



Chairman's word...



Dear Members,

The Annual Supplement to Foreign Trade Policy has been announced by the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry last month. The Sports Goods & Toy Sector has been given due importance by announcement of Additional Duty Credit Scrip of 2% over and above the existing Duty Credit Scrip of 5%. Also Sports Goods & Toy Sector has been included for benefits under zero duty EPCG Scheme and Status Holder Incentive Scrip scheme.

Various other measures have been taken for procedural simplification and reduction of transaction cost.

The new Duty Drawback rates have also been announced recently, which have been rationalized inline with changes in input duties.

Twelve member-firms are participating in "SPORT LIFE" fair, Brno, Czech Republic and B2B meets in Austria & Poland scheduled to be held in October, 2010. I wish them a very successful participation.

Your Sincerely,

Anil Mukim
(Anil Mukim)

USA

Popular Team Sports

Overall participation in the top 7 team sports in the US declined in the last year but participation in seven 'niche' team sports in the US is on the rise. The surge in participation in team sports for females has stabilized and number of two and three-sport athletes is dropping as more athletes are focusing on just one sport. These are the key findings of the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association's (SGMA) annual participation study on team sports – U S Trends in Team Sports (2010 edition).

The seven 'niche' team sports that had respectable gains in participation since 2008 are fast-pitch softball (up 13.8%), ice hockey (up 12.2%), rugby (up 8.7%), beach volleyball (up 7.3%), lacrosse (up 6.2%), indoor soccer (3.7%), and gymnastics (3.6%). Those top 7 team sports which had drops in participation in 2009 are basketball, baseball, outdoor soccer, touch football, slow pitch softball, court volleyball, and tackle football.



In 2009, all major youth sports groups reported increases in participation in league and sanctioned play, organized recreation continues to be strong while 'pick up'/casual play is on the decline. One of the strongest elements of the entire team sports universe is that young people remain strongly committed to team sports through their schools and local recreation programs. Three of the biggest reasons why people don't play more team sports is lack of time, scheduling concerns and the issue of specialization where athletes, specifically younger ones, are dedicating their time to just one activity with the goal of getting the attention of a college coach, pro scout, or possibly winning a state, regional, or national championship.

"While a growing number of athletes are focusing on a single sport, it's important to promote athletes playing multiple sports," said Elliot Hopkins, Director, Educational Services for the National Federation of State High School Associations (Indianapolis, IN). "These days, there are so many outlets for single-sport athletes to continue playing throughout the year in a single sport," said Sean Benevides, co-owner of Athlete's Advantage, a fitness center which helps athletes with year-round conditioning and strength training (Wellington, FL).

These athletes are spending time in the off-season working on their strength, speed, quickness and agility.

Female athletes are getting more specialized in their athletic careers as there are more opportunities for them to be competitive throughout the calendar year.

Interest in rugby and indoor soccer is strong in the mid-Atlantic region – for both males and females of all ages. Interest in both of those sports is increasing. One of the biggest issues for indoor soccer is getting access to a facility. Demand is strong and supply is limited.

Participation in high school sports rose again as a record 7,628,377 students played high school sports in the US in the 2009-10 school year according to the NFHS.

Listed below are a few newsworthy points about team sports listed in US Trends in Team Sports:

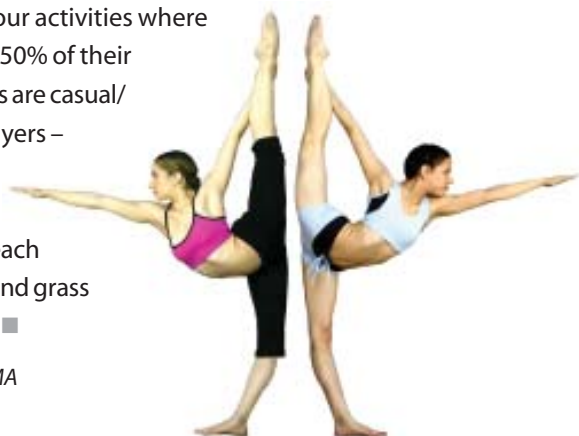
Big Picture Perspective: With the exception of beach volleyball, slow pitch softball, rugby, touch football and paintball, team sports participation in the US is dominated by players under age 24.

Household Demographics: Lacrosse has the highest percentage of participants (48%) whose families have annual incomes of \$100,000+.

Age Group Leaders: Gymnastics has the highest percentage of overall participants in the 6-12 age group (48%); track & field has the highest percentage of overall participants in the 13-17 age group (44%); and rugby has the highest percentage of overall participants in the 18-24 age group.

Casual Play: While casual/pick-up play is on the decline, there are four activities where more than 50% of their participants are casual/pick-up players – basketball, touch football, beach volleyball and grass volleyball. ■

Source : SGMA



Seminar cum Open House on Toys Export Competence Meet



Sports Goods Export Promotion Council in association with the Toy Association of India, organised a seminar cum open house session on 3rd September, 2010, at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

Besides member exporters, there were toy manufacturers and traders who used this opportunity to know more about the Council's various activities and details on the export scenario.

Mr. Tarun Dewan, Secretary, SGEPC made a presentation on benefits of the Council's membership as well as details of Govt. schemes available to members, through the Council. He also outlined the benefits of participation in overseas fairs through SGEPC. For non-members and new entrants in the export trade, this event was an eye-opener. They also learnt about the various trade issues in terms of licensing & policies. There was free and open interaction and clarifications on various current issues related to exports of toys were provided by Mr. Dewan and senior industry people.

Mr. Raj Kumar, President, Toy Association of India spoke about making smaller groups of toy manufacturers and preparing them for export as per their competency. ■

Drawback Rates for Sports Goods & Toys 2010-11

Notification No 84/2010 - Custom (N.T) dated 17th September 2010, the drawback rates on Sports Goods & Toys which are given below: The rates of drawback have been effective from 20th September, 2010.

Item Code	Item Description	Units	A		B	
			Drawback Rate	Drawback cap per unit in Rs.	Drawback Rate	Drawback cap per unit in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9501	Deleted					
9502	Deleted					
9503	Tricycles, scooter, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys, dolls' carriages, dolls; other toys; reduced-size ("scale") models and similar recreational models, working or not; puzzles of all kinds					
950301	Cricket bats made of plastics	piece	5.9%	15	5.9%	15
950302	Plastic rounder bat	piece	5.9%	15	5.9%	15
950303	Cricket sets made of plastic consisting of two bats, two balls, two bases and six stumps in a nylon carrying bag	piece	5.9%	80	5.9%	80%
950399	Other	Kg	4.6%	31.5	4.6%	31.5
9504	Articles for funfair, table or parlour games, including pintables, billiards, special tables for casino games and automatic bowling alley equipment					
950401	Carom Board, with or without coins and strikers	Piece	7.2%	80	7.2%	80
950402	Playing cards	Kg.	1%		1%	
950403	Others		1%		1%	
9505	Festive, carnival or other entertainment articles, including conjuring tricks and novelty jokes		2.3%		1%	
9506	Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics, athletics, other sports (including table -tennis) or out-door games, not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter; swimming pools and paddling pools					
950601	Articles and equipment for table-tennis namely table tennis rackets	piece	10.3%	10.3	10.3%	10.3
950602	Articles and equipment for table-tennis namely table tennis tables	piece	9.7%	529	9.7%	529
950603	Articles and equipment for table-tennis namely table tennis nets	piece	6.2%	15.8	6.2%	15.8
950604	Tennis, badminton or similar rackets, whether or not strung:	piece	5.1%	15.8	5.1%	15.8



Drawback Rates for Sports Goods & Toys 2010-11

Item Code	Item Description	Units	A		B	
			Drawback when Cenvat facility has not been availed	Drawback cap per unit in Rs.	Drawback when Cenvat facility has been availed	Drawback cap per unit in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
950605	Lawn-tennis balls	piece	17.6%	5.36	17.6%	5.3
950606	Inflatable balls made of leather	piece	5.4%	7.7	5.4%	7.7
950607	Inflatable synthetic balls made of PVC/rubber	piece	12.5%	25	12.5%	25
950608	Inflatable balls made of Polyurethane	piece	13.5%	59	13.5%	59
950609	Rubber bladders	piece	9.6%	3.5	9.6%	3.5
950610	Basket ball unit Junior shot/EASI shot	Unit	5.3%	106	5.3%	106
950611	Basket ball unit smart shot/little shot	Unit	6.2%	70.5	6.2%	70.5
950612	Unit basket ball ring	Unit	6.2%	22	6.2%	22
950613	Basket ball ring with one spring/two springs/three springs	Unit	6.2%	70.5	6.2%	70.5
950614	Easy play/easy store netball unit	Unit	3.5%	66	3.5%	66
950615	Unit netball goal ring	Unit	3.5%	17.6	3.5%	17.6
950616	Unit netball ring detachable and fixing	Unit	3.5%	12.3	3.5%	12.3
950617	Netball goal post with ring	Unit	5.3%	61.8	5.3%	61.8
950618	Tchouk ball frame	piece	6.2%	110	6.2%	110
950619	Ball cage of steel	Unit	6.2%	176	6.2%	176
950620	Cricket balls, hockey balls and other balls	piece	6.2%	8.8	6.2%	8.8
950621	Cricket, Hockey, Boxing, Football and other Sports Gloves.	pair	7.9%	44	7.9%	44
950622	Cricket bats	piece	9.8%	346	9.8%	346
950623	Deleted					
950624	Deleted					
950625	Deleted					
950626	Hockey sticks	piece	6.3%	12.7	6.3%	12.7%
950627	Leg Guards	pair.	9.8%	53.5	9.8%	53.5
950628	Abdominal/elbow guard	piece	9.8%	2.7	9.8%	2.7
950629	Shoulder/Shin Guard	piece	9.8%	10.7	9.8%	10.7
950630	Other sports protective equipment not elsewhere specified	piece	9.8%	24.9	9.8%	24.9

The list also appears in SGEPC's website : www.sportsgoodsindia.org



Drawback Rates for Sports Goods & Toys 2010-11

Item Code	Item Description	Units	A		B	
			Drawback when Cenvat facility has not been availed		Drawback when Cenvat facility has been availed	
			Drawback Rate	Drawback cap per unit in Rs.	Drawback Rate	Drawback cap per unit in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
95069960	Sports net	KG	12%	60	2.6%	13
95069961	General physical and exercise equipment including track and field equipment		5.5%		5.5%	
95069962	Croquet set	UNIT	7.9%		7.9%	
95069963	Rounder's bat, Wooden	Piece	9.7%	38.7	9.7%	38.7
95069999	Others		3.2%		3.2%	
9507	Fishing rods, fish-hooks and other line fishing tackle; fish landing nets, butterfly nets and similar nets; decoy "birds" (other than those of heading 9208 or 9705) and similar hunting or shooting requisites		2.4%		1%	
9508	Roundabouts, swings, shooting galleries and other fairground amusements; traveling circuses, traveling menageries and traveling theatres		2.4%		1%	
List of Products not covered under Chapter 95, But which may be relevant to the Sports Goods Industry						
3923210001	HDPE Woven bags with LDPE liner fitted with Zips, Velcro Canvas, Snap fasteners.	Kg	8.5%	7.8	1%	
3923299001	Polypropylene plain bags (without liner)	Kg	9%	8.3	1%	
3923299002	Polypropylene woven Fabrics/Leno Bags	Kg	8.4%	7.5	1%	
40070090	Heat Resistant Latex Rubber Thread	Kg	9.1%	18	4.5%	9
420202	Trunks, suit-cases, vanity-cases, executive-cases, brief-cases, school bags and similar containers, with outer surface of plastic or of textile materials	piece	7.9%	263	1%	



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Item Code	Item Description	Units	A		B	
			Drawback Rate	Drawback cap per unit in Rs.	Drawback Rate	Drawback cap per unit in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
420203	Trunks, suit-cases, vanity-cases, executive-cases, brief-cases, school satchels and similar containers not covered by tariff items 420201 & 02	piece	5.4%	158	1%	
420204	Hand-bags, whether or not with shoulder strap, including those without handle, with outer surface of leather, of composition leather or of patent leather	piece	7.9%	132	1%	
420205	Hand-bags, whether or not with shoulder strap, including those without handle, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials including hand bags and shopping bags of cotton	piece	6.8%	88	1%	
420206	Hand-bags, whether or not with shoulder strap, including those without handle, not covered by tariff items 420204 & 05	piece	5.4%	75	1%	
420207	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, with outer surface of leather, of composition leather or of patent leather	piece	7.9%	43	1%	
420208	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textiles	piece	6.8%	31	1%	
420211	Other articles, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials	piece	5.4%	25	1%	
420303	Gloves, designed for use in sports namely Golf Gloves made of leather	piece	9.3%	18	3.6%	7.7
420304	Gloves, designed for use in sports namely Golf Gloves made of synthetic materials or made of leather in combination with synthetic materials	piece	10%	14.4	5.5%	8
6305	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods					
630501	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods other than those covered by tariff item 630502	KG	6.1%	14.4	1%	
630502	Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC)	KG	10.3%	17	3%	5
6306	Tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds; tents; sails for boats, sailboards or landcraft; camping goods	KG	6.1%	14.4	1%	



Drawback Rates for Sports Goods & Toys 2010-11

Item Code	Item Description	Units	A		B	
			Drawback when Cenvat facility has not been availed	Drawback when Cenvat facility has been availed	Drawback Rate	Drawback cap per unit in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics					
640201	Synthetic footwear	pair	8.9%	110	2.2%	27
640202	Others		1%		1%	
6404	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of textile materials					
640401	Of rubber sole with canvas upper	pair	3.8%	5.3	3.4%	4.9
640404	Others		1%		1%	
6405	Other footwear		1%		1%	
650601	Bicycle Helmet made of Polystyrene	1No.	6.4%	3.1	1%	
650602	Safety Helmet (made out of fibre glass reinforced plastics) weight 1425 gms +/- 20 gms.	1No.	6.4%	7.2	1.1%	
650603	Cricket Helmets	piece	6.4%	8.5	1%	
8308	Clasps, frames with clasps, buckles, buckle-clasps, hooks, eyes, eyelets and the like, of base metal, of a kind used for clothing, footwear, awnings, handbags, travel goods or other made up articles; tubular or bifurcated rivets, of base metal; beads and spangles, of base metals	KG	6.7%	6.7	1%	

IDBI Bank authorised for payment of Customs Duty through e-payment mode

Copy of Public Notice No. 83/ 2010 , dated 25th August, 2010

- Attention of the trade is invited to the Public Notice No. 071/1998 dated 04.12.1998, Public Notice No 33/2007 dt. 31.07.2007 and Facility Note No.38/2006 dated 09.06.2006 issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Import), JNCH, regarding payment of Customs Duty. In addition to the facility of payment of Customs Duty at Bank of India, Nhava Sheva and State Bank of India, Nhava Sheva, a facility of payment of Customs Duty through net banking was also extended to the importers at JNCH.
- At present, the facility of payment of Customs Duty is being offered by State Bank of India and Bank of India.
- The Reserve Bank of India has now authorized IDBI Bank for collection of Customs Duty at JNCH Port in addition to the banks mentioned above. The details of the procedure to be followed have already been outlined in the Public Notice no.33/2007
- The facility of e-payment through IDBI Bank shall commence with immediate effect.
- In case of any problems in e-Payment, the Importer/ CHA can contact the ICEGATE 24 hour helpdesk by phone at (011) 23370133 or (011) 23379020 or by email at icegatehelpdesk@icegate.gov.in.

(Mala Srivastava) Commissioner of Customs (Import), JNCH, Nhava Sheva



Courier Regulations for manual and electronic mode

Copy of Circular No. 33/2010-Customs, dated 7th September, 2010

I am directed to invite your attention to Notification No.36/2010-Cus (NT) dated 5th May, 2010 vide which the Board has notified Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing) Regulations, 2010. These Regulations have been framed to enable electronic filing and processing of customs declarations with regard to import and export consignments carried by courier companies. Further, vide Notification No.75/2010-Cus (NT) dated 12th August, 2010, consequential changes have also been made in the Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance) Regulations, 1998, which regulate the procedure for clearance of courier consignments in the manual mode.

2. Following are some of the salient features of both courier Regulations-electronic as well as manual mode:

(i) *Declarations by authorized persons:* Compliance with various requirements of Customs Act, 1962 and other allied laws is enforced by requiring the importer/exporter or his authorized agent to make proper declarations before customs. In this regard, Section 146 of the Act provides that no person shall carry on business as an agent relating to the entry or departure of a conveyance or the import or export of goods at any customs-station unless such person holds a license granted in this behalf in accordance with the Regulations. Therefore, it has been provided under the courier Regulations that declarations before customs, for clearance of imported or export goods, shall be filed through a person who has passed the examination referred to in Regulation 8 or Regulation 19 of the Customs House Agents Licensing Regulations, 2004 and who is duly authorised under Section 146 of the Act. Further, keeping in view the difficulties that may be faced by the trade in complying with these new requirements, a transition period of six months has been provided from the date of coming into effect of the respective notifications.

(ii) *KYC Norms:* In the context of increasing number of offences involving various modus-operandi such as fraud and duty evasion by bogus IEC holders etc., an obligation has been cast on the Authorized Courier to verify the antecedents, identity of his client and the functioning of his client in the declared address by using reliable, independent, authentic documents, data or information. In this regard, the detailed guideline on the list of documents to be verified and obtained from the client/ customer laid down as per the Annexure to Board's Circular No. 9/2010 dated 8th April, 2010 may be adhered to. It would be obligatory for the client/ customer to furnish to the Authorised Courier any two of the listed documents in the annexure. However, it is clarified that there is no requirement for the client/ customer to furnish a photograph separately to the Authorised Courier.

(iii) *Requirement of security and net worth:* The requirement for security for acting as an Authorised Courier has been enhanced to ten lakhs rupees in case of major international airports of Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta and Chennai and five lakhs rupees in case of other airports. Similarly, the requirement of net worth or financial viability to act as an Authorised Courier has been enhanced to possession of assets of a value not less than twenty five lakh rupees. Further, it is clarified that the requirement for enhanced Bond and Bank Guarantee applies to existing Authorised Couriers as well.

3. Further, there are certain features unique to the Courier Regulations for the electronic mode. Some are:

(i) The 100% EOU shipments have been allowed as the EOU module has been developed under the proposed automation system and data requirements have enhanced.

(ii) New forms for filing customs declarations have been notified such as the Courier Bill of Entry-XI (CBE-XI) for documents in Form B, the Courier Bill of Entry-XII (CBE-XII) for free gifts and samples in Form C, the Courier Bill of Entry-XIII (CBE-XIII) for low value dutiable consignments in Form D, the Courier Bill of Entry-XIV (CBE-XIV) for other dutiable consignments in Form E for import consignments. Similarly, Courier Shipping Bill-III (CSB-III) for documents in Form G and Courier Shipping Bill-IV (CSB-IV) for goods in Form H have been notified for export consignments.

(iii) No restriction regarding weight or value have been prescribed since the data elements prescribed for submission of Bill of Entry include complete details as are required for filing a normal Bill of Entry.

(iv) The Import-Export Code (IEC) Number will be required to be declared in case of declarations filed in Form C or Form D or Form E. Further, a transition period of six months has been prescribed in case of declarations filed in Form D for complying with the requirements of IEC number. It is also clarified that in case of import of goods for personal use not connected with trade or manufacture or agriculture, the permanent IEC number given under the Handbook of Procedures (Vol.I) notified by the DGFT may be used.



(v) The requirement for value declarations by the importer in case of Courier Bill of Entry-XIV (CBE-XIV) for other dutiable consignments in Form E has been prescribed.

(vi) As the Export Manifest Module is yet to be developed under the EDI, the provisions of Regulations 6(1) are to become operational from a date which will be notified in due course. Accordingly, it is clarified that the existing procedure being followed in respect of courier Regulations for manual mode shall apply in this regard.

(vii) Examination norms, concerning import or export through courier mode, as laid down vide Board Circular No. 23/2006-Cus dated 25th August, 2006 shall apply till such time RMS module becomes operational.

(viii) Regulation (12) (1) (i) provides that an Authorised Courier shall obtain an authorization from each of the consignee or consignor of imported as well as export goods. It is clarified that this provision does not seek to provide for any new requirement, and that an Authorised Courier shall obtain an authorization from each of the consignee in case of imports and consignor in case of exports.

4. Apart from the changes as outlined at Para 2 above, additional changes have been brought in the Regulations for the manual mode:

(i) On the lines of similar requirement for Customs Cargo Service Providers (CCSP) under the Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas Regulations, 2009, a provision has been made prescribing the requirement of prior permission of customs if the Authorised Courier wants to sub-let/outsourcing any of the components in the door-to-door supply chain. This is necessary since an Authorized Courier is defined as one, who, in relation to import or export of goods, is a person engaged in the international transportation of goods for export and imports on door-to-door delivery basis, and is registered in this behalf by the jurisdictional Commissioner. Also, the basic reason for expeditious clearance facilities being extended to them is that express companies have put in place verifiable and secure work processes on a global basis backed by an elaborate IT infrastructure for knowledge and information management. These companies have their own in-house mechanisms to guard against use of express supply chain by unscrupulous elements. Therefore, any unauthorized sub-letting or outsourcing of any of the components in the door-to-door supply chain may defeat the very purpose behind facility of expeditious clearance. Hence, the Commissioners of Customs should review facilities available with Authorised Couriers appointed under their charge to ensure compliance. Further, while allowing, any sub-letting or outsourcing due care should be taken to ensure that it does not go against the very purpose behind facility of expeditious clearance.

(ii) Regulation 13 (a) provides that an Authorized Courier shall obtain authorization from the consignee of the import goods for clearing the goods through customs. However, it has been brought to the notice of the Board by both the field formations and the trade that insisting for authorization from each of the consignee/importer is not feasible in all such cases, and it defeats the very objective of ensuring expeditious clearance. Accordingly, it has been decided that in case of import consignments having a declared value of ten thousand rupees or less, the authorization may be obtained at the time of delivery of the consignments to consignee. Such authorizations shall be retained for record by an Authorised Courier for a period of one year or date of inspection by customs whichever is later. Further, the Authorised Courier is obliged under the Regulations to maintain records and accounts in such form and manner as may be directed from time to time by an Assistant Commissioner of Customs or Deputy Commissioner or Customs and submit them for inspection to the Assistant Commissioner of Customs or an officer authorised by him, wherever required. Accordingly, the Board desires that such inspection be done on periodical basis, at least once in a year, and during inspection it should be invariably seen, inter alia, if the Authorised Courier is obtaining these authorizations.

(iii) Clause (vi) has been inserted in second proviso to Regulation 5(3) to provide that in case of goods having a declared value of more than one lakh rupees, a normal Bill of Entry as prescribed under the Bill of Entry (Forms) Regulations, 1976 shall be filed.

5. The existing procedure for testing of samples requires the Customs officers to draw samples in terms of Section 144. In this regard, Commissioners of Customs have also been provided the flexibility to send samples either to CRCL or to Government approved Laboratories. In case any import consignment under courier require any such testing of samples, then the Customs officers shall require such goods to be tested immediately so that imports under courier mode do not get held up nor the express clearance facility misused for non-compliant imports.



6. Further, it is clarified that facility of transshipment between two customs stations will continue as per the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962, Goods Imported (Conditions of Transshipment) Regulations, 1995 and existing instructions of the Board. Many times consignments imported through courier mode may also need to be transferred to cargo terminal of the same airport for clearance purposes. Such transfer is akin to local movement of cargo from one custom area of the customs station to another custom area of the same station. As clarified vide Board's Circular No. 18/2009-Cus dated 8th June, 2009, such movement is covered by local procedure evolved by the jurisdictional Commissioner of Customs.

7. For removal of doubts, it is clarified that similar to Bill of Entry Regulations for the manual and electronic mode, the two courier Regulations—electronic as well as manual mode prescribe the procedure for filing and processing of declarations. While manual Regulations apply to courier clearances at specified places, the electronic Regulations would apply wherever the automation facilities are being setup. Further, at places where automation facilities have become operational many a times the documents may be required to be filed and processed manually due to any break-down in the electronic server or other unforeseen circumstances. Moreover, even at these places the shift to electronic mode will take place gradually with the launch of pilot project, and till such time automation facilities become fully operational at a place, some consignments may need to be processed manually as may be determined by the jurisdictional Commissioners.

7.1 The existing Authorised Couriers who are registered or transacting business in terms of Regulation 12 of the Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance) Regulations 1998 at locations where automated clearance facilities become operational shall be eligible to file declarations under the electronic mode without any requirement for fresh appointment or fresh intimation, subject to the fulfillment of other conditions or requirements imposed under Courier Regulations for the electronic mode. In short, once a person is registered as an Authorized Courier, he can file declarations under both the modes subject to compliance of other requirements of the respective Regulations.

8. These instructions may be brought to the notice of all concerned by way of issuance of suitable Public Notice / Standing Order.

(Navraj Goyal) Under Secretary (Customs)

SGEPC's Export Promotion Activities 2010-11

Event	Sector	Dates
B2B Meet in Austria, Poland & Czech Republic (under MDA)	Sports Goods & Toys	7-14 October 2010
B2B Meet in Australia & New Zealand (under MAI)	Sports Goods & Toys	9-16 November 2010
Hong Kong Toys & Games Fair, Hong Kong (under MDA)	Sports Goods & Toys	10-13 January 2011
Speilwarenmesse Intl. Toy Fair, Nuremberg, Germany (under MAI)	Sports Goods & Toys	3-8 February 2011
ISPO Winter,, Munich, Germany (under MAI)	Sports Goods	6-9 February 2011
American International Toy Fair (under MAI)	Toys	13-16 February 2011

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US Swimming Participation Down, UK Up



Swimming remains the No. 1 participation sport in the UK, but perhaps due to the recession, US participation decreased last year, according to two recent reports. The Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association recently released its Single Sport Participation Studies and found that swimming, for competition or fitness decreased 8.5 percent last year. In 2009 there were 17,443 study participants who were competitive or fitness swimmers, compared with 19,041 in 2008. Other water sports also showed a decrease, including aquatic exercise (-6.5%), surfing (-7.8%), canoeing (-7.6%), jet skiing (-18.5%), recreation kayaking (-0.4%) and Scuba diving (-36.7%).

The National Sporting Goods Association telephone survey of 10,000 households found that swimming participation decreased 6.1%. Last year, a total of 50.2 million individuals participated more than once.

The NSGA reports that swimming was the No. 4 sport in 2009, behind exercise walking (93.4 million participants), exercising with equipment (57.2 million), and camping (50.9 million). Experts say the shift downward may be part of a larger trend, but it may also be a function of the economy.

"Swimming has always been among the most popular activities," said Larry Weindruch, NSGA Director of Communications. "It was No. 1 until about 20 years ago, when exercise walking moved up. Swimming has slowly declined since then."

However, NSGA documents an upturn for the past few years and the SGMA reports an 8% increase in swimming for fitness/competition. ■

Source: Aquatics International

Tennis becomes fastest growing sport in US

Americans now choose the racket over remote control. Tennis has become the fastest growing sport in the United States and has moved out of the country clubs, as people have been searching for a cheap pastime during the current state of the world economy. These days, they grab a racket than a remote control. The number of Americans playing tennis has increased 43 percent to 18.5 million from 2000 to 2009, according to the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association (SGMA).

That is the steepest growth for any traditional sport, leaving aside games such as lacrosse and table tennis. Tennis has often been closely associated with golf, because of its country-club roots, has seen some decline, with a 5% drop from the last year. The SGMA said golf dropped five percent last year to 27.1 million players, even before the Tiger Woods scandal.

Experts say this latest tennis craze is less of a celebrity-driven phenomenon than the last US tennis boom in the 1970s. Some experts have pointed out that tennis and its organisers have been slowly working towards increasing the popularity of the game.

More recently, the Tennis Industry Association has showcased "cardio tennis" as a new fitness activity. At the same time, US tennis viewership has fallen as European players who won the French Open and Wimbledon this year, have dominated. Last year, 2.6 million Americans tuned into the US Open, compared to 5.5 million in 1991.



Experts say the economy has also helped to popularise tennis as a participation sport. Wholesale trade in rackets, balls, accessories and equipment totalled \$242 million in the US last year, said the SGMA.

Matt Powell, analyst with Sports One Source, said the Amer Sports-owned Wilson brand led with 38 percent of the tennis hard goods market, followed by Head NV with 20 percent and Prince Sports Inc with 19 percent. While low prices have helped to popularise the sport again, they have also been a challenge for the industry. Tennis is also growing in Asia, but industry insiders said the largest number of new players had been in the US, it is US where there has been the most growth in the last nine years. ■

Source: SGMA

Export Awards 2008-2009



Mr. Anil Mukim, Chairman, SGEPC addresses the gathering at the Awards Function

The Council organised its '2008-09' Export Awards Function on 18th August, 2010, at Hotel Shangrila, New Delhi. This was to honour the member exporters of sports goods & toys, for their achievements and commendable export performance during the year 2008-2009.

The awards were conferred in four categories, namely: Highest Export Awards, honouring 3 companies; Outstanding Export Awards, honouring 19 companies; Export Excellence Awards, honouring 36 companies; and Indian Brand Promotion Awards, honouring 5 companies. ■



Top three awards went to Inca Hammok Manufacturing & Export (P) Ltd. (Gold), Soccer International Pvt. Ltd. (Silver) and Mayor & Co. Jalandhar (Bronze)

एक छोटे निर्यातक होने के नाते आप प्रभावित होते हैं कहीं ज्यादा.

हम जानते हैं कि छोटे निर्यातक बहुत कम मुनाफे पर काम करते हैं, बस निरर छोटी से छोटी चयना करते कि जितना में स्थित प्राप्त हुआ किसी डॉरि के खर्च किया जाना वा मुफ्तान न करवा करने किडोरा पर नहीं जाना कर सकते हैं. दुसरी एक खोडिमां पर विभागी खाने, टासों के विविध करने तथा सेवा समुदायों की कसेक तैयार करने के लिए खर्च भी करना करना होता है और जिसे मरवा कर मरवा मुफ्तिल खाना है. इतलियत में भी की की का कम मीना किडो कत र्सा एा में के खोडिमां को संकेत करने तथा मरवाडिखला की मरवाडों के खाने के लिए एक सबसे अमम विखला है. अब आप मरवाड की र्सा मरवाड के कर और मुखास न होने को विखला को भुन कर करवाड तथा प्रशिक्षा मरवाडामों में वैडिमक किडिड कर सकते हैं. जते से छोटे खोडिमां को भी विता का काला ना बनने पारिड. आप ही हमसे सपक खारिड.

ई सी जी सी
आप निरर वा आर कडिड को,
आ खोडिमां के र्सा मरवाड करे.