

REPORT ON CHEMEXCIL'S PARTICIPATION IN

Intex South Asia 2019 Exhibition

FROM
13th to 15th November, 2019

AT

BMICH (Sirimavo Bandaranaike Exhibition Centre) Colombo, Sri Lanka



CHEMEXCIL

Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics & Dyes Export Promotion Council

(Set-up by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India)

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OVERVIEW

India and Sri Lanka enjoy a vibrant and growing economic and commercial partnership, with bilateral trade growing rapidly in the last decade and a number of leading Indian private sector companies investing in Sri Lanka and establishing a presence in this country. Sri Lanka is India's one of the largest trade partners in SAARC. India is Sri Lanka's largest trade partner globally. Much of the impetus for the current level of our economic interaction stemmed from the signing and entry into force of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in 1998 and 2000 respectively.

Bilateral trade between India and Sri Lanka amounted to USD \$ 4.93 billion in 2018. In addition to being Sri Lanka's largest trade partner, India is also one of the largest contributors to Foreign Direct Investment in Sri Lanka. Sri Lankan exports to India have increased substantially during past 18 years since 2000 when ISLFTA came into force. Interestingly, over 80% of Indian exports to Sri Lanka are outside the list of products covered by the FTA, thereby indicating their overall competitiveness in the Sri Lankan market.

The main investments from India are in the areas of petroleum retail, tourism & hotel, manufacturing, real estate, telecommunication, banking and financial services.

Investments by Sri Lankan companies in India are also surging taking advantage of India's dynamic economy and wider market. Significant examples include Brandix (about USD 1 billion to set up a garment city in Visakhapatnam), MAS holdings, Damro, LTL Holdings, apart from other investments in the freight servicing and logistics sector

GEOGRAPHY

Most of Sri Lanka is ringed by (almost endless) sandy beaches, and small, irregular lagoons.

The **coastal** areas merge into a flat coastal plain, one that gently rises into the foothills of a mountainous region, central and south.

Intermixed throughout those mountains are numerous deep valleys and gorges. About 40% of the landmass is heavily forested.

Pidurutalagala, the country's highest point at 8,261 ft. (2,518 m), along with Adam's Peak (the country's famous religious site) both rise in the mountains directly east of Colombo.

The country's lowest point is the Indian Ocean at 0 m.

Numerous short and narrow rivers rise in the central highland; the most significant include the Kala, Kalu, Kirindi and Yan rivers.

Off the northwestern coast of Sri Lanka a chain of limestone shoals, known as Adam's Bridge, separates the Gulf of Mannar from the Palk Strait, and runs along the water to the southeastern coast of India.

At one point it was completely passable, but Adam's Bridge broke apart in the late 15th century when a cyclone hit the region. Today, the bridge is 18 miles (30 km) long, and ranges from 3 - 30ft. (1 - 10m) deep in some areas.

PEOPLE AND SOCIETY

The largest ethnic group is Sinhalese (estimated at 74 per cent of the population), followed by Sri Lankan Tamils (12 per cent), Muslims (seven per cent), Indian Tamils (five per cent), and small communities of Malays and Burghers (persons of Dutch or partly Dutch descent) and a small number of Veddhas, descended from the earliest inhabitants. Historians now believe that Dravidian and Indo-Aryan cultures, which form the roots of the modern-day Sri Lankan Tamils and Sinhalese, most likely arrived in Sri Lanka late in the first millennium BCE, having filtered down from India.

Indian Tamils arrived later, brought in by the British in the 19th century as labour for the plantations. Some Indian Tamils were repatriated from 1964, and since 1988 all remaining Indian Tamils have attained Sri Lankan citizenship. The Muslims are mostly descendants of Arab traders, and the Burghers descendants of European settlers of the 17th century onwards.

Language:

The official languages are Sinhala and Tamil. English is used in commerce and government and very widely understood.

Religion:

Buddhists 70 per cent, Hindus 13 per cent, Muslims ten per cent and Christians six per cent (2012).

Health:

Public spending on health was one per cent of GDP in 2012. Both Western and Ayurvedic (traditional) medicine are practised, though most doctors practise Western medicine. A free health service is available, with hospitals and clinics countrywide, supplemented by several private hospitals and clinics in Colombo. Some 94 per cent of the population uses an improved drinking water source and 92 per cent have access to adequate sanitation facilities (2012). Infant mortality was eight per 1,000 live births in 2013 (83 in 1960). Over 90 per cent of children are born in hospital. Family planning is common, with about 68 per cent of married women practising contraception. Polio has been eradicated, but malaria remains a problem.

Education:

Public spending on education was 1.7 per cent of GDP in 2012. There are nine years of compulsory education starting at the age of five. Primary school comprises five years and secondary eight, with two cycles of four years. Some 97 per cent of pupils complete primary school (2010). The school year starts in January.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) recognises 15 public universities and 17 higher education institutes, and there are four other public universities that come under other departments of government (2013). Leading universities include the University of Colombo, which was established – as University of Ceylon – in 1942 when the Ceylon Medical College (founded 1870) and Ceylon University College (1921) were merged; University of Kelaniya; University of Peradeniya; and Open University of Sri Lanka, which provides courses through distance learning. Technical colleges offer courses up to diploma level in engineering and business. The female–male ratio for gross enrolment in tertiary education is 1.80:1 (2011). Literacy among people aged 15–24 is 98 per cent (2010).

In 1980 Sri Lanka hosted the Eighth Conference of Commonwealth Education Ministers in Colombo. Commonwealth Education Ministers meet every three years to discuss issues of mutual concern and interest.

Media:

There are several daily newspapers in Sinhala, Tamil, and English including the state-owned Daily News, and the independent Daily Mirror and The Island, plus several weeklies including the state-owned Sunday Observer and independent The Sunday Times.

The public radio network of the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation and many private stations broadcast in Sinhala, Tamil and English. The Independent Television Network and Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation both provide public TV services, and there are several private TV channels; public and private channels are also in Sinhala, Tamil and English.

Some 76 per cent of households have TV sets (2007). There are 38 personal computers per 1,000 people (2005).

Communications:

Country code 94; internet domain ‘.lk’. Mobile phone coverage is good in urban areas and the number of subscribers has grown rapidly. Internet cafes can be found in the main towns. Postal services are good.

For every 1,000 people there are 127 landlines, 955 mobile phone subscriptions and 219 internet users (2013).

Public holidays:

Independence Day (4 February), Sinhala and Tamil New Year (mid-April, two days), Labour Day (1 May) and Christmas Day.

Religious and other festivals whose dates vary from year to year include Tamil Thai Pongal Day (mid-January), Prophet's Birthday, Good Friday, Vesak Poya Days (two days generally in May) and

Deepavali (Diwali, October/November). There is a Buddhist Poya holiday each month on the day of the full moon. With the exception of the Vesak Poya Days, when Poya Days fall at the weekend they are nonetheless observed on the full moon day. Eid al-Fitr (End of Ramadan) and Eid al-Adha (Feast of the Sacrifice) are observed only by Muslims, and Mahasivarathri only by Hindus.

ECONOMY - OVERVIEW

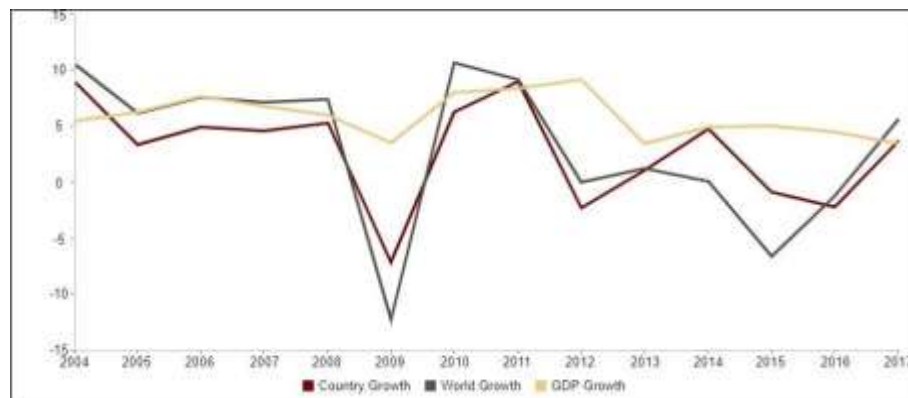
Sri Lanka has shown steady growth over the last decade although key macroeconomic challenges persist. Sri Lanka is a middle-income country with a GDP per capita of USD 4,102 (2018) and a total population of 21.7 million people. Following 30 years of civil war that ended in 2009, Sri Lanka's economy grew at an average 5.6 percent during the period of 2010-2018, reflecting a peace dividend and a determined policy thrust towards reconstruction and growth; although growth slowed down in the last few years.

The economy is transitioning from a predominantly rural-based economy towards a more urbanized economy oriented around manufacturing and services. Social indicators rank among the highest in South Asia and compare favorably with those in middle-income countries. Economic growth has translated into shared prosperity with the national poverty headcount ratio declining from 15.3 percent in 2006/07 to 4.1 percent in 2016.

Extreme poverty is rare and concentrated in some geographical pockets; however, a relatively large share of the population subsists on slightly more than the poverty line. Low fiscal revenues combined with largely non-discretionary expenditure in salary bill, transfers, and interest payments have constrained critical development spending on health, education and social protection, which is low compared to peer countries. Public debt levels are high while the overall debt portfolio indicate some important challenges.

Sri Lanka had a total export of 11,741,036.79 in thousands of US\$ and total imports of 21,316,199.95 in thousands of US\$ leading to a negative trade balance of -9,575,163.16 in thousands of US\$

The Effectively Applied Tariff Weighted Average (customs duty) for Sri Lanka is 8.72% and the Most Favored Nation (MFN) Weighted Average tariff is 9.16%. The trade growth is 3.72% compared to a world growth of 5.68%. GDP of Sri Lanka is 88,900,770,858 in current US\$. Sri Lanka services export is 8,374,158,443.80 in BoP, current US\$ and services import is 4,607,860,000 in Bop, current US\$. Sri Lanka exports of goods and services as percentage of GDP is 22.79% and imports of goods and services as percentage of GDP is 30.13%.



Bilateral Relations Between India & Sri Lanka

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

The juridical framework for the relationship is provided by a Free Trade Agreement, a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, a Bilateral Investment Protection and Promotion Agreement. Bilateral agreements/MoUs on Air Services, Small Development Projects, Cooperation in Small Scale Industries and Cooperation in Tourism and an Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology also exist. A Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) is under negotiation.

India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA)

The main framework for bilateral trade has been provided by the India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA) that was signed in 1998 and entered into force in March 2000. The basic premise in signing the ISFTA was asymmetries between the two economies, local socio-economic sensitivities, safeguard measures to protect domestic interests, and revenue implications so as not to impact high revenue generating tariff lines in the short term. In a nutshell, India sought to do more without insisting on strict reciprocity from Sri Lanka. This is reflected in the respective obligations of the two countries under the ISFTA where India agreed to open more tariff lines upfront and within a shorter time span of three years as against smaller and more staggered openings by Sri Lanka which was provided a longer time of eight years

As a result of ISFTA, currently 4150 Indian tariff lines have been made zero duty for Sri Lankan exports to India. Similarly, 3932 tariff lines have been made zero duty for Indian exports to Sri Lanka. In addition to these steps, India has offered quotas to Sri Lanka on certain tariff lines (a) 15 million tonnes of Tea (5 tariff lines) with 50% margin of preference with no port entry restrictions since June 2007; (b) Textiles, where there is a 25% tariff reduction for 528 Textile items; and (c) Garments where the 50% margin of preference on 8 million pieces over 233 tariff lines. The Garments quota terms have been further liberalized through a MoU on October 5, 2007 by which the Government of India has issued a Custom Notification No. 52/2008 dated 22 April 2008 giving immediate effect to the MoU. As a result, India has reduced duty to zero and removed restrictions on entry ports and sourcing of fabrics from India for 3 million pieces of apparel products from Sri

Lanka. India has also removed port restrictions on the balance 5 million pieces of apparel products. These 5 million pieces of garments will be allowed to enter India at zero duty or Margin of Preference of 75% depending on the product category provided that they are manufactured using Indian made fabrics. India has recently decided to do away with the condition of 'Indian made fabrics' and a formal notification is expected soon.

As of now, 1180 tariff lines remain in the Sri Lankan negative list that includes Agriculture/livestock items, rubber products, paper products, Iron and Steel, machinery, and electrical items. On the Indian side, there are 429 items in the negative list, which include garments, plastic products and rubber products etc.

ISFTA Rules of Origin

In order to receive ISFTA benefits, the merchandise exported between India and Sri Lanka should comply with the following Rules of Origin criteria.

Wholly Obtained Products

All wholly obtained products such as tea, fish, spices etc. will be able to enjoy duty free benefits at each other's markets without difficulty, provided they are eligible for duty concessions.

Products not Wholly Produced or Obtained

These include the products manufactured using imported raw materials. In order to enjoy ISFTA benefits, the products should comply with the following criteria.

The Domestic Value Addition (DVA) in the exporting country should not be less than 35% of the FOB value of the finished product and

HS Codes of the imported raw materials and the finished products should be different at 4-digit level. (Change of Tariff Heading criteria)

Cumulative Rules of Origin

The Cumulative Rules of Origin encourage the contracting states (India and Sri Lanka) to source raw materials needed for their exports from each other.

Accordingly, an exporter has to show only a minimum DVA of 25% of the FOB value of the finished product, provided the raw materials imported from the other contracting state accounts for not less than 10% of the FOB value of the particular product. (In other words, the aggregate value addition should not be less than 35% of the FOB value of the finished product, while the DVA in the exporting country should be minimum 25% of the FOB value)

Under SAFTA, the Rules of Origin and Cumulative Rules of Origin are slightly different and the SAFTA agreement text must be consulted before making use of this provision.

Operational Certification Procedures (OCP)

Both ISLFTA and SAFTA specify Operational Certification Procedure for obtaining Certificates of Origin (COO) to make products eligible for concessions in the country of export under the relevant agreements. These must be carefully consulted and followed to avoid disappointment. The validity of the COO **under** SAFTA is 12 months and can be issued within 3 working days of the shipment of the product. The ISLFTA is silent in this regard and it is advisable to obtain COO before the consignment is shipped to avail benefits under the ISLFTA.

CHEMEXCIL'S COMMODITYWISE EXPORTS TO SRI LANKA

COMMODITYWISE EXPORTS TO SRI LANKA for the years 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19

Value in USD Million

PANEL	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	% over previous year	2018-19 (Provisional)	% over previous year
(32) Dyes & (29) Dye Intermediates	8.12	8.32	2.46	9.54	14.66
(28) Inorganic, (29) Organic & (38) Agro chemicals	48.30	60.86	26.00	74.38	22.21
(33) Cosmetics, (34) Soaps, Toiletries and (33) Essential oils	81.55	75.39	-7.55	76.22	1.10
(15) Castor Oil	0.28	0.25	-10.71	0.29	16.00
TOTAL	138.25	144.82	4.75	160.43	10.78

Source: DGCI&S

CHEMEXCIL'S TOP ITEMS EXPORT TO SRI LANKA

Dyes-Top 5-items

Sr.No	HSCode	Items	2016-2017- Quantity(MT)	2016-2017- Value (USD Million)	2017-2018- Quantity(MT)	2017-2018- Value (USD Million)	2018-2019- Quantity (MT)	2018-2019- Value (USD Million)
1	32041680	REACTIVE BLACKS	192.31	0.9	167.94	0.69	197.44	0.9
2	32041990	OTHER INCL. MIXTURE OF COLORING MATTERS OF TWO OR MORE OF SUB-HDNG 320411 TO 320419	282.3	0.51	251.39	0.5	260.86	0.62
3	32041739	OTHER PIGMENT RED	59.54	0.6	54.6	0.57	646.64	0.6
4	32041719	OTHER PIGMENTS YELLOW	78.44	0.6	49.61	0.38	66.36	0.55
5	32041650	REACTIVE BLUES	59.81	0.44	59.33	0.46	63.51	0.54

DYE INTERMEDIATES-TOP ITEMS EXPORTS TO SRI LANKA DSR

Sr.No	HSCode	Items	2016-2017-Quantity (MT)	2016-2017-Value (USD Million)	2017-2018-Quantity(MT)	2017-2018-Value (USD Million)	2018-2019-Quantity(MT)	2018-2019-Value (USD Million)
1	29051100	SATURATED METHANOL (METHYL ALCOHOL)	3274.4	0.89	3136.14	1.22	4338.43	1.68
2	29270090	OTHER DIAZO-AZO OR AZOXY COMPOUNDS	1.82	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.54	0

SOURCE:DGCS

INORGANIC CHEMICALS-TOP ITEMS EXPORTS TO SRI LANKA DSR

Sr. No	HSCode	Items	2016-2017-Quantity(MT)	2016-2017-Value (USD Million)	2017-2018-Quantity(MT)	2017-2018-Value (USD Millio)	2018-2019-Quantity(MT)	2018-2019-Value (USD Million)
1	28030010	CARBON BLACK	20900.16	14.23	27955.53	27.02	23984.94	29.34
2	28362020	DISODIUM CARBONATE LIGHT (SODA ASH)	5787.05	1.47	8286.7	2.08	12569.55	3.64
3	28151110	FLAKES OF SODIUM HYDROXIDE (CAUSTIC SODA)	6973	3.15	5357.26	3.27	5251.52	3.29
4	28273200	CHLORIDES OF ALUMINIUM	2974.04	1	3628.43	1.22	5067.15	1.86
5	28281010	COMMERCIAL CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE	853.87	0.33	1197.9	0.4	2209.6	1.06

ORGANIC CHEMICALS-TOP ITEMS EXPORTS TO SRI LANKA DSR

Sr.No	HSCode	Items	2016-2017-Quantity (MT)	2016-2017-Value (USD Million)	2017-2018-Quantity(MT)	2017-2018-Value (USD Million)	2018-2019-Quantity(MT)	2018-2019-Value (USD Million)
1	29142922	SYNTHETIC CAMPHOR	0	0	11.78	0.09	267.94	2.9
2	29025000	STYRENE	528	0.76	597.2	0.92	880.37	1.44
3	29153100	ETHYL ACETATE	1730.39	1.36	1316.56	1.19	879.93	0.92
4	29173400	OTHER ESTERS OF ORTHO PHTHALIC ACID	994.55	1.28	742.21	1.04	646.3	0.91
5	29331990	OTHER COMPOUNDS CONTAINING	0	0	0.5	0.03	25.92	0.6

AGRO CHEMICALS-TOP ITEMS EXPORTS TO SRI LANKA DSR

Sr.No	HSCode	Items	2016-2017-Quantity(MT)	2016-2017-Value (USD Million)	2017-2018-Quantity(MT)	2017-2018-Value (USD Million)	2018-2019-Quantity(MT)	2018-2019-Value (USD Million)
1	38089199	OTHER INSECTICIDE N.E.S.	723.78	4.07	502.66	3.29	721.51	5.14
2	38089390	OTHER HERBICIDES ANTI-S-SPROUTING PRODUCTS AND PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS	219.9	2.2	189.42	1.38	345.06	2.74
3	38089290	OTHER FUNGICIDES	435.91	1.27	682.29	1.65	594.47	1.61
4	38089400	DISINFECTANTS	261.61	0.62	340.41	0.61	538.49	0.89
5	38089191	REPELLANT FOR INSECTS SUCH AS FLIES MOSQUITO	121.45	0.68	230.96	1.1	106.77	0.66

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES-TOP ITEMS EXPORTS TO SRI LANKA

Sr.No	HSCode	Items	2016-2017-Quantity (MT)	2016-2017-Value (USD Million)	2017-2018-Quantity(MT)	2017-2018-Value (USD Million)	2018-2019-Quantity (MT)	2018-2019-Value (USD Million)
1	38231900	OTHER INDUSTRIAL MONOCARBOXYLIC FATTY ACID	19360.94	18.36	19092.93	17.37	22277.85	18.54
2	34021190	OTHERS (E.G. ALKYL SULPHATES TECH. DODECYL BENZENE-SULPHONATES ETC.)	9577.48	9.97	9474.46	9.97	10708	12
3	33021010	SYNTHETIC FLAVOURING ESSENCES	432.16	4.26	571.68	6.88	516.57	5.78
4	33029090	OTHER MIXTRS OF ODORIFRS SUBSTNS N.E.S.	0	0	702.23	5.05	402.43	5.27
5	33029011	SYNTHETIC PERFUMERY COMPOUNDS	381.54	3.77	427.96	4.43	483.53	5.22

ESSENTIAL OILS-TOP ITEMS EXPORTS TO SRI LANKA DSR

Sr.No	HSCode	Items	2016-2017-Quantity (MT)	2016-2017-Value (USD Million)	2017-2018-Quantity(MT)	2017-2018-Value (USD Million)	2018-2019-Quantity (MT)	2018-2019-Value (USD Million)
1	33029019	OTHER MIXTURE OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS AND ESSENTIAL OILS AS PERFUME BASE	24.7	0.08	50.75	0.63	80.36	1.18
2	33021090	OTHER FLAVOURING ESSENCES USED IN THE FOOD OR DRINK INDUSTRIES	15.31	0.17	46.35	0.67	32.12	0.47
3	33029012	SYNTHETIC ESSENTIAL OILS	55.03	0.33	42.51	0.32	37.47	0.31
4	33012942	LEMONGRASS OIL	1.22	0.02	2.28	0.05	10.45	0.26
5	33012924	EUCALYPTUS OIL	0.43	0.01	1.31	0.03	2.67	0.09

CASTOR OIL-TOP ITEMS EXPORTS TO SRI LANKA DSR

Sr.No	HSCode	Items	2016-2017-Quantity (MT)	2016-2017-Value (USD Million)	2017-2018-Quantity(MT)	2017-2018-Value (USD Million)	2018-2019-Quantity (MT)	2018-2019-Value (USD Million)
1	15153090	CASTOR OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS OTHER THAN EDIBLE GRADE	204.04	0.24	185.43	0.24	216.79	0.28
2	15162039	OTHER HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL (OPAL WAX)	10.22	0.01	2.6	0.01	2.2	0.01
3	15180029	OTHER CASTOR OIL DEHYDRATED	0.35	0	6.0	0	0.03	0
4	15153010	CASTOR OIL & ITS FRACTIONS (EDIBLE GRADE)	14	0.03	0.2	0	0.05	0

LIST OF INDIAN EXHIBITORS

SR NO	STALL NO	Name Of The Company / Address	NAME & DESIGNATION	DIN NO	IEC NO	NAME OF THE PRODUCT	HS CODE
1	B-01	Saujanya Exports, B-1 - 1401, Palladium Building, Opp. Vodafone House, Prahladnagar ,Ahmedabad- 380051' +91 79- 29701895/09824029 132	Rashmi / Export Manager	N.A.	0810018764	Food Colors Acid Dyes Pigment Dyes	320419 320412 320417
2	B-02	Tamanna International (Fieo Member) 2430 Tilak Gali, Chuna Mandi B/H Imperial Cinema, Pahargunj, New Delhi-110 055. +91 9899353598	Alka Gupta/ Export Manger	N.A.	0513047751	Dyes	3204
3	B-03	Colours India Inc Plot No.C/1, 5622/1, Pahseli, Gidc Estate, Vatva,Ahmedabad-382445. +91 79- 48482244/55/09825 083028	Jeevan / Export Manager	N.A.	0805015329	Spectron Yellow Hfbr Spectron Red Hfbr Spectron Navy Hfbr Spectron Red F3b Spectron Yellow F3rs Spectro N Blue Ssr Spectro N Black Gbn Spectro N	320402 320402 320402
4	B-04	Shyam Sunder Export House Old Jessore Road, Ganganagar, Kolkata-700132 +91 33 25700274/+91 09336375675	Alok Behal/ Proprietor	N.A.	0204018854	Agro Products Textile Chemicals General Chemicals Speciality Chemicals Perform Ace Chemicals Water Treatme Nt Chemicals Paint	28332100 28332910 38140010 38140020
5	B-05	Double Chem Private Limited 19,Royal Enclave, Thaltej,Ahmed Abad-380059. 917940321887 / 09925010682	Romana Shaikh/ Export Manager	09100600	0810000466	Reactive Dyes (Turquoise Blue, Reds , Oranges , Blues , Blacks, Yellows , Greens , Browns , Violets)	320416

6	B-06	Apan Imex Pvt. Ltd. 31, Titanium, Corporate Road, Prahladnaga R, Ahmedabad- 380015. +91 79 40321887/0992501 0682	Roma na Shaikh / Export Mana ger	01902274	0807019321	Reactive Dyes (Turquoise Blue , Reds , Oranges , Blues , Blacks , Yellows , Greens , Browns , Violets) Leather Dyes/Aci D Dyes (Powder & Liquid) Paper Dyes / Direct Dyes (Powder & Liquid) Vat Dyes Basic Dyes (Powder , Liquid & Hair Dyes) Resist Salt Powder & Granule S Solvent Dyes & Fluoresc Ent Solvent Dyes Modified Guar/Thi Ckner/Gu Ms/Tama Rind Pigment Powder & Paste Naphtho Ls Food Colours	320416 320412 320415 320414 320413 293090 320419 130232 320417 320429 320419
7	B-07	Divine Dyestuff Pvt. Ltd. 4th Floor, Siddhyachal Complex, Nr.Tv Towr, Drive-In Road, 91 79 26855412/09723823961	Mohit Soni/ Director	07110065	0821402228	S.O. Dyes	320416
8	B-08	Novacid Pvt.Ltd. Plot No.263/B, G.I.D.C., Pendesara, Surat-394221. '+91 09825800011/02612898551	Jinesh Jain/ Director		5219902947	Dyes	3204
9	B-17	N S Exports 135/137 Kazi Sayeed Street 312 Yogeshwar , 3rd Floor Khand Bazaar, Mumbai-400003. 91 23438770 / 09821044 580	Di dn' t ca me	N.A.	0304059749	Fast Colour Base:- Fast Red B Base,Fas T Red Kd Base (Aaaa),Fa St Scarlet G Base Fast Scarlet Rc Base,Fas T Garnet Gbc Base.Fas T Orange Gc Base Fast Yellow Gc Base,Fas T Scarlet R Base,Fas T Red Rc Base,Fst Red Rl Base Naphthol	3204 2907

10	B-16	Ahaan Silk Mills (Fieo Member) Office No 4, 2nd Floor, Rbi Mansion Dr C H Street, Princess Street, B/H Parsi Diary, Mumbai-400005. +91 9820296398	Aditya Jain/ Proprietor	N.A.	0312041209	Dyes	3204
11	B-26	Mahalaxmi Chemical Works 3, Mangal Vihar, 811, M.G. Road. Mulund (W), Mumbai- 400 080. 91 22 25651129	Ramesh Ghatnekar/ Managing Partner	N.A.	0388205393	Acid Dyes (Including Food Colors) Basic Dyes Direct Dyes Reactive Dyes Napthol ASCL, Napthol AS- ITR, Napthol ASG Sodium Trichloroacetate	3204.12 3204.13 3204.14 3204.16 3204.19 2915.40 2916.39
12	B-09	Navkar Impex B-41 Arbuda Industrial Part 1 Opp. Roop Textiles, Near Nissan Services Lane, Mahakali Road Narol, Ahmedabad-382405. +91- 9978129844/79-25398195	Harsh Shah/ Proprietor	N.A.	0813027373	Pigment Powder Pigment Dispersions Textile Auxiliaries	32041719 32041739 38099190

HIGHLIGHTS - Intex South Asia 2019 Exhibition is from 13-15 November, 2019 held at Sri Lanka, Colombo

As an export promotion measure, CHEMEXCIL has participated in Intex South Asia 2019 Exhibition organized by the by M/s. Worldex India Exhibition & Promotion Pvt. from **13th November to 15th November, 2019** at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Intex South Asia provides a one-stop comprehensive sourcing & trading platform for global apparel manufactures, international sourcing & buying offices, buying houses, apparel brands & retailers, etc. who are constantly looking to source yarns, apparel & denim fabrics, clothing accessories, dyes & Chemicals and allied services from quality suppliers across the world. This year, 250 suppliers from 15 countries and region to exhibit and showcase their latest textile innovations to the leading buyers from South Asia and other international markets

The 5th edition has witnessed 200+ quality suppliers from 12 countries and regions showcasing top quality yarns, apparel fabrics, denim fabrics, chemicals, clothing accessories and allied services. The Indian Pavilions at Intex South Asia has organized by The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO) and Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics & Dyes Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL) under Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. Also, Taiwan Textile Federation, KOTRA Colombo and The Indonesian Embassy in Sri Lanka has organized Smart Textiles Showcase Pavilions respectively at this edition.

This year, introducing “Indian Textile Dyes & Chemicals Zone” which would be represented by leading textile chemicals, dyes intermediates, pigments and auxiliaries companies. With the growth of textile dyes and chemicals imports to Sri Lanka, Indian companies under this zone would find it fruitful to connect with their Sri Lankan counterparts to explore business opportunities. With the inclusion of this pavilion, Intex South Asia has successfully integrated the textile value chain at a single global trading platform.

Visitors to Chemexcil's Stall at Intex South Asia Exhibition 2019

Name	Company Name	City	Mobile	Email
Chandima	A Baur & Co Pvt Ltd	Colombo	11-4728700	chandima@bours.com
Anura	Ace Chemicals Pvt Ltd	Colombo	777321485	acechem@slt.lk
Shankar	Alagesan Traders	Colombo	773513155	alagesan.shankar@gmail.com
Anjana	Anjana Lakshamana & Co.	Ambalangoda	773039272	alcompanyinfo@gmail.com
Anjum	Asons Pvt Ltd / Tanatex	Colombo	773770633	anjum@asonslimited.com
Janaka	C & F Imports (Pvt) Ltd	Kandy	777786152	janaka8486@gmail.com
Arun	Colombo Fiber Glass Chemicals	Wariyapola	719004848	arunnishshanka81@gmail.com
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M. J. M. Fouz	Uniken Lanka Ltd	Colombo	777728809	uniken@slt.net.lk

GLIMPSES OF THE SHOW



The Venue - BMICH (Sirimavo Bandaranaike Exhibition Centre) Colombo, Sri Lanka



Grand Opening Ceremony Welcoming the Guest of Honor, Shri Vinod K Jacob, Deputy High Commissioner, High Commission on India, Colombo



CHEMEXCIL

(Set-up by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India)

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