

Leathers

LEATHER IN THE
PROGRESS & PROSPERITY
OF THE NATION

★
EXPORT PROMOTION
OUR
AIM AND DUTY



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LEATHERS

Vol. III

APRIL 1962

No. 4

Extracts

FROM THE SPEECH DELIVERED BY

Hon'ble Shri K. C. REDDY,

Union Minister for Commerce & Industry Govt. of India at the joint meeting of the Import and Export Advisory Council, held at New Delhi, on 5th March 1962

This is the first joint meeting held of the two Councils. Last time when the two Councils met, I had occasion to suggest that a joint meeting like this would be useful. As you know, subjects before the two Councils are getting more and more inter-related. Without export promotion resulting in enlarged exports, even the essential imports of raw materials, components and spares are seriously affected. If we feel that this experiment has been successful, it would be desirable to hold similar joint meetings in future as well.

Economic Review

We shall soon be completing the first year of the Third Five Year Plan period. The momentum of industrial development has continued. In terms of numbers, as many as 935 industrial licences have been issued from April 1961 to January 1962. These licences cover a wide range of industries; newsprint, cotton textiles, fertilizers, film, automobile components, light and heavy electrical equipment and a wide variety of chemicals etc.

Foreign Exchange

Our sterling balance position, however, has not shown improvement. When we met in September last, balances were about Rs. 136 crores. They have hardly increased now even though the winter months are the ones in which we build up our reserves and the summer and monsoon months, due to seasonal factors, usually see a decline in our export earnings and therefore, our balances. I need not tell you about the implications of this with regard to the import policy. With no adequate foreign exchange reserves to draw upon, both our maintenance and development have necessarily to depend on our foreign exchange earnings and foreign credits and foreign investments.

I shall turn later to the question of increasing our own earnings of foreign exchange—a subject on which I would expect suggestions from you here. It might be useful, however, for me to say now a word about foreign credits and foreign investments. As you know, many friendly countries as well as international bodies,

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particularly the World Bank, have recognised the soundness of our development plans and have been helping us with long term loans to enable us to proceed with the mighty and difficult but essential task in which we are engaged of improving the standards of living of hundreds of millions of human beings. Much of this assistance, however, takes the shape of providing the external finances necessary for new industrial projects. While we have welcomed this aid and are grateful for it, increasingly it is becoming clear that assistance tied to individual projects is, in the situation of a country like India, not nearly so beneficial as assistance which can cover a wide variety of products, which help the economy in its development, but which are not necessarily capital goods. International thought has begun to accept the point and we are particularly grateful to countries like the U. S. A., The U. K. and Canada whose aid finances not merely the capital goods required for major industrial projects but also a certain significant proportion of things of like fertilizers, steel, non-ferrous metals etc. which are often referred to as maintenance imports, but which really, by increasing the total volume of production in the country, tend to raise levels of employment and income and production which after all is the goal of our economic development.

While, however, some relief would be forthcoming with regard to specific categories of imports, it remains true that by and large it is obligatory for us to earn by exports the requirements for the maintenance of our economy.

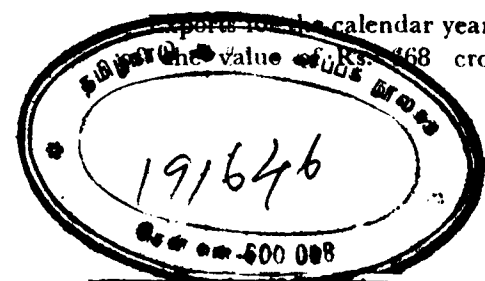
Export

Exports for the calendar year 1961 were Rs. 634 crores against

Rs. 634 crores during the year, 1960, showing an increase of about Rs. 34 crores in the value of exports. I have looked at the detailed commodity-wise statistics which are available at present only up to the end of November 1961. Hides and Skins have given us less in value though the exports have increased in quantity. Although, we have been able to get higher export earnings during 1961, the picture is not one to enthuse us. Much more effort is required to sustain larger exports on a stable basis.

As you know, negotiations are now in full swing between the U. K. and the European Economic Community following the application from the U. K. to join the Community. It will be some time before the final picture emerges. The problems are many and complex, but we hope that the interests of the Commonwealth countries will be kept prominently in view. No decisions have yet been reached, and on many of the basic issues, our hopes and fears still remain substantially what they were at the time of our last meeting. I am happy to say, however, that the arrangements already established with U. K. for consultation and exchange of information on matters of interest to India are working well, and these have been strengthened by the establishment of our own Economic Mission in Brussels. The really crucial question is whether in the highly prosperous economics of Western Europe, which have formed the Common Market, there is sufficient recognition, not only in economic terms, but also in political and human terms of the importance of enabling developing countries to increase their exports and thus reducing their dependence on aid. If this fundamental understanding is there, then satisfactory solutions to the many complex and serious problems in regard to their export trade which would

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confront the developing countries of the Commonwealth if the U. K. joins the Common Market, can, in my view, be found.

GATT Conference

Concurrently with the negotiations taking place at Brussels, important discussions have been held in the GATT forum on the subject of liberalisation of trade policies by the industrialised countries towards their less developed partners. I had the honour to represent India at the Minister-level meeting of the Contracting Parties of GATT held at Geneva in November-December 1961. The Session was noteworthy for focussing attention on the urgent need for promotion of exports of less developed countries. I am glad that the Ministers were sympathetic and constructive. As a result, a Declaration on the promotion of trade of the less developed countries was approved unanimously. The Contracting Parties of GATT have followed this up and Committees of the Contracting Parties would now be engaged in Establishing specific programmes for action and, where feasible, fixing terminal dates for the progressive reduction and elimination of barriers to exports of less developed countries.

I must add, with profound regret, however, that while the principle of free access to products of developing countries has now gained worldwide recognition, it is still far from being effectively put into practice. For this purpose, it is essential that the industrialised countries, particularly those in Western Europe, should be prepared to grant free entry for manufactured articles of interest to developing countries even if this involves some re-adjustment in their

domestic production, and thus help to promote economic development in other parts of the world.

Import/Export and Procedures

I propose to touch briefly some points regarding our Import/Export Organisation and procedures. The volume of work handled by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports continues to grow. The number of import applications during the April-September 1961 period was as high as 214204 including those carried over from the last period. Out of these 212198 were disposed of during the period itself which leaves less than 1% of the applications during the period. This is a very good performance.

The liberal quotas of raw wool have been announced.

Enrolment of exporters has commenced and upto 31st December 1961 the number of exporters enrolled reached 3277.

Concluding Remarks

I might sum up by saying that although we have succeeded in achieving the target prescribed for the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, we have to make further efforts to achieve the targets set for subsequent years and to surpass them, if possible. We should guard against complacency and refuse to be baffled by difficulties. Instead, people and the Government—industry and trade, in particular—should increasingly manifest qualities of drive and dynamism. Only co-operative and co-ordinated effort can take the country to higher and higher levels of productivity and prosperity within the framework of democratic socialism.

[3]

Extracts

From the Annual Report on the Economic and Commercial Conditions in Italy for the year 1960

BY

Shri S. K. GUHA,

First Secretary (Commercial) Embassy of India, Rome, Italy.

General Economic Conditions

General Behaviour of Prices of important Export and Import Commodities and Essential Consumer Goods and Trends in the Cost of Living Index.—The Year 1960 was extremely favourable to Italy in the matter of Terms of Trade. Notwithstanding the enormous increase in imports in comparison with exports, the favourable prices enabled Italy to reduce the monetary effect of the trade deficit to a considerable extent. Thus, while exports increased in quantity by 7.7% over 1959, the increase in export earnings as a consequence of the stabilisation of prices of manufactured goods amounts to no less than 25.3%. While imports were 29.1% higher than in 1959, the ratio of the trade deficit to the total imports and exports rose only to 12.81% from the previous year's 7.25%. It has been calculated by the Bank of Italy that assuming 1953 as the base, the index of export prices in 1960 moved up to around 92 from the previous year's 88, whereas the index of import prices dropped to 84 from previous year's 86.5. A month by month study of the indices indicates that import prices started with an index of 85.2 in January 1960 and, except for a slight rise in the months of July and August, fell to 83.2 in December. On the other hand, export prices had an opening index of 86.7 in January 1960, climbed as high as 91.6 in March, remained around 85 in mid-summer, showed a drop in October and November and stabilised itself at 85.3 in December 1960.

The movement in prices of some of the principal commodities forming part of Italy's foreign trade may now be considered.

Tanned Skins.—At 35,000 quintals, Italy imported nearly 60% more of this group, while spending only 13% more than in the previous year.

Shoes.—The export of 27.7 million pairs of shoes showed an increase of 57% over the performance in 1959. The value realised was 61 milliard lire (i.e. about Rs. 470 million) which was about 49% higher than the realisation during 1959.

Transport.—The following shipping lines ran regular cargo service between India and Italy during the year :

- (1) British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., London.
- (2) The East Asiatic Co. Ltd., Copenhagen.
- (3) Holland-Bengalen Burma Lijn, Rotterdam.
- (4) Holland-Bombay-Karachi Lijn, Rotterdam.
- (5) Lloyd Triestino S. P. A. M., Trieste.
- (6) Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co., London.
- (7) The Swedish East Asiatic Co. Ltd., Gothenburg.
- (8) Wilm. Wilhelmsen, Oslo.

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(9) The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay.

(10) India Steamship Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

(11) Deutsch Dampschiffcharts-Gesellschaft "HANSA", Hamburg.

The freight rates during the year followed the same pattern as in the world market. The prevailing rates between Italian ports and the Far East on some of the commodities entering into Indo-Italian trade as in December 1960 are given below. The rates were quoted by shipping agents like M/s. Gastaldi & Co., Venetti, Gondrand, Agenzia Marittima etc. all of whom are from Genoa, the principal port of Italy.

(1) *Hides and Skins.*—467 sh 6 d. per 1000 kg. less 40% rebate.

Principal Industries of interest to India from the point of view of imports and exports

Footwear Industry.—The footwear industry in Italy is an outstanding example of small scale production being harnessed to the needs of export promotion. By a well co-ordinated policy of international exhibition of style, the creation of a trained cadre of designers and fashion setters, by adherence to quality controls and by various fiscal incentives, the Italian footwear industry has developed as a major earner of foreign exchange in course only of the last few years. In 1960, 27 million pairs of shoes were exported from Italy earning foreign exchange worth over Lire 60 milliard. In 1959, 17.6 million pairs were exported with a foreign exchange earning of Lire 41 milliard. In 1958, 10.6 million pairs with a foreign exchange earning of Lire 26.7 milliard and in 1957, 6.4 million pairs with a foreign exchange earning of 17.9 milliard Lire.

Taking the record even further back in 1956, 3.2 million pairs were exported for a value of Lire 9.4 milliard and in 1955, 1.7 million pairs for a total value of Lire 4.7 milliard. These figures are quoted at length to reveal the spectacular advance made by the Italian shoe-making industry. In the last two years, Italian shoes for both men and women have come to be considered as the hall-mark of fashion in the Western World. An average pair of men's shoes in Italy costs between Lit. 8000 to Lit. 10,000. If we add to this the freight and insurance charges before they reach the U.K., the U.S.A. and other countries, it would be possible to realise the extent of the appeal for these shoes.

Requirements of raw materials for industry with special reference to India's exports/imports

Leather Using Industries.—The large size of the Italian leather using industries like footwear, gloves, ladies bags, travel goods and various other leather sundries has already been indicated. This industry, which is mainly an export industry, calls for the importation of large quantities of hides and skins. India has been a traditional supplier of goat skins and in one variety, vegetable tanned goat skins, India is the dominant supplier. Creditable export promotion efforts have been put forth by some Indian firms and it is reasonable to assume that if these contacts are maintained satisfactorily, the trade will expand in future. At the same time, there are profitable lines of future development like reptile skins and fur producing skins fox and squirrel.

(c) *Trade with India.*

(ii) *Imports of principal commodities from India (by value).*

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Vegetable tanned skins (645 million Lire) is one of the six most important commodities imported from India.

India's share in the principal commodities in the import and export trade of the country along with shares of other major countries.—The 20 most important commodities entering the import trade of Italy in 1960, with an import value of not less than 40 milliard Lire in each case, were as follows:—

- (1) Wool
- (2) Raw Skins

Of these commodities, India had a share only in skins.

The total value of raw skins imported into Italy in 1960 was over 53 milliard Lire. To this must be added the value of tanned skins which was a little over 10 milliard Lire. The total value of Indian vegetable tanned goat skins imported during the year was about 81 million Lire. On the other hand, the total value of raw goat skins imported respectively from China, Lebanon and Iran was 577, 471 and 379 million Lire respectively. Likewise the total value of cow hides and buffalo hides imported during the year was over 26 milliard Lire, out of which India's share was only about 2.5 milliard Lire. In other words, in cow hides India's share was only about 1/1000 of the total imports.

Principal variations in India's share of the trade; with a brief review indicating the reasons thereof and the competitive position of principal commodities by reference to prices quoted by main competitors.—Italy's total imports increased during the year by over 40% in terms of value and by nearly 30% in terms of quantity. Her imports from India also showed an increase by over 53% in value over 1959. However, it has to be remembered that the

value of Italy's imports from India in 1959 was itself nearly 19% lower than in 1958. If we take the year 1958 as the base, the increase would be only 24%. As a matter of fact, even 1958 was a comparatively depressed year so far as the value of India's exports to Italy are concerned because in the two preceding years, the value of Italy's imports from India was much higher. The table below shows the steady decline of the value of India's exports to Italy:—

Year	Value (in Million Lire)
1956	... 14,543
1957	... 12,291
1958	... 9,186
1959	... 7,453
1960	* ... 11,448

While the values in 1956 and 1957, being the period immediately following the Suez War and immediately preceding the Recession were some what above the normal level, the value of primary products in 1960 remained comparatively depressed. It may, therefore, be concluded that in 1960 India's exports to Italy just began to re-attain the levels prior to the Recession.

A commodity-wise study indicates that India's exports to Italy during the year declined in respect of raw goat skins. There was also improvement in respect of semi-tanned goat skins and tanned cow hides.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

(Official communication)

"For getting English Translation of Foreign Language Letters in European Tongues, Please Establish Contacts with Messrs. Foreign Translations Bureau: Post Box No: 2583, New Delhi-5 for further Particulars."

Sheep Breeds—Indian and Foreign

Sheep, to which Linnaeus gave the name *Ovis Aries*, have developed over several thousands of years. They are also evidence of the progress in animal husbandry which spread from Central Asia to Europe and ultimately throughout the world, for sheep raising was one of man's earliest occupations.

The origin of sheep as a genus is lost in antiquity and one of the few known facts is that sheep appear to be a comparatively modern form of animal life. Little is known about the origin of domesticated sheep. There is a great diversity of opinion among naturalists concerning the ancestors of present-day sheep, but it is widely believed that they are intimately related to the urial and moufflon types of wild sheep.

In the earliest pastoral industry Abraham, the Patriarch of the Old Testament, apparently thrived and prospered with his great flocks and herds. According to some the oldest evidence of wool comes from Asia Minor. Under ruined cities were found seals indicating an elaborate system of personal ownership of wool and sheep flocks.

The date for this period is 4,200 B. C. or 6,000 years ago.

From Central Asia, the sheep gradually were introduced into new localities and today they are found over the entire globe. Sheep, probably of the fine wool type, had been introduced into Spain by the Phoenicians hundred of years before the Christian

Era. There is little doubt that a number of different types of finer "wool" sheep from Asia, Africa, Greece and Rome were brought into Spain the various blood lines fused to form the famous Spanish Merino sheep the ancestor of to-day's finest wool producing sheep.

Throughout the world there are many different breeds of sheep—in Britain alone 30 to 40 different breeds exist. Although the world's breed total must be great the wool producing sheep may be graded into three main groups. These are Merino, the crossbred and the "carpet wool" sheep. The three types or groups differ, among other things in the length and fineness of the wool they grow. They also differ in the amount of crimp or waviness of wool. Usually, the finer the wool the more crimps per inch.

Merino.—There are several kinds of Merino but they all grow short, fine, crimped wool. In twelve months a Merino sheep's wool usually grows 2 to 5 inches, and it is much finer than human hair. Merinos thrive in warm; dry countries like Australia and South Africa. Merino wool is used to make high quality worsteds for suits; it is also very suitable for very soft blankets, knitwear and felts.

Crossbreds.—The crossbred groups is a large one. Some of its members look very unlike each other—the Lincoln, the South Down, the Romney Marsh and the Corriedale for instance. True crossbreds are the sheep

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whose parents are of different breeds. Also classed as crossbreeds are all breeds whose wool is finer than the "carpet" types but not so fine as Merino.

Crossbreeds live in countries with good pastures and moderate rainfall. There are many crossbreeds in Europe and South America and New Zealand, and these are bred for both meat and wool. Although their wool is not quite so fine as Merino, it is longer and is used for such things as woollen suitings and tweeds.

Carpet Wool Sheep.—The carpet group grows wool which is strong but coarse. The most famous carpet wool sheep in Britain is the Scottish Blackface. Its wool is hardwearing, coarse and shaggy, and may grow upto 17 inches or more in length. Most carpet wools, however, come from Indian and Asiatic sheep.

Sheep in India

India has a leading position in the production of superior carpet wools. The State of Rajasthan and Kutch Saurashtra and North Gujarat, produce the major portion of India's wool clip. The sheep which yield superior fleeces are the Magra and Chokla breeds from Bikaner, and Kutchi Sheep from Joria region. The sheep of Kashmir State and the adjacent temperate region consist of mixed types which may be developed to produce finer wools. The hairy type of Southern Deccan are mainly reared for meat production. The Lohi breed of the Punjab, famous for its big structure and milk and meat producing qualities, is now reared in Pakistan.

Considering the geographical and climatic conditions, the sheep raising tracts of India can be divided into three broad regions.

1. Temperate Himalayan region, comprising Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the hill districts of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.
2. Dry Western region, comprising Rajasthan, South East Punjab, Saurashtra, North Gujarat, Kutch and parts of Western U. P.
3. Southern region, comprising southern parts of Bombay State in the Deccan plateau, Andhra, Madras and parts of Madhya Pradesh.

Temperate Himalayan Region

The temperate Himalayan region, which abounds in good grazing facilities, extends from Kashmir to Garhwal districts of Uttar Pradesh. The summer grazing lands are mostly at altitudes ranging from 8,000 to 12,000 feet, and sheep which move to such high regions possess superior fleeces, while those restricted to lower altitudes have generally coarser fleeces. Flocks which move in the Kangra, Chamba, Kulu and Kashmir valleys have comparatively better wool.

As in other parts of India, the sheep industry is in the hands of people whose work has received little attention for centuries. This has resulted in lack of selective or well organised breeding for definite purposes. The contraction of grass lands following the expansion of food crops cultivation has meant lower level of nutrition for the nomadic flocks. The

Sheep Breeds—Indian and Foreign

concentration of large groups of sheep on restricted grazing lands has brought about admixtures in the different existing types. Sheep which migrate to distant grazing lands are generally found to have long legs and thinner bodies, and those reared in arid stationery conditions with assured facilities are found to maintain a heavier frame and a compact low stature.

While there is considerable mixture of different types of sheep in the temperate region, certain isolated areas have sheep with distinct characteristics. These, however, are not very uniform. There are, for instance three distinct breeds in Kashmir State viz. Poonch, Karnah and Kashmir Valley. The first two yield heavy, soft fleeces. The Kashmir Valley sheep are small, with predominantly coloured fleeces, and yield a mixture of fine and coarse wool.

Besides these, Gaddi and Bhakarwal are two important breeds. Originating from the Himalayan foothills they migrated to Kashmir, Kangra and Kulu valleys. These breeds have an undercoat of finer fibres beneath the coarse outer fleece.

Another important type is the Rampur-Bhushiar breed. This came from the Maso district of Himachal Pradesh. The flocks of this breed migrate from the lower hills to the borders of Tibet in summer, and in winter resort to the lower Siwalik ranges of Jamuna, Tongs and Sutlej valleys. The main feature of this breed is its brown fleece with the soft undercoat. Selected fleeces have shown that the wool is comparable with the medium fine quality of the "Down" breeds of British sheep.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

(Bombay Market 15-11-61)

OBITUARY

Sri G. S. SREENIVASA IYER

With a deep sense of sorrow, we record the sad demise of Sri G. S. Sreenivasa Iyer, Senior partner, Messrs. Sreenivas & Co., Madras-3, on 25-2-1962. He has been one of the founder and leading members of the Council and its Committee of Administration.

The Committee of Administration of the Council at its last meeting has passed the following condolence resolution:—

"The Committee resolves to convey its deep feelings of sorrow and sympathy to the members of his bereaved family and places on record its appreciation of the unequal services rendered by Sri G. S. Sreenivasa Iyer to the Council and the Leather trade at large."

The Committee observed two minutes silence as a mark of respect to him.

May His Soul rest in peace, Amen!

News and Notes

(a) EXPORT TRADE

Ceylon

Export of Buffalo Hides

According to the trade bulletin issued by the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon the Government of Ceylon has agreed to consider favourably the request of Chamber that export licences should be issued for raw buffalo hides which cannot be utilised by the local Tanning Industry including the D.I. Leather Products Corporation.

(Official communication)

Italy

Italian Hide Exports in 1962

The Ministry of Foreign Trade is to allow the export from 1st January to 30th June of 200 metric tons of sheep and goat raw hides not suitable for the fur trade.

The Ministry has also announced its allowance for export during the whole of 1962 at 62,240 raw bovine hides of 20/30 kilos (green weight) and/or butters, shoulders and bellies and 78,400 calfskins of 6/12 kilos.

(I. T. R. 7-2-1962)

(b) IMPORT TRADE

Burma

Changes in Import Policy

Following the recent take over of the Government in Burma by the military the following changes in import policy have been announced.

1. The previous Government's plan to nationalise the import trade is to be suspended for two years.
2. The proposal to set up five new Joint Venture Corporations is to be dropped.
3. Import licences will continue to be issued, though only to Burmese firms, for the next two year period.
4. Foreign firms will, however, only be permitted to import Open General Licence goods for another six months.
5. The future emphasis will be on importing essential consumer goods, medicine and industrial equipment.

6. Customs tariffs and sales tax schedules are to be reviewed.

(I. T. J. 31-3-1962)

India

Import Trade Control-Open General Licence No. LXVIII Import of Hides and Skins raw or salted from Pakistan

The following Open General Licence issued by the Central Government under the import (Control) order, 1955 is given below for general information.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export (Control) Act 1947 (XVIII) of 1947) as enforced in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby gives general permission to all persons to import from Pakistan any goods of the description specified in the annexed schedule which are produced or processed in Pakistan.

News and Notes

Schedule to Open General Licence No. LXVIII

S. No. & Part
of the I. T. C.
Schedule

Description

144/IV

Hides and Skins, raw or salted

Provided that :

- (i) Such goods are shipped or despatched on through consignment to India on or before the 20th May, 1962 without any grace period whatsoever, and
- (ii) nothing in this licence shall affect any prohibition or regulation affecting the import of any of the goods specified in the above Schedule and in force at the time when such goods are imported.

(Official communication)

Iran

Import Regulations

1. *Developments affecting imports into the country.*—With the approach of the Iranian new year, which comes off on the 21st March, 1962, the general economic activity in the country slowed down considerably. The Iranian import regulations are announced at the beginning of every new year and as such the Iranian businessmen do not place any orders or enter into any big deals pending the issue of the new regulations. It is expected that the various restrictions on imports imposed by Amini Government, when it took office in May 1961, will be continued and incorporated in the new import regulations for the year 1341, which are likely to be announced by the end of March or early in April, 1962. The Persian Manufacturers Association has been protesting to the Government of Iran in regard to the import of foreign goods similar to those produced by Iran herself. It is expected that the Government may instruct the Bank Melli, Iran, not

to open letters of credit for such imports. The measure is expected to apply, among others, to leather, rubber foot-wear and boots, gloves etc. The Prime Minister of Iran is very sympathetic towards the demand of local industries, etc. and told the manufacturers in one of his recent meetings with them, that all the facilities will be provided to the local industries. He further mentioned that the Government was encouraging foreign companies to set up assembly plants in Iran in order to strengthen the home industry and provide more opportunities for employment.

2. The import regulations for the year 1341 (1962-63) are expected to introduce a major change in the levy of duties. Customs duty in Iran is, at present, charged on the basis of weight in respect of practically all commodities. The Government of Iran are now contemplating the levy of Customs duty *ad valorem*. The quantum of duty may considerably vary on the basis of the changes that may be introduced. The Iranian businessmen, who were aware of the normal

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Customs duty on the basis of weight levied heretofore, are speculating on the effects of the proposed change and are, therefore, naturally rather apprehensive of entering into any fresh commitments at this stage.

(Official communication)

Iraq

(a) Currency Regulations

Information has been received that the Central Bank of Iraq has recently issued a circular stipulating that all overseas commercial transactions between Iraq and any foreign country should be in one of thirteen currencies, viz. Pounds sterling, U.S., dollars, Canadian dollars, Belgian and Swiss Francs, Italian Lire, Dutch guilders, Deutsche Marks, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish Kroners, Austrian schillings and Iraqi Dinars. The attention of Indian exporters is drawn to the above circular issued by the Central Bank of Iraq in order to avoid delays in settlement of their commercial transactions.

(E. P. Bulletin Bombay 1-2-1962)

Irish Republic

Import Quotas

The Irish authorities have announced the following quotas under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937:—

Goods	Quota	Quota period	Quota No.
Certain boots and shoes	75,000 pairs	January 1, 1962 to June 30, 1962,	3
Certain rubber boots and shoes	55,000 pairs	February 1, 1962 to January 31, 1963	4

(I. T. J. 17-2-1962)

(b) Import Regulations

New Regulations relating to importers were announced by the Iraqi Minister of Trade on January 1, 1962. Import licences, other than those issued to Government Departments, semi-Government bodies and registered factories will only be issued to individuals or companies which are members of the local Chamber of Commerce and, except in the case of limited companies having a paid up capital of at least ID 20,000 or successor companies, have held that membership for at least 2 years. All importers must register with the Directorate General of Imports and Exports, which will classify them in the light of their previous imports and financial ability, and a maximum value will be placed on the total import licences issued to each class. Certain restrictions will be placed on the categories of goods which each importer may handle and new importers who must be of Iraqi nationality, will be required to specialise in not more than two categories of similar goods. Importers may not change their specialisations without authority from the Directorate General.

(I. T. J. 17-2-1962)

News and Notes

Pakistan

Import Trade Control for First Half of 1962

Public Notice No. 72 (61)/Import-R, published in the *Gazette of Pakistan*, dated December 30, 1961, announces the import policy for the shipping period January-June 1962. Import licences are proposed to be issued for items listed in the Schedule below and will be issued for cash and under Aid. Licences will be valid for all countries except in the case of licences under Aid or licences issued for specific countries in accordance with any Trade Agreement.

Items marked with an asterisk will be licensed exclusively to industrial consumers and those marked + will be for East Pakistan only. The items marked + will also be licensed to commercial importers in East Pakistan.

Established commercial importers and industrial consumers are not required to submit any application.

Fourteen items will continue on automatic licensing during the current shipping period.

LIST OF ITEMS

Serial No.	Description	I. T. C. Classification
(GROUP D)		
25	Dyeing and tanning substances, all sorts excluding henna	Item 2
26	Cutch and gambier, all sorts	Item 3
(GROUP H-3)		
*59	Unwrought leather (patent, gold, silver and glace kid)	Item 2
*60	Leather scrap bark tanned split	Item 7
(GROUP T-1)		
*122	Wool, raw	Item 3
*123	Wool tops and shoddy wool	Item 4

A (ii) List of Export Industries to which initial Licensing will be done at 80 per cent of Value Licensed during July-December 1961.

Serial No.	Name of Industry.
1	Leather footwear (excluding leather)
2	Rubber footwear

Notes and News

ANNEXURE IV

List of O. G. L. Items

Description	I. T. C. Classification	Specified Rates (Rupees)	Area
1 Dyeing and tanning substances, all sorts, N. O. S. excluding hena.	IV/D/2	5,000	

(I. T. J. 17 & 24-2-1962.)

Philippines

Decontrol of foreign exchange transactions

Under the provisions of new circular, any person may now import any item in the Central Bank Statistical classification of Commodities at the free market rate, without prior Central Bank licensing. The following safeguards were, however, adopted as a corollary to the move :—

- (i) Tariff duties leviable on import of certain articles are detailed below :—
- (ii) Re-discount rates and reserve requirements were increased from 3 per cent to 6 per cent for the former and 15 per cent to 19 per cent for the latter.
- (iii) A special time deposit (to be kept for periods no shorter than 120 days) was prescribed for all types of importation. The amounts of deposits prescribed are :—
- | | | |
|--|-----|--------------|
| Unclassified items and Non-essential consumer goods | ... | 150 per cent |
| Non-essential producer goods, Semi-essential consumer goods | ... | 100 „ |
| Semi essential producer goods | ... | 50 „ |
| Essential consumer goods, Essential producer goods, Decontrolled items | ... | 25 „ |

Tariff duties on some export of items of India :—

- | | | |
|--|-----|---------------------|
| 1. Raw hides and skins | ... | ad val. 10 per cent |
| 2. Bovine cattle hide leather (including buffalo leather) equine leather | ... | ad val. 100 „ |
| 3. Sheep and lambskin leather | ... | ad val. 40 „ |
| 4. Goat and kid skin leather | ... | ad val. 100 „ |

[14]

Leathers

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-------------------|----------|
| 5. Other kinds of leather (except chamois dressed, parchment dressed, patent and metallised leather | ... | ad val. 100 | per cent |
| 6. Chamois dressed, parchment dressed and patent and metallised leather | ... | ad val. 50 | „ |
| 7. Articles of skin, hides or leather (except those used in machinery or mechanical appliances/industrial purposes, for which duty is 20%) | ... | ad val. 65 to 100 | „ |

(Official communication)

Spain

Global Quotas

The opening of global quotas Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, and 24 was announced earlier.

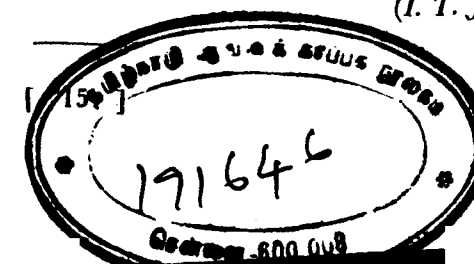
The Spanish authorities have now published the first half of the new (1962) list of global quotas and this is reproduced below :—

Quota No.	Goods.	Tariff heading.	Annual Value in U. S. Dollars.	Amount to be called in U. S. Dollar.
16.	Prepared leather and skins and leather manufactures.	41-02, 41-03, 41-04, 41-05, 41-06, 41-07, 41-08, 41-10, 42-01, 42-02, 42-03, 42-04, 42-05, 42-06,	250,000	125,500
17.	Fur skins and articles of fur, artificial fur.	43-02, 43-03B, 43-03C, 43-04	600,000	300,000

The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants, and industrialists against the following quotas :

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited—U. S. Dollars.
17	Fur skins and articles of fur, artificial fur	300,000

(I. T. J. 3-3-1962)



Leathers

Turkey

Global Import Quotas and Liberalization Lists

The Turkish authorities have issued the eighth list of global quotas and an extended liberalization list. Full details of these two lists are given below :—

Eighth Quota List

(E. M. A. and Free Currency Zone)

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial quota (1,000 dollars).	Importer's quota	Remarks
43	32-02	Tannins, their salts, ethers esters and other deriva- tives.	100	10	
	32-03	Synthetic tanning substances artificial pre-tanning sub- stances (except pancreas pretanning substances).			
	42-04	Articles of natural or compo- sition leather only for technical use (except transmission Belting).			
59-16-12		Transmission belting made of wool and animal hair.			

Notes.—(1) If no statistics Nos. are indicated against the Tariff headings included in this list, all the statistics Nos. indicated in the tariff for the said heading and the goods to which they refer shall be deemed to be included in the said heading.

(2) If the description of the goods included in this list are not accompanied by the words "Only", "except" and similar restrictive terms, all the goods included in that Heading of the Tariff shall be deemed to be included in said description.

(3) The letters AID (ICA) mentioned in this list indicate the articles the value whereof shall be paid out of the AID (ICA) account.

(I.T.J. 17-2-1962)

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News and Notes

(c) TARIFF REGULATIONS

Australia

Rates of Duty on Leather Goods including Footwear

The rate of duty on leather goods including footwear are given below :

Tariff Item.	B. P. T.	M. F. N.	G. T.	Spec.
324 (A) Chamois Leather ...	10%	22½%	27½%	
New Zealand ...	—	—	—	10%
324 (B) Crust or Rough Tanned Goat skins Persian Sheep skins and Skivers, Hog skins ...	Free	Free	Free	—
324 (C) (1) Patent and enamelled or per square foot whichever rate returns the higher duty ...	5%	12½% 4½d.	27½% 5½d.	—
324 (C) (2) Glazed or Mat Kid or substitutes therefor per sq. foot whichever rate re- turns the higher duty ...	3d. 10%	9d. 22½%	9½d. 27½%	—
324 (C) (3) Calf, other than patent and enamelled ...	5%	17½%	27½%	10%
New Zealand ...	—	—	—	—
324 (C) (4) N. E. I. (i.e. Not else- where included) ...	10%	22½%	27½%	—
New Zealand ...	—	—	—	12½%
Whichever rate returns the higher duty or per lb.	—	—	—	3d.
325 (A) Leather manufactures n. e. i. leather cut into shape, not covered by item 329 (D) (4) (a); harness n. e. i. razor straps; whips, including hand- les, keepers, thongs and lashes. New Zealand ...	17½%	40%	45%	17½%
325 (B) Harness and Buggy Saddles each ...	5s.	7s.	7s.	—
or	22½%	45%	45%	—

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Leathers				
Tariff Item.	B. P. T.	M. F. N.	G. T.	Spec.
Whichever rate returns the higher duty.				
New Zealand ...	—	—	—	7½%
Primage Duty ...	5%	10%	10%	—
326 Leather, rubber, canvas and composition belting, including such belting whether imported separately or incorporated in or forming part of one conveyors or one belt distributors; green hide for belting and other purposes ...	17½%	37½%	40%	—
New Zealand ...	—	—	—	—
Leather belting ...	—	—	—	12½%
or per lb. ...	—	—	—	3d.
Whichever rate returns the higher duty.				
Primage duty ...	Ex.	Ex.	Ex.	—
Other ...	Ex.	5%	10%	—
329 Footwear; parts for such articles				
329 (A) Footwear with outsoles and uppers of one or more of the following:—rubber, artificial plastic material, textile material treated externally with rubber, textile material treated externally with artificial plastic	—	—	—	—
329 (A) (1) Goloshes—				
(a) In sizes exceeding size 1 in the second series of footwear sizes of the equivalent per pair ...	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	—
and ...	—	12½%	12½%	—
Canada per pair ...	—	—	—	5s. 6d.
and ...	—	—	—	5%
(b) Other per pair ...	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	—
and ...	—	12½%	12½%	—

News and Notes				
Tariff Item	B. P. T.	M. F. N.	G. T.	Spec.
Canada per pair ...	—	—	—	3s. 6d.
and ...	—	—	—	5%
329 (A) (2) Waterproof rubber (including rubberized textile), other than goloshes.				
(a) in sizes exceeding size 1 in the second series of footwear sizes or the equivalent per pair ...	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	—
and ...	—	17½%	17½%	—
Canada per pair ...	—	—	—	5s. 6d.
and ...	—	—	—	17½%
(b) Other per pair ...	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	—
and ...	—	17½%	17½%	—
Canada per pair ...	—	—	—	3s. 6d.
and ...	—	—	—	17½%

(Official communication)

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Chile

Amendments to Customs Tariff.

By the provisions of Decree No. 22,218 promulgated by the Chilean Ministry of Finance on December 30, 1961, certain temporary suspensions and reductions of customs duties and taxes expired on December 31, 1961. As from January 1, 1962 the full rates of duty and ad valorem tax will apply to the following items:

Suspension granted by Decree No.	Item No.	Description.
9245	92	Unwashed sheeps' wool.
	93	Washed and semi-washed sheep's wool.

(I. T. J. 17-2-1962)

Leathers

Costa Rica

Surcharge on all Imports

It is reported that, under a new Law published in the Costa Rican *La Gaceta* on and effect from, November 9, 1961, a surcharge of 3 per cent on the ad valorem and specific duties is levied on all imports. The Law is called "The Hospital financing Law" and the tax is named "Hospital Stamp".

(I. T. J. 3-3-1962)

Cuba

Abolition of Consular Invoices

By Decree No. 3089 published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Cuba on November 17, 1961 consular invoices for goods consigned to Cuba have been abolished. Consular fees formerly levied for certifying the consular invoice will be assessed and collected when necessary by the Customs authorities at the port of entry of the goods. These fees will be calculated on the f. o. b. value of the goods declared in the Commercial invoice.

In the case of existing credit cards for the purchase of goods abroad which stipulate that a consular invoice must be presented, the latter document will be replaced by a certificate issued free of charge by the appropriate Consular official.

(I. T. J. 3-3-1962)

North Borneo

New Customs Tariff

The North Borneo Government Gazette Supplement of November 27, 1961, contains a copy of the Customs Duties Order, 1961, which revokes the Customs Duties Order, 1957, and all subsequent amendments to it. Table A of the new Order specifies the dutiable goods and the General and Preferential rates of import duty applicable to them and is reproduced in full below.

Some of the 'description of goods' headings have been amended and are now identical to those in the Sarawak tariff, details of which were given earlier but the rates of import duty applicable to them are not the same in all cases in the two territories.

News and Notes

TABLE A
Import Duties

Item	Description of goods.		Rate of Duty.	
			Full Duty.	Preferential Duty.
43 (h)	Footwear			
	(i) Slippers	Per pair	·40	·20
	(ii) Boots, shoes and sandals of which the soles are made of rubber and the upper of			
	(a) Leather	Per pair	1·00	·50
	(b) Canvas	"	·24	·12
	(c) Other textile material coated canvas	"	·40	·20
	(iii) Wooden clogs	"	·10	·07
	(iv) Made of leather	"	1·50	1·00
	(v) Other	"	·40	·20
47	Travel goods, purse, handbags, pocket books and wallets	Ad val.	15%	15%

(I. T. J. 17-2-1962)

(d) GENERAL

World Sheep Numbers Down

World Sheep numbers at the beginning of 1961 showed a decrease of 4 million head in comparison with numbers the year previous. Total number at the start of 1961 was 976,000,000 head. Despite the fact that this was below the previous year's totals nevertheless it was 15% above the 1951-55 average of 648,000,000 head.

Drought in some major producing areas accounted for most of the drop in 1960.

While North American numbers were down less than 1% from 1960, European numbers gained 1%. South America gained less than 1%. The decline in U. S. S. R. sheep numbers in 1960 was the first in recent years, the decrease in 1960 being about 2%. Asia had losses in both the southwest producing areas and in Mainland China, the decrease being about 3%. These declines account for most of the losses in sheep numbers.

(Bulletin of C. L. R. I., Madras Jan. 1962)

Leathers

India

(a) Draft Standard for Vegetable and Aluminium Tanned Snake Skins

Press Note No. 5/62 dated, New Delhi, the 8th January 1962, The Indian Standards Institution has prepared a draft Indian Standard Specification for Vegetable and Aluminium Tanned Snakeskins. The Draft Standard prescribes the requirement and the method of test for the bulk of indigenous snakeskins which are either vegetable or alum tanned.

Snakeskins are fancied for leather making mainly due to the natural coloured pigment design on the dermal layer of the skin. The design varies with the species of the snake. Snakeskins commonly used for leather making are those of the python cobra, water snakes, whip snake, russel viper, sand snake, etc. Tanned snakeskins are used for making fancy consumer articles for the internal market and more so for export. Apart from this, about Rs. 7 lakhs worth of tanned snakeskins in the crust condition are also exported.

It is, therefore, important to formulate a national standard on this valuable foreign exchange earning export item. As far back as 1957, the Indian Standards Institution, in close collaboration with the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, undertook collection of authentic samples of tanned snakeskins for analysis and accumulation of physico-chemical data on snakeskins. This specification represents the fruitful culmination of co-operative efforts.

The draft standard will be circulated shortly to all interested including consumers and technologists for eliciting technical

comments, which will be taken into consideration before the draft standard is finalised.

(I. T. J. 17-2-1962)

(b) Draft Standard for Sole Leather

Press Note No. 36/62, dated, New Delhi, the 18th January 1962—The Indian Standards Institution has prepared a draft revision of IS: 579—1954 Sole Leather.

This Indian Standard was originally in 1954 and adequately covered the requirements of sole leather produced at the time. Lately, with improvement in the processing and methods of testing leather, the requirements as well as the test methods stipulated in the original specification required a review. In the present revision, these changes have been carried out, and an objective methods of test for determination of resistance to mildew has been specified. The requirement of insoluble ash has been substituted for soluble ash, since the former gives more direct evidence of the quality of leather. In addition, alignment of this standard with current trends in manufacture and trade practice in the heavy leather trade and industry have also been carried out.

The draft standard is being circulated shortly to manufacturers, consumers, technologists and all others interested, for eliciting technical comments which will be given due consideration before finalizing the draft as an Indian Standard.

(I. T. J. 24-2-1962)

News and Notes

(c) Recognition of Export Houses by the Government of India

Information has been received from the Directorate of Export Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi, that in the context of the need for the larger foreign exchange earnings, the Government of India have introduced a scheme of recognition of export houses with a view to encouraging the formation of organizations undertaking exports either directly or on behalf of small exporters of manufacturers in order to concentrate on exports of non-traditional commodities to new markets. The export houses will also provide guidance for export promotion and undertake publicity and market research in foreign countries which a small unit will normally be unable to afford individually.

In pursuance of the above scheme the companies named below have been organised by the Government of India as export houses under the terms and conditions framed for the purpose:

1. Messrs. Amalgamated Export Corporation Ltd., Janmabhoomi Chambers, Fort Street, Bombay.
2. Messrs. Bharat Exports Limited, 9-A, Chowringhee Place, Calcutta-13.

(I. T. J. 24-2-1962)

(d) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947: Permission to Take Currency Notes out of India etc. Further Amendment

The following Notification (G. S. R. 135 (No. F. E. R. A. 197/62-R. B.) dated the 22nd January 1962) has been issued by the Reserve Bank of India (Exchange Control Department).

In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, (7 of 1947), the Reserve Bank hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in its Notification No. F. E. R. A. 105/51-R. B. dated the 27th February 1951 namely:

In the said Notification, for sub-section (b) of clause (2) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(b) To Pakistan, currency notes of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India notes or Indian coin or other notes or coin which are the currency of Pakistan not exceeding in all Rs. 75 in value in all or any one day.”

(I. T. J. 24-2-1962)

FOR QUALITY LEATHER SHOES AND BOOTS

★
CONTACT:
BEST MAKERS OF THE HANDMADE
SHOES & BOOTS

★
Export Agents:
GENERAL TRADERS
2751, TILAK ROAD
AHMADABAD-1. INDIA

Wanted Agents in U.K. and U.S.A.

Leathers

(e) Footwear Production

The production of western type leather footwear in 1960 amounted to 54.2 lakh pairs. In 1961, it is estimated at 59.3 lakh pairs. Similarly, the production of indigenous type footwear is estimated higher at 44.39 lakhs pairs in 1961 as against the 1960 figure of 37.78 lakh pairs.

(Journal of I. & T. February 1962)

Switzerland

Raw Hides and Skins

Slight improvement may be noted in respect of import of skins. Total swiss imports of this item in December 1961 were valued at 0.4 mill. S. Fr. India's share was about 0.1 mill. S. Fr. This is an encouraging trend taking into consideration

that in October and November 1961 the import from India was insignificant. There is a great variety of skins imported into Switzerland. It is therefore difficult to ascertain average prices paid for skins imported from various countries. A closer analysis of statistical figures on import of skins reveals, that prices paid for skins imported from Western Germany (which was the main supplier in the month under review) were considerably below the prices paid for Indian skins. The relevant figures per kg. of skins are 6.58 S. Fr. from Western Germany, while it is as much as 10.13 S. Fr. from India. Taking, however, into account that the quality size etc. of skins are essential for evaluation of price, the above figure must be interpreted with care.

(Official communication)

Trade Agreement

Trade Agreement between India and Afghanistan

Information has been received from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Directorate of Export Promotion, Government of India, New Delhi, that in the trade agreement between India and Afghanistan the following commodities are included in it.

LEATHER MANUFACTURES

Boots, Shoes, Belts and other leather manufactures.

Export Opportunities

The following enquiries have been received by the Council. Interested manufacturers/exporters may please contact the parties direct. The Council does not guarantee about the financial standing of the firms listed below :—

1. M/s. Amalgamated Universal Agencies, ... Interested to receive quotations and samples for tanned sheep skins in connection with an export enquiry from Belgium.
306, "Lotus House", 33-A, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1.
2. M/s. Tchownouvaz 133/5, Drummond ... Finished leathers used for manufacture of footwear, purses, cases, bags, gloves and garments etc.
Street, London N. W. 1.

STATISTICS

Statement showing the total exports of tanned hides and skins (Cow Hides, Cow Calf Skins, Buff Hides, Buff Calf, Goat and Sheep Skins) during the month of March 1962 i.e., 1-3-1962 to 31-3-1962.

Date	Total No. of bales in C.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in C.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in G.S.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in S.S.	VALUE IN Rs.
1-3-1962	3	3,420	17	47,352	10	16,374	2	5,284	33	1,62,077	71	3,03,952
2-3-1962	11	14,649	50	1,16,542	7	11,761	46	1,15,060	32	1,56,661	26	1,47,014
3-3-1962	77	1,31,749	18	44,987	5	8,187	30	73,187	89	4,07,845	8	37,354
4-3-1962	316	5,46,552	22	50,698	15	24,488	73	1,85,880	82	4,07,264	136	9,14,805
5-3-1962	239	3,66,008	16	43,794	5	6,930	83	1,91,668	46	2,31,282	39	1,67,452
6-3-1962	71	1,12,067	26	69,652	7	10,335	87	1,50,458	4	16,897	8	32,926
7-3-1962	109	1,81,519	30	78,316	15	20,360	87	1,50,458	227	9,49,818	48	2,81,399
8-3-1962	68	59,262	4	12,477	7	10,335	43	1,06,295	51	2,74,822	24	84,733
9-3-1962	40	1,06,434	4	12,477	15	20,360	62	1,37,247	82	4,05,838	85	3,92,372
10-3-1962	62	1,88,882	13	35,102	35	56,969	36	83,685	103	4,48,996	17	1,01,428
11-3-1962	79	1,22,866	9	30,597	35	56,969	76	1,70,505	109	5,59,082	37	2,19,275
12-3-1962	120	2,02,892	3	7,219	35	56,969	86	1,79,715	60	2,37,780	12	71,088
13-3-1962	10	13,708	6	18,424	—	—	47	80,508	93	4,27,391	40	1,59,457
14-3-1962	97	1,40,336	19	54,769	—	—	55	1,07,354	45	2,48,355	23	1,27,483
15-3-1962	77	1,25,265	16	42,198	3	5,073	22	54,663	41	1,74,378	26	1,41,597
16-3-1962	89	1,51,274	18	47,134	—	—	25	62,187	36	1,53,091	36	2,08,226
17-3-1962	77	1,16,880	36	80,383	—	—	57	1,37,289	74	3,56,839	35	1,76,032
18-3-1962	148	2,50,784	4	7,926	15	24,960	10	20,288	38	1,89,967	54	3,00,798
19-3-1962	46	71,570	3	6,897	5	8,300	32	73,188	64	3,03,879	16	75,917
20-3-1962	57	82,946	27	77,280	—	—	11	26,425	36	1,75,803	20	1,76,032
21-3-1962	80	1,28,262	12	37,264	25	36,206	9	15,624	27	1,30,688	31	86,634
22-3-1962	39	60,179	7	17,016	—	—	95	2,36,711	43	2,31,068	115	5,66,893
23-3-1962	82	1,27,185	36	1,09,268	—	—	54	1,02,700	71	3,30,404	53	3,05,108
24-3-1962	215	3,22,694	392	10,35,295	147	2,30,143	1,135	25,96,646	1,545	72,09,748	998	52,45,863
25-3-1962	2,360	37,38,232	—	—	5	9,265	15	37,074	15	58,007	20	1,21,400
26-3-1962	5	10,163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27-3-1962	2,355	37,28,069	392	10,35,295	142	2,20,878	1,120	25,59,572	1,330	71,51,741	978	51,24,463
28-3-1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29-3-1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-3-1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31-3-1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,360	37,38,232	392	10,35,295	147	2,30,143	1,135	25,96,646	1,545	72,09,748	998	52,45,863
Less Goods short shipped	5	10,163	—	—	5	9,265	15	37,074	15	58,007	20	1,21,400
Grand Total	2,355	37,28,069	392	10,35,295	142	2,20,878	1,120	25,59,572	1,330	71,51,741	978	51,24,463

During the month under review the export of E. I. tanned hides and skins to Calcutta were 199 bales valued at Rs. 4,23,271 (Rs. 4.23 lakhs).

EXPORT OF EAST INDIA TANNED LEATHERS AT A GLANCE

Serial No	Name of the Commodity	Period of Export	No. of Bales	Value in Rs.
1. Cow Hides :				
	(a) January to February 1962	...	3,014	49,47,987
	(b) March 1962	...	2,355	37,28,069
	Total	...	5,369	86,76,056
2. Cow Calf Skins :				
	(a) January to February 1962	...	413	10,99,236
	(b) March 1962	...	392	10,35,295
	Total	...	805	21,34,531
3. Buff Hides :				
	(a) January to February 1962	...	154	2,16,977
	(b) March 1962	...	142	2,20,878
	Total	...	296	4,37,855
4. Buff Calf Skins :				
	(a) January to February 1962	...	1,615	35,82,871
	(b) March 1962	...	1,120	25,59,572
	Total	...	2,735	61,42,443
5. Goat Skins :				
	(a) January to February 1962	...	2,990	1,36,91,462
	(b) March 1962	...	1,530	71,51,741
	Total	...	4,520	2,08,43,203
6. Sheep Skins :				
	(a) January to February 1962	...	1,374	74,52,299
	(b) March 1962	...	978	51,24,463
	Total	...	2,352	1,25,76,762

Abstract (Upto March 1962)

	No. of Bales	Value Rs.
7. (a) Tanned Hides including Calf Skins	9,205	1,73,90,885
(b) Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins	6,872	3,34,19,965
Total	16,077	5,08,10,850

EAST INDIA VEGETABLE TANNED LEATHERS Market Report—C. I. F. Prices per lb. in Sterling—Week ending 24-3-1962

Average weight per doz. in lbs.	Run				V	Inf. V
	I	II	III	IV		
	10	20	35	35		
Tanned Goat Skins						
Extra Superfine :						
	Sh.	d.			Sh.	d.
5½/6	17/-	to 17/3			14/6	to 14/9
8/9	18/6	to 19/-			15/6	to 15/9
11/12	17/9	to 18/-			14/6	to 14/9
Superfine :						
5½/6	16/6				14/-	to 14/3
8/9	18/3				14/9	to 15/-
11/12	17/3	to 17.6			14/3	to 14/6
Primes :						
5½/6	15/6	to 15/9			13/3	to 13/6
8/9	17/-	to 17/3			14/3	to 14/6
11/12	16/3	to 16/9			13/3	to 13/6
Middle Class :						
5½/6	15/-				12/3	to 12/6
8/9	15/6	to 15/9			12/6	to 12/9
11/12	15/-	to 15/3			12/3	to 12/6
Market Quality :						
8/9	12/-	to 12/3			9/6	
11/12	11/6				9/-	
13.14	11/-				8/6	

Tanned Sheep Skins						
Extra Superfine :						
6/7	30/-	to 32/-			21/6	to 22/6
Superfine :						
6/7	27/-	to 29/-			18/6	to 19/6
Primes :						
6/7	23/-	to 24/-			16/6	to 17/-
Semi-Primes :						
6/7	18/-	to 19/-			13/6	to 14/6
Better Middle Class :						
6/7	14/-				10/9	
Middle Class :						
5½/6	12/6				10/6	
6/7	11/9				9/-	
7/8	11/3				8/6	

Leathers

Average weight per piece in lbs.	Run			or	IV	V	Inf. V
	II	III	IV				
	20	60	20				
	25	50	25				

Tanned Cow Hides

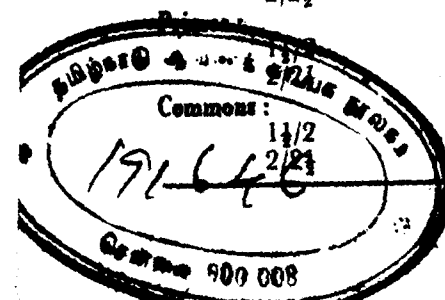
	d.	d.	d.	d.
Superfine :				
4/4½	86/87	76/77	66/67	—
5/5½	75/76	65/66	59	50
8/8½	59/60	53/54	45/46	42/43
10/12	47/48	44/45	41/42	38½/39
Primes :				
5/5½	73/74	63/64	57/58	49½
8/8½	56/57	52	44½/45	—
10/12	46	42	40	37½
Middle Class :				
5/5½	69	59	52/53	48½
8/8½	50/51	46	44	42
10/12	43/44	41/42	38½/39	37½
Commons :				
5/5½	68	58	51½/52	48
8/8½	48/49	45/46	43½/44	41
10/12	41/42	40/41	38/38½	37

Tanned Cow Calf Skins

	Run		
	II	III	IV
	20	40	40
Superfine :			
1½/2	107/108		82/84
2/2½	105/106		78/81
Primes :			
¾/1	107/112		83/84
1/1½	104/108		80/83
1½/1½	102/106		77/81
1½/2	100/104		75/77
2/2½	97/99		74/77
Commons :			
2½/2	92/94		69/70
			57/58

Tanned Buff Calf Skins

	Run		
	II	III	Inf. III
	50	50	
Superfine :			
1½/2	90		68/70
2/2½	75/76		63/64
Primes :			
1½/2	83/85		62/65
2½/2½	72/74		60/63
Commons :			
1½/2	62		52
2½/2½	52		42
			40
			39/39½



ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

1. Full Page -- D Crown
Octavo Size 8" × 5½" ... Rs. 75-00
2. Half Page " " 4" × 5½" 40-00
3. Quarter Page " " 2½" × 4" 25-00
4. Inside front Cover 125-00
5. Inside back Cover 100-00
6. Outside back Cover 150-00

P. S. : The cover page advertisements will be reserved on strict priority basis.

Rebate : 25% on the above rates to the Council members and 10% on the above rates to non-members in case they book twelve insertions.

Classified advertisements : Rupee 1-25 nP. per column- inch.

Colour : 25% extra for each additional colour.

Blocks and material for advertisement should be supplied by the parties. Whenever a block is sent for incorporation as a complete advertisement, its size should correspond to those indicated above

For further particulars please contact :

THE SECRETARY

LEATHER EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

3/38, VEPERY HIGH ROAD

PERIAMET, MADRAS-3.

