

INFO SRTEPC

Vol.No.6 • Issue No.9 • December, 2017 • ₹ 50/- • MUMBAI

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles
Export Promotion Council

R.N.I. No. MAHENG / 2012 / 45923 / Published on 20th Dec. '17 (Pages 40)

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MID TERM REVIEW OF THE FOREIGN TRADE POLICY (FTP) 2015-20

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Suresh Prabhu has released the Mid-term Review of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on 5th December, 2017 with a focus to boost the exports of goods and services and to increase employment generation and value-addition in the country.

The highlights of the Mid Term Review of FTP is as follows –

(1) GST related reforms

- Under Advance Authorization, Export Promotion of Capital Goods and 100% EOU Scheme, exporters have benefit of sourcing inputs / capital goods from abroad as well as domestic suppliers for export without upfront payment of GST to address issue of working capital blockage of the exporters on account of upfront payment.
- E-wallet will be launched from 1st April 2018.
- Merchant exporters have been allowed to pay nominal GST of 0.1% for procuring goods from domestic suppliers for exports.

(2) Encouraging exports by MSMEs and Labour Incentive industries

- Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) incentives for two sub-sectors of Textiles i.e. Ready Made Garments and Made Ups increased from 2% to 4% involving an additional annual incentives of ₹ 2743 crore;
- Across all industries, increase of 2% in existing MEIS

incentive for exports involving additional annual incentive of ₹ 4567 crore;

- Enhancement of MEIS incentives rates of some of MMF Textile items from 3 to 5 percent and 5 to 7 percent
 - SEIS incentives increased by 2% involving additional incentive of Rs1140 crore to boost export of services;
 - Validity for Duty Credit Scrips increased from 18 months to 24 months;
 - GST rate for transfer / sale of scrips reduced to zero from 12%.
- (3) New trust based Self Ratification scheme introduced to allow duty free inputs for export production under duty exemption scheme with a self-declaration.
 - (4) Contact@DGFT service has been launched on the DGFT website as a single window contact point for exporters and importers for resolving foreign trade related issues and give suggestions.
 - (5) Professional team envisaged to handhold, assist and support exporters in their export related problems, accessing export market and meeting regulatory requirements.
 - (6) Set up of National Trade Facilitation Committee to facilitate ease of trade across borders.
 - (7) A State-of-the-Art Trade Analytics division has been set up in DGFT for data based policy actions.
 - (8) New Logistics Division created in the Commerce Department

to develop and coordinate implementation of an Action Plan for Logistics sector.

- (9) Exploring new export markets and products.
- (10) Greater participation in the global and regional value chains.
- (11) Enhancement of existing and launch of various new Export Promotion Schemes.
- (12) PAN is now being used as IEC (Import Export Code) to simplify procedures and processes.
- (13) A new scheme of Self-Assessment based duty free procurement of inputs required for exports has been introduced. There will be no need of Standard Input Output Norms in such cases and this will eliminate delays. It is based on trust.
- (14) 24/7 customs clearance facility extended to all bills of entry at 19 sea ports and 17 Air cargo complexes.

In addition to the above, the DGFT has amended Table 2 of Appendix 3B of the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) vide Public Notice No. 44/2015-20 dated 5th December,

2017. Please find attached the Relevant extract of the Public Notice where the rates are enhanced for some of the MMF Textile items.

We would like to inform our members that the Council had been rigorously following up with the DGFT for inclusion of MMF items under the MEIS. Members please note that the Revised Rates are applicable for exports made w.e.f. 1st November, 2017 to 30th June, 2018.

In addition with the above, you may follow the link for the Highlights and the Press release of the Mid-Term Review of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20

- (1) Highlights of the Mid-Term Review of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020
<http://dgft.gov.in/exim/2000/FTP-2017/fth17-051217.pdf>
- (2) Press Release by the Govt. of India on the Release of the Mid-Term Review.
pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=174117

ADVISORY: STEP BY STEP GUIDE FOR FILING FORM GST TRAN 2 FORM

Prerequisite: TRAN 2 can be filed only if TRAN-1 and GSTR 3B of the relevant tax period is filed.

Step1. Navigate to the TRAN 2 page of the desired tax period after logging in, Select the < Financial Year> and < Month>

Step2. Table 4 of TRAN 2 would be enabled if records were declared in Table-7(a) (7B) of TRAN 1 and Table 5 would be enabled if records were declared in Table-7(d) of TRAN 1.

Step3. Enter details of opening stock in Table 4 and Table 5 as declared in TRAN 1. Please ensure that all the HSN/goods are declared in TRAN 2, in the opening balance in the month of July, 2017, irrespective of the fact that these have been sold or not in the first i.e. July, 2017 tax period.

Step4. Declare the details of sold goods from such stock in the first tax period and the Central/State and integrated tax paid on those goods and compute the ITC allowed and state this value in the applicable tables. ITC allowed should be less than or equal to (=) 60% of Central Tax or 30% of Integrated Tax.

Step5. While filing Tran 2 of subsequent tax periods, the tax payer has to only declare the details of goods supplied/sold and the tax paid and ITC allowed. The opening stock gets auto-populated from the earlier tax period closing stock. And the closing sock is auto computed from the opening stock and the supplied quantity in the tax period.

Step6. Save after entering each record in tables of TRAN 2.

Step7. After entering all the records click "Preview" to download the pdf with draft summary values of TRAN 2. Verify the correctness of the entered data. If satisfied click "Submit" to freeze your declaration. Please verify thoroughly before submitting.

Step8. Download the summary of your submitted TRAN 2 for your record by clicking on "Preview" again.

Step9. Click on file with DSC or EVC and select the authorized signatory to file TRAN 2 for the tax period.

Step10. After successful filing the message and email with the ARN number will be sent to the taxpayer.

Step11. The claimed ITC of central and state tax would be reflected in the ITC ledger of the taxpayer after filing of TRAN 2. It has to be noted that the ledger entries get posted after filing of TRAN 2 and not "Submit" (as is/was the case in TRAN 1).



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Printed, published and edited by S. BALARAJU on behalf of THE SYNTHETIC & RAYON TEXTILES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, Printed at Kukreja Arts, Regd. office : A-202 Andheri Manish Garden, Plot 2/3/4, J.P. Road, 4 Bunglows, Andheri (w), Mumbai - 400 053 & Published from The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Mumbai - 400 020.

Editor: S. BALARAJU

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Dear Member,

The year 2017 has indeed been an eventful year; the year in which I became the Chairman of the Council. The year also saw the advent of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), which brought about lot of changes in the economy of the country. The exports which were on an upswing since the last 13 months plunged down in October due to GST issues. However, this was just a temporary phase and as per the latest reports, exports for November has improved considerably. During the month of November exports went up by a whopping 30.6% as compared to same month of last year. The data received from the Ministry of Commerce for the period April-September 2017-18 also suggests that exports of MMF textiles have registered a growth of 7.30% over the corresponding period last year. It is also heartening to note that all the products viz. yarn, fabrics, made-ups and fibre recorded a growth. I am sure that this trend will continue, and the export scenario will be on a path of recovery.

I am glad to inform you that recently the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Suresh Prabhu released the much-awaited Mid Term Review of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, which has indeed focused on a number of issues from GST to "Ease of Trading" across the borders which will have a positive impact on the manmade fibre segment of the country. The Council had sent several representations to the Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Ministry of Finance, Government of India requesting to consider the issues related to GST, MEIS, EPCG, Advanced Authorization Scheme, EOUs, Duty Drawback, ROSL, etc. The Government has already announced increase in MEIS incentives from 2 percent to 4 percent for Ready-made Garments and Made Ups in the labour intensive Textiles Sector with an additional annual incentive of ₹ 2,743 crore. Now, during the Mid-term review Government has increased the rates of MEIS from 3 to 5% on unbleached Nylon/polyamide fabrics, other Nylon/polyamide fabrics Dyed, Dyed woven fabrics from strip/the like, printed woven fabrics from strip/the like, other woven fabrics from strip/the like, Dyed woven fabrics specified in Note 9 to Section XI and printed woven fabrics specified in Note 9 to Section XI. The validity for Duty Credit Scripts has been increased from 18 months to 24 months and GST rate for transfer/ sale of scripts has also been reduced to zero from 12%. I am pleased that the Government has considered the above issues raised by the Council and taken positive steps in the Mid-term review.

Let me take this opportunity to thank Shri Narendra Modiji, Hon'ble Prime Minister, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Textile Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, Hon'ble Finance Minister and Shri Suresh Prabhu, Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister. I also welcome the Government's initiative to restore the benefits under the export promotion schemes of duty free imports under Advanced Authorisation, Export Promotion Capital Goods and 100 percent Export Oriented Units. I am sure that this initiative will suitably resolve the problem of working capital blockage for exporters following the roll out of GST.

The Council's endeavour has been to promote India as a reliable source of MMF textiles in the overseas markets through its various Export Promotional Programmes abroad. In keeping up with this tradition the Council has chalked out its Export Promotional Programmes for the year 2018-19. I am sure member-exporters may have received the circular regarding the same and we are awaiting your response mentioning your interest to enable us to initiate action. Your suggestions/interest would help us in



deciding on the Exhibitions/Fairs of your choice.

Continuing on the new articles introduced in the November issue, we are featuring late Shri A.S. Kasliwal ji in the article 'Glimpses from the Past', Industry Expert and former Chairman, Shri Sanjeev Saran ji's personal views on the Indian MMFT industry under 'Stalwarts Speak' and celebrating the achievements of our member, M/s Shubhalakshmi Polyesters Ltd' under the section "Success Stories".

I am also glad to inform you that the Council is holding its annual Export Award Function on Saturday 27th January 2018 at Hotel Taj Land's End, Bandra. I solicit your whole-hearted support and guidance to make the Function a momentous one.

I would like to wish you all a VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR. Let the New Year usher in good times for the all of us. May the year 2018 be a fruitful year for the Indian MMF textile industry.

Yours sincerely,

**SRI NARAIN AGGARWAL
CHAIRMAN**

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

Vietnam

Textile and clothing target of US\$ 31 billion for the year 2017 to be achieved

The average export growth rate in August and September indicate that the target is achievable. Another \$8 billion worth of exports is needed before the year end to fulfil Vietnamese Government's 2017 export target of \$31 billion in textiles and garments.

Vietnam's textile and apparel exports were worth \$28 billion in 2016 and exports growth is projected to reach 10 per cent this year, a Vietnamese online newspaper reported.

Of the five major destination markets for Vietnamese clothing goods, the United States, Japan, South Korea and China are members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and jointly constitute 70 per cent of export turnover, contributing remarkably to the country's export growth in 2017. The fifth is the European Union (EU).

Exports to these five markets have witnessed exponential growth, said Truong.

From January to September this year, the clothing industry grossed \$23 billion in export turnover, including yarn exports at \$2.6 billion, materials and non-woven fabrics at \$1.1 billion and clothes at \$19.6 billion.

Exports to the US market have grown by 6.5 per cent and are expected to reach about \$13 billion this year. Exports to Europe and Japan have posted slower growth, between 4 and 4.5 per cent. Exports to the South Korean market are expected to hit nearly \$2 billion this year.

In the first eight months of this year, apparel and textile exports to China rose by 30 per cent to \$670 million. Export turnover to the Russian market is likely to exceed \$200 million this year making it among the top 10 apparel export markets.

Russia is considered a potential market for Vietnam over the next five years, Truong added.

Source : Fibre2fashion

Bangladesh

Garment exports up during July-November 2017

Readymade garment exports from Bangladesh increased by 7.46 per cent in July-November 2017 to \$11.962 billion compared to exports of \$11.131 billion in the corresponding months of the previous year. The percentage increase in garment exports was

slightly higher than 6.86 per cent growth in overall exports from Bangladesh during the same period.

Category-wise, knitwear exports rose 10.86 per cent to \$6.244 billion in first five months of fiscal 2017-18, as against exports of \$5.632 billion during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal, as per the data. Germany was the largest importer accounting for \$1.358 billion of all knitwear exported from Bangladesh, followed by the United Kingdom with imports of goods valued at \$834.096 million.

Likewise, exports of woven apparel increased 3.99 per cent to \$5.717 billion during the period under review, compared to exports of \$5.498 billion during July-November 2016. The US was the largest importer with \$1.499 billion worth of woven clothing supplied by Bangladesh. Germany and the United Kingdom procured woven apparel valued at \$811.366 million and \$721.826 million, respectively.

Woven and knitted apparel and clothing accessories' exports together accounted for 82.14 per cent of \$14.562 billion worth of total exports made by Bangladesh during the five-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 \$28.149 billion. The South Asian country has set the target of achieving \$30.160 billion during the current financial year. (RKS)

Source : Fibre2fashion

Apparel exports to India up

India has imported \$87.4 million worth of readymade garments from Bangladesh during July-November 2017, registering a sharp rise of 56 per cent compared to \$55.92 million during the same period last year. Indian apparel manufacturers will face stiff competition from Bangladesh.

Category-wise, Bangladesh's knitted apparel exports to India stood at \$30.1 million during the five-month period beginning July 1, 2017, indicating a 69 per cent growth over export of \$17.9 million in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Likewise, Bangladesh supplied \$57.3 million worth of woven apparel to India, showing a growth of 51 per cent over \$38.1 million in the same period of 2016.

The rise in exports to India was attributed to the exemption of the basic custom duty on imports of garments from Bangladesh is the main reason.

Due to the reduction in cost of import, the Indian garment industry

will face stiff competition from imported garments especially from Bangladesh where production cost is already less than India, he said.

It is believed that there is an urgent need to impose safeguard measures such as Rules of Origin, Yarn Forward and Fabric Forward Rules on countries like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka that have free trade agreements (FTAs) with India to prevent cheaper fabrics produced from countries like China routed through these countries.

Garment manufacturers in India have to pay duty on imported fabrics, while Bangladesh can import fabric from China duty free and convert them into garments and sell to India duty free. This is putting Indian garment industry at a major disadvantage and it is feared that this figure will go up further in the coming days as more Indian brands shift sourcing from India to low cost duty free countries like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Source : Fibre2fashion

USA

Textile and clothing exports steady during the first ten months of 2017

The import of textiles and apparel by United States were nearly stable and increased by a mere 0.63 per cent in the first ten months of 2017. The total value of imports stood at \$89.842 billion, compared to imports valued at \$89.282 billion in the corresponding period of the previous year. Apparel constituted the bulk of these imports valued at \$68.417 billion, while non-apparel imports accounted for the remaining \$21.425 billion.

China continued to be the largest supplier of textiles and clothing items to the US market. The US imports from China were valued at \$32.891 billion, accounting for 36.42 per cent share of all textile and garment imports made by the US during January-October 2017.

Vietnam, India, Bangladesh and Indonesia were the next four top suppliers of textiles and garments to the US, with goods valued at \$10.365 billion, \$6.362 billion, \$4.539 billion and \$4.093 billion, respectively, during the ten-month period, the report showed.

Segment-wise, among the top ten apparel suppliers to the US, only Vietnam, India and Mexico were able to increase their exports by 6.79 per cent, 2.06 per cent and 6.20 per cent year-on-year, respectively. On the other hand, imports from Bangladesh registered a decline of 4.93 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year.

In the non-apparel category, among the top ten suppliers, Mexico, Turkey and Vietnam registered a double-digit growth of 12.18 per cent, 14.30 per cent and 12.63 per cent year-on-year, respectively. Imports from Canada, Korea, and Taiwan dropped by 5.25 per cent, 3.03 per cent and 2.41 per cent to \$582.194 million, \$537.923 million and \$384.526 million, respectively.

Of the total US textile and apparel imports of \$89.842 billion during the period under review, cotton products were worth \$38.803 billion, while man-made fibre products accounted for \$46.126 billion, followed by \$3.433 billion of wool products and \$1.478 billion of products from silk and vegetable fibres.

In 2016, the US textile and apparel imports had declined by 6.44 per cent year-on-year to \$104.722 billion, with apparel alone accounting for \$80.713 billion.

Source : Fibre2fashion

Sri Lanka

Apparel exports up 13.5% in September 2017

Continuing with the positive growth registered since July, Sri Lanka's export earnings from garments increased by 13.5 per cent year-on-year to \$407 million in September 2017. Cumulative textile and garment exports for the first nine months of 2017, however, remained stable.

The increase in garment exports, especially to the EU market is a result of the positive impact of the restoration of the GSP+ facility in May 2017.

Sri Lanka's cumulative textile and garment exports for the first three quarters of 2017 stood at \$3.715 billion, same as the value of exports during the comparable period of last year.

During January-September 2017, clothing exports alone accounted for \$3.495 billion, down 0.5 per cent year-on-year.

Textiles and apparel constituted 58.9 per cent of earnings received from all industrial exports made by the South Asian nation during the nine-month period, the data showed.

Meanwhile, Sri Lanka's expenditure on imports of textiles and textile articles increased by 0.6 per cent to \$1.998 billion in January-September 2017. Clothing and accessories imports were valued at \$284.5 million, down 1.1 per cent.

Sri Lanka earned \$4.884 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 \$4.602 billion, up 1 per cent over previous year's earnings of \$4.555 billion.

Source : Fibre2fashion

Mid term review of FTP to give exports a boost

The mid-term review document of India's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) recently released, highlights on incentives worth Rs 8,000 crore, focus on micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), labour-intensive segments and the agriculture sector, and a self-certification scheme for duty-free imports.

Incentives for goods exports are worth Rs. 4,567 crore, while for services exports, it is Rs. 1,140 crore. The review stresses focusing on new markets like Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

In April 2015, the government had announced several incentives in the five-year FTP for exporters as well as units in the special economic zones (EPZs) with a view to nearly double India's exports of goods and services to \$900 billion by 2020.

The review was postponed from July to December to assess the impact of the goods and services tax (GST) as the DGFT had promised remedial action.

The Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Suresh Prabhu said that despite economic slowdown in developed countries, Brexit, volatility in commodity prices and general uncertainty affecting India's export sector, the country witnessed positive export growth in 13 of the past 14 months.

The issue of working capital blockage of exporters due to upfront payment of GST on inputs has been addressed by extending to them the benefit of sourcing inputs or capital goods from abroad as well as domestic suppliers without upfront GST payment. An E-wallet will be launched from April 1 next year and a team of experts will be set up to assist exporters on GST issues.

Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) incentives for two textile sub-sectors — ready-made garments and made-ups — have been raised from 2 per cent to 4 per cent, leading to a cumulative incentive of Rs 2,743 crore.

Under the self-certification scheme for duty-free imports, instead of getting a ratification of the Norms Committee for inputs to be used in the manufacture of export products, exporters will self-certify their requirement and take an authorization from the DGFT.

This scheme, that aims to reduce product turn-around time in sectors among others textiles, will be initially applicable to authorized economic operators (AEOs).

Source : Fibre2fashion

Finance Ministry advises exporters to file GST refund forms properly

The Finance Ministry has asked exporters to file GSTR 3 B and table 6A of GSTR 1 on the GSTN portal and Shipping Bill (s) on Customs EDI System, which are the pre-requisites for sanction of payment.

It also clarified that the quantum of IGST refund claims as filed through Shipping Bills during the period July-October, was nearly ₹ 6,500 crore. About ₹ 30 crore was pending as refund of unutilised credit on inputs or input services.

A majority of refund claims for IGST paid on exports in July have already been sanctioned. Refund claims for August, September and October are also being sanctioned seamlessly wherever returns have been accurately filed.

The Finance Ministry said exporters must ensure that there is no discrepancy in the information filed in Table 6A of GSTR 1 and the Shipping Bill as these were the main reasons behind the delay or even rejection of refunds.

It is believed that while information has been made available to exporters on the ICEGATE portal if they are registered, exporters may also contact the jurisdictional Customs authorities to check the errors they have committed in furnishing information in GST returns and Shipping Bill, and rectify them at the earliest.

The Central Board of Excise and Customs had last month begun processing IGST refunds to exporters after a special expert group under Finance Secretary Shri Hasmukh Adhia reviewed the problem of delays in sanctioning them.

Earlier this month, the CBEC also permitted businesses making zero rated supplies or those who have paid IGST on exports or those want to claim input credit to fill Form RFD-01A.

Source : The Business Line

Relief to exporters on the anvil

Exporters hit by the sharp decrease in duty drawback rates on various items following implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime would soon get some relief as the government is finalising higher rates to compensate for embedded taxes.

It is believed that the GK Pillai committee has worked out the new structure of duty drawback which would take into account

embedded taxes on inputs on which credit is not available. It will be finalised once the Finance Ministry approves it.

Duty drawback compensates exporters for the duties paid on inputs used to manufacture exported products. The higher duty drawback rates compensating for embedded taxes is likely to be announced before June 2018, when the higher rates of export incentives for labour-intensive sectors announced by the Centre on Tuesday will lapse.

Exporters allege that as the duty drawback rates do not provide for embedded taxes, their operations are coming under severe stress. Embedded taxes are levies imposed on inputs used to make products that are not taxed and, therefore, exporters cannot get a credit on them. The taxes have to be thus absorbed in the price of the item affecting its competitiveness.

The increased incentives of 2 per cent under the Merchandise Export Incentive Scheme for labour-intensive sectors announced by the Centre has come as a relief for exporters struggling under the new GST regime.

Duty drawback rates and rebate of State levies (ROSL) were revised downwards across sectors from October 1, 2017.

The textiles and garments sector was amongst the ones most affected. Drawback rate for cotton garments was dropped to 2 per cent from 7.7 per cent, for garments containing cotton and man-made fiber blends to 2.5 per cent from 9.5 per cent, and the rate on garments made of man-made fibres to 2.5 per cent from 9.8 per cent.

The government also has to be careful now in giving duty drawback and ensure it is strictly according to inputs consumed as India is no more eligible to give export subsidies as per global trade rules as its per capita Gross National Income has crossed \$1,000 for the third year in a row.

The MEIS scheme, too, could be questioned by WTO members as it is an export subsidy and no more permitted.

Source : The Business Line

Ministry of Textiles ascertains 13 key markets to enhance market share

The government has identified 13 countries as target markets where products like handicrafts, jute, cotton, textiles and apparel

can be showcased through exhibitions to increase their visibility and exports.

The target markets include Germany, France, Italy, the US, China, Hong Kong, Turkey, Australia, Russia, the UAE, Brazil, Egypt and Chile where product segments identified as per their sales and marketing potential will be showcased.

The target segments for European nations including Germany, France, Italy include cotton, textiles and handicrafts, whereas Indian apparel will be showcased in the US, and Indian cotton & carpets will be marketed in China, among others.

India is the second largest exporter of textile and apparel in the world with 5 per cent trade share.

It is believed that there exists a huge potential for India to increase its market share in various markets by aligning the product with specific market. In line with this, the Marketing Plan has been prepared to synergise various ongoing marketing initiatives while adopting specific approaches for traditional, emerging and other important markets.

The Integrated Marketing Plan 2017-18 approved by the Ministry of Textiles and apparel sector calls for "greater convergence among various agencies and to tap new markets through focused trade promotion activities such as B2B meetings, exhibitions, roadshows, etc".

The plan recommends that a common umbrella brand and space must be created by showcasing strength of textile products at the Indian pavilion in fairs. It also includes organising roadshows in tandem with the ongoing event and organising India Eve (B2B meetings) after business hours.

A designated official in the delegations participating in exhibitions overseas will coordinate with export promotion councils on the pavilion design, take part in bilateral meetings with government officials and hold interactions with potential investors, showcasing India's advantages.

India's total textiles and apparel exports stood at US\$ 39.7 billion in 2016-17, which have grown at a CAGR of 2.6 per cent since 2012-13. However, the exports have remained almost stagnant in the last two years.

Source : Business Standard

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

(April-October 2017-18)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in the month of October 2017 was higher by 2.2% over the index of October 2016.
- The cumulative overall growth of IIP during April-October 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 October 2017 for the Textiles Sector declined by 2.0% as compared to October 2016. There has been a cumulative decline of 2.3% in Textiles Sector during April-October 2017-18 over the corresponding period of 2016-17.
- The Index of Industrial Production for wearing apparel for October 2017 dropped by 11.0% and a fall of 6.3% during the period April-October 2017-18 over the corresponding period of the previous year.
- The index of Industrial production for the manufacturing sector has increased by 2.5% during the month of October 2017 while there was a cumulative growth of 2.1% during the period of April-October 2017-18 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

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

Industry code	Description	Percentage growth				
		April 2016	September 2017	October 2017	Apr-October 2016-17	Apr-October 2017-18
13	Textiles	3.4	- 4.8	- 2.0	2.1	- 2.3
14	Wearing apparel	1.0	-7.2	-11.0	-4.2	- 6.3
10-32	Manufacturing	-3.1	3.4	2.5	-1.0	2.1
	General	-0.8	3.8	2.2	-0.3	2.5

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

INFO SRTEPC - ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF					
Advertisement		One issue (₹)	Three issues (₹)	Six issues (₹)	Twelve issues (₹)
1	Inside Half Page (B/W)	4000	11000	21000	40000
2	Inside Full Page (B&W)	8000	22000	42000	80000
3	Front Inside Page (Colour)	10000	27500	50000	90000
4	Back Inside Page (Colour)	15000	42500	80000	150000
5	Back Cover Page (Colour)	20000	55000	105000	200000
6	Inside Four Pages (Colour)	25000	70000	135000	260000

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EXPORTS OF INDIAN MMF TEXTILES DURING APRIL - OCTOBER 2017 VIS-À-VIS APRIL – OCTOBER 2016

- Exports of Indian MMF textiles covered under chapters from 54 to 63 (excluding RMG) have declined 2.36% in dollar terms and 4.8% in rupee terms in October 2017 as compared to the same month of the previous year as per the DGCI&S Provisional data. Decline in the manmade yarn, fabrics and made –ups segment was 8.2%. However, manmade staple fibre showed substantial growth of 23.74%.

Exports during October 2017 year-on-year

Commodity	Oct'16 INR	Oct'16 US\$	Oct'17 INR	Oct'17 US\$	% Grw/Dec (in US\$)	% Grw/Dec (in INR)
MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	3000711487	44956032	3713132622	57053755	26.91	23.74
MANMADE YARN,FABRICS, MADEUPS	25175067602	377167580	23109591918	355088061	- 5.85	- 8.20
TOTAL	28175779089	422123612	26822724540	412141816	-2.36	-4.80

SOURCE: DGCI&S (Provisional)

- Cumulative exports of Indian manmade fibre textiles during April – October 2017 were positive by 5.57% in dollar terms (US\$ 3124.8 mn) and 1.72% in rupee terms (INR 20144.34 cr). Manmade staple fibres exports have witnessed 14.29% growth in dollar terms and manmade yarn, fabrics and made-ups have witnessed 4.5% growth during the period as compared to the same period of the previous year.

Cumulative Exports during April - October 2017

Commodity	April- October'16 Value (INR)	April-October'16 Value(US \$)	April-October'17 Value (INR)	April- October'17 Value(US \$)	% Grw/Dec (in US\$)	% Grw/Dec (in INR)
MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	21589012225	322727811	23780348607	368839767	14.29	10.15
MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	176452764407	2637339032	177663043078	2755996762	4.50	0.69
TOTAL	198041776632	2960066843	201443391685	3124836529	5.57	1.72

SOURCE: DGCI&S (Provisional)

Significant level of financial stress in the Man-made fibre textile segment

Industry and services sector account for a major proportion of restructured loans of the banking sector. As these sectors have a relatively higher share of total bank credit, the trends in restructuring of loans to these sectors make a bigger impact on the health of the banking sector. Within the industrial sector, a few sub-sectors, namely; Iron & Steel, Textile, Infrastructure, Power generation and Telecommunications have become a cause of concern in recent times.

The total borrowings by companies in textile industry have shown some increase in borrowings during 2016 -17. During April – October period of the current financial year (2017-18) has also showed 11.3% increase in borrowings and as on October 27, 2017 total outstanding of Manmade textiles segment is ₹ 227 billion of total ₹ 1935 billion in the textile industry. The details are give below.

Deployment of Gross Bank Credit (₹ Billion)

Sr.No.	Industry	Outstanding as on			Variation (Financial Year)	
		Oct.28, 2016	Mar.31, 2017	Oct.27, 2017	Oct.28, 2016 / Mar.18, 2016	Oct.27, 2017 / Mar.31, 2017
					%	%
1	Textiles	1906	1963	1935	-7.4	-1.4
1.1	Cotton Textiles	908	964	958	-12.2	-0.5
1.2	Jute Textiles	21	23	25	-1.9	8.3
1.3	Man-Made Textiles	196	204	227	-5.8	11.3
1.4	Other Textiles	780	773	724	-1.7	-6.2

SOURCE: Financial Stability Report, RBI

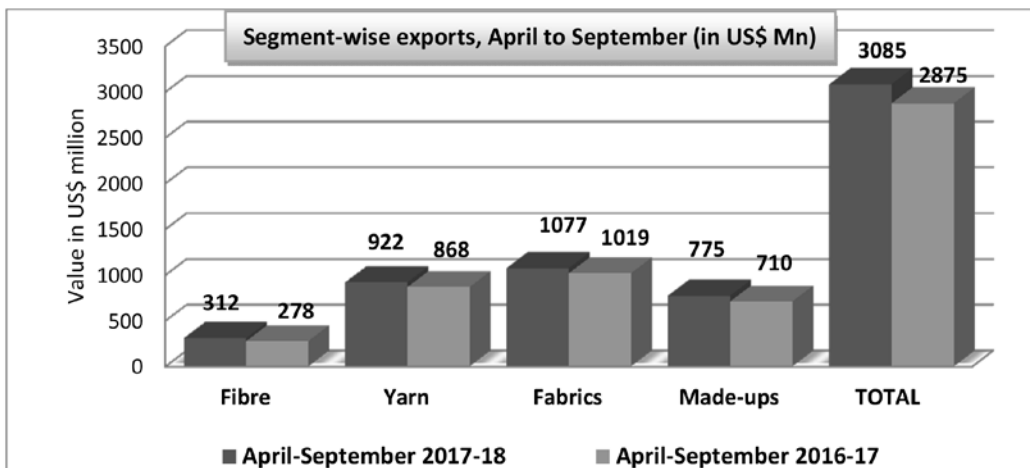
SEGMENT-WISE DETAILED ANALYSIS ON EXPORTS OF MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING APRIL - SEPTEMBER 2017

Exports of Manmade fibre textiles have witnessed a positive growth 7.30 % during April – September 2017 vis-à-vis April – September 2016. Fibres have performed best in exports in terms of percentage growth (12.23%) during the six months period. In September 2017 year-on-year exports of fibres were negative 9.72% whereas performance of made-ups was excellent with 41.41% growth followed by fabrics with 26.50% and yarn with 25.80% growth. Overall performance of Man-made fibre textiles in September 2017 was 26% growth as compared to the corresponding month of 2016.

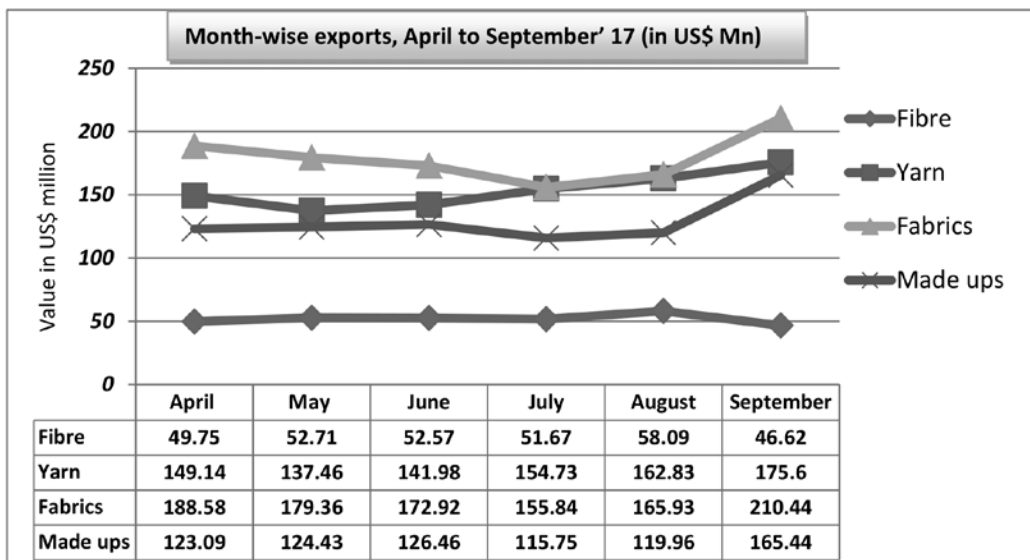
The detailed data Tables and Figures are given below.

	In Value USD Mn				% Grw/Dec Sep 2017/16	% Grw/Dec Sep-Sep 2017/16
	Sep 2016	Sep 2017	Apr-Sep 2016	Apr-Sep 2017		
Fabrics	166.36	210.44	1018.72	1076.53	5.67	26.50
Yarn	139.59	175.60	868.40	921.76	6.14	25.80
Made-ups	116.99	165.44	710.46	775.25	9.12	41.41
Fibre	51.64	46.62	277.76	311.72	12.23	-9.72
TOTAL	474.58	598.10	2875.34	3085.26	7.30	26.03

SOURCE: DGC&S



SOURCE: DGC&S



SOURCE: DGC&S

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

PRODUCT	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	5 TH
Fibre	Hazira (156.42)	Nhava Sheva Sea (37.95)	ICD Kanech (16.36)	ICD Dhnnad (15.01)	ICD Ankleswar (10.26)
Yarn	Hazira (282.07)	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 – September'17

			Sep 2016	Sep 2017	2016-17	2017-18	% Grw/Dec (Apr-Sept 2017/16)
FIBRE							
1	55041000	Viscose rayon staple fibres nt crd/combd	30.37	24.91	136.65	163.21	19.44
2	55032000	Staple fibres of polyester nt crd/cmbd	16.50	16.72	105.30	115.46	9.65
3	55033000	Staple fibres of acrlc/modacrlc nt crd/cmbd	1.69	2.84	17.92	20.64	15.18
4	55034000	Staple fibres of polypropylene nt crd/cmbd	1.14	1.63	8.09	6.62	-18.17
YARN							
1	54023300	Textured yarn of polyesters	58.38	69.76	373.97	369.40	-1.22
2	55095300	Other yarn of polyester staple fibres mixed mainly/solely with cotton	13.88	17.52	73.84	82.17	11.28
3	54024600	Yarn of polyester, partly or not, untwisted or with a twist <= 50 turns per mtr, single	6.63	11.98	49.75	73.54	47.82
4	55095100	Other yarn of polyester staple fibres mixed mainly/solely with artificial staple fibres	10.83	15.23	61.26	63.58	3.79
5	54026200	Other yarn of polyesters, multi or cable	6.83	10.56	43.17	56.62	31.16
FABRICS							
1	55151130	Fabric of polyester, mixed with viscose rayon, dyed	12.04	20.80	64.61	95.64	48.03
2	55161200	Woven fabrics, dyed, containing 85% or more by weight of artificial staple fibres	3.05	2.33	40.04	57.28	43.06
3	55151190	Fabric of polyester, mixed with viscose rayon, others	16.70	8.91	70.17	54.17	-22.80
4	54071099	Other polyester fabrics	4.42	10.09	41.54	47.12	13.43
5	55151230	Fabric of polyester, mixed with man-made filament, dyed	9.56	7.09	66.19	39.01	-41.06
MADE-UPS							
1	63053200	Flexible intermediate bulk containers of man-made textile materials	41.39	53.10	224.86	276.29	22.87
2	63079090	Other made-up articles other than cotton	15.11	26.40	104.05	124.70	19.85

3	62149060	Shawls muffelers etc of manmade fibre	12.57	22.47	93.45	81.93	-12.33
4	62143000	Shwls,scrvs,mufflers etc of synthtc fbrs	7.92	6.38	41.46	39.38	-5.02
5	58109290	Other embroidery of manmade fibre	7.42	6.28	43.24	36.62	-15.31

Port of lading and destination countries for major items (in value terms, US\$ mn.) during April – September 2017

SL.NO	HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	PORT OF LADING (IN US\$ MN.)	COUNTRIES (IN US\$ MN.)
FIBRE				
1	55041000	Viscose staple fibres	Hazira (105.96), ICD Dhannad (15.01), ICD Ankleshwar (10.26), ICD Ratlam (9.97), Mundra (9.14)	Turkey (30.07), China (23.15), USA (14.44), Bangladesh (12.95), Israel (12.91)
2	55032000	Polyester Staple fibre	Hazira (50.46), Nhava Sheva Sea (30.54), ICD Kanech (10.02), Raxaul land (5.31), Jogbani (4.56)	USA (28.64), Nepal (13.57), Belgium (9.10), Bangladesh (7.58), Turkey (7.45)
3	55033000	Acrylic Staple fibres	ICD Kenech (6.34), ICD Noida –Dadri (5.84), ICD Sahnewal (5.49), CFS startrack Dadri (2.90), Jogbani (0.06)	Iran (20.38), China (0.10) Nepal (0.06), Spain (0.06)
4	55034000	Polypropylene Staple fibres	SEZ Mundra (5.61), ICD Vadodara (0.51), ICD Sahnewal (0.19), Nautanwa (0.16), Jogbani (0.09)	USA (5.69), Australia (0.43), Nepal (0.25), UAE (0.21), Saudi Arab (0.03)
YARN				
1	54023300	Textured yarn of polyesters	Hazira (222.78), Nhava Sheva Sea (116.67), ICD Nagpur (19.62), ICD Borkhedi (3.23), ICD Sabarmati (2.12)	Brazil (93.68), Turkey (90.92), Bangladesh (19.87), Korea RP (17.86), Egypt (13.69)
2	55095300	Other yarn of PSF mixed with cotton	Mundra (26.31), ICD Baddi (10.43), ICD Mandideep (7.90), Nhava Sheva Sea (6.52), ICD Kanech (5.42)	Brazil (13.98), Argentina (7.50), Colombia (7.95), Egypt (5.62), Turkey (5.01)
3	54024600	Yarn of polyester 50 turns per mtr, single	Hazira (55.52), Nhava Sheva Sea (17.58)	Turkey (27.14), Brazil (25.88), Egypt (4.97), Indonesia (4.57), USA (2.57)
4	55095100	Othr yarn of PSF mixed with artificial staple fibres	Mundra (45.22), Pipavab (3.94), ICD Ludhiana (3.43), Nhava Sheva Sea (2.61), Tuticorin (2.33)	Turkey (38.24), Iran (3.77), Pakistan (.345), South Africa (3.41), Brazil (2.69)
5	54026200	Othr yarn of polystrs,multpl or cabld	Nhava Sheva Sea (34.18), ICD Tuticorin (16.67), Mundra (2.35), Hazira (1.88), Chennai Air (0.59)	Turkey (19.14), UAE (4.71), Bangladesh (3.81), Australia (3.08), Belgium (3.01)

FABRICS				
1	55151130	Fbrc of polstr, mxd wth viscos ryon, dyed	Nhava Sheva Sea (57.30), Mundra (21.96), Petrapole land (6.50), CFS Mulund (2.78), Delhi Air (2.64)	Bangladesh (11.53), Iran (9.76), Vietnam (9.55), UAE (8.06), Sri Lanka (5.51)
2	55161200	Wvn fbrcs, dyd, cntng 85% or more by wt of artificial staple fbres	Petrapole land (48.39), Kolkata sea (5.13), Nhava Sheva Sea (1.37), Tuticorin sea (1.08), CFS Mulund (0.70)	Bangladesh (53.57), Mali (1.12), UAE (0.57), Sri Lanka (0.27)
3	55151190	Fbrc of polstr, mxd wth viscos ryon, othrs	Mundra (33.43), Nhava Sheva Sea (17.02), ICD Garhiharsaru (1.53), Mumbai air (0.73), ICD Sabarmati (0.58)	Afghanistan (14.40), Iran (11.20), UAE (4.13), Egypt (3.50), Vietnam (2.58)
4	54071099	Othr polyester fbrcs nes	Nhava Sheva Sea (45.08), Bangalore Air (0.47), Mumbai Air (0.38), Hazira (0.32), Delhi Air (0.28)	Afghanistan (14.13), Pakistan (8.78), UAE (7.56), UK (3.29), China (1.73)
5	55151230	Fbrc of polstr, mxd wth man-made filmnt, dyed	Nhava Sheva Sea (35.57), Mundra (2.86), ICD Sabarmati (0.20), Mumbai air (0.17), Petrapole land (0.08)	UAE (6.03), Vietnam (3.90), Iran (3.74), Indonesia (2.98), Sudan (2.97)
MADE-UPS				
1	63053200	Flexible intermediate bulk containers of man made textile materials	SEZ Indore (37.28), Nhava Sheva Sea (32.56), Mundra (30.73), Tuticorin Sea (23.66), ICD Kheda (23.67)	USA (75.25), Germany (25.17), UK (24.66), Netherland (21.80), Spain (19.65)
2	63079090	Othr made up artcls othr thn cotton	Nhava Sheva Sea (82.35), Mumbai Air (6.41), Delhi Air (5.19), Tuticorin Sea (3.80), Kolkata Air (3.11)	USA (41.04), UAE (13.34), Nigeria (10.02), Pakistan (6.41), Iran (5.90)
3	62149060	Shawls mufflers etc of manmade fibre	ICD Delhi (36.88), Nhava Sheva Sea (16.73), CFS Patparganj (12.51), Delhi Air (4.15), ICD Panki (2.27)	UAE (38.46), Saudi Arab (7.22), USA (5.84), Tanzania (5.68), Nigeria (4.31)
4	62143000	Shwls, scrvs, mufflers etc of synthtc fbrs	Nhava Sheva Sea (16.86), Delhi Air (8.69), ICD Delhi (4.23), Mumbai Air (2.53), CFS Startrack Dadri (1.80)	UAE (6.47), Germany (5.23), USA (4.29), UK (3.35), Saudi Arab (2.49), South Africa (2.18)
5	58109290	Other embroidery of manmade fibre	Mumbai Air (18.99), Nhava Sheva Sea (12.96), Delhi Air (1.94), Lucknow Air (1.10), Kolkata Air (0.49)	Italy (10.15), Nigeria (4.65), USA (3.66), UAE (2.52), France (2.43)

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. For any such specific requirement, the Market Research department of the Council may be contacted.

GUIDE FOR TAXPAYERS UNDER GST

(A) Editing of TRAN 1

Facility to edit / revise / Amend/ Form GST TRAN-1 filed has been enabled for those Taxpayers also, who have filed it after 08-11-2017.

Taxpayers can now file revised FORM GSTR-1, even if it results in downward credit. In such cases, the difference will be added to their liability.

(B) Guide to file Refund application for the IGST paid on export of goods

Steps to file Refund application for the refund of IGST paid on export of goods.

There is no requirement to file separate refund for IGST paid on export of goods. The Shipping Bills filed by the taxpayer itself is treated as refund application and the refund amount is processed and paid to the taxpayer if the following conditions are fulfilled:

1. GSTR- 3B for the relevant tax period should have been filed.
2. Form GSTR-1 for the month of July or Table 6A of GSTR-1 for subsequent months must be filed.
3. Shipping bill no. & date & other details should be mentioned in Table 6A of GSTR-1.
4. IGST amount to be paid should be shown under Table 3.1 (b) of GSTR-3B, which must be equal or greater than the IGST amount shown to be paid under Table 6A GSTR-1.
5. The Invoice details given under **GSTR-1** / Table 6A of GSTR-1 and given under shipping bill should be same.

(C) Resolution for Taxpayers unable to reset and file GSTR-3B due to Error report showing “YOU HAVE ALREADY OFFSETTED GSTR-3B” when CESS liability is yet to be set off.

Q: Taxpayer is not able to reset and file GSTR-3B. Error report shows “YOU HAVE ALREADY OFF SETTED GSTR-3B”, but CESS liability is yet to be set off.

A: While filing, please ensure that there is sufficient balance in CESS head in cash ledger and then offset your tax liability before filing of Return. Please note that GSTR 3B cannot be modified/ revised after filing.

(D) Tracking of GST Refund application

Saving and Tracking of Refund application

- Application for refund can be saved at any stage of completion, for a maximum time period of 15 days. If the same is not submitted within 15 days, the saved draft will be purged from the GST Portal.
- To view your saved refund application, navigate to
Services > Refunds > My Saved/Submitted Application command
- To track your submitted refund application, navigate to
Services > Refunds > Track Application Status command

(E) Changing STATE circle name in GST Registration Certificate

Q: What is the procedure for changing STATE circle name in GST RC Amendment

A: You are advised to contact your Jurisdictional officer for updation of your jurisdiction within the State.

(F) Functionality to file Form GSTR 6 (ISD Return) is now available on GST Portal

The functionality to file Form GSTR 6 (ISD Return) is now available on the **GST Portal**.

(G) Guide to get refund of accumulated ITC refund on account of export without payment of Tax

Steps to get refund of accumulated ITC on account of export without payment of Tax

1. File refund application RFD – 01A at GST Portal.

2. Mention turnover of Zero-Related supplies and Adjusted Total Turnover in a State or UT for the period refund is sought for and the net ITC. The turnover should pertain to the period of refund only.
3. System will auto calculate the eligible refund amount and post in the last column of table.
4. Ensure that you have filed the return (GSTR- 3B) of the period for which Refund is sought.
5. Balance in ITC ledger should be sufficient in each head (IGST/CGST/SGST/UTGST/CESS).
6. You should have exported goods/service on account of which ITC refund is being claimed.
7. In case of export of services, you should have obtained FIRC/BRC from the concerned bank.
8. Once Application Reference Number (ARN) is generated, take a print of Application, submit to the Jurisdictional GST Officer manually along with other relied upon documents as required under RFD-01.

NOTE: FORM RFD 01A can be filed only after filing of valid GSTR-36 for the relevant tax Period.

Hon'ble Minister of Textiles Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani was apprised by SRTEPC on the issues being faced by the exporters.

By December, four months have passed after launch of the GST in India, people and businesses are still struggling to get through to the new taxation system and it continues to affect business. Besides, sending various representations to the Government on the GST issues from time to time based on the inputs received from member-exporters, Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice-Chairman, SRTEPC along with Shri S. Balaraju, Executive Director, of the Council had met Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Government of India on 8th December, 2017 in New Delhi to apprise the Minister personally on the GST difficulties that the industry has been going through. During the meeting, Shri Rughani had made a power point presentation before the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles.

The following issues were presented to the Hon'ble Minister:

- Immediate refund of blocked Input Tax credit.
- Reduction of GST on Manmade Fibres from 18% to 12%.
- Refund of IGST on capital goods.
- Removal of Double Taxation on ocean freight.
- Increase of Effective duty on Fibres and Yarns.
- Increase effective rate of duty on all knitted fabrics covered under chapter 60.
- Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) to be extended to all the MMF textile products @ 5%.
- Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) benefits to be extended for MMF yarns and Merchant exporters.
- Increase DBK rates on MMF textile items.
- Extend Rebate of State Levies (ROSL) Scheme benefits to Yarns and Fabrics.
- Stimulus Package for Textiles to cover waiver of interest on working capital, production incentives, export incentives, etc.
- Moratorium period on business loans to be extended by one more year.



Shri. A S Kasliwal held office as the fourth Chairman of SRTEPC from September 1991 to September 1994. He was one of the earliest stalwarts of the Indian Textile Industry, a member of the Committee of Administration from 1960, Vice-Chairman for eleven years and Chairman for three years. His great vision and commitment contributed greatly to the growth of the Council as a premier export organization. Shri Kasliwal took keen interest in the activities of the Council and helped in the betterment of the Council through his wide experience and steady guiding hand.

Shri. Abhay Kumar S Kasliwal was a pioneer in the field of textiles and co-founded the S Kumars group along with his brother, Shambhu Kumar Kasliwal ji in 1948. A self-educated, industrious and visionary businessman, Kasliwal ji started his career at 17.

Shri Kasliwal had an innate feel for textiles, particularly uniform and daily wear clothing. Subsequently, he led the group's diversification into software and was keen to enter the power sector. The soft-spoken Kasliwal, who was very closely linked with the textile industry, scripted the takeover of Shree Ram Textile Mills, one of the oldest mills in the city, beset with many problems especially after the prolonged textile strike in the early 1980s. As head of the S Kumars group, he turned the family business into one of the household names in the country.

As a leading industrialist, Shri. Kasliwal headed several prominent trade and industry organisations including the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and Industry, All India Employers and International Chamber of Commerce. He was also the Chairman of Asian Textile and Garments Council of the Confederation of the Asia Pacific Chamber of Commerce & Industry and also a trustee of the Bombay Port Trust. He had also represented India for several years at the International Labour Organisation in Geneva. During his stint at FICCI, he initiated several policy changes for making the industry competitive. That was the time when India was opening up to globalisation.

Shri Kasliwal thought ahead of his times. His life was a proof that anything could be achieved with vision and appropriate actions. Despite his busy schedule, Shri Kasliwal, was always available to the Council and ready with appropriate advice at crucial times. Shri Kasliwal was a great well-wisher of SRTEPC. His enduring contribution spanning over four decades to the Indian synthetic textiles industry and export trade would be remembered for times to come.



Man-Made Fiber & Textiles – The Way Forward

By Shri Sanjeev Saran,

Former Chairman

Man-made Fabric & Textile Products are the future of the vibrant and dynamic textile industry. Growth of the industry and its stakeholders has to come from this versatile product group. While the Global pattern of consumption of textiles broadly falls in the ratio of Cotton 30% vis-à-vis MMF 70%, in India it is almost the reverse, hence the future tidings for the Indian Man Made Fiber & Textiles Industry is very bright and positive as we will soon catch up with the global pattern.

The importance of the textiles sector in India and its contribution have been documented in detail, be it in generating employment, earning valuable foreign exchange through exports, and as one of the largest contributors to the nation's GDP. Our sector has enormous potential for growth and the driver of this expansion and development would be the MMF textile sector. In the previous issue of our monthly newsletter, my colleague Shri Anil Rajvanshi has written at length on the importance of investment in MMF backed by interesting and useful data.

Pundits estimate that the Indian Textiles Industry which stands at about US\$110 Billion, should reach US\$250 Billion by 2021, but even this is a conservative estimate as I truly believe that it has the potential to reach US\$500 billion. One of the biggest catalysts of this growth story will be the revolutionary development of 'Smart Textiles' which will be the engine on which MMFT will drive its growth story!

Smart Textiles in its applications and usage consists basically of value added products. The majority of these value additions will come from Apparels, Made Ups and Fabrics, and in order to achieve this, the need of the hour is to enhance the product basket and product offerings. As stakeholders in this industry we ought to discover possibilities across the value chain of these products through research, development and planning.

Touching very briefly on the subject, if one were to speak about the exports of apparels, we must review what the categories (under apparels) which we are exporting are and what is our market share in each of them. Likewise, which are the categories where we are not even present, forget about being significant players. Even a basic study would throw up some 'staring in your face' facts, of the absence of adequate products manufactured from MMF textiles. To name a few:

Outerwear

Bottom Weights

Sports Wear

Technical textiles

There is a huge scope for the exports for the above categories to US/EU and other developed markets. The next logical step would be to identify the factors limiting our presence in these product categories in

these markets and move forward to act on the same. Again, if I were to touch very briefly on the limiting factors:

Is non availability of required raw material a problem?

Is weaving an issue?

Is processing the bottleneck?

The Govt. has a big role to play by creating a platform where all the stakeholders can put their heads together to review the scenario holistically. These interactions would help analyze all possibilities and their viability. For sure our raw material suppliers are capable enough to bridge the gap and improve the raw material base. While the investments in R & D are very significant, we also need to embark on ideation, creation and manufacturing of higher value added products. Products that cater to Global Buyers, International Buying Houses, Fashion Designers, Fashion Brands and Retail chains. The key is the marriage of these end users with technological advancements in our field, while at the same time meeting the increasingly stringent requirements of sustainability and CSR.

All of this translates into greater potential for the Synthetic and Man-made Fibers that are in a better position to embrace the demands of the new developments and advancements. Fortunately for those of us in the Indian Man-made Fiber & Textile Industry, we are backed by a modern, vibrant and growing sector which is self sufficient in the production of raw material, state of the art manufacturing facilities, young and creative designers, a robust and established distribution system and dynamic, risk taking entrepreneurs willing to bet their last rupee on the products that they create.

The need of the hour for us in the Indian Man-made Fiber & Textile Industry is to forge partnerships with international players to access the latest trends, manufacturing processes and futuristic products, thereby helping ourselves to create newer Fibres, Yarns, Fabrics, Technical Textiles etc and ride the synthetic route to success! These partnerships could be equity driven, technology based, shared manufacturing, International Testing facilities or simply access to new markets with new innovative products in areas of basic day to day clothing to leisure wear to party wear and accessories or in the niche product categories of High Performance Sports Wear, Military Garments or technical textiles relating to industrial wear, medical textiles or other specialized applications.

It is imperative that we are present across the value chain of apparel, made ups and fabrics, for multifold increase in exports of these items. As otherwise for apparels exports, dependency on imports of fabric is not going to be a viable option in the long terms and India just cannot afford to remain a CM country. Operating at the basic level of the value chain we will continue to face stiff competition from countries like Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar, and Bangladesh etc who have duty free access in developed markets and thus pose a very stiff challenge to our exports.

It is my personal experience that by moving up and across the entire value chain of these product categories we can develop the core to grow bigger and enhance revenue and market share internationally. Presently I, am involved with a project of similar nature and it is a huge task in itself. However, we are on track to plug the gaps with potential worldwide apparel importers and will soon be in a position to fulfill their demands and requirements.

Of course all of this will certainly require huge capital investments and we would expect the Government to support by creating an eco system that will encourage, support and sustain such endeavors for those of us in the Indian MMFT sector wanting to play an increasingly leading role in the days to come.



SHUBHALAKSHMI POLYESTERS LTD

Somewhere between our past and present we all have grown hearing the lines “Hum honge kamyab, hum honge kamyab ek din” that sums up our culture, belief and above all hope in everything we do in our wide diversified society. It is because of “Hope” our dreams turns into reality.

Shubhalakshmi Polyesters Limited (SPL) too started with a hope in the year 1987 when the Chairman Shri Ramuraman Agarwal and his brother Managing Director Shri Ajay Agarwal decided to set up the first texturizing plant in Daman. From there onwards there has been no looking back as the company has been regularly expanding its presence in every niche of market where polyester is used. Mr Ajay has been a great guiding force to SPL which is a family run group, assisted by the two sons of Chairman, Shri Manoj Agarwal who manages the marketing function and Mr Vikas Agarwal who handles production.

Shri Manoj after completing his masters from Clark University decided to join the family business in 2000. Under the guidance of Shri Ajay, he has successfully grown the company's footprint across the world by developing many markets.

Shri Ajay Agarwal's son, Shri Nihit Agarwal too has joined the group, specializing in Analytical Research on Petrochemical products. It has been the Management's constant endeavor to achieve excellence in all spheres of the organizations operations. The hard work put in by the management team and the employees has started to pay rich dividends.

It is only on account of the management's vision and fortitude that the company continued to grow even during the tough times that the industry had to face. It lends credence to the below quote, borrowed from Mr. Winston Churchill's diary “Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts.”

SPL used to manufacture polyester DTY in the initial stage of its life cycle before moving ahead to produce FDY/ POY. With the commencement of 230,000 MTPA of Continuous Poly- condensation Plant (CPP) with 110,000 MTPA direct spinning of POY and 36000MTPA of FDY in the year 2016-17 ,the company firmly established itself as one of the leading manufacturers in the world. Today the company is known to produce one of the widest ranges of polyester products which include Polyester Chips Textile Grade, POY, FDY, DTY, Twisted, Air Textured Yarn, Slub, Mélange, Mother Yarn, Monofilament Yarn etc.

Such is the extensive variety and range that SPL offers under one roof, that it can be called as the BIG BAZAAR of Polyester textile products. The installation of Neumag Technology from Germany in 2017 for producing Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) with capacity of 80000MTPA added yet another feather to its rapidly growing cap.

SPL has been catering to the demands of weavers, knitters, traders and distributors regularly in the national and international market. The company has been exporting its products to over 70 countries across the world, thus making its presence felt in 5 continents of the planet.

SPL now seeks to expand as well as diversify its product offering to retain its favored position as the sourcing company of choice amongst a wide range of customers. The company strives to understand and anticipate customer's needs and consistently exceeds its customer expectations in terms of quality and services. “Over the next three years, the commissioning of each of our large projects in fibre and spinning, strengthening of our DTY business will propel us closer to our aspiration of being a proud incumbent of the Billion USD company club very soon” is an important part of the vision of the Chairman.

Nothing is more important than a sense of belonging, ownership, and strong relationships that comes from personal commitment. The company strives to build strong and lasting relationships based on commitment and loyalty. SPL firmly believes that its future success depends on continuing to strengthen the bonds that it has built over time.

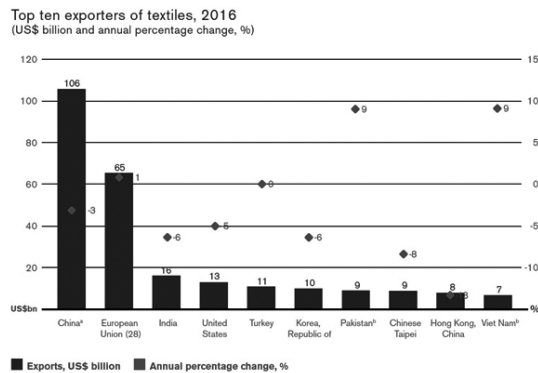
The journey of SPL can be beautifully summed up from the lines of the great English poet, Robert Frost's epic poem “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening”

“The woods are lovely dark and deep, but I have promises to keep and miles to go before I sleep”.

World textile and apparel exports fall in 2016

According to the newly published World Trade Statistical Review 2017 by the World Trade Organization (WTO), the current dollar value of world textiles and apparel exports by top ten countries totalled US\$ 246 billion and US\$ 384 billion respectively in 2016, decreasing by US\$ 22 billion and US\$ 3 billion respectively from a previous year.

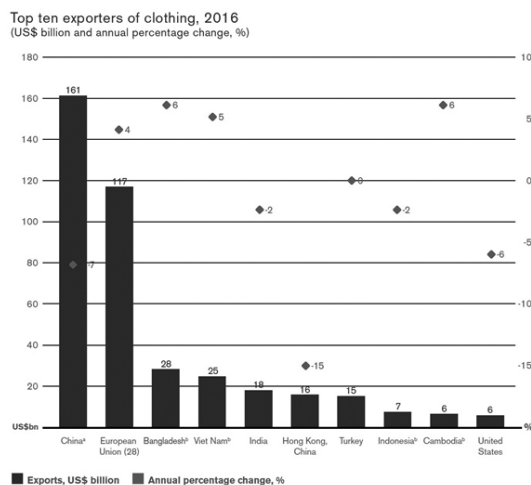
China remained the top exporter of textiles in 2016, with a 37% share of world exports, even though its exports declined by 3%. The next biggest exporters were the EU, with a 23% share, growing by 1% in 2016, and India, with a 6% share, a decline of 6%. Pakistan rose from ninth to seventh position while Vietnam entered the top ten for the first time with a 2% share, an increase of 9%.



More than half of the top ten textiles exporters recorded a decline in the value of their exports, with the highest decline of -13% experienced by Hong Kong, followed by Taiwan (-8%), South Korea (-6%) and India (-6%), the US (-5%), and China (-3%).

The top ten exporters of clothing in 2016 remained unchanged. However, Hong Kong (China) fell from fifth to sixth position and India did the reverse, rising to fifth place. China's exports of clothing fell by 7% but it still stayed in top position, representing 36% in value of world exports of clothing in 2016.

EU exports of clothing increased by 4% in 2016, reaching a market share of 26%. The highest increases were recorded by Cambodia and Bangladesh – 6% for both countries. Exports of China and the US fell the most, by 7% and 6% respectively.



Measured in value, the EU, the US, and China were the top three importers of textiles in 2016, accounting for 37.9% of world textile imports. The countries were followed by Vietnam, Japan, Hong Kong (China), Bangladesh, Mexico, Turkey and Indonesia.

The EU, the US, and Japan also remained the top three importers of apparel in 2016, altogether accounting for 63% of world apparel imports in 2016. Notably, China's apparel imports have been experiencing an annual growth of 17%, much higher than most other countries, followed by South Korea at an annual growth of 12%, and Australia at 5%.

Source : Innovation In Textiles

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

DGFT

S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 41/ 2015- 2020	05.12.2017	Revised and updated FTP, 2015-2020	DGFT has notified the revised Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020. This Foreign Trade Policy shall come into force w.e.f. 05.12.2017.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT17/Notification%20No%2041%20Mid%20Term%20Review%20of%20FTP%20English.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 47/ 2015- 2020	06.12.2017	New Appendices 5 E and 5 F under EPCG Scheme of FTP 2015-20	DGFT has notified new Appendices 5 E relating to Computation of Annual Average Export Obligation under Export Promotion of Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme and 5 F relating to List of Capital Goods not permitted/ permitted subject to specific conditions for import under EPCG Scheme of FTP 2015- 2020, as contained in Annexure to the given Public Notice No. 47/ 2015- 2020.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%20No.47%20english.pdf
(3)	Public Notice No. 44/ 2015- 2020	05.12.2017	Amendments to Appendix 3B Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20.	DGFT has amended the Appendix 3B. The rates of rewards under MEIS have been revised w.e. 01.11.2017 to 30.06.2018	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2044%20Eng.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No. 43/ 2015- 2020	05.12.2017	Revised edition of the Handbook of Procedures of FTP, 2015-2020	DGFT has notified the revised edition of Handbook of Procedures and shall come into force w.e.f. 05.12.2017.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/Public%20Notice%20No%2043%20Mid%20Term%20Review%20of%20HBP_English.pdf
(5)	Public Notice No. 42/ 2015- 2020	24.11.2017	Amendment in Appendix 3B of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020	DGFT has amended the TABLE 2 of the Appendix 3B.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/Public%20Notice%2042%20English.pdf
(6)	Public Notice No. 41/ 2015- 2020	16.11.2017	Enlistment of Six Pre-shipment Inspection Agencies (PSIA)	Additions of six PSIAs in Appendix 2G of Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms of Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20 with immediate effect.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/Public%20Notice%2041%20English.pdf
(7)	Public Notice No. 40/ 2015- 2020	13.11.2017	Amendment in Para 5.03(a) of the Handbook of Procedure (HBP) of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 and addition of new Para C in Appendix 5A of Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015-20	DGFT has amended Para 5.03 (a) of the Handbook of Procedure (2015-20) of FTP 2015- 2020 relating to Nexus Certification and a Para C has been added after Para B of Appendix 5A of the Aayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015- 2020 relating to Format of Chartered Engineer Certificate for Nexus under EPCG Scheme with immediate effect.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/Public%20Notice%20No.%2040%20(Eng).pdf
(8)	Public Notice No. 39/ 2015- 2020	09.11.2017	Enlistment under Appendix 2-E Agency authorized to issue Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential).	DGFT has authorized M/s. MIDC Industries Association (MIDC-IA) to issue Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential):	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2039%20eng.pdf
(9)	Policy Circular No. 03/ 2015- 2020	21.11.2017	Relief in Average Export Obligation in terms of Para 5.19 of Hand Book of Procedures of FTP 2015-20	DGFT has provided relief to certain products which experienced a decline in exports by more than 5% in 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16 along with list of the said products.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/CIR/CIR17/Policy%20Circular%2003%20dated%2021.11.2017.pdf
(10)	Trade Notice No. 22/ 2017- 18	11.12.2017	Application fee for grant of import authorization.	Members are hereby accordingly informed that application for grant of import licence may only be deposited at the RA's office, after paying the applicable fees. Further while submitting their application in DGFT if they do not attach copy of the fee paid, their application will not be processed and no import authorization will be issued.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN17/Trade%20Notice%2022.pdf

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

CBEC - CUSTOMS

S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No.115/2017-Customs (NT)	14.12.2017	Amendment to notification no 40/2012-Cus (N.T.) dt 02.05.2012	In the said notification, amendments have been made against serial number 4 and after serial number 7 in the Table.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt115-2017.pdf
(2)	Notification No.113/2017-Customs (NT)	07.12.2017	Exchange Rates Notification	CBEC hereby notifies the exchange rate of conversion of each of the foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice versa relating to import and export of goods. These rates shall be effective from 08 th December, 2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt113-2017.pdf
(3)	Notification No.110/2017-Customs (NT)	16.11.2017	Exchange Rates Notification	CBEC hereby notifies the exchange rate of conversion of each of the foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice versa relating to import and export of goods. These rates shall be effective from 17 th November, 2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt110-2017.pdf
(4)	Notification No.108/2017-Customs (NT)	14.11.2017	Exchange Rates Notification	CBEC has made amendments in the Serial number 12 in the Notification No.107/2017 Cus (N.T.) dtd 09.11.2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt108-2017.pdf
(5)	Circular No. 49/2017 Customs	12.12.2017	Refund/Claim of Countervailing duty as Duty Drawback.	CBEC issued a clarification on Refund/Claim of Countervailing duty as Duty Drawback.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ49-2017cs.pdf
(6)	Circular No. 48/2017 Customs	08.12.2017	Clarification on Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty) Rules, 2017	The Bank Guarantee/cash security/surety shall be taken as per the prescribed norms in the circular for the purpose of extending the benefit under the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty) Rules, 2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ48-2017cs.pdf
(7)	Circular No. 47/2017 Customs	27.11.2017	Drawing of samples for the purpose of grant of drawback	Board has decided to rescind the Circular Nos. 34/95-Cus dated 6.4.1995, 57/97- Customs dated 31.10.1997 and 25/2005-Customs, in order to further facilitate trade and enhance the ease of doing business.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ47-2017cs.pdf
(8)	Circular No. 46/2017 Customs	24.11.2017	Applicability of IGST / GST on goods transferred / sold while being deposited in a warehouse	It may be noted that as per the IGST Act – 1) Any supply of imported goods which takes place before they cross the customs frontiers of India, shall be treated as an inter-State supply for which IGST is applicable. 2) Thus, such a transaction of sale/transfer will be subject to IGST Act. 3) The value of such supply shall be determined in terms of Section 15 of the CGST Act read with section 20 of the IGST Act and the rules made thereunder, without prejudice to the fact that customs duty (which includes BCD and applicable IGST payable under the Customs Tariff Act) will be levied and collected at the ex-bond stage.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ46-2017cs.pdf
(9)	Circular No. 44/2017 Customs	18.11.2017	Implementing Electronic sealing for Containers by exporters under self-sealing procedure	Implementing Electronic sealing for Containers by exporters under self-sealing procedure by Circular 26/2017-Cus dated 01.07.2017, 36/2017 dated 28.08.2017, 37/2017 dated 20.09.2017 and 41/2017 dated 30-10-2017	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ44-2017cs.pdf

(10)	Circular No. 43/2017 Customs	16.11.2017	Forwarding of samples for testing to the Outside Laboratories	The Revenue Laboratories are, presently, in the process of up-gradation. However, until Revenue Laboratories are upgraded, as a measure of trade facilitation, the Board has decided that field formations may directly forward samples of goods mentioned in column (3) of the <u>Annexure I</u> of this circular, to the laboratories mentioned in column (4) of the said Annexure or any other accredited laboratories empaneled by the concerned Commissionerate.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ43-2017cs.pdf
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CBEC – CENTRAL EXCISE

S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 27/2017-C. Ex. (N.T)	23.11.2017	Seeks to specify jurisdiction of Revisionary Authority under rule 10 of Central Excise (Appeals) Rules, 2001 under the Central Excise Non- tariff section.	The Central Government has amend the Central Excise (Appeals) Rules, 2001. These rules may be called the Central Excise (Appeals) Amendment Rules, 2017 and shall come into force on the date of their publication.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cx-nt2017/cent27-2017.pdf
(2)	Circular No. 1061/10/2017-CX	30.11.2017	Procedure for manual disbursal of budgetary support under Goods and Service Tax Regime to the units located in States of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North East including Sikkim-reg.	It has been decided to substitute sub-para (vi) of para 8 of the circular dated 27.11.2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-circulars/cx-circulars-2017/circ1061-2017cx.pdf
(3)	Circular No. 1060/9/2017-CX	27.11.2017	Procedure for manual disbursal of budgetary support under Goods and Service Tax Regime to the units located in States of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North East including Sikkim-reg.	In order to to obviate the hardships faced by the units, the government has decided to provide budgetary support to the eligible units which were operating under erstwhile Area based Exemption Schemes, for the residual period for which the units would have operated under the Schemes, by way of refund of GST, limited to its ahare of CGST and/ or IGST retained after devolution of taxes to the States.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-circulars/cx-circulars-2017/circ1060-2017cx.pdf

SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS

S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 45/2017	14.12.2017	Procedure for dealing with “ Shipping Bill copies” consequent to doing away of “ Exchange Control Copy” and “ Export Promotion Copy” of shipping bill vide Board Circular No. 55/2016-CUS dated 23.11.2016	The matter has been examined and it is decided that the exporters have to follow the procedures prescribed in the Public Notice No. 45/ 2017 in respect of the proof of exports.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/NewDoc2017-12-15.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 42/2017	24.11.2017	Request for Discontinuation of High Seas Sale (HSS) Registration at Import noting Section Air Cargo Complex, Mumbai	Documents are mandatorily prescribed for registration of High Seas Sale contract in the Import Noting Section of Air Cargo Complex (Import) Cornmissionerate, Mumbai.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/New%20Doc%202017-11-28.pdf

(3)	Public Notice No. 40/2017	20.11.2017	Truncated Bank Account numbers of IEC holders as reported by State Bank of India	As a Pro-Trade facilitation measure, a list of IECs in respect of the account numbers which have been found to be truncated/ distorted along with the list of Shipping Bills in respect to the particular Scrolls/ date is also shared with FIEO, Export Promotion Councils and Customs Broker Association with a request to advise the exporters to approach the Customs for necessary action.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/402017.pdf
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MUMBAI CUSTOMS

S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 164/ 2017	15.12.2017	Refund/ Claim of Countervailing duty as Duty Drawback	Board has issued a clarification on Refund/ Claim of Countervailing duty as Duty Drawback	http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/PN_No_164.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 148/ 2017	30.11.2017	Drawing of samples for the purpose of grant of drawback.	In order to further facilitate trade and enhance the ease of doing business, Board has decided to rescind the Circular Nos. 34/95- Cus dated 6.4.1995, 57/97- Customs dtd 31.10.1997 & 25/2005- Customs.	http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/PN_148-2017.pdf
(3)	Public Notice No. 145/ 2017	29.11.2017	Applicability of IGST / GST on goods transferred / sold while being deposited in a warehouse	The Board has now clarified that –1) So long as such goods remain deposited in the warehouse the customs duty to be collected shall remain deferred. 2) It is only when such goods are ex-bonded under section 68, shall the deferred duty be collected, at the value as had been determined under section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 in addition to IGST leviable, as indicated at Para 5.1 above.	http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/circ46-2017cs.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No. 132/ 2017	23.11.2017	Manual filing and processing of refund claims in respect of zero-rated supplies	Due to the non- availability of the refund module on the common portal, it has been decided by the competent authority, on the recommendations of the Council, that the applications/documents/forms pertaining to refund claims on account of zero-rated supplies shall be filed and processed manually till further orders.	http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/public_notice_132-2017.pdf
(5)	Public Notice No. 128/ 2017	09.11.2017	Refunds of IGST paid on export of goods under Rule 96 of CGST Rules, 2017.	Attention of all the importers, exporters, customs brokers, and other stake holders is invited to Board Circular No 42/2017- Customs, dated 7.11.2017 on the given subject.	http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/public_notice_IGST_128-2017.pdf
(6)	Public Notice No. 129/ 2017	08.11.2017	Validation of Bank Accounts in the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for speedy & smooth disbursement of IGST (Integrated Goods & Services Tax) Export refund.	In order to avail the IGST refund, it is mandatory that the exporters have validated their bank accounts by "Public Financial Management System (PFMS)". If bank accounts of the exporters are closed and/or not validated by PFMS, then the IGST refund, even if sanctioned, may not get credited to the accounts of the exporters.	http://www.mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/public_notice_IGST_129-2017.pdf

JNCH CUSTOMS

S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 156/2017	15.12.2017	Procedure for execution / monitoring of "No Use Bond" in respect of clearance of import Full Container Load (FCL) containers involving NOC from Participating Government Agencies (PGAs)	In order to further streamline the scope and procedure of execution and monitoring the "No Use Bond" executed by DPD importers, the procedure has been revised.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_156.pdf

(2)	Public Notice No. 154/2017	05.12.2017	Selection and scanning of Mulund Inland Container Depot (ICD) bound containers at JNCH	During the meeting of representatives of CONCOR, Terminal Operator and Customs officers held at JNCH on 06.11.2017, all stakeholders have agreed to adopt procedures in relation to scanning of containers imported at Nhava Sheva and heading to Mulund ICD.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_154.pdf
(3)	Public Notice No. 153/2017	04.12.2017	Drawing of samples for the purpose of grant of drawback	In order to further facilitate trade and enhance the ease of doing business, Board has taken decisions. For any difficulty, members may kindly contact the Deputy / Assistant Commissioner in charge of Appraising Main (Export).	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_153.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No. 151/2017	04.12.2017	Clarification regarding payment of SAD refund when the import has taken place prior to 1st July, 2017 (i.e. SAD on import has been paid prior to 1st July) and the sales of the imported goods have effected on or after 1st July, 2017	In order to clarify the doubts and to streamline the procedure, now, it is being proposed that refund claims filed to avail refund of 4% SAD (paid prior to 01 st July, 2017 and sales made thereafter), importers are required to submit the documents/ declarations :	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_151.pdf
(5)	Public Notice No. 150/2017	27.11.2017	Implementing Electronic Sealing for containers by exporters under self-sealing procedure by circular 26/2017-Customs dated 01.07.2017, 36/2017 dated 28.08.2017, 37/2017 dated 20.09.2017 and 41/2017 dated 30.10.2017	Representations were received by the Customs from trade association, exporters, custodians and other stakeholders for relaxing the requirement for mandatory e-sealing in view of insufficient stock of e-seals with the notified vendors and that all eligible categories of exporters have not been able to acquire seals for adopting the new procedures. Now, Board has prescribed new procedures by considering the above representations.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_150.pdf
(6)	Public Notice No. 148/2017	16.11.2017	Change in the Nomenclature of CFS Management cell- to be known as CCSP CELL	"CFS MANAGEMENT CELL" will be known as "CCSP CELL"	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_148.pdf
(7)	Public Notice No. 147/2017	16.11.2017	Procedure for obtaining Self Sealing Permission for Electronic Sealing of containerized cargo at factory or warehouse premises	In order to enhance facilitation to the Exporters and to avoid any confusion, JNCH has been decided to issue a single consolidated Public Notice regarding procedure for grant of Self Sealing Permission (SSP) to the exporters. This Public Notice shall supersede all earlier Public Notices (PN 65/2016 dated 28.04.2016; PN 106/2016 dated 05.08.2016 and PN 86/2017 dated 30.06.2017) issued in this regard by JNCH. This Public Notice will be valid up to 31.12.2017.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_147.pdf

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 14/26/2016-IT	24.11.2017	Scheme for Rebate of State Levies (RoSL) on export of Garments and Made ups — Post GST Rates notified	Government has announced Post GST Rates for Rebate of State Levies (ROSL) on Export of Garments and Made-ups. These RoSL rates are for Garments, Garments under AA-AIR combination and made-up textile articles.	http://www.egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2017/180456.pdf

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA					
S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	RBI/2017-18/105	06.12.2017	Rationalisation of Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) for Debit Card Transactions	Based on consultations with stakeholders on the "Draft Circular - Rationalisation of Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) for Debit Card Transactions", as also taking into account the twin objectives of promoting debit card acceptance by a wider set of merchants, especially small merchants, and ensuring sustainability of the business for the entities involved, it has been decided to rationalise the MDR for debit cards based on the criteria.	https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11183&Mode=0
(2)	Notification No.FEMA. 369/2017-RB	14.11.2017	Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of any Foreign Security) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017	RBI has amended the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) Regulations 2004. These Regulations shall be called the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 and shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.	https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11187&Mode=0

GST Related Notifications
CENTRAL TAX NOTIFICATIONS
<https://cbec-gst.gov.in/central-tax-notifications.html>

Notification No. & Date	Subject
66/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 15-11-2017	Seeks to exempt all taxpayers from payment of tax on advances received in case of supply of goods
65/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 15-11-2017	Seeks to exempt suppliers of services through an e-commerce platform from obtaining compulsory registration
64/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 15-11-2017	Seeks to limit the maximum late fee payable for delayed filing of return in FORM GSTR-3B from October, 2017 onwards
63/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 15-11-2017	Seeks to extend the due date for submission of details in FORM GST-ITC-04
62/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 15-11-2017	Seeks to extend the time limit for furnishing the return in FORM GSTR-6 for the month of July, 2017
61/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 15-11-2017	Seeks to extend the time limit for furnishing the return in FORM GSTR-5A for the months of July to October, 2017
60/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 15-11-2017	Seeks to extend the time limit for furnishing the return in FORM GSTR-5, for the months of July to October, 2017
59/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 15-11-2017	Seeks to extend the time limit for filing of FORM GSTR-4
58/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 15-11-2017	Seeks to extend the due dates for the furnishing of FORM GSTR-1 for those taxpayers with aggregate turnover of more than Rs.1.5 crores
57/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 15-11-2017	Seeks to prescribe quarterly furnishing of FORM GSTR-1 for those taxpayers with aggregate turnover of upto Rs.1.5 crore
56/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 15-11-2017	Seeks to mandate the furnishing of return in FORM GSTR-3B till March, 2018
55/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 15-11-2017	Twelfth amendment to CGST Rules, 2017
54/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 30-10-2017	Seeks to amend Notification no. 30/2017-Central Tax dated 11.09.2017 so as to extend the due date for filing FORM GSTR-2 and FORM GSTR-3 for the month of July, 2017
53/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 28-10-2017	Seeks to extend the due date for submission of details in FORM GST-ITC-04

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

Notification No. & Date	Subject
44/2017-Central Tax (Rate) ,dt. 14-11-2017	Seeks to amend notification no. 5/2017- Central tax(rate) dated 28.06.2017 to give effect to GST council decisions regarding restriction of ITC on certain fabrics.

43/2017-Central Tax (Rate) ,dt. 14-11-2017	Seeks to amend notification no. 4/2017- Central tax(rate) dated 28.06.2017 to give effect to GST council decision regarding reverse charge on raw cotton.
42/2017-Central Tax (Rate) ,dt. 14-11-2017	Seeks to amend notification no. 2/2017- Central tax(rate) dated 28.06.2017 to give effect to GST council decisions regarding GST exemptions
41/2017-Central Tax (Rate) ,dt. 14-11-2017	Seeks to amend notification no. 1/2017- Central tax(rate) dated 28.06.2017 to give effect to GST council decisions regarding GST rates.

INTEGRATED TAX (RATE) NOTIFICATIONS

(<https://cbec-gst.gov.in/integrated-tax-rate.html>)

Notification No. & Date	Subject
46/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate) ,dt. 14-11-2017	Seeks to amend notification no. 5/2017- Integrated tax(rate) dated 28.06.2017 to give effect to GST council decisions regarding restriction of ITC on certain fabrics.
45/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate) ,dt. 14-11-2017	Seeks to amend notification no. 4/2017- Integratedtax(rate) dated 28.06.2017 to give effect to GST council decision regarding reverse charge on raw cotton.
44/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate) ,dt. 14-11-2017	Seeks to amend notification no. 2/2017- Integrated tax(rate) dated 28.06.2017 to give effect to GST council decisions regarding GST exemptions
43/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate) ,dt. 14-11-2017	Seeks to amend notification no. 1/2017- Integrated tax(rate) dated 28.06.2017 to give effect to GST council decisions regarding GST rates.

UNION TERRITORY TAX (RATE) NOTIFICATIONS

(<https://cbec-gst.gov.in/union-territory-tax-rate.html>)

Notification No. & Date	Subject
44/2017-Union Territory tax(rate), dt. 14-11-2017	Seeks to amend notification no. 5/2017- Union Territory tax(rate) dated 28.06.2017 to give effect to GST council decisions regarding restriction of ITC on certain fabrics
43/2017-Union Territory tax(rate), dt. 14-11-2017	Seeks to amend notification no. 4/2017- Union Territory tax(rate) dated 28.06.2017 to give effect to GST council decision regarding reverse charge on raw cotton.
42/2017-Union Territory tax(rate), dt. 14-11-2017	Seeks to amend notification no. 2/2017- Union Territory tax(rate) dated 28.06.2017 to give effect to GST council decisions regarding GST exemptions
41/2017-Union Territory tax(rate), dt. 14-11-2017	Seeks to amend notification no. 1/2017- Union Territory tax(rate) dated 28.06.2017 to give effect to GST council decisions regarding GST rates.

Press Releases

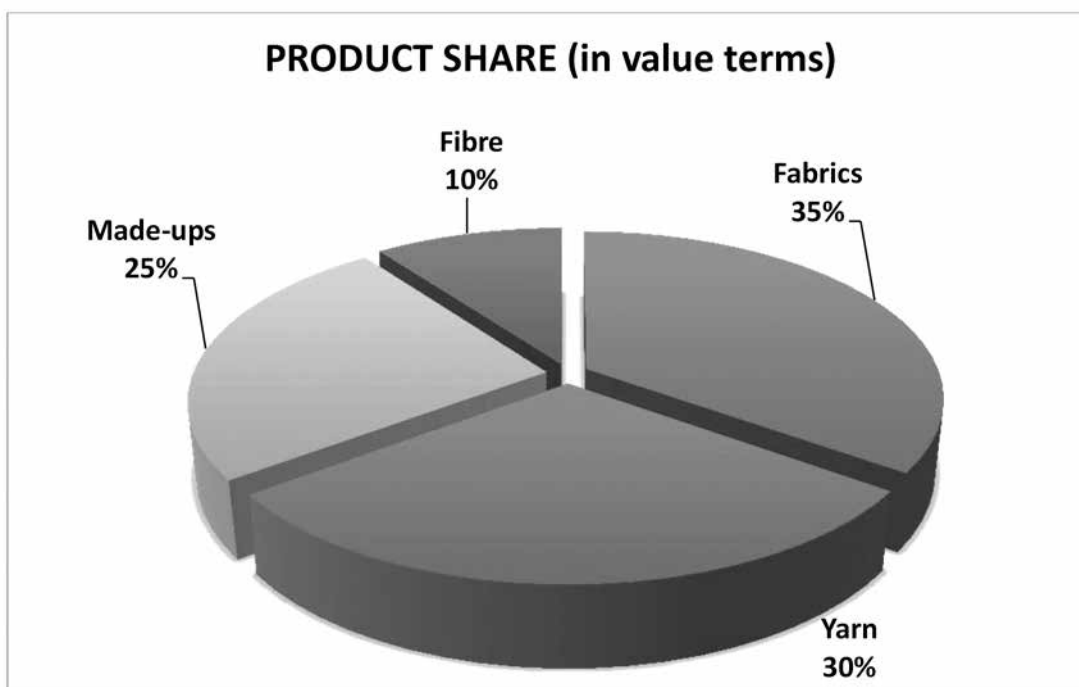
Date	Subject
(Ministry of Finance) 16.12.2017	1) Inter-State e-way Bill to be made compulsory from 1 st February, 2018; 2) The System to be ready by 16 th January, 2018; 3) The Uniform System of e-way Bill for Inter-State as well as Intra-State movement will be implemented across the country by 1 st June, 2018. http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=174401
(Ministry of Finance) 12.12.2017	Filing of Form TRAN-I to avail Input Tax Credit http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=174267
(Ministry of Finance) 29.11.2017	Exporters advised to file Table 6A and GSTR 3B for processing refund of IGST and Input Tax Credit (ITC) http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=173942
(Minister of Commerce and Industry) 05.12.2017	Release of Mid-Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 – Annual Incentives Increased by 2 percent amounting to over Rs. 8,000 crore for labour intensive/MSME sectors http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=174117

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

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-September 2017-18 were US\$ 3085.26 Million in value terms against US\$ 2875.34 Million, witnessing a growth of 7.30% as compared to the same period of the previous year. In terms of quantity, exports grew up by 2.63% during the observed period.

Product	Unit	Quantity in Thousand		% Grw/Dec	Value in USD Mn		% Growth
		Apr-Sept 2017-18	Apr-Sept 2016-17		Apr-Sept 2017-18	Apr-Sept 2016-17	
Fabrics	Kgs.	878039.51	844103.93	-3.86	1076.53	1018.72	5.67
	Sqm	37141.60	33912.60	9.52			
Yarn	Kgs.	486647.75	490876.73	-0.86	921.76	868.40	6.14
Made-ups	Kgs	147116.42	132395.61	11.12	775.25	710.46	9.12
	Nos	63808.09	68288.70	-6.56			
	Sqm	61.91	48.27	28.26			
Fibre	Kgs.	199330.47	196147.32	1.62	311.72	277.76	12.23
Total		1812145.75	1765773.16	2.63	3085.26	2875.34	7.30

SOURCE: MOC



HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall exports in April-September 2017-18 in value terms were US\$ 3085.26 million against US\$ 2875.34 million, witnessing a growth of 7.30% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with 35% share followed by Yarn 30%, Made-ups 25% and Fibre 10% 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 12.23%, made-ups 9.12%, fabrics 5.67% and yarn 6.14%.
- In the fabrics segment Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US\$ 272.56 Mn) the top exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Polyester Filament Fabrics (US\$ 269.82 Mn) during April-September 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\$ 528.99 Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US\$ 82.17 Mn), Polyester Spun Yarn (US\$ 77.87 Mn).
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 276.29 Mn followed by Muffler and Shawls/ Scarves worth US\$ 81.93 Mn and US\$ 74.19 Mn respectively.
- Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 163.21 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Polyester Staple Fibre (US\$ 115.48 Mn) .
- USA was the leading market for Indian MMF textiles during April-September 2017-18 with 11% share in total exports followed by Turkey 27.70% and UAE has witnessed a decline of 22.45%
- Leading markets with positive growth are USA (11.09%), Turkey (27.70%), Bangladesh (11.62%), Brazil (26.70%), Sri Lanka (6.11%), Pakistan (42.06%), Egypt (23.96%) Belgium (3.56%) and Saudi Arabia (41.84%).
- UAE, Bangladesh and USA were the leading markets for Indian MMF Fabrics but USA has witnessed a decline of 0.6% during April-September 2017-18 as compared to the same period of last year.
- USA was also leading market for Indian MMF Made-ups during the period.
- Major markets for Indian MMF yarn were Turkey and Brazil.

PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL-SEPTEMBER 2017-18

Value in US\$ Million

Products	Apr-Sept 2017-18	Apr-Sept 2016-17	Net Change	% Grw/Dec
FABRICS (Woven+non-woven+knitted)				
Synthetic Filament	272.56	256.99	15.57	6.06
Polyester Filament	269.82	254.78	15.04	5.90
Polyester Viscose	167.61	161.35	6.26	3.88
Polyester Blended	76.37	97.09	-20.72	-21.34
Viscose Spun	63.61	42.34	21.27	50.24
Viscose Blended	28.35	6.33	22.02	347.87
Synthetic Cotton	21.21	21.12	0.09	0.43
Polyester Wool	21.03	23.01	-1.98	-8.60
Polyester Cotton	19.94	20.57	-0.63	-3.06
Nylon Filament	11.12	7.53	3.59	47.68
Polyester Spun	10.43	29.62	-19.19	-64.79
Synthetic Blended	7.71	5.24	2.47	47.14
Other Fabrics	106.77	92.75	14.02	15.11
Total Fabrics	1076.53	1018.72	57.81	5.67
Yarns				
Polyester Filament	528.99	484.7	44.29	9.14
Polyester Cotton	82.17	73.84	8.33	11.28
Polyester Spun	77.87	73.49	4.38	5.96
Polyester Viscose	63.58	61.26	2.32	3.79

Products	Apr-Sept 2017-18	Apr-Sept 2016-17	Net Change	% Grw/Dec
Viscose Spun	42.84	59.76	-16.92	-28.31
Viscose Filament	26.85	24.99	1.86	7.44
Synthetic Spun	18.97	14.55	4.42	30.38
Polyester Wool	13.58	12.32	1.26	10.23
Acrylic Spun	14.33	11.57	2.76	23.85
Acrylic Spun	7.03	9.93	-2.90	-29.20
Artificial Spun	3.55	5.71	-2.16	-37.83
Viscose Cotton	5.26	5.62	-0.36	-6.41
Nylon Filament	7.26	4.91	2.35	47.86
Other Yarn	29.48	25.75	3.73	14.49
Total Yarn	921.76	868.4	53.36	6.14
Made-ups				
Bulk Containers	276.29	224.86	51.43	22.87
Muffler	81.93	93.45	-11.52	-12.33
Shawls/Scarves	74.19	65.08	9.11	14.00
Motifs	42.53	45.27	-2.74	-6.05
Fishing Net	23.86	22.62	1.24	5.48
Blanket	17.48	16.59	0.89	5.36
Rope	11.95	11.98	-0.03	-0.25
Bed Linen	11.27	10.51	0.76	7.23
Bedsheet	8.26	9.5	-1.24	-13.05
Dress Material	6.22	9.02	-2.80	-31.04
Sacks and Bags	6.41	6.05	0.36	5.95
Braids	5.87	5.61	0.26	4.63
Life Jacket	6.66	5.06	1.60	31.62
Other Made-ups	202.33	184.86	17.47	9.45
Total Made-ups	775.25	710.46	64.79	9.12
Fibre				
Viscose Staple	163.21	136.66	26.55	19.43
Polyester Staple	115.48	105.3	10.18	9.67
Acrylic Staple	21.09	18.33	2.76	15.06
Other Fibre	11.94	17.47	-5.53	-31.65
Total Fibre	311.72	277.76	33.96	12.23

*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.

Synthetic Filament: HS Codes 54077200, 54072090, 56031200, 54077400, 54079400, 54079200

LEADING MARKETS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Sept 2017-18	Apr-Sept 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
U S A	327.60	294.89	32.71	11.09
TURKEY	275.38	215.64	59.74	27.70
UAE	235.89	304.16	-68.27	-22.45
BANGLADESH	193.20	173.08	20.12	11.62
BRAZIL	167.87	132.49	35.38	26.70
U K	81.93	85.44	-3.51	-4.11
ITALY	81.19	80.82	0.37	0.46
SRI LANKA DSR	81.16	76.49	4.67	6.11
PAKISTAN	79.85	56.21	23.64	42.06
GERMANY	76.00	74.31	1.69	2.27
EGYPT A RP	71.23	57.46	13.77	23.96
BELGIUM	56.10	54.17	1.93	3.56
SAUDI ARABIA	46.41	32.72	13.69	41.84

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Sept 2017-18	Apr-Sept 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
UAE	198.92	120.94	77.98	64.48
BANGLADESH	125.85	94.07	31.78	33.78
U S A	80.82	81.36	-0.54	-0.66
SRI LANKA DSR	65.82	59.04	6.78	11.48
PAKISTAN	46.12	29.43	16.69	56.71
EGYPT A RP	29.05	33.37	-4.32	-12.95
SAUDI ARABIA	24.49	13.75	10.74	78.11
U K	22.00	25.56	-3.56	-13.93
ITALY	21.57	20.59	0.98	4.76
BELGIUM	9.38	9.90	-0.52	-5.25
GERMANY	9.16	7.88	1.28	16.24

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Sept 2017-18	Apr-Sept 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
TURKEY	227.17	182.96	101.16	24.16
BRAZIL	157.48	126.01	100.21	24.97
BANGLADESH	41.56	57.27	10.80	-27.43

U S A	32.07	30.76	15.59	4.26
PAKISTAN	17.87	16.48	-2.72	8.43
U.K.	16.97	20.59	5.02	-17.58
ITALY	11.51	11.95	4.46	-3.68
UAE	10.46	7.05	-1.47	48.37
SRI LANKA DSR	9.66	11.93	7.32	-19.03
GERMANY	2.35	2.34	2.35	0.43

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Sept 2017-18	Apr-Sept 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
U S A	165.65	138.39	68.56	19.70
UAE	103.98	97.09	55.07	7.10
GERMANY	48.69	48.91	3.57	-0.45
ITALY	47.82	45.12	4.94	5.98
U K	42.72	42.88	40.93	-0.37
PAKISTAN	7.72	1.79	2.22	331.28
SRI LANKA DSR	5.63	5.5	1.44	2.36
BANGLADESH	5.11	4.19	1.12	21.96
TURKEY	4.1	3.99	3.03	2.76
BRAZIL	2.49	1.07	2.49	132.71

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FIBRE

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Sept 2017-18	Apr-Sept 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
U S A	48.78	44.18	23.91	10.41
TURKEY	37.57	24.87	20.21	51.07
BANGLADESH	20.53	17.36	17.13	18.26
BRAZIL	4.66	3.4	3.65	37.06
UAE	0.37	1.01	0.03	-63.37
U.K.	0.37	0.34	-0.23	8.82
PAKISTAN	0.28	0.6	0.27	-53.33
EGYPT A RP	0.06	0.01	-0.02	500.00
GERMANY	0.03	0.08	0.01	-62.50
SRI LANKA DSR	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00

HOW TO EXPORT

(In continuation to the previous issue)

Processing an Export Order

i. Confirmation of order

On receiving an export order, it should be examined carefully in respect of items, specification, payment conditions, packaging, delivery schedule, etc. and then the order should be confirmed. Accordingly, the exporter may enter into a formal contract with the overseas buyer.

ii. Procurement of Goods

After confirmation of the export order, immediate steps may be taken for procurement/manufacture of the goods meant for export. It should be remembered that the order has been obtained with much efforts and competition so the procurement should also be strictly as per buyer's requirement.

iii. Quality Control

In today's competitive era, it is important to be strict quality conscious about the export goods. Some products like food and agriculture, fishery, certain chemicals, etc. are subject to compulsory pre-shipment inspection. Foreign buyers may also lay down their own standards/specifications and insist upon inspection by their own nominated agencies. Maintaining high quality is necessary to sustain in export business.

iv. Finance

Exporters are eligible to obtain pre-shipment and post-shipment finance from Commercial Banks at concessional interest rates to complete the export transaction. Packing Credit advance in pre-shipment stage is granted to new exporters against lodgment of L/C or confirmed order for 180 days to meet working capital requirements for purchase of raw material/finished goods, labour expenses, packing, transporting, etc. Normally Banks give 75% to 90% advances of the value of the order keeping the balance as margin. Banks adjust the packing credit advance from the proceeds of export bills negotiated, purchased or discounted.

Post Shipment finance is given to exporters normally upto 90% of the Invoice value for normal transit period and in cases of usance export bills upto notional due date. The maximum period for post-shipment advances is 180 days from the date of shipment. Advances granted by Banks are adjusted by realization of the sale proceeds of the export bills. In case export bill becomes overdue Banks will charge commercial lending rate of interest.

v. Labeling, Packaging, Packing and Marking

The export goods should be labeled, packaged and packed strictly

as per the buyer's specific instructions. Good packaging delivers and presents the goods in top condition and in attractive way. Similarly, good packing helps easy handling, maximum loading, reducing shipping costs and to ensuring safety and standard of the cargo. Marking such as address, package number, port and place of destination, weight, handling instructions, etc. provides identification and information of cargo packed.

vi. Insurance

Marine insurance policy covers risks of loss or damage to the goods during the while the goods are in transit. Generally in CIF contract the exporters arrange the insurance whereas for C&F and FOB contract the buyers obtain insurance policy.

vii. Delivery

It is important feature of export and the exporter must adhere the delivery schedule. Planning should be there to let nothing stand in the way of fast and efficient delivery.

viii. Customs Procedures

It is necessary to obtain PAN based Business Identification Number (BIN) from the Customs prior to filing of shipping bill for clearance of export good and open a current account in the designated bank for crediting of any drawback amount and the same has to be registered on the system.

In case of Non-EDI, the shipping bills or bills of export are required to be filled in the format as prescribed in the Shipping Bill and Bill of Export (Form) regulations, 1991. An exporter need to apply different forms of shipping bill/ bill of export for export of duty free goods, export of dutiable goods and export under drawback etc.

Under EDI System, declarations in prescribed format are to be filed through the Service Centers of Customs. A checklist is generated for verification of data by the exporter/CHA. After verification, the data is submitted to the System by the Service Center operator and the System generates a Shipping Bill Number, which is endorsed on the printed checklist and returned to the exporter/CHA. In most of the cases, a Shipping Bill is processed by the system on the basis of declarations made by the exporters without any human intervention. Where the Appraiser Dock (export) orders for samples to be drawn and tested, the Customs Officer may proceed to draw two samples from the consignment and enter the particulars thereof along with details of the testing agency in the ICES/E system.

Any correction/amendments in the check list generated after filing of declaration can be made at the service center, if the documents have not yet been submitted in the system and the shipping bill number has not been generated. In situations, where corrections are required to be made after the generation of the shipping bill

number or after the goods have been brought into the Export Dock, amendments is carried out in the following manners.

1. The goods have not yet been allowed "let export" amendments may be permitted by the Assistant Commissioner (Exports).
2. Where the "Let Export" order has already been given, amendments may be permitted only by the Additional/Joint Commissioner, Custom House, in charge of export section.

In both the cases, after the permission for amendments has been granted, the Assistant Commissioner / Deputy Commissioner (Export) may approve the amendments on the system on behalf of the Additional /Joint Commissioner. Where the print out of the Shipping Bill has already been generated, the exporter may first surrender all copies of the shipping bill to the Dock Appraiser for cancellation before amendment is approved on the system.

ix. Customs House Agents

Exporters may avail services of Customs House Agents licensed by the Commissioner of Customs. They are professionals and facilitate work connected with clearance of cargo from Customs.

x. Documentation

FTP 2015-2020 describe the following mandatory documents for import and export.

- Bill of Lading/ Airway bill
- Commercial invoice cum packing list
- shipping bill/ bill of export/ bill of entry (for imports)

(Other documents like certificate of origin, inspection certificate etc may be required as per the case.)

xi. Submission of documents to Bank

After shipment, it is obligatory to present the documents to the Bank within 21 days for onward dispatch to the foreign Bank for arranging payment. Documents should be drawn under Collection/ Purchase/Negotiation under L/C as the case may be, along with the following documents

- Bill of Exchange
- Letter of Credit (if shipment is under L/C)
- Invoice
- Packing List
- Airway Bill/Bill of Lading
- Declaration under Foreign Exchange
- Certificate of Origin/GSP
- Inspection Certificate, wherever necessary
- Any other document as required in the L/C or by the buyer or statutorily.

xii. Realization of Export Proceeds

As per FTP 2015-2020, all export contracts and invoices shall be denominated either in freely convertible currency of Indian rupees, but export proceeds should be realized in freely convertible currency except for export to Iran.

Export proceeds should be realized in 9 months.

ATTENTION : MEMBERS

Renewal of Membership for the year 2017-2018

Kindly refer to the Council's letter no: Secy/Mem/2172 dated 14th March, 2017 and the Subscription memo sent along with the Circular in this regard and the subsequent reminders to members regarding renewal of your Membership of the Council for the year 2017-2018.

As already informed, non-payment of Membership Subscription will lead to discontinuation of Membership as well as cancellation of the Registration-cum-Membership Certificate (RCMC) issued to you.

In view of the above, members who have not yet sent the renewal fee are requested to send the Membership Subscription Fee for the year 2017-2018 at the earliest so as to avoid cancellation of your Membership as well as De-registration of your RCMC.

The annual membership fee is as follows:

For SSI Units	:	₹ 7,611/- (including GST of 18%)
For others	:	₹ 11,741/- (including GST of 18%)

SRTEPC ORGANISES GST SEMINAR IN SURAT ON 16TH DECEMBER, 2017

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) organized a Seminar on Goods & Services Tax (GST) for its members on 16th December, 2017 at SASCMA Mall, Surat from 10:00 a.m. to 01:30 p.m.



Shri Bhalesh Mehta, member of the Committee of Administration welcoming Shri Avinash Poddar, speaker of the Seminar with a bouquet of flowers. Also seen in picture Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC.

The Seminar was held to discuss the provisions of GST and help the exporters in resolving the problems arising during the course of operational issues under GST. The GST Seminar was also held with a view to increase the understanding and knowledge of the member-exporters related to GST.

The Seminar was attended by:

Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman SRTEPC

Shri Dhirubhai Shah, Regional Chairman, SRTEPC

Shri Bhalesh Mehta, Regional Committee member

Shri Sumit Aggarwal, Regional Committee member

Shri Dinesh Dhankani, Regional Committee member

Ms. Tejal Mewar, Regional Officer, SRTEPC

Around 50 participants attended the GST Seminar.

The Seminar session commenced with a welcome address by our Chairman Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal.

Chairman, SRTEPC welcomed the speakers and gave a brief introduction of them and explained the importance of the Seminar.

The gathering was addressed by eminent speaker - Shri Avinash Poddar CA, practicing as an Advocate, in the field of Indirect Taxes, Commercial Laws and Cyber Crime from Surat and Shri Sachin Singh, Deputy Commissioner, CGST & Central Excise, Surat.

The first session on GST was taken by Shri Avinash Poddar who provided useful information on the following issues:

1. Basic Definitions under GST with respect to Export & Import
2. Understanding of Export Procedure under GST Regime
3. Zero rated Supply
4. Procedure under LUT
5. Refund under GST
6. Deemed Exports
7. Export Documentation
8. Reg. Factory Stuffing with RFID e-Seals
9. Details about GST Returns for Exporters

The First Session was very Informative & well presented.

The above Session was followed by a round of question and answers. Since the audience were primarily exporters there were a wide and interesting range of questions which were addressed by Shri Sachin Singh, Deputy Commissioner.



Shri Sachin Singh, DC, CGST & Central Excise, Surat being presented with a bouquet of flowers at the Seminar.



The Seminar on Goods & Services Tax (GST) in progress.

In reply of the questions raised by the exporters Shri Sachin Singh, Deputy Commissioner, CGST & Central Excise, Surat mentioned that:

The entire phase of GST has been changed during these 5 months after GST. A Large number of reforms have been made to streamline the system. Under GST government doesn't want any manual procedures and that's why we are facing these issues at

the initial stage. But Government is proactive as far as GST system is concern and very shortly issues will be resolved. He advised to be careful while filing forms and avoid clerical mistakes. He also mentioned that since there are issues related to system, for the time being, option of manual submission also should be there. He also mentioned that there is a helpdesk arranged at the office of CGST & Central Excise, Surat and they could be approached for any issues related to GST.

For the issues related to refund of IGST - Mr. Avinash mentioned that it is because of mismatch of data of ICEGATE and GSTN. Since human interference is not possible once the system is updated, refunds will be released. Government has already started releasing refunds.

The Chairman of SRTEPC thanked all its participants and Speakers for making the Seminar a very informative, interesting and an opportunity to learn many issues with regard to GST for which many of the exporter were not aware of.

Clarification sought by SRTEPC on refund of unutilized input tax credit of GST paid on inputs in respect of exporters of fabrics

The Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC) has issued Circular No. 18/18/2017-GST dated 16.11.2017 regarding a clarification on refund of unutilized input tax credit of GST paid on inputs in respect of exporters of fabrics.

As you may be aware, vide Notification No. 5/ 2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017, CBEC had restricted refund of unutilized input tax credit of GST paid on inputs in respect of certain specified goods, including input tax credit of GST paid on inputs under sub-section (3) of section 54.

In this regard, SRTEPC had raised doubts to the GST Council regarding the restrictions of refund of unutilized input tax credit of GST paid on inputs to manufacturer exporters of fabrics (falling under chapters 50 to 55 and 60 and headings 5608, 5801, 5806) under GST.

Now, the matter has been examined and CBEC has clarified that subject to the provisions of sub-section (10) of the Section 54 of the CGST Act, 2017, a manufacturer of fabrics will be eligible for refund of unutilized input tax credit of GST paid on inputs [other than the input tax credit of GST paid on capital goods] in respect of fabrics manufactured and exported by him.

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's share is 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) / 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. Eligible members can also avail MDA reimbursement up-to Rs.40,000 for airfare.

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.