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MEETING OF THE HIGH LEVEL DRAWBACK COMMITTEE WITH SRTEPC MEMBERS FOR SEEKING SUGGESTIONS ON THE ALL INDUSTRY RATES OF DUTY DRAWBACK UNDER GST

To seek the views of Members of Trade and Industry on duty drawback rates for exports following implementation of GST from July, the Drawback Committee headed by Shri G.K. Pillai, Chairman and other Members of the Drawback Committee Shri Gautam Ray, Member, Shri Y.G. Parande, Member, along with Shri Anand Kumar Jha, Under Secretary of the Drawback Division, held a meeting with members of SRTEPC on 31st October 2017 in Ahmedabad

The Chairman of the Council Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal welcomed the Duty Drawback Committee and made a detailed presentation about the present scenario in the MMF textile sector. He stressed on the fact that India is the second largest producer of MMF, exporting nearly US$ 6 billion worth of goods to over 150 countries around the world. However, the MMF textile sector is subjected to the highest duty and taxes in India.

He said the global fibre consumption trend is now in favour of MMF as cotton has its limitations. Keeping this in view, he highlighted the following key issues:

- Maintain competitiveness in exports by rebating of all input taxes
- Adjust to the new regime of GST
- Ensure refund of Duty Drawback on Basic Custom Duty (BCD) on all inputs
- Refund of embedded duties such as Electricity Duty, Duties on Fuel, LBT etc.
- Refund of Duties not covered under GST
- High Transaction / Logistic Cost
- Appreciation of Currency

Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal said that majority of MMF textile exporters are operating under the Duty Drawback Scheme, so appropriate drawback rates are needed to neutralize the duties paid so that they can become competitive globally. Although GST has subsumed most of the taxes there are significant unrebated and embedded taxes which still remain out of the ambit of GST. Embedded duties should be made refundable. Drawback under GST should reimburse state levy and taxes to fabric and yarn exports as is done in the case of apparel and made-ups. Unsubsumed taxes and unrebated duties/taxes like clean energy cess on import of coal, electricity duty, bank charges, stamp duties, basic customs duty etc which have not been considered should be included in the Drawback Scheme.

Due to these un-rebated and embedded taxes, 30-40 percent of looms in India have become idle . The damage has already been seen in some parts of the Manmade fibre textile hubs .Dispatch of MMF fabrics from Surat has gone down by 25-30% post GST regime.

GST has also created inverted duty structure where duty on input materials is higher at 18% than on finished goods which is at 12% and fabrics and garments at 5%.This has resulted in higher prices for MMF based products for the Indian consumer leading to lower consumption and stagnation of the MMF industry.

In view of the above, it is necessary that MMF textiles be given higher Drawback benefits. Accordingly, the Council has prepared the indicative rates for some select products which are based on the actual data received from the member exporters. The rates are as follows:

Sl. No.	Product	Old Rate %	Proposed Rate %
1	Polyester Staple Fibre	1.50	6.18
2	P/V Yarn (Grey)	1.50	6.61
3	P/V Yarn (Dyed)	2.00	6.99
4	Viscose spun yarn (Grey)	1.50	5.83
5	Viscose spun yarn (Dyed)	1.80	6.69
6	P/V Fabrics (Dyed)	1.80	7.56
7	Polyester filament fabrics (Dyed)	1.80	7.61
8	Made ups made from Manmade staple fibre	2.50	8.95

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Editor: **S. BALARAJU**

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Dear Member,

The export scenario has once again been a matter of concern. As per the latest reports after nearly 14 consecutive months of buoyancy, the momentum of export growth has dipped in October 2017. The growth of exports has not only dropped by 1.12% but has been the slowest since July last year. This however has not been surprising and has been attributed to the effects of GST. What is more worrying is that the textile industry including Man-made yarn and fabrics is one of the sectors which has been in the red. More so since the sentiments were upbeat with the data released by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India showing that exports of MMF textiles for the period April-August 2017-18 were US$ 2483.45 million, registering a growth of 3.51% as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. Besides all the product categories viz. fabrics, yarn, fibre and made-ups had recorded growth during that period. The need of the hour therefore is for the Government to provide relief to the exporters lest the situation will continue to worsen in the coming months. Meanwhile, the Council is making all efforts to voice member exporters' grievances to the Government. I am confident that a solution to the problems will be worked out and this temporary phase too will pass off. I am also sure that if corrective steps are taken by the Government, exports of textiles in general and MMF in particular will regain their momentum.

Sharp fall in exports across the Textile Value Chain is felt particularly by the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) who are facing liquidity problem to pay GST for four months in a row without getting any refund. The delay in reimbursement of refund has created a huge blockage of working capital which has hit the exporters' day-to-day business transactions. I have requested the Government to take immediate remedial measures to prevent a further decline. I once again appeal to the Government to keep exports out of the purview of GST as paying the tax first and getting a refund is cumbersome, complex and complicated, affecting exports.

I am glad to inform you that the members of the Council had a Meeting with the High Level Drawback Committee on 31st October 2017 at Ahmedabad. The Drawback Committee headed by Shri G. K. Pillai and other members including Shri Gautam Ray, Shri Y. G. Parande and Shri Anand Kumar Jha, Under Secretary of the Drawback Division have had a Meeting with EPCs to seek their views of the textile industry on duty drawback rates for exports following the implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST). During the Meeting I have pointed out that majority of MMF textile exporters were operating under the Duty Drawback Scheme, and hence appropriate drawback rates are needed to neutralize the duties paid so that they can become competitive globally and although GST has subsumed most of the taxes there are significant unrebated and embedded taxes which still remain out of the ambit of GST. I have further stressed that embedded duties should be made refundable and Drawback under GST should reimburse state levy and taxes to fabric and yarn exports as is done in the case of apparel and made-ups. I have also emphasized that unsubsumed taxes and unrebated duties/taxes like clean energy cess on import of coal, electricity duty, bank charges, stamp duties, Central & State Tax on fuel viz. petrol & diesel and other levies by State/ local authorities, etc. which have not been considered should be included in the Drawback Scheme. The Duty Drawback Committee noted the factors that the Council has taken into account while calculating the proposed all industry duty drawback rates for Man-Made Fibre Textiles that fall under the purview of the Council and requested the Council to submit a brief Note on all those issues raised to the DBK Department at the earliest to enable them to recommend the same to the GST Council for consideration and decision.

The Committee has also been indicated that the transitional period for continuing the Drawback rates be extended up to 31st March 2018. I have also discussed for consideration of ROSL on Manmade fabrics as a lot of State levies remain un-rebated at fabric stage also. The meeting with the DBK committee was highly proactive and fruitful which may lead to favourable DBK rates for MMF textiles.

As instructed by the Drawback Committee, the Council has collected Industry data on Electricity Duty, Banking Charges and Stamp Duty from manufacturers of manmade fibre textile items (such as yarn, fabrics and made ups, except fibre) who pay the duty but don't get rebate of the same in the GST regime. Based on this data, the Council has made calculations and sent the same to the Drawback Department. This data will substantiate our proposal for a higher rate of Duty Drawback to the entire MMF Textile value chain and also neutralize the duties paid so that our exporters can become globally competitive.

Import of huge amount of cheap fabrics into India was a serious concern for the MMF textile industry on which several representations were sent from the Council to the concerned Ministries of the Government. I welcome the initiative taken by the Government to increase the Effective duty on Fabrics to 20% and Basic Customs Duties (BCD) on Fibres & Yarns to 20% and on Fabrics and Made ups to 25%. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley, Hon'ble Minister for Commerce & Industry Sri Suresh Prabhu and Hon'ble Union Minister for Textiles and I & B Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani for taking this bold initiative. By increasing the Effective Duty on Fabrics, the Government is in consonance with its "Make in India" initiative and encourages the domestic value added segment that provides employment to a large section of the population in the country. Hike in BCD will give sufficient room at the hands of the Government for increasing the Effective Duties in future to protect the domestic textile industry.

Friends, the Council is proposing to bring out a Diary for the year 2018, you may have already received the circular for the same, if not kindly get the details from our website. I request the members to take advantage of this unique medium to advertise their company and products.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

SRI NARAIN AGGARWAL

CHAIRMAN

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

ATA CARNET - A GLOBAL CUSTOMS PASSPORT FOR DUTY-FREE TEMPORARY ADMISSION OF GOODS INTO FOREIGN COUNTRIES
A MUST READ FOR COMPANIES TRAVELLING ABROAD WITH PRODUCT-SAMPLES

Executives of many Indian companies regularly travel abroad along with product-samples to give quick reference of their product to their prospective customers across the world for doing business. Also, many textile companies regularly participate in International Shows all over the world and their executives do carry business samples to display before prospective clients. In this connection, since Rules & Regulations for Company Executives for entering into countries with their product-samples greatly vary from one nation to the other, Executives often do face problems/difficulties for freely entering into any country without payment of duties on their accompanied product samples. In this context, use of ATA Carnet by Executives can help them move from one country to the other without any difficulties/restrictions and payment of any duties.

ATA Carnet is an International Uniform Customs document issued in 75 countries including India, which are parties to the Customs Convention on ATA Carnet. The ATA Carnet permits duty-free temporary admission of goods into a member-country without the need to raise customs bond, payment of duty and fulfillment of other customs formalities in one or a number of foreign countries. The initials “ATA” are an acronym of the French and English word “Admission Temporaire / Temporary Admission”.

The ATA Carnet System is a perfect illustration of how close co-operation between business and customs can facilitate and stimulate international trade. The ATA Carnet operates under International Customs Conventions, administered by the World Customs Organisation (WCO). A World ATA Carnet Council manages the system in cooperation with the WCO.

For business people, the ATA Carnet provides a simple and speedy way to travel abroad with business materials. It saves both time and money and this is a very important factor in international competition. For the Customs, the use of the ATA Carnet entails less administrative work and increased customs safety since the payment of import duties and taxes is guaranteed by the Guaranteeing Association affiliated to the WCF/ATA Guarantee Chain in the territory of the temporary admission.

The guarantee is automatic and the Customs need not check its validity for each Carnet. In addition, the system does not affect the revenue of the nation since the goods covered by the ATA Carnets are intended for re-exportation and not at all for sale in the country of temporary admission. The system is “self-policing” in that should the Carnet holder fail to re-export the goods within the period of validity of the Carnet, duties become payable.

The main categories of goods temporarily imported under cover of ATA Carnets are Antiques, machinery, machine-tools, catering equipment, canned food, footwear, toys, computers, office equipment, transformers, electric generators, electrical/electronic and scientific equipment, surgical and dental equipment, jewellery and articles of precious metal/stones, “hi-fi”, audio-visual, photographic and filming equipment, lasers, musical instruments and records, display material, aircraft, films, motor vehicles and accessories, racing engine machinery, heating and lighting equipment, agricultural machinery, furniture, crockery, paintings and other works of art, umbrellas, race-horses, suitcases, perfume, theatrical effects and sets, concert and musical instruments, leather and sports goods, Textile & clothing, yachts and boats, display stands. Virtually all goods can be included on a Carnet.

Rules and Regulations vary from country to country. You are advised to communicate directly with respective Customs authorities prior to your travels. This is provided as general information only.

Advantages

- The ATA Carnet System offers advantages to all concerned: the customs authorities and the trading community, i.e., individuals enterprises, trade organizations, who need temporary duty-free importation facilities to prospect outlets for their products on foreign markets.
- By replacing the National Customs declaration normally required for the temporary duty-free admission of goods in any given country, the ATA Carnet does away with the need for a Customs document at each border point. This means less paperwork for Customs officials and Carnet holders.
- Since all goods accompanied by an ATA carnet are thus covered by the international surety furnished by the guaranteeing/issuing Chambers, no further action regarding the guarantee need to be taken, either by the customs or by the importer at the time of temporary admission.

Thus, for businessmen the ATA Carnet does away with the need for the deposit of a personal or real guarantee at the border point of each country of temporary admission.

- Another advantage greatly appreciated by the trading community is that the ATA Carnet is valid for one year. During this period, its holder can use it- and abroad the goods covered- for as many trips as he wishes from his home country to one or more of the other countries applying the ATA System, provided the ATA Carnet contains the appropriate number of sheets required for each trip.

This is particularly useful, if the holder of the ATA Carnet intends to import goods temporarily into various countries in the course of the same journey (e.g. if a commercial traveler wishes to show samples to a number of potential buyers in different countries).

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) along with the National Guaranteeing & Issuing Association has recently introduced ‘Carnet Insurance Cover” in substitute for cash deposits and Bank Guarantee against issuance of ATA Carnet to promote small and medium companies. This cover has been launched in association with the New India Assurance Company Limited (NIA) and J B Boda Reinsurance Brokers Pvt. Ltd. (JBBRIB), Mumbai. The policy is applicable for shipment value which does not exceed Rs.20 lakhs.

In view of the above mentioned advantages business travelers may like to consider using this international uniform customs document. To know more about ATA Carnet, to explore possibilities for availing its benefits, you may get in touch with FICCI (Federation House, Tansen Marg, New Delhi 110 001, Tel : 011-23738760-70, E-mail : nirankar.saxena@ficci.com or visit their website : www.ficci.in/www.atacarnet.in) soon.

China

Textile exports up 4.3% in September 2017

Exports of textiles and apparels were valued at US$ 23.75 billion in September 2017, registering a growth of 4.3 per cent year-on-year for the month. While textile exports rose 16.2 per cent to $8.97 billion, apparel exports dropped 1.7 per cent to $14.78 billion during the month.

The value of apparel exports from China declined for the second consecutive month in September 2017.

During the first three quarters of 2017, cumulative textile and garment exports from China amounted to US$198.52 billion, showing an increase of 0.9 per cent year-on-year. Of this, textile exports were up by 2.9 per cent to $80.66 billion, whereas clothing exports decreased by 0.9 per cent to $117.86 billion.

Source: Fibre2fashion

Japan

Production of MMF textiles drops

The production of man-made fibres (MMF), comprising synthetic fibres and cellulosic fibres, declined 3.1 per cent year-on-year for the month to 78,280 tons in August 2017. While synthetic fibre output fell 5.2 per cent to 62,124 tons, cellulosic fibre production increased by 5.8 per cent to 16,156 tons.

Output of all four major synthetic fibres declined during the month. The production of acrylic staple fibre decreased 8.8 per cent to 10,333 tons, that of polyester filament fell to 6.6 per cent to 10,157 tons, nylon filament by 0.2 per cent to 8,545 tons, and polyester staple fibre down by 9.2 per cent to 8,451 tons.

The decrease in production was mainly due to rise in stocks.

During the first eight months of 2017, the production of MMF in Japan declined 1.5 per cent year-on-year to 613,489 tons, whereas synthetic fibre fell by 4.6 per cent to 489,395 tons.

Source: Fibre2fashion

Imports of garments and accessories up 1.5% during first six months of 2017-18

Japan's imports of clothing and accessories increased slightly by 1.5 per cent year-on-year to 1,520.662 billion yen ($13.34 billion) in the first six months of fiscal year 2017-18. Of this, 92.63 per cent or 1,408.607 billion yen ($12.35 billion) worth of goods were imported from Asia.

It is learnt that among the Asian countries, imports from China stood at 956.620 billion yen ($8.39 billion), an increase of 0.4 per cent year-on-year.

During April-September 2017, Japan imported apparel and accessories worth 81.949 billion yen ($0.72 billion) from the EU, up 0.6 per cent year-on-year. The Far Eastern country also imported 6.604 billion yen ($57.92 million) worth of clothing and accessories from the US, down 5.6 per cent.

Meanwhile, the value of Japan's import of textile yarn and fabrics increased 6.5 per cent year-on-year to 448.190 billion yen ($3.93 billion) during the period under review. A bulk of these imports valued at 404.606 billion yen ($3.55 billion) were supplied by the countries in the Asian region, with China alone accounting for 253.023 billion yen ($2.22 billion), while imports from ASEAN nations stood at 93.764 billion yen ($822.40 million).

Japan imported yarn and fabric worth 33.174 billion yen ($290.97 million) from the EU countries, whereas its imports from the US were valued at 12.258 billion yen ($107.51million), during the six-month period.

Sri Lanka

Export earnings from textiles and clothing up by 9.6%

Sri Lanka's export earnings from textiles and garments went up by 9.6% year-on-year to US$ 467 million, indicating a reversal of negative growth experienced in the previous two months and registering the highest monthly value recorded so far during the year.

Garment exports to the EU market increased by 10.6 per cent year-on-year to $188 million in July 2017, indicating the positive impact of the restoration of the GSP+ facility in May 2017. During the month, garment exports to the US and non-traditional markets also grew by 7.9 per cent and 6.5 per cent, respectively.

Import expenditure on textiles and textile articles increased by 19.7 per cent in July 2017 with higher expenditure on fabrics and fibres indicating the likelihood of increased exports of textiles and garments in the period ahead.

Cumulative textile and garment exports for the first seven months of 2017, however, showed a decline of 3.1 per cent and amounted to $2.85 billion compared to exports of $2.94 billion in the same period of last year.

During January-July 2017, clothing exports alone accounted for $2.685 billion, down 3.5 per cent year-on-year.

Textiles and Apparel constituted 59.09 per cent of earnings received from all industrial exports made by the South Asian nation during the seven-month period.

Meanwhile, Sri Lanka's expenditure on imports of textiles and textile articles remained stable at $1.54 billion in January-July 2017.

Sri Lanka earned $4.88 billion in textiles and apparel exports in 2016, registering a growth of mere 1.3 per cent year-on-year. Of this, clothing exports alone accounted for $4.60 billion, up 1 per cent over previous year's earnings of $4.56 billion.

Source: Fibre2fashion

USA

Textile imports falls by 1% in the first eight months but stable during January-September 2017

The import of textiles and apparel by United States declined by nearly 1 per cent in the first eight months of 2017. The total value of imports stood at $70.05 billion, compared to imports valued at $70.76 billion in the corresponding period of the previous year. Apparel constituted the bulk of these imports valued at $53.21 billion, while non-apparel imports accounted for $16.84 billion. However, during the period January-September 2017, import of textiles and apparel by United States were nearly stable and declined by a mere 0.17 per cent. The total value of imports stood at $79.82 billion, compared to imports valued at $79.95 billion in the corresponding period of the previous year. Apparel constituted the bulk of these imports valued at $60.77 billion, while non-apparel imports accounted for the remaining $19.06 billion.

China continued to be the largest supplier of textiles and clothing items to the US market during January-August as well as January-September. The US imports from China were valued at $24.99 billion, accounting for 36.37 per cent share of all textile and garment imports made by the US during January-August 2017. Whereas during January-September 2017, imports from China were a little higher at $29.01 billion, accounting for 36.47 per cent share of all textile and garment imports made by the US during the period.

Vietnam, India, Bangladesh and Indonesia were the next four top suppliers of textiles and garments to the US after China, with goods valued at $8.08 billion, $5.15 billion, $3.66 billion and $3.24 billion, respectively, during the eight-month period. In January-September 2017 too these four countries remained the top suppliers of textiles and garments to the US with values of $9.17 billion, $5.72 billion, $4.11 billion and $3.64 billion, respectively.

Segment-wise, among the top ten apparel suppliers to the US, only Vietnam, India and Mexico were able to increase their exports by 5.64 per cent, 0.94 per cent and 5.29 per cent year-on-year, respectively. In the period January-September 2017 too, exports from Vietnam, India and Mexico increased by 6.50 per cent, 0.92 per cent and 6.00 per cent respectively year-on-year. On the other hand, imports from Bangladesh, China and Indonesia registered a decline of more than 4 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year. In the period January-September 2017 imports from Bangladesh registered a decline of 5.59 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year.

In the non-apparel category, among the top ten suppliers, Mexico and Turkey registered a growth of 11.50 per cent and 13.26 per cent year-on-year, respectively. Imports from Canada, Korea, Italy and Taiwan dropped by 6.48 per cent, 2.19 per cent, 0.07 per cent and 1.85 per cent to $517.39 million, $486.01 million, $395.39 million and $346.86 million, respectively. During the January-September 2017, once again Mexico and Turkey registered a growth of 11.22 per cent and 11.36 per cent year-on-year, respectively and imports from Canada, Korea and Taiwan dropped by 6.85 per cent, 3.34 per cent, and 2.51 per cent to $459.57 million, $435.42 million, and $298.09

million, respectively.

Of the total US textile and apparel imports of $79.82 billion during the period under review, cotton products were worth $34.63 billion, while man-made fibre products accounted for $40.85 billion, followed by $2.96 billion of wool products and $1.37 billion of products from silk and vegetable fibres whereas during the January-September 2017 of the imports of $70.05 billion, cotton products were worth $30.71 billion, while man-made fibre products accounted for $35.59 billion, followed by $2.47 billion of wool products and $1.28 billion of products from silk and vegetable fibres.

Source: Fibre2fashion

Garment and textile companies seeking to invest in Vietnam post withdrawal of TPP

US garment and textile firms are looking at investment opportunities in Vietnam after their withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). It is believed that Vietnam's strengths in quality, price and delivery commitments attract US retailers to the country.

Vietnam has surpassed rivals in export growth to the United States despite receiving no preferential trade pacts. Vietnam's exports to the United States in these sectors are likely to increase in future, even without TPP.

He noted that the imports of Vietnam's garment-textile and footwear to his country grew by 8.74 per cent and 11.83 per cent respectively over the past 12 months and Vietnam was the second biggest exporter to the US market, after China.

Vietnam exported over $30.16 billion worth of goods to the United States in the first eight months of 2017, making up 1.99 per cent of the total US import turnover. During the same period, the country paid over $2.2 billion in taxes, ranking second among 15 countries, paying the highest import taxes to the United States.

However, some experts feel Vietnam's exports to the United States may face difficulties in future due to tighter US regulations on product safety to reduce trade deficit.

Source: Fibre2fashion

Egypt

Home textile exports up 3%

Exports of the home textiles sector increased by three percent in the first nine months of 2017 to reach $375 million, compared to $365 million in the same period last year.

It is learnt that the Govt. plans to increase its exports to around US$600 million by the end of 2017.

Source: Egypt Today

Vietnam

Textile and clothing exports for 2017 may cross US$ 30 billion

Vietnam's textile and garment exports turnover in 2017 may exceed the target of $30 billion. The Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association (VITAS) has said that around US$2 billion worth investment has been put in the textile and clothing sector this year. The turnover was $17 billion in the first seven months of this year. Some new barriers to business, however, remain.

The country has not witnessed many large-scale new foreign direct investment (FDI) projects in this sector this year as was seen three years ago. However, foreign investors have been expanding their existing projects.

The ministry of industry and trade has cautioned that export markets have increased their trade remedies against Vietnamese products. India, for example, imposed a tax of 35-45 per cent on elastomeric filament yarn.

VITAS feels besides the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), Vietnam's textile and garment industry enjoys benefits from other free trade agreements, including the ones with the European Union (EU), South Korea and Japan. Vietnam holds only 3 per cent of the EU market share in this sector.

Pakistan

Textile and clothing exports up during July-September 2017

Textile and garment exports from Pakistan increased by 7.91 per cent year-on-year in dollar terms during the period July-September 2017. In the first three months of fiscal 2017-18, Pakistan earned $3.257 billion from textile and apparel exports compared to $3.018 billion in the same period of 2016-17.

Category-wise, knitwear exports rose 9.35 per cent year-on-year to $647.650 million during the quarter, while exports of non-knit readymade garments were up by 15.97 per cent to $608.071 million.

On the import side, synthetic fibre imports were up 8.98 per cent year-on-year to $136.944 million, whereas imports of synthetic and artificial silk increased 6.28 per cent to $136.994 million.

Meanwhile, the value of textile machinery imports by Pakistan increased jumped 26.53 per cent year-on-year to $146.384 million during the quarter, which shows a rise in confidence among the country's textile entrepreneurs.

In fiscal 2016-17 that ended on June 30, the value of textile and garment exports made by Pakistan increased by 0.04 per cent to $12.452 billion compared to exports valued at $12.447 billion in 2015-16.

Source: Fibre2fashion

Bangladesh

Clothing exports up by nearly 7% during July-October 2017

Readymade garment exports from Bangladesh increased by 6.99 per cent in July-October 2017 to US$9.44 billion compared to exports of US$8.82 billion in the corresponding months of the previous year However, the percentage increase in garment exports was slightly lower than the 7.03 per cent growth in overall exports from Bangladesh during the same period.

Category-wise, knitwear exports rose 9.95 per cent to US$4.99 billion in first four months of fiscal 2017-18, as against exports of US$4.54 billion during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal, as per the data. Germany was the largest importer accounting for US$1.09 billion of all knitwear exported from Bangladesh, followed by the United Kingdom with imports of goods valued at US$681.04 million.

Likewise, exports of woven apparel increased 3.85 per cent to US$4.45 billion during the period under review, compared to exports of US$4.29 billion during July-October 2016. The US was the largest importer with US$1.20 billion worth of woven clothing supplied by Bangladesh. Germany and the United Kingdom procured woven apparel valued at US$644.68 million and US$570.86 million, respectively.

Woven and knitted apparel and clothing accessories' exports together accounted for 82.02 per cent of US$11.50 billion worth of total exports made by Bangladesh during the four-month period.

In the previous fiscal that ended on June 30, 2017, garment exports from Bangladesh had increased 0.2 per cent year-on-year to US$28.15 billion. Bangladesh has set the target of achieving US$30.16 billion during the current financial year.

Source: Fibre2fashion

Exports during October fall due to GST

Exports of goods in October dropped to US$ 23.09, registering a 1.2% decline (year-on-year) due to a sharp fall in export of items such as readymade garments, gems and jewellery and leather products.

Exporters have blamed the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) for the decline, citing that it has "squeezed" the working capital for exporters. This brings to an end a 13-month run of continuous increase in exports. Imports, on the other hand, increased 7.6 per cent during the month to US$37.11 billion (2,41,562.31 crore) with coal, project goods, machinery and chemicals posting an increase. Import of gold and transport equipment, however, registered a decline.

Trade deficit in October widened to $14 billion compared to a deficit of $11.13 billion in October 2016.

Total exports in the April-October 2017-18 increased 9.62 per cent to $170.28 billion. Total imports during the seven-month period increased 22.21 per cent to $256.43 billion.

Overall trade deficit for April-October 2017-18 was $52.55 billion compared to $22.13 billion in April-October 2016-17. Source: Business Line

Government extends the deadline to claim GST transition credit

The government has extended the deadline till November 30 for businesses to claim credit of transitional stock in the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime. GST. TRAN-1 is to be filed by those businesses that are keen to claim credit for taxes paid before the launch of GST on July 1.

The GST Council, in its 21st meeting in Hyderabad, had decided to extend the deadline for filing TRAN-1 form to October 31, from September-end earlier. It also allowed businesses to revise the form once in the case of any discrepancy. As much as Rs 65,000 crore out of the nearly Rs 95,000 crore tax collections in July — the first month of GST — have been claimed as transitional credit by taxpayers. Following this, the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) had ordered a scrutiny of all such claims above Rs 1 crore. Source: Financial Express

Refund provision for exporters under GSTN

The GST Network has introduced Table 6A in Form GSTR1 that would allow exporters to claim refunds for Integrated GST.

The GSTN says that an exporter can claim refund of IGST tax paid at the time of export by filling the details of shipping bill & tax paid GST invoice in his Form GSTR1 in the relevant month.

The GSTN has also said that this functionality has been made available to enable exporters to file for refund as the dates for filing of GSTR-1 from August onwards have not yet been notified and the form has not been filed.

The shipping bill filed by an exporter with Customs authorities is considered to be an application for refund of integrated tax paid on the goods exported out of India.

The table can be filed from the returns section of the GST Portal.

The refund amount would be paid either through a credit to the exporter's bank via ECS or by cheque, reports said. Source: The Business Line & Exim News

Government likely to review monthly filing of GST returns

The government may review the requirement of filing at least three returns every month under the GST regime with a view to easing compliance burden of taxpayers. Presently, businesses have to file returns in GSTR-1, GSTR-2 and GSTR-3 forms for every month. These forms detail outward supplies of taxable goods and/or services, inward supplies for claiming input tax credit and monthly return. The review follows businesses complaining problems in matching invoices while filing July returns. It is learnt that there will be a review of the norms to file GSTR-1, 2 and 3. Businesses have complained of trouble in invoice matching while filing GSTR-2. It would be reviewed whether matching of invoices would be pursued in the coming months. Under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime rolled out from July 1, the government has allowed businesses to file initial returns and pay taxes by filing up form GSTR-3B by the 20th day of next month. This form is only for period July to December and would be discontinued from January. The GST Council, headed by the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley and comprising representatives of all states, may also consider extension of GSTR-3B filing beyond December as the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) feel that the filing the initial returns has stabilized and businesses have got used to the system.

The first three months of GST roll-out have earned cumulative revenue, including Integrated GST collections, of around Rs 2.78 lakh crore to the exchequer. The final GST returns are to be filed by submitting form GSTR-1, 2 and 3. Businesses have filed GSTR-1 return, which is the sales returns, for the month of July and over 47 lakh business have filed it. These sales returns will have to be matched with the purchase invoice to be filed in GSTR-2. It is believed that so far over 21 lakh businesses have filed July GSTR-2 and the due date for filing has been extended by a month to November 30. After matching of GSTR-1 and 2, the businesses will have to file July GSTR-3, the last date for which is December 11.

A decision to this effect is expected to be taken next month. A group of ministers headed by Assam Finance Minister Shri Himanta Biswa Sarma had suggested that all taxpayers should be allowed to file returns quarterly, akin to those businesses whose monthly turnover is up to Rs 1.5 crore. Invoice matching is important in the GST regime to check tax evasion and hence the government wanted every taxpayer to understand how the system works and get used to it gradually.

Source: Financial Express

Rising crude oil prices hit synthetic textile raw materials

Synthetic textile manufacturers are witnessing raw materials getting costlier by two to five percent over the past month due to a sharp increase in crude oil prices. It is expected that there will be a further increase in prices of raw materials in the short term. Due to an increase in crude oil prices, polyester staple fibre prices have risen by 10 percent over the past two months to Rs 82 a kg.

Purified terephthalic acid (PTA) is a crude oil derivative and an input for polyester fibre increased by 4.5 percent in November alone. It was $692 a tonne recently, while; MEG (mono-ethylene glycol) has become costlier by 2.8 per cent in November, to $928 a tonne on Tuesday. Other raw materials have also become costlier.

Companies in plastics are also affected by the rise in crude oil prices.

Brent crude rose 15.2 percent in a month to its current $64.12 a barrel for spot delivery. This followed developments in Saudi Arabia and a rise in US-North Korea geopolitical tension.

Source: Yarns and fibers

Textiles sector may reach US$ 250 billion in the next two years

A joint study carried by Assocham and Resurgent states that India's textiles sector is likely to touch US$ 250 billion in the next two years from the current level of US$ 150 billion.

The study pointed out that the textile sector in India accounts for 10 per cent of the country's manufacturing production, 5 per cent of its GDP, and 13 per cent of exports earnings.

The study observed that textile and apparel sector is the second largest employment provider in the country and employed nearly 51 million people directly and 68 million people indirectly in 2015-16.

However, it said that demonetization and the transition to GST have hit smaller players hard.

It says that the number of workers affected due to closure of cotton and man-made fibre textile units (bigger units that comprise the non-SSI segment of the industry) during 2016-17 was 4,356 on account of the closure of 18 units. During the previous two years, the numbers were 7,938 workers affected by the closure of 27 units in 2015-16 and 5,384 workers affected from the closure of 21 units in 2014- 15, taking the cumulative figure to over 17,600 workers impacted by the closure of 67 units in the last three years.

It found that the roll-out of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has further hit small and medium players in textile hubs such as Surat, Bhiwandi and Ichalkaranji. Moreover, capital goods firms are struggling as most of the downstream sectors are saddled with excess capacity and low demand.

Source: The Economic Times

JNPT to develop 2 dry ports

Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) is likely to make ready the Jalna and Wardha dry ports over the next 18 months.

The Jalna port will come up close to Aurangabad, with an annual capacity of 20,000 TEUs.

Wardhwa will come up near Nagpur, with another 20,000 TEU annual capacity. Around `400 crore will be spent on each of the two ports.

According to C Unni Krishnan Nair, Chief Manager (Traffic), JNPT, work has begun on developing the two dry ports on a public-private partnership basis.

The Shipping Ministry has been trying to develop dry port infrastructure to improve the turnaround time of ships calling at major ports in the country.

A dry port, Nair explained, will help logistics companies consolidate their operations and also complete export/import procedures at inland locations that are relatively close to farms and factories. It provides customers better control over the cargo.

Rather than getting stacked at port warehouses for Customs clearances, containers can now be directly transported via road and rail networks to the inland dry port, where customers or exporters can get Customs clearance for their containers.

It is believed that the dry ports will lead to a near 20 per cent reduction in costs for exporters, apart from faster clearances and better control over cargo.

Source: Business Line

Mid-term review of FTP to be announced soon

The Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Suresh Prabhu said recently that the mid-term review of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), aimed at promoting exports, will be released soon. He said the commerce ministry is working on country specific strategy for exports. He said promotion of international trade would help boost the country's economic growth.

The five-year foreign trade policy (2015-20) provides a framework for boosting exports of goods and services besides creation of employment and increasing value addition. The minister also informed that the redevelopment plan of the Pragati Maidan is underway and within two years, a world-class facility will be developed for convention and exhibitions. He also said that the ministry is helping exporters in the resolution of issues related with Goods and Services Tax (GST). The minister stated that he has asked SIDBI officials to look at funding issues being faced by young entrepreneurs. He said that the ministry will soon be organizing a round-table for starts-ups with the help of International Finance Corporation.

Source: The Financial Express

Exports to be hit in October

Exports are expected to shrink in October after several months of increase, with exporters blaming issues related to the implementation of goods and services tax (GST) as well as front-loading of shipments in September to avail of higher duty drawback rates, which are meant to be refunds for tax payments.

Exports had appeared to be back on track, registering a 26 per cent rise in September, the highest in six months.

Data is due to be officially released soon but according to sources labour-intensive sectors such as textiles have been the worst performers. For cotton and viscose textiles, the duty drawback rates and refund of state levies (ROSL), which were in the range of 11-13 per cent, has now come down by 8-9 percentage points from October.

Garment manufacturers are also complaining of widespread loss of orders as buyers, including some of the top global brands, are preferring to source products from Vietnam and Bangladesh, which have cheaper labour but also enjoy preferential access to the US and European markets. While there has been a discussion on restoring the rates, the government is yet to notify the changes.

Over the last two months, the government has sought to fix the glitches, including offering a special dispensation to exporters to ensure that their funds do not get locked up. In addition, a new tool to enable merchant exporters, who source from manufacturers and export, has also been put in place but it is suffering from initial hiccups, which the revenue department is trying to fix.

Source: The Economic Times

TEXTILE MINISTRY TO BREATHE NEW LIFE INTO THE POWERLOOM SECTOR

The Ministry of Power and Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India jointly announced a new technology upgradation scheme SAATHI under which state- run Energy Efficiency Services Ltd (EESL) will provide energy efficient powerlooms and powerloom equipment to small and medium units at no upfront cost, in a move to revive the ailing powerloom sector.

The initiative, SAATHI (Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of Efficient Textile Technologies to Help Small Industries), entails complete replacement of age-old technology with the most modern one without any upfront cost to be paid by powerloom owners. EESL, a public sector entity under the Ministry of Power, would procure energy-efficient powerlooms, motors and rapier kits in bulk and provide them to the small and medium powerloom units at no upfront cost. The initiative will be jointly implemented by EESL and the office of Textile Commissioner on a pan-India basis. To kick start the implementation, cluster-wise demonstration projects and workshops will be organised in key clusters such as Erode, Surat, and Ichalkaranji.

Sri Narain Aggarwal, chairman, The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) said "The unit owner neither has to allocate any upfront capital cost to procure the equipment, nor does he have to allocate additional expenditure for repayment. In fact, repayments to EESL would be made from the savings that accrue as a result of higher efficiency equipment, and cost savings.

He added, "The aggregation of demand and bulk procurement will also lead to a reduction in capital cost, benefits of which will be passed on to the powerloom units so that their repayment amount and period would reduce," he said. Aggarwal said the unit owner would be required to repay the amount to EESL in installments over four-five years. "This is the aggregation, bulk procurement and financing model that EESL has successfully deployed in several sectors like LED bulbs, smart meters and electric vehicles," he said.

The powerloom weaving sector is skeptical of the Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of Efficient Textile Technologies (SAATHI) initiative taken by the central government.

President of Pandesara Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd (PWCSL), Ashish Gujarati said, "We will have to see the performance of the energy-efficient equipment for powerloom sector. For this, EESL will have to first install the equipment in big units for experiment and then pass it on to small and medium units."

Ashok Jirawala, President of Federation of Gujarat Weavers Welfare Association (FOGWA), has appreciated the steps taken by the Government for the development of Powerloom sector.

The powerloom sector in India is predominantly an unorganised sector and has a large number of micro and small units which produce 57 per cent of the total cloth in the country. There exist 2.49 million powerlooms in this country, mainly in the unorganised sector, and most of them use obsolete technology.

With a view to upgrading the technology, the government has been implementing the in-situ upgradation of plain powerlooms as part of Power Tex India. Under this plan, plain powerlooms are attached with process control equipment, leading to higher productivity, better quality and more than 50 per cent additional value realisation. So far, 1,70,000 plain powerlooms have been upgraded under the scheme, with a total government subsidy of Rs 186 crore.

Source: The Business Standard & The Times of India

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS - 2018 RANKINGS:
India ranks 100th among 190 countries

INTRODUCTION

India has emerged as one of the biggest winners in the World Bank's latest Doing Business rankings. For the first time ever, India has crossed a threshold by jumping 30 spots to reach the 100th rank in the latest Ease of Doing Business (EODB) World Bank report 2018 (announced on 31st October 2017). Ease of doing business in India has always been a key focus of the Government.

PAST RECORDS

India was hovering around 130-140 for the last several years of the 189 countries. In 2015, India's rank was 142. Then the next two years, the ranks were 131 and 130. In the last 3 years, the government has been making efforts to simplify procedures which led to improvements in many areas.

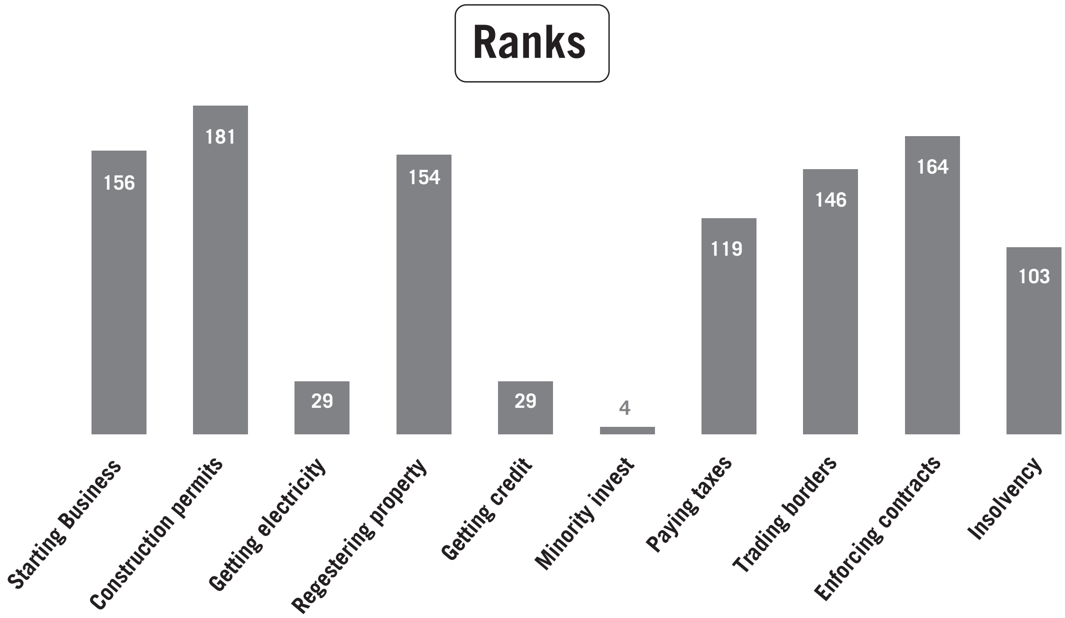
PARAMETERS FOR EODB

The Doing Business (DB) Report is an assessment of 190 economies and covers 10 indicators which span the lifecycle of a business. India has improved its rank in 4 out of 10 indicators and has moved closer to international best practices (Distance to Frontier score). Improvements were recorded in the following parameters, which included starting a business, getting electricity, registering property and trading across borders. The other criteria for judging performance are giving out construction permits, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency.

The table below provides a comparison of ranks of the parameters for the year 2016 and 2017.

Sr. No.	Parameters	Ranks (2016)	Ranks (2017)
1	Starting business	155	156
2	Construction permits	185	181
3	Getting electricity	26	29
4	Registering property	138	154
5	Getting credit	44	29
6	Minority invest	13	4
7	Paying taxes	172	119
8	Trading borders	143	146
9	Enforcing contracts	172	164
10	Insolvency	136	103

Rank Chart of the parameters for the year 2017



ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT, STATES AND STAKEHOLDERS IN EODB

To achieve its improvement in the EODB, the Government promoted a new model of hand-holding with States, where a state with a higher rank of EODB partnered with one that is ranked lower. The Government also undertook an extensive exercise of stakeholder consultations, identification of user needs, government process re-engineering to match Government rules and procedures with user expectations and streamlined them to create a more conducive business environment. This newly created system, with innovation efforts, improved the overall environment to push India to a high rank.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS BY INDIA IN THE WORLD BANK'S METHODOLOGY IN THE DOING BUSINESS REPORT

Resolving Insolvency (India's Rank improved from 136 to 103)

- Distance to Frontier (DTF) score improved from 32.75 to 40.75
- Strength of insolvency framework index increased from 6 to 8.5
- Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code created for efficient handling of restructuring & insolvency proceedings
- Professional institutes set up for handling restructuring & insolvency proceedings

Paying Taxes (India's Rank improved from 172 to 119)

- Distance to Frontier (DTF) score improved from 46.58 to 66.06.
- Payments reduced from 25 to 13 in a year.
- Time reduced from 241 to 214 hours,
- Total tax rate reduced from 60.6% to 55.3% (% of profit)
- Post-filing index improved from 4.3 to 49.31
- Enabled electronic registration, return & payment of ESI & EPF contributions.

Getting Credit (India's Rank improved from 44 to 29)

- Distance to Frontier (DTF) score improved from 65 to 75
- Strength of legal rights index improved from 6 to 8
- Credit bureau coverage increased from 21.4% to 43.5% (% of adults)
- Increased coverage of security interest registration under SARFAESI Act
- Secured creditors prioritized over Government dues for purposes of recovery.

Enforcing Contracts (India's Rank improved from 172 to 164)

- Distance to Frontier (DTF) score improved from 35.19 to 40.76
- Cost reduced from 39.6% to 31% (% of claim)
- Quality of judicial process index improved from 9 to 10.3
- Dedicated commercial courts established
- National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) to monitor and manage court cases.

Protecting Minority Investors (India's Rank improved from 13 to 4)

- Distance to Frontier (DTF) score improved from 73.33 to 80
- Strength of minority investor protection index increased from 7.3 to 8
- Extent of conflict of interest regulation index increased from 6.7 to 7.3
- Extent of shareholder governance index increased from 8 to 8.7
- Greater transparency requirements for interested parties transactions
- Greater shareholder protection through action against directors & claims for damages.

Construction Permits (India's Rank improved from 185 to 181)

- Distance to Frontier (DTF) score improved from 32.83 to 38.80
- Procedures to obtain construction permits reduced from 35.1 to 30.1
- Time reduced from 190.0 to 143.9 days
- Cost reduced from 25.9 per cent to 23.2 per cent of warehouse value.

HOW DID INDIA ACHIEVE THE RANK?

The World Bank has released a Fact Sheet on the substantive changes India implemented during 2016-17 to improve Ease of Doing Business. The fact Sheet of the World Bank ranking system is based on samples in just two Indian cities - Mumbai and Delhi. The report enlists what India did right as far as reform moves are concerned to improve Ease of Doing Business -

Starting a business

- India made starting a business faster by merging the applications for the Permanent Account Number (PAN) and the Tax Account Number (TAN)
- By improving the online application system.
- Mumbai also made starting a business faster by merging the applications for value added tax and the Profession Tax (PT).

Dealing with construction permits

- India reduced the number of procedures and time required to obtain a building permit by implementing an online system that has streamlined the process at the Municipality of New Delhi and Municipality of Greater Mumbai.

Getting credit

- India strengthened access to credit by amending the rules on priority of secured creditors outside reorganization proceeding and by adopting a new law on insolvency that provides a time limit.
- Clear grounds for relief to the automatic stay for secured creditors during reorganization procedures.

Protecting minority investors

- Protections for minority investors were strengthened by increasing the remedies available in cases of prejudicial transactions between interested parties.

Paying taxes

- Paying taxes was made easier by requiring payments to the Employees Provident Fund to be made electronically.
- Introducing administrative measures that make it easier to comply with corporate income tax regulations.

Trading across borders

- Reducing the time taken to comply with import regulations at Nhava Sheva port made it much quicker to trade across borders.
- Elimination of merchant overtime fees and the increased use of electronic and mobile platforms reduced the time taken to comply with both export and import regulations.

Enforcing contracts

- Introduction of the National Judicial Data Grid made it possible to generate case management reports on local courts, thereby making it easier to enforce contracts.

Resolving insolvency

- Resolving insolvency was made easier by adopting a new insolvency and bankruptcy code that introduced a reorganization procedure for corporate debtors.
- Facilitated continuation of the debtor's business during insolvency proceedings.

CONCLUSION

According to the DB Report 2018, India is a top improver. India is the only country in South Asia and BRICS economies to feature among most improved economies of the DB Report this year. The real reason behind 30 ranks move up is not just the centre but states too have created the reforms.

Source: Press Information Bureau, Indiatday.in, First Post

HIGHLIGHTS OF OCTOBER 2017

Trade Enquiries

Local enquiries : 04

Overseas enquiries:

Pakistan	-	01
Ghana	-	01
Guatemala	-	01

Exhibitions/Events

COLOMBIATEX in Medellin, Colombia from 23 to 25 January, 2018

- The Council has been allocated 6 booths by TEXPROCIL for COLOMBIATEX being in Medellin during 23rd-26th January 2018.
- The Council has already received confirmation from 6 member-companies for participation in the Exhibition.

  Premiere Vision in Istanbul, Turkey during March 2018.
- The Council is organizing the participation of its member-companies in Premiere Vision being held in Istanbul, Turkey during March 2018.

Meeting of the High Level Drawback Committee

A High Level Drawback Committee Meeting was held by the Council on 31st October 2017 in Ahmedabad to seek the views of Members of Trade and Industry on duty drawback rates for exports following implementation of GST from July. The High Level Drawback Committee was headed by Shri G.K. Pillai, Chairman and Members of the Drawback Committee comprising Shri Gautam Ray, Member, Shri Y.G. Parande, Member, and Shri Dinesh Kumar Gupta, Director (DBK), The Chairman of the Council Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal made a detailed presentation about the present scenario in the MMF textile sector. He stressed on the fact that India is the second largest producer of MMF, exporting nearly US$ 6 billion worth of goods to over 150 countries around the world. However, the MMF textile sector is subjected to the highest duty and taxes in India.

Certificate of Origin

Mumbai Office	:	15
Delhi Office	:	11
Surat Office	:	23

Dear Members

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that we are introducing three new features from this month's issue of SRTEPC World. The endeavour is to provide a human touch that provides us with insights of the industry stalwarts, shares success stories of our esteemed members and relives the Council's glorious past.

Under the section 'Glimpses from the Past' we have attempted to provide our members with a brief introduction of our third Chairman Shri B.N. Kothary. The idea is to make our existing and future members familiar with the respected industry figures that carried the torch of leadership of the Council as Chairmen over the years. I am sure that this will motivate our young and enterprising members to come forward and serve the interests of the Council more actively.

Under the section 'Stalwarts Speak' we have attempted to provide gainful and insightful knowledge of the vision, experience and expertise of stalwarts who have served the Manmade Fiber & Textiles Industry with great commitment and leadership over the years. We have begun with Shri Anil Rajvanshi who is one of the most dynamic and respected figures to grace the field of Synthetic Textile Products in India. I am confident that his views which are strictly personal will go a long way in providing all of us associated with this Industry with a charter to move ahead confidently.

Lastly, under the section "Success Stories" we have attempted to celebrate the efforts and initiatives of our members who have the burning desire and ambition to make a difference in the dynamics of the Indian Manmade Fiber & Textile Industry. These success stories are not necessarily restricted to quantifiable parameters and seek to encompass their dreams and aspirations which they attempt to realize in their own unique ways. I am extremely hopeful that by sharing these successes, however big or small, we will drive our members to seek fresh challenges in their areas of specialization.

Warm Regards

SRI NARAIN AGGARWAL
CHAIRMAN
The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

A Tribute to our Past Chairman, Shri B.N. Kothary (Jan 1969 – Sept 1991)

Shri. B.N. Kothary held office as the third Chairman of SRTEPC for twenty three years from January 1969 to September 1991. His was the longest tenure as Chairman of the Council. Shri Kotharyji's vision to take the council to great heights in the service of its member exporters became his mission. From negligible exports of Indian Man Made Textiles Products in the early fifties, Shri Kotharyji's took it to Rs. 1105.73 crores by the end of 1991. He built a solid foundation at the Council by organizing activities to promote the interest of its Man Made Fibre Textiles Exporters.

As Promoter & Chairman of Aleli & Co. Pvt.Ltd. he founded a Texturizing unit, Dying and Weaving unit and Manufacturing Export oriented unit. Shri B.N. Kothary was a pioneer in the Textiles Industry and used his considerable expertise and experience to not only promote his organization but also serve the needs of the fledgeling Indian Textiles industry as Chairman of SASMIRA and President of the M.J.Market Association, one of the largest and oldest textile markets in the country.

As Chairman of SRTEPC he was very actively involved with the Govt. to recommend policies for the benefit of the Indian Man Made Fibre and Textiles industry. He developed close association with other industry stalwarts such as Shri Dhirubhai Ambani, Shri Ambuj Kasliwal and other to promote the cause of the growing Indian Man Made Fibre Textile Industry.

Growth of and the Need to Invest In Man-Made Fibre & Textile

By Shri Anil Rajvanshi,

Convener & Immediate Past Chairman

Need for investing in MMF Textiles in India: India's consumption of MMF is one third of per capita consumption of MMF (Man Made Fibres – Viscose, Polyester, Acrylic and Nylon) across the world. The reason for that is perhaps India, being the largest producer of Cotton has promoted use of cotton more than MMF. This has resulted in skewed consumption pattern that while world uses 70% of MMF and 30% of Cotton, it is reverse in India. Our fibre base needs to be doubled to increase our textile markets both domestic and overseas. With implied limitations on growing cotton, MMF needs to grow three times from the present 4 billion kg to 12 billion kg in next five years for India to achieve its vision of doubling its sectors size from $110 billion to $250 billion by 2020.

Opportunity for MMFT in India: Chief Economic Advisor (CEA) Arvind Subramanian has been championing the cause of this sector with very compelling data. For instance, he points out that most of the sustained East Asian growth of past decades was on the back of the textile and clothing boom. Most tellingly, a unit of investment in the clothing sector generates 12 times as many jobs as the automobile sector and 30 times that of steel. Clearly, there is a big bang for the investment buck in textiles. Not surprisingly, the CEA's passionate advocacy is showing results. The reforms announced last month by the cabinet under a "textile package" address some key impediments, and the package is timely. First, the reforms removed some of the embedded tax burden from exports through a duty drawback scheme. Secondly, firms are provided incentive to hire more workers through a subsidy to meet the EPF costs. But clearly much more needs to be done to harness the great promise. A CII-BCG study for textiles, made-ups and apparel estimates that the sector can generate 50 million jobs in the next nine years. Of these, more than 70 per cent will be for women. (The Bangladesh garment industry has close to 90 per cent women). The study also shows that the shift of textiles and garments away from China (due to rising labour costs) is an annual opportunity of about 280 billion US dollars for other developing countries.

Opportunity for India to follow the global pattern: My friend Ajit Ranade call this a huge opportunity. According to him, India has some advantages in being present in all parts of the value chain, beginning from fibre, yarn, fabric and going all the way to clothing, branded apparel and fashion. This is not to mention the new emerging markets like technical textiles that have industrial applications. But here are two additional considerations that need close attention. First is the issue of fibre neutrality. In India, there is a curious frenemy relationship between cotton and man-made (synthetic) fibres. The global consumption pattern is 70:30 in favour of synthetics (like polyester, rayon, acrylic), whereas in India it is exactly the reverse. The net imports of the US and EU show a steady decline in cotton textiles vis-à-vis manmade fibre products over the past five years. If we are to tap into the export opportunity to these developed nations, our domestic mix has to mimic the global demand pattern. In India, cotton makes up 80 per cent of all fibre consumption whereas in China it is less than 50 per cent. This skew has been made worse due to the highly unequal excise tax treatment of cotton versus the rest. The textile ministry is aware of this asymmetry, and a fibre-neutral policy is on the anvil. Hopefully the GST regime will also discontinue the sharp asymmetry that has persisted for the past ten years.

Future Prospects: Consumer demand for textile products—including clothing and home textiles—is predicted to grow by 2.8% per annum between 2015 and 2025, reaching 119 mn tons. However, growth will be driven almost entirely by a rise in demand for textile products made from synthetic fibres. As a result of these trends, the share of non-cotton textile products in total consumer demand for textile products will increase from 73% to 79% between 2015 and 2025 whereas the share of cotton textile products will fall from 27% to just 21%. Furthermore, demand for cotton textile products at the end of this ten-year period will still be less than the level of demand seen in 2010.

These predictions are based on forecasts of end use demand for textile fibres, which equates to the consumption of textile fibres by the final consumer. As such, it can be used as a measure of demand by consumers in different regions and countries.

Need for policy change to attract investments: The production of MMF is highly technical and capital intensive. Many a time the question is asked "Why there are only few producers of MMF" and a perception is carried that perhaps the large houses have built entry barriers. This is not true. The appreciative fact remains, that despite very high investments, it is only few large houses that have created fibre for mass consumption or enabled clothing for poor. It is only 'Polyester' that has enabled it.

Being capital intensive, the Government need to lend a big hand by way of bringing in needed fiscal and non-fiscal reforms for MMF. Tax neutrality, tax holidays, one time land and capital subsidy would help bring much needed capital into this sector. We need to match the investment benefits being offered by Vietnam, which is attracting investments from China and other countries considering post TPP environment. India has an advantage over Vietnam, however unlike Vietnam; it has huge domestic consumption besides global market.

Big textile machinery manufacturers such as Japanese consortium of TMT (Tejin, Murata and Toray) need to be brought here to set up machinery manufacturing in India. With China having saturated in MMF textiles, shifting of their base to India would be easier and is worth exploring by the Government of India considering bilateral relationship between the two countries. With China vacating export space as enumerated by Dr Arvind Subramanian above, and with India taking away just 10% of China's exports of MMF, India's exports of MMF textiles would be doubled.

India remains a destination of choice: India's growing disposable income and a median age of 25 makes it an attractive investment destination for lifestyle fashion textiles and technical textiles.

20 years back, the average worker's wage was $500 per annum in China, Vietnam and India which today has gone up to $8300 in China, $3000 in Vietnam and $1500 in India. Thus, India remains a low wage country. This fact coupled with large consuming population works in India's favour. The ease of doing business and Make in India initiative offers quick clearances, incentives and benefits. A team to study manufacturing benefits given in neighbouring countries is the need of the hour.

Suneja Fashion Fabrics & Lifestyles Pvt. Ltd.

Success has many parameters. The most easily recognizable are the quantifiable ones. A student who scores the highest marks in an exam, Film Star whose film grosses the highest revenue at the box office, Cricketer who scores the maximum number of runs and an Organization that earns the highest revenues.

As our Chairman has said, numbers are important and indicative of the efforts, at the same time there exist the quality parameters which are often not given its due in today's competitive world. The student whose fascination for a subject leads him or her to a Doctorate, the Film Star who consciously chooses to perform in meaningful and socially relevant cinema that strikes a chord with the viewer, a Cricketer whose graceful batting provides pure pleasure to the paying spectator and an organization that attempts to carve a niche for itself with path-breaking initiatives.

Suneja Fashion Fabrics & Lifestyles Pvt. Ltd., an esteemed and long time member of SRTEPC was established in the year 1989-90. During its early years, the company manufactured polyester yarn. Orkay Mills used to manufacture satin curtains weighing more than 15 kg in those days. Shri Mukesh Suneja, Managing Director, began supplying polyester yarn based fabric in colourful prints to curtain manufacturers, thus enabling production of aesthetically appealing light weight curtains. SFFLPL subsequently diversified into manufacturing of shirting fabric and women's dress material (western wear).

Having developed his survival instincts and the ability to plan his next move as the Amateur Boxing champion of Gujarat in the 60 kg weight category, Mukesh ji made a strategic shift to get into the manufacture of functional fabrics with special focus on women's wear. Much ahead of the times he saw the need for the functionality of anti- perspirant and anti-odor properties in the day to day as well as fashion wear for women. His rationale was that women are not only more active throughout the day but their bodies chemical composition and hormonal make-up necessitated the use of comfortable, odor free and sweat absorbent fabrics.

Suneja Fashion Fabrics & Lifestyle Pvt. Ltd manufacture woven fashion polyester fabrics with knit structures and impart them with functional finishes such as:

Anti-Microbial-This is non-leaching & thus remains intact on treated textiles, hence minimal loss of silver in to environment or on to the skin. The technology works when it comes in contact with bacteria's, whereby it immobilizes the bacteria by depleting oxygen, rupturing bacterial cell membrane & thus destroying reproductive receptor, keeping article fresher for longer time.

Dynamic drying – This gives wicking action to the fabric which wicks our perspiration from the skin & transfers moisture to the fabrics surface, thus facilitates evaporation, leaving the wearer dry, comfortable, cool & confident. The only drawback in this application so far is poor hand feel of fabric as otherwise being soft.

Easy Cleaning- In this application, as we have abundant natural sunlight, we harness sunlight to produce reactive oxygen molecule breaking down organic dirt molecules & releasing them from the surface of the fabric & thus save excessive use of solvents, bleach, detergents, energy, etc. which not only affects colour & strength of the fabric but also burns hole in your pocket.

The company's vision has been to add value to every product that they manufacture, but at the same time, they take into consideration the prevailing eco system in the Indian MMFT industry. While the large players manufacture yarn with functional properties at the grey stage itself, SFFLPL adds value by coating the finished fabric with functional properties thus reducing the costs. For e.g. they add carbon fibre to the 'Uniform Fabrics' that provides anti-static conduction to the garment, when worn by the laboratory/hospital staff, neutralizes the electro static discharge from their bodies and thus facilitates ease of work and consequently performance.

Suneja Fashion Fabrics & Lifestyles Pvt. Ltd. is a Rs. 10 crore organization, which supplies the renowned brands with fabrics, comprising performance-enhancing properties that are unique to synthetic fibres of polyester and nylon. SFFLPL is also targeting Pharmaceutical companies and large Hospital chains that require customization in their aprons and uniforms. This is a niche market requiring specialization and one that adds tremendous value to the product.

The prevailing global economic scenario has been a dampener to most export organizations, however, SFFLPL as always, is proactively on the lookout for newer avenues and opportunities to associate with buyers for whom they can further develop products that enhance performance and capability of the fabrics and thereby increase their value.

It is the endeavour of Suneja Fashion Fabrics & Lifestyles Pvt. Ltd. to master this field of performance and functional fabrics & its applications. As part of their expansion plans, they are also targeting the Sports & Active wear category. This fast developing sector has witnessed large growth with the establishment of many sports leagues in games such as Kabaddi, Football, Badminton, Hockey and Cricket. The role of specialized fabrics with additional properties such as anti-odor, anti-perspirant, Dri-Fit & others will play a large role in the performance of the athletes. This will require specialists such as SFFLPL to fulfill the requirements of the sector by improvising continuously in the area of Woven & Composites despite the early success of Knits.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP)
(APRIL-SEPTEMBER 2017-18)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in the month of September 2017 was higher by 3.8% over the index of September 2016.

- The cumulative overall growth of IIP during April-September 2017-18 registered a growth of 2.5% as compared to the same period of the previous year.

- The Index of Industrial Production for the month of September 2017 for the Textiles Sector declined by 4.8% as compared to September 2016. There has been a cumulative decline of 2.5% in Textiles Sector during April-September 2017-18 over the corresponding period of 2016-17.

- The Index of Industrial Production for wearing apparel for September 2017 dropped by 7.2% and a fall of 4.5% during the period April September 2017-18 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

- The index of Industrial production for the manufacturing sector has increased by 3.4% during the month of September 2017 while there was a cumulative growth of 1.9% during the period of April-September 2017-18 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Statement below gives the Quick Estimates of the growth rate of the Index of Industrial Production (II) at 2 digit level of the National Industrial Classification (NIC-2008) for the period of April-September 2017-18, along with the cumulative growth rates over the corresponding period of the previous year:

Industry code	Description	Percentage growth				
		April 2016	August 2017	September 2017	Apr-September 2016-17	Apr-September 2017-18
13	Textiles	3.4	- 2.9	- 4.8	3.4	- 2.5
14	Wearing apparel	1.0	- 6.4	-7.2	- 3.3	- 4.5
10-32	Manufacturing	-3.1	3.1	3.4	1.6	1.9
	General	-0.8	4.3	3.8	2.2	2.5

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

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

DGFT					
S.No	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(1)	Notification No. 35/ 2015- 2020	18.10.2017	Amendment in Para 2.17 of the FTP 2015-2020 on imports and exports to Democratic People`s Republic of Korea (DPRK) in terms of UNSC resolutions concerning DPRK.	DGFT has made amendments in Paragraph 2.17 of FTP 2015-2020 as notified vide Notification No. 41/2015-20 dated 21.03.2017, with immediate effect.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT17/Noti%20No.35%20dt.18.10.2017%20Eng.pdf
(2)	Notification No. 33/ 2015- 2020	13.10.2017	Amendments in Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20.	DGFT has made amendments in Para 4.14 relating to Details of Duties exempted under FTP 2015-20.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT17/Notification_No._33_(English).pdf
(3)	Public Notice No. 38/ 2015- 2020	09.11.2017	Amendment in Paras 2.20, 2.21 and 2.22 of the Handbook of Procedure (2015-20).	DGFT has inserted sub- para (d) in Para 2.20 of the HOP (2015-20) relating to Revalidation of Import / Export Licence Certificate/ Authorisation / Permissions for Non- SCOMET items. Further, amendments have been made in Paras 2.21 relating to Authority to revalidate of authorisation (other than SCOMET items) and Para 2.22 relating to Application for revalidation of the same.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2038%20eng..pdf
(4)	Public Notice No. 37/ 2015- 2020	25.10.2017	Acceptance of installation certificate under EPCG scheme by the RAs wherein installation certificate is submitted beyond 18 months.	DGFT makes one time relaxations in procedures in respect of acceptance of installation certificate under EPCG Scheme.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%20No.37(e).pdf
(5)	Public Notice No. 36/ 2015- 2020	25.10.2017	Onetime condonation of time period in respect of obtaining extension in Export Obligation period under EPCG Scheme.	DGFT makes onetime condonation of time period in respect of obtaining extension in Export Obligation period under EPCG Scheme.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%20No.36(e).pdf
(6)	Public Notice No. 35/ 2015- 2020	25.10.2017	Onetime condonation of time period in respect of obtaining block-wise extension in EO period under EPCG Scheme.	DGFT makes one time relaxations in procedures in respect of obtaining block-wise extension in Export Obligation period under EPCG scheme.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2035%20english.pdf
(7)	Public Notice No. 34/ 2015- 2020	24.10.2017	Onetime relaxation for EO extension and clubbing of Advance Authorisations.	DGFT makes one time relaxations in the provisions of extension of export obligation period and clubbing of advance Authorisations under Para 4.38 relating to Facility of clubbing of authorisations of HOP 2015-2020.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2034%20in%20english.pdf
(8)	Public Notice No. 33/ 2015- 2020	24.10.2017	Validity period of duty credit scrips.	DGFT made amendments in the Para 3.13 relating to validly period and revalidation under the HOP (2015-2020).	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2033%20in%20english.pdf

DGFT					
S.No	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(9)	Public Notice No. 32/ 2015- 2020	24.10.2017	Amendments in Chapter-4 regarding Duty Exemption / Remission Scheme under HOP 2015-2020, related to clubbing of Advance Authorisations, extension of Export Obligation period.	DGFT made amendments in Chapter-4 regarding Duty Exemption / Remission Scheme under Hand Book of Procedures 2015-2020, related to clubbing of Advance Authorisations, extension of Export Obligation period	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2032%20(eng).pdf

MINISTRY OF FINANCE					
CBEC - CUSTOMS					
S.No	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(1)	Notification No.82/2017-Customs (T)	27.10.2017	Seeks to prescribe effective rate of duty under chapters 50 to 63 on textile products.	The government exempts the goods of the description specified in column (3) of the Table given in the Notification and falling within the Chapter, heading, sub-heading or Tariff item of the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) .	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs82-2017.pdf
(2)	Notification No.81/2017-Customs (T)	27.10.2017	Seeks to amend notification No. 14/2006-customs dated 01.03.2006.	Seeks to amend notification No. 14/2006-customs dated 01.03.2006, to prescribe effective rate of duty on specified fabrics.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs81-2017.pdf
(3)	Notification No.80/2017-Customs (T)	27.10.2017	Seeks to increase the tariff rate on textile products in chapters 50 to 63 in the First Schedule to the Customs tariff Act, 1975.	The government increases the tariff rate on textile products in chapters 50 to 63 in the First Schedule to the Customs tariff Act, 1975.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs80-2017.pdf
(4)	Notification No. 79/2017 Customs (T)	13.10.2017	Seek to amend various Customs exemption notifications to exempt Integrated Tax/Cess on import of goods under AA/EPCG schemes.	The government makes amendments in each of the given notifications specified in the Table given in the Notification.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs79-2017.pdf
(5)	Notification No. 78/2017 Customs (T)	13.10.2017	Seeks to exempt goods imported by EOUs from integrated tax and compensation cess.	In the said notification, for the words, brackets and figures “from the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and the additional duty, if any, leviable thereon under sub- Sections (1), (3) and (5) of section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act, subject to the given conditions.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs78-2017.pdf
(6)	Notification No. 107/2017 Customs (NT)	09.11.2017	Exchange Rates Notification No.107/2017-Custom(NT) dated 09.11.2017.	CBEC has made amendments in Notification No.106/2017-customs (N.T.) dated 08.11.2017 w.e.f. 10.11.2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt107-2017.pdf

DGFT					
S.No	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(7)	Notification No. 106/2017 Customs (NT)	07.11.2017	Exchange Rates Notification No.106/2017-Custom(NT) dated 8.11.2017.	CBEC has made amendments in Notification No.105/2017-customs (N.T.) dated 07.11.2017 w.e.f. 09.11.2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt106-2017.pdf
(8)	Notification No. 105/2017 Customs (NT)	07.11.2017	Exchange Rates Notification No.105/2017-Custom(NT) dated 7.11.2017.	CBEC has made amendments in Notification No.104/2017-customs (N.T.) dated 06.11.2017 w.e.f. 08.11.2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt105-2017.pdf
(9)	Notification No. 104/2017 Customs (NT)	06.11.2017	Exchange Rates Notification No.104/2017-Custom(NT) dated 6.11.2017.	CBEC has made amendments in Notification No. 103/ 2017 - Customs (N.T.) dated 02.11.2017 w.e.f. 07.11.2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt104-2017.pdf
(10)	Notification No. 103/2017 Customs (NT)	02.11.2017	Exchange Rates Notification No.103/2017-Custom(NT) dated 2.11.2017.	Vide this notification; CBEC hereby notifies the exchange rate of conversion of the foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice versa relating to import and export of goods w.e.f. 03.11.2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt103-2017.pdf
(11)	Notification No. 102/2017 Customs (NT)	01.11.2017	Exchange rates notification No.102 dated 1.11.2017.	CBEC has made amendments in the Notification No. 97/ 2017 - Customs (N.T.) dated 24.10.2017 related to the exchange rates.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt102-2017.pdf
(12)	Notification No. 100/2017 Customs (NT)	27.10.2017	Notification No. 100/2017-Cus (NT) dated 27.10.2017.	CBEC hereby appoints New Delhi as Air Freight Station.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt100-2017.pdf
(13)	Notification No. 98 /2017 Customs (NT)	27.10.2017	Exchange Rates Notification No.98/2017-Custom(NT) dated 27.10.2017.	CBEC has made amendments in Notification No. 96/ 2017 - Customs (N.T.) dated 18.10.2017 w.e.f. 28.10.2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt98-2017.pdf
(14)	Notification No. 97/2017 Customs (NT)	24.10.2017	Exchange Rates Notification No.97/2017-Custom(NT) dated 24.10.2017.	Vide this notification; CBEC hereby notifies the exchange rate of conversion of the foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice versa relating to import and export of goods w.e.f. 25.10.2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt97-2017.pdf
(15)	Notification No. 96/2017 Customs (NT)	18.10.2017	Exchange Rates Notification No.96/2017-Custom(NT) dated 18.10.2017.	Vide this notification; CBEC hereby notifies the exchange rate of conversion of the foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice versa relating to import and export of goods w.e.f. 19.10.2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt96-2017.pdf

DGFT					
S.No	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(16)	Circular No. 42/2017 Customs	07.11.2017	Refund of IGST paid on export of goods under rule 96 of CGST Rules, 2017.	There are many cases where the refund of IGST could not be done due to errors in the EGM /GSTR 1 return/Shipping Bill. The analysis of the common errors that are hindering the disbursal of IGST refund, and decisions taken to address such errors are given in the Circular.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ42-2017cs.pdf
(17)	Circular No. 41/2017 Customs	30.10.2017	Implementing Electronic Sealing for Containers by exporters under self-sealing procedure prescribed by circular 26/2017-Cus dated 1st July 2017, circular 36/2017 dated 28.8.2017 and 37/2017 dated 20.9.2017.	With the introduction of self-sealing using RFID e-seals, the Board has sought to enhance export facilitation by dispensing the need for exporters seeking the presence of jurisdictional officer for the purposes of supervising stuffing of the cargo at approved premises. This measure is expected to reduce transaction costs of exporters since they do not have to incur MoT charges in respect of such supervision as well as improve their timeliness of their exports.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ41-2017cs.pdf
(18)	Circular No. 40/2017 Customs	13.10.2017	Pilot Implementation of Paperless Processing under SWIFT.	Attention is invited of members of Trade to Board's Circular No. 10/ 2016 dated 15.03.2016 wherein the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) had stated that it was in process of procuring IT infrastructure to capture digitally signed copies of the supporting trade documents. Under project 'Saksham', CBEC has upgraded its IT infrastructure, which would inter alia be used for introduction of paperless processing under Single Window Interface for Facilitation of Trade (SWIFT).	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ40-2017cs.pdf
SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS					
S.No	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(1)	Facility Notice No. 26/2017	08.11.2017	Refund of IGST paid on export of goods under Rule 96 of CGST Rules, 2017.	Attention is invited of the members of Trade to Circular No. 42/ 2017- Customs dated 07.11.2017 issued by OSD (Cus-IV), CBEC regarding Refund of IGST paid on export of goods under Rule 96 of CGST Rules, 2017.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/facility_notices/2016-17/facility_notice_262017.pdf

DGFT					
S.No	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(2)	Facility Notice No. 25/2017	18.10.2017	Procedure of validating the Bank Accounts and rectification of EGM error for smooth availing of IGST Refund through PFMS Portal.	It has been clarified that exporters/ their Authorized Representatives may approach the Help desk for validating their Bank Accounts in the Customs Edi System..	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/facility_notices/2016-17/shoyeb.pdf
(3)	Facility Notice No. 24/2017	12.10.2017	Compliance of GST Law & Procedure by Custodians at ACC.	In compliance to Rule 33 of Central Goods and Service Tax Rules, 2017 that deals with the "Value of supply of services in case of pure agent", the Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) has made preliminary modification in their management system.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/facility_notices/2016-17/1.pdf
(4)	Facility Notice No. 23/2017	11.10.2017	Refund of IGST paid on export of goods under Rule 96 of CGST Rules.	In order to ensure smooth processing and payment of Refund of IGST paid on exported goods, guidelines have been prescribed in this Facility Notice.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/facility_notices/2016-17/file.pdf
MUMBAI CUSTOMS					
S.No	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(1)	Public Notice No. 127/2017	31.10.2017	Refund of IGST paid on export of good under Rule 96 of CGST Rules.	Attention is invited to the process of Refund of IGST paid on export of goods under Rule 96 of CGST Rules.	http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/SCAN0010.PDF
(2)	Public Notice No. 123/2017	27.10.2017	Refund of IGST paid on export of goods under Rule 96 of CGST Rules 2017.	The Committee on Exports setup by the GST Council had recommended that IGST refunds for exports made in July 2017 must start by 10.10.2017. This recommendation has been endorsed by GST Council in its meeting on 06.10.2017 and guidelines are issued in the Public Notice.	http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/public_notice_123.pdf
JNCH CUSTOMS					
S.No	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(1)	Public Notice No. 145/2017	10.11.2017	Implementing Electronic Sealing for Containers by exporters under self-sealing procedure prescribed by circular 26/2017-Cus dated 1st July 2017, circular 36/2017 dated 28.8.2017 and 37/2017 dated 20.9.2017 –reg.	The procedures in respect of customs stations where readers have not been provided by any vendor so far shall continue till 31st December 2017, as per existing practice. Board has been taking necessary steps to make sure that the readers are made available at such customs stations by 1st January 2018.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_145.pdf

DGFT					
S.No	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(2)	Public Notice No. 144/2017	08.11.2017	Refunds of IGST paid on export of goods under Rule 96 of CGST Rules, 2017.	Attention of all the importers, exporters, customs brokers, and members of Trade is invited to Board Circular No 42/2017-Customs, dated 7th November 2017 on the given subject.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_144.pdf
(3)	Public Notice No. 141/2017	03.10.2017	Amendment in Para 2.17 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020.	Amendments have been made in Para 2.17 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 on imports and Exports to Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in terms of UNSC resolutions concerning DPRK.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_141.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No. 139/2017	01.11.2017	Discontinuing requirement for physical copies of certain documents at Customs House.	Port Terminal Operators may dis-continue to collect physical copies of these documents (OOC copy, delivery order issued by shipping line, proof of payment of stamp duty) for DPD delivery from Port Terminal, as such hard copies are not required by Customs.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_139.pdf
(5)	Public Notice No. 138/2017	01.11.2017	Discontinuing requirement for physical copies of certain documents at Customs House.	Port Terminal Operators may dis-continue to collect physical copies of these documents (OOC copy, delivery order issued by shipping line, proof of payment of stamp duty) for DPD delivery from Port Terminal, as such hard copies are not required by Customs.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_138.pdf
(6)	Public Notice No. 137/2017	30.10.2017	Public Notice No. 137/ 2017 dated 25.10.2017.	It is reiterated by the Customs that - Exporters should refrain from submitting consolidated statements as described above and should submit separate statements for the period January-June/July-December for each year. The certificate must show the details of export proceeds against shipping bills, not realized or realized beyond the statutory time limit set by RBI from time to time.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_137.pdf

DGFT					
S.No	**Heading No.**	**Date**	**Subject**	**Description**	**Download the Link**
(7)	Public Notice No. 136/2017	30.10.2017	Re-print of the shipping bills which are allowed LEO at Parking Plaza	It has been decided that - Issue of reprint of the shipping bills in respect of Parking Plaza shall be dealt by the Asstt. Commissioner/ Deputy Commissioner of Customs posted at "Centralised Export Assessment Cell". Reprint of such shipping bills shall be allowed without the need for cancellation of Let Export Order (LEO).	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_136.pdf
(8)	Public Notice No. 133/2017	1710.2017	Refund SMS Seva for refund claims filed at JNCH, Nhava Sheva	JNCH has launched Refund SMS Seva for Centralised Refund Section (CRC) and Special Additional Duty (SAD) where the claimant will be intimated through SMS at every stage of refund processing.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_133.pdf
(9)	Public Notice No. 132/2017	12.10.2017	Amendment to Customs Valuation Rules – Notification No. 91/2017 (NT) dated 26.9.17	Attention of the members of trade is invited to the Board Circular No. 39/2017- Customs, dated 26.09.2017 on the given mentioned subject.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_132.pdf
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA					
S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No.RBI/2017-18/82	02.11.2017	Introduction of Legal Entity Identifier for large corporate borrowers	The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code is conceived as a key measure to improve the quality and accuracy of financial data systems for better risk management post the Global Financial Crisis. LEI is a 20-digit unique code to identify parties to financial transactions worldwide.	https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11154&Mode=0

CENTRAL TAX (RATE) NOTIFICATIONS
(https://cbec-gst.gov.in/central-tax-rate.html)

Notification No. & Date	**Subject**
40/2017-Central Tax (Rate) ,dt. 23-10-2017	Seeks to prescribe Central Tax rate of 0.05% on intra-State supply of taxable goods by a registered supplier to a registered recipient for export subject to specified conditions.

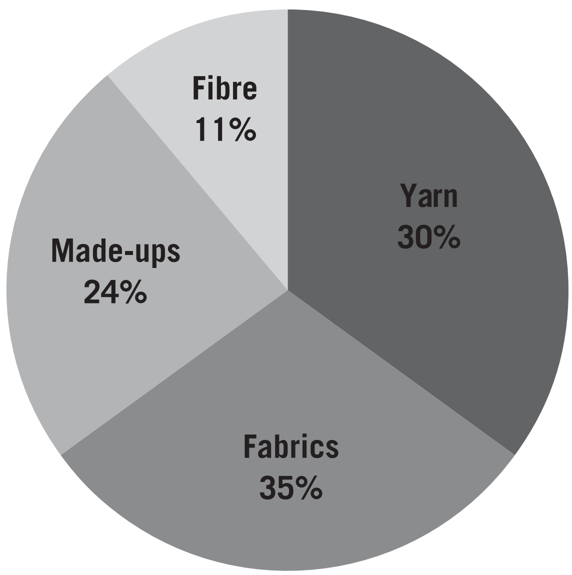
REVIEW OF INDIA'S MMF TEXTILES EXPORTS FROM APRIL TO AUGUST 2017-18

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-August 2017-18 were US$ 2483.45 Million in value terms against US$ 2399.33 Million, witnessing a growth of 3.51% as compared to the same period of the previous year. In terms of quantity, exports have declined 1.50% during the observed period.

Product	Unit	In Quantity (Thousand)		% Change	In Value USD Mn		% change
		Apl-Aug'17-18	Apl-Aug'16-17		Apl-Aug'17-18	Apl-Aug'16-17	
Fabrics	Sqm/kgs	725738.87	737961.33	-1.66	862.63	850.93	1.37
Yarn	Kgs.	394211.10	412909.30	-4.53	746.14	728.98	2.35
Made-up	Kgs./nos/sqm	165854.29	165300.39	0.34	609.69	593.42	2.74
Fibre	Kgs.	171137.39	162889.05	5.06	264.99	226.00	17.25
TOTAL		1456941.65	1479060.07	-1.50	2483.45	2399.33	3.51

Source: MOC

PRODUCT SHARE (in value terms)



HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall exports in April-August 2017-18 in value terms were US$ 2483.45 million against US$ 2399.33 million, witnessing a growth of 3.51% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with 35% share followed by Yarn 30%, Made-ups 24% and Fibre 11% in the Indian MMF textile exports.
- Share of the value added segments like fabrics and Made-ups have increased to 60% of total exports.
- All the segments witnessed positive growth in exports like Fibre 17.25%, made-ups 2.74%, yarn 2.35% and fabrics 1.37%.
- In the fabrics segment Polyester Filament Fabrics (US$ 419.69 Mn) the top exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Polyester Viscose Fabrics (US$ 135.83 Mn) during April-August 2017 - 18.
- Viscose Fabrics exports have been excellent with over 100% growth.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US$ 432.05 Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US$ 64.66 Mn), Polyester Spun Yarn (US$ 63.91 Mn).

- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US$ 223.19 Mn (with 21.65% growth) followed by Muffler and Shawls/Scarves worth US$ 59.46 Mn and US$ 50.72 Mn respectively.
- Viscose Staple Fibre (US$ 138.30 Mn) with 30% growth was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Polyester Staple Fibre (US$ 98.73 Mn) and Acrylic Staple Fibre (US$ 18.12 Mn).
- USA was the leading market for Indian MMF textiles during April-August 2017-18 with 11% share in total exports followed by Turkey 8.8 and UAE 7%.
- Leading markets with positive growth are USA (9.11%), Turkey (20.82%), Bangladesh (14.92%), Brazil (22.79%), Egypt (20.29%), Saudi Arab (41.13%) and China (43.19%).
- UAE and USA were the leading markets for Indian MMF Fabrics but UAE has witnessed a decline of 42.74% during April-August 2017-18 as compared to the same period of last year.
- USA was also leading market for Indian MMF Made-ups during the period.
- Saudi Arabia with a share of nearly 2% in the Indian MMF Fabric export has grown by 103.72%.
- Major markets for Indian MMF yarn were Turkey and Brazil.

PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL-AUGUST 2017-18

Products	Apr-Aug 2017-18	Apr-Aug 2016-17	Net Change	% Grw/Dec
FABRICS (Woven+non-woven+knitted)				
Polyester Filament	419.69	435.37	-15.68	-3.60
Polyester Viscose	135.83	122.93	12.90	10.49
Polyester Blended	61.57	81.86	-20.29	-24.79
Viscose Spun	59.44	38.64	20.80	53.83
Viscose Blended	24.85	5.13	19.72	384.41
Synthetic Cotton	17.61	18.05	-0.44	-2.44
Polyester Wool	17.10	18.35	-1.25	-6.81
Polyester Cotton	15.18	17.75	-2.57	-14.48
Polyester Spun	8.89	25.81	-16.92	-65.56
Nylon Filament	8.57	6.14	2.43	39.58
Synthetic Blended	6.37	4.39	1.98	45.10
Other Fabrics	87.53	76.51	11.02	14.40
Total	862.63	850.93	11.70	1.37
YARN				
Polyester Filament	432.05	410.17	21.88	5.33
Polyester Cotton	64.66	59.96	4.70	7.84
Polyester Spun	63.91	62.06	1.85	2.98
Polyester Viscose	48.34	50.43	-2.09	-4.14
Viscose Spun	33.11	50.01	-16.90	-33.79
Viscose Filament	22.12	20.71	1.41	6.81

Products	Apr-Aug 2017-18	Apr-Aug 2016-17	Net Change	% Grw/Dec
Synthetic Spun	21.36	15.48	5.88	37.98
Acrylic Spun	19.19	21.33	-2.14	-10.03
Polyester Wool	10.89	10.94	-0.05	-0.46
Nylon Filament	5.81	3.76	2.05	54.52
Viscose Cotton	4.60	4.63	-0.03	-0.65
Other Yarn	20.13	19.52	0.61	3.13
Total Yarn	746.17	729.00	17.17	2.36
MADE-UPS				
Bulk Containers	223.19	183.47	39.72	21.65
Muffler	59.46	80.88	-21.42	-26.48
Shawls/Scarves	50.72	53.93	-3.21	-5.95
Motifs	35.76	38.15	-2.39	-6.26
Fishing Net	19.90	19.41	0.49	2.52
Blanket	13.19	12.49	0.70	5.60
Rope	9.82	10.09	-0.27	-2.68
Bed Linen	9.22	9.40	-0.18	-1.91
Bedsheet	5.85	8.19	-2.34	-28.57
Furnishing Articles	5.38	4.24	1.14	26.89
Dress Material	5.32	7.82	-2.50	-31.97
Life Jacket	5.22	4.01	1.21	30.17
Braids	4.98	4.58	0.40	8.73
Sacks and Bags	4.94	4.92	0.02	0.41
Curtains	4.74	3.33	1.41	42.34
Other Made-ups	152.00	148.51	3.49	2.35
Total Made-ups	609.69	593.42	16.27	2.74
FIBRE				
Viscose Staple	138.30	106.28	32.02	30.13
Polyester Staple	98.73	88.80	9.93	11.18
Acrylic Spun	18.12	16.57	1.55	9.35
Other Fibre	9.84	14.35	-4.51	-31.43
Total Fibre	264.99	226.00	38.99	17.25

Products	Apr-Aug 2017-18	Apr-Aug 2016-17	Net Change	% Grw/Dec
FABRICS (Woven+non-woven+knitted)				
Synthetic Filament	210.15	218.35	-8.20	-3.76
Polyester Filament	209.54	217.02	-7.48	-3.45
Polyester Viscose	135.83	122.93	12.90	10.49
Polyester Blended	61.57	81.86	-20.29	-24.79
Viscose Spun	59.44	38.64	20.80	53.83
Viscose Blended	24.85	5.13	19.72	384.41
Synthetic Cotton	17.61	18.05	-0.44	-2.44
Polyester Wool	17.10	18.35	-1.25	-6.81
Polyester Cotton	15.18	17.75	-2.57	-14.48
Polyester Spun	8.89	25.81	-16.92	-65.56
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Viscose Spun	33.11	50.01	-16.90	-33.79
Viscose Filament	22.12	20.71	1.41	6.81
Acrylic Spun	19.19	21.33	-2.14	-10.03
Synthetic Spun	16.43	11.80	4.63	39.24
Polyester Wool	10.89	10.94	-0.05	-0.46
Nylon Filament	5.81	3.76	2.05	54.52
Synthetic Non-Specified	4.93	3.68	1.25	33.97
Viscose Cotton	4.60	4.63	-0.03	-0.65
Other Yarn	20.13	19.52	0.61	3.13
Total Yarn	746.17	729.00	17.17	2.36

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MADE-UPS				
Bulk Containers	223.19	183.47	39.72	21.65
Muffler	59.46	80.88	-21.42	-26.48
Shawls/Scarves	50.72	53.93	-3.21	-5.95
Motifs	35.76	38.15	-2.39	-6.26
Fishing Net	19.90	19.41	0.49	2.52
Blanket	13.19	12.49	0.70	5.60
Rope	9.82	10.09	-0.27	-2.68
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Other Fibre	9.84	14.35	-4.51	-31.43
Total Fibre	264.99	226.00	38.99	17.25

*Flexible Intermediate Bulk Container (HS Code 63053200)/big bag/bulk bag or Super Sack is a standardized container in large dimensions for storing and transporting dry, flow able products, for example sand, fertilizers, and granules of M, plastics, most often made of thick woven polyethylene or polypropylene, either coated or uncoated. **Other Made-ups include Tents, Sails, Rags, Embroidery (without visible ground) & Accessories.

LEADING MARKETS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Aug 2017-18	Apr-Aug 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
USA	267.10	244.79	22.31	9.11
TURKEY	220.46	182.47	37.99	20.82
UAE	176.25	260.34	-84.09	-32.30
BANGLADESH	170.92	148.73	22.19	14.92
BRAZIL	135.35	110.23	25.12	22.79
UK	67.99	70.56	-2.57	-3.64
ITALY	65.75	66.82	-1.07	-1.60
SRI LANKA DSR	64.33	62.67	1.66	2.65
GERMANY	62.74	63.91	-1.17	-1.83
EGYPT A RP	57.62	47.90	9.72	20.29

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Aug 2017-18	Apr-Aug 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
UAE	97.75	170.71	-72.96	-42.74
USA	67.00	67.07	-0.07	-0.10
SRI LANKA DSR	51.45	48.60	2.85	5.86
VIETNAM	25.50	23.12	2.38	10.29
UK	25.31	30.44	-5.13	-16.85
MALAYSIA	19.71	20.27	-0.56	-2.76
SAUDI ARAB	19.15	9.40	9.75	103.72
EGYPT A RP	12.88	15.75	-2.87	-18.22
ITALY	9.54	10.46	-0.92	-8.80

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Aug 2017-18	Apr-Aug 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
TURKEY	180.33	154.85	25.48	16.45
BRAZIL	126.8	105.5	21.3	20.19
EGYPT	36.79	27.48	9.31	33.88
BANGLADESH	34.47	48.21	-13.74	-28.50
USA	26.83	25.72	1.11	4.32
BELGIUM	16.72	19.26	-2.54	-13.19
ITALY	11.09	11.02	0.07	0.64
UAE	9.86	6.09	3.77	61.90
GERMANY	9.29	8.02	1.27	15.84
VIETNAM	8.83	10.04	-1.21	-12.05

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Markets	Apr-Aug 2017-18	Apr-Aug 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
USA	133.27	114.86	18.41	16.03
UAE	68.30	82.58	-14.28	-17.29
GERMANY	39.50	42.25	-2.75	-6.51
ITALY	36.49	38.50	-2.01	-5.22
UK	36.14	34.55	1.59	4.60
SAUDI ARABIA	15.66	15.08	0.58	3.85
BELGIUM	13.01	11.14	1.87	16.79
VIETNAM	7.98	0.82	7.16	873.17
MALAYSIA	5.67	6.33	-0.66	-10.43

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FIBRE

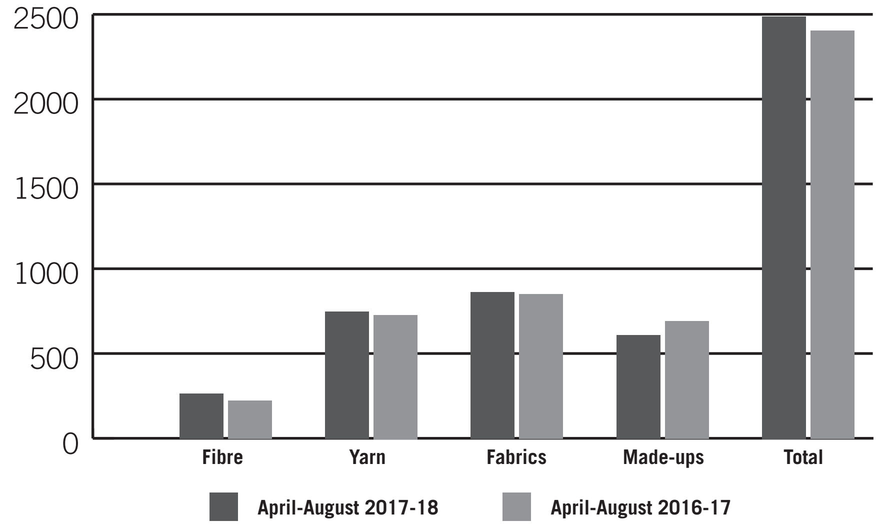
Markets	Apr-Aug 2017-18	Apr-Aug 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
USA	40.00	37.14	2.86	7.70
TURKEY	31.39	20.48	10.91	53.27
CHINA	20.32	16.07	4.25	26.45
BANGLADESH	17.75	14.27	3.48	24.39
ITALY	8.63	6.84	1.79	26.17
BELGIUM	8.35	6.43	1.92	29.86
GERMANY	8.07	7.58	0.49	6.46
EGYPT	6.08	2.74	3.34	121.90
BRAZIL	4.18	2.43	1.75	72.02
UK	1.18	1.40	-0.22	-15.71

***

SEGMENT-WISE DETAILED ANALYSIS ON EXPORTS OF MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING APRIL - AUGUST 2017

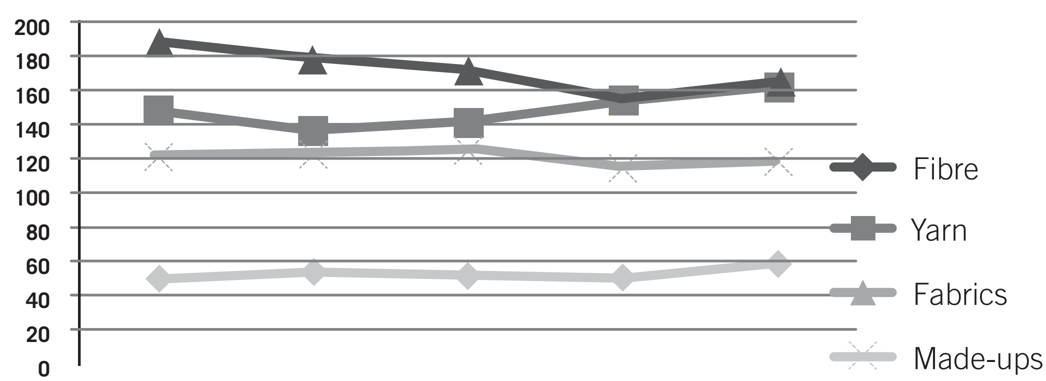
Exports of Manmade fibre textiles have witnessed positive growth by 3.51 % during April – August 2017 vis-à-vis during April – August 2016. Fibres have performed best in exports in terms of percentage growth during the five months period and performance of fabrics was the lowest. The detailed data Tables and Figures are given below. Readers may please note that the Council is in a position to provide most of the latest trade information in detail, including exports, imports, individual products, markets, ports, quantity and value, etc. Council is also in a position to provide information on overseas clients for various products and markets of Manmade fibre textile items.

Segment-wise exports, April to August (in US$ Mn)



Source: DGCI&S

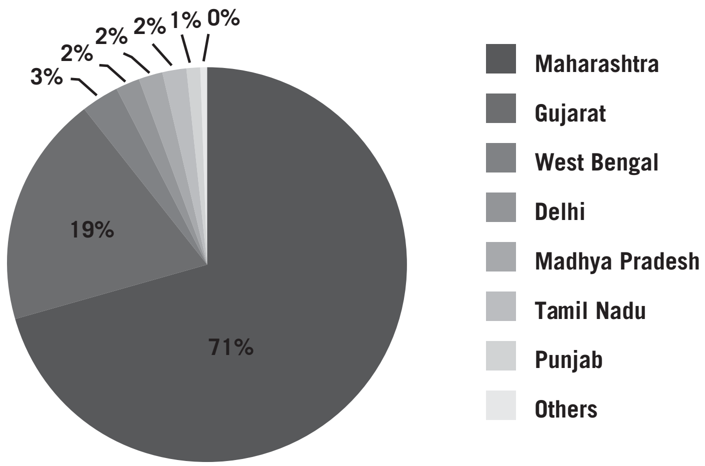
Month-wise exports, April to August' 17 (in US$ Mn)



	April	May	June	July	August
Fibre	49.7	52.71	52.57	51.67	58.09
Yarn	149.14	137.46	141.98	154.73	162.83
Made-ups	123.09	124.43	126.46	115.75	119.96

Source: DGCI&S

State-wise distribution of exports (based on port of lading)



Product-wise major ports of lading (in value terms, US$ mn.) during April – August'17

PRODUCT	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH
Fibre	Hazira (131.26)	Nhava Sheva Sea (32.01)	ICD Kanech (14.69)	ICD Dhnnad (11.28)	ICD Ankleswar (9.64)
Yarn	Hazira (253.21)	Nhava Sheva Sea (198.78)	Mundra 102.13	Tuticorin Sea (31.04)	ICD Nagpur (22.86)
Fabrics	Nhava Sheva Sea (463.80)	Mundra (93.69)	Petrapole land (77.94)	Mumbai Air (25.21)	SEZ Mundra (21.55)
Made-ups	Nhava Sheva Sea (171.25)	Delhi ICD (47.93)	Mumbai Air (42.55)	Mundra (36.98)	SEZ Indore (31.03)

Performance of the major items (in value terms, US$ mn.) during April – August'17

Sl. No.	HS Code	Description	2017-18	2016-17	% Gw/Dec
FIBRE					
1	55041000	Viscose rayon staple fibres nt crd/combd	138.30	106.28	30.13
2	55032000	Staple fibres of polyester nt crd/cmbd	98.73	88.80	11.18
3	55033000	Staple fibrs of acrlc/modacrlc nt crd/cmbd	17.80	16.23	9.67
YARN					
1	55095300	Other yarn of polyster staple fibrs mixed mainly/solely with cotton	64.66	59.96	7.84
2	54024600	Yarn of polyester,prtly orntd,untwstd single	61.56	43.13	42.73
3	54026200	Othr yarn of polystrs,multpl or cabld	46.07	36.34	26.77
4	55092200	Multiple(folded)/cabled yrn cntng of polyestr staple fibres	28.96	26.70	8.46
5	55095900	Other yarn of polyester staple fibres	20.76	20.00	3.80
FABRICS					
1	55151130	Fbrc of polstr,mxd wth viscos ryon,dyed	74.83	52.57	42.34
2	55161200	Wvn fbrcs,dyd,cntng 85% or more by wt of artificial staple fbres	54.95	36.99	48.55
3	54075240	Polyester sarees	27.65	26.26	5.29
4	54071039	Othr dyed polyester fabrcs	24.76	15.47	60.05
5	54077200	Woven fabrics,of othr synthetic filaments, dyed	22.95	10.38	121.10
MADE-UPS					
1	63053200	Flexible intermediate bulk containers of manmade textile materials	223.19	183.47	21.65
2	63079090	Othr made up artcls othr thn cotton	98.30	88.94	10.52
3	62149060	Shawls muffelers etc of manmade fibre	59.46	80.88	-26.48
4	62143000	Shwls,scrvs,mufflers etc of synthtc fbrs	33.00	33.54	-1.61
5	58109290	Other embroidery of manmade fibre	30.33	35.82	-15.33

Performance of the major items (in value terms, US$ mn.) during April – August'17

Sl.No.	HS Code	Description	Port of Lading (in US$ mn.)	Countries (in US$ mn.)
FIBRE				
1	55041000	Viscose staple fibres	Hazira (89.41), ICD Dhannad (11.28), ICD Ankleshwar (9.64), ICD Ratlam (9.06), Mundra (8.29)	Turkey (24.48), China (19.02), USA (12.86), Bangladesh (12.68), Israel (10.27)
2	55032000	Polyester Staple fibre	Hazira (41.84), Nhava Sheva Sea (25.93), ICD Kanech (8.55), Raxaul land (4.97), Jogbani (4.38)	USA (22.90), Nepal (12.86), Belgium (7.51), Turkey (6.86), Egypt (6.08)
3	55033000	Acrylic Staple fibres	ICD Kenech (6.01), ICD Sahnewal (5.18), ICD Noida –Dadri (3.87), CFS startrack Dadri (2.68), Jogbani (0.06)	Iran (17.67), Nepal (0.06), Spain (0.04)
YARN				
1	55095300	Other yarn of PSF mixed with cotton	Mundra (20.81),ICD Baddi (7.13), ICD Mandideep (6.00), Nhava Sheva Sea (5.75), ICD Kenech (4.57)	Brazil (9.79), Argentina (5.66), Colombia (5.37), Egypt (5.09), Turkey (3.98)
2	54024600	Polyester yarn, single	Hazira Port Surat (47.42), Nhava Sheva Sea (13.73)	Brazil (22.61), Turkey (20.94), Indonesia (4.02), Egypt (4.01), USA (2.19)
3	54026200	Other yarn of polyester, multpl or)	Nhava Sheva Sea (27.94), ICD Tuticorin (14.05), Mundra (1.92), Hazira (1.23), Chennai Air (0.50),	Turkey (15.59), UAE (4.56), Bangladesh (3.24), Australia (2.47), Egypt (2.28)
4	55092200	Multiple(folded)/cabled yarn of PSF	Mundra (12.75), Nhava Sheva Sea (4.30), ICD Delhi (2.04), ICD Pithanpur (1.56), Hazira (1.49)	Turkey (8.26), Egypt (3.71), USA (3.28), Brazil (2.47), Saudi Arab (1.49)
5	55095900	Other yarn of polyester staple fibres	Nhava Sheva Sea (6.38), ICD Sahnewal (3.17), Mundra (2.14), ICD Hyderabad (1.89), ICD Kanech (1.74)	Turkey (4.09), Brazil (3.27), Egypt (2.11), Pakistan (1.73), Iran (1.34)
FABRICS				
1	55151130	Fbrc of polstr,mxd wth viscos ryon,dyed	Nhava Sheva Sea (44.66), Mundra (16.30), Petrapole land (5.76), CFS Mulund (2.43), Delhi Air (2.18)	Bangladesh (9.68), Iran (7.63), Vietnam (7.4), UAE (6.35), Sri Lanka (4.69)
2	55161200	Wvn fbrcs,dyd of artificial staple fbres	Petrapole land (47.88), Kolkata sea (4.21), Tuticorin sea (0.97), Nhava Sheva Sea (0.91), CFS Mulund (0.62)	Bangladesh (52.13), Mali (1.00), UAE (0.44), Sri Lanka (0.24)
3	54075240	Polyester sarees	Chennai Sea (7.37), Nhava Sheva Sea (6.57), ICD Tondiar (5.12), Mumbai air (2.78), Tuticorin Sea (1.43)	Sri Lanka (8.37), Malaysia (6.94), UAE (2.73), UK (1.78), Mauritius (1.42)
4	54071039	Othr dyed polyester fabrcs	Nhava Sheva Sea (19.84), Cochin Sea (1.68), CFS Mulund (1.04), Delhi ICD (0.72), Mumbai air (0.50)	UAE (6.85), Pakistan (2.97), Nigeria (2.90), Thailand (1.51), Iran (1.27)
5	54077200	Woven fabrics, dyed	Nhava Sheva Sea (18.16), Kolkata Sea (1.90), Mumbai air (1.03), Petrapole land (0.61), CFS Mulund (0.33)	UAE (3.79), Bangladesh (2.91), Thailand (2.53), Saudi Arab (2.06), Sudan (1.97
MADE-UPS				
1	63053200	Flexible intermediate bulk containers	SEZ Indore (30.66), Nhava Sheva Sea (25.25), Mundra (25.11), Tuticorin Sea (19.32), ICD Kheda (18.67)	USA (59.59), UK (20.29), Germany (19.69), Netherland (17.11), Spain (15.41)
2	63079090	Othr made up artcls othr thn cotton	Nhava Sheva Sea (63.32), Mumbai Air (4.65), Delhi Air (3.80), Tuticorin Sea (3.30), Kolkata Air (3.09)	USA (33.99), UAE (10.45), Nigeria (6.69), Senegal (4.95), Bangladesh (3.83)
3	62149060	Shawls muffelers etc of manmade fibre	ICD Delhi (24.49), Nhava Sheva Sea (13.71), CFS Patparganj (8.50), Delhi Air (3.76), ICD Panki (1.97)	UAE (24.21), Saudi Arab (6.38), Tanzania (4.63), Nigeria (3.72), USA (3.56)
4	62143000	Shwls,scrvs,mufflers etc of synthtc fbrs	Nhava Sheva Sea (13.84), Delhi Air (7.57), ICD Delhi (3.40), Mumbai Air (2.12), CFS Startrack Dadri (1.80)	UAE (5.63), Germany (4.30), UK (2.92), USA (2.71), Saudi Arab (2.43), South Africa (2.14)
5	58109290	Other embroidery of manmade fibre	Mumbai Air (15.66), Nhava Sheva Sea (10.77), Delhi Air (1.62), Lucknow Air (0.92), Kolkata Air (0.36)	Italy (8.26), Nigeria (3.65), USA (3.36), UAE (2.14), UK (1.93)

HOW TO EXPORT

Introduction

India's Foreign Trade i.e., Exports and Imports are regulated by Foreign Trade Policy notified by Central government in exercise of powers conferred by section 5 of foreign trade (Development and Regulation) Act 1992. Presently Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 is effective from 1st April 2015. As per FT(D&R) Act, export is defined as an act of taking out of India any goods by land, sea or air and with proper transaction of money.

STARTING EXPORTS

Export in itself is a very wide concept and a lot of preparations are required by an exporter before starting an export business. To start export business, the following steps may be followed:

1) Establishing an Organisation

To start the export business, first, a sole Proprietary concern/ Partnership firm/Company has to be set up as per procedure with an attractive name and logo.

2) Opening a Bank Account

A current account with a Bank authorized to deal in Foreign Exchange should be opened.

3) Obtaining Permanent Account Number (PAN)

It is necessary for every exporter and importer to obtain a PAN from the Income Tax Department.

4) Obtaining Importer-Exporter Code (IEC) Number

An IEC is a 10 digit number which is mandatory for undertaking export/ import. Application for obtaining IEC Number can be submitted to the Regional authority of DGFT in form ANF 2A along with the documents listed therein. Applicants can also apply for e-IEC on the DGFT website (http://dgft.gov.in/). Only one IEC can be obtained against a single PAN.

5) Registration cum membership certificate (RCMC)

For availing authorization to import/export or any other benefit or concession under FTP 2015-20, as also to avail the services/guidance, exporters are required to obtain RCMC granted by the concerned Export Promotion Councils/FIEO/Commodity Boards/Authorities.

6) Selection of product

All items are freely exportable except few items appearing in prohibited/ restricted list. After studying the trends of export of different products from India proper selection of the product(s) to be exported may be made.

7) Selection of Markets

An overseas market should be selected after research covering market size, competition, quality requirements, payment terms etc. Exporters can also evaluate the markets based on the export benefits available for few countries under the FTP. Export promotion agencies, Indian Missions abroad, colleagues, friends, and relatives might be helpful in gathering information.

8) Finding Buyers

Participation in trade fairs, buyer-seller meets, exhibitions, B2B portals, web browsing, are effective tools to find buyers. EPC's, Indian Missions abroad, overseas chambers of commerce can also be helpful. Creating multilingual Website with product catalogue, price, payment terms and other related information would also help.

9) Sampling

Providing customized samples as per the demands of Foreign buyers help in getting export orders. As per FTP 2015-2020, exports of bonafide trade and technical samples of freely exportable items shall be allowed without any limit.

10) Pricing/Costing

Product pricing is crucial in getting buyers' attention and promoting sales in view of international competition. The price should be worked out taking into consideration all expenses from sampling to realization of export proceeds on the basis of terms of sale i.e. Free on Board (FOB), Cost, Insurance & Freight (CIF), Cost & Freight (C&F), etc. The goal of establishing export costing should be to sell maximum quantity at competitive price with maximum profit margin. Preparing an export costing sheet for every export product is advisable.

11) Negotiation with Buyers

After determining the buyer's interest in the product, future prospects and continuity in business, demand for giving reasonable allowance/ discount in price may be considered.

12) Covering Risks through ECGC

International trade involves payment risks due to buyer/ Country insolvency. These risks can be covered by an appropriate Policy from Export Credit Guarantee Corporation Ltd (ECGC). Where the buyer is placing the order without making an advance payment or opening letter of Credit, it is advisable to procure credit limit on the foreign buyer from ECGC to protect against the risk of non-payment.

Find answers to more FAQs in the next issue of SRTEPC World.

Continued from page no.1

Meeting of the High Level Drawback Committee with SRTEPC Members for Seeking Suggestions on the All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback under GST

The Council has also requested the Committee to recommend timely refund of GST, since pending GST paid by the companies is creating a problem in liquidity availability. The Council has also requested the Committee for recommending higher and exclusive duty drawback rates for the companies in the composite scheme.

The Duty Drawback Committee noted the factors that the Council has taken into account which calculating the proposed all industry duty drawback rates for Man-Made Textiles that fall under the purview of the Council. It requested the Council to submit a brief Note on all those issues raised to the DBK Department at the earliest so that they would be able to recommend the same to the GST Council for consideration and decision.

Based on the suggestions received from Members during the Meeting, the Duty Drawback Committee has indicated the transitional period for continuing the Drawback rates be extended upto 31st March 2018.

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PREMIERE VISION ISTANBUL, Turkey
21st to 23rd March, 2018

SRTEPC is organizing participation for member-companies in 8th edition of Premiere Vision ISTANBUL, one of the most renowned brands of International Fairs in the world.

Turkey is a market of around US$ 10 billion (2016) for textile and apparel, of which India has a share of only 7% (US$ 0.78 billion) thereby presenting a huge opportunity to our members.

Participation Fee : Euro 4234 (12 sqm @ Euros 299 per sqm + 18% VAT) / INR Rs.3.23 lakhs (approx.)

Discounted participation fee of Rs.1.83 lakhs for a 12 sqm furnished booth after MAI Subsidy of Rs.1.40 lakhs as per eligibility. MDA reimbursement up to Rs.40,000 for airfare for eligible members.

Participation in PV Istanbul needs to be approved by the Organizers on the basis of their eligibility criteria. For more details, please contact Ms. Ramitha Shetty, SRTEPC, Tel :022-62318282, Email: tp@srtepc.in.

If undelivered, return to:
The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council
Resham Bhavan, 78, Veer Nariman Road, Mumbai - 400 020.