

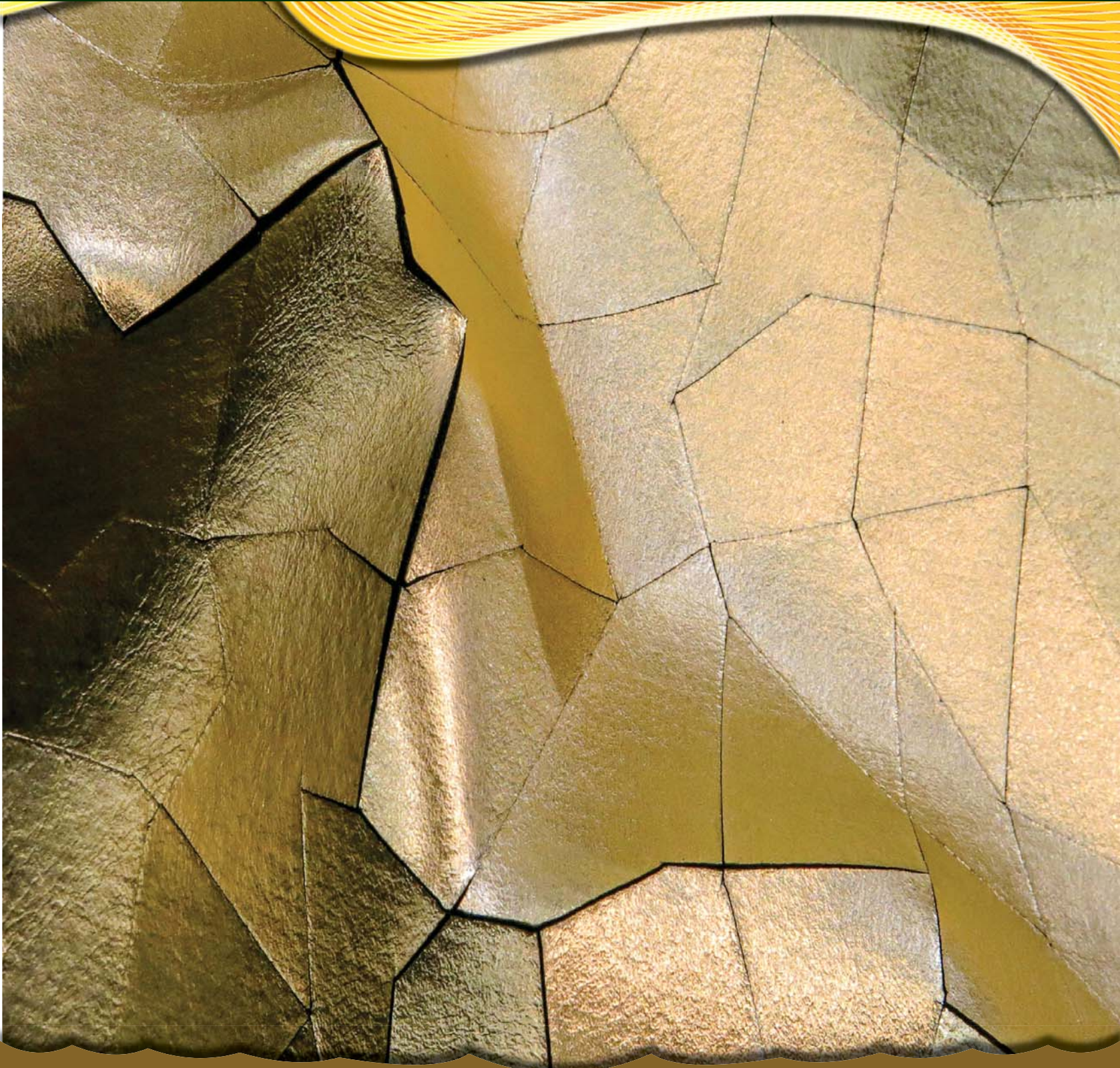


# HANDLOOM EXPORT

Vol. XLIX No.12 Rs. 50

Monthly Newsletter  
March 2017

## SLOW FUTURES SS / 18



THE HANDLOOM EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

## Calendar of Events 2017 - 2018

Sl. No.	Name of the Event	Date	Status/Remarks
1	Hong Kong International Home Textiles & Furnishings Fair, Hong Kong	20-23 April 2017	Circular Issued / Registration Open
2	Global Indian Festival, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	31 May – 4 June 2017	Registration Open
3	Textiles India, Gujarat, India	30 June – 2 July 2017	Registration Open
4	Hometextiles & Apparel Sourcing Expo, New York, USA	17-19 July 2017	Registration Open
5	India Home Furnishing and India Garment Fair, Osaka, Japan	19-21 July 2017	Circular Issued / Registration Open
6	Intertextile Shanghai Home Textiles, Shanghai, China	23-26 August 2017	Circular Issued / Registration Open
7	India Trend Fair, Tokyo, Japan	6-8 September 2017	Registration Open
8	WHO's NEXT, Paris, France	8-11 September 2017	Registration Open
9	IHGF, Greater Noida, India	13-17 October 2017	Registration Open
10	China Import & Export Fair (CANTON), Guangzhou, China	31 Oct – 4 Nov 2017	Registration Open
11	International Sourcing Expo, Sydney, Australia	14-16 November 2017	Registration Open
12	Heimtextil, Frankfurt, Germany	9-12 January 2018	Circular Issued / Registration Open
13	Domotex, Hannover, Germany	12-15 January 2018	Registration Open
14	WHO's NEXT, Paris, France	January 2018	Registration Open
15	India Sourcing Fair, Santiago, Chile	March 2018	Registration Open
<b>Trade Delegations</b>			
1	Russia	August 2017	Registration Open
2	USA	September 2017	Registration Open
3	Mexico and Canada	October 2017	Registration Open
4	South Africa	November 2017	Registration Open
5	Sweden and Denmark	February 2018	Registration Open
6	Chile and Argentina	March 2018	Registration Open
7	Austria and Poland	March 2018	Registration Open



## HANDLOOM EXPORT

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Export Promotion Council  
March 2017 Vol. XLIX No.12

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Cover page features Textile Forecast SS / 18 on Slow Futures



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please contact the Council at [hepc@hepcindia.com](mailto:hepc@hepcindia.com)

## Chairman's Column

Dear Members,

I am happy to share with member exporters that Ministry of Textiles has notified the rates for Rebate on State Levies (ROSL) for export of made-ups, in the Gazette of India vide notification No. 12015/47/2016-IT dt. March 15, 2017. The rates of rebate are not divisible into any component of tax or input and are provided only on average basis calculated in a like manner as the All Industry Rates of Drawback. This notification has come into force w.e.f. March 23, 2017. The amount of rebate shall be calculated using the FOB value. The rate of rebate with cap for a tariff item as shown in columns (4)&(5) of Schedule 3 of rates being notified shall be applied for calculation when the item has claim for AIR Drawback or export under claim for brand rate drawback with claim for provisional Customs portion of AIR. Detailed notification along with Schedule (3) has already been circulated to all member exporters and it is also posted in Council website. The same is again published in this newsletter also for the benefit of member exporters.



As you all are aware, Council is now focussing its efforts on the mega textile fair "Textiles India 2017" which is scheduled to be held in Gujarat during 30<sup>th</sup> June – 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2017. I attended the meeting chaired by Smt. Smriti Irani, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles at Mumbai on March 19, 2017. HEPC has to mobilise around 120 foreign buyers and 150 exhibitors for the show. HEPC is taking around 2500 sq.m for displaying various handloom/hometextile products. Other EPCs that are participating in the show are AEPC, Texprocil, SRTEPC, CEPC, EPCH, ISEPC, W&WEPC, Wooltexpro, PEDEXIL and NJB. All EPCs are given the target separately for mobilising international buyers and exhibitors for the show. Hence, there will be around 2500 international buyers & 15000 domestic buyers and 1500 exhibitors of various textile products. There will be a common theme for the stalls/pavilions which will be decided by the Ministry in consultation with the Industry/CII/EPC to ensure that a common thread runs throughout the event. Around 33 Round Table Conferences will be organised on all the three days by industry associations/Councils. HEPC will be organising three Round Table Conferences. Exhibitors would be allowed to sell their products during the last two days of the fair i.e., 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2017. Many Central and State representatives are also participating in this event and it is likely to be inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. So, member exporters are requested to actively participate in this mega textile event as this event will be an excellent marketing platform and will offer a unique opportunity to explore the market potential for the products among the interested buyer groups.

I would like to share with member exporters that Mr. Jayachandran of Mascot Industries, one of the Executive Committee Members of the Council attended a meeting organised by FIEO with the Secretary, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India and DGFT on March 16, 2017 at Cochin. During the meeting, certain points were raised by Mr. Jayachandran for strengthening the infrastructure fund for Town of Export Excellence. HEPC has also submitted a representation covering all the points raised by Mr. Jayachandran to the Secretary, D/o. Commerce, with a request to take necessary action to resolve the issues, as it will be a great boost to Kannur handloom industry.

With warm regards,

V. Kumar,  
Chairman



S/S 18

# SLOW FUTURES

TEXTILES

*NWL/3 - Interpreted by National Institute of Fashion Technology team  
Dr. Shalini Sud, Ms. Anu Sharma, Ms. Jasmine S. Dixit, Ms. Priya Jyoti, Ms. Tanmayee Mishra*

Trend Direction source - WGSN / Visual References - WGSN / Brands through free sources available on the net

# SLOW FUTURES

Ranging from lived-in cottons to sleek metallic jacquards, Slow Futures focuses on Minimalist and tactile textiles. Patterns are developed taking inspiration from two diverse directions of nature and digital technology under the same umbrella. The key features emphasizes on intriguing crafted textures along with soft and smooth tactile textiles.

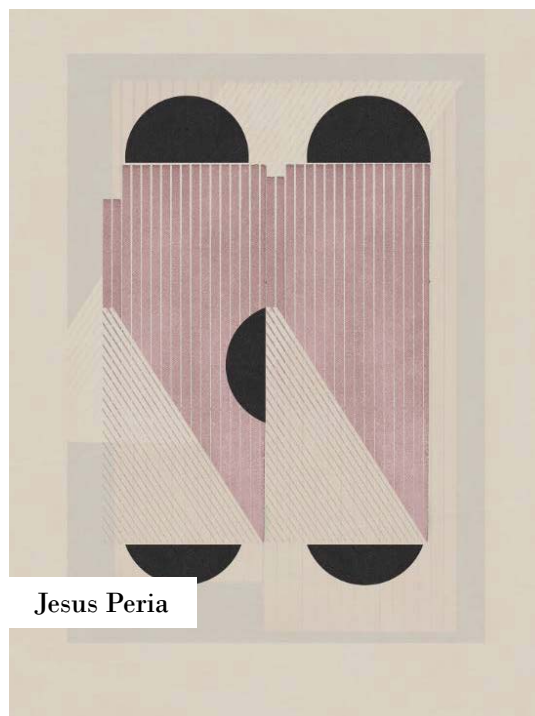
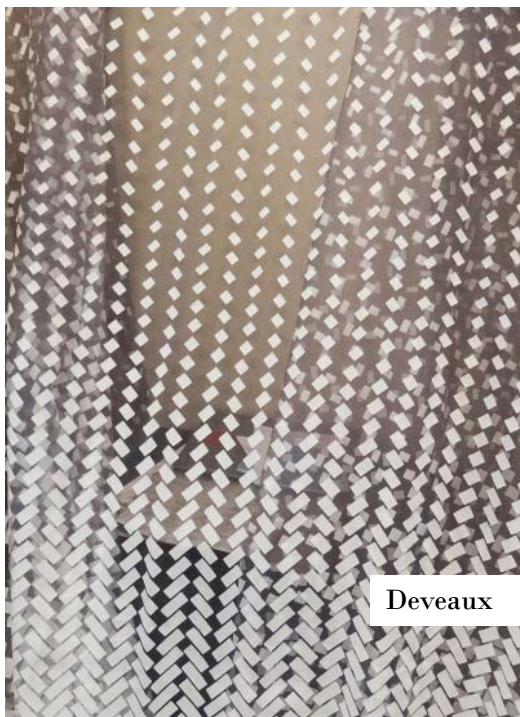
## INSPIRATION & DESIGN PATTERNS

Inspirations are drawn from the rippling layer of sediment to fractured surfaces of the Earth strata, where these textures provide design directions, motifs and textures inspired from the same.

On the contrary from texture based, the designs are also inspired from technology with digital inspired motifs showcasing more geometric and linear designs. These patterns suggest rich woven interfaces, distorted lines of coding and rippling with interesting pixelated optical effects. Deconstructed and random mini motifs are used to create patterns for obtaining desired looks.

## DESIGN TECHNIQUES

*LOOSELY CONSTRUCTED WEAVES / DIGITAL PRINTING / Frayed edge fringes, drop stitches, subtle indentations of fabric / LAYERING of FABRICS in WEAVING / SURFACE ORNAMENTATION with different WEIGHTS / TEXTURES of yarns*





New Works

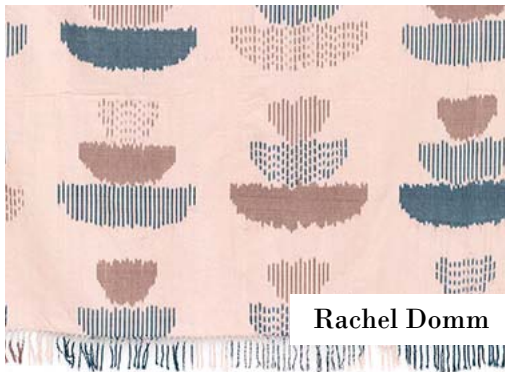


Fred Butler



S/S 18 SLOW FUTURES

Prosetex



Rachel Domm



Mohawk Group



Vantot

**COATED PANTONE  
PALETTE**



18-1426 TCX



19-3900 TCX



11-4300 TCX



15-4502 TCX



13-4804 TCX



11-1305 TCX



17-1340 TCX



8460 C

**COLOR PALETTE**

The color palette is a mixture of industrial and natural shades. The fabrics embrace the tones and patterns of the earth such as terracotta, stone & clay. From tinted neutrals grounded by warm earthy tones to Seafoam as a soft accent, the colour palette brings balance in the rusty and baked tones.



Mungsik Jang DADA

S/S 18 SLOW FUTURES

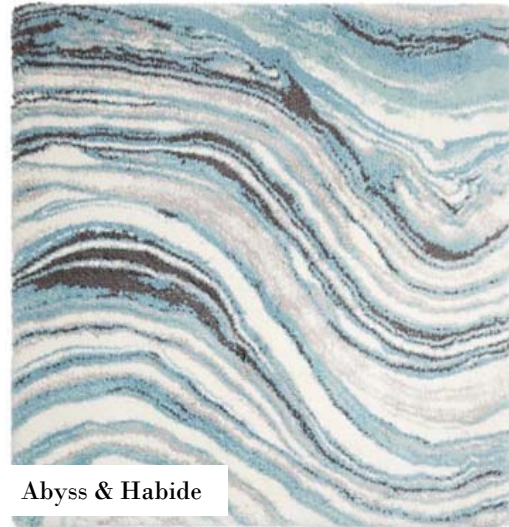


# COMBINATION OF TECHNIQUES

The story comprises of prints with optical and digital dimensions with tactile surfaces created using layers of fabrics, voluminous weave and deconstructed jacquard patterns.

## TEXTURES

Crushed, worn and crumpled textures for natural look while sheen and metallic appearance for futuristic look is recommended in the story along with finish applications after fabric constructions like peach-touch and velvet sheen. Techniques like weaving and knitting are used with subtle serrations to create sensorial touch.



Abyss & Habide



Emmeline Kellett



Elyaf Tekstil



Mark Bradford



Zoro Piana



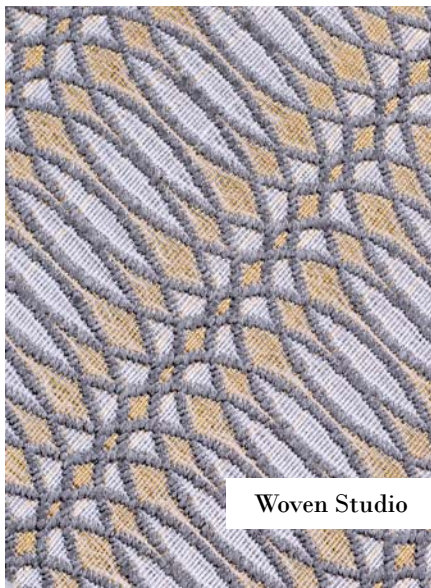
Simta Hem



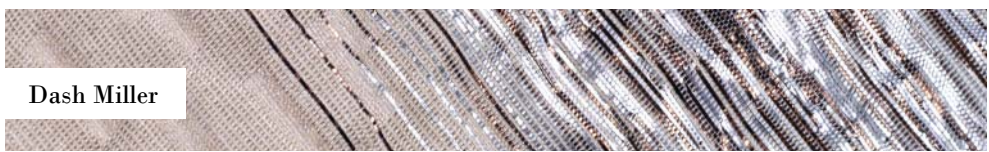
Split



Envers du Decor



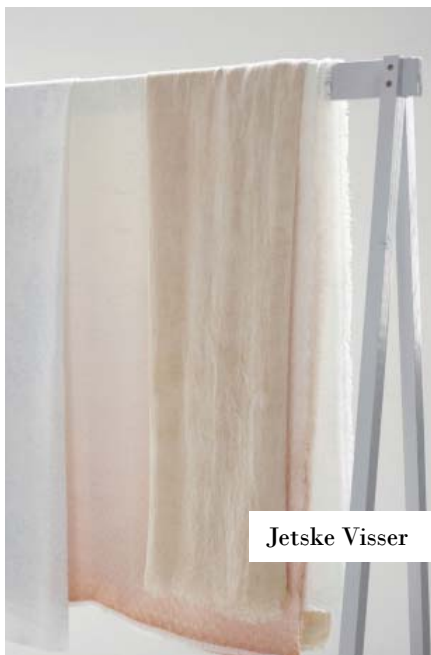
Woven Studio



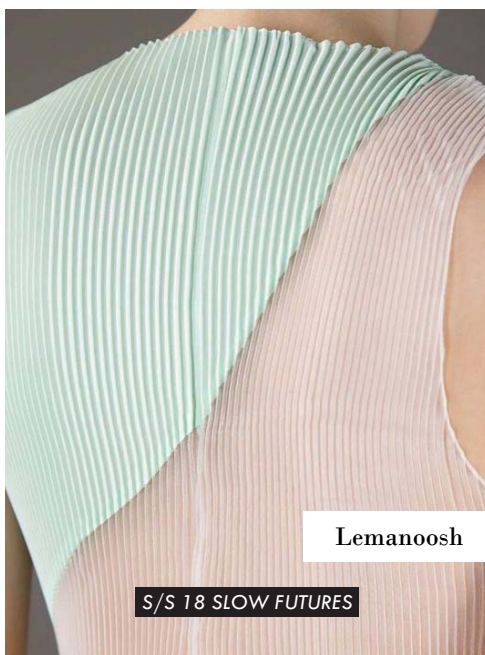
Dash Miller



Dash Miller



Jetske Visser



Lemanoosh

S/S 18 SLOW FUTURES



Faustine Steinmetz

# YARN | WEAVE | FABRIC

Textured cotton yarns are widely seen in this story along with silk metallic, suede and velvet yarns. Novelty yarns and woolen yarns like Mohair are also implied to achieve soft and smooth texture in a fabric.

Tactile surfaces are created using loosely constructed weaves fashioned by different drafting and denting patterns along with knitting and crochet techniques. Plain, Chevron, Waffle and Jacquard weaves are recommended in this story.

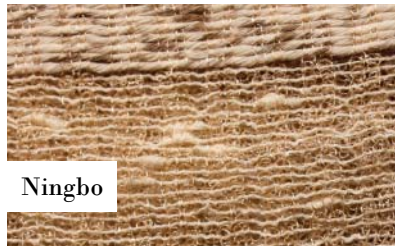
In this direction, organic cottons, linens, synthetic metallic jacquards and transparent voiles are used to create textured tactility, whereas Shiny velvets, reversible silks, plush rugs and supple suedes provides soft and smooth texture and voluminous transparencies.



Alexis Housden



Besani



Ningbo

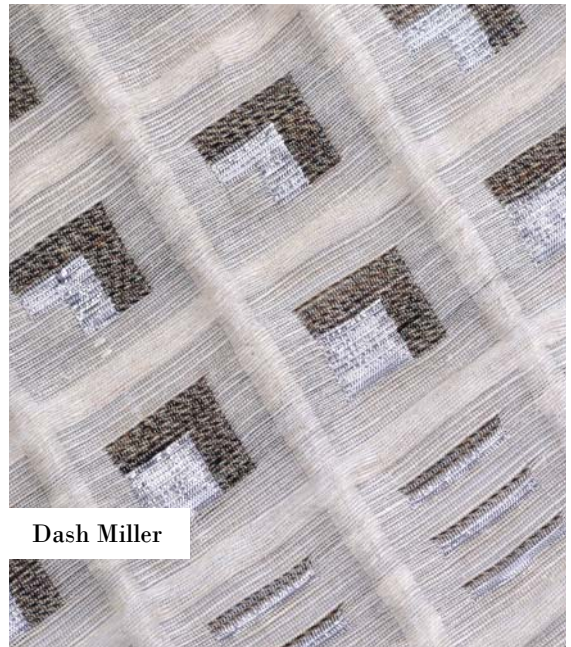


Prestigious



NikeLab

S/S 18 SLOW FUTURES



Dash Miller



S/S 18 SLOW FUTURES

Texties Penedo



Flock Gyeongmi Shin



Christian Fishba



Coincasa



Sahco



Urban Outfitters



## PRODUCTS

Slow Futures showcases cushions and rugs in pastel colours made up of natural cottons in plain and jacquard weaves, whereas the synthetic mix jacquards offer a stiffer and more futuristic look with silk metallic yarns in the above product categories. Throws and curtains finished with small size fringes add aesthetic appeal with tactile surfaces like peach-touch in rugs to suede cushions and velvet-sheen curtains. Rugs and cushions offer tactile pattern via subtle indentations, while mohair knit throws offer an added layer of sensorial touch. Drop stitches create open knits for throws and curtains, while geometric repeats are translated into jacquard weaves and crochet structures. Loose constructions in weaves and knits are used for delicate window treatments and tactile cushions and throws.

S/S 18 SLOW FUTURES

Anthropologie

Karen Margolis

## ENHANCING HANDLOOM EXPORTS FROM INDIA

Weavers producing handcrafted products need to be able to supply according to the quantity, quality, design, price and timing requirements of the foreign buyer. Although this is often not an easy task for small handloom producers, who may be located in rural areas far from commercial centres, they can take certain steps in conjunction with appropriate government and trade organizations that can facilitate their international marketing efforts. The following are some ways to increase handloom exports.

### 1. Determine export supply

Supplies of handloom should be at levels that are of commercial interest to importers. The types and volumes of handloom that are and that could be produced in the country should therefore be determined, and steps taken if necessary to increase supplies. Trade promotion organizations in cooperation with handloom producer associations (if existent) can conduct a supply survey, at the following levels: Enterprise level: Company profiles (on manufacturers, cooperatives, small enterprises and cottage industry groups) should be produced giving details on production capacity, by at least product group if not individual product. Estimates of capacity should include production timing to permit forecasting for responding to export inquiries. Community level: Community development representatives could be enlisted to undertake community or village surveys to obtain details of the skills, production and output capacity of local skilled and semi-skilled.

### 2. Raw materials

Although there is adequate supply of materials that go into industrial goods, relatively little concern is shown for protecting and planning for the continuing availability of local-origin materials used in handcrafted goods. The question of materials supply is however crucial to a large-scale expansion in the trade of handloom. Initiatives to develop and maintain sufficient raw material supplies for handloom can be taken at the national level through policies and regulations or at the local level through the establishment of supply cooperatives or buying groups. Solving the problem locally means that solutions can be tailored to a community's specific needs. The latter approach

can eventually lead to the creation of a formal production entity that can sometimes tap financial and technical resources not usually available to individual weavers.

### 3. Secure adequate financing

Unavailability of capital and financial credits is a major constraint in developing and expanding handloom exports. Weavers often face this problem because they do not know how to prepare and present a loan application and rarely have collateral acceptable to banks as security against a loan. Further more individual weavers are usually too far removed from the foreign buyers in the marketing chain to receive a letter of credit enabling them to approach a bank for financing to meet an export order. Even with support from a financial institution their frequent lack of skills in costing and pricing can result in a net loss in their operations. Weavers rarely have time to spend on managerial, nonproduction tasks such as overseeing the financial side of their business. Trade promotion organizations and other support institutions can take measures to help overcome such problems.

### 4. Export intermediaries

Intermediaries, whether operating under the auspices of a trading house or a private company, often offer the most promise for developing exports of handloom produced by weavers in rural, decentralized locations. Money earmarked for development or financing of the artisan sector can be processed through such entities. To be effective an intermediary should have an established presence throughout the producing area; successful export experience supported by in-house skills in business, export management, freight and shipping planning; up-to-date telecommunications and computer equipment and personnel trained to use it; and working capital to finance the production of export orders. Organizing artisan production through cooperatives is another alternative. Operating as a cooperative facilitates access to capital. Members of a production cooperative can also take advantage of the economies of procuring and distributing raw materials, thereby allowing the weavers more time for their craft work. Working through trade associations is still another possibility. Trade promotion organizations and chambers of commerce can be effective

catalysts in initiating dialogues between such associations and groups of weavers. In some countries trade associations include handloom producers and exporters among their members. In others separate associations of weavers have been formed along functional lines consisting of producers and exporters of handloom.

### 5. Inform & persuade foreign buyers

One key to attract foreign buyers is to provide relevant information to allow them to review the export offers of handloom suppliers effectively and efficiently. The exporting country's trade promotion organization, chamber of commerce or trade association can prepare a background paper for this purpose containing basic economic and commercial data on the country and on handloom output in particular. The number of producing enterprises, cooperatives and factories in each merchandise category should be quantified if possible. For handloom items that have been exported successfully in the past, sales figures can be provided. The number of skilled and semi-skilled producers by district and production area can also be given for each type of product.

### 6. Position the products

An important aspect of successful handloom marketing is the positioning of the products in the market place. Weavers, their intermediaries and trade promotion officials should strive to promote the country's quality products to the upper end of the market (i.e. the high price and quality range) if possible. Some products will however find outlets primarily in lower priced retail establishments, such as super-markets or chain stores, where price is the major selling point of a product. Experience shows that imported merchandise, including handcrafted items, introduced at the lowest price end of the retail market is of little or no interest to better retail outlets and stores. However, merchandise that sells well at the upper end of the market tends to interest general importers and distributors who service retail merchants at all price levels.

### 7. Establish an export plan

Most of the upcoming startups lack export marketing plans for the handloom sector. A well designed export marketing strategy and action plan, geared to the commercial demand

for artisan products in selected foreign markets, can provide direction to export promoting authorities in coordinating their programmes for this sector.

### 8. A marketing campaign

A market development campaign for the handloom sector can be an effective way to make a country's handloom known in target markets. The campaign should be planned and staged by the producers and exporters in cooperation with the national trade promotion organization or chamber of commerce. A well organized campaign could also be supported by the ministry of tourism, the national airline, hotel and restaurant associations, banking institutions and shipping agencies in the exporting country. The target would be foreign importers, merchandising groups and buying agents, as well as more specialized persons in the trade such as interior designers, decorators, managers of museum shops and representatives of mail-order firms. A first major promotion in the campaign might be a "Buyers' Week" in the exporting country. This event could feature an exhibition of handloom including giftware, decorative accessories, furnishings, ethnic wearing apparel and objects d'art. Overseas buyers invited to the exhibition could be encouraged to visit production sites for meetings with producers, traders and exporters. Special events during the week could include informal presentations by local specialists in banking, shipping, customs and investment promotion. The country's overseas commercial offices could help promote the event. The dates should not conflict with schedules for the major international trade shows concerning handloom (which are scheduled in January and August).

### 9. Organize special events

Other types of special promotional events can be arranged specifically for the home furnishings and handloom sector. For instance, Indonesia developed a successful annual promotional event out of what began as a buyers' week. The event is promoted in major markets as part of a national merchandise and commodity show held in Jakarta. The organizers provide a package of incentives for overseas buyers and traders to encourage their attendance, including discounts for air travel on the national airline and special rates at hotels close to the fairgrounds. Inviting well

known international fashion designers to visit the country and encouraging them to use exceptional craftsmanship in their fashion collections is another promotional technique. Suggesting that local tour operators organize tourist group visits to interesting and picturesque artisan production sites is also a possibility. Along the same line, local and foreign journalists can be encouraged to write feature articles on outstanding national crafts.

### 10. Plan market promotions

Promotional activities for handloom in the target markets should be determined carefully. For instance, trade fair participation is often used to promote handloom, but such exhibitions tend to attract small-scale retailers who usually buy from local wholesalers. Often more effective are buyer-seller meetings in the importing country, although they can be costly to organize. Import promotion offices in the major European markets sometimes sponsor, finance or support such events with their leading importers and traders. Buyer-seller meetings are particularly relevant for producers and exporters of small, light-weight goods, as they can bring sufficient samples to leave with interested buyers. Although in almost all cases major importers, large retailers and chain stores require a visit to the producers' facilities in the exporting country before placing a sizable order, they do sometimes order samples that can be shown to their clients, using the order as a means of judging the prospective exporter's business skills in handling an export shipment.

### 11. Emphasize cultural features

Organizations promoting handloom exports can help highlight the particular features of their country's craft work by undertaking research on the history, motifs and designs of traditional art work and artifacts of the country with the objective of reviving lost designs and motifs. Catalogues of the designs and motifs can be made available to weavers for the enrichment of their crafts. Promotional organizations can help producers and exporters to design and produce their own point-of-sale information material describing the product's historical or cultural origins, in addition to the special features of the product.

### 12. Recognize local weavers

Trade organizations and national trade promotion

authorities can stimulate development of the sector through activities that recognize outstanding craftsmen and crafts-women and small-scale units that produce top-quality handloom for export. Export award schemes are one effective means. Such schemes have the added benefit of helping the recipient companies to establish credibility of their products in foreign markets. Publicly acknowledging the country's most outstanding weavers will also enhance the market value of their products by presenting their work as a limited commodity and thereby a collectible item.

### 13. Design a national logotype

Promotional organizations can develop and distribute a national logo-type that can be applied to high-quality artisan products. The symbol should be imprinted with "Handmade" or "Handcrafted" in (name of country). The logotype can be used on labels and publicity material.

1. We need a strong marketing campaign to make the crafts known in target markets.
2. Exporters must comply with buyers' quality and design requirements.
3. Export supply survey should be conducted at the community level.
4. Traditional designs and motifs can be highlighted in craft work.
5. Efforts should be made to maintain sufficient raw material supplies.
6. Positioning the products correctly is an important step in marketing.



*Dr. Rajendra Prasad Sharma,  
Associate Professor,  
Indian Institute of Foreign  
Trade, Delhi & Kolkata*



## India Sourcing Fair, Santiago, Chile

### About India Sourcing Fair:-

India Sourcing Fair in Santiago, Chile is one of the key event being organised by India Trade Promotion Organisation for the last 3 years in which Chileans are sourcing exclusive Indian products such as handlooms, handicrafts, textiles, artificial jewellery, ready-made garments, home furnishings, arts & Crafts, etc. This fair provides a unique opportunity to Chileans to buy Indian products manufactured by artisans & craftsmen. According to fair authority, 115 Indian companies participated in the Show in 4500 sq.m space in the current edition. The fair was held in Centro Cultural Estacion Mapocho, Santiago, Chile from 4-11 March, 2017. According to fair authority 60,000 visitors visited the fair. Theme Pavilion of the event was based on "Digital India". Cultural programmes were organised to attract more visitors to the show. The show was also publicised in metro stations, local transport buses and shopping malls.



The fair was inaugurated on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2017 by Ms. Anita Nayar, Ambassador, Embassy of India, Chile in the august presence of Mr. Alejandro Buvinic, Director, Pro Chile (Institution of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chile) and Ms. Hema Maity, Deputy General Manager, ITPO. Ms. Anita Nayar, Ambassador visited HEPC member participant's stand & central promotion stand and interacted with them.





### India-Chile relations:-

India-Chile Bilateral relationship: India-Chile relations are characterized by warmth, friendship and commonality of views on a wide range of issues. In 2009, India and Chile celebrated 60 years of establishment of diplomatic relations which coincided with the visit to India by the President of Chile, Dr. Michelle Bachelet Jeria. The bilateral relations have strengthened over the years with the exchange of high-level officials visits. India and Chile signed Agreements/MoUs covering various fields of cooperation viz. PTA, Sports, S&T, Antarctica, Air Services, Agriculture, New and Renewable Energy, Education, Outer Space, Geology and Mineral Resources. Traditional items being imported by Chile are garments, handicrafts, textiles, carpets, and hand tools. India's imports from Chile are predominantly copper, iodine, chemical wood pulp, molybdenum concentrates and fresh apples.

### Handloom products Export to Chile

Export of handloom products to Chile was Rs.36.20 crore during 2013-14, declined to Rs.26.64 crore during 2014-15 and registered negative trend of 26%. But during 2015-16, exports increased to Rs.39.54 crore and has registered positive growth of 48%.

Value INR crore

Products	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	% growth during	
				2014-15	2015-16
Fabrics	-	-	-	-	-
Floor coverings	25.35	18.92	18.90	-25.37	-0.12
Clothing accessories	0.13	0.004	0.10	-96.99	2471.18
Madeups	10.72	7.72	20.55	-28.02	166.31
Total	36.20	26.64	39.54	-26.41	48.44

### About HEPC's participation

India Sourcing Fair was held in Centro Cultural Estacion Mapocho, Santiago, Chile from 4<sup>th</sup> March, 2017. Council has participated in this fair with 10 registered holders of India Handloom Brand (IHB) through India Trade Promotion Organisation under National Handloom Development Programme Scheme of O/o. Development Commissioner for Handlooms.



HEPC exhibitors showcased wide range of IHB products such as Kullu and Kani Shawls, Ikat Fabrics and dress material, Banarasi cut-work dress material, Garments, Made-ups, Tanchoi-Silk dress material, Fashion accessories etc. for the visiting buyers.

#### **IHB promotion:**

In Central promotion stand of the Council IHB products, posters describing India Handloom Brand have been displayed along with promotional material for IHB. Audio Visual film on IHB was run in the stand. Salient features and advantages of India Handloom Brand were explained to visitors by the hostess/interpreter engaged by the Council. Many visiting buyers showed interest to buy products of India Handloom

Brand and list of HEPC participants along with IHB brochures have been distributed to the buyers.



#### **Buyer Mobilisation for Textiles India 2017**

Meetings were arranged with Ms.Elizabeth Lagos Rubio, Vice Director International Affairs, Chamber of Commerce, Santiago and Ms.Magdalena Diaz, Executive Director, Chilean-Indian Chamber of Commerce (Camindia) & they were briefed about Textiles India Fair 2017. Both of them agreed to extend full support to visit Textile India Fair with delegation.

India Sourcing Fair, practically being a B2C Show, most of the visitors were retailers. However, a few wholesale buyers visited and they were also invited to visit Textiles India Fair. Buyer registration forms were obtained from two buyers to visit Textiles India Fair.

#### **Feedback from participants: -**

As per feedback received from participants, 7096 visitors visited their stand and generated business worth of Rs.1.34 crore/- (including spot sale of Rs.0.65 crore & enquiry of Rs.0.69 crore) of handloom products. The participants also informed that overall turnout of visitors was good and most of the participants sold their products in good quantity. Stoles, Scarves, shawls and garments of medium price range were in high demand. Apart from retail sale they got good enquires from wholesale buyers of Brazil, USA, Columbia, Malaysia, Peru & Argentina. All participants were interested to repeat their participation through HEPC.

- Lakshmi Narayan

## New Product Developments

### Environmentally sustainable Upholstery fabrics-

A USA based provider of specialty chemicals, fibres, fabrics and floor coverings has developed a new collection environmentally sustainable upholstery fabrics. These fabrics are developed using Polyester derived from recycled post-consumer plastic bottles and slub cotton. They are so designed to make it soft, durable and easy to clean. These fabrics are also treated with water repellent finish material.

**Floor Coverings-** Carpet concept a Germany based provider of floor coverings has developed a new carpet incorporating a plain woven base ground fabrics combined with a long pile loops of contrasting color. The loops are designed so that they appear to grow out of the ground fabric.



**New Bedding Products-** A new memory foam pillow has been developed by a USA developer. The pillow has been developed to help the user to maintain a comfortable body temperature. The pillow is made from polyurethane memory foam infused with graphite particles. The graphite particles are thermally conductive and therefore rapidly dissipate heat away from body. The foam is also infused with the company's omniphase microencapsulated phase change materials which absorb, store and release excess body heat in order to maintain the comfort of the user. In another design the pillow has perforated structure in order to enhance breathability. The pillow is covered by a mesh fabric which is made from Tancel fibre. Tancel fibre was selected for use in the manufacture of pillow cover as it is soft and smooth and can quickly absorb and dissipate moisture.

### GLOBAL DEMAND FOR FLOOR COVERINGS IS SET TO RISE MORE SLOWLY BETWEEN 2015 AND 2020 THAN IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN 2010 AND 2015

Global demand for floor coverings is set to rise at a slower annual average rate between 2015 and 2020 than in the five-year period between 2010 and 2015, according to a report from The Freedonia Group, an industry research firm based in Cleveland, Ohio, USA. The deceleration in growth will be due, in part, to a slowdown in building construction in China and the USA.

However it has been forecasted that over one third of global demand for new floor coverings between 2015 and 2020 will be generated in China—despite the slowdown in China—as rising personal incomes will allow consumers to purchase high-end floor coverings. In terms of floor covering type, the fastest growth in sales in China is expected to be in “non-resilient flooring”—particularly laminate flooring—followed by carpets and rugs.

Meanwhile, demand in the USA is expected to rise at a similar rate to global demand as the slowdown in building construction will be offset by a buoyant residential market.

The fastest growth in demand, however, will be in Africa and the Middle East. Within this region, increasing demand for urban housing will drive spending on residential building construction and this, in turn, will result in increased sales of floor coverings. There is also expected to be growth in office and commercial construction activity in this region, which will further contribute to growth in demand.

Strong growth is also expected in a number of countries in the Asia-Pacific region, including India, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines.

In Australia, Japan and Western Europe, however, demand is expected to increase only modestly as a result of “sluggish construction sectors”.

In 2015 residential buildings accounted for 56% of global sales of floor coverings, non-residential buildings accounted for 40% of sales, and transportation and other markets accounted for the remaining 4% of sales. Overall, the non-residential market is expected to achieve the fastest growth between 2015 and 2020.

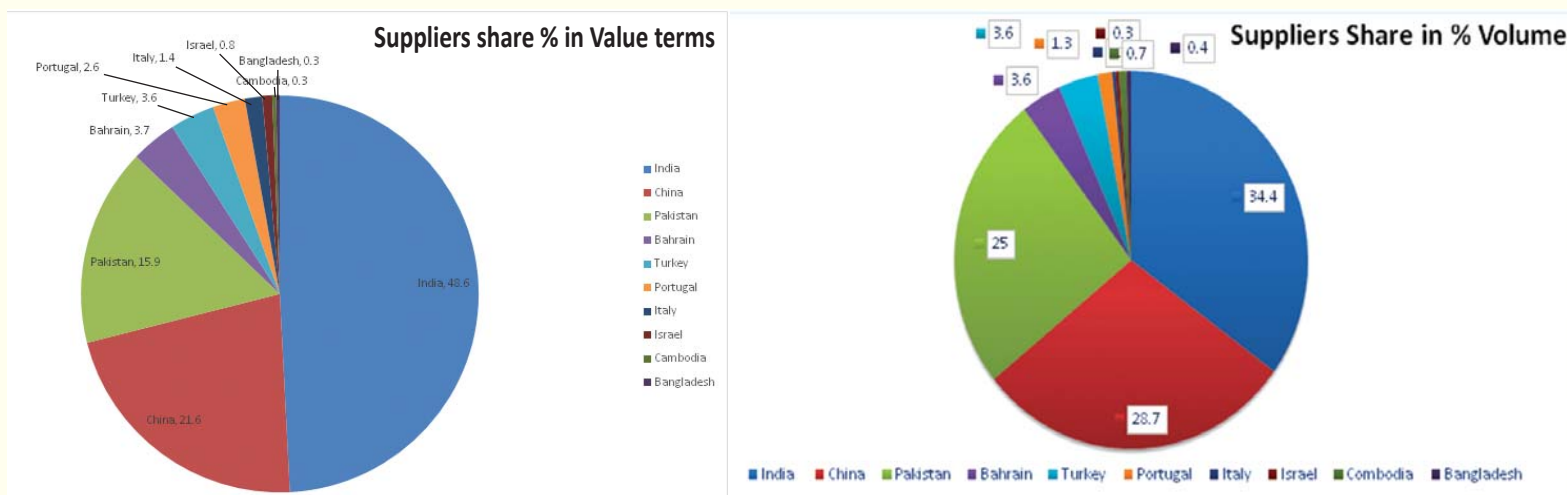
Source : Textile Intelligence, UK

### US IMPORTS OF COTTON BED SHEETS WERE DOWN IN VALUE AND VOLUME IN 2016

US imports of cotton bed sheets in 2016 were down in value by 4.7% compared with the previous year, to US\$1,444 mn, according to the US Department of Commerce. In volume terms, imports were down by 1.1%.

The average price of US imports of cotton bed sheets was down by 3.6% to US\$1.36 per sme (square metre equivalent).

The leading ten supplying countries in value terms accounted for a 98.9% share of US imports of cotton bed sheets from all sources. In volume terms, the same ten suppliers accounted for a 98.7% share.



Average prices were highest in the case of imports from Italy (US\$6.78 per sme), followed by those from Israel (US\$3.42 per sme), Portugal (US\$2.72 per sme), India (US\$1.92 per sme) and Bahrain (US\$1.38 per sme).

Average prices were lowest in the case of imports from Cambodia (US\$0.64 per sme), followed by those from Pakistan (US\$0.87 per sme), Bangladesh (US\$0.99 per sme), China (US\$1.03 per sme) and Turkey (US\$1.24 per sme).

The fastest increase in average price was witnessed in the case of imports from Israel (up by 35.2%), followed by those from Bangladesh (up by 16.2%), Cambodia (up by 4.6%) and Bahrain (up by 2.2%).

By contrast, average prices declined in the case of imports from Turkey (down by 11.5%), Italy (down by 9.7%), Portugal (down by 8.6%), China (down by 6.0%), India (down by 5.2%) and Pakistan (down by 4.0%).

### US IMPORTS OF COTTON BEDSPREADS AND QUILTS WERE DOWN IN VALUE AND VOLUME IN 2016

US imports of cotton bedspreads and quilts in 2016 were down in value by 9.5% compared with the previous year, to US\$837 mn, according to the US Department of Commerce. In volume terms, imports were down by 5.4%.

The average price of US imports of cotton bedspreads and quilts was down by 4.3% to US\$1.87 per sme (square metre equivalent).

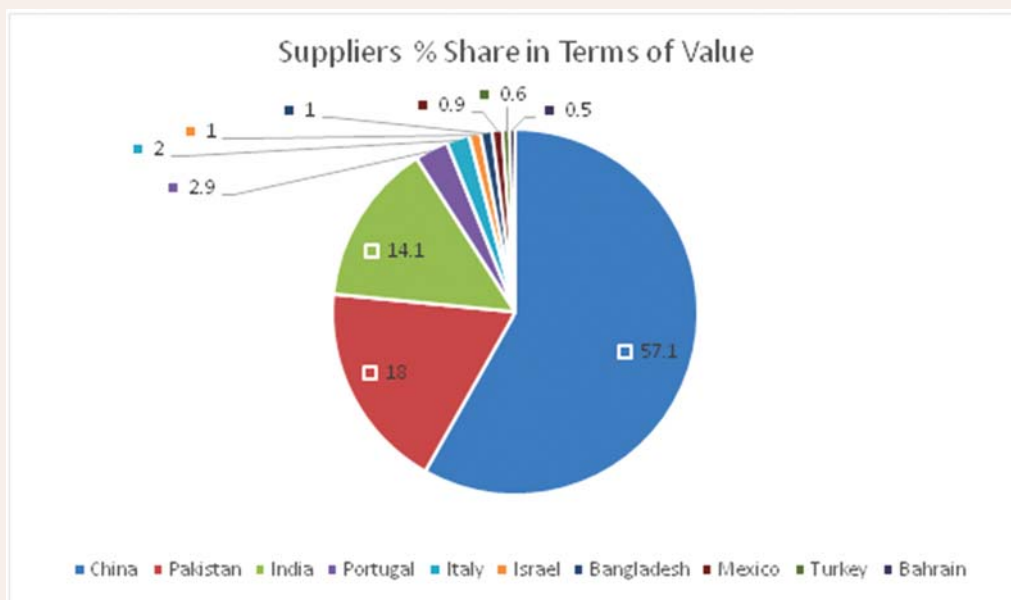
The leading ten supplying countries in value terms accounted for a 98.0% share of US imports of cotton bedspreads and quilts from all sources. In volume terms, the same ten suppliers accounted for a 98.2% share.

China was the leading supplying country in value terms with a 57.1% share of US imports of cotton bedspreads and quilts from all sources, followed by Pakistan (with an 18.0% share).

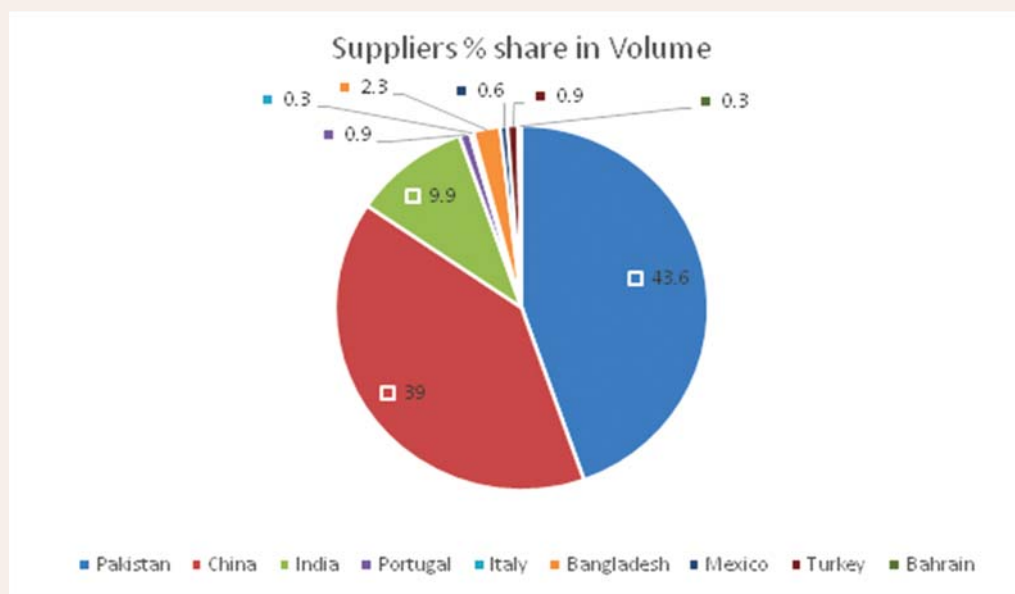
In volume terms, however, Pakistan was the leading supplier with a 43.6% share of US imports of cotton bedspreads and

Source : Textile Intelligence, UK

quilts from all sources, followed by China (with a 39.0% share).



Among the leading ten supplying countries, there were increases in imports in value terms from Turkey (up by 9.6%), Portugal (up by 7.6%), Mexico (up by 4.2%), India (up by 1.2%) and Bangladesh (up by 0.2%).



Average prices were highest in the case of imports from Italy (US\$10.79 per sme), followed by those from Portugal (US\$6.07 per sme), Israel (US\$5.54 per sme), China (US\$2.75 per sme), Bahrain (US\$2.74 per sme), Mexico (US\$2.68 per sme) and India (US\$2.67 per sme).

Average prices were lowest in the case of imports from Pakistan (US\$0.77 per sme), followed by those from Bangladesh

Source : Textile Intelligence, UK

(US\$0.79 per sme) and Turkey (US\$1.26 per sme).

The fastest increase in average price was witnessed in the case of imports from Turkey (up by 20.6%), followed by those from Mexico (up by 11.6%), Israel (up by 10.9%), Portugal (up by 3.2%) and India (up by 1.4%).

By contrast, average prices declined in the case of imports from Pakistan (down by 9.3%), Bahrain (down by 7.7%), Bangladesh (down by 5.7%), Italy (down by 5.4%) and China (down by 2.3%).

### US IMPORTS OF COTTON TERRY TOWELS AND OTHER PILE TOWELS WERE DOWN IN VALUE BUT UP IN VOLUME IN 2016

US imports of cotton terry towels and other pile towels in 2016 were down in value by 2.4% compared with the previous year, to US\$1,590 mn, according to the US Department of Commerce. In volume terms, however, imports were up by 2.6%.

The average price of US imports of cotton terry towels and other pile towels was down by 4.9% to US\$4.99 per sme (square metre equivalent).

The leading ten supplying countries in value terms accounted for a 98.7% share of US imports of cotton terry towels and other pile towels from all sources. In volume terms, the same ten suppliers accounted for a 99.1% share.

India was the leading supplying country in value terms with a 39.9% share of US imports of cotton terry towels and other pile towels from all sources, followed by China (with a 23.1% share) and Pakistan (with a 22.0% share).

Average prices were highest in the case of imports from Egypt (US\$14.04 per sme), followed by those from Canada (US\$10.94 per sme), Portugal (US\$10.66 per sme), Turkey (US\$9.52 per sme) and El Salvador (US\$8.24 per sme).

Average prices were lowest in the case of imports from Bangladesh (US\$2.35 per sme), followed by those from Pakistan (US\$3.04 per sme), China (US\$5.77 per sme), Colombia (US\$6.21 per sme) and India (US\$6.36 per sme).

There was an increase in average price in the case of imports from only one country, namely Colombia (up by 4.4%).

Average prices declined in the case of imports from China (down by 15.9%), Egypt (down by 15.7%), Bangladesh (down by 12.5%), El Salvador (down by 7.2%), India (down by 4.3%), Portugal (down by 3.9%), Turkey (down by 3.6%), Pakistan (down by 1.1%) and Canada (down by 0.5%).

### PANTONE HAS SELECTED ITS COLOR OF THE YEAR FOR 2017

Pantone, a USA-based colour specialist, has selected Greenery (Pantone 15-0343) as its Color of the Year for 2017. Greenery will replace the combination of Rose Quartz (Pantone 13-1520) and Serenity (Pantone 15-3919) which was the Color of the Year for 2016.

The Color of the Year for 2017 is expected to be seen in products across several industries during the year—including apparel, beauty, fashion accessories, graphic design, interiors, packaging, plastic and print. Pantone describes Greenery as a vibrant, zesty, yellow-green shade which is evocative of the season of spring.

According to Pantone, consumers are seeking to “immerse themselves in the physical beauty and inherent unity of the natural world”. As such, Greenery was chosen as the Color of the Year as it is representative of nature.

Further more, Greenery is said to convey “compassion and a sense of composure” and provides hope “amid a complex social and political landscape”.

For interiors, Pantone has suggested that Greenery could be incorporated into accent furniture, botanically themed wallpaper, decorative accessories and paint, and that it can help to create the illusion of nature.

*Source : Textile Intelligence, UK*

## Fabric Plus

Having his own brand Fabric Plus, Shri Dilip Barooah recently started a Garment unit in Assam which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Textiles on 28.01.2017.



Five of six factories owned by Shri Barooah are located in Assam while one is located in West Bengal. Of the six factories, three have handloom units. Stating that his dream is to see young smart girls sit on loom, create work of art and sell in high end market, he has 100 looms in one factory, 50 looms in the second and 30 looms in the third.

He exports to major European markets like France, Italy, Germany, UK and also to Australia and Japan.

Starting with a Diploma in Textiles from Assam Textile Technical Institute, Shri.Dilip Barooah has gone on to obtain various other qualifications in Textile including “Charter of

Textiles” from Textile Institute Manchester Association and continues to pursue many other management courses and international courses from Italy, Santa Clara, etc. He motivates youngsters and delivers guest lectures at Indian Institute of Management, Shillong and Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati.

He has been bestowed with many awards including True Legends Awards 2016 for Transforming the Lives of Crafts men by Promoting Assam Silk. He has co-authored 2 books – “Indian Ways of Silk” and “South Asian Ways of Silk”.

Stating that his achievement has been a team work, he is providing direct employment to about 500 persons and indirect employment to about 40000 stake holders including reelers, weavers, dyers, silk farmers, etc.

One of his major aim is to sensitise young generation towards silk and towards weaving, for which he feels that there





is need for use of computerised devices to attract youngsters and additional need for development of appropriate schemes to attract youngsters.

He is of the strong view that Handloom should be used only for high quality products made of silk. While he deals with all types of silk products, he majorly deals with Eri Silk including its reeling and supplies yarn to NHDC too. He has a strong belief that subsidy is a killer and believes that appropriate schemes for funding and encouragement are better than providing direct subsidy. Dwelling on the richness of North East Handlooms, he feels that there is need for development of Tourist circuit including private entrepreneurs who excel in showcasing traditional arts and crafts rather than limiting such Tourist Circuits only to clusters and societies.



## Seminar at Sivasagar, Assam

In our continuing effort to disseminate maximum information to the handloom manufacturers / exporters, seminar on “Strategies to Promote Handloom Exports” was organized at Sivasagar, Assam on 16.3.2017. Sivasagar mega handloom cluster consists of two SPVs namely; Rangpur Wild Silk Fabric Company Ltd., Simaluguri and Sristi Handloom Ltd., Lakwa.



The Chief Guest Shri Abhijit Barua, District Development Commissioner accompanied by Shri Pranjal Barua, Research Officer from Directorate of Handloom & Textiles, Government of Assam, Guwahati. Shri R.K.Sarma, Assistant Director of Handlooms, Sivasagar was the Guest of Honour for the seminar.



Smt.Niranjali Kakoty, Principal, Sualkuchi Institute of Fashion Technology, Guwahati and Shri M.Anandan, Sr.Lecturer, Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Guwahati made presentations on Colour Trends – Tradition to Modern and Skill Development in Handloom sector respectively, besides activities of HEPC by Shri R.P.Rajalingam, EPO, HEPC, New Delhi. Shri Lakeshwar Mahants, NABARD, Manager (DD) addressed the gathering.

There were more than 40 participants including Designers, Sivasagar Mega Cluster Manager. Vote of thanks was delivered by Shri R.K.Sarma, AD Handlooms.

- R.P.Rajalingam

## Seminar at Shantipur, West Bengal

Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) organized a seminar on “Strategies to Promote Handloom Exports” in IIHT campus, Fulia - Shantipur, West Bengal on 18.3.2017. Textiles Committee has implemented Cluster program and set up a Common Facility Centre (CFC). Fulia–Shantipur cluster produces Handloom Scarf, Kantha Scarf, Jamdani Stole and fabrics. The cluster is equipped with Dye house. About 75000 looms are in operation with production capacity of 275000 meters per day.



Shri Haripada Basak, Sr. Expert Weaver and Shri Biren Kumar Basak, National Awardee were the Guests of Honour. Smt. Anamika Debnath, Faculty, National Institute of Fashion Technology, Kolkata and Smt. Reetuparna Roy, Sr. Lecturer, Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Fulia made presentations on Colour Trends, Visual Merchandising and Natural Colours respectively, besides activities of HEPC by Shri R.P. Rajalingam, EPO. Shri Palaniyandi, Assistant Director, WSC, Kolkata translated HEPC activities in Bengali for better understanding of the participants.

There were around 40 participants for the seminar. Vote of thanks was delivered by Dr. V Sivakkumar, Sr. Lecturer, IIHT, Fulia.

- R.P. Rajalingam

## Spring Fair, Birmingham, England

### ABOUT SPRING FAIR

Spring Fair is the UK's No.1 trade show for gift and home products, welcoming more than 60,000 visitors through the doors of Birmingham NEC over five days. Connecting people and products (across 14 curated show sectors) for more than 40 years, it's an explosion of newness, trend-led design, expert-led seminars, industry insights and more. It attracts a purchasing power of £2.4 billion, making it a must-do event for 2,500+ exhibitors a must-see for buyers across independents, multiples, e-commerce and department stores.

The Spring Fair 2017 brought the world's brands and buyers in one space attracting approximately 25,000 visitors around the world and provided a launching pad for new products. The fair attracted more than 2,200 leading British and overseas companies which were spread over at Halls 1- 12 and 17-20. The Exhibition was spread as per the product as detailed below: Hall 1 : Home; Hall 2 : Christmas Gifts, Floral & Seasonal Decorations; Hall 3 : The Party Show and Greetings & Gift; Hall 4 & 5 : Gifts; Hall 6 & 7: Retail Solutions and Contemporary Gifts; Hall 8 : The Summer house; Hall 9 : Kitchen, Dining & Housewares; Hall 10 : DIY & Home Improvement; Hall 10,11 & 12 : Volume Gift and Home; Hall 17 & 18: Jewellery & Watch; Hall 19 & 20 : Body & Bath, Fashion Jewellery, Accessories & Luggage.



Council organised participation with 12 exporters (including EPCH member exporters) in the Spring Fair held from 5th to 9th February 2017 under MDA scheme of Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India.

The Products on display by the Indian contingents were: Home Textile Fabrics and Made-ups, Floor coverings, Bath

Mats, Floor Mats, Aprons, Towels, Cushions & other Kitchen Textiles Handicrafts of jute Bags & Accessories, Scarves, Stoles & Fashion accessories etc. The uniqueness of the Hall 5 was, it was dedicated to New Product Showcase. The business generated by the Indian companies during the show was GBP 98,500.00 (80 lakhs) and business expected GBP 3,09,000.00. (2.53 Cr). Participants received total 377 good business



enquiries for their products. Member exporters also got good leads for their future business.

The fair was quite appreciated by all participants and they gained the knowledge of market trends and the requirement of the visitors.

## Seminar at Bhagalpur, Bihar

Council organized a seminar on Strategies to promote Handloom Export at Bhagalpur on 25.03.2017 to sensitize the Handloom industry about the intricacies involved in export trade.



Shri N.K.Jha, General Manager, District Industries Centre, Bhagalpur was the Chief Guest. The seminar was co-chaired by Shri Hira Lal, Deputy Director, Weavers' Service Centre, Bhagalpur, Shri M.K.Jha, M/s.S.R.Overseas, Shri N.S.Gahlot, Scientist, Central Silk Board, Bhagalpur and Shri Satyendra Mishra, Associate Professor, NIFT, Patna. In the welcome address Shri M.K.Jha, M/s.S.R.Overseas requested the participants to obtain membership of the Handloom Export Promotion Council.

Shri Satyendra Mishra, Associate professor, NIFT, Patna made presentation on "Color Trends, Forecast and Visual Merchandising" and briefed about international colour forecasts, key areas of focus. Shri Hira Lal, Deputy Director, Weavers' Service Centre, Varanasi made presentation on India Handloom Brand and explained about procedure, importance & benefits of registration under India Handloom Brand. Shri N.S.Gahlot, Scientist, Central Silk Board, Bhagalpur described about recent development of post cocoon activities.

Shri Lakshmi Narayan, Superintendent, HEPC made presentation on the Council activities, calendar of events during 2017-18 & procedure to obtain membership of the Council. The seminar was attended by 65 Exporters / manufacturers / Cooperative Societies. All the participants expressed their satisfaction and thanked HEPC for organizing such useful seminar.

The seminar ended with vote of thanks by Shri Narotam Kumar, Technical Superintendent (Weaving), Weavers' Service Centre, Bhagalpur.



- Lakshmi Narayan

## Domotex, Hannover, Germany

### Domotex Fair:

Domotex is the leading trade fair for international floor coverings, the fair sets the trend for the next season. Around 1,409 exhibitors from 60 plus nations participated in the current edition of Domotex. The fair encompasses participants from retailing, wholesaling, architecture, interior design, skilled trades, furniture and home furnishings sector. Many countries including Germany, Turkey, Belgium, India, China, Netherlands, Iran, Italy, Egypt and the United States exhibited in the event.

The products displayed varied from textile and resilient floor coverings for residential and commercial property to machine and handmade carpets, parquet, laminate flooring and floor coverings for outdoors as well as installation and application technology. As per fair authority, nearly 70 percent of visitors were from abroad, with the majority (43 percent) coming from EU countries. There was a considerable increase in visitors from the near and Middle East (up 9 percent) as well as East and Central Asia (up 16 percent). Notably more visitors came from the U.S. and the United Kingdom, in particular.

### Export of handloom products to Germany:

Value in Rs.crore and US\$ million

Sl. No.	Products	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		% growth in 2014-15	% growth in 2015-16
		INR	US\$	INR	US\$	INR	US\$	INR	INR
1	Fabrics	0.26	0.04	0.95	0.16	4.01	0.47	263.32	320.04
2	Floor Coverings	51.55	8.52	45.89	7.50	39.15	5.98	-10.99	-10.99
3	Clothing Accessories	1.28	0.21	2.13	0.35	1.90	0.29	66.86	66.86
4	Madeups	97.91	16.18	106.15	17.36	55.53	8.53	8.41	8.41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>151.00</b>	<b>24.96</b>	<b>155.12</b>	<b>25.37</b>	<b>100.59</b>	<b>15.27</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>-35.15</b>

Export of Handloom products to Germany in both rupee and dollar terms witnessed a mixed trend with increasing trend during 2014-15 and decrease in 2015-16.

### Export of Floor coverings during 2014-15 and 2015-16:

Value in Rs.crore and US\$ million

Sl. No.		2014-15		2015-16		% growth in 2015-16
		US\$	INR	US\$	INR	
1	Carpets, Rugs and Mats of Handloom	20.56	125.69	13.92	90.92	-27.66
2	Cotton Durries of Handloom	33.53	205.02	27.09	177.08	-13.63
3	Mats and Mattings	95.49	583.84	84.26	551.82	-5.48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>149.57</b>	<b>914.55</b>	<b>125.27</b>	<b>819.82</b>	<b>-10.36</b>

Sl. No.	Product	April-December 2015		April-December 2016		% growth
		US\$ M	INR cr	US\$ M	INR cr	INR cr
1	Carpets, Rugs and Mats of Handloom	10.85	70.22	11.60	77.81	10.80
2	Cotton Durries of Handloom	20.35	131.56	18.08	121.30	-7.80
3	Mats and Mattings	61.32	397.13	69.07	463.39	16.69
	<b>Total</b>	<b>92.52</b>	<b>598.91</b>	<b>98.75</b>	<b>662.50</b>	<b>10.62</b>

Council observed that floor coverings as a product category occupy around 41% of total export. Export of floor coverings has registered increase in both rupee & dollar terms during April-December 2015 vis-à-vis April-December 2016, even though the total handloom exports showed a declining trend during 2015-16.

In order to improve the export of floor coverings, Council decided to actively participate in fairs predominantly earmarked for floor coverings. As a result, Council organized participation in the current edition of Domotex, availing financial assistance under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) Scheme of O/o Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. Council proposes to continue participation in the next edition of Domotextoo.

**Council’s participation in Domotex Fair:**

Council has been participating in Domotex fair till 2010 and during 2010, Council participated directly with 36 members. Later, participation for Council’s members was organized by taking space through CEPC up to 2016. 6 Member Exporters participated in the previous edition.

For the current edition, Council hired space of 108 sq.mtr. directly from the fair authority for participation of 10 Member Exporters and a central promotion stall was set up wherein India Handloom Brand registered products were also displayed.

Council’s participants were accommodated at Hall 15.

Member Exporters displayed variety of products like Handloom Rugs, Handloom Durries, Made-ups and Floor coverings, Bath Rug & Carpets, Bath Mats, Floor Rugs,

Cotton Rugs, Rag Rugs and other home furnishings in the fair.

On day one of the fair, Shri Ram Deswal, Vice Consul, Consulate General of India, Hamburg visited stands. He interacted with Council’s Members, enquired with them to ascertain whether any exporter faced issues in getting visa. He appreciated Members for putting up a wide range of products and wished them good business at the fair.

It was observed that footfall of the buyers was relatively good at the fair with some days registering high to medium visitor footfall.

The fair authority in order to showcase high-quality floor coverings, cutting-edge materials and innovative technologies had formed an expert jury to select most interesting product innovations at the fair. The selected innovations were displayed artistically at the fair in the Innovations@DOMOTEX Areas.

Shri Alok Kumar IAS, Development Commissioner for Handlooms and Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India visited member





exporters stands at Domotex 2017. He, along with Shri Ram Deswal, Vice Consul, Consulate General of India, Hamburg interacted with Members enquiring about the quality of buyers, business generated during the current edition vis-à-vis previous edition, issues faced by exporters during fair participation etc. Member Exporters responded that compared to the previous edition business during the current edition was good.

As per Members Exporters feedback, participation in the current edition of Domotex Fair has enabled them to enter into new markets like America, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Italy, France, U.K., Finland, Israel and Chile.



Most of the participants have expressed their desire to participate again through the Council in the next edition of Domotex Fair. Totally 128 buyer visits were received by member exporters. Total spot orders secured by Members were Rs.0.79 crore & enquiries generated were Rs.2.00 crore resulting in business generation of Rs.2.79 crore during the current edition of Domotex Fair.

The fair authority has indicated a change in the fair days of Domotex for the next edition. Fair days are being changed to Friday to Monday (earlier Saturday to Tuesday) and the 2018 edition will be held from 12<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup>, January 2018.

- S.Gurusaranaraj

## EC Meeting



208<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee Meeting was held on 21.03.2017 at Council's premises and EC discussed / finalised about various activities of the Council. During the meeting, Chairman appreciated HEPC officials for surpassing the target given by Ministry of Textiles towards covering 3 lakh beneficiaries under digital payment system by March 31, 2017. HEPC officials organised several camps towards digital payment system in Karur, Kannur, Panipat, Varanasi, Nagerkoil, Trichy, Tirunelveli, etc. and achieved 300170 by March 17, 2017.

EC nominated Shri Gagan Rai of M/s.Seth Kumar Rai International, New Delhi as Additional Member in respect of the vacancy existing under the category Handloom Floor Coverings.



Shri Gagan Rai,  
M/s.SethKumar Rai International,  
New Delhi



## MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

## NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 15th March 2017

## RATES FOR REBATE OF STATE LEVIES ON MADE-UPS

**No. 12015/47/2016-IT.**—In pursuance of the decision of the Government of India to initiate measures for reforms to boost employment generation in the employment intensive textile and apparel sector, and approval of a new scheme for remission of State Levies on garments which has now been extended to made-ups, the Ministry of Textiles has notified the scheme to provide for the remission of State levies on export of made-ups through the mechanism of rebate. The scheme is called the **Scheme for Rebate of State Levies on Export of made-ups 2017**. (hereinafter referred to as the **ROSL Scheme**).

2. The rates for the ROSL Scheme are hereby notified as schedule 3 annexed to this notification. The rates of rebate are not divisible into any component of tax or input and are provided only on average basis calculated in a like manner as the All Industry Rates of Drawback. This notification shall come into force with effect from 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2017.

3. The amount of rebate shall be calculated using the FOB value. The rate of rebate with cap for a tariff item as shown in columns (4)&(5) of Schedule 3 of rates being notified shall be applied for calculation when the item has claim for AIR Drawback or export under claim for brand rate drawback with claim for provisional Customs portion of AIR.

4. Ministry of Textiles also hereby makes the following amendments in the Notification of the Ministry of Textiles No.12015/47/2016-IT dated 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2017 regarding Scheme for Rebate of State Levies on Export of Made-ups, namely-

Para 4.2 shall be replaced by the following:

“4.2 The rate and rebate shall be applicable only to exporters who have constituted an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) in pursuance of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013, and the exporter has not claimed or shall not claim credit/rebate/refund/reimbursement under any other mechanism in respect of the goods being exported”.

In clause 7 relating to repayment by claimant/recovery and dispute resolution after sub clause 7.2 the following shall be inserted:

“7.3 The procedure for recovery:Officer of CBEC shall issue a letter to exporter under Para 7 of ROSL Scheme ; (i) informing the rebate amount to be paid back and the date from which interest thereon is due ,and (ii)requesting the exporter to deposit the full sum within 30 days in the account head of Ministry of Textiles and submit proof of deposit to office of the Textile Commissioner within 60 days of date of issue of the said letter, and (iii) informing that any such amount remaining to be reconciled would be recovered by the Textile Commissioner

A copy of this letter shall be endorsed to the office of the Textile Commissioner.

7.4 Where any amount of rebate and/or interest remains due from the exporter, the Textile Commissioner shall prepare and sign a certificate specifying the amount due from the exporter and send it to the concerned Collector of the district to recover that amount as if it were arrears of land revenue.



7.5 Residual issues related to the Scheme arising subsequently shall be considered by Secretary, Ministry of Textiles whose decision shall be final and binding.”




SUBRATA GUPTA, Jt. Secy.

**“Schedule of ROSL rates for made up textile articles”**

Tariff Item	Description of goods under current Drawback schedule	Unit	E	
			Rebate of State Levies	
			Rebate Rate	Rebate cap per unit in Rs. ( ₹ )
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>6301</b>	<b>Blankets and traveling rugs</b>			
630101	Of Cotton	Kg	3.90%	31.7
630102	Of Blend containing Cotton and Man Made Fibre	Kg	3.70%	28.7
630103	Of Man Made Fibres	Kg	2.90%	21.7
630199	Of others, including of wool	Kg	3.10%	29.1
<b>6302</b>	<b>Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen</b>			
630201	Of Cotton	Kg	3.90%	39.0
630202	Of Blend containing Cotton and Man Made Fibre	Kg	3.70%	37.9
630203	Of Man Made Fibres	Kg	3.80%	49.2
630204	Of Silk (other than containing Noil Silk)	Kg	3.90%	208.0
630299	Of others	Kg	3.70%	35.5
<b>6303</b>	<b>Curtains (including drapes) and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances</b>			
630301	Of Cotton	Kg	3.90%	39.0
630302	Of Blend containing Cotton and Man Made Fibre	Kg	3.70%	37.9
630303	Of Man Made Fibres	Kg	2.90%	37.5
630304	Of Silk (other than containing Noil Silk)	Kg	3.90%	208.0
630399	Of others	Kg	2.90%	27.8
<b>6304</b>	<b>Other furnishing articles, excluding those of heading 9404</b>			
630401	Of Cotton	Kg	3.90%	39.0
630402	Of Blend containing Cotton and Man Made Fibre	Kg	3.70%	37.9
630403	Of Man Made Fibres	Kg	2.90%	37.5
630404	Of Silk (other than containing Noil Silk)	Kg	3.90%	208.0
630499	Of others	Kg	2.90%	27.8
<b>6305</b>	<b>Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods</b>			
630501	Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC)		NIL	NIL
630502	Sacks and bags made of jute including hessian bags, sacking bags, jute soil savers etc.	Kg	2.00%	3.2
630599	Others	Kg	2.00%	3.2
<b>6306</b>	<b>Tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds; tents; sails for boats, sailboards or landcraft; camping goods</b>	Kg	2.00%	10.0
<b>6307</b>	<b>Other made up articles, including dress patterns</b>			
<b>630701</b>	<b>Fabric Swatches</b>			
63070101	Of Cotton		NIL	NIL
63070199	Of Others		NIL	NIL
<b>630702</b>	<b>Others (excluding fabric swatches)</b>			
63070201	Of Cotton	Kg	3.90%	39.0
63070202	Of Blend containing Cotton and Man Made Fibre	Kg	3.70%	37.9
63070203	Of Man Made Fibres	Kg	2.90%	37.5
63070204	Of Silk (other than containing Noil Silk)	Kg	3.90%	208.0
63070299	Of others	Kg	2.90%	27.8



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