to see the quality and range of Indian fabrics and yarn for establishing personal contacts for mutually beneficial business tie-ups, including possibility of having long-term venture alliances with their Indian counterparts. In view of the importance for inviting some leading Bangladeshi Buyers of MMF textiles to the Council's forthcoming Mega Textile Show(Source India/Reverse Buyers Sellers Meet) in Surat from August 13- 14 2016, the Vice Chairman of the Council during his welcome speech appealed the Presidents of all leading Trade Bodies of texiles/clothings and media in Bangladesh to publicize the mega Indian export promotion programme in Surat, for encouraging buyers of synthetic and blended textiles to visit the biggest Indian exposition of textiles of the Council in Surat and discuss business possibilities with their Indian counterparts directly sitting across the table. Shri. Sri Narain Aggarwal informed the Media and the Heads of



the Trade Bodies present at the inaugural programme of the Exhibition that in order to facilitate the visit of leading Bangladeshi Buyers of textiles to Surat, as funded by the Government of India, the Council will be able to invite some buyers with complimentaries.

Press Conference : A pre-Exhibition Press Conference was held on 29th May, 2016 at the Pan Pacific Sonargaon Hotel. Shri. Sri Narain Aggarwal, Vice Chairman, Shri. Srijib Roy, Additional Director, SRTEPC, Shri. Bijay Selvaraj, First Secretary, High Commission of India, and Shri. Dewan Sultan Ahmed, Vice President of IBCCI were present at the Press Conference. During the programme, a Power Point presentation was made by Shri. Srijib Roy-- explaining various aspects of the Exhibition and the strength/capabilities of Indian MMF Textile Industry. During the Press Conference, briefing a battery of Media people (both from the print and electronic), the Vice Chairman of the Council provided details of the 9th Edition of the Indian Exhibition, its participants, products to be displayed and the opportunities that the Indian Exhibition was likely to offer to Bangladeshi Buyers of Textiles. Shri. Aggarwal also informed the Media that the Indian companies have come to Bangladesh not as competitors but as collaborators, so that both the counties can together help the Bangladesh garment sector grow further by sourcing the requirements of its raw materials from India at competitive prices. The Press Conference was attended by more than 25 Journalists and TV Reporters. The Exhibition received wide publicity consequent to the Press Conference.

Assistance to Indian Participants : The Council undertook extensive preparatory work on the basis of the following with a view to ensure the success of the Show:

- ✓ Assistance for Travel, Visa references of Official Travel Agencies etc were also given to participants.
- ✓ Necessary inputs for booking of accommodation for the stay of participants during the Exhibition in Sonargaon Hotel.
- ✓ Assistance in sending exhibits for display during the Exhibition in coordination with the Indian High Commission in Dhaka.
- ✓ A Dossier- providing detailed information about the market, business condition/practices etc including data-base of prospective Buyers, was

compiled and given to each of the participants, in order to enable them to organize their participation effectively.

- ✓ Service of Interpreters was given to Indian Participants through a common pool of Interpreters of the Council to ensure effective communication between them and their prospective Buyers.

Publicity & Promotion : The Council made various arrangements for publicizing and promoting the participation of the member-companies in INTEXPO BANGLADESH by releasing ads. in newspapers, printing & distributing Exhibitors Catalogues and Flyers—containing the participants company products, profiles etc.. Besides sending invitation to the leading prospective Buyers/Agents, tele-marketing and mass emailing were also resorted to for inviting Buyers to visit the member-exhibitors to discuss business. Press Conference, which was organized a day before the Exhibition, also helped publicize the INTEXPO to its target Buyers.

Visit of Vice Chairman to Indian Textile Exhibition in Dhaka:

Shri. Sri Narain Aggarwal the Vice Chairman of the Council, who led the Indian Delegation to the Exhibition, during his 2-day stay at Dhaka, attended the Press Conference organized by the Council at the Pan Pacific Sonargaon Hotel in the afternoon with the presence of Shri. Bijay Selvaraj, First Secretary, High Commission of India and Vice president of IBCCI. During the Press conference, besides briefing the Media persons on the arrangement of the SRTEPC exhibition in Dhaka on 30th & 31st May 2016, he also provided details of the Council's mega Source India/RBSM programme on 13 & 14 August 2016 in Surat, and requested the Media to publicize the message of the forth-coming Mega Indian Exhibition of Textiles to encourage Bangladeshi Buyers of textiles to visit the Event for discussing business with their Indian counterparts.

During the inaugural programme of INTEXPO BANGLADESH, the Vice Chairman had also extensive discussions with Dr. Adarsh Swaika, Acting High Commissioner of India in Dhaka, besides his interactions with other Industry-Heads and Dignitaries present at the programme for further expansion of the trade of Indian MMF textiles to the highly potential market of Bangladesh.



As part of the Council's strategy for inviting some leading Buyers of textiles from Bangladesh, Shri. Aggarwal along with Shri. Srijib Roy, Additional Director of the Council visited Shri. Faruque Hassan, Acting President of Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BGMEA) at his office. During the meeting, the Vice Chairman provided details of the Council's arrangement for the Textile Show in Surat, and informed the Acting President of BGMEA about the excellent opportunity for Buyers in Bangladesh to visit the Programme to see what India has to offer, and he requested Shri. Hassan to send a Delegation of around 10 Buyers of textiles to India by taking advantage of the same for discussing business with their Indian counterparts. Shri. Hassan then assured the Vice Chairman of the Council that an appropriate decision would be taken in consultation with the other Board Members including the president of BGMEA, who was abroad on the occasion of a high level Trade Delegation, led by the Prime Minister of Bangladesh. Shri. Aggarwal also met a leading apparel manufacturer: Shri. Hasan Abdullah, MD & CEO of M/S. Dressmen Limited, which has five subsidiary companies in Bangladesh, who introduced Shri. Aggarwal with his Board members at his office, and assured the V.C. to come back to the Council shortly in the matter.

Response from Participants : Thirty Indian companies, which are members of the Council, participated in the Exhibition and showcased fabrics, made-ups, accessories, yarn and fibre to prospective Buyers in Bangladesh. The Indian Exhibition provided an excellent opportunity to the garment manufacturers / textile traders, Media people in Bangladesh to have an overview of the entire range of Indian MMF textiles, understand India's competitive strengths in price and quality, and to interact personally with the representatives of Indian participating companies.

The Exhibition received fairly good response during its 2-day duration. It attracted over 150 business visitors, who showed keen interest in the products displayed by the Indian participants. Around 100 general Customers/Retailers also thronged the Exhibition to have a glimpse of the amazing range of Indian textile items.

Most of the member- participants were successful in establishing business contacts with their visiting customers to the Exhibition. While a few participants could book small trial orders amounting to more than Rs.20 lakhs for their products, many of them discussed

business for their products, which may be converted into orders in the near future. Though most of the participants were hesitant to provide the value of their business under negotiation during the Exhibition, initial feedbacks received from participants indicate that an estimated amount of Rs. 8.31 crores with the expectation of securing significant additional orders in future. It is heartening to note that during the exhibition one of the Exhibiting member-companies could firm-up a joint venture alliance with one of Bangladeshi manufactures/exporters of garments.

Exports of Indian Man-Made Fibre Textiles to Bangladesh: Bangladesh is a growing market for textiles and clothing products. Exports of Indian MMF textiles to Bangladesh have been steadily growing. Bangladesh has emerged as the 6th largest market for the exports of India's MMF textiles. It is also a potential market for other textile products like cotton, apparel etc. Bangladesh imported around USD 9.46 billion of various textile products during 2014. However, Indian share in Bangladesh's total imports of textiles and clothing is only 22.04%- amounting to USD 2.08 billion. Hence, there is substantial scope for all segments of Indian textiles to increase their market shares in Bangladesh.

Garment Industry of Bangladesh : The readymade garments industry acts as a catalyst for the development of Bangladesh. The "Made in Bangladesh" tag has also brought glory for the country- making it a prestigious brand across the globe. Bangladesh, which was once termed by cynics a "bottomless basket" has now become a "basket full of wonders." The country with its limited resources has been maintaining 6% annual average GDP growth rate and has brought about remarkable social and human development.

After the independence in 1971, Bangladesh was one of poorest countries in the world. No major industries were developed in Bangladesh, when it was known as East Pakistan, due to discriminatory attitude and policies of the government of the then West Pakistan. So, rebuilding the war-ravaged country with limited resources appeared to be the biggest challenge.

The industry that has subsequently been making crucial contribution to rebuilding the country and its economy is none other than the readymade garment (RMG) industry which is now the single biggest foreign exchange earner for Bangladesh. The sector accounts for 81% of total export earnings of the country.

Top 10 Woven Garment Exports from Bangladesh, FY2014-2015

HS Code	Product Description	Million USD
62034200	Men's or boys' trousers, bib & brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton.	4866.81
62046200	Women's or girls' trousers, bib & brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton.	2065.87
62052000	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton.	1648.87
62059000	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, other than wool, fine animal hair, cotton & man-made fibres.	568.30
62046900	Women's or girls' trousers, bib & brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, other than wool, fine animal hair, cotton & synthetic fibres.	398.60
62063000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts & shirt-blouses, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton.	303.90
62034900	Men's or boys' trousers, bib & brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, other than wool, fine animal hair, cotton & synthetic fibres.	293.45
62121000	Brassieres of textile materials, whether or not knitted or crocheted.	235.83
62046300	Women's or girls' trousers, bib & brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibres.	199.91
62019300	Men's or boys' anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets & similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibres.	194.94

Strength of Garment Industry

- ✓ 30 years of experience & reputation in garment manufacturing.
- ✓ Competitive Price.
- ✓ International standard quality.
- ✓ Vibrant population, 70% below 40 years age, quick learning & dedicated.
- ✓ Irresistible & resilient entrepreneurial spirit.
- ✓ Duty free market access in most of the developed countries & PTA in India, China, Korea, Malaysia.
- ✓ Rapid adoption of environment friendly, energy efficient and green concepts.
- ✓ Rapidly developing backward linkage/Washing/Dyeing/Finishing/Embroidery, etc.
- ✓ Versatility of factories to produce different type of products.
- ✓ Increasing trend of direct sourcing through local liaison offices at Dhaka.

Media Coverage:

INTEXPO Bangladesh 2016 received exclusive coverage on the pre-exhibition Press Conference, and opening ceremony of the Indian exhibition of textiles in the media in Bangladesh. News items on the elaborate details of the exclusive Indian exhibition of textiles had featured in the 15 leading local Dailies.

Conclusion:

Bangladesh has been an important market for Indian synthetic, rayon & blended fabrics, made-ups, yarn and fibre, which are mainly used by its Ready-Made Garment(RGM) sector. The RGM sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in Bangladesh employing a large number of work- force, and contributing significantly to the country's exports and foreign exchange earnings. Sustaining high growth of the Bangladesh garment Industry requires assured supply of inputs and other raw- materials. This provides exciting opportunities for business alliances and joint ventures between companies in India and Bangladesh. The Exhibition is, therefore, expected to set the stage to further expand mutually beneficial and long-term partnership between Bangladeshi and Indian textile companies in the emerging global scenario.



VIEW OF THE STALLS AT “INTEXPO” BANGLADESH, DHAKA, 2016



SRTEPC Members Directory

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council in commemoration of its 60 years service to the industry, presents the **1st edition of Members Directory** with over **3400 entries** covering the complete details of **manufacturers/exporters of MMF textiles and blended textile items** including **Fibre, Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, Home textiles**, etc.

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

Printed Copy — Rs.1,000/ - US\$50/- (Including delivery Charges)

ther information and request for supply of Directory may be sent to

Shri Anand Haldankar, Joint Director, E mail: anand@srtepc.in

Ms. Barbara Mendes, Sr. Executive, E mail: barbaram@srtepc.in, srtepc@srtepc.in



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