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YEAR END REVIEW 2015: MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

The Government of India had undertaken several new initiatives under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, to make development participative and inclusive, in line with the core governance philosophy of 'Sabka Saath Sabka Vikaas'. As a part of the above, the Ministry of Textiles, under the leadership of Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (I/C), Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, has initiated several measures for promotion of the textiles industry in general and in assisting the youth, women and disadvantaged segments of the society in particular. An overview of the same is given below.

1. Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS):

a) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been continued for the 12th Plan (2012-17) under Revised Restructured TUFS (RR- TUFS) with a budgetary allocation of ₹ 11952.80 crore.

b) The major focus of this scheme under 12th Plan is Modernization of Powerloom Sector. The subsidy rate under RR-TUFS for brand new shuttle-less loom is 6%, Interest Reimbursement (IR) +15%, Capital Subsidy (CS) (in place of 5% IR+10%CS) and the Margin Money Subsidy (MMS) for MSME units has been increased to 30% from 20% in case of brand new shuttle-less looms; for 'other' sectors the subsidy benefit continues to be same as in R-TUFS, except for 'standalone spinning' and second-hand imported shuttle-less looms, in which case the benefit has been reduced from 5% to 2%. Besides, 10% of approved outlay for new sanctions has been earmarked for MSME sector.

c) The scheme, since its inception, has propelled investment of more than ₹ 2, 71,480 crore till date and an amount of ₹ 21, 346.91crore has been released towards subsidy under the Scheme. An allocation of ₹ 1520.79 crore has been made under the scheme during 2015-16 out of which ₹ 882.49 crore has been disbursed till 30.09.2015.

2. Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks:

a) 72 Textiles Park projects have been approved so far in 10th, 11th& 12th Five Year Plans. 20 new textile parks have been sanctioned in FY 2014 – 2015, for facilitating investment up to ₹ 4,500 crore and generating employment for 66,000 people. Three new textile parks have been sanctioned in FY 2015 – 2016.

b) The scheme, which is being implemented in Public Private Partnership mode, has been reoriented to promote industrialization.

c) Matter for income tax holiday and service tax exemption under SITP and for Mini Integrated Textile Park Scheme is being taken up with Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

d) Proposal of Re-engineering of SITP to include Uttarakhand State IDC to set up Textile Park is under consideration.

3. Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

a) The Ministry targets to sanction 10-15 green field and brown field projects during 2015-16 depending upon the availability of budget. States like Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat where many existing processing units are facing closure due to court orders may be requested to expedite the proposals, along with their commitment to share 25% of the project cost and also to ensure that the proposal is approved by the State PCBs or IITs for effectiveness of the proposed technological intervention.

b) Technical Research Associations (TRAs) under Ministry of Textiles have been requested to give specific attention to R&D projects for developing cost effective processing techniques to minimise water consumption and effluent generation while formulating their revised plan for the current year 2015-16 and subsequent years. They have also been asked to adopt 2-3 industrial units for

(Contd. on Page 26)

SRTEPC Award winners for the year 2014-15

SRTEPC Special Award (For Overall Export Performance)

Reliance Industries Limited	Gold Trophy
Grasim Industries Limited	Silver Trophy
RSWM Limited	Bronze Trophy
Wellknown Polyesters Ltd.	Trophy

MERCHANT EXPORTER

Wearit Global Limited	Gold Trophy
Dicitex Furnishings Limited	Silver Trophy
Le Merite Exports Ltd.	Bronze Trophy

ACRYLIC STAPLE FIBRE

Indian Acrylics Limited	Gold Trophy

CONTINUOUS YARN

Reliance Industries Limited	Gold Trophy
Wellknown Polyesters Ltd.	Silver Trophy

SPUN YARN

RSWM Limted	Gold Trophy
Sutlej Textiles And Industries Ltd.	Silver Trophy

MAN-MADE FIBRE YARN BLENDED WITH NATURAL FIBRE

Spentex Industries Ltd.	Gold Trophy
RSWM Limited	Silver Trophy

SYNTHETIC & RAYON FILAMENT FABRICS

D'décor Home Fabrics Pvt. Ltd.	Gold Trophy
Dicitex Furnishings Ltd.	Silver Trophy

SYNTHETIC & RAYON SPUN FABRICS

Banswara Syntex Limited	Gold Trophy
Saam Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	Silver Trophy

BLENDED FABRICS OF SYNTHETIC FIBRE AND NATURAL FIBRES

D'décor Home Fabrics Pvt. Ltd.	Gold Trophy
Pee Vee Textiles Limited	Silver Trophy

FABRIC BASED MADE UPS

Dicitex Furnishings Limited	Gold Trophy
D'décor Home Fabrics Pvt. Ltd.	Silver Trophy

MAN-MADE EMBROIDERED AND VALUE ADDED TEXTILES

D'décor Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Gold Trophy

SMALL SCALE SECTOR

Vijay Fabrics Pvt. Ltd.	Gold Trophy
Shammi Fashions Pvt. Ltd.	Silver Trophy

EXPORTS OF FIBRE/YARN TO "FOCUS LAC" COUNTRIES

Reliance Industries Limited	Gold Trophy

EXPORTS OF FABRICS/MADE-UPS TO "FOCUS LAC" COUNTRIES

BSL Ltd.	Gold Trophy

EXPORTS OF FIBRE/YARN TO "FOCUS AFRICA" COUNTRIES

Reliance Industries Limited	Gold Trophy

EXPORTS OF FABRICS/MADE-UPS TO "FOCUS AFRICA" COUNTRIES

Gulabdas & Co.	Gold Trophy

EXPORTS OF FABRICS/MADE-UPS TO "FOCUS SAARC" COUNTRIES

Sutlej Textiles & Industries Ltd.	Gold Trophy

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Handsome's (India)	Certificate

INFO SRTEPC

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Editor: **V. ANIL KUMAR**

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Member,

It is quite disturbing to note that India's merchandise exports have contracted for the thirteenth consecutive month in December, falling 14.75% in dollar terms from a year ago as per the Commerce Ministry data. Eighteen percent decline in India's exports since April 2015 is alarming, especially in situation of continued global economic slowdown. It is a cause of worry for all, especially for the exporters and needs urgent attention of the concerned stakeholders. The persisting global slump and rising volatility in currency markets including the devaluation of the Yuan can be identified as the plausible reasons for declining exports.

Exports of Indian Man-made Fibre (MMF) textiles during April-December, 2015-16 were US$ 3524.04 Million as against US$ 3838.36 Million during the same period of the previous year recording a decline of over 8%. Fabrics has shown a decline of 3.29%, Made-ups has shown a decline of 7.14%, while yarn and fibre has declined drastically to 12.81% and 20.78% respectively during the above period as compared to the previous year. In the production front also during the month of November the decline was visible at 1.9% for textiles and 2.3% for wear-in apparel in the case of growth in index of industrial production.

Even though the continued decline in Indian exports are in line with slowing growth in world trade, it is to be noted that during July and December of 2015 exports for Bangladesh, Vietnam have been growing at 8% and 9.2% year on year, respectively. This clearly tells us that we need to do some urgent homework and re-look at our trade policy focusing on revamping the various regional trade agreements with an aim to enhance export which is inevitable in the wake of the changing nature of the global trade landscape. The government must urgently set-up an Expert Group to examine the various trade pacts, its impact in the immediate and medium term and recommend action plan to revamp the trade flow to help growth.

However, positive signals such as the US and EU lifting economic sanction from Iran, with this India can gradually move towards dollar trade with Tehran, and early conclusion of a balanced pact in the proposed FTA with EU, also the initiative for expanding PTA with Chile could encourage the lowered sentiments of exporters in the times to come. Further, the much lower rate of decline in import bill 3.9 per cent in dollar terms in December in non-oil non-gold import, is also an indication of growing investment demand in the coming period.

Union Government's decision of CCEA to launch an Amended TUFS scheme is a welcome step in the right direction. Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Hon'ble Textiles Minister has been pursuing for it, and we appreciate his continued support for this. Now, its implementation is key. For this the office of Textile Commissioner will play a major role to make it a success. The earlier TUFS did help in creating over-capacity in Spinning sector and the government's decision to make budgetary allocation for the committed liability of the earlier schemes comes as a great relief to the industry which is going through a tough time as it will help in reducing NPA's in this sector.

What is important now is to see that benefits of capital subsidy proposed for weaving goes rightly to weaving sector which is still fragmented spread all over India. The weakest link in Indian textiles, the processing industry and garmenting should have been the largest beneficiary being the highest employment generators. India, today is losing out to neighbouring countries in both weaving and processing. The inclusion of Technical Textiles is a significant step forward to infuse growth in this sunrise sector. The man-made textile sector which is capable of creating a real "Make in India", a dream come true is not encouraged in amended TUFS. Though, these policy decisions will definitely help in augmenting manufacturing in India. The Council highly appreciate the efforts made by Union Ministers of Finance and Textiles in making it happen.

In the export front, U.A.E. has emerged as the top exporter of Indian MMF textiles displacing USA which ranked second. Although Pakistan was the third largest exporter, exports to Pakistan have declined. Sri Lanka is also a good market for Indian MMF textiles and exports to this neighboring country needs to be further exploited. The Council on its part is organizing participation of its member companies in the Colombo International Yarn and Fabric Show scheduled to be held in Colombo during 10th-12th March 2016. Members should take advantage of these promotional endeavours of the Council to further strengthen our position in the global markets.

The Council is also planning to organize a Reverse Buyer Seller Meet – Source India in Surat on 13 & 14 August 2016. Surat is the hub of polyester filament fabrics and with this in view the Council has chosen Surat as its next spot for its Reverse Buyer Seller Meet. The programme is primarily aimed towards aggressive selling of Indian man-made fibre textiles to leading buyers across the world, especially from Asia, Middle East and Gulf, Africa and South America which are major exporters of fabrics. This will provide an excellent opportunity to all the exporters particularly of the Surat and neighbouring region to interact and exchange ideas for mutually beneficial co-operation. This is a good opportunity for us to establish the brand India base of the MMF Textiles and capture the growing global demand. I am sure that members would take advantage of the same and participate in large numbers to make this event a grand success.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

ANIL RAJVANSHI
CHAIRMAN
The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

PAKISTAN

Textile and clothing exports continue the downtrend

The value of textile and garment exports made by Pakistan decreased by 8.4 per cent year-on-year in the first five months of the fiscal year 2015-16, 2015, according to the latest data.

During July-November 2015, Pakistan earned US$5.233 billion from textiles and apparel exports compared to exports worth US$5.713 billion made in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal.

Category-wise, knitwear exports fell by 2.26 per cent year-on-year to US$1.002 billion during the five-month period, while exports of non-knit readymade garments were up by 3.59 per cent to US$847.910 million.

On the import side, synthetic fibre imports dropped 7.06 per cent year-on-year to US$225.395 million, whereas imports of synthetic and artificial silk yarn declined by 4.65 per cent to US$260.542 million.

However, the value of textile machinery imports during the period increased by 5.55 per cent year-on-year to US$189.970 million.

Source : Fibre2fashion 28.12.2015

Russia good market for textiles

Russia has imposed economic sanctions on some countries, and exporters should utilise this opportunity to supply more textile products to Russian markets.

It is learnt that after the signing of the US$2 billion gas pipeline project from Karachi to Lahore, over 50 Russian companies are looking for opportunities to invest in Pakistan. It is also learnt that Pakistan and Russia are making positive efforts to strengthen bilateral trade relations between the two countries.

Pakistan also feels that there are high prospects of joint ventures between both the countries in the field of among others textiles.

Source : Fibre2fashion 06.01.2016

EU-Vietnam FTA to affect exports of value added textile market

Pakistan’s export of textile and clothing have been declining sharply during the last six months (July-Dec) of 2015 and the Government needs to take preventive measures to enhance textile exports.

The country’s export market has already shrunk due to high energy cost and discriminating import duties on the industry's raw material and a decline in cotton production.

It is believed that the government needs to take preventive measures following the agreement reached by EU and Vietnam for a free trade agreement, as the emerging economy can capture Pakistan export market.

The government should also address the issues of the value-added textile sector, as the continued drop in exports may further widen due to Vietnam and European Union’s (EU) Free Trade Agreement (FTA).

It is learnt that Vietnam will capture Pakistan textile value-added export market despite having status of GSP Plus because Pakistan is not availing this facility due to very limited product lines mainly due to strict import policy of government.

Source : Yarnsandfibers 14.01.2015

CHINA

Textile and clothing exports hit

The sharp depreciation in yen and Euro has had a negative impact on China’s textile and garment exports as Japan and Europe have been China's main textile export markets. China's textile export to the European Union reached US$44.86 billion, falling by 10.6 percent year-on-year, the export to Japan reached US$18.8 billion, dropping 12 percent, and the export to ASEAN countries hit US$29.03 billion, slipping 1.7 percent.

From January to October in 2015, the textile industry saw positive growth in exports to the United States, Africa, South Korea. Yet exports to other markets dropped during the same period.

In November, retail sales revenues of clothing of China's 100 key retail enterprises declined by 5 percent year-on-year. Meanwhile, from January to November 2015, national online sales reached 3.45 trillion yuan, surging 34.5 percent year-on-year, and sales of clothing jumped 23.5 percent.

As China is undergoing an

economic transformation, high-tech industries are springing up in China's developed coastal regions to replace labor-intensive industries such as the textile industry.

In addition, weak domestic consumption, shortage of orders, increasing costs of labor and electricity, and environmental controls have left Chinese textile companies striving to cope with international competition.

In the face of new challenges and opportunities, the textile industry is looking to transform by applying new technologies and business models that cover the whole industry chain, including cotton, spinning, weaving and dyeing.

Source : Yarnsandfibers 14.01.2015

TURKEY

Looking at new markets for textiles in ASEAN region

Turkish textile companies are looking to penetrate into new markets to sustain their export growth as they are faced by the loss of their traditional export markets because of political and security problems in their neighbourhood,

At the recent Heimtextil show of Frankfurt in Germany, the world's biggest trade fair for the home-textile and contract textile industry, Turkish exhibitors have been trying to intensify their links to Malaysia and the ASEAN markets.

The number of Turkish exhibitors at the show has sharply increased from 159 in 2015 to 211 in 2016.

Turkey's total global textile exports in 2015 amounted to US$14 billion, of which home textiles accounted for US$3 billion. Turkey's home-textile exports in 2014 amounted to US$3.3 billion.

The 2015 shortfall in exports is attributed to the crisis in Russia, which has faced huge sanctions because of the Ukraine crisis, resulting in less buying by its consumers who could not afford to buy more from the US.

It is learnt that the country is looking at markets such as Japan, the ASEAN region and Canada.

It is believed that the slowdown in Europe has also adversely affected Turkish business but it is improving gradually. The major markets are Europe and the Middle East, but the USA, South America and the Far East are also some of the important markets for Turkey.

Source : www.malaysiakini.com 15.01.2015

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 details of manufacturers/exporters of MMF textiles and blended textile items including Fibre, Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, Home textiles, etc. Directory also includes information on members contact details, Authorized representatives, products, export destinations, 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 Director is as follows:

Printed Copy – ₹ 1,000/ - US$50/- (Including delivery Charges)

CD – ₹ 500 & 25$. (Including delivery Charges)

For further information and request for supply of Directory may be sent to Shri Anand Haldankar, Joint Director : E mail : anand@srtepc.in/Mrs Barbara Mendes, Sr. Executive E-mail : barbaram@srtepc.in.

Polyester viscose yarn exports falls in November 2015

In November 2015, PV yarns worth US$12.7 million were exported from India with volumes at 4.8 million kgs. Also, blended spun yarns export was down 3.7 per cent YoY in value terms while volumes were down 7 per cent.

Polyester yarn exports were down 9.7 per cent in value while viscose yarn exports declined 14.6 per cent during the month.

Acrylic yarn exports saw a drastic plunge of 37 per cent in November 2015.

Unit price realization was down US cents 39 a kg for polyester from a year ago and that of viscose yarn was down US cents 18 a kg.

Acrylic yarn unit price realization was down US cents 34 a kg year on year basis.

Turkey and Iran continued to be largest importers of PV yarns from India with total volume at 3.5 million kg worth at US$9 million.

Portugal, Slovenia and Russia were the new major market for PV yarn.

Eight countries did not import any PV yarn during the month, including the major ones like Brazil, Chile and Lebanon.

South Africa and Argentina were among the fastest growing markets for PV yarn.

In November 2015, significant deceleration was seen in export to Djibouti, Italy, Spain and Uganda.

India’s 100pc man-made fibre yarns export was at 4.7 million kg in November 2015, comprising 2.56 million kg of polyester yarn, 1.42 million kg of viscose yarn and 0.67 million kg of acrylic yarn.

Polyester yarn exports were down 9.7 per cent in value while viscose yarn exports declined 14.6 per cent during the month.

Acrylic yarn exports saw a drastic plunge of 37 per cent in November.

Unit price realization was down US cents 39 a kg for polyester from a year ago and that of viscose yarn was down US cents 18 a kg.

Acrylic yarn unit price realization was down US cents 34 a kg year on year basis.

Meanwhile India exported a total of 2.56 million kgs of polyester spun yarn to 47 countries in November 2015 totaling US$5.73 million, out of which 16.8 percent was shipped by Turkey. The unit price realization was averaging US$2.24 per kg down by US cents 39 a kg and in value terms it was also 9.7 percent down as compared to November 2014.

In November 2015, thirteen new destinations were found for polyester yarn of which, Nigeria, Ecuador, Cote D'Ivoire, Togo and Mauritania were the major ones.

Substantial slowdown in export was seen to Italy, Sri Lanka, Slovenia, Djibouti and Bangladesh. While on the other end Iran, Germany, Syria and Taiwan were among the fastest growing markets for polyester spun yarn, and accounted for 10 per cent of total polyester spun yarn export value.

Nine countries that did not import any polyester yarn from India, including Argentina, Russia, United Arab Emirates and Peru.

Source : Yarnsandfibers 05.01.2016 & 12.01.2015

Exports may not surpass US$ 270 billion

The Indian export scenario at the moment looks gloomy with speculations that exports in this financial year may not exceed US$270 billion.

Exports are expected to not to exceed US$270 billion and imports will be around US$390 billion. The only silver lining is that the trade deficit will be in the US$120-125 billion range. India's merchandise exports were US$310.5 billion in 2014-15.

Exports have fallen over the past one year and in November, they shrank by a quarter from a year earlier to US$20 billion, while imports declined 30% to almost US$30 billion.

Manufacturing activity in the country fell into the contraction zone in December, ending a 25-month expansion run.

Source : The Economic Times (08.01.2016)

Amended TUFs Scheme to generate investments

The amended technology upgradation fund scheme (ATUFS) would further encourage investments into the textile sector but total benefits to companies may be lower.

It is said that the ATUFS stipulates only a capital subsidy, instead of the interest cum capital subsidy prevalent under the earlier version of TUFS. This could be a setback for processors and weavers which enjoyed both capital and interest subsidy.

For weavers, the new policy is particularly unfavourable since it reduces the capital subsidy and it also withdraws the interest subsidy.

As per the amended scheme, the subsidy amount is capped, which was not the case earlier. The capping of the subsidy implies that larger projects will be largely self-reliant, while providing higher support to small and medium enterprises.

India has the largest spinning capacity globally but only accounts for four per cent of the total global garmenting exports, indicating the need to build capacity in the value added segments.

Between April-November 2015, India exported textile and allied products worth USD 23.51 billion, which is 13.5 per cent of total exports. It has declined 2.5 per cent year-on-year.

Source : The Economic Times 08.01.2016

MMF manufacturers ask for rationalization of duty structure

With the Union Budget a couple of months away, the synthetic fibre manufacturers have sought rationalization of duty structure on manmade fibre (MMF) claiming that the move could propel the textile industry towards a higher growth rate.

Lauding recent government measures such as interest equalisation scheme, export incentive by MIES and Duty Draw Back, it is believed that such measures had helped the industry improve its export competitiveness as also increase market share across the globe.

Observing that the Indian textile industry has the raw materials and the capacities to produce a variety of products with best sustainable efficient manufacturing practices, the ITF called for organization of an annual Mega Textile and Clothing Fair, to enable the industry display its areas of strength.

Source : Fibre2fashion (13.01.2016)

Exports to China fall

India’s exports to China dropped to US$ 13.38 billion in 2015 as bilateral trade increased marginally to US$ 71.64 billion, missing the US$ 100 billion target set by the leaders of the two nations.

Also, India’s trade deficit with China touched a whopping US$ 44.87 billion last year.

Total India-China trade in 2015 amounted to US$ 71.64 billion, registering a marginal increase compared to US$ 70.59 billion in 2014.

Source : Exim News 15.01.2015

Devaluation of yuan cause of concern to Indian exporters

The Hon’ble Union Minister of State for Commerce & Industry, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman said that the devaluation of Chinese currency is a cause of concern as it will make India’s exports to that country costlier, but coupled with China’s excess capacity, the development will render imports cheaper.

India’s trade deficit with China stood at about US$27 billion between April-September last year compared with nearly US$49 billion in the FY15. The bilateral trade between the countries stood at US$72.3 billion last fiscal.

China let its currency fall the most on Thursday since March 2011 sending global stock markets tumbling. Even as exports have been in the negative territory for over a year, thanks to lower commodity prices, India’s overall merchandise trade deficit was recorded at US$88 billion during the April-November period of the current fiscal, down 14.6% over the corresponding period last fiscal.

Source : The Financial Express 09.01.2015

Cabinet's approval sought for Textiles Policy

The Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Textiles Shri Santosh Gangwar has said that the Textile Ministry will approach the Cabinet within a fortnight to seek approval for the new national textiles policy that seeks to create 35 million additional jobs.

The new policy aims to achieve textiles exports worth US$300 billion by 2024-25 and envisages creation of additional 35 million jobs. It also aims to address concerns over lack of adequate skilled work force, labour reforms, attract investments, and provide a road map for the textile and clothing industry.

The Textiles Ministry had already initiated the process of reviewing the National Textile Policy, 2000 and suggest a road map for the textile and apparel industry in view of various changes in the sector on the domestic and international levels.

Source : Fibre2fashion 15.01.2015

Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) to provide one time capital subsidy

The Government has informed about the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) which will provide one-time capital subsidy for investments in employment- and technology-intensive segments of the textile sector.

The move is aimed at promoting exports and import substitution. But the notification did not mention anything on the committed liabilities of around Rs 3,000 crore falling under cases in the blackout and left-out period, according to an agency..

The scheme, which has been introduced in place of the existing Revised Restructured TUFS (RRTUFS), will be credit linked and projects for technology upgradation covered by a prescribed limit of term loans sanctioned by the lending agencies will only be eligible for grant of benefits under it.

It will be effective for a period of seven years, up to March 31, 2022.

The notification says that in case the applicant has availed of subsidy earlier under RRTUFS, he will be eligible for only the balance amount within the overall ceiling fixed for an individual entity. The maximum subsidy for overall investment by an individual entity under ATUFS will be restricted to Rs 30 crore.

Moreover, the cases pending for issue of Unique Identification Number (UID) since September 2014 as per records maintained by the Office of the Textile Commissioner shall be covered under the existing RRTUF Scheme.

Every individual entity will be eligible for one-time capital subsidy only on the eligible investment, as per the specified rates and the overall subsidy cap.

During 2010-11, the scheme was suspended for 10 months, but it was eventually restored as a close-ended scheme and restricted to future sanctions and committed liabilities reported by banks.

The close-ended scheme was introduced without sufficient notice from the government for preparation on part of lending institutions.

Those who had invested in those 10 months in the so-called blackout period of 2010-11 were left out and are still awaiting a decision on the eligibility of TUF scheme on the black-out period.

The rate of Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) for garment and technical textile segments has been kept at 15 per cent of the eligible machines, with CIS per individual entity at Rs 30 crore.

Source : Fibre2fashion 15.01.2015

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PARTICIPATE IN "SOURCE INDIA"/REVERSE BUYER SELLER MEETS IN SURAT 13TH& 14TH AUGUST 2016

The Council is organizing the second edition of Source India Programme under the MAI scheme - an exclusive Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets in Surat inviting buyers from Asia, Middle East & Gulf, Africa and South American countrieson August 13th& 14th, 2016 in Hotel Grand Bhagwati, Surat.

The objective of holding the Mega Export Promotion Programme in Surat is to showcase Surat as the leading centre of production of synthetic fabrics in India and to highlight the Council's initiative of "Focus Surat" to further develop this thriving textiles centre as a hub of production and exports of synthetic fabrics in India.

The Source India progamme is primarily aimed towards aggressive selling of Indian man-made fibre textiles to leading buyers in Asia, Middle East & Gulf, Africa and South America, and offers a tailor made opportunity for members-companies to conclude profitable business deals with international buyers right here in Surat without expenses and hassles of travel abroad.

The Buyer-Seller Meets will be widely publicized to attract leading foreign buyers and will consist of advertisements, flyers, brochures, Exhibitors Catalogue, website, Press releases, etc. It may also be mentioned that the buyers will be identified and selected by the Council with expert help and active guidance of the respective Indian Missions in each country and with the assistance of the foreign textiles & clothing Trade Bodies/Chambers, etc. Moreover, the expenses toward the visit of the select number of "core impact" buyers like airfare/hotel accommodation are being subsidized by the Council to ensure the success of the Buyer-Seller Meets.

Buyers from United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Iran, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan, Nigeria, Turkey, Peru, Colombia, etc. are being invited. Representatives of the leading international apparel Brands and their Buying Houses of international repute based in India and abroad, and others connected with the import of textiles including the leading apparel manufacturers in India will also be present at the Buyer-Seller Meets to discuss business deals.

On the occasion of the Buyer-Seller Meets, Fashion Shows will be held to showcase suitability of Indian fabrics/madeups for the fashion needs of Asia, Middle East & Gulf, Africa and South America. Seminars/ Conferences will also be held on the occasion to bring together Indian participants and visiting buyers. The Conference will also help in interaction and exchange of ideas for mutually beneficial co-operation, explore possibilities of joint ventures, identify problem-areas, and solve them and thus nurture better business relationship.

The Council proposes to select around 100 member-companies of different product groups including suitings, shirtings, made-up items, home textiles, dress materials, sarees, yarn and fibre on a first-come-firstserved basis for participation in the Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets. As the programme is being organized in Surat, member-companies from Surat will be given preference for participation in the Event, though member participants from other sectors/regions will also be allowed to participate in the proposed Source India Programme.

The details of participation fee are being worked out and the same will be communicated to you shortly. Meanwhile, to ensure participation of your company in "Source India" members are requested to confirm their participation at the earliest.

For further details/clarifications kindly contact Ms. Kalavathi/Ms. Ramitha, Tel : 022-22048797, 22048690, Fax : 022-22048358, E-mail : tp@srtepc.in/srtepc@srtepc.in.

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GLOBAL YARN AND FABRIC OUTPUT UP IN Q2/2015

Global yarn production rose in Q2/2015 quarter-on-quarter. Thereby, all regions experienced increases, whereby the strongest growth was measured in Asia and North America. It has to be noted, that due to a data error, the Asian yarn output for Q1/2015 was revised upwards, which also led to an upward revision of global output. On an annual basis, the global yarn production in Q2/2015 increased moderately due to positive developments in Asia and North America. Worldwide yarn stocks rose in Q2/2015 versus Q1/2015. Thereby, yarn stocks in Asia and South America were increased, while European stocks were reduced. Year-on-year, global yarn stocks increased. Yarn orders in Europe rose in Q2/2015 quarter-on-quarter as well as year-on-year. In South America, however, they fell.

Global fabric production rose in Q2/2015 against Q1/2015 with all regions showing increases. It has to be pointed out that Asia's production is usually significantly higher in thevQ2 compared to Q1. Due to Chinese New Year holidays, which traditionally are around the end of January or beginning of February, China has less working days in the first quarter than during the rest of the year, which affects output in Q1 negatively. The global fabric production in Q2/2015 fell compared the same quarter of the previous year. World fabric stocks were increased quarter-on-quarter in Q2/2015. Year-on-year, they also rose with increases in nearly all regions except for North America. Fabric orders in Q2/2015 decreased moderately in Europe quarter-on-quarter and rose in South America. On an annual basis, European orders rose, while they fell in South America.

Estimates for yarn production for Q3/2015 are positive in Asia and in North America, while they remain unchanged in Europe. Estimates for fabric production for Q3/2015 are positive in Asia and unchanged in Europe.

The outlook for yarn and fabric production for Q4/2015 is unchanged in Asia and in Europe. In Q2/2015, global yarn production rose by 13% quarter-on-quarter after a rise of 27% in Q1/2015. Thereby, Asian yarn output in Q2/2015 rose by 14% quarter-on-quarter. In Europe, North and South America output increased by 2%, 5.6% and 1.4%, respectively. Global yarn output rose moderately in Q2/2015 versus Q2/2014 by 0.4%. Thereby, yarn output rose by 0.7% in Asia and by 3% in North America. In Europe and South America it fell by 8.7% and 1.4% year-on-year, respectively.

Global fabric production increased by 9% in Q2/2015 against the previous quarter. Strong increases were measured in Asia with 9%. Europe and South America recorded increases of 3.3% and 2.6%, respectively. Year-on-year, global fabric output fell by 2%. Thereby, Asian production fell by 2.2%, European output fell by 4.3% and in South America it decreased by 7.3%.

Global yarn inventories were increased by 2% in Q2/2015 quarter-on-quarter. Thereby, European inventories fell by 2.2%, while South American stocks recorded a strong rise of 26%. On an annual basis, global yarn inventories increased by 4% due to a strong rise in South America (+25.6%). In Asia yarn stocks rose by 4.6% year-on-year, while they fell in Europe (-6%).

Worldwide fabric stocks rose by 4.3% in Q2/2015 versus Q1/2015. Stocks in Asia and South America were increased by 0.3% and 15.7%, respectively. Global fabric inventories in Q2/2015 climbed by 3.7% year-on-year. While fabric stocks were increased by 0.4% in Asia, by 4% in Europe and by 14% in South America, they were reduced by 0.7% in North America.

In Q2/2015, European yarn orders rose by 3.5% quarter-on-quarter and by 2% year-on-year. In South America they fell by 27% quarter-on-quarter and by 47% year-on-year. European fabric orders in Q2/2015 fell moderately by 0.2% quarter-on-quarter and increased by nearly 4% year-on-year. Fabric orders in Q2/2015 in South America increased by 3.8% quarter-on-quarter and fell by 4% year-on-year.

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INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITIES IN TEXTILES, BY ML JHUNJHUNWALA, AICWA, PRESIDENT, RSWM LIMITED & BTRA.

Indian Textile industry is on thrash hold of a quantum jump with lot of opportunities which are available for grab. India 's domestic textile and clothing market size is $76 billion out of which $56 billion is Apparel and $20 billion is Technical Textile and Home Textiles. This is expected to go up to $315 billion with a CAGR of 14%.

India 's export market is of the size of $42 billion which will go up to $185 billion showing a CAGR of 11%. India is one if the youngest country among the developing economies. Income levels of Indian household has increased which has spurred spending on textiles. Various state governments gad announced textile industry friendly policies offering attractive incentives for investment in textiles. Growth of organised retail in India will also help in expansion of our textile industry.

Following are key strengths of Indian textile industry:

1. Abundant availability of raw materials like cotton, polyester and viscose and filament yarn as competitive prices.
2. Abundant availability of skilled man power.
3. Young population with high income levels and sending power.
4. Industry friendly Govt.Policies.
5. Availability of good quality power at competitive pricing.
6. India 's capability to offer customised products as per need of the customer.

Indian Textile industry has opportunities in following areas:

1. Home Textiles: With the boom in housing sector and with rising no of nuclear families demand for Home Textile products like furnishing fabrics, bed linen and Terry towels is increasing rapidly.
2. Lifestyle products: with increasing income levels in Dan consumer is spending heavily on items like party wear, beach wear, sports active wear etc.
3. Automotive Textiles : With rising production of passenger cars there is a growing market for Automotive textiles, safety belts etc.
4. Medical Textiles: As spend on health care is increasing there is tremendous opportunity for Indian textiles. Sophisticated life saving devices like heart valves are made out of Polyester.
5. Technical Textiles : With the effort of Govt and Trade Associations awareness about Technical Textiles had increased and more and more Technical Textiles is getting produced.
6. Women wear: with rising population of working women spending on the women wear is increasing as the working women has to properly dress herself for working on offices and other work places. Besides thus ethnic wear continues to be a part of women's wardrobe and spending on this is rising.
7. Kids wear: Kids wear is another area with lot of growth opportunities. Population of convent and international business school had increased rapidly and spend on school uniform has increased.
8. Defence Textiles; Thus is a very large domestics and globe market which is largely untapped. A large market share of this is still in the hand of China,KOREA and USA. It is high time that Indian textile industry put up required capacities to produce the large volumes required.

Besides above new sectors the traditional Apparel market is also growing. More and more young consumers are spending on branded textiles. Large international brands like Jara, M&S, Ikea, Decathlon to name a few has set up their stores in India and they are resorting to more local sourcing.

Indian Textile industry has to move up the value chain and enter into manufacture of value added texture products. It has to give more focus on product innovation , supply chain management and be focused on customer needs. Indian consumer is willing to pay provided you satisfy his needs. There is no doubt that ACCHHE DIN are not away from Indian textile industry provided they are more focused on Innovation and value addition.

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RESOLUTION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

January 13, 2016

In order to promote ease of doing business in the country and achieve the vision of the Government for generation of employment and promotion of exports through “Make in India” and of Zero effect and Zero defect manufacturing, it has been decided that the existing provisions of the Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RRTUFS) be modified in terms of the benefits under the Scheme and the procedure for claiming the benefits under the Scheme. A new Scheme, **“Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)”** has been approved by the Government for implementation which will provide one time capital subsidy for investments in the employment and technology intensive segments of the textile value chain, keeping in view promotion of exports and imports substitution. The Scheme will be credit linked and projects for technology upgradation covered by a prescribed limit of term loans sanctioned by the lending agencies will only be eligible for grant of benefits under it.

2. This Scheme will be effective from the date of issue of this Resolution for a period of seven years upto 31.03.2022. However, the cases pending for issue of Unique Identification Number (UID) since September, 2014 as per records maintained by the Office of the Textile Commissioner shall be covered under the existing RRTUF Scheme.

3. Entities / Units registered under the Companies Act with the Registrar of the Companies, except for MSME units will be guided by the instructions of the Ministry of MSME or registered with the concerned Directorate of Industries / relevant Department of the State Government will only be eligible to get the benefits under this Scheme.

4. Every individual entity will be eligible for one time Capital Subsidy only, on the eligible investment, as per the rates and the overall subsidy cap indicated below :

Sl.No.	Segment	Rate of Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS)	CIS per individual entity
1.	Garmenting, Technical Textiles	15% on eligible Machines	₹ 30 crore *
2.	Weaving for brand new Shuttle-less Loom (including weaving preparatory and knitting), Processing, Jute, Silk and Handloom.	10% on eligible Machines	₹ 20 crore *
3 (a)	Composite unit / Multiple Segments – If the eligible capital investment in respect of Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is more than 50% of the eligible project cost.	15% on eligible Machines	₹ 30 crore *
3 (b)	Composite unit / Multiple Segments – If the eligible capital investment in respect of Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is less than 50%, then the subsidy cap will be ₹ 20 crore.	10% on eligible Machines	₹ 20 crore *

*In case the applicant had availed subsidy earlier under RRTUFS, he will be eligible for only the balance amount within the overall ceiling fixed for an individual entity.

The maximum subsidy for overall investment by an individual entity under ATUFS will be restricted to ₹ 30 crore.

5. The detailed guidelines of the Scheme will be issued separately.

(Pushpa Subrahmanyam)
Additional Secretary to the Government of India

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP) (APRIL-NOVEMBER 2015)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) registered a fall of 3.2% in November, 2015 over the index of November, 2014.
- The Cumulative overall growth of IIP registered an increase of 3.9% during April-November, 2015-16 over corresponding period of previous year.
- The Index of Industrial production for the month of November 2015 for Textiles sector declined by 1.9% as compared to November 2014. The cumulative growth in Textiles Sector during April-November 2015-16 over the corresponding period of 2014-15 has been 2.3%.
- The index of manufacturing sector has declined by 4.4% during the month of November 2015, while the cumulative growth during April-November 2015-16 over the corresponding period of the previous year stands at 3.9%.

The Statement below gives the Quick Estimates of growth rate of the Index of Industrial Production at 2 digit level of National Industrial Classification (NIC-2004) for the period of April-November 2015, along with the cumulative growth rates over corresponding month of previous year:

Industry code	Description	Percentage growth				
		Sep '15	Oct '15	Nov '15	Apr-Oct 2015-16	Apr-Nov 2015-16
17	Textiles	1.1	9.6	-1.9	2.9	2.3
18	Wearing apparel	-12.8	6.5	-2.3	11.6	10
15-36	Manufacturing	2.6	10.6	-4.4	5.1	3.9
	General	3.6	9.8	-3.2	4.8	3.9

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

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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

DGFT					
Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No.50/(2015-2020)	17.12.2015	Rescinding of the public notice no.30 (re-2012)/ 2009-2014 dated 16th november, 2012	DGFT **rescinds** the Public Notice No.30 (RE-2012)/2009-2014 dated 16th November, 2012 vide which a list of 62 tradable items had been notified for the Indo – Myanmar Border Trade.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/PN50(Eng).pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 51/2015-20	28.12.2015	Deletion of Panama from country Group-C under MEIS scheme	Table 1 of Appendix 3B of MEIS Schedule notified vide Public Notice No.2 dated 1st April 2015 has listed Panama in two country groups as under: - i. "Panama Republic" is listed in the country Group-B at Serial No. 95. ii. "Panama" is listed in the country Group-C at Serial No. 50. 2. In order to address this anomaly, in exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 1.03 read with paragraph 2.04 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, the -C of Table 1 of Appendix 3BMEIS Schedule notified vide Public Notice No. 2/2015-20 dated 01.04.2015 is hereby deleted with effect from 01.04.2015.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/pn5116.pdf
(3)	Public Notice No.53/2015-20	5th January, 2016	Introduction of para 2.14(a) in the handbook of procedure (2015-20)	DGFT introduces Para 2.14(A) in the Handbook of Procedure which reads as under: 2.14 (A) Modification/Change in Branch Office/ Head Office/Registered Office Address in IEC involving a shift in jurisdictional RA	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/pn5316.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No.54/2015-20	5th January, 2016	Enlistment under appendix 2e – agencies authorized to issue certificate of origin – (non-preferential)	DGFT authorizes the Indian Industries Association, having its registered office at IIA Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Phase – II, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow – 226010, to issue Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential) from its following branch office.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN15/pn54.16.pdf
(5)	Policy Circular No.04/2015-20	16 /12/2015	Relief in Average Export Obligation in terms of Para 5.19 of Hand Book of Procedures of FTP 2015-20.	Para 5.19 of the Hand Book of Procedures of FTP 2015-20 permits re-fixation of Annual Average Export Obligation, in case the export in any sector/ product group decline by more than 5%. This implies that the sector/product group that witnessed such decline in 2014-15 as compared to 2013-14, would be entitled for such relief.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/CIR/CIR15/pc042016-epcg.pdf
(6)	Trade Notice No.12/2015	13.01.2016	Zero tolerance to corruption	It bears no repetition that the highest standards of integrity are to be maintained by all government servants in discharge of their official duties. 2. This aspect has been repeatedly stressed in all departmental meetings and video conferences, wherein it has been stressed that RAs must ensure the highest standards of integrity and transparency in their offices and zero tolerance should be shown for any blemish that comes to light in this regard.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN15/tn1215.pdf

(7)	Trade Notice No.13/2015-20	15/01/2016	Reporting of trade statistics relating to export/import of services-reg.	As of now, the data on services trade is managed by RBI; but the present reporting system is inadequate in many respects. Since there is little voluntary compliance of reporting of trade statistics relating to export/import of services, data reporting system needs a major improvement. Therefore, the Department of Commerce through DGCI&S is undertaking an exercise of collection of data/ statistics relating to import and export of services.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN15/Trade%20Notice%2013.kk.pdf

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">CBEC - CUSTOMS</th></tr>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Heading No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Subject</th><th>Description</th><th>Download the Link</th></tr>
<tr><td>(1)</td><td>Notification No. 58/2015 - Customs</td><td>30.12.2015</td><td>Seeks to further amend notification No. 46/2011-Customs dated 01.06.2011 so as to provide deeper tariff concessions in respect of specified goods when imported from ASEAN countries under the India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement w.e.f. 01.01.2016</td><td>Government has reduced the rates of duty on many items covered under the Preferential Trade Agreement between India and Member States of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Notification No. 46/2011-Cus dated 01.06.2011 is amended.
(Relevant extract of the Notification)
<table>
<tr><th>S. No.</th><th>Chapter, Heading, Sub-heading and Tariff item</th><th>Description</th><th colspan="2">Rate (in percentage unless otherwise specified)</th></tr>
<tr><th>(1)</th><th>(2)</th><th>(3)</th><th>(4)</th><th>(5)</th></tr>
<tr><td>651</td><td>5401</td><td>All Goods</td><td>1.0</td><td>6.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>652</td><td>540211 to 540219</td><td>All Goods</td><td>5.0</td><td>6.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>653</td><td>540220</td><td>All Goods</td><td>5.0</td><td>6.0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2015/cs-tarr2015/cs58-2015</td></tr>
<tr><td>(2)</td><td>NotificationNo. 59/ 2015 - Customs</td><td>30th December, 2015</td><td>Seeks to amend notification No. 53/2011-Customs dated 01st July, 2011 so as to provide deeper tariff concessions in respect of specified goods imported from Malaysia under the India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (IMCECA) w.e.f. 01.01.2016.</td><td>Government has reduced the rates of duty on many items covered under the Preferential Trade Agreement between India and Malaysia. Notification No. 53/2011-Cus dated 01.07.2011 is amended.
(Relevant extract of the Notification)
<table>
<tr><th>S. No.</th><th>Chapter, Heading, Sub-heading and Tariff item</th><th>Description</th><th>Rate (in percentage unless otherwise specified)</th></tr>
<tr><th>(1)</th><th>(2)</th><th>(3)</th><th>(4)</th></tr>
<tr><td>683</td><td>5401</td><td>All goods</td><td>1.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>684</td><td>540211 to 540219</td><td>All goods</td><td>5.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>685</td><td>540220</td><td>All goods</td><td>5.0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2015/cs-tarr2015/cs59-2015</td></tr>
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<td>(3)</td>
<td>NotificationNo. 60/ 2015 - Customs</td>
<td>30.12.2015</td>
<td>Seeks to amend notification No. 152/2009-Customs dated 31.12.2009 so as to provide deeper tariff concessions in respect of specified goods imported from Korea RP under the India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) w.e.f. 01.01.2016.</td>
<td>Government has reduced the rates of duty on many items covered under the Preferential Trade Agreement between India and Korea. Notification No. 152/2009-Cus dated 31.12.2009 is amended.
(Relevant extract of the Notification)
<table>
<tr><th>S. No.</th><th>Chapter, Heading, Sub-heading or Tariff Item</th><th>Description of goods</th><th>Rate (in percentage unless otherwise specified)</th></tr>
<tr><th>(1)</th><th>(2)</th><th>(3)</th><th>(4)</th></tr>
<tr><td>411</td><td>5401</td><td>All Goods</td><td>1.25</td></tr>
<tr><td>412</td><td>540232</td><td>All Goods</td><td>1.25</td></tr>
<tr><td>413</td><td>540251 to 540261</td><td>All Goods</td><td>1.25</td></tr>
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<td>http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2015/cs-tarr2015/cs60-2015</td>
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<td>(4)</td>
<td>Notification No. 148/ 2015-Customs (N.T.)</td>
<td>29th December, 2015</td>
<td>Amendment in Principal Notification No. 12/97-Customs(N.T.) dated 02.04.1997</td>
<td>In the Table to the said notification, after serial number 14 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be inserted namely:-
<table>
<tr><th>(1)</th><th>(2)</th><th>(3)</th><th>(4)</th></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>Uttarakhand</td><td>(i) Pantnagar, District Udham Singh Nagar.</td><td>Unloading of imported goods and loading of export goods.</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2015/cs-nt2015/csnt148-2015</td>
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<tr>
<th colspan="6">CBEC – CENTRAL EXCISE</th>
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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>NotificationNo. 27/2015 - Central Excise (N.T)</td>
<td>31.12. 2015</td>
<td>Seeks to amend CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004</td>
<td>1. (1) These rules may be called the CENVAT Credit (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2015. (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette. 2. In the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, in rule 9, in sub-rule (1), in clause (d), after the words “ Foreign Post Office”, the words “or, as the case may be, an Authorized Courier, registered with the Principal Commissioner of Customs or the Commissioner of Customs in-charge of the customs airport,” shall be inserted.</td>
<td>http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2015/cx-nt2015/cent27-2015</td>
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(2)	Circular No.1013/1/2016-CX	12.01.2016	General guidelines for implementation of e-payment of refund/ rebate	In order to speed up the transfer of the fund directly to the beneficiary's bank account after sanction of the refund/rebate claim and thereby promote ease of doing business, CBEC has prescribed the procedure for e-payment of refund/ rebate for implementation by all field formations: I. E-PAYMENT THROUGH AUTHORIZED BANKS II. PROCEDURE FOR E-PAYMENT These instructions shall be put in place by the field formations by 10.02.2016. The facility of e-payment of refunds/ rebate is already operational in certain Central Excise zones such as Mumbai-II, Hyderabad, Chandigarh and Chennai.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-circulars/cx-circulars-2016/circ1013-2016cx.pdf
			CBEC – SERVICE TAX		
(1)	Notification No. 27/2015-Service Tax	18.12.2015	Extending the date of ST payment for the assessees in the Union Territory of Puducherry (except Yanam and Mahe) for the month of November, 2015 to 20.12.2015.	the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Service Tax Rules, 1994, namely:- 1. (1) These rules may be called the Service Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2015. (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. 2. In the Service Tax Rules, 1994, in rule 6, in sub-rule (1), in the fourth proviso, for the words "State of Tamil Nadu", the words "State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry (except Mahe & Yanam)" shall be substituted.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-servicetax/st-notifications/st-notifications-2015/st27-2015
(2)	Circular No.190/9/2015-Service Tax	15.12.2015	Applicability of service tax on the services received by apparel exporters in relation to fabrication of garments - reg.	It has come to the notice of the Board that certain field formations are taking a view that service tax is payable on services received by the apparel exporters from third party for job work. Apparently field formations are taking a view that the services received by apparel exporters is of manpower supply, which neither falls under the negative list nor is specifically exempt. However, trade is of the view that the services received by them is of job work involving a process amounting to manufacture or production of goods, and thus would fall under negative list [section 66D (f)] and hence would not attract service tax.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-servicetax/st-circulars/st-circulars-2015/st-circ-190-2015
			RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		
(1)	RBI/2015-16/287 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 39	January 14, 2016	Export of Goods and Services – Project Exports	Attention of Authorised Dealers is invited to Regulation 18 of **Notification No. FEMA 23/2000-RB dated 3rd May 2000** viz. Foreign Exchange Management (Export of Goods and Services) Regulations, 2000 in terms of which export of goods or services on deferred payment terms or in execution of a turnkey project or a civil construction contract requires prior approval of the approving authority, which shall consider the proposal in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank from time to time. Further, attention of Authorized Dealers (AD) is also invited to **A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.11 dated July 22, 2014,** in terms of which the structure of Working Group (consisting of.	https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10223&Mode=0

				representatives from Exim Bank, ECGC & RBI), which has hitherto been permitted to consider project exports and deferred service exports proposals for contracts exceeding USD 100 Million in value has been dispensed with and AD banks / Exim Bank have been permitted to consider awarding post-award approvals without any monetary limit and permit subsequent changes in the terms of post award approval within the relevant FEMA guidelines / regulations	
MUMBAI CUSTOMS					
(1)	Public Notice No. 60/2015	22.12.2015	Monitoring of realisation of export proceeds for the Drawback EDI shipping Bills	Attention of all exporters is hereby invited to CBEC Circular No.5/2009-Cus dated 2.2.2009. In pursuance to CBEC's instructions dated 27.11.2015 issued vide F.No. 609/59/2012-DBK, all exporters are hereby advised to submit the certificates / negative statements issued by the competent authorities in respect of their drawback EDI Shipping Bills having LEO dates from 1.4.2013 to 31.3.2014.	http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/PublicNotice/1144_new%20public%20notice.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No.59/2015	22.12.2015	Drawback Scroll information to claimants in SMS Format	To implement the vision of our Hon'ble Prime Minister of providing 'Ease of doing Business', this Commissionerate is providing the Drawback scroll information in SMS format to the Drawback Claimants from 18th December'2015. Customized software is developed to provide the Drawback scroll information in SMS format to the Drawback Claimants.	http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/PublicNotice/1143_Public%20Notice%2059.pdf
(3)	Public Notice No.03 /2016	06.01.2016	Use of digital signature for submission of documents	1. In terms of Board Circular No. 10/2015-Customs, dated 31.03.2015, importers registered under Accredited Client Programme (ACP) are mandatorily required to file Bills of Entry with digital signature with effect from 01.05.2015. Wherever the customs process documents are digitally signed, the Customs will not insist on the user to physically sign the said documents.	http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/PublicNotice/1148_PN%2003.pdf
(4)	Facility Notice no. 02/2015	16/12/2015	Introduction of CRCL Test Module in ICES 1.5	Attention of Importers / Exporters, CHAs, and all other concerned are invited to the introduction of New Test Module CRCL Test Module in ICES 1.5. The CRCL module has been developed for the automation of the procedure of forwarding samples for testing from the customs formation to the Central Revenue Laboratory located at NCH under a test memo and the receipt of the test report from the DYCC Laboratory online.	http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/FacilityNotice/35_facility%20Notice%20No%2002-2015.pdf

JNCH CUSTOMS					
(1)	Public Notice 94/2015	14.12.2015	Declaration of intent under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) -reg.	Kind attention is invited to Public Notice No. 40 dated 09th October 2015 issued by DGFT, which had prescribed a procedure to be followed for claiming rewards under MEIS where exports had been made through EDI generated shipping bills between 01.04.2015 to 31.05.2015 and the exporter had inadvertently marked 'N' in the "reward item box" and wished to seek MEIS benefit. **Effect of the Public Notice :**Shipping bills, where declaration of intent 'Y' has not been marked and 'N' has been ticked inadvertently in the 'reward item box' while filing shipping bills in Customs for exports made between 01.06.2015 to 30.09.2015, shall be transmitted by CBEC to DGFT. Local Location (JNCH) has no role in above transmission.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices-for-2015/public-notice-no-94-2015
(2)	Public Notice No.97/2015	31.12.2015	Division of SAD refund section into 6 units to take care of increased work load and speedy disposal of refund as a trade facilitation measure-Reg.	Attention of all the importers, Exporters, Customs Brokers and other stake holders is invited to the increased work load in the SAD refund section. It is now decided to divide the present four units i.e. SAD-I to IV of SAD refund section into six units i.e. SAD-I to SAD-VI as trade facilitation measure with effect from 01.01.2016. These units will look after the processing and sanction of SAD refund claims as per the details given	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/public-notices-for-2015/public-notice-no-972015
(3)	Standing Order No. 02/2016	07.01.2016	Levy of Merchant Overtime (MOT) fees for rendering services by the Customs Officers beyond the normal working hours or at a place beyond the Customs Area	Attention of Steamer Agents, Importers, Exporters, Custom House Agents and all Trade Interests is invited to the Public Notice No 27/2007 dated 14.06.2015, regarding levy of Merchant Overtime (MOT) fees for rendering services by the Customs Officers beyond the normal working hours or at a place beyond the Customs Area, wherein it was decided that the Customs Officers posted at the particular CFS, who has to attend the job will be nominated by DC i/c of the concerned CFS through the Preventive Service Office.	http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/standing-order-for-2016/standing-order-no-02-2016

USE OF DIGITAL SIGNATURE FOR FILING OF DOCUMENTS THROUGH ICEGATE HAS BEEN MADE MANDATORY W.E.F. 1ST JANURARY'2016

CBEC MESSAGE:

Registration Module : New Registration Module is likely to be started. Please visit the New Registration Advisory and New Registration Demo under Downloads section on ICEGATE home page.

Digital Signature : Use of Digital Signature for filing of documents through ICEGATE has been made mandatory w.e.f. 1st Janurary'2016. All remote EDI service users are requested to procure Digital Signature from any certifying authority and start using in filing of documents through ICEGATE. To sign the documents the Common Signer utility hosted at ICEGATE website may be utilized by the users.

The Advisory, Common Signer, Process Document etc. are available at:https://www.icegate.gov.in/digitalSign/digitalSign.html

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index.php/use-of-digital-signature-for-filing-of-documents-through-icegate-has-been-made-mandatory-w-e-f-1st-janurary2016

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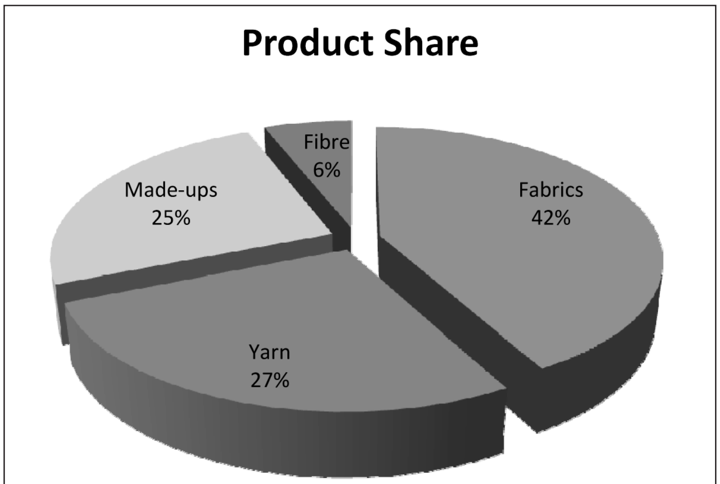
REVIEW ON EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING APRIL – DECEMBER 2015-16

Exports of Indian Man-made fibre (MMF) textiles during April-December 2015-16 were US$ 3524.04 Million against US$ 3838.36 Million during the same period of the previous year witnessing a decline of over 8%. (SOURCE: Port Data)

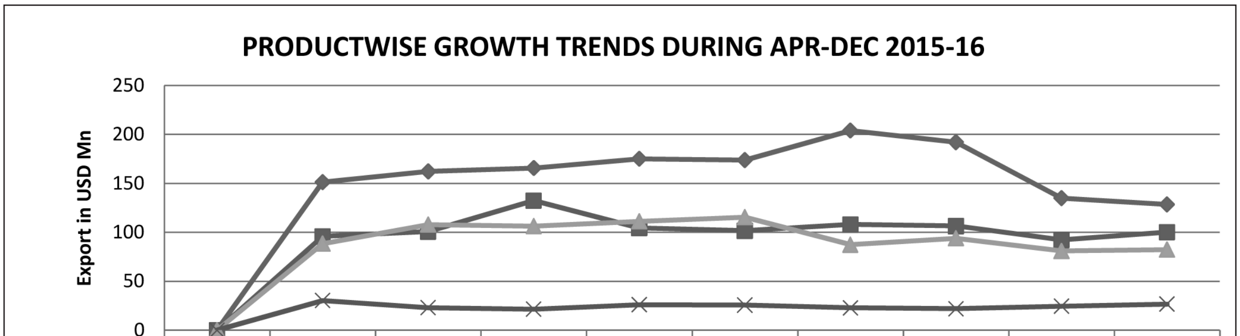
Value in US$ Mn

	April-December 2015-16	April-December 2014-15	Grw/decline (%)
Fabrics	1487.02	1537.56	-3.29%
Yarn	941.14	1079.39	-12.81%
Made-ups	873.57	940.77	-7.14%
Fibre	222.31	280.64	-20.78%
Total	**3524.04**	**3838.36**	**-8.19%**

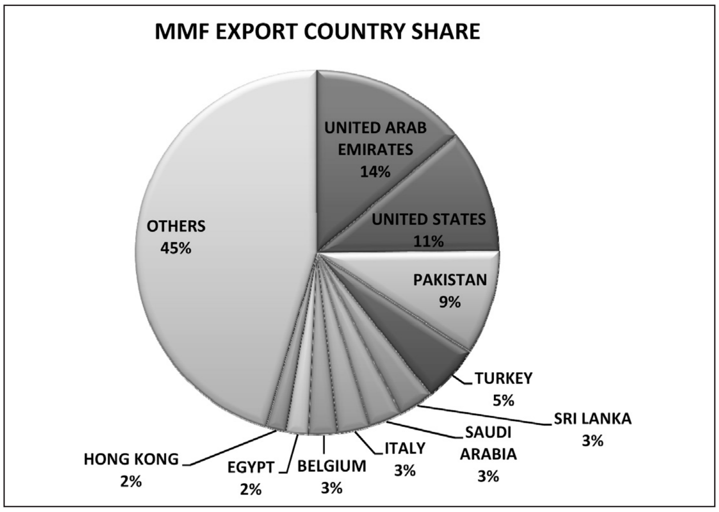


HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall exports in April-December 2015-16 declined by 8.19% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with 42% share followed by Yarn 27%, Made-ups 25% and Fibre 6% in the Indian MMF textile exports.
- Share of the value added segments like fabrics and Made-ups have increased to 67% of total exports.
- However, all the four segments witnessed decline in export like fibre (-20.78%), yarn (-12.81%), made-ups (-7.14%) and fabrics (-3.29%).
- In the fabrics segment Polyester Filament Fabrics (US$ 410.97 Mn) remained the top exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US$ 382 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Fabrics (US$ 265.73 Mn) during the period.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US$ 473.36 Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US$ 105.20 Mn) and Polyester Viscose Yarn (US$ 89.99 Mn).
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US$ 215.02 Mn followed by Muffler and Shawls/Scarves worth US$ 139.50 Mn and US$ 95.36 Mn respectively.
- Viscose Staple Fibre (US$ 104.39 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Polyester Staple Fibre (US$ 87.31 Mn) and Acrylic Staple Fibre (US$ 15.24 Mn).
- Exports of Viscose Blended Fabrics and Acrylic Spun fabrics which accounted for share of nearly 1% in the Indian MMF fabrics exports, have witnessed excellent growth of 107.17% and 56.95% respectively.



	42064	42095	42125	42156	42186	42217	42248	42278	42309	42339
Fabrics	0	151.25	162.22	165.62	175.03	173.68	203.92	192.04	134.87	128.39
Yarn	0	95.84	100.8	132.3	104.31	101.49	107.84	106.3	92.27	99.99
Made-ups	0	88.35	107.89	106.34	111.2	115.41	87.32	93.86	80.91	82.29
Fibre	0	30.29	23.07	21.44	26.04	25.62	22.85	21.91	24.48	26.61



HIGHLIGHTS

- UAE was the leading market for Indian MMF textiles during April-December 2015-16 with 14% share in total exports followed by USA 11%, Pakistan 9% and Turkey 5%.
- Neighbouring country Pakistan has emerged as the 3rd largest market for India's MMF textile export with a share of 9% during April-December 2015-16.
- Other major markets during April-December 2015-16 were Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Italy and Belgium with share of 3% each in the Indian MMF Textiles exports.
- From the Euro Zone, Italy has emerged as the leading market for our exports during April-December 2015-16 with exports US$ 100.11 Mn.
- Saudi Arabia and United States were the leading market for Indian MMF Fabrics and Indian MMF Made-ups respectively during the period.
- Ethiopia with a share of 0.1% in the Indian MMF Made-ups export has grown by 1250% during April–December 2015-16.
- Bahrain with a share of 0.25% in the Indian MMF Made-ups export has grown by 606.45% during April-December 2015-16.
- Major markets for Indian MMF yarn were Turkey and USA. However, exports to USA showed a growth of 10% while exports to Turkey declined 21% during April-December 2015-16.
- Brazil emerged as the 3rd largest market for Indian MMF Yarn exports but has witnessed a decline of 33% during April–December 2015-16 as compared to the same period of last year.
- Yarn exports to Afghanistan witnessed impressive growth of 1450%, while export to Jordan declined nearly 100% during April-December 2015-16.
- Viscose Blended Fabrics with a share of 1% in the Indian MMF Fabrics export has grown by 107.17% during April–December 2015-16. While, Polyester Filament fabric which is the major exported item in the MMF fabric category, has witnessed a decline of 18.58%. Exports of Polyester blended fabrics have increased by 27.62% while that of Polyester Spun Fabrics have declined by 33.39%.
- Exports of Viscose Staple fibre have increased by 7.84% while that of Polyester Staple fibre have declined by 35.49% during April–December 2015-16. Also, exports of Acrylic Staple Fibre have declined by 46.24% during the same period.

PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL–DECEMBER 2015-16

Value in USD Mn

Products	April-Dec 2015-16	April-Dec 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
FABRICS (Woven+non-woven+knitted)				
Polyester Filament	410.97	504.76	-93.79	-18.58%
Synthetic Filament	382	363.48	18.52	5.10%
Polyester Viscose	265.73	249.57	16.16	6.48%
Polyester Blended	154.39	120.98	33.41	27.62%
Synthetic Cotton	35.2	34.75	0.45	1.29%
Polyester Wool	34.33	36.42	-2.09	-5.74%
Polyester Cotton	26.98	28.55	-1.57	-5.50%
Polyester Spun	18.93	28.42	-9.49	-33.39%
Synthetic Blended	15.16	18.85	-3.69	-19.58%
Nylon Filament	13.69	18.22	-4.53	-24.86%
Acrylic Spun	10.5	6.69	3.81	56.95%
Viscose Blended	10.11	4.88	5.23	107.17%
Viscose Spun	9.01	11.68	-2.67	-22.86%
Viscose Filament	8.7	7.04	1.66	23.58%
Artificial Filament	5.14	11.26	-6.12	-54.35%
Synthetic Spun	4.9	7	-2.1	-30.00%
Acrylic Blended	4.38	3.44	0.94	27.33%
Other Fabrics	76.9	81.57	-4.67	-5.73%
Total Fabrics	**1487.02**	**1537.56**	**-50.54**	**-3.29%**
YARN				
Polyester Filament	473.36	512.41	-39.05	-7.62%
Polyester Cotton	105.20	152.25	-47.05	-30.90%
Polyester Viscose	89.99	107.07	-17.08	-15.95%
Polyester Spun	70.76	73.66	-2.9	-3.94%
Viscose Spun	53.06	53.23	-0.17	-0.32%
Viscose Filament	39.59	41.80	-2.21	-5.29%
Acrylic Spun	23.61	31.41	-7.8	-24.83%
Synthetic Spun	21.71	26.24	-4.53	-17.26%
Polyester Wool	17.02	18.61	-1.59	-8.54%
Acrylic Cotton	7.26	8.09	-0.83	-10.26%
Artificial Spun	6.36	17.41	-11.05	-63.47%
Nylon Filament	5.66	8.45	-2.79	-33.02%
Polypropylene Filament	4.37	3.49	0.88	25.21%
Other Synthetic Filament	2.82	2.80	0.02	0.71%
Viscose Cotton	2.62	5.74	-3.12	-54.36%

Products	April-Dec 2015-16	April-Dec 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
Artificial Cotton	2.18	1.48	0.7	47.30%
Nylon Spun	1.05	1.05	0	0.00%
Other Yarn	14.52	14.20	0.32	2.25%
Total Yarn	**941.14**	**1079.39**	**-138.25**	**-12.81%**
MADE-UPS				
Bulk Containers*	215.02	271.98	-56.96	-20.94%
Muffler	139.50	99.06	40.44	40.82%
Shawls/Scarves	95.36	151.07	-55.71	-36.88%
Motifs	51.77	56.35	-4.58	-8.13%
Fishing Net	31.69	29.82	1.87	6.27%
Blanket	28.61	33.32	-4.71	-14.14%
Bed Linen	17.61	21.11	-3.5	-16.58%
Sacks and Bags	14.64	12.60	2.04	16.19%
Bedsheet	13.88	19.05	-5.17	-27.14%
Rope	12.86	16.12	-3.26	-20.22%
Dress Material	10.51	27.59	-17.08	-61.91%
Braids	8.89	8.56	0.33	3.86%
Dish-cloths/Dusters	7.29	7.93	-0.64	-8.07%
Curtains	7.08	5.58	1.5	26.88%
Tulles	5.53	2.23	3.3	147.98%
Life Jacket	5.14	8.08	-2.94	-36.39%
Furnishing Articles	4.59	6.05	-1.46	-24.13%
Lace	3.04	3.12	-0.08	-2.56%
Bed Spreads	2.59	0.47	2.12	451.06%
Toilet Linen	2.04	1.33	0.71	53.38%
Table Linen	2.00	1.85	0.15	8.11%
Labels	1.63	3.35	-1.72	-51.34%
Wadding	1.53	3.30	-1.77	-53.64%
Other Made-ups**	190.77	150.85	39.92	26.46%
Total Made-ups	**873.57**	**940.77**	**-67.2**	**-7.14%**
FIBRE				
Viscose Staple	104.39	96.80	7.59	7.84%
Polyester Staple	87.31	135.34	-48.03	-35.49%
Acrylic Staple	15.24	28.35	-13.11	-46.24%
Other Fibre	15.37	20.15	-4.78	-23.72%
Total Fibre	**222.31**	**280.64**	**-58.33**	**-20.78%**

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

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

LEADING MARKETS

Value in USD Mn

Sr. No.	Country	April-Dec 2015-16	April-Dec 2014-15	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
1	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	484.68	439.96	44.72	10.16%
2	UNITED STATES	382.01	365.15	16.86	4.62%
3	PAKISTAN	326.37	359.55	-33.18	-9.23%
4	TURKEY	175.78	214.46	-38.68	-18.04%
5	SRI LANKA	109.21	100.99	8.22	8.14%
6	SAUDI ARABIA	101.93	143.89	-41.96	-29.16%
7	ITALY	100.11	119.88	-19.77	-16.49%
8	BELGIUM	90.89	112.59	-21.70	-19.27%
9	EGYPT	69.00	65.12	3.88	5.96%
10	HONG KONG	63.05	67.10	-4.05	-6.04%

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	April-Dec 2015-16	April-Dec 2014-15	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	336.83	301.64	35.19	11.67%
PAKISTAN	227.07	237.39	-10.32	-4.35%
UNITED STATES	90.07	96.15	-6.08	-6.32%
SRI LANKA	88.6	80.5	8.1	10.06%
HONG KONG	52.65	56.16	-3.51	-6.25%
SAUDI ARABIA	49.52	63.06	-13.54	-21.47%
VIETNAM, DEMOCRATIC	32.13	37.92	-5.79	-15.27%
EGYPT	31.45	27.46	3.99	14.53%
BANGLADESH	26.19	27.19	-1	-3.68%
SPAIN	26.05	26.97	-0.92	-3.41%

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Markets	April-Dec 2015-16	April-Dec 2014-15	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
TURKEY	157.36	198.37	-41.01	-20.67%
UNITED STATES	103.77	94.58	9.19	9.72%
BRAZIL	53.2	79.68	-26.48	-33.23%
PAKISTAN	41.15	45.59	-4.44	-9.74%
BELGIUM	41.12	45.73	-4.61	-10.08%
EGYPT	31.16	30.74	0.42	1.37%
PERU	23.8	31.91	-8.11	-25.42%
KOREA,REPUBLIC OF	23.51	21.03	2.48	11.79%
NETHERLANDS	20.69	22.04	-1.35	-6.13%
GUADELOUPE	19.65	24.8	-5.15	-20.77%

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	April-Dec 2015-16	April-Dec 2014-15	Net Change	% Change
UNITED STATES	165.97	144.06	21.91	15.21%
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	131.91	123.56	8.35	6.76%
ITALY	50.35	59.86	-9.51	-15.89%
SAUDI ARABIA	34.28	52.59	-18.31	-34.82%
BENIN	31.82	55.12	-23.3	-42.27%
SPAIN	29.6	40.76	-11.16	-27.38%
CROATIA	27.67	38.59	-10.92	-28.30%
NETHERLANDS	27.05	28.85	-1.8	-6.24%
FRANCE	24.61	22.05	2.56	11.61%
GERMANY	22.26	15.35	6.91	45.02%

YEAR END REVIEW 2015: MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

(Continued from Page 1)

pilot study of their Research project on Pollution Control in collaboration with IIT Delhi, IIT Madras and IIT Bombay.

4. Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)

a) To mark the occasion of Good Governance Day, on 25th December, 2014, the ISDS has been scaled up during the 12th Plan with an allocation of ₹ 1,900 crore to train 15 lakh persons. To meet the needs of the industry for a skilled workforce and thereby support its competitiveness, the Ministry has trained 3.75 lakh youth in textile trades, particularly in the rapidly growing garmenting segment of the industry. The major achievements during the last year are the following:

Industry oriented Training programmes:

- Course curriculum / training contents have been standardized in consultation with industry partners.
- Resource Support Agency (RSA) has been appointed for development and standardization of course curriculum and assessment protocols.
- Industry has been directly involved in imparting trainings.

Emphasis on employment generation:

- Placement in industry is the major yardstick of the scheme. Minimum 70% of trainees in a batch shall be placed in wage employment with minimum wage prescribed for his /her skill category.
- Emphasis is on making a non-worker a worker.
- Target group will be preferably jobseekers amongst the rural youth, having educational qualification preferably below 10+ 2 standard.

Robust monitoring Mechanism through e-initiatives:

- A web based centralized Management Information System (MIS) for monitoring all aspects of training program has been launched.
- Bio-metric attendance of trainees has been made compulsory.
- Aadhaar platform has been introduced in MIS for better identification of trainees and avoid duplicity in trainings.
- Payment to the Implementing Agencies has been linked to the progress on MIS and system generated reports.
- Time to time physical inspections by Regional offices of Textile Commissioners has been instituted.
- Introduction of web enabled online certificate generation on successful assessment of the trainee has been made.

b) During 2014-‘15, Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha, West Bengal, Tripura, Haryana, Goa, Telangana, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned projects under ISDS. During 2015-‘16, Punjab has been sanctioned project under ISDS.

c) A National Workshop on Integrated Skill Development Scheme was held by the Ministry, in August 2015, to share best practices, gather feedback and improve the implementation of the scheme.

5. North Eastern Region Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS)

a) A landmark initiative under NERTPS for construction of Apparel and Garment manufacturing Centres in the NE States was launched in 2014, with the announcement of Hon’ble Prime Minister on 1st December 2014 in Nagaland. The objective of the scheme is to promote employment in the NE States and encourage entrepreneurship especially amongst women, in the area of garmenting which has a huge potential both within the country and abroad.

b) Accordingly, foundation stone have been laid by Hon’ble Textiles Minister, for Apparel and Garment Making Centres in each of the seven states in the North Eastern Region. Work on the centres has commenced and is nearing completion in some states.

c) Each Apparel and Garment Making Centre set up under the initiative is estimated to generate direct employment for 1,200 people. Each state will have one centre with three units, each having 100 machines. For local entrepreneurs with requisite background, required facilities to start a unit will be provided in 'plug and play' mode. Once such entrepreneurs get established, they can set up their own units, allowing the facility to be provided to new entrepreneurs.

d) The project will be fully funded by the Ministry of Textiles, with an estimated expense of ₹ 18.18 crores for each state. The initiative comes under the North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) of the Ministry of Textiles. NERTPS is an umbrella scheme for the development of various segments of textiles, i.e. silk, handlooms, handicrafts and apparels & garments. The scheme has a total outlay of ₹ 1038.10 crore in the 12th Five Year Plan.

e) Besides this, a scheme to promote Geotechnical Textiles in North East Region has been launched by the Textiles Minister in Imphal on 24th March, 2015. Two sericulture schemes - Phase II of Sericulture Project for Valley Districts of Manipur and Integrated Sericulture Development Project for Hill Districts of Manipur – were also launched by the Textiles Minister on the same day in Imphal. The Minister also laid the foundation stone for a powerloom estate in Imphal West on the occasion.

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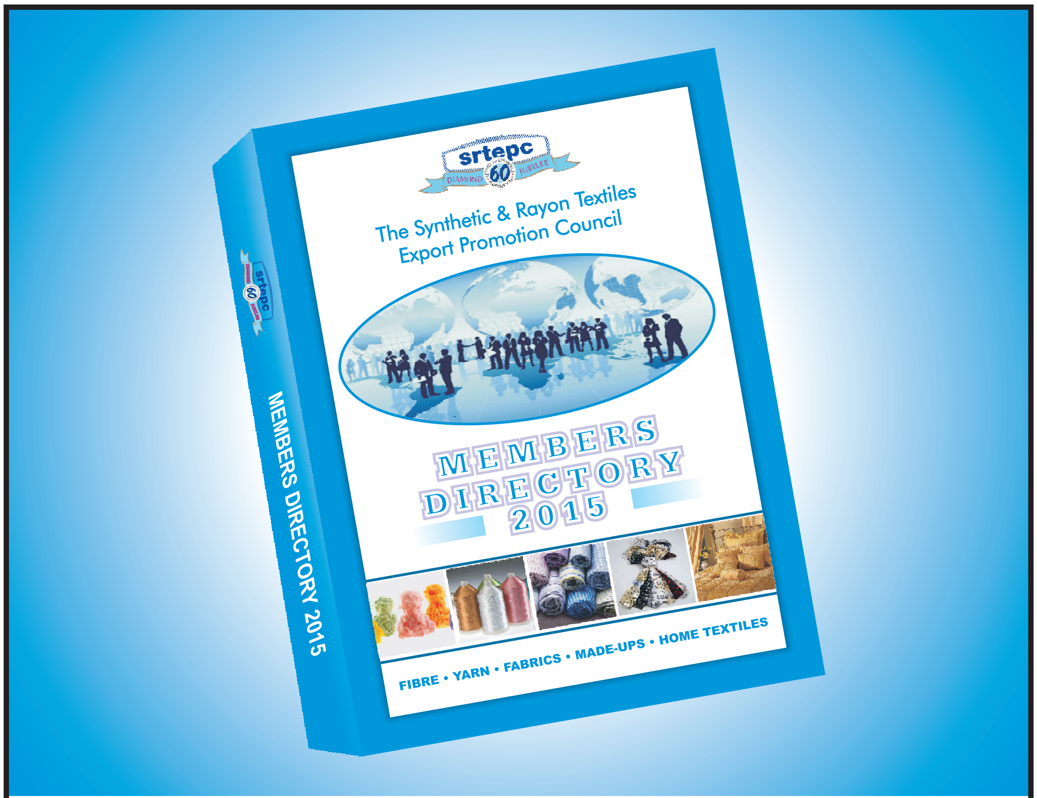

SRTEPC Members Directory

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)
- **CD** – Rs.500/- - US $25/- (Including delivery Charges)

For further information and request for supply of Directory may be sent to
Shri Anand Haldankar, Joint Director, E mail: *anand@srtepc.in*
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