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The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles
Export Promotion Council

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Chairman and Executive Director of SRTEPC apprised the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry on the latest issues of the MMF textile industry

Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC and Shri S. Balaraju, Executive Director, SRTEPC had a meeting with Shri Suresh Prabhu, the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, and



Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC and Shri S. Balaraju, Executive Director, SRTEPC discussing various issues with the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Suresh Prabhu.

Government of India on 21st December 2017 in New Delhi to apprise on the latest issues of the MMF textile industry.

The Council had earlier communicated a representation to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industries voicing the problems being faced by the exporters on taxation matters after implementation of GST. The Council has also sent representations to the Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Finance, GOI to express Council's opinions on GST matters. Although many of the issues and gray areas on GST had been addressed and clarified on export front.

During the Meeting the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal had pointed out the major issues and difficulties being faced by the exporters under the GST regime.

The issues which were taken up at the Meeting were as follows:

It was observed that post - GST, import of Manmade fibres textiles including yarns, fabrics and made-ups have become 5% cheaper than pre-GST scenario due to withdrawal of CVD & SAD on import which is leading to substantial surge in imports, which was affecting the domestic industry. To protect the domestic industry, it is suggested to increase effective duties on Manmade fibre and yarns also from existing 5% to 10% (for polyester fibre and other MMF & yarns excluding nylon) and from 7.5% to 15% (for nylon filament yarns).

It was noticed that the Government had not included three sensitive tariff lines of Manmade fibre knitted or crocheted fabrics covered under chapter 60, namely 60011020, 60059000 and 60069000 in recent increase of effective duties on Manmade fibre fabrics, vide Notification No. 82/2017-Customs, dtd. 27th October 2017. To protect the domestic knitting segment, it was requested to kindly consider increasing effective rate of duty from



Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC putting forth Council's points before the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Suresh Prabhu. Also seen in picture Shri S. Balaraju, Executive Director, SRTEPC.

10% to 20% on these three tariff lines of Manmade fibre knitted or crocheted fabrics also.

At present GST on fibres is 18% whereas on the yarn stage it is 12% thereby creating accumulation of Input Tax Credit of 2-3% which remains embedded. This is an additional cost burden on the exporters. It was therefore requested to reduce GST on Manmade Fibres to 12% from 18%.

Post GST, the MMF Textile exporters manufacturing textile goods have to pay IGST of 18% of the Assessable value while procuring capital goods by imports as well as domestically. This is discouraging investments in state-of-art technology and modernisation of the industry. It is also blocking substantial working capital due to absence of refund mechanism. It was requested therefore either to allow procurement of capital goods without GST payment or declare suitable provisions for ITC rebate.

The GST refund process is extremely slow due to technical matters and it is likely to remain so for some more time. This has in turn blocked substantial amount of working capital and creating problem of liquidity shortage. It was suggested that if continuous credit is shown in electronic ledger generated by the system, then 90% of the credits should be refunded immediately to the exporters online OR a suitable mechanism may be devised for early refund of the IGST paid.

Freight costs contribute to a significant portion of total export costs. The freight both air & sea for exports was exempted under the pre-GST. In the GST regime, sea/ocean freight has been subject to 5%. Moreover, in case of sea/ocean freight importer has to pay Customs duty also on the CIF price resulting double taxation on ocean freight. Therefore, it is requested to provide exemption of duty on Ocean freight.

Shri Aggarwal has also dwelt on the Foreign Trade Policy related matters which were as follows :

The MEIS is the only Scheme available for supporting exports that are facing stiff competition with countries like China, Indonesia, Vietnam, etc. due to these Governments refund of duties as high as 17-21% apart from giving multi-layer subsidies. To provide a level playing field it is therefore suggested that the MEIS Scheme should be extended to all MMF textile items and rates on yarns, all fabrics and made-ups should be increased to 5%.

It is observed that Interest rates on business loans in India are amongst the highest in Asia and it is one of the reasons of higher production cost in India, whereas our competing countries provide at much lower rates. Presently, benefits of Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) are available on fabrics and made-ups and also benefits of this Scheme can be availed by manufacturing exporters only. It was suggested that Synthetic and blended Yarns should also be included under the Interest Equalisation Scheme and higher rates need to be given @ 5%.

The Merchant exporters have been contributing more than 60% of total exports. It was proposed that the Merchant exporters should

also be treated at par with the manufacturing exporters and should be brought under the ambit of the Interest Equalisation Scheme.

On the Finance related issues it was felt that at present all the duties and taxes being paid by the exporters are not fully rebated through Duty Drawback Scheme. The basic raw materials for MMF textile products are crude and wood pulp. Crude oil has not been covered under GST. There are imported raw-materials/inputs including dyes, chemicals, wood pulp, etc. are used in producing MMF textiles at different stages which are subject to Customs duty. Therefore, it was recommended that DBK rates for the MMF textile items should be increased urgently to 6% on fibres, 6-7% on yarns, 8% on fabrics and 9% on made-ups.

ROSL Scheme has been available for RMG and Made ups only. In the manufacturing process of Yarns and Fabrics also substantial amount of State duties/taxes have been paid such as Stamp duty, Electricity Duty, Tax on fuel, wheeling charges, fixed charges, Cross subsidy on electricity bills, transmission charges, Water Cess, Green tax, local body taxes, road taxes, labour cess, etc. on exports of both yarns and fabrics. Total duty incidence in the entire value chain is around 8%. It was suggested that MMF yarn and fabrics should also be covered under this Scheme and rates should be increased at least up to 5%.

It was recommended that Textile Merchant Exporter should be regarded as Textile Merchant Converter Exporter. In real sense "Merchant Exporter" means more than just buying/importing and selling/exporting goods. The Merchant Exporter procures the raw materials from a manufacturer or import from international market, processes/converts the raw materials through outsourcing the required job work and then exports the finished goods in his firm's name. He may have part of the manufacturing facility of the textile value chain. Merchant Exporter can export the excisable goods either directly from the premises of the manufacturer, with or without sealing of the export consignments, or through his premises under claim for rebate or under bond. Therefore, it was felt that Textile Merchant Converter Exporter should be the correct nomenclature for the Textile Merchant Exporter.

The textile industry is one of the major sectors where the assets are being stressed and most of the assets are converted into non-performing asset (NPA) in financial year 2017-18. Outstanding bank credit of textiles industry as on October, 2017 is Rs. 1935 billion (Source: RBI). Therefore, taking into account of the current domestic challenges and fierce international competition, it was suggested that the Government present a stimulus package which may cover waiver of interest on working capital, production incentives, export incentives, loan restructuring, etc.

The international interest rates are much below the interest rates in India. This is one of the main advantages of competing countries like China, Malaysia, Vietnam, Taiwan, etc. Due to various fiscal and other policy anomalies and time taken for their rectification, the Mills/textile units are not able to meet their repayment obligations. Therefore, it is suggested that the moratorium period on business loans should be extended by one more year.



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Editor: S. BALARAJU

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Dear Member,

It is heartening that the New Year has started on an optimistic note. According to the latest reports exports have been showing positive growth and this trend was seen since August 2016 but for a slight fall in October 2017. The export scenario for the MMF textile sector has also been upbeat and as per the Ministry of Commerce data for the period April-October 2017 exports registered a almost 5% growth as compared to the same period of the previous year. The encouraging news is that all the segments of the MMF textiles i.e. fabrics, yarn, made-ups and fibre have witnessed positive growth which is a good sign. I am confident that exports will pick up momentum in the months to come. Although achieving the target would seem uncertain let's hope that exports in the remaining two months of the financial year will bring cheer to the MMF textile industry.

I am also glad to inform you that last month I along with the Executive Director had a Meeting with Shri Suresh Prabhuji, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry during which I put forth the grievances faced by the exporters of MMF textiles post implementation of GST issues. Many of the issues and gray areas on GST since have been addressed and clarified on export front. There are still some issues which need to be settled. The Hon'ble Minister has been supportive and has assured to look into the matter. During our interaction we raised the issue about the double taxation on ocean freight which was subsequently resolved. The Hon'ble Commerce Minister also referred the issues on need for exemption of IGST on purchase of Capital goods and inclusion of Merchant Exporters under duty equalization scheme and the delayed port clearances to the DGFT for their examination and appropriate action. I am sure that these issues will also be ironed out soon.

Since its implementation, GST has been confusing exporters and there is a need to educate them on the GST issues. Towards this endeavor the Council has been holding series of Workshops/ Interactive Meetings inviting experts on the subject to educate exporters on the issues. Last month the 3rd Workshop was held in Surat and the 4th Workshop was held in Mumbai on 12th January 2018. I am glad to inform you that the Workshops evoked a good response from member exporters. During the Workshop at Mumbai three prominent speakers viz. Shri Dilip Phadke a Chartered Accountant by profession and an expert in the field of GST; Shri A. Ravindra Kumar, Joint Director, Texprocil and Shri Suyog Nawal, an indirect tax professional head with ZMHS & Associates, Chartered Accountants enlightened the member-exporters on the GST matters. The Workshops helped member-exporters understand the GST issues and repose their confidence in GST. The response to the Workshop and requests from members for holding such Workshops/Seminars has overwhelmed the Council and we plan to continue to organize such Workshops/ Interactive Meetings in future too.



This month's issue features late Shri P.K. Badiani ji in the section 'Glimpses from the Past', our last year's Life Time Trophy Achievement Winner and Past Chairman, Shri V.K. Ladia ji has shared his personal views on the industry in 'Stalwarts Speak' and the column on 'Success Stories' features the meteoric rise to success of M/s Wellknown Polyesters Ltd.

I would also like to inform you that from February 1, 2018 the E-way Bill (EWB) system will be issued to transporters for moving goods from one state to another. The E-way Bill (EWB) system will ensure hassle free movement of goods throughout India and prevent the evasion of tax, inter-state movement of goods. The E-way Bills system for intra-state movement of goods will be implemented from 1 June 2018. Initially the system may seem inconvenient but once the processes are set, it will become smooth. These processes may lead to consolidation of small time transporters and bring efficiencies in terms of delivery and help reduce the overall cost of transportation.

Yours sincerely,

**SRI NARAIN AGGARWAL
CHAIRMAN**

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

Pakistan

Exports of textiles and clothing up during July-November 2017

The value of textile and garment exports from Pakistan increased by 7.66 per cent year-on-year in dollar terms in July-November 2017. During the first five months of fiscal 2017-18, Pakistan earned \$5.510 billion from textile and apparel exports compared to \$5.118 billion in the same period of 2016-17.

Category-wise, knitwear exports rose 12.07 per cent year-on-year to \$1.098 billion during the five-month period, while exports of non-knit readymade garments were up by 14.69 per cent to \$1.018 billion.

Among textiles, raw cotton exports fetched \$50.195 million during the period under review, showing an increase of 49.78 per cent compared to exports of \$33.513 million during the same months of the previous fiscal. Cotton yarn exports were also up 0.64 per cent to \$553.391 million, as against exports of \$549.853 million made during July-November 2016.

Exports of cotton fabric dropped 1.16 per cent to \$887.860 million during the first five months of the current fiscal, while bedwear exports increased by 6.65 per cent to \$947.517 million, the data showed.

On the import side, synthetic fibre imports were up by 14.32 per cent year-on-year to \$209.230 million, whereas imports of synthetic and artificial silk increased 4.43 per cent to \$264.786 million.

Meanwhile, the value of textile machinery imports by Pakistan increased by 20.29 per cent year-on-year to \$245.586 million during the period under review, which shows a rise in confidence among the country's textile entrepreneurs.

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

Source : Fibre2fashion

Egypt

Home textiles exports up during January-November 2017

Exports of home textiles from Egypt increased (49.88) per cent year-on-year in January-November 2017. Exports during the eleven-month period were valued at \$664 million, as against \$443 million

registered in the same period last year.

Exports by Egypt's Textile Export Council increased by 3 per cent between January and October this year, standing at \$673 million compared to \$651 million during the same period a year before.

Source : Fibre2fashion

Indonesia

Textile exports up

Indonesia's textile exports rose around five percent on a year-on-year (y/y) basis in 2017. This is a great performance because the country's textile exports had been rather stagnant in the 2012-2016 period, and global textile demand actually declined this year.

According to data, Indonesian textile exports to the United States and Japan fell 2 percent (y/y), each, in 2017. Meanwhile, demand from the European Union fell 3 percent (y/y). These declines were offset by rising textile demand in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

Another important factor is that, generally, Indonesia's competitiveness has improved in the textile industry, hence it can offer its textile products at more attractive prices to the world market. Several years ago various textile factories were moved from West Java and Banten to Central Java because minimum wages rose too steeply in West Java and Banten. Central Java, on the other hand, still offers a relatively cheap production environment.

Meanwhile, the stable economy of Indonesia has attracted more investment in Indonesia's textile sector. According to data a total of IDR 10.24 trillion (approx. USD \$759 million) was invested in Indonesia's textile industry in the January-September 2017 period, much higher than the IDR 7.54 trillion that was invested in the same period one year earlier.

Although demand from the United States fell, the world's top economy remains the biggest market for Indonesian textiles. About 36 percent of Indonesian textile shipments go to the US. On second place comes the Middle East (23 percent), followed by the European Union (13 percent).

A concern for Indonesia's textile industry is that competition from Vietnam is rising. Problematically, and unlike Vietnam, Indonesia does not have a free trade agreement with the European Union. Therefore, Indonesian textile exports to Europe are subject to import duties in the range of 5-20 percent, while Vietnam can export its textile products to this region without import duties. This makes Vietnam's products more competitive and attractive for EU buyers.

It is therefore been suggested that the government to focus on bilateral talks with the EU in order to improve the competitiveness of Indonesian textile products further. It is also believed that the government is currently trying to arrange zero import duties for textile shipments to the US and Australia, while it is also studying the plan to seek a free trade agreement with the EU.

Source : www.indonesia-investments.com

Thailand

Exports of textile and apparel up during January-November 2017

Exports of textile and clothing from Thailand increased by 3.71 per cent to \$6.116 billion in the first eleven months of 2017, compared to \$5.897 billion earned in same period last year, reversing last year's negative trend. This rebound was mainly due to the rise in exports of textile segment.

While textile segment exports increased by 7.72 per cent year-on-year to \$3.971 billion, garment exports decreased by 2.99 per cent to \$2.145 billion during January-November 2017, according to the association.

In the textile category, woven fabric exports fetched \$1.264 billion during the eleven-month period, followed by synthetic filament and staple fibres with \$729.96 million and yarn and man-made filaments with \$704.12 million.

Similarly, among apparel, man-made fibre garment exports were valued at \$685.41 million, followed by cotton garments at \$509.96 million, and garments of other textile materials at \$451.64 million.

In terms of major destinations of Thai garment exports, the US was leading with \$725.26 million, whereas the 28-member EU accounted for \$469.55 million, Japan \$351.97 million, and China (including Hong Kong) \$145.12 million.

Thai clothing exports to the other nine members of ASEAN increased 1.67 per cent to \$119.26 million during the period under review.

Source : Fibre2fashion

Sri Lanka

Garment exports up 10% in October 2017

Sri Lanka's export earnings from garments increased by 10 per cent year-on-year to \$399.7 million in October 2017 continuing the positive growth registered since July. Cumulative textile and garment exports for the first ten months of 2017, however,

remained nearly stable.

It is learnt that garment exports to the US increased by 14.7 per cent, in October 2017 while those to the EU increased by 8.0 per cent with the benefit of GSP+ facility taking effect reflecting increased demand for garments.

Sri Lanka's cumulative textile and garment exports during January-October 2017 stood at \$4.137 billion, around 0.7 per cent more than \$4.107 billion exports made during the comparable period of last year.

During January-October 2017, clothing exports alone accounted for \$3.895 billion, registering an increase of 0.5 per cent year-on-year.

Textiles and apparel constituted 58.84 per cent of earnings received from all industrial exports made by the country during the ten-month period. Meanwhile, Sri Lanka's expenditure on imports of textiles and textile articles increased by 1 per cent to \$2.240 billion in January-October 2017. Clothing and accessories imports were valued at \$319.1 million, up 2.9 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

Turkey

Clothing exports fall 0.41% during January-November 2017

Turkish apparel exports dropped 0.41 per cent in the first eleven months of 2017. From January to November 2017, Turkey exported apparel worth \$13.557 billion, compared to exports of \$13.614 billion clocked during the corresponding period of the previous year, the data showed.

Category-wise, exports of knitted and crocheted clothing and accessories (HS chapter 61) earned \$8.093 billion during the eleven-month period, showing a decline of 0.8 per cent, as against exports of \$8.158 billion during the same period of 2016.

Exports of non-knitted apparel and accessories (HS chapter 62) were valued at \$5.463 billion, up 0.1 per cent from \$5.456 billion exports made in the comparable period of 2016.

Meanwhile, exports of carpets, mats and tapestries (HS chapter 57) were up 12.4 per cent to \$1.962 billion during the period under review, while exports of cotton, cotton yarn and cotton textiles (HS chapter 52), decreased by 1.1 per cent year-on-year to \$1.571 billion.

Source : Fibre2fashion

Textiles and garment industry to face challenges in the year

The year 2018 may turn out to be a challenging one for India's textile and garment industry, with exporters still reeling under the impact of GST. Outward shipments in all likelihood will miss the USD 45 billion target for 2017-18.

Garment exporters have been demanding that the duty reimbursement to them be retained at the pre-GST (Goods and Services Tax) drawback rate of 7.5 per cent, amid declining outbound shipments.

India's apparel exports declined 39 per cent in value terms in October.

Meanwhile, 2017 turned out to be a mixed bag for the textiles sector. While initiatives were unveiled for power loom units and weavers, the much-awaited new National Textiles Policy is yet to see the light of the day.

Towards the end of the year, a Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector to boost skill development and job creation was launched with an outlay of Rs 1,300 crore. 10 lakh people are expected to be skilled and certified in various segments of Textile Sector through the scheme, out of which 1 lakh will be in traditional sectors.

The year also witnessed the first mega international trade event for the textile sector, which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in Gandhinagar, Gujarat, on 30 June.

The event recorded participation from more than 100 countries and a total of 65 MoUs with an estimated value of over Rs 11,000 crore were signed during the exhibition.

India Handmade Bazaar, an online portal to provide direct market access facility to artisans and weavers, was launched in January.

In November, the Textiles Ministry notified post-GST rates under the scheme for Remission of State Levies (RoSL) on exports of readymade garments & made-ups. For garments, the rates range between 1.25 per cent and 1.70 per cent and for Made-ups, they range between 1.40 per cent and 2.20 per cent, with the rates effective from October.

The government also enhanced the rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) on readymade garments and made-ups from 2 per cent to .. 4 per cent. The rates will be applicable between November 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018.

A comprehensive national policy covering all segments of the textiles sector is the need of the hour, to give a push to exports from the sector, which have remained stagnant for the past four fiscal years, mainly because of less demand in major markets such as the US, EU and China, and stiff competition from countries like Vietnam and Bangladesh which enjoy an edge over India.

Source : The Economic Times

Exports buoyant in December 2017

Exports registered a 12.36 per cent a year-on-year rise to \$27.03 billion in December, 2017. The rise was mainly due to increase in exports of engineering goods and petroleum products.

This is the 16th month of growth over the last 17 months (exports fell in October 2017 mostly due to a decline in duty drawback rates) and exporters are hopeful of touching the \$300-billion mark in the current fiscal.

Imports during the month, posted a sharper rise of 21.12 per cent to \$41.91 billion led by gold, silver, precious stones, petroleum and electronic goods. This widened the trade deficit to \$14.88 billion in December 2017 compared to \$10.54 billion in December 2016.

Other sectors which registered a growth in exports include pharmaceuticals, gems and jewellery and organic and inorganic chemicals. Sectors which have suffered a decline in exports include readymade garments, iron ore and oilseeds. Total exports for the period April-December 2017-18 were \$223.51 billion, which was 12.05 per cent higher than exports in the comparable period of the previous fiscal.

Overall imports for the period April-December 2017-18 were valued at \$338.36 billion which was 21.76 per cent higher than imports in the same period of the previous fiscal.

Trade deficit in the first nine months of 2017-18 increased to \$114.85 billion compared to \$ 78.43 billion in the first nine months of 2016-17.

Source : Business Line

Manual filing of refund claims for exporters and traders allowed

The Finance Ministry has now allowed manual filing of refund

claims of exporters and traders with an aim to speed up pending refunds of exporters and traders who are facing problems of blocked working capital under the Goods and Services Tax

The Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) in its recent circular has said that due to the non-availability of the refund module on the common portal, it has been decided ... that the applications, documents and forms pertaining to refund claims on account of inverted duty structure, deemed exports and excess balance in electronic cash ledger shall be filed and processed manually till further orders.

The decision, taken on the recommendation of the GST Council is a significant break given that all filings under GST were expected to be done electronically on the online portal of the GST Network.

The relaxation has now been given as five months after the roll out of GST, exporters and manufacturers continue to face delays in receiving refunds that has now begun to impact their business operations.

The refund claims will have to be filed on a monthly basis by taxpayers. However, those assesseees who have joined the composition scheme and will file returns on a quarterly basis, can seek refunds on a quarterly basis, the CBEC said.

Refunds would be sanctioned by the respective Central or State GST authority and would be cleared within seven working days. To facilitate sanction of refund amount, the Central and State Tax authorities will also nominate nodal officers for liaisoning.

Meanwhile, the CBEC has also extended the deadline for filing returns for input tax credit (ITC 01), non-resident taxable persons (GSTR 5) and person supplying OIDAR services from abroad to non-taxable online recipients in India (GSTR 5A).

The deadline for filing ITC 01 for declaring input tax credit on inputs in stock and WIP, capital goods for specified persons for the period July to November is now January 31, 2018.

The due date for filing GSTR 5 and GSTR 5A for the time period July to December has also been extended to January 31, 2018.

Source : Business Line

Special package for the knitwear sector on the anvil

With an aim to boost job creation and lift sagging exports, the textile ministry is expecting the finance ministry to clear Rs 170-crore special package for the knitwear sector at the earliest.

It is believed that the consultation between the textile and finance ministry is currently stuck on the issue of the monetary resources needed for the package, amounting to around Rs 170 crore.

The package is expected to be announced as soon as the finance ministry gives its go-ahead, as no Cabinet approval was needed for the proposal entailing less than Rs 200 crore.

The move comes in the backdrop of the reforms announced by the government for generation of one crore jobs in the textile and apparel industry over next three year

The textiles ministry had earlier rolled out similar plans for the apparel as well as the made-ups, which includes towels and decorative cotton products etc.

The knitwear industry, which mainly comprises small and medium enterprises, was left out in the earlier scheme of things. Exporters believe that the package can ease the pain especially after the goods and services tax rollout.

Source : The Economic Times

Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry says that India to become a US\$ 5 billion economy in the next 8-9 years

The Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industries, Shri Suresh Prabhu has said that India is expected to become a \$5 trillion economy in the next 8-9 years with the manufacturing sector contributing 20 per cent to that.

He said that experts who are involved into manufacturing are preparing the roadmap and including all sectors where manufacturing can be promoted.

The minister said if manufacturing alone is digitised it will create huge opportunity for technology firms.

The minister said that \$3 trillion may be under statement as per the plan being worked out and there are empirical evidences to back it

Shri Prabhu said that as the commerce and industries minister, he is working on a strategy for international trade which will contribute \$2 trillion to the economy where contribution can come from both manufacturing and services.

International trade should become a driving factor for the growth of GDP, he said.

Source : The Economic Times

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

(April-November 2017-18)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in the month of November 2017 was higher by 8.4% over the index of November 2016.
- The cumulative overall growth of IIP during April-November 2017-18 registered a growth of 3.2% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- The Index of Industrial Production for the month of November 2017 for the Textiles Sector increased by 1.4% as compared to November 2016. There has been a cumulative decline of 1.9% in Textiles Sector during April-November 2017-18 over the corresponding period of 2016-17.
- The Index of Industrial Production for wearing apparel for November 2017 dropped by 13.1% and a fall of 9.8% during the period April-November 2017-18 over the corresponding period of the previous year.
- The index of Industrial production for the manufacturing sector has increased by 10.2% during the month of November 2017 while there was a cumulative growth of 3.1% during the period of April-November 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-November 2017-18, along with the cumulative growth rates over corresponding period of the previous year:

Industry code	Description	Percentage growth				
		April 2016	October 2017	November 2017	Apr-November 2016-17	Apr-November 2017-18
13	Textiles	3.4	- 2.0	1.4	2.3	-1.9
14	Wearing apparel	1.0	-11.0	- 13.1	-3.6	-9.8
10-32	Manufacturing	-3.1	2.5	10.2	-0.3	3.1
	General	-0.8	2.2	8.4	0.4	3.2

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

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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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ROLL OUT OF E-WAY BILL FROM FEBRUARY 1, 2018

Introduction

From February 1, 2018 transporters will not need separate transit passes for moving goods from one state to another as the e-way bill issued to them will be valid throughout India. The E-way Bill (EWB) system will ensure hassle free movement of goods through out India and prevent the evasion of tax. Inter-state movement of goods beyond 10 kms, with a value of ₹ 50,000 and above, will mandatorily require securing an EWB from February 1 through prior online registration of the consignment. The E-way Bills system for intra-state movement of goods will be implemented from 1 June 2018.

Nationwide E-Way Bill Roll out

The nationwide E-way bill system, rolled out on 16 January on a trial basis, will help businesses and transporters to get a hang of the new mechanism that becomes mandatory from February 1.

The government hopes to plug tax leakages by implementing the e-way bill system. It's a concept that is unique to India. Globally, businesses continue to rely on an invoice for transporting goods, which is mostly in an electronic format. This invoice, issued by the seller, acts as proof of sale and the transporter is required to carry a copy of it.

E-way bill used by businesses even in the pre-GST era

In India, E-way bill was used by businesses even in the pre-GST era. In fact, way-bill/entry tax as it was earlier called has been in existence in certain states for over two decades now, i.e., from the days of service tax and value-added tax (VAT).

The way-bill was issued by VAT authorities in the form of a printed booklet only to those businesses/dealers who were regular taxpayers. However, manual issuance of way-bill booklets resulted in harassment by tax authorities and boosted corruption, so a few years ago some states computerized it. That is how the way-bill became electronic.

The e-way bill is valid for a specific time only, unlike in the erstwhile tax regime. Another differentiating factor is that a seller can issue bulk e-way bills in case of multiple consignments worth more than the threshold, which was a tedious task in the VAT regime.

E-way bill system has already been rolled out in 10 states

The new system enables generation of E-way bill on the portal, through mobile App, through SMS and for large users using offline tool.

The E-way bill system has already been rolled out in 10 states and joined e-way bill platform -- Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Haryana, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Sikkim and Jharkhand. The remaining states will join soon. The period up to January 31 will be used as trial period for all stakeholders.

E-way Bill can be generated electronically

Taxpayers and transporters need not visit any tax office or check post as the e-way Bill can be generated electronically in a self-service mode.

Alert messages are also issued

It said transporters who want to generate e-way bill can visit the 'ewaybill.nic.in' portal and register themselves by giving the GSTIN.

Transporters who are not registered under GST can enrol themselves under e-way bill system by providing their PAN or Aadhaar to generate the eWay Bill.

Alert messages are also issued to the users through online and SMS.

Advantages of uploading the E-Way Bill on Common Portal

a) The masters of customers, clients & products can be created easily. b) The work can be divided in subordinates. c) Visit to govt. offices is not necessary. d) The waiting time of the transporter would be reduced. e) Speed up the process of verification on road. f) The buyer and seller are identified g) Paperless economy h) It will assist in preparation of GSTR 1 as all the details required for preparing it are available. i) The work of govt. officials will become easy as they can easily find out whether all goods delivered are billed, j) Cross checking the figures and records will become easy. k) Use of RFID will help in tracking/checking the goods in transit. l) Help in identify place where goods were lost. m) Control on Hawala, Fake & Bogus transactions.

Limitation & Disadvantages.

a) Pathetic condition of roads – problem of speed and maintenance b) Traffic Jams – Entry in to and exit out of city limits while passing by highway c) Condition of the trucks and other vehicles carrying the goods d) Availability of internet and other facilities on the way e) Education of the drivers managing the vehicle regarding the app, procedures to be followed f) Language barrier

The four concerned parties

- In sale of goods parties involved are seller, purchaser, transporter & government officials.
- All of them will be benefited as every transaction will be transparent, accessible to everybody.
- It will reduce errors, fake transactions.
- The proof of movement & delivery of goods will be available on portal.
- All will be registered/ enrolled on the Common Portal which will ease their identification.
- In case of transporter even if he has no GSTIN he can enrol himself on portal.

Facilities on E-way Portal

- a) Can be used for generating, updating, cancelling and printing the E-Way Bill.
- b) E-way Bill – consolidation, updating and cancelling.
- c) Reject – use to reject the E-Way Bill generated by others, if it does not belong to you.
- d) Reports – It has sub-options for generating various kinds of reports.
- e) Masters – You can create the users' masters like customers, suppliers, products, transporters.
- f) User Management – Users can create, modify and freeze the sub-users to his business.
- g) Registration – User can use it to register for SMS, Android App and API facilities to use.

Enrolment of Transporter

Unregistered Dealer (URD) transporters causing the movement of goods for their clients, are required to generate the EWB on behalf of their clients or update the Vehicle No. for E-way bill, will need to enrol on the EWB portal and generate the 15 digits Unique Transporter Id. Transporting the goods with the EWB without vehicle details carrying goods is not possible. However, where the goods are transported for a distance of less than ten kilometres within the State from the place of business of consignor to the place of transporter for further transportation, then the vehicle number is not mandatory.

Following are steps to create e way bill

The user should have the Invoice/Bill/document details in his hand and know the Transporter Id or vehicle number, through whom/which consignment will be moved.

- Select the type of transaction - outward or inward.
- The outward means, the user is supplier and inward means the user is receiving the goods.
- Depending upon inward or outward selected the system will show the sub-type of transactions.
- Select the type of document from the drop down menu as per the document in your hand.
- The user shall enter the document number and select the date of document, as given in the document.

Some information which is based on your GSTIN will be auto populated which can be edited by you if necessary. The other information will have to be filled by you. You can use information stored by you in masters of suppliers, clients, customers etc. created by you to save your time and fill correct information. If information of supplier or customer is not saved in masters you can enter it as new and save it for future.

After filling suppliers and receivers details select the mode of transportation - road, rail, air or ship.

The approximate travelling distance between the selected suppliers (source) to recipient (destination). If the goods are being moved directly by the user himself, then he can enter the Vehicle Number without entering the transporter details. If a user is carrying out the transportation through a third party, then he /she will generate the E-way bill by entering the transporter id, transporter document number and date given by the transporter. (Either transporter ID or Vehicle number is required to generate the e-Way Bill.)

Correction of mistake or wrong entry in / cancellation of EWB

The EWB is required to transport all the taxable goods with the value exceeding ₹ 50,000/- except 154 goods specified in Annexure. If there is mistake, incorrect or wrong entry in the e-way bill, then it cannot be edited or corrected. If EWB has been verified by any empowered officer, then it cannot be cancelled. EWB can be cancelled if either goods are not transported or are not as per the details furnished in the e-way bill.

Provision for cancellation of e-way Bill

Vehicle number can be entered by those who generate E- way Bill or transporter and they can also update the vehicle number in case of vehicle breakdown or transshipment.

There is provision for cancellation of e-way Bill within 24 hours of its generation. E-way bill rules provide for random verification

The e-way bill rules provide for random verification which can be done by a tax officer. However, he has to upload the requisite report within the specified time. One can upload a report on the portal

If a transporter faces detention of more than 30 minutes, he can upload a report on the portal.

No E-way Bill is required for movement of goods in non- motorised conveyance and also for certain class of goods like fruits, vegetables, fish and water.

Rejecting E Way Bill

The EWB generated by the other taxpayers against your GSTIN as recipient or supplier can be seen and rejected by using this option. If the recipient is not getting the consignment mentioned in the EWB, he can reject it by using this. He should have the EWB number which he wants to reject.

The person who wants to reject has to –

- select reject from main menu >
- select the e-Way Bill number by selecting the date on which the e-Way Bill was generated and
- click reject submit button.

Note: One can communicate the acceptance or rejection of such consignment specified in the EWB. If the acceptance or rejection is not communicated within 72 hours from the time of generation of e-Way Bill, it is deemed that he has accepted the details.

Generating Consolidated E-way bill:

A consolidated EWB is generated when the transporter is carrying multiple consignments in a single vehicle. Consolidated E-way bill allows the transporter to carry a single document, instead of a separate document for each consignment in a single vehicle. The transporter shall have all the E-way Bill Number (EBN) of the consignments which are to be carried in one vehicle.

- Select the 'Generating New' sub-option under 'Consolidated EWB' option,
- Fill the mode of transportation from the given options, road/rail/air/ ship.
- Then the user enters the 'From State', 'Vehicle Starts From' where the vehicle is starting and 'vehicle no'.
- Then enter the EBN.
- Once the EBN is entered the rest of the fields in the form are auto populated.

The user can add multiple consignments by clicking on + sign, and submit after all details entered. Only generator or the transporter of the selected e-way bill to use in consolidated EWB can generate consolidated EWB. The system will display a consolidated e-Way Bill with the consolidated EBN.

Views of the Industry

The process of E-way bill may be inconvenient in the initial stage. But with automation in place, transporters should be able to manage the requirements. There will be irregularities, errors etc. in the start but once the processes are set, it will become smooth. These processes may lead to consolidation of small time transporters and bring efficiencies in terms of delivery and help reduce the overall cost of transportation.

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

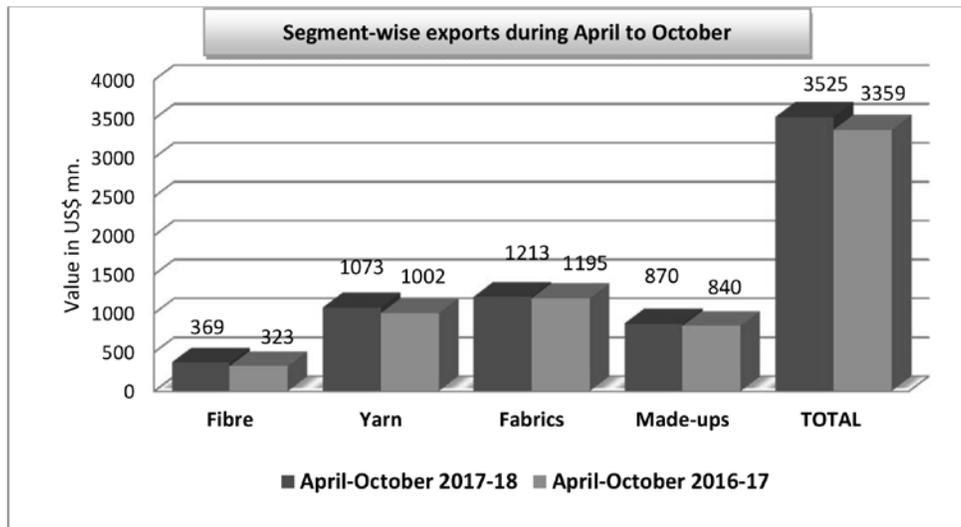
Exports of Manmade fibre textiles have witnessed a positive growth 4.93% in value terms (US\$) during April – October 2017 vis-à-vis April – October 2016. All the segments have witnessed positive growth during the seven months period in 2017. Cumulative exports of fibres were the highest in October 2017 with a growth of 14.28% followed by yarn 7.10%, made-ups 3.54% and fabrics 1.57%.

The detailed data Tables and Figures are given below.

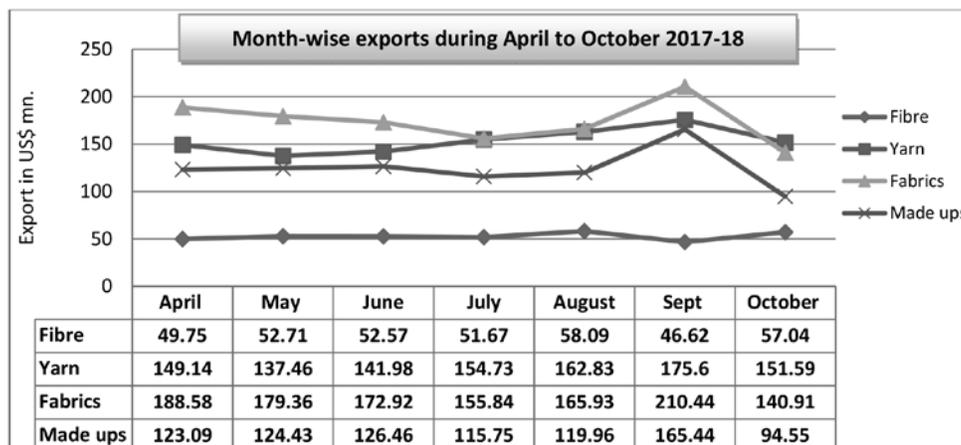
	In Value USD Mn				% Grw/Dec Apr-Oct 2017/16	% Grw/Dec Oct / Oct 2017/16
	Oct 2017	Oct 2016	Apr-Oct 2017	Apr-Oct 2016		
Fabrics	140.91	177.46	1213.43	1194.69	1.57	-20.60
Yarn	151.59	133.54	1073.23	1002.06	7.10	13.52
Made-ups	94.55	129.63	869.73	840.00	3.54	-27.06
Fibre	57.04	44.90	368.67	322.59	14.28	27.04
TOTAL	444.09	485.53	3525.06	3359.34	4.93	- 8.54

SOURCE: DGC&S

In October 2017 on year-on-year basis fibres have performed best with a growth of 27.04% compared to the same month a year ago followed by yarns with a growth 13.52%. However, exports of made-ups and fabrics in October 2017 on year-on-year basis have declined 27% and 21% respectively.



SOURCE: DGC&S



SOURCE: DGC&S

Performance of the major items (in value terms, US\$ mn.) during April to October 2017-18

			Oct 2017	Oct 2016	Apr-Oct 2017-18	Apr-Oct 2017-16	% Grw/Dec (Apr-Oct 2017/16)
FIBRE							
1	55041000	Viscose rayon staple fibres nt crd/combnd	25.27	25.24	188.48	161.89	16.42
2	55032000	Staple fibres of polyester nt crd/cmbnd	24.19	16.81	139.70	122.11	14.41
3	55033000	Staple fibres of acrylic/modacrylic nt crd/cmbnd	5.55	1.40	26.19	19.32	35.56
4	55034000	Staple fibres of polypropylene nt crd/cmbnd	0.93	0.91	7.55	9	-16.11
YARN							
1	54023300	Textured yarn of polyesters	61.12	54.58	430.54	428.55	0.46
2	55095300	Other yarn of polyester staple fibres mixed mainly/solely with cotton	12.90	14.64	95.07	88.48	7.45
3	54024600	Yarn of polyester, partly or not, untwisted or with a twist	9.47	7.45	83.01	57.20	45.12
4	55095100	Other yarn of polyester staple fibres mixed artificial staple fibres	13.60	9.03	77.17	70.29	9.79
5	54026200	Other yarn of polyesters, multiple cable	9.21	7.25	65.84	50.42	30.58
FABRICS							
1	55151130	Fabric of polyester, mixed with viscose rayon, dyed	18.12	18.10	113.67	82.71	37.43
2	55151190	Fabric of polyester, mixed with viscose rayon, others	8.35	13.09	62.53	83.27	-24.91
3	55161200	Woven fabrics, dyed, containing 85% or more by weight of asf	1.00	3.26	58.28	43.30	34.60
4	54071099	Other polyester fabrics	1.80	5.40	48.92	46.93	4.24
5	54077200	Woven fabrics, containing 85% or more by weight of other synthetic filaments, dyed	6.31	2.92	45.09	14.98	201.00
MADE-UPS							
1	63053200	Flexible intermediate bulk containers of MMF materials	42.79	41.87	319.08	266.73	19.63
2	63079090	Other made up articles other than cotton	13.99	14.79	138.69	118.84	16.70
3	62149060	Shawls, mufflers etc of manmade fibre	2.32	19.39	84.25	112.84	-25.34
4	62143000	Shawls, scarves, mufflers etc of synthetic fibres	4.03	7.83	43.41	49.29	-11.93
5	58109290	Other embroidery of manmade fibre	3.59	9.44	40.21	52.68	-23.67

Port of lading and destination countries for major items (in value terms, US\$ mn.) during April to October 2017-18

SL.NO	HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	PORT OF LADING (IN US\$ MN.)	COUNTRIES (IN US\$ MN.)
FIBRE				
1	55041000	Viscose staple fibres	Hazira (124.62), ICD Dhannad (18.44), ICD Ankleshwar (10.90), ICD Ratlam (10.56), Mundra (9.45)	Turkey (35.96), China (25.13), USA (17.32), Bangladesh (16.28), Israel (14.48)
2	55032000	Polyester Staple fibre	Hazira (63.11), Nhava Sheva Sea (36.18), ICD Kanech (12.12), Raxaul land (5.93), Jogbani (5.35)	USA (32.47), Nepal (15.80), Bangladesh (11.95), Belgium (10.62), Turkey (8.82)
3	55033000	Acrylic Staple fibres	ICD Kanech (8.51), ICD Sahnewal (7.32), ICD Noida-Dadri (6.64), CFS startrack Dadri (3.56), ICD Sandkheda kashipur (0.18)	Iran (25.86), China (0.10), Nepal (0.06), Spain (0.06), Italy (0.06)
4	55034000	Polypropylene Staple fibres	SEZ Mundra (6.42), ICD Vadodara (0.59), ICD Sahnewal (0.23), Nautanwa (0.16), Jogbani (0.09)	USA (6.50), Australia (0.51), Nepal (0.25), UAE (0.25), Saudi Arab (0.03)
YARN				
1	54023300	Textured yarn of polyesters	Hazira (261.98), Nhava Sheva Sea (134.39), ICD Nagpur (21.92), ICD Borkhedi (3.87), ICD Sabarmati (2.50)	Turkey (106.07), Brazil (105.88), Bangladesh (24.14), Korea RP (20.86), Peru (16.49)

SL.NO	HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	PORT OF LADING (IN US\$ MN.)	COUNTRIES (IN US\$ MN.)
2	55095300	Other yarn of PSF mixed with cotton	Mundra (30.93), ICD Baddi (12.06), ICD Mandideep (9.29), Nhava Sheva Sea (6.82), ICD Sahnewal (6.62)	Brazil (15.70), Argentina (8.53), Colombia (7.95), Egypt (6.51), Turkey (6.21)
3	54024600	Yarn of polyester 50 turns per mtr, single	Hazira (63.55), Nhava Sheva Sea (18.99), Jogbani (0.15), Raxaul Land (0.15)	Turkey (31.43), Brazil (28.19), Egypt (6.15), Indonesia (5.06), USA (2.98)
4	55095100	Othr yarn of PSF mixed with artificial staple fibrs	Mundra (55.82), Pipavab (4.39), ICD Ludhiana (3.52), Nhava Sheva Sea (3.10), Tuticorin Sea (2.91)	Turkey (48.76), Iran (4.14), Pakistan (.3.91), South Africa (3.77), Brazil (2.83)
5	54026200	Othr yarn of polystrs,multpl or cabld	Nhava Sheva Sea (38.80), ICD Tuticorin (19.45), Mundra (2.80), Hazira (2.79), Tuticorin Sea (0.82)	Turkey (21.90), UAE (4.77), Bangladesh (4.58), Vietnam (3.64), Belgium (3.60)
FABRICS				
1	55151130	Fbrc of polstr,mxd wth viscos ryon,dyed	Nhava Sheva Sea (67.39), Mundra (26.15), Petrapole land (9.21), CFS Mulund (3.00), Delhi Air (2.82)	Bangladesh (15.33), Iran (12.05), Vietnam (11.27), UAE (9.68), Sri Lanka (6.39)
2	55151190	Fbrc of polstr,mxd wth viscos ryon,othrs	Mundra (38.56), Nhava Sheva Sea (19.26), ICD Garhiharsaru (2.00), Mumbai air (0.78), ICD Sabarmati (0.58)	Afghanistan (17.54), Iran (12.07), UAE (4.78), Egypt (4.26), Vietnam (3.16)
3	55161200	Wvn fbrcs,dyd,cntng 85% or more by wt of artificial staple fbres	Petrapole land (48.80), Kolkata sea (5.13), Nhava Sheva Sea (1.57), Tuticorin sea (1.31), CFS Mulund (0.72)	Bangladesh (53.98), Mali (1.35), UAE (0.60), Sri Lanka (0.54), Indonesia (0.26)
4	54071099	Othr polyester fbrcs nes	Nhava Sheva Sea (46.80), Bangalore Air (0.48), Mumbai Air (0.42), Hazira (0.32), Delhi Air (0.30)	Afghanistan (14.27), Pakistan (8.78), UAE (7.90), UK (3.53), Iran (1.84)
5	54077200	Woven fabrics,cntng 85% or more by wt of othr synthetic filaments, dyed	Nhava Sheva Sea (36.39), Kolkata (2.33), Mumbai air (1.44), Petrapole land (1.17), Mundra (1.07)	UAE (6.04), Bangladesh (3.92), Thailand (3.91), Saudi Arab (3.51), Pakistan (3.43)
MADE-UPS				
1	63053200	Flexible intermediate bulk containers of man made textile materials	SEZ Indore (43.31), Nhava Sheva Sea (38.03), Mundra (35.50), Tuticorin Sea (26.83), ICD Kheda (26.08)	USA (83.68), Germany (29.57),UK (28.23), Netherland (25.21), Spain (22.88)
2	63079090	Othr made up artcls othr thn cotton	Nhava Sheva Sea (91.74), Mumbai Air (7.29), Delhi Air (6.07), Tuticorin Sea (4.05), Kolkata Air (3.24)	USA (45.77), UAE (15.61), Nigeria (11.28), Pakistan (7.22), Iran (6.15)
3	62149060	Shawls muffelers etc of manmade fibre	ICD Delhi (37.21), Nhava Sheva Sea (17.95), CFS Patparganj (12.52), Delhi Air (4.46), 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 (38.78), Saudi Arab (7.42), USA (6.17), Tanzania (5.88), Nigeria (4.47)
5	58109290	Other embroidery of manmade fibre	Mumbai Air (21.29), Nhava Sheva Sea (13.66), Delhi Air (2.19), Lucknow Air (1.29), Kolkata Air (0.56)	Italy (11.31), Nigeria (5.05), USA (3.97), France (2.89), UAE (2.77),

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.



A Tribute to our Past Chairman, Shri P. K. Badiani (June 1968 to January 1969)

Shri P.K. Badiani held office as Chairman of SRTEPC from June 1968 to January 1969. He was the second Chairman of our Council. He was also the Chairman of Silk and Art Silk Mills Association (SASMA)

Born in 1917 in Porbandar, Shri Badiani ji spent the early years of his life in Uganda. He returned to India in 1948 and formed Sadhana Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd. The company initially exported fabrics and then set up weaving looms. He was a visionary in the field of textiles and built a fully composite mill consisting of Weaving, Dyeing, Printing, Texturizing and Twisting units.

His foresight and business acumen was clearly evident from the fact that he was one of the first persons to set up a spinning unit and an exclusive export oriented weaving unit in the state of Gujarat. This unit had received many awards for the highest exports of art silk fabrics, which clearly indicated the importance and focus that Shri Badiani ji attached to exports in those early years of independence.

Shri Badiani ji was also instrumental in bringing together various associations of art-silk and woolen industries in Surat and Bombay to work towards a common objective.

While he did not serve the Council for a long time and soon passed away in the year 1972, he left behind a legacy of export promotion and focus of textiles, which the Council headed by its various Chairmen are continuously striving to achieve.



Manmade Fibre & Textile Exports and Its Challenges

By Dr. Vinod Kumar Ladia
 Past Chairman

India is the second largest producer of man-made fibres in the world with presence of large plants having state-of-the art technology. However, India's share in global exports of value-added textiles of man-made fibres is miniscule at around 3%, whereas MMF textiles constitute almost one-third of the domestic textile market.

The domestic fibre consumption ratio in India at present is 30:70 between man-made fibres and cotton, while it is almost 70:30 globally. The global fibre consumption trend in future is likely to further tilt in favour of man-made fibres as there is a limitation to growth of cotton on account of limited availability of land for cotton cultivation. Given the future demand is expected to be largely in favour of man-made fibre based textiles, special attention is required to boost the consumption and production of man-made fibres in India from the present 4 billion kg. to 12 billion kg for achieving US\$ 300 billion textile market by 2024-25 as envisioned by the Government.

Some of the Production and Export data pertaining to MMF textiles in India are given below:

PRODUCTION OF MMF TEXTILES

PRODUCTS	UNIT	2015-16	2016-17
Manmade fibres	Mn. kg	1426	1441
Manmade filament yarns	Mn. kg	2842	3013
MMF Spun Yarn	Mn. kg	555	570
100% Non cotton fabric	Mn. sq. mtr.	15335	13563
Blended Fabric	Mn. sq. mtr.	10809	11080

SOURCE: Office of the Textile Commissioner and Industry

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES DURING APRIL – MARCH 2016-17

Exports in 2016-17 amounted to US\$ 5853.49 million in value terms vis-à-vis US\$ 5767.25 million in 2015-16, witnessing a growth of 1.50%. Exports of Fibre, Yarn and Made-ups were showing growth by 10.50%, 8.83% and 3.27% respectively, whereas exports of fabrics declined by 7.42%.

Product	Value in USD Mn		% change
	2016-17	2015-16	
Fabrics	2018.67	2180.45	-7.42
Yarn	1796.11	1650.42	8.83
Made-up	1441.59	1396.00	3.27
Fibre	597.12	540.38	10.50
TOTAL	5853.49	5767.25	1.50

SOURCE: DGCI&S

EXPORTS FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 2017-18

Exports during April-November 2017-18 were US\$ 3553 million in value terms against US\$ 3309 million during the corresponding period of previous year, witnessing a growth of 7.37%. Details are given in the table below.

Commodity	April - Nov 2016	April - Nov 2017	% Grw/ Decline 17/16
	Value (US \$)	Value (US \$)	Value (US \$)
MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	373.27	415.28	11.26
MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	2935.56	3137.32	6.87
TOTAL	3308.83	3552.60	7.37

SOURCE: DGCI&S (Provisional)

EXPORT TARGET & ACHIEVEMENT OF MMF

Value in US\$ Mn.

EXPORT TARGET (fixed by the MOT)			ACHIEVEMENT		
2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April – Nov)
6846	7000	7531	5767.25	5853.49	3552.60

The Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has set an ambitious export target of US\$ 7.53 billion for the current Financial Year. The export target is envisaging about 20% growth from the exports achieved during 2016-17. So far during April – November 2017; about 50% of the export target has been achieved.

The concerted efforts of all the member-companies of the Council who have been working very hard and constantly in spite of various current challenges, I am optimistic that we will be able to achieve the target.

CHALLENGES BEFORE THE MMFT INDUSTRY

GST on Manmade Fibres @ 18%

Currently, GST on fibres is 18% whereas on the yarn stage it is 12% thereby creating accumulation of Input Tax Credit of 6% which is embedded. This has been creating an additional cost burden on the yarn exporters.

Tax anomalies/discrimination

There are anomalies in the present GST regime wherein the GST rate on fabrics of Man-made textile covered under HS Code 5407, 5408, 5512 to 5516 and knitted fabrics covered under Chapter 60 is 5% with a condition "with no refund of ITC accumulation". Whereas, in the case of Garments and Made-ups falling under Chapter 61 to 63 there is no such condition of "with no refund of ITC accumulation". Fabrics are also the value-added items like Garments and Made-ups segment.

However, as per Section 54(3) of the CGST Act, 2017, a registered person may claim refund of unutilised input tax credit (ITC) on monthly basis. The GST Law permits refund of unutilised ITC in two scenarios, namely if such credit accumulation is on account of zero rated supplies or on account of inverted duty structure, subject to certain exceptions.

Unduly slow Refund process

Currently, GST on fibres is 18% whereas at the yarn stage it is 12% thereby resulting accumulation of substantial amount of Input Tax Credit at the yarn stage. Moreover, at the processing stage also there is accumulation of ITC due to 5% GST on job work and 18% on chemicals used for processing. This accumulation of ITC both at the spinning and processing stage has not been refunded to the manufacturers/exporters as committed by the Government under the GST regime.

As per the Section 16 of the IGST Act, 2017 the provisional refund of 90% of total refund claim should be paid within 7 days after giving the acknowledgement of the refund application. Whereas, the current GST refund procedure is extremely slow. After sending the goods from manufacturing units to Customs, the entire procedure takes almost 45 to 60 days time to process the refund.

This slow refund procedure has blocked substantial amount of working capital and creating problem of liquidity crunch to the exporters in running their day to day business. This has been affecting adversely on the exports of MMF textiles.

Benefits of MEIS to all the potential MMF textile products

Presently, majority of Man-made fibre textile items with significant advantage in exports are left out from the MEIS benefits. This is one of the reasons for stagnation in exports of the MMF fibre textile segment. It is requested that all the left out Man-made fibre textile items (List Annexed) with export potential should be included in the MEIS @ 5% for all the countries of export.

It may be pointed out that with China giving away number of subsidies to promote its exports of MMF textiles which has reached over USD 70 billion, India's worry on account of WTO compliances has made us lose valuable ground in this sector and hence we are struggling to export beyond USD 6 billion since last several years.

Extension of Interest Equalisation Scheme to Synthetic and blended Yarns and Merchant Exporters

The Interest Equalisation Scheme gives a significant cushion to the textile products to become competitive globally. Yarns also have been value added segment and employs substantial numbers of persons at various stages of its production such as spinning, twisting, texturing, dyeing, crimping, warping, sizing, sorting, cutting, grading, etc. It is suggested that Synthetic and blended Yarns should also be included under the Interest Equalisation Scheme.

The Merchant exporters have been contributing more than 60% of total exports. However, the Interest Equalisation Scheme benefits have not been given to the Merchant exports. The Merchant exporters should be treated at par with the manufacturing exporters and should be brought under the ambit of the Interest Equalisation Scheme.

Rebate of State Levies (ROSL) Scheme to the exports of MMF Yarns and Fabrics

Currently, ROSL Scheme has been availed by the RMG and Made ups only. In the MMF segment Fabrics and Yarns are the major products. Both Fabrics and Yarns have significant value additions and employ substantial number of persons at various stages such as spinning, dyeing, weaving, processing, finishing, printing, etc.

After implementation of GST also there are various unadjusted State duties/taxes such Stamp duty, Electricity Duty, wheeling charges, fixed charges, Cross subsidy on electricity bills, transmission charges, Water Cess, Green tax, local body taxes, road taxes, labourcess, etc. **Average percentage of such blocked un-rebated State input taxes and duties is about 5% at yarn stage and nearly 3% at the fabrics stage, of FOB value of the textiles exported.**

The yarns and fabrics segment have significant export opportunities globally, however, due to the unrebated State taxes; our exports are unable to beat fierce competition with competing South Asian countries where their governments incentivize exports through refund of duties as high as 17-21% apart from giving multi layer subsidies.

Conclusion:

It is my opinion that by addressing the above challenges we can set the ball of Indian MMFT rolling and achieve the Government's and our Industry's vision to become one of the biggest exporters of Man-made Fiber & Textile products in the global stage.



Wellknown Polyesters Ltd

Mr. Anil Gupta made a modest beginning into Polyester Textured Yarn manufacturing with just two twisting machines under the name of Wellknown Textiles Pvt. Ltd in 1989. Wellknown Polyesters Ltd (WPL) was incorporated with 2 texturised machines in the year 1996

More than two decades later Wellknown Polyesters Ltd has transformed itself into one of India's largest integrated Polyester Yarn producers. The company has footprints in more than 50 countries and is a gainful employer to more than 5000 people in the country. It is the largest producer of Air Textured Yarns and amongst the top 3 manufacturers of PTY and FDY yarns. Having four continuous poly condensation plants with a total capacity of 450000 MTPA, fully integrated with downstream capacities of PTY, FDY and ATY, WPL has well established itself as a leading polyester Filament Yarn manufacturer in the country.

A firm believer in producing yarns of world class quality, Mr. Gupta has always opted for best-in-class manufacturing technology. WPL has pioneered the commercial use of Oerlikon Barmag's revolutionary WINGS winders for POY & FDY and has latest Oerlikon Barmag technology for Continuous Polymerization (CP), POY and FDY under one roof. WPL is the first in the world to install Oerlikon Barmag WINGS winders for POY and has on board the largest installation of I-QOON winders in India. WPL has the latest texturing machines and all their DTY machines are equipped with the OLT system for complete control over production and quality.

Anil ji's son Mr. Rahul Gupta has also joined the company and in a short span of about two years, he has gained remarkable insight into the company business. He is a key member of the core group, involved in all the activities and decision making relating to various functions including marketing, purchase and production amongst others. Under his guidance, new ERP system (SAP with latest configuration) has been successfully implemented across the company. The entry of new blood with fresh ideas and clear vision is a big positive for company's future.

WPL has created a niche for itself as a reputed manufacturer of top quality Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY). It has virtually become a "One Stop Shop" for the customers in India and abroad, having developed a wide range of Specialty Yarns tailored to their specific requirements.

WPL has developed more than 200 varieties of specialty quality yarn for application in apparel as well as non apparel segment including home textiles, automotive seat fabric, carpet etc. Air textured yarns produced by WPL are used by the weaving sector to make fancy fabrics.

WPL products have achieved global recognition and command a premium in the world markets. Majority of its exports are used for production of knitted fabrics. Buyers in countries like Brazil, Mexico etc are using WPL product for manufacturing of high quality knitted fabrics and exporting the same, as well as garments made out of it, to USA.

WPL has got recognition from various Government and Semi Government organizations for its product quality, export performances and excellence in manufacturing. 'ECGC- Dun & Bradstreet Leading Exporters' Award for the excellent Export performance, 'Outstanding Performance in Synthetic Textiles' from SRTEPC, 'Certificate of merit' from Economic Times –Frost & Sullivan for excellence in manufacturing and supply chain are a few in the long and prestigious list.

Under the dynamic leadership of Mr. Anil Gupta, Wellknown Polyesters Ltd has grown into a vibrant, strong and structured Organization poised to achieve greater glories in the times to come.

HIGHLIGHTS OF DECEMBER 2017

I TRADE ENQUIRIES

Local enquiries	:	06
Overseas enquiries:		
Brazil	-	01
Iran	-	01

II EXHIBITIONS/EVENTS

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

- TP Trade Promotion Dept. is currently in touch with the TEXPROCIL, the Lead Council for organizing COLOMBIATEX.
- The Council has forwarded 5 Application Forms along with payments to TEXPROCIL
- The Council is following up with TEXPROCIL for getting extra space.

Premiere Vision in Istanbul, Turkey during March 2018

- The Council is in touch with the Organizers for participation of its members in Premiere Vision in Istanbul, Turkey.
- The Council is also in touch with member-exporters, who are already in the eligible category, as defined by the Organizers for their participation in PV Istanbul.

Promotional Programmes for the year 2018-19

The Council has mailed a circular to member exporters informing about a tentative list of Promotional Programmes proposed to be organized for the year 2018-19 with a request to indicate the events of interest to them to initiate action.

III GST WORKSHOP

The Council proposed to organize a Workshop on Goods & Services Tax (GST) for its members on 12th January, 2018 at Indian Merchants' Chamber (IMC), Mumbai. The main objective of holding the Workshop is to educate its the member-companies on the implications of GST to exporters. The Council will be inviting speakers who are experts on GST issues. The speakers are Shri Dilip Phadke, Chartered Accountant, Shri A. Ravindra Kumar, Joint Director from Texprocil and Shri Suyog Nawal, Chartered Accountant.

IV DIARY 2018

The Council has organized for printing a Diary in 2018 and the same was expected to be received by the end of the month.

V EXPORT AWARD 2016-17

Applications received for the Grant of Awards for the year 2016-17 were scrutinised and statements giving categories, exporters' performance, relative growth, etc. Mails sent to applicants seeking clarifications regarding their applications. The various arrangements for holding the Award Function on 27th January 2018 is in progress.

VI CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

Mumbai Office	:	24
Delhi Office	:	04
Surat Office	:	21

VII MEMORANDUM ON ISSUES OF MAN-MADE FIBRE SECTOR UNDER GST REGIME

In continuation with its representation regarding the problems being faced by the exporters on taxation matters after implementation of GST, The Council listed out the major issues and difficulties that the exporters have been facing under the GST regime to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry. The Chairman and Executive Director had a Meeting with the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry on 21st December 2017 to discuss the following points:

- It was suggested to increase effective Custom duties on Manmade fibre and yarns also from existing 5% to 10% (for polyester fibre and other MMF & yarns excluding nylon) and from 7.5% to 15% (for nylon filament yarns).
- It was requested to consider increasing effective rate of duty from 10% to 20% on three sensitive tariff lines of Manmade fibre knitted or crocheted fabrics covered under chapter 60, namely 60011020, 60059000 and 60069000.
- Request to reduce GST on Manmade Fibres to 12% from 18%.
- Request to either allow procurement of capital goods

without GST payment or declare suitable provisions for ITC rebate.

- Suggested that if continuous credit is shown in electronic ledger generated by the system, then 90% of the credits should be refunded immediately to the exporters online OR a suitable mechanism may be devised for early refund of the IGST paid.
- Provide exemption of duty on Ocean freight.
- To provide a level playing field it is suggested that the MEIS Scheme should be extended to all MMF textile items and rates on yarns, all fabrics and made-ups should be increased to 5%.
- It is suggested that Synthetic and blended Yarns should also be included under the Interest Equalisation Scheme and higher rates need to be given @ 5%.
- The Merchant exporters should also be treated at par with the manufacturing exporters and should be

brought under the ambit of the Interest Equalisation Scheme.

- it is suggested that DBK rates for the MMF textile items should be increased urgently to 6% on fibres, 6-7% on yarns, 8% on fabrics and 9% on made-ups.
- Total duty incidence in the entire value chain is around 8%. It is suggested that MMF yarn and fabrics should also be covered under the ROSL Scheme and rates should be increased at least up to 5%.
- Textile Merchant Exporter should be regarded as Textile Merchant Converter Exporter.
- To come up with a stimulus package which may cover waiver of interest on working capital, production incentives, export incentives, loan restructuring, etc.
- Moratorium period on business loans be extended by one more year.

Level of financial stress on the Man-made fibre textile segment is increasing

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. Credit deployed by banks to the Man-made textiles segment during April – November period of the current financial year (2017-18) has witnessed a growth of 11.8% and as on November 24, 2017 total outstanding is Rs. 228 billion of total Rs. 1949 billion in the textile industry. The details are given below.

Industry-wise Deployment of Gross Bank Credit (₹ Billion)

Sr.No.	Industry	Outstanding as on			Variation	
		Nov.25, 2016	Mar.31, 2017	Nov.24, 2017	Nov.24, 2017 / Nov.25, 2016	Nov.24, 2017 / Mar.31, 2017
					%	%
1	Textiles	1864	1963	1949	4.6	-0.7
1.1	Cotton Textiles	894	964	967	8.2	0.3
1.2	Jute Textiles	21	23	24	14.3	4.3
1.3	Man-Made Textiles	195	204	228	17.0	11.8
1.4	Other Textiles	754	773	730	-3.2	-5.5

SOURCE: Financial Stability Report, RBI

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

DGFT

S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 52/2015-2020	12.01.2018	Amendments in ANFs 4A, 4E, 4F, 4G, 4H & 4I of HBP 2015-20.	Amendments made in light of implementation of GST and non-issuance of EP copies of shipping bills by Customs Authorities.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2052%20eng.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 51/2015-2020	09.01.2018	Certificate of Origin of Goods for European Union Generalised System of Preferences (EU-GSP) - Modification of the system as of 1st January, 2017.	Amendments made to extend the transition period for exporters to register under REX for availing benefits under EU Generalized System of Preferences from 31.12.2017 to 30.06.2018. After 30.06.2018, benefits under EU- GSP scheme can only be availed by those exporters who are registered under REX system and can self- certify the Rules of Origin on a commercial document.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2051%20eng.pdf

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

CBEC - CUSTOMS

S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No.3/2018-Customs (T)	12.01.2018	Inclusion of Dhamra and Dighi Ports in the list of ports mentioned in Export Promotion (EP) Schemes Notifications.	Amendments made in column 2 of the Table given in the notification, which shall be further amended in column 3 of the Table.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-tarr2018/cs03-2018.pdf
(2)	Notification No.1/2018-Customs (T)	05.01.2018	Seeks to amend notification No. 82/2017-Customs dated 27.10.2017 to amend the effective rate of customs duty of tariff item 6001 9200.	In the said notification, against S. No. 157, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20% or Rs. 100 per kg, whichever is higher", shall be substituted.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-tarr2018/cs01-2018.pdf
(3)	Notification No. 97/2017 - Customs (T)	29.12.2017	Seeks to amend notification No. 53/2011-Customs dated 01st July, 2011	Amendments made so as to provide deeper tariff concessions in respect of specified goods imported from Malaysia under the India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement w.e.f. 01.01.2018	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs97-2017.pdf
(4)	Notification No. 96/2017 - Customs (T)	29.12.2017	Seeks to amend notification No. 46/2011-Customs dated 01.06.2011	Amendments have been made so as to provide deeper tariff concessions in respect of specified goods when imported from ASEAN under the India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement w.e.f. 01.01.2018.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs96-2017.pdf
(5)	Notification No. 95 / 2017 - Customs (T)	22.12.2017	Seeks to amend notification No. 152/2009-Customs dated 31.12.2009	Amendments have been made so as to provide deeper tariff concessions in respect of specified goods imported from Korea RP under the India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) w.e.f. 01.01.2018.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs95-2017.pdf
(6)	Notification No. 90 / 2017 - Customs (T)	27.11.2017	Seeks to amend notification No. 56/2000-Customs dated the 5th May, 2000.	Amendments have been made in the opening paragraph and in the second proviso.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs90-2017_new.pdf
(7)	Notification No.4/2018-Customs (NT)	10.01.2018	Amendment to notification no. 92/2017-Customs (NT) dated 28th Sept, 2017	In the said notification, amendments have been made against serial number 1,2, 5 and 16 in column (3) of the Table	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt4-2018.pdf
(8)	Notification No.3/2018-Customs (NT)	10.01.2018	Amendment to notification no. 82/2017-Customs (NT) dated 24th August, 2017	In the said notification, amendments have been made in the Table 1 and 2.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt3-2018.pdf

(9)	Notification No.2/2018-Customs (NT)	05.01.2018	Amendment to notification no. 12/97-Customs (NT) dated 2nd April, 1997	In the said notification, in the Table, against serial number 4 relating to the State of Gujarat, after item (xii) in column (3) and the entries relating thereto in columns (3) and (4) has been inserted,	http://cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt2-2018.pdf
(10)	Notification No.1/2018-Customs (NT)	04.01.2018	Exchange Rates Notification No.1/2018-Custom(NT) dated 4.1.2018	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. w.e.f. 05 th January, 2018.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt1-2018.pdf
(11)	Notification No.119/2017-Customs (NT)	28.12.2017	Notification under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Customs Act, 1962	Amendments made in Notification No. 82/2017- Customs (N.T.) dtd 24.8.2017, Notification No. 85/2017-Customs (N.T.) dtd 7.9.2017 and Notification No. 92/2017- Customs (N.T.) dtd 28.9.2017.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt119-2017.pdf;jsessionid=D3FAF58C1A8BBB04913A8D748B16EC64
(12)	Notification No. 118 / 2017 - Customs (NT)	21.12.2017	Exchange Rates Notification No.118/2017-Custom(NT) dated 21.12.2017	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. w.e.f. 22 nd December, 2017.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt118-2017.pdf
(13)	Notification No. 117 / 2017 - Customs (NT)	19.12.2017	Exchange Rates Notification No.117/2017-Custom(NT) dated 19.12.2017	Notification No. 113/ 2017- Customs (Nt) dated 07.12.2017 has been amended w.e.f. 20.12.2017.	http://cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt117-2017.pdf;jsessionid=0802CB19F2F92B9C93AA76C1E8F6707E
(14)	Circular No. 2/2018 Customs	12.01.2018	Know your KYC Norms	KYC norms have been stipulated by RBI.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2018/circ02-2018cs.pdf
(15)	Circular No. 52/2017 Customs	22.12.2017	Customs procedure for export of cargo in containers and closed bodied trucks from ICDs/CFSS through LCSs	Procedures for export of cargo in containers and closed bodied trucks from ICDs/CFSS through Land Customs Stations (LCSs) has been prescribed in the Circular.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ52-2017cs-updated.pdf
(16)	Circular No. 51/2017 Customs	21.12.2017	Implementing Electronic Sealing for Containers by exporters under self-sealing procedure	E-sealing procedure for all ports / ICDs other than given locations will be mandatory w.e.f 01.04.2018.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ51-2017cs.pdf
(17)	Circular No. 50/2017 Customs	18.12.2017	Sale of goods and display of prices at duty free shops in Indian currency	Circular 31/2016- Customs dated 06.07.2016 has been amended.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ50-2017cs_new.pdf

SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS

S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 48/2017	23.12.2017	First Time import of goods- Verification of document	Consequent to introduction of GST on 1.7.2017, Para 2(i) and 2(v) of the Public Notice No 10/2014 dated 31.7.2014 have been amended.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/New_Doc_2017-12-26(2).pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 47/2017	22.12.2017	Implementation of paperless processing under SWIFT- Uploading of supporting documents	It has been decided to implement eSANCHIT application at AIR Cargo Complex, Sahar, Mumbai also.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/New_Doc_2017-12-22.pdf
(3)	Facility Notice No. 27/2017	30.12.2017	Extension of facility of Direct Port Delivery to importers having Authorised Economic Operator status at ACC, Import Shed	A single window Direct Port Delivery Cell has been created at Air Cargo Complex, Import Shed with immediate effect as a measure of Trade Facilitation and Ease of doing business.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/facility_notices/2016-17/New_Doc_2017-12-30.pdf

MUMBAI CUSTOMS					
S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 66/ 2017	26.12.2017	Selection of empanelment of the valuers of Seized / Confiscated/Detained/Time expired Bonded Goods.	Committee has selected the Chartered Engineers, as valuers for empanelment.	http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/Public_Notice_66-2017.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 163/ 2017	14.12.2017	Acceptance of e-BRC of DGFT towards proof of realization of sale proceeds for exports with LEO date up to 31.03.2014 under drawback scheme.	Board has decided that for exports with LEO dated 12.08.2012 onwards till 31.03.2014, DGFT's e-BRC would be accepted, except in case of specific intelligence or information of misuse. This shall be subject to appropriate declaration by the exporter on back of DGFT e-BRC.	http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/pn_163_2017.pdf
JNCH CUSTOMS					
S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 162/ 2017	29.12.2017	Pilot implementation of paperless processing under SWIFT — Uploading of supporting documents	Attention is invited to Circular No. 40/ 2017- Customs dated 13.10.2017. Under project 'Saksham', CBEC has upgraded its IT infrastructure, which would inter alia be used for introduction of paperless processing under SWIFT.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_162.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 161/ 2017	29.12.2017	Procedure for self-sealing and e-sealing of containerized cargo at factory/approved warehouse premises prescribed vide the PN No 147/2017 dated 16.11.2017	Vide <u>Circular No. 51/2017 dated 21.12.2017</u> , CBEC has extended the date for implementation of electronic sealing for containers by exporters under self- sealing procedure to 01.03.2018 . Hence, the validity of the Public Notice No 147/2017 dated 16.11.2017 is extended up to 28.02.2018 .	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_161.pdf
(3)	Public Notice No. 160/ 2017	27.12.2017	Implementing Electronic Sealing for containers by exporters under self-sealing procedure by Circular 26/2017-Customs dtd 01.07.2017, 36/2017 dtd 28.08.2017, 37/2017 dtd 20.09.2017, 41/2017 dtd 30.10.2017 and 44/2017 dtd 18.11.2017	All entitled exporters who have acquired Radio Frequency Identification e-seals and are stuffing containers at approved premises for export through Ports / ICDs where facilities for readers are available shall be free to continue / adopt the new e-sealing procedure. Essentially, this implies that the procedure is voluntary till 1st March, 2018.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_160.pdf
(4)	Public Notice No. 159/ 2017	18.12.2017	Forwarding of samples for testing to the Outside Laboratories- reg.	Board has decided that field formations may directly forward samples of goods mentioned in column (3) of the Annexure I 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://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_159.pdf
(5)	Public Notice No. 158/ 2017	18.12.2017	Refund/ Claim of Countervailing Duty as Duty Drawback – reg. (english)	Clarification on Refund/Claim of Countervailing duty as Duty Drawback is given in the Public Notice No. 158.	http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_158(e).pdf
(6)	Public Notice No. 157/ 2017	18.12.2017	Applicability of IGST / GST on goods transferred / sold while being deposited in a warehouse.	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://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2017/PN_157.pdf

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES					
O/O TEXTILE COMMISSIONER					
S.No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Circular No. 08	05.01.2018	Inclusion of machinery under ATUFS	TAMC has approved inclusion of the following machine under Technical Textiles in ATUFS: TUFs Reference No.:- MC- 3 d (11), Machine Description: - Fully Computerised Flat Knitting Machine for Shoe Vamps with following specification: 1)Bed design and strong Take down roller capable to produce Shoe Vamps, 2)Width of the machine- maximum upto 40”.	http://txcindia.gov.in/html/Circular%20No.%208%20(2017-18%20Series).PDF
(2)	Circular No. 07	05.01.2018	Enlistment of machinery manufacturer under ATUFS	TAMC has decided to extend time limit for submitting/ fulfilling the criteria by the enlisted machinery manufacturers as prescribed in Circular No. 3 (2017-18 series) dated 22.05.2017, till 21.05.2018 . The Committee has decided that the enlistment of machinery manufacturer is not necessary in those cases where the term loan had been sanctioned by the lending agency (ies) under RRTUFS but were allowed to apply for subsidy benefits under ATUFS.	http://txcindia.gov.in/html/Circular%20No.%207%20(2017-18%20Series).PDF

GST Related Notifications

Central Tax Notifications

(<https://cbec-gst.gov.in/central-tax-notifications.html>)

Notification No. & Date	Subject
01/2018-Central Tax ,dt. 01-01-2018	Central Tax seeks to further amend notification No. 8/2017 - Central Tax so as to prescribe effective rate of tax under composition scheme for manufacturers and other suppliers.
75/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 29-12-2017	CGST (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules,2017
74/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 29-12-2017	Notifies the date from which E-Way Bill Rules shall come into force
73/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 29-12-2017	Waives the late fee payable for failure to furnish the return in FORM GSTR-4
72/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 29-12-2017	Extends the due dates for monthly furnishing of FORM GSTR-1 for taxpayers with aggregate turnover of more than Rs.1.5 crores.
71/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 29-12-2017	Extends the due dates for quarterly furnishing of FORM GSTR-1 for taxpayers with aggregate turnover of upto Rs.1.5 crore.
70/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 21-12-2017	Seeks to further amend CGST Rules, 2017 (Thirteenth Amendment).
69/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 21-12-2017	Seeks to extend the time limit for filing FORM GSTR-5A.
68/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 21-12-2017	Seeks to extend the time limit for filing FORM GSTR-5.
67/2017-Central Tax ,dt. 21-12-2017	Seeks to extend the time limit for filing FORM GST ITC-01.

UNION TERRITORY NOTIFICATIONS

(<http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/gst/union-territory-tax-notfns-2017>)

Notification No. & Date	Subject
01/2018-Union Territory Tax ,dt. 01-01-2018	Union Territory Tax seeks to further amend notification No. 2/2017 - Union Territory Tax so as to prescribe effective rate of tax under composition scheme for manufacturers and other suppliers.

To check your EGM pending List Status at Sahar Air Cargo Customs, Mumbai, members are requested to follow the link <http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/index.html> under “What’s new” tab”.

Members can also view their EGM pendency List alongwith details listed below by clicking on the link:

EGM Pendency/Error List from Jan,2016 to Dec,2016

http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/pdf/EGM_Pendency-Error_JAN_2016_to_DEC_2016.html

EGM Pendency/Error List from Jan,2017 to Dec,2017

http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/pdf/EGM_Pendency-Error_JAN_2017_to_DEC_2017.html

To check your IGST Refund Status at Sahar Air Cargo Customs, Mumbai, members are requested to follow the link <http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/index.html> under “What’s new” tab “Updated on 12.12.2017”

Members can also view their IGST Status from July to November 2017 alongwith details listed below:

- **“IGST Refund status at ACC, Mumbai- November,2017 “**
 - o [IEC wise IGST refund not Granted](#)
 - o [IGST Shipping Bill- GSTN Integration Status Report](#)
 - o [IGST Claimed](#)
- **“ [IGST Refund status at ACC, Mumbai-October, 2017”](#)**
 - o [IEC wise IGST refund not Granted](#)
 - o [IGST Shipping Bill- GSTN Integration Status Report](#)
 - o [IGST Claimed](#)
- **“ [IGST Refund status at ACC, Mumbai-September, 2017”](#)**
 - o [IEC wise IGST refund not Granted](#)
 - o [IGST Shipping Bill- GSTN Integration Status Report](#)
 - o [IGST Claimed](#)
- **“ [IGST Refund status at ACC, Mumbai-August 2017”](#)**
 - o [IEC wise IGST refund not Granted](#)
 - o [IGST Shipping Bill- GSTN Integration Status Report](#)
 - o [IGST Claimed](#)
- **“ [IGST Refund status at ACC, Mumbai-July 2017”](#)**
 - o [IEC wise IGST refund not Granted](#)
 - o [IGST Shipping Bill- GSTN Integration Status Report](#)
 - o [IGST Claimed](#)
- **[IEC-Wise IGST claimed for the month of August,2017](#)**

KNOW YOUR PENDING EGM & IGST REFUND STATUS

SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS, MUMBAI

For EGM pending List Status, follow the given link <http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/index.html> under “What’s new” tab”.

You can view the EGM pendency List alongwith details listed below by clicking on the following links:

EGM Pendency/Error List from Jan,2016 to Dec,2016

http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/pdf/EGM_Pendency-Error_JAN_2016_to_DEC_2016.html

EGM Pendency/Error List from Jan,2017 to Dec,2017

http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/pdf/EGM_Pendency-Error_JAN_2017_to_DEC_2017.html

For pending IGST Refund Status, follow the given link <http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/index.html> under "What's new" tab "Updated on 12.12.2017"
You can view the IGST Status from July to November 2017 alongwith details listed below:

- "IG IGST Refund status at ACC, Mumbai- November,2017 "
 - o IEC wise IGST refund not Granted
 - o IGST Shipping Bill- GSTN Integration Status Report
 - o IGST Claimed
- "IGST Refund status at ACC, Mumbai-October, 2017"
 - o IEC wise IGST refund not Granted
 - o IGST Shipping Bill- GSTN Integration Status Report
 - o IGST Claimed
- "IGST Refund status at ACC, Mumbai-September, 2017"
 - o IEC wise IGST refund not Granted
 - o IGST Shipping Bill- GSTN Integration Status Report
 - o IGST Claimed
- "IGST Refund status at ACC, Mumbai-August 2017"
 - o IEC wise IGST refund not Granted
 - o IGST Shipping Bill- GSTN Integration Status Report
 - o IGST Claimed
- "IGST Refund status at ACC, Mumbai-July 2017"
 - o IEC wise IGST refund not Granted
 - o IGST Shipping Bill- GSTN Integration Status Report
 - o IGST Claimed
- IEC-Wise IGST claimed for the month of August,2017

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU CUSTOMS HOUSE, NHAVA SHEVA

List of IECs and Shipping Bills in which there is mismatch in Accounts details that are rejected by PFMS. Further the exporters may contact EDI section for updation of Account details.

(<http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/index1.php>)

http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in/pdf/IGST_TEMP.pdf

Citi Network Logistic Pvt. Ltd is a leading International Courier Company based out of Mumbai.

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G/13, Nahar & Seth Industrial Estate, Cardinal Gracias Road,
Chakala, Andheri, Mumbai-400099

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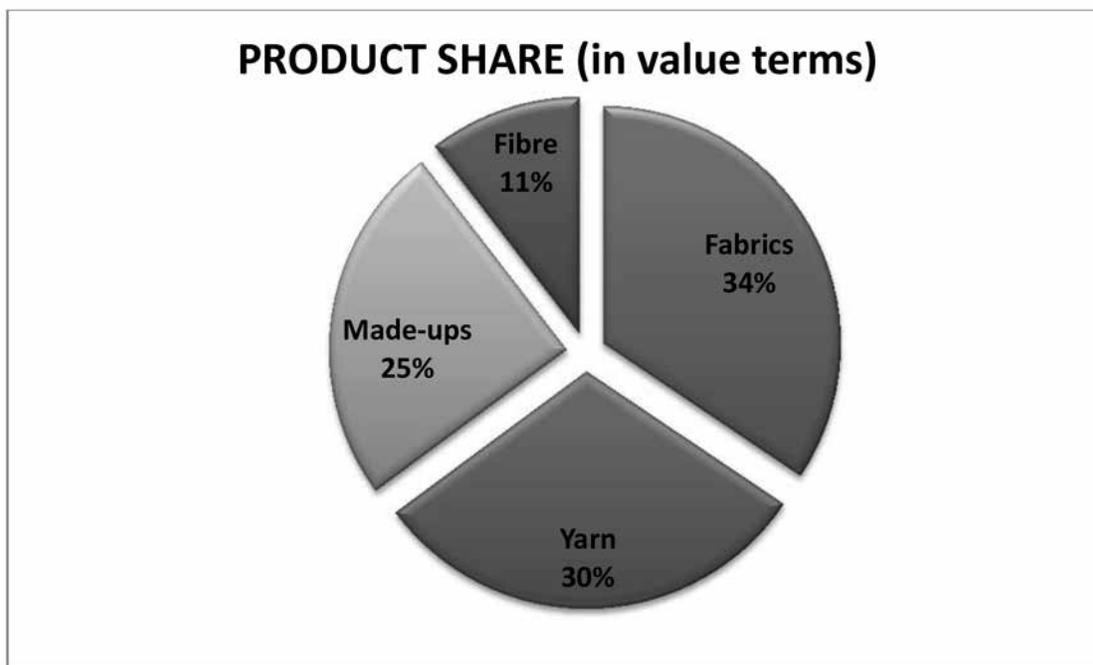
Email: Prasad@citinetwork.in

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

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-October 2017-18 were US\$ 3525.06 Million in value terms against US\$ 3359.34 Million, witnessing a growth of 4.9% as compared to the same period of the previous year. In terms of quantity, exports grew up by 1.57% during the observed period.

Product	Unit	Quantity inThousand		% Growth Apr-Sep 2017	In Value USD Mn		% Growth Apr-Oct 2017
		Apr-Oct 2017-18	Apr-Oct 2016-17		Apr-Oct 2017-18	Apr-Oct 2016-17	
Fabrics	Kgs	43700.71	40221.33	8.65	1213.43	1194.69	1.57
	Sqm	989492.57	972329.07	1.77			
Yarn	Kgs.	565781.24	566251.06	-0.08	1073.23	1002.06	7.10
Made-ups	Kgs.	169174.45	155008.28	9.14	869.73	840.00	3.54
	Nos.	69205.62	81142.61	-14.71			
	Sqm	70.68	54.62	29.40			
Fibre	Kgs.	236292.19	226649.55	4.25	368.67	322.59	14.28
Total		2073717.46	2041656.52	1.57	3525.06	3359.34	4.93

SOURCE: MOC



HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall exports in April-October 2017-18 in value terms were US\$ 3525.06 million against US\$ 3359.34 million, witnessing a growth of 4.93% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with 34% share followed by Yarn 30%, Made-ups 25% and Fibre 11% in the Indian MMF textile exports.
- Share of the value added segments like fabrics and Made-ups have increased to 59% of total exports.
- All the segments witnessed positive growth in exports like Fibre 14.28%, yarn 7.10%, made-up 3.54% and fabrics 1.57%.
- In the fabrics segment Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US\$ 316.17 Mn) the top exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Polyester Filament Fabrics (US\$ 295.13 Mn) and Polyester Viscose (US\$ 196.19 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\$ 615.09 Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US\$ 95.07 Mn), Polyester Spun Yarn (US\$ 90.40 Mn).
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 319.08 Mn followed by Muffler and Shawls/ Scarves worth US\$ 84.25 Mn and US\$ 79.55 Mn respectively.
- Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 188.48 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Polyester Staple Fibre (US\$ 139.73 Mn).
- USA was the leading market for Indian MMF textiles during April-October 2017-18 with 9.81% share in total exports followed by UAE 39.35% and Turkey 29.50%
- 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 during April-October 2017-18 as compared to the same period of last year.
- USA was also leading market for Indian MMF Made-ups and Fibre during the period.
- Major markets for Indian MMF yarn were Turkey, UK and Brazil.

PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL-OCTOBER 2017-18

Value in US\$ Million

Products	Apr-Oct 2017-18	Apr-Oct 2016-17	Net Change	% Grw/Dec
FABRICS (Woven+non-woven+knitted)				
Synthetic Filament	316.17	297.03	19.14	6.44
Polyester Filament	295.13	292.26	2.87	0.98
Polyester Viscose	196.19	197.47	-1.28	-0.65
Polyester Blended	85.85	115.11	-29.26	-25.42
Viscose Spun	64.21	46.34	17.87	38.56
Viscose Blended	29.91	7.62	22.29	292.52
Polyester Wool	24.42	29.27	-4.85	-16.57
Synthetic Cotton	24.15	25.4	-1.25	-4.92
Polyester Cotton	23.04	23.89	-0.85	-3.56
Polyester Spun	11.66	33.13	-21.47	-64.81
Nylon Filament	11.6	9.31	2.29	24.60
Other Fabrics	131.1	117.86	13.24	11.23
Total Fabrics	1213.43	1194.69	18.74	1.57
Yarns				
Polyester Filament	615.09	557.07	58.02	10.42
Polyester Cotton	95.07	88.48	6.59	7.45
Polyester Spun	90.40	84.61	5.79	6.84
Polyester Viscose	77.17	70.29	6.88	9.79
Viscose Spun	49.02	67.10	-18.08	-26.94
Viscose Filament	31.14	29.16	1.98	6.79

Products	Apr-Oct 2017-18	Apr-Oct 2016-17	Net Change	% Grw/Dec
Acrylic Spun	26.43	28.16	-1.73	-6.14
Synthetic Spun	21.25	17.04	4.21	24.71
Polyester Wool	15.78	14.43	1.35	9.36
Nylon Filament	9.19	5.81	3.38	58.18
Viscose Cotton	6.25	6.22	0.03	0.48
Acrylic Cotton	5.46	4.83	0.63	13.04
Other Yarn	30.98	28.86	2.12	7.35
Total Yarn	1073.23	1002.06	71.17	7.10
Made-ups				
Bulk Containers	319.08	266.73	52.35	19.63
Muffler	84.25	112.84	-28.59	-25.34
Shawls/Scarves	79.55	78.67	0.88	1.12
Motifs	49.04	52.48	-3.44	-6.55
Fishing Net	27.90	26.54	1.36	5.12
Blanket	19.53	19.71	-0.18	-0.91
Rope	13.97	7.89	6.08	77.06
Bed Linen	12.58	12.85	-0.27	-2.10
Bedsheet	10.11	10.84	-0.73	-6.73
Furnishing Articles	8.08	6.14	1.94	31.60
Life Jacket	7.67	6.32	1.35	21.36
Sacks and Bags	7.59	7.06	0.53	7.51
Dress Material	6.89	9.64	-2.75	-28.53
Curtains	5.48	5.28	0.20	3.79
Other Made-ups	218.01	217.01	1.00	0.46
Total Made-ups	869.73	840.00	29.73	3.54
Fibre				
Viscose Spun	188.48	161.9	26.58	16.42
Polyester Spun	139.73	122.11	17.62	14.43
Acrylic Staple	26.19	19.32	6.87	35.56
Other Fibre	14.27	19.26	-4.99	-25.91
Total Fibre	368.67	322.59	46.08	14.28

*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-Oct 2017-18	Apr-Oct 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
USA	377.65	343.92	33.73	9.81
UAE	358.10	256.98	101.12	39.35
TURKEY	327.62	252.99	74.63	29.50
UK	252.99	327.62	-74.63	-22.78
BANGLADESH	222.06	198.31	23.75	11.98
BRAZIL	190.72	148.58	42.14	28.36
SRI LANKA	94.24	91.82	2.42	2.64
ITALY	93.76	95.37	-1.61	-1.69
PAKISTAN	88.17	62.05	26.12	42.10
GERMANY	86.83	87.24	-0.41	-0.47
EGYPT RP	82.41	67.61	14.80	21.89
BELGIUM	65.00	63.22	1.78	2.82
SAUDI ARABIA	50.16	39.64	10.52	26.54

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Oct 2017-18	Apr-Oct 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
UAE	230.57	136.08	94.49	69.44
BANGLADESH	138.13	108.15	29.98	27.72
USA	95.65	94.93	0.72	0.76
SRI LANKA	76.26	71.65	4.61	6.43
PAKISTAN	49.98	34.99	14.99	42.84
SAUDI ARABIA	26.53	15.49	11.04	71.27
EGYPT RP	21.29	23.4	-2.11	-9.02
ITALY	14.3	14.39	-0.09	-0.63
BELGIUM	11.64	12.25	-0.61	-4.98
GERMANY	8.46	8.25	0.21	2.55

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Oct 2017-18	Apr-Oct 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
TURKEY	270.59	213.53	57.06	26.72
UK	213.53	270.59	-57.06	-21.09
BRAZIL	177.94	140.19	37.75	26.93
EGYPT RP	51.2	37.75	13.45	35.63

BANGLADESH	50.17	64.41	-14.24	-22.11
USA	36.55	35.67	0.88	2.47
BELGIUM	24.79	26.67	-1.88	-7.05
PAKISTAN	17.53	16.83	0.70	4.16
ITALY	14.54	15.28	-0.74	-4.84
GERMANY	12.59	11.55	1.04	9.00

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Oct 2017-18	Apr-Oct 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
USA	189.15	161.71	27.44	16.97
UAE	117.92	109.45	8.47	7.74
GERMANY	55.98	57.82	-1.84	-3.18
ITALY	52.93	56.22	-3.29	-5.85
SAUDI ARABIA	18.55	19.62	-1.07	-5.45
BELGIUM	17.07	15.76	1.31	8.31
PAKISTAN	8.84	2.05	6.79	331.22
SRI LANKA	6.42	6.26	0.16	2.56
BANGLADESH	5.53	4.3	1.23	28.60
UK	4.7	4.66	0.04	0.86

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FIBRE

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Oct 2017-18	Apr-Oct 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
USA	56.30	51.61	4.69	9.09
TURKEY	44.83	30.30	14.53	47.95
UK	30.30	44.83	-14.53	-32.41
BANGLADESH	28.23	21.45	6.78	31.61
ITALY	11.99	9.48	2.51	26.48
PAKISTAN	11.82	8.18	3.64	44.50
BELGIUM	11.50	8.54	2.96	34.66
GERMANY	9.80	9.62	0.18	1.87
EGYPT RP	7.52	4.16	3.36	80.77
BRAZIL	6.23	4.69	1.54	32.84

SRTEPC ORGANISES GST WORKSHOP IN MUMBAI ON 12TH JANUARY, 2018

Recognising the need for an awareness drive regarding Goods & Services Tax (GST) and its intricacies, The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council had conducted the Fourth Workshop on Goods & Services Tax (GST) for its members on 12th January, 2018 at Indian Merchants' Chamber (IMC), Mumbai from 10:00 a.m. to 06:00 p.m. The Council had earlier organized Seminars on Goods & Services Tax (GST) for its members on 13th June, 2017 in Mumbai and 21st June, 2017 and 16th December, 2017 in Surat.

With the introduction of GST, many member exporters have been facing difficulty in carrying out exports. Majority of the exporters are not well versed with GST matters and as a result they are finding it difficult to comply with the new rules. Mindful of the difficulties faced by exporters post-GST leading to a decline in export performance and export competitiveness, the Council decided to organize a workshop in Mumbai to discuss various issues concerning MMF Textile sector. The purpose of the workshop was to elucidate member-exporters about the recent Amendments in GST. Many member-exporters had participated in the workshop and the response was encouraging.

The training session commenced with a welcome address by Shri S. Balaraju, Executive Director of SRTEPC.



Welcome address by Shri S. Balaraju, Executive Director

SRTEPC had invited three prominent speakers to interact with its members during the Workshop. The Executive Director of SRTEPC welcomed Shri Dilip Phadke, Chartered Accountant experienced in the field of GST, Sales Tax, MVat, Income Tax and Project Finance & Audits, Shri A. Ravindra Kumar, Joint Director from Texprocil and Shri Suyog Nawal, an indirect tax professional head at ZMHS & Associates, Chartered Accountants.

The first session on GST was addressed by Shri Dilip Phadke a renowned Professor at Lala Lajpatrai College, and a Chartered



Shri Dilip Phadke speaking to the audience

Accountant – an expert in GST. The Presentation revolved the major problems faced by the Textile Industry i.e. the inter-state transport of goods along with hassles of documentation and long waiting queues at check posts.

He said that the GST E-way Bills which will replace the waybills and transport bills that transport companies use today very soon. He explained about the advantages of uploading the E-Way Bill on Common Portal, its limitation & disadvantages. He continued by briefing about the GST E Way Bill Guide – its Important Rules & Compliance and Documents required to generate e-Way Bill. He then went on to discuss the various sections related to Amendment in GST (a) On Unregistered Supply u/s 9(4) (b) On specified goods under Reverse Charge Mechanism (c) Reverse Charge Continued U/S 9(3) (d) Amendment to Section 24 (e) Amendment to Sec. 12(2) on Advance received (f) Amendment to Rule 54(2) regarding issue of Invoice (g) Changes in Composition Scheme : w.e.f. 13.10.17 (h) Information on filing of GST return, its compliance, penalties and timely refunds (i) Changes in GST rates (j) Clarifications –Interstate Movement, (k) No refund of ITC in Cases mentioned in the Amended Notification (l) Manual filing for advance ruling (m) Appointment of appellate authority (n) Deemed exports (o) Evidences for refund-deemed export (p) Supply to registered recipient for export and (q) Compulsory registration under GST.

Shri A. Ravindra Kumar, Joint Director, TEXPROCIL made a presentation on “Export Procedures for Textiles under the GST Regime”. He covered topics such as (i) GST Returns – Prescribed Time limits (ii) Exports – Zero Rated Supplies (iii) Refund of IGST on exports (iv) Refund of Input Tax Credit on exports (v) Refund of Accumulated Input Tax Credit (vi) Factory Stuffing under Self-



Shri A. Ravindra Kumar interacting with the participants

Sealing (vii) Exports by Merchant Exporters (vii) Anti-Profitteering.

Shri Ravindra Kumar informed the participants about the registration mechanism, time limit of filing GST returns and precautions to be taken while filling these returns, tax invoices, etc. He further said that most exporters pay the GST in two stages — at the time of buying of inputs for making the export product and then while exporting the finished product. Accordingly, GST refunds are also of two types. The Inputs Tax Credit or ITC refund gives back the money paid as GST on buying of inputs. And the Integrated GST or IGST refund gives back the money spent as GST on at the time of exports. Exporters face many issues in receiving both the IGST and ITC refunds. He informed the participants that the Government has started refunding the GST paid by the exporters. He concluded by reiterating that GST return filing is mandatory for all persons having GST registration irrespective of turnover or profit. Hence, even persons having no business activity or turnover is a month but having GST registration are required to file GST returns. He further stressed by informing the exporters that a penalty is applicable for late filing of GST return. The penalty would be payable for the period in which the taxpayer failed to furnish the return up to a maximum penalty. Hence, late filing of GST return will have a cascading effect leading to heavy fines and penalty. Shri Ravindra Kumar clarified the queries raised by the participants on the above issues during the Question Answer Session. This session was followed by lunch.

The last session commenced post lunch by Shri Suyog Nawal (Chartered Accountant) -an expert on indirect tax. He covered topics on the Business cycle in the Textile Industry, GST - classification & rates in the Textile Industry, documentation and specified documents required under GST, documents required under outward



Shri Suyog Nawal making a presentation on GST

supplies and export of goods.

He also discussed on the Export Procedures [Specific Aspects] - Exports against LUT, Electronic Sealing of Containers, Export Benefits - Duty Drawback Scheme, Rebate On State Levies (ROSL) on export on garments, 2016, Refund of Unutilized Input Tax Credit (ITC), Refund Application, Refund Procedure, Online Refund Procedure and GST RETURNS [For Exporters]. This Session too was followed by a Question & Answer round where Shri Suyog replied to the audience appropriately.

Participants were requested to give their feedback/suggestions on the GST training programme. Some of the participants even requested SRTEPC to organize such more training programmes. Many participants interacted with the speakers and found replies to their queries related to GST.

The event helped the participants to know about GST in a better way and enhance their knowledge regarding tax system in India.

The Goods & Service Tax Workshop ended with a vote of thanks.



A view of the audience



Proposed Events of SRTEPC for the year 2018-19 under MAI Scheme

Sr.No.	List of the Proposed Events	Date/Month of the Events
1	Hong Kong Fashion Week for Spring/Summer	9 to 12 July, 2018
2	RBSM Surat	28 to 30 September 2018
3	EXPOTEXTIL, Peru	Oct-18
4	TEXFUSION, UK	Oct-18
5	Colombiatex, Colombia	Jan-19
6	Morocco Style Fashion & Tex, Morocco	Mar-19

Please contact: Ms. Kala or Ms. Ramitha (Tel :022-62318282, Email: tp@srtepc.in), if you are interested in participating in any of above proposed events.

If undelivered, return to:

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