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The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles  
Export Promotion Council

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## Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles launches the milestone "Study on MMF Textiles in India" at a special Event in Bengaluru

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India organized a mega Event: "Textiles in Karnataka", during which Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani,



**Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC (left) and Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman, SRTEPC (right) receiving the document - seeking Expression of Interest (EOI) from the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting. Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani (third from left) for the milestone Study on Man-made Fibre Textiles. Also seen in picture from l to r Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner; Shri D. V. Sadananda Gowda, Hon'ble Union Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Shri Ananth Kumar, Hon'ble Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Chemicals & Fertilizers.**

Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Information & Broadcasting launched the milestone "Study to Promote Growth of Man-made Fibre Textiles in India – Roadmap to identify gaps and suggest measures", besides the Buyer Seller Meet-cum-Facilitation Camp on textiles, and launch of Online Portal & Mobile App for PowerTex India held on 11th March'18 at Hotel Lalit Ashok in Bengaluru.

During this Mega Event of Textiles in Bengaluru, the "Garment

Capital of India", while launching the Study on MMF textiles, Smt. Smriti Irani, along with the other two Union Ministers: Shri Sadanand Gowda, Hon'ble Union Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and Shri Ananth Kumar, Hon'ble Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Chemicals & Fertilizers released the document for seeking "Expression of Interest" (EOI) in the presence of Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner, Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, and Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman, SRTEPC and other Dignitaries.

Continued on page 37



**Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting lighting the lamp at the event. Also seen in picture l to r Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner; Shri D. V. Sadananda Gowda, Hon'ble Union Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Shri Ananth Kumar, Hon'ble Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Chemicals & Fertilizers and Shri Rudrappa M. Lamani, Minister of Textiles & Endowment, Govt. of Karnataka.**

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Editor: S. BALARAJU

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Dear Member,

I am glad to inform that exports are certainly showing signs of recovery; the latest reports suggests that the country's exports for the month of February went up by 4.5% as compared to the previous year. The trend has been promising for the MMF textiles too with the data received from the Ministry of Commerce & Industry for the period April-December 2017 showing an increase of 5.30% as against the same period in 2016. This is indeed encouraging and I am hopeful that the financial year will definitely end on a positive note for exports in general and MMF textiles in particular.

As you may be aware, at the Export Award Function the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting had given the Ministry's nod for Council's proposal for Study on MMF textiles jointly with the O/o of the Textile Commissioner. I am pleased to announce that at a mega event "Textiles in Karnataka" organized by the Ministry of Textiles in Bengaluru, the "Study to Promote Growth of Man-made Fibre Textiles in India – Roadmap to identify gaps and suggest measures" was officially launched by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani. At the Launch of the Study, while handing over the Document - seeking for Expression of Interest (EOI) the Hon'ble Minister was all praise for the Council for its pioneering work and called it one of the leading Export Promotion Councils in India. Let me take this opportunity to thank the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information and Broadcasting for understanding the importance of the study and reposing faith on the Council to undertake the responsibility of carrying out the study jointly with the O/o of the Textile Commissioner. The study will now give us a roadmap to identify gaps and suggest measures. It will be a standard for shaping up the Man-made Fibre textiles segment in the country. I am sure that the study will help us understand the successful strategies of countries in this sector such as China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Bangladesh and Cambodia, enhance production and consumption of MMF textiles, bring innovations to cater to consumer requirements in this segment, improve the competitiveness of Indian MMF textiles - both in domestic and export markets and help India emerge as the leading country in the production and exports of Man-made Fibres textiles.

The Council as part of its membership drive and also to render services to exporters of MMF textiles in various parts of the countries has decided to open offices in various cities and towards the endeavour the first among them was inaugurated in Coimbatore on 16th March 2018 by Dr. Kavita Gupta, IAS, Textile Commissioner, Govt. of India. The office has been set up in the premises of Southern India Mills' Association (SIMA). On the occasion a Seminar



on “Emerging Scope for Man-made fibre textiles –Growth & Future Sustainability” was also held which was well attended. I am grateful to Shri P. Natraj, Chairman, The Southern India Mills’ Association (SIMA), Shri Jaigopal, Managing Director, Madura Coats Pvt. Ltd. and Dr. Jayaraman, Assistant Director & Head of Spinning, South India Textile Research Association (SITRA) for taking time off their busy schedule to share their thoughts and ideas on the MMFT industry in the Seminar.

We are happy to feature the Textile Commissioner’s personal thoughts under the column ‘Stalwarts Speak’. Shri Ganesh Kumar Guptaji’s achievements during his tenures as Chairman, SRTEPC are being covered in the feature “Glimpses from the Past” and the success of ‘Dicitex Furnishings Pvt. Ltd’ is being highlighted under “Success Stories from SRTEPC” in this month’s issue.

Yours sincerely,

**SRI NARAIN AGGARWAL**  
**CHAIRMAN**

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

## Sri Lanka

### Textile and apparel export segment to experience highest rate of growth in 2018

Sri Lanka's apparel and textile export segment is likely to experience the highest rate of growth in overseas shipments during the year 2018, as the country focuses on achieving \$20 billion in export earnings by 2020. Textiles are considered the backbone of Sri Lanka's tradeable sector comprising 47% of its total exports in 2016.

Export industries received a welcome boost in May 2017, when the EU reinstated Sri Lanka's Generalized Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+) status, which, had previously been rescinded over human rights concerns in 2010. GSP+ status ensures the removal of the majority of import duties on Sri Lankan goods entering the European single market, and was instrumental in achieving the 13.8% year-on-year increase in garment exports to the EU in November 2017.

Even though the immediate future looks bright for the garments segment, Sri Lanka would be wise to devise adaptation strategies for technological advancements in manufacturing processes. Developments in innovative areas such as 3D printing and robotics are likely to erode some of the country's current competitive advantages in the years to come, as without the need for lower labor costs, clothing giants may start to move production facilities closer to their main consumer markets.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

### Textile and garment exports surpasses the US\$ billion mark in 2017

Sri Lanka's earnings from textiles and garments exports crossed the \$5 billion mark in 2017. This was due to a sharp 19.4 per cent increase in export earnings during December, the sixth consecutive month of positive growth for the country.

In December 2017, Sri Lanka earned \$470 million from textiles and clothing exports, registering a growth of 19.4 per cent over exports of \$393.6 million during the same month of 2016. This was due to "increased exports to the European Union (EU) following the restoration of the GSP+ facility in May 2017".

Earnings from garment exports to the EU increased by 27.2 per cent year-on-year, while garment exports to the US and other non-traditional markets increased by 18.0 per cent and 14.1 per cent respectively, during December 2017.

For 2017, cumulative textiles and garments exports earned \$5.031 billion, around 3 per cent more than \$4.884 billion exports made during the previous year. Of this, clothing exports alone accounted for \$4.739 billion, registering an increase of 3 per cent year-on-

year.

Textiles and apparel constituted 58.91 per cent of earnings received from all industrial exports made by the South Asian nation during the year, the data showed.

Meanwhile, Sri Lanka's expenditure on imports of textiles and textile articles increased by 0.7 per cent to \$2.724 billion in 2017. Clothing and accessories imports were valued at \$369 million, up 0.9 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

## Pakistan

### Textile exports up 7.17% during July-February 2017-18

Pakistan's textile exports recorded growth of 7.17 percent during eight months (July to February) of the ongoing financial year (2017-18).

The country exported textile and clothing products worth \$8.8 billion during July-February period of the year 2017-18 as against \$8.2 billion of the corresponding period of the previous year. The growth in textile and clothing products exports enhanced the country's overall exports to \$14.8 billion during July-February of 2017-18 as compared to \$13.3 billion of the corresponding period of the last year.

The main driver of growth was the value-added textile sector. Exports of ready-made garments went up by 13.08 percent in the first eight months of the ongoing financial year. Similarly, exports of knitwear increased by 13.3 percent during the period under review. Exports of bedwear went up by 4.51 percent in value. Similarly, exports of made-up articles, excluding towels, increased by 7.32 percent. Art, silk and synthetic textile exports grew by 80.08 percent during the period under review. Exports of cotton yarn witnessed an increase of 1.87 percent and exports of cotton cloth recorded minor growth of 0.04 percent. However, exports of cotton carded tumbled by 97.87 percent. Exports of tents, canvas and tarpaulin also declined by 39.49 percent.

Source : www.nation.com.pk

## USA

### Exports of textile and clothing on the rise

After two consecutive years of decline, exports of textile and apparel from United States increased by 2.47 per cent year-on-

year in 2017. The value of exports stood at \$22.671 billion last year compared to \$22.124 billion in 2016 and \$23.622 billion in 2015.

Category-wise, apparel exports rose 1.25 per cent year-on-year to \$5.713 billion, whereas textile mill products increased 2.89 per cent to \$16.958 billion last year.

Among apparel, the highest growth of 21.77 per cent was registered in exports of women's and girls' ensembles, whereas a maximum decline of 24.03 per cent was seen in exports of women's and girls' skirts.

Among textile mill products, yarn exports increased slightly by 0.29 per cent year-on-year to \$4.359 billion, while fabric and made-up article exports also increased by 3.51 per cent and 4.58 per cent respectively to \$8.863 billion and \$3.735 billion.

Country-wise, Mexico and Canada together accounted for nearly half of the total US textile and clothing exports during the period under review. The US supplied \$5.991 billion worth of textiles and apparel to Mexico last year, followed by \$5.375 billion to Canada and \$1.503 billion to Honduras.

In recent years, the US textile and clothing exports have remained in the range of \$22-25 billion per annum. In 2011, they stood at \$22.432 billion, while the figure was \$22.656 billion in 2012, \$23.534 billion in 2013, \$24.259 billion in 2014, \$23.622 billion in 2015, and \$22.124 billion in 2016.

Textile imports to the U.S. are also on the upswing, increasing 2.6% to 5.61 billion square meter equivalents (SME) in January over a year earlier.

Textile imports rose 4.5% to 3.19 billion SME, while apparel shipments increased 0.2% to 2.42 billion SME.

Among the top 10 U.S. suppliers, China, still No. 1 by a very long shot, saw its imports increase 0.9% in January to 2.76 billion SME year-over-year. Meanwhile India, the No. 2 supplier of textiles and apparel to the U.S., notched an 11.4% gain to 455 million SME, and Vietnam, the third largest supplier, posted a 0.6% rise to 425.6 million SME.

Among the top suppliers with declines in shipments, South Korea saw the biggest drop, with its goods to the U.S. falling 9.4% to 115.8 million SME. Imports from Pakistan to the U.S. dipped 0.3% to 222.6 million SME, and Indonesia's fell 5.4% to 148.1 million SME.

Of the remaining countries making gains, Cambodia saw the steepest increase, with its U.S.-bound textiles and apparel jumping 27 percent to 112.2 million SME. Canada followed closely in terms of growth, with the U.S. taking in 25 percent more of its goods to

reach 100.2 million SME, and Mexico saw its shipments rise 2.4% to 191 million SME. As tensions grow increasingly strained in the North American Free Trade Agreements, however, that growth could be threatened.

Source : Fibre2fashion & Sourcing Journal

## Vietnam

### Looking at investing in textile sector of Bangladesh

Vietnam is keen to invest in among others the textile sector of Bangladesh due the country's low-cost production facilities and large market.

At present, Vietnam has \$320 billion of foreign investment due to its improved infrastructures, liberal economic policies and its 6.5 percent to 7 percent growth over the last few years.

It is also suggested that Bangladesh go in for more innovation, higher productivity, adoption of green technologies, and expansion of domestic markets, greater transparency and enhanced competitiveness for attracting higher foreign investment.

Vietnam is also keen on taking the bilateral trade between the two countries to \$1 billion by the end of this year and to \$2 billion by 2020, he said.

At present, bilateral trade between the two countries is heavily tilted towards Vietnam. In fiscal 2016-17, Bangladesh imported goods worth \$417 million and exported goods worth \$66.44 million.

Source : [www.thedailystar.net](http://www.thedailystar.net)

### Textile and garment sector to have 10% growth in 2018

Vietnamese garment-textile sector in spite of huge challenges in the global market are eyeing for a growth of 10 percent in 2018. The sector earned US\$4.3 billion from exports in the first two months this year, up 22.3 percent year on year.

To realize the target, the sector plans to improve product quality and ensure on-schedule deliveries at reasonable prices to enhance its competitiveness.

The use of technology will also be enhanced to increase automatic production, as well as IT-based management and workers' skills.

However, Vietnamese garment-textile sector is forecast to face huge challenges and fierce competitions particularly this year from China, Myanmar and Cambodia.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

## Turkey

### Apparel exports remain firm during 2017

Exports of apparel from Turkey stayed nearly stable and increased by mere 0.17 per cent in 2017. From January to December 2017,

Turkey exported apparel worth \$14.800 billion, compared to exports of \$14.774 billion clocked during the previous year.

Category-wise, exports of knitted and crocheted clothing and accessories (HS chapter 61) earned \$8.849 billion during the twelve-month period, same as exports earnings made in 2016.

Exports of non-knitted apparel and accessories (HS chapter 62) were valued at \$5.950 billion, up 0.4 per cent from \$5.925 billion exports made in 2016.

Meanwhile, exports of carpets, mats and tapestries (HS chapter 57) were up 13.1 per cent to \$2.162 billion during the period under review.

During the year, Turkish imports of cotton, cotton yarn and cotton textiles (HS chapter 52), increased sharply by 30.4 per cent year-on-year to \$2.995 billion.

Source : Fibre2fashion

## Bangladesh

### Exports of garments up

Readymade garment exports from Bangladesh increased by 8.68 per cent in the first eight months of current fiscal 2017-18 to \$20.256 billion compared to exports of \$18.638 billion in the corresponding months of the previous year.

The percentage increase in garment exports during July-February 2017-18 was higher than 7.38 per cent growth in overall exports from Bangladesh during the same period.

Category-wise, knitwear exports rose 11.56 per cent to US\$10.125 billion in the first eight months of fiscal 2017-18, as against exports of US\$9.076 billion during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal, as per the data. Germany was the largest importer accounting for US\$2.161 billion of all knitwear exported from Bangladesh, followed by the United Kingdom with imports of goods valued at US\$1.290 billion.

Likewise, exports of woven apparel increased 5.94 per cent to US\$10.130 billion during the period under review, compared to exports of US\$9.562 billion during July-February 2016-17. The US was the largest importer with US\$2.566 billion worth of woven clothing supplied by Bangladesh. Germany and the United Kingdom procured woven apparel valued at US\$1.535 billion and US\$1.229 billion, respectively.

Woven and knitted apparel and clothing accessories' exports together accounted for 83.02 per cent of US\$24.397 billion worth of total exports made by Bangladesh during the eight-month period.

In the previous fiscal that ended on June 30, 2017, garment

exports from Bangladesh had increased 0.2 per cent year-on-year to US\$28.149 billion. The South Asian country has set the target of achieving US\$30.160 billion during the current financial year.

Source : Fibre2fashion

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I, S. BALARAJU, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

20<sup>th</sup> March 2018

**(MR. S. BALARAJU)**  
PUBLISHER



### **Indo-Vietnam MoU to strengthen trade ties**

With the objective to establish a framework for enhancing economic and trade promotion, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) has been signed during the state visit of President of Vietnam to India. Both sides urged leaders of business and industry of both countries to explore new trade and investment opportunities in identified priority areas of cooperation, including textiles.

Vietnamese President Mr. Tran Dai Quang and the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi affirmed the long-term and time-tested friendship between the two countries. Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the excellent state of Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the two countries, and commended various commemorative activities.

Both sides agreed that enhancing strong trade and economic engagement is a strategic objective, a core element of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership and are essential for strengthening bilateral ties.

Both leaders expressed satisfaction and commended the significant rise in trade turnover during the last two years. In order to realise potential to both increase the volume of trade and diversify its composition, they requested the relevant ministries and agencies on both sides to explore substantive and practical measures to achieve the trade target of \$15 billion by 2020, including but not limited to utilising established mechanisms, strengthening exchanges of trade delegations, business-to-business contacts, regular organisation of trade fairs and events.

The two sides agreed to intensify cooperation to increase productivity, quantum and content of science and technology in agricultural products.

Both sides encouraged greater two-way investment between Vietnam and India. Prime Minister Shri Modi welcomed Vietnamese companies to avail of the favourable investment climate in India under the Make in India programme. President Mr. Tran Dai Quang welcomed Indian companies to invest in Vietnam and affirmed Vietnam's commitment to create favourable conditions and facilitation for Indian investments in accordance with Vietnamese laws.

The MoU on economic and trade cooperation was signed by the Hon'ble Union Minister for External Affairs Ms. Sushma Swaraj from the Indian side and Vietnamese Minister of Industry and Trade

Mr. Tran Tuan Anh.

Source : Fibre2fashion

### **Tax exemptions for exporters extended for another 6 months by GST Council**

The GST Council has decided to extend the available tax exemptions on imported goods for a further 6 months beyond March 31, 2018. Thus, exporters presently availing various export promotion schemes can now continue to avail such exemptions on their imports up to October 1, 2018, by which time an e-Wallet scheme is expected to be in place to continue the benefits in future, highlighted a release.

In a related development which would benefit the exporters, the Council reviewed the progress in grant of refunds to exports of both IGST and Input Tax Credit. The Council appreciated that the pace of grant of IGST refund has picked up. Thereafter, it directed GSTN to expeditiously forward the balance refund claims to the Customs/Central GST/state GST authorities, as the case may be, for their immediate sanction and disbursal.

It may be recalled that at its meeting held in October 2017, the Council had noted that exporters are experiencing difficulties of cash blockage on account of having to upfront pay GST/IGST on the inputs, raw materials etc., finished goods imported/procured for purposes of export. An interim solution was found by re-introducing the pre-GST tax exemptions on such imports. Additionally, for merchant exporters, a special scheme of payment of GST @ 0.1 per cent on their procured goods was introduced. Also, domestic procurement made under Advance Authorisation, EPCG and EOU schemes were recognised as 'deemed exports' with flexibility for either the suppliers or the exporters being able to claim a refund of GST/IGST paid thereon. All these avenues were made available up to March 31, 2018.

The permanent solution agreed to by the Council was to introduce an e-Wallet scheme with effect from April 1, 2018. The scheme is basically the creation of electronic e-Wallets, which would be credited with notional or virtual currency by the DGFT. This notional/virtual currency would be used by exporters to make the payment of GST/IGST on the goods imported/procured by them so their funds are not blocked.

In December 2017, the Finance Secretary had constituted a Working Group with representatives of the Central and state governments to operationalise the e-Wallet scheme. After reviewing

the progress, the Council noted that whereas some preparatory work had been done, more needs to be done to address a large number of technical, legal and administrative issues that have been identified. The Council appreciated that this would require more time. The Council was also unanimous that there should be no disruption which may affect exports. Accordingly, the Council agreed to:

(a) Defer the implementation of the e-Wallet scheme by 6 months, i.e. up to October 1, 2018

(b) Extend the present dispensation in terms of exemptions, etc., which is available up to March 31, 2018, for a further 6 months, i.e. up to October 1, 2018

Source : [www.eximin.net](http://www.eximin.net)

### **Government to speed up input tax refund to exporters**

The government has decided to speed up input tax refund to exporters.

As per rule 91 of CGST Rules, 2017, 90 per cent of the refund amount claimed shall be granted on a provisional basis within a period not exceeding seven days from the date of acknowledgement of the refund claim. Further, as per section 54(7) of the CGST Act, 2017, the final order for granting refund shall be issued within 60 days from the date of receipt of the complete application. Of the total taxpayers under GST, 64 per cent were also registered under the previous tax regime. No specific study has been undertaken on the impact of GST transition, it was said.

64 per cent of the total taxpayers registered under GST have transitioned from the previous tax regime to GST as on March 2, 2018.

The processing of refund claim is being done after the claimant has filed the GST return, and the grant of the refund shall be within 60 days from the date of receipt of the complete application, it was pointed out, as per a release.

Source : [www.eximin.net](http://www.eximin.net)

### **Sluggish exports to continue**

The slowdown seen of late in India's export growth rate is likely to continue in February as well, due to a slow disbursement of Goods and Services Tax (GST) refunds, low growth in labour-intensive sectors and a volatile currency.

With a value of \$24.38 billion, India's exports in January grew by 9.07 per cent, a single-digit rate for the first time in three months.

Earlier, the statistics for December 2017 had been unnerving, with the growth rate for the month more than halving to 12.4 per cent from November's 30.5 per cent.

An analysis by Bloomberg Economics showed that the historical link between exports and exchange rates was the highest in India in the decade through 2017, followed by China, Malaysia and Japan. The value of the Indian rupee continued to strengthen over February from the Rs 63.9 a dollar seen on February 1 to the Rs 65.1 value of a US dollar on the last day of the month.

Negative fallout might be most visible in labour-intensive sectors, which continue to be stressed. These have been persistently dogged by a crippling liquidity crisis since the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime and might show signs of a deepening contraction.

Even as the Prime Minister's Office has now stepped into the export refund mess, traders continue to complain over procedural bottlenecks in filing GST which haven't been solved over the past six months. The industry claims that basic problems in electronic filing have persisted as some declarations are being insisted upon by tax authorities which are legally difficult to provide.

For example, exporters are required to declare that they have not or will not claim drawback. But many have already taken the drawback as the rules had allowed them.

Post-GST, duty drawback can only be used for customs duty refunds on inputs used and not for excise purposes. Even those who have been able to file the applications, haven't been able to give the manual copies which is required to complete the process. The simple reason behind this is that tax authorities refuse to accept them citing no instructions to do so while some have asked for bribes to accept these, multiple exporters said. While only 10 per cent of refunds has been made by the government for input tax credit and 30 per cent in case of the integrated GST (IGST). However, the Central Board of Excise and Customs — the nodal department for the GST implementation — says 88.77 per cent of refunds have been disbursed for input-tax credit claims. It claims that of the Rs 41 billion claimed under completed applications, refunds worth Rs 37 billion have been refunded.

The trade deficit widened to a 56-month high of \$16.3 billion in January, against the \$14.9 billion deficit in December and \$9.91 billion registered a year ago in January 2017.

Source : Business Standard

## REFUND PROCESS IN GOODS & SERVICES TAX SYSTEM STATISTICS & ILLUSTRATIONS

### ❖ Statistics On Processing Of Export Refund (As On February 8, 2018)

	Heading		GSTR- 1 Count
1	Total Returns (GSTN + Return Period) having invoices in 6A	(A)	3,28,104
	All/ Some of Shipping Bill (No., Date & Port Code) not given	(B)	1,94,252
	Without payment of IGST	(C )	86,964
2	Eligible to be sent to ICEGATE [A-(B+C)] (with payment & S/Bill + Port details)	(D)	46,888
	Successfully sent to ICEGATE		25,072
	Failed Validation- IGST in 3.1 (b) is less than 6A		21,699
	System Error		117

- Out of 21,699 GSTR 1 failing due to IGST deficiency in Table 3.1(b) of GSTR 3B, 88% have zero IGST in Table 3.1(b).
- Total of 2405 cases of 9A are in the system having total invoice value of Rs. 1709.75 crores.

### ❖ Statistics of RFD- 01A Filing (As on March 6, 2018)

Reason Code	Description	March 5, 2018	
		Count	Amt. (in crores)
AF- 01	Excess balance in Electronic Cash Ledger	56,379	1,010
AF- 02	On account of export of services- With payment of Tax	5,396	258
AF- 03	Exports of Goods/ Services- Within payment of Tax i.e. Input Tax Credit accumulated)	30,631	10,671
AF- 05	ITC accumulated due to Inverted Tax Structure (clause – ii of proviso to Section 54 (3))	2,448	920
AF- 06	On account of supplies made to SEZ unit/ SEZ Developer (with payment of Tax)	4,009	119
AF- 07	07 On account of supplies made to SEZ unit/ SEZ Developer (Without payment of Tax)	791	96
AF- 08	On account of refund by recipient of Deemed Export	257	8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,29,725</b>	<b>13,083</b>

### ❖ Present Validations

#### ➤ **GST System validates below rules before transmitting data to ICEGATE**

- Both GSTR- 1& GSTR- 3B are filed.
- IGST paid in Table 3.1(b) of GSTR 3B  $\geq$  IGST claimed in Table 6A
  - Tolerance of Rs.100 is considered when comparing IGST amounts
- Table 6A of GSTR- 1 has export invoice(s)
  - S/ Bill No., S/Bill Date & Port Code provided in invoices filed under table 6A.
  - Port Code is valid as per format prescribed by ICEGATE

### ❖ **Key validations by ICEGATE on data received from GST System**

- Invoice No. in S/ Bill is same as that filed with GST System
- All invoices, declared in S/ Bill have been received and are validated
- EGM has been filed and is in order

❖ **Mistakes done by taxpayers while filing returns**

- (A) **IGST submitted in Table 3.1(b) {Outward taxable supplies (zero rated)} of GSTR- 3B compared with total IGST from invoices filed in Table 6A of GSTR- 1**
- Zero IGST submitted in Table 3.1(b) of GSTR 3B.
  - IGST submitted in Table 3.1(b) < IGST from invoices under Table 6A.
  - IGST in table other than 3.1(b) like 3.1(a) {Outward taxable supplies(other than zero rated, nil rated and exempted)} or 3.1(c) {other outward supplies (Nil rated and exempted)}.
- (B) **Invoice data filed in Table 6A checked for S/Bill / Port details**
- Missing of S/ Bill No., S/Bill Date or Port Code in the rejected invoices.
  - Invoices meeting 3 conditions were transmitted to ICEGATE, but failed at ICEGATE due to mismatch in Invoice No. or incorrect Port Code.
- (C) **Reasons for failure at ICEGATE**
- Mismatch of Invoice Number.
  - Some of the invoices, as declared under a S/Bill, have failed validation at GST System and hence not transmitted.
  - Incorrect IGST details given in the S/Bill / Export General Manifest (EGM).
  - Improper filing of EGM.

❖ **Remedial Process- Building Of Export Ledger**

- **Taxpayer should make the following corrections as given below:-**
- Use Table 9A of GSTR- 1 to correct erroneous invoices.
  - Fulfill the deficiency of IGST paid under Table 3.1(B) in subsequent months.
- **Process to aggregate Table 3.1(b) and Table 6A/B/9A across tax period is being provisioned to accommodate corrections**
- The IGST from invoices (exports/ SEZ with payment of tax) filed under Table 6A and 6B will create a debit entry in the export ledger (A).
  - For invoices amended under Table 9A, differential IGST will be determined by comparing such invoices with their originals. This differential IGST will create a debit entry in the export ledger (B).
  - The IGST paid under Table 3.1(b) of GSTR 3B will create a credit entry in the export ledger (C).
  - At the filing of GSTR 1, or GSTR 3B, the system shall validate if the balance in the ledger  $C - (A+B)$  is either zero (or greater), all the pending eligible invoices from Table 6A and 9A will be transmitted to ICEGATE.

❖ **Export Ledger**

➤ **Illustration- 1**

[Activities performed in Table 6A, 9A of GSTR-1 and Table 3.1(b) of GSTR 3B] [Use of Ledger Based Approach]

Period	6A		9A					3.1(b)		Period	Debit	Credit	Bal.
	No. of Inv	IGST	Month	No. of Inv	IGST	Diff. from Original							
JULY	10	10,000	-	-	-		10,000	10 invoices transmitted. But assume 3 invoices got rejected from ICEGATE. These will be amended in August but due IGST has already been paid in July..	JULY	10,000	10,000	0	

AUG	5	5,000	JULY	3	3,000	0	5,000	5 invoices of August will be sent. But without aggregation of Table 3.1(b) there is no means to validate if IGST has been paid for July invoices.	AUG	5,000	5,000	0
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Validation of IGST payment, for invoices amended in subsequent periods, cannot be done until 3.1(b) is not aggregated. In the above example (1), taxpayer has,

- Paid complete IGST for 10 JULY invoices in Table 3.1(b) filed in July, and all were transmitted to ICEGATE.
- 3 rejected invoices were rejected by ICEGATE, and hence were amended under Table 9A filed in August.
- There was no change in the tax value, and hence, there is no requirement to pay any additional IGST.

➤ **Illustration- 2**

**[Activities performed in Table 6A, 9A of GSTR-1 and Table 3.1(b) of GSTR 3B] [Use of Ledger Based Approach]**

Period	6A		9A				3.1(b)		Period	Debit	Credit	Bal.
	No. of Inv	IGST	Month	No. of Inv	IGST	Diff. from Original						
JULY	10	10,000	-	-	-		9,500	10 invoices transmitted. But assume 3 invoices got rejected from ICEGATE. These will be amended in August but due IGST has already been paid in July.	JULY	10,000	9,500	-500
OCT	2	2,000	JULY	5	6,000	1,000	3,500	5 invoices of August will be sent. But without aggregation of Table 3.1(b) there is no means to validate if IGST has been paid for July invoices.	OCT	2,000 1,500	3,500	0

Similarly, any IGST paid in Table 3.1(b), in separate return periods, could be validated only if accounted as cumulative payment made across all previous periods.

In the above illustration – 2, taxpayer,

- Had 10 invoices in July, but did not pay complete IGST under Table 3.1(b) of July.
- Used 9A to amend 5 July invoices- charges made to IGST value as well.
- Differential IGST was paid under Table 3.1(b) filed in August along with the IGST from invoices of Table 6A (August).

Hence, aggregation of 6A/9A and Table 3.1(b) across return periods will ensure that IZGST paid in different periods is accounted, and invoices are transmitted to ICEGATE only when correct dues have been set off by the taxpayer.

Source: Federation of Indian Export Organizations

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS-

### IGST refunds on goods exported out of India

Non-payment of tax refunds for the Integrated GST (IGST) paid on exports continues to be a major concern area for exporters. The Council has been receiving representations from our member-exporters related to their pending IGST refund with various ports in India. In order to bring clarity among our members on the concept and procedure involved for claiming IGST Refunds, we would like to disseminate Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on IGST refund which may create awareness amongst our exporting community.

#### ➤ **What is zero rated supply under GST?**

- Under GST - exports and supplies to Special Economic Zone (SEZ) are termed as zero rated.
- Zero rated supply means the entire supply chain of a particular supply is tax free.

#### ➤ **What are the options for getting refunds for persons making zero rated supplies?**

- A registered person making a zero rated supply is eligible to claim refund under either of the following options, namely:
  - (i) He may supply goods or services or both under Bond or Letter of Undertaking (LUT) subject to conditions, safeguards and procedure as may be prescribed, without payment of Integrated Tax and claim refund of unutilized Input Tax Credit of CGST, SGST /UTGST and IGST; or
  - (ii) He may supply goods or services or both, subject to conditions, safeguards and procedure as may be prescribed, on payment of Integrated Tax and claim refund of such tax paid on goods or services or both supplied.

#### ➤ **What Is IGST refund?**

- The second category, mentioned above, pertains to refund of integrated tax paid for the zero-rated supplies made by suppliers who opt for the route of export on payment of integrated tax and claim refund of such tax paid.
- There can be two sub categories of such suppliers namely: (i) Exporter of goods & (ii) Service exporters and persons making supplies to SEZ.

#### ➤ **Who can get IGST refunds from Customs?**

- Registered persons who have exported goods outside India on payment of IGST are eligible to get the refund of integrated tax so paid subject to filing of correct and sufficient information in both GSTN and Customs system.

#### ➤ **How to file application for getting IGST refund from Customs?**

- For claiming refund of IGST paid on goods exported out of India - the shipping bill filed by an exporter shall be deemed to be an application for refund of integrated tax paid on the goods exported out of India.
- Ensure that Export General Manifest (EGM) and valid return in Form GSTR-3 or Form GSTR- 3B, as the case may be, has been filed.
- Thus, once the shipping bill, the EGM and a valid return is filed, the application for refund shall be considered to have been filed and refund shall be processed.

#### ➤ **Who would process IGST refund claim?**

- The IGST refund module has been designed with a mechanism to automatically process and grant relief after validating the shipping bill data available in ICES against the GST Return data transmitted by GSTN.
- Manual intervention would be limited to only exceptional cases where automatic validation becomes impossible due to some technical errors.
- Such exceptional cases would be only those which would be approved by the Board and the procedure in those cases would be separately laid out.

➤ **In case you have filed for IGST returns but still refund is not sanctioned?**

- The IGST refund would not be processed if it fails any validation at the level of either GSTN or Custom system.
- Validation errors occur due to various deficiencies.

➤ **What are the reasons for data not being transmitted from GSTN to Customs System?**

The reasons for data not being transmitted from GSTN to Customs System is due to the following:

- Many records have not been transmitted by GSTN to the Customs system which could be on account of various errors that have occurred in the validation carried out by the GSTN.
- It is understood that cases where such validations fail are on account of:
  - (i) Non-filing of both GSTR 1/Table 6A and GSTR 3B for a particular supply or Missing invoices in GSTR 1 for that supply.
  - (ii) Incomplete details in Invoices provided in Table 6A of GSTR 1/1E e.g., details of shipping bill and port number/code are not mentioned.
  - (iii) IGST paid under Table 3.1(b) of GSTR 3B being less than total IGST claimed in Table 6A of GSTR 1/1E of the same period. The claim cannot be more than that or the amount of IGST paid.

➤ **What steps are to be taken in cases of errors mentioned above and who should be contacted in such cases?**

- Correction of errors need to be done In the GST return filed.
- Table 6A has been provided to carry out those corrections.
- If the exporter finds that even after the correct filing or return, their shipping bills do not reflect in Customs system (reflected In ICEGATE login of exporter), they may write to GSTN helpdesk. (**GSTN HELPDESK: 0124-4688999/ [www.gst.gov.in/contact](http://www.gst.gov.in/contact) Email: [helpdesk@gst.gov.in](mailto:helpdesk@gst.gov.in),**)

➤ **How can you find whether your refund data has been successfully transmitted by GSTN to Customs or not?**

- GSTN is reportedly working on a feedback/message system so as to inform the exporters about such failed validations.
- At present, the Customs system does not have any information about the reasons for which validation at GSTN has failed.
- However, for all those records which have been successfully transmitted to Customs system, the report can be generated at the end of field officers. Even the exporter has the option to check the GST validation status for his shipping bills in his ICEGATE website login for all records transmitted by GSTN.

➤ **Even after filing of correct information in GST return still refund is not sanctioned?**

- If an exporter has filed correct information in the GST returns and it gets successfully validated by the GSTN, then it is transmitted electronically to the Customs system wherein the GST return data is matched with the shipping bill data.
- If the matching is successful, ICES processes the claim for refund and the relevant amount of IGST paid with respect to each shipping bill or bill of export is electronically credited to the exporter's bank account as registered with the Customs authorities.
- But, wherever the matching fails on account of some error, the refund do not get sanctioned.
- The matching between the two data sources is done at invoice level and any mis-match of the laid down parameters results in one or more of the following errors/responses:

➤ **What should be done for the following error codes?**

Code	Meaning	Rectification
SB000	Successfully validated	
SB001	Invalid SB details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amend GSTR-1 by using Form 9A and fill correct SB details.</li> <li>Form 9A has been made available by GSTN w.e.f. 15.12.2017 in exporter's login at the GST common portal.</li> </ul>
SB002	EGM not filed	Approach shipping line for filing of EGM
SB003	GSTIN mismatch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amend GSTR-1 by using Form 9A.</li> <li>There is no provision of amendment in the shipping bill once the EGM is filed.</li> </ul>
SB004	Record already received and validated	No action required
SB005	Invalid Invoice Number	Amend GSTR-1 by using Form 9A and fill correct
SB006	Gateway EGM not available	Approach shipping line or Gateway port Customs
PFMS Validation Errors	Bank account details of exporter not validated in PFMS	Approach EDI section at the gateway post Customs with correct account number, bank name and branch address and IFSC Code of the branch.

➤ **What is the exporters' role in case of IGST refunds?**

- Exporters have to file correct as well as sufficient information in both the GSTN and the Customs system.
  - ✓ To check the GST validation status for his S/Bills after logging into ICEGATE website. This report shows the response/error code for each of his SBs wherever data has been received from GSTN.
  - ✓ To view the S/Bill details relevant for IGST validation on the ICEGATE website. This can be viewed while filing the GST returns and ensure that the details are entered accurately in the returns as well as there is no mis-match occurs.
  - ✓ In case, the exporter's account is not validated by PFMS, he may approach jurisdictional Customs Commissionerate with correct account details and get it updated in ICES.
  - ✓ Clear the dues or submit e-BRC and have the suspension revoked, if you are not getting the refund due to suspension/alert on his IEC.
- **In case the shipping bill has been transmitted by GSTN to Customs and there is no error in the refund but still the refund has not been received in the bank account?**
- SB000 (Successfully Validated) is the response code which comes when all the decided details match between GSTN and Customs database and also implies that the SB is ready for inclusion in the IGST refund scroll.
- However, it might happen that even with SB000, the SB does not appear in the refund scroll due to the following:-
  - Exports might have been made under bond or LUT, hence not eligible for refund.
  - If a S/Bill covers multiple invoices, few of the Invoices might have been successfully validated with code SB000 whereas other invoices might be containing other types of error/s.
  - Composite rate of drawback has been claimed for that SB during the transitional period between 01.07.2017 to 09.2017, thus making the SB ineligible for IGST refund.
  - Where the IGST claimed amount is less than Rs. 1000/-.

In all the above cases, the scroll amount shall automatically become zero and the SBs shall not be included in the refund scroll.



- Other reasons can be if there is an alert/suspension on the IEC in ICES or if the account of the IEC is not validated by PFMS.
- **What is the course of action if there are multiple errors in the refund claim?**
  - Each error is required to be corrected individually in order to get refund.
- **In case of errors, where should I contact for necessary action?**
  - Following steps could be followed in case of errors in processing of refunds:
    - ✓ Contact the GSTN, if the records have not been transmitted by GSTN to Customs.
    - ✓ Approach the shipping line/airline/carrier to file the EGM immediately, if the error is SB002/SB006.
    - ✓ In cases where the temporary scroll is generated but it's not included in the final scroll, the exporters are advised to furnish correct bank account details to the proper officer (Customs field formation) in order to update the same in ICES.
    - ✓ As the status of refund claims is available in ICEGATE login, in cases where the corrective action has been already taken by the exporter, he may write to ICEGATE/gateway port Customs for redressal.
    - ✓ Any grievance related to the IGST refund claim may be brought to the notice of the Principal Commissioner or Commissioner of the Customs of the gateway port for necessary action.

Source: Tax Guru

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## Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

(April-January 2017-18)

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in the month of January 2018 was higher by 7.4% over the index of January 2017.
- The cumulative overall growth of IIP during April-January 2017-18 registered a growth of 4.1% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- **The Index of Industrial Production for the month of January 2018 for the Textiles Sector increased by 2.7% as compared to January 2017.** There has been a cumulative decline of 0.3% in Textiles Sector during April-January 2017-18 over the corresponding period of 2016-17.
- The Index of Industrial Production for wearing apparel for January 2018 dropped by 10.7% and a fall of 10.4% during the period April-January 2017-18 over the corresponding period of the previous year.
- The index of Industrial production for the manufacturing sector has increased by 8.7% during the month of January 2018 while there was a cumulative growth of 4.3% during the period of April-January 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-January 2017-18, along with the cumulative growth rates over corresponding period of the previous year:

Industry code	Description	Percentage growth				
		April 2016	December 2017	January 2018	Apr-January 2017-18	Apr-January 2016-17
13	Textiles	3.4	5.4	2.7	0.3	1.2
14	Wearing apparel	1.0	- 13.5	-10.7	-10.4	-2.6
10-32	Manufacturing	-3.1	8.4	8.7	4.3	-0.2
	General	-0.8	7.1	7.5	4.1	0.6

Source : Ministry of Statistics & Programme (MOSPI) [www.mospi.nic.in](http://www.mospi.nic.in)

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### **A Tribute to our Past Chairman, Shri Ganesh Kumar Gupta (December 1998 to May 2001) and (January 2009 to December 2010)**

Shri Ganesh Kumar Gupta was born at Varanasi in the year 1952. He founded Vijay Silk House Pvt. Ltd. in the year 1975, a company which has been manufacturing and exporting textiles and Handicrafts. Vijay Silk House Pvt. Ltd. was awarded numerous awards and prizes for its outstanding exports. Besides exports, Shri Gupta also has business interests in Real Estate. Shri Ganesh Kumar Gupta is also the founder Director of Akash Textiles Exports Pvt. Ltd, which is a Star Exporter under the Foreign Trade Policy. The company exports its products to various countries across the world. Their main market is the Middle East.

Shri Ganesh Kumar Gupta belongs to the school of thought that lays great emphasis on the role of institutions and the individuals for betterment of the society. Shri Gupta is an institution builder. He has been at the forefront in raising and resolving the industry related issues by persuading the appropriate authorities. His contribution to the progress of the textile industry in particular and the business community in general has been remarkable. He has served and represented many a trade association and brought about far reaching changes in the way trade and industry functions.

He is currently serving as his second term of President of Federation of Indian Export Organizations(FIEO), the apex body of Export Promotion Council and the statutory Commodity Boards. Prior to that he has been President FIEO for a two year term from 2007 to 2008. He has also served as Vice President of FIEO, Regional Chairman of FIEO, Western Region. As President, FIEO, Mr. Gupta took the challenge of competing with China in world market and led FIEO members to China to participate in Canton Fair

Shri Gupta has also served as Chairman, of Textiles Committee, a Government of India statutory body set up to ensure the quality of textiles and textile machinery both for internal consumption and export purposes, to set up world class testing lab etc..

Shri Ganesh Kumar Gupta has also served as the Chairman of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council. He has served as the Chairman of The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council in two different terms. His first tenure as Chairman of SRTEPC was for two and half years from December 1998 to May 2001, while his second term was for nearly two years from January 2009 to December 2010. It will not be an understatement if one were to say that Shri Gupta devoted his life to the benefit of the textile industry and export community.

As on today, Shri Gupta is a Board Member of ECGC Ltd., a wholly owned body of Government of India, set up in 1957 with the objective of promoting exports from the country by providing Credit Risk Insurance and related services for exports. In the past Shri Gupta has also served in various organisations and bodies as a member of the Governing Committee of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textile Management (NTC Staff College, Coimbatore), National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) and Central Silk Board (CSB). He has also served as a member of National Productivity Council and MSME Core Committee of the Reserve Bank of India. Shri Gupta was the founder member of Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL).

Continued on page 23



## Indian ManMade Textile Industry – An Overview

Dr. Kavita Gupta, IAS, Textile Commissioner

India's textiles and clothing industry is one of the mainstays of the national economy. It is also one of the largest contributing sectors of India's exports contributing over 13% of the country's total exports basket.

The textiles industry is labour intensive and is one of the largest employers in the country.

Indian textiles industry, currently estimated at around US\$ 137 billion of which domestic market is about US\$ 100 billion and US\$ 37 billion exports is expected to reach US\$ 230 billion by 2020 and to achieve further US\$ 300 billion by 2024-25 and create an additional 35 million jobs. Our fibre base need to be doubled to increase our textile markets both domestic and overseas. It is imperative that the Indian textile sector boosts the consumption and production of natural and Man-made fibres in India from the present 10 billion kg. to 20 billion kg. With implied limitations on growing cotton, MMF needs to grow three times from the present 4 billion kg to 12 billion kg to achieve its vision of \$300 billion by 2025.

The textiles sector has witnessed a spurt in investment during the last five years. Government has also allowed 100 per cent FDI in the Indian textiles sector under the automatic route. The industry (including dyed and printed) attracted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worth US\$ 2.68 billion during April 2000 to September 2017.

Globally, consumption of synthetic fibre is around 70% and only 30% is of natural fibre, whereas in case of India it is reverse. While it is true that the exports of Indian Manmade Fiber Textiles grew from US\$ 2308 million in 2005-06 to US\$ 5853.49 million in 2016-17, we still have a market share of only around 5%. This means that presently India does not produce what the world needs.

Again while India has emerged as a major sourcing destination for all types of man-made fibre textile products including fibre, yarn, fabrics, home textiles and technical textiles for buyers from all over the globe, countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam, Sri Lanka have made far more rapid strides in developing their textile industry to move ahead of India in the pecking order after China who leads with 35% of the world market share. Export is positively correlated to product development or innovation which is lacking in India especially in the synthetic textiles sector due to the factors well known to all. Vietnam has crossed US\$ 26 billion of exports in 10 years whereas we (India) could reach US\$ 40 billion since so many decades.

The dynamics of the global textile trade is rapidly changing. Exports of textiles from China have dropped by nearly 5% as their quality standards are dipping to accommodate for the squeeze in margins. Wage bills have been rising by 5 to 10% on a YOY basis and at the lower end of the textiles sector it is making

their products uncompetitive. MMFT stakeholders in India need to adopt a two-pronged strategy for enhancing the global share at this juncture. We must drive home the advantage of our lower labour costs to edge out other countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Vietnam etc and gain a foothold in the lower end of the textiles market. At the same time our MMFT exporters must prepare themselves in earnest to compete in the higher end of the market of Made-ups, Smart Textiles, Home Furnishings and Technical Textiles etc., by focusing on new technology, innovation and R & D in these segments. They must draw up a mid to long term plan to graduate into these segments as the market for textiles and garments is set to grow rapidly.

Markets for items like active wear, sportswear, leisure wear, etc. are tremendous and growing; however, we are still manufacturing and exporting only the conventional textile items. With the impact of the WTO regulations on the Textile Industry being applicable from June 2018, it becomes imperative on the stakeholders in the Indian Textile Industry to increase their consumer focus, increase investments, especially in technology upgradation and R & D to manufacture and export value added textile products that the world demands.

Our Government has recognized the inherent strengths of our country as since time immemorial India has been at the forefront of the textile world. The Govt. has left no stone unturned to create an eco system that encourages and develops the country's textile business. In the month of June 2016, the Indian Govt. announced a package of Rs. 6000 crores for the textiles and apparel sector to wrest a bigger share of the global pie. In addition to expanding the exports it will also benefit the domestic industry which employs 45 million workers and another 60 million indirectly. Countries in West Asia, Australia and Russia, though not our traditional markets, have been identified as destinations to boost our exports in the coming years. The textiles ministry, which has set a target of doubling textile exports in 10 years, plans to enter into bilateral agreements with Africa and Australia, along with working on a new textile policy to promote value addition.

The Government appreciates the significance of signing the free-trade agreement with EU and the consequent advantages it holds for the country. The Textile Ministry is in constant touch with the Ministry of Commerce to pursue an FTA with EU to boost international trade especially in the sector.

The foundations are in place to exponentially grow exports of Indian MMFT. India today is home to a modern, vibrant and growing manmade textile industry. We have a self-sufficient raw material production base and an ever-growing range of products that complete the textile value chain of 'Fibre to Fashion'. India can offer the entire range of man-made and blended textile products to the discerning International buyer. India holds enormous potential and promise in the sector of Textiles, provided it can move strategically, with a systematic endeavor to upgrade its technology, increase the pace of growth of MMF Textile Exports, enhance its manufacturing capabilities in Technical Textiles and move towards the Fourth Industrial Revolution, Industry 4.0, in both, MSME and non MSME sectors.



### **Dicitex Furnishings Pvt Ltd.**

Dicitex Furnishings, pioneers in the home furnishings industry in India, was established in May 1999. The company was founded by Chairman Late Shri Manohar Lal, under whose footsteps and guidance, his two sons Rajjnish Arora & Nimish Arora are now managing the business. These two dynamic and hardworking entrepreneurs are extremely down to earth and have established themselves in the mould created by their honorable father.

–Dicitex Furnishings has four vertically integrated units with all facilities under one roof, right from spinning the yarn, weaving the fabric till making the finished product, thereby covering the entire value chain

Mr. Rajjnish Arora while pursuing his textile education, was selected to undergo training in an MNC, however, deeply inspired by his grandfather Mr. Dharam Chand Arora – founder of DC SILK Mills (in the year 1962), preferred to join him in the year 1989, and since then there has been no looking back for him.

This was his first step into the textile industry which was mainly into printing that time His vision and foresight of getting into value addition as well as backward integration made him convince all his family members to invest in hi tech weaving machines, much ahead of its time in India. Mr. Arora added Vandewiele & Matex Velvet Belgium looms for providing the world's finest, luxury & premium Velvets in India to compete with Italian products being offered at Indian prices.

Although he was the third generation of his family to get into the Textile business, within a span of two years he gained remarkable insights into the working the company and the textile industry.

Today Shri Rajjnish Arora heads the group and is involved in all strategic decision making in the areas of technology procurement, operations & innovations carried out by the company.

Under his guidance the company implemented ERP three years back.

He is a role model for many in the industry and for his team which puts in the efforts to come up with fresh ideas & innovative vision that makes the company stay ahead of its peers.

Dicitex Furnishings has become a one stop solution in furnishings for the entire world, providing a wide array of Upholstery Fabrics – Velvets, Chenille, Damask, Flat Jacquards, Drapery fabrics, Embroidered Fabrics, Sheers, Digitally Printed Fabrics, & Bed linen range.

The company has recently added metallic printed fabrics to its range, which are the latest trends in the home décor industry.

As leaders, Dicitex combines technology and style in all their product categories, employing global standards to cater to the discerning International Buyers. The company currently exports to more than 65+ countries worldwide.

Dicitex manufacturing facility is truly international and the company's constant endeavor is to upgrade its infrastructure in order to provide products of best quality, detailing and perfection. The company manufactures 20 million meters of premium quality yarn and can produce fabric upto 60000 mtrs per day.

The Company's achievements are given due recognition year on year as it sweeps the awards during functions organized by SRTEPC and FIEO among others. Dicitex Furnishings continues to flourish and will remain as one of the pioneer brands in the home furnishings industry in the world.

Dctex Furnishings has been ranked 5th amongst the World Mills 50 survey undertaken by an international Magazine "Fabrics & Furnishings International".

Dicitex has been awarded the prestigious 'International Trade Awards' for outstanding Exporter of the year in the year in 2006-07 as well as the Leaders of Tomorrow Award by ET Now in year 2011-12.

These are to name a few and the legacy continues...

*Continued from page 19*

Reverse Buyer Seller Meet or RBSM as it is more popularly called is the buzzword in the export circles these days. SRTEPC organized Source India in Surat in 2016, based on which the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India organized Textiles India in Ahmedabad in 2017. However, it was Shri Ganesh Kumar Gupta who had the foresight and vision to organize an RBSM in India as early as 2010. The Reverse Buyer Seller Meet was organized by SRTEPC during the Chairmanship of Shri Guptaji at Hotel Grand Hyatt in Mumbai on 28th and 29th January 2010. A large number of exhibitors/exporters had displayed their products to foreign buyers invited by the Council.

During his first term as Chairman of SRTEPC, Shri Ganesh Kumar Gupta organized participation by the Council's members in 10 exhibitions across the world including countries such as France, Spain, Portugal, Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Bangladesh and led one trade delegation to Venezuela.

Shri Guptaji was responsible for the launch of SRTEPC website in May 1999 during a conference organized for exporters of synthetic textiles. He was the one who recognized the need to educate and upgrade the knowledge of exporters and organized 6 seminars across the country during his first tenure.

Although his second tenure as Chairman of SRTEPC was after a gap of 8 years, he had the same passion and energy to work in the interest of trade and commerce. He intensified his efforts to promote the cause of the member exporters of the Council by organizing as many as 17 exhibitions in less than 2 years to diverse countries such as Vietnam, Bangladesh, Egypt, Brazil, Argentina, Dubai, Poland, Czech Republic, Tunisia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Australia and Russia. He also led a top level delegation to Japan.

Shri Ganesh Kumar Gupta took it upon himself to change the face of the Council as he renovated the Council's office to make it modern, contemporary and appealing comparable to best in the corporate sector and trade association in the world.

In his long career as trade representative, Mr. Gupta has been an effective voice of trade and industry and continues to serve them in his capacity as President FIEO. He has represented the cause and grievances of trade and industry before the various Hon'ble Minister in charge of Finance, Textiles, Commerce & Industry, Secretary of various Ministries and Department, Governor, RBI, , Chairman and Members of CBDT and CBEC, Director General of Foreign Trade, Drawback Commissioner Chairman of various commercial banks. It is heartening to note that he has been successful in resolving most of the issues of trade and industry including the issues related to Foreign Trade Policy, export credit, duty drawback, rationalisation of customs and excise duty in the past and GST under the present regime, persuading the Government to make policy changes in the interest of ease of doing business. He has organised innumerable Open House Meet, Seminars and Symposium and Workshops for the benefit of trade and Industry.

During his tenure as the Chairman, the SRTEPC was conferred with the Niryat Bandhu award for its outstanding export facilitation services during the year 2008-09 which was received by Shri Ganesh Kumar Gupta from the then Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce & Industry Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia at a special Presentation Ceremony held in New Delhi.

## F. A. Q. ON BANKING REGULATION GOVERNING EXPORTS

(continued from the previous issue)

### 7. EDF/ SDF Approval for Trade Fair/ Exhibitions abroad:

Firms / Companies and other organizations participating in Trade Fair/Exhibition abroad can take/export goods for exhibition and sale outside India without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank. Unsold exhibit items may be sold outside the exhibition/trade fair in the same country or in a third country. Such sales at discounted value are also permissible. It would also be permissible to 'gift' unsold goods up to the value of USD \$5000 per exporter, per exhibition/trade fair. Banks may approve EDF/ SDF Form of export items for display or display-cum-sale in trade fairs/exhibitions outside India subject to the condition that

- (i) The exporter shall produce relative Bill of Entry within one month of re-import into India of the unsold items and
- (ii) The sale proceeds of the items sold are repatriated to India in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Management (Realisation, Repatriation, and Surrender of Foreign Exchange) Regulations, 2000.

### 8. Direct Dispatch of documents by the exporter:

Banks should normally dispatch shipping documents to their overseas branches/correspondents expeditiously. However, they may dispatch shipping documents direct to the consignees or their agents resident in the country of final destination of goods in cases of Advance Payment or Irrevocable Letter of Credit or in certain cases as detailed in the Master Circular. Status Holder Exporters and SEZ units may be permitted by the bank to dispatch the export documents to the consignee subject to certain conditions

### 9. Short Shipments:

When part of a shipment covered by a GR form already filed with Customs is short- shipped, the exporter must give notice of short-shipment to the Customs in the form and manner prescribed. In case of delay in obtaining certified short-shipment notice from the Customs, the exporter should give an undertaking to the banks to the effect that he has filed the short-shipment notice with the Customs and that he will furnish it as soon as it is obtained.

### 10. Shut out Shipments:

Where a shipment has been entirely shut out and there is delay in making arrangements to re-ship, the exporter will give notice in duplicate to the Customs in the form and manner prescribed, attaching thereto the unused duplicate copy of GR form and the shipping bill. The Customs will verify that the shipment was actually shut out, certify the copy of the notice as correct and forward it to the Reserve Bank together with unused duplicate copy of the GR form. In this case, the original GR form received earlier from Customs will be cancelled. If the shipment is made subsequently, a fresh set of GR form should be completed.

### 11. Write off of Export bills:

An exporter who has not been able to realize the outstanding export dues despite best efforts may either self-write off or approach the banks, who had handled the relevant shipping documents, with appropriate supporting documentary evidence with a request for write off of the unrealized portion subject to the fulfillment of stipulations and conditions. The limits prescribed for "write-offs" of unrealized export bills are as under:

Self "write-off" by an exporter (Other than Status Holder Exporter):5%\*

Self "write-off" by Status Holder Exporters: 10%\*

'Write-off" by Authorized Dealer Bank:10%\*

\*of the total export proceeds realized during the previous calendar year.



**13. Write off in cases of Payment of claims by ECGC and private insurance companies regulated by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority:**

Banks shall, on an application received from the exporter supported by documentary evidence from the ECGC and private insurance companies regulated by IRDA confirming that the claim in respect of the outstanding bills has been settled by them, write off the relative export bills and delete them from the XOS statement. Such write-off will not be restricted to the limit of 10 per cent indicated above. Surrender of incentives, if any, in such cases will be as provided in the Foreign Trade Policy. The claims settled in rupees by ECGC and private insurance companies regulated by IRDA should not be construed as export realization in foreign exchange.

**14. Write-off – Relaxation:**

As announced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14, with effect from August 27, 2009, realisation of export proceeds shall not be insisted upon under any of the Export Promotion Schemes under the said FTP, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The write off on the basis of merits is allowed by the Reserve Bank or by bank on behalf of the Reserve Bank, as per extant guidelines;
- (b) The exporter produces a certificate from the Foreign Mission of India concerned, about the fact of non-recovery of export proceeds from the buyer; and
- (c) This would not be applicable in self write off cases.
- (d) The banks are advised not to insist on the surrender of proportionate export incentives, other than under the Duty Drawback Scheme, if availed of, by the exporter under any of the Export Promotion Schemes under FTP 2009-14, subject to fulfilment of conditions as stated above. The drawback amount has to be recovered even if the claim is settled by the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited (ECGC) or the write –off is allowed by the Reserve Bank.

**15. Change of buyer/consignee:**

Prior approval of the Reserve Bank is not required if, after goods have been shipped, they are to be transferred to a buyer other than the original buyer in the event of default by the latter, provided the reduction in value, if any, involved does not exceed 25 per cent of the invoice value and the realization of export proceeds is not delayed beyond the period of 12 months from the date of export.

**16. Reduction in Invoice Value:**

If, after a bill has been negotiated or sent for collection, its amount is to be reduced for any reason, banks may approve such reduction, if satisfied about genuineness of the request, provided the reduction does not exceed 25 per cent of invoice value; It does not relate to export of commodities subject to floor price stipulations; the exporter is not on the exporters' caution list of the Reserve Bank, and the exporter is advised to surrender proportionate export incentives availed of, if any.

**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY**
**DGFT**

S. No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 52/ 2015- 2020	07.03.2018	Amendment in Para 2.17 of the FTP 2015-20 on "Prohibition on direct or indirect import and export from/to DPRK in terms of UNSC resolutions concerning DPRK	Amendments made in Para 2.17 relating to Prohibition on direct or indirect import and export from/to DPRK (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) in Chapter 2 (General Provisions Regarding Imports And Exports) of FTP 2015- 20 with immediate effect. As a result, the Appendix I of FTP 2015- 20 also stands amended.	<a href="http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT17/Noti 52 dated 07.03.2018 on DPRK eng.pdf">http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT17/Noti 52 dated 07.03.2018 on DPRK eng.pdf</a>
(2)	Public Notice No. 65/2015-2020	13.03.2018	Amendment in Chapter 2 of the Handbook of Procedure (2015-20)	Deletion of the provisions as at Para 2.86 relating to Irrevocable Letter of Credit under Chapter 2 (General Provisions Regarding Exports And Imports) of HBP 2015-20.	<a href="http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2065%20eng.pdf">http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2065%20eng.pdf</a>
(3)	Public Notice No. 63/2015-2020	22.02.2018	Amendments in ANF 4F & 4G of Handbook of Procedures 2015-20.	Amendments made in the Ayat Niryat Forms under HBP 2015-20 with regard to the implementation of GST and non-issuance of EP copies of shipping bills by Customs Authorities.	<a href="http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2063%20eng.pdf">http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2063%20eng.pdf</a>
(4)	Public Notice No. 62/2015-2020	16.02.2018	Directives for processing of application for MEIS claims under FTP 2015-20	Directives in this Public Notice shall be followed for all applications which have not been finalized as on date of issue of this Public Notice..	<a href="http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2062%20english.pdf">http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN%2062%20english.pdf</a>
(5)	Public Notice No. 61/2015-2020	16.02.2018	Inclusion of Seaports located at Dhamra Port and Dighi Port under Para 4.37 of HBP 2015-20.	Seaports located at Dhamra Port and Dighi Port are added at the end of Sea Ports in Paragraph 4.37(a) of HBP 2015-20 related to Port of Registration.	<a href="http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/Public%20Notice%20No.%2061%20dated%2016.-02-2018-English.pdf">http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/Public%20Notice%20No.%2061%20dated%2016.-02-2018-English.pdf</a>
(6)	Trade Notice No.25/2018	14.03.2018	Launch of e-MPS- facility to make online payment for miscellaneous applications	DGFT launches e-MPS- facility to make online payment for miscellaneous applications	<a href="http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN17/Trade%20notice%2025.pdf">http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN17/Trade%20notice%2025.pdf</a>
(7)	Trade Notice No.24/2018	21.02.2018	Information on details of S/ bills in cases where exporters who have inadvertently ticked 'N' instead of 'Y' in "Reward" column of shipping bills while filing the EDI shipping bills, but have declared the intent in the affirmative in the S/ bill	Exporters who have shipping bills which got ticked "N" instead of "Y" in "Reward" column of shipping bills while filing the EDI shipping bills but have declared the intent in the affirmative (in wordings) on the shipping bills may send the details in excel format as in the table given below by 31.03.2018 to <a href="mailto:lokesh.hd@nic.in">lokesh.hd@nic.in</a> . Also, S/ Bills which had a LEO date from 01.10.2015 to 31.03.2016 only should be included.	<a href="http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN17/trade%20notice.pdf">http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN17/trade%20notice.pdf</a>

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**
**CBEC – CUSTOMS**

S. No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 19/2018-Cus (NT)	15.03.2018	Exchange Rates Notification No.19/2018-Custom(NT) dated 15.3.2018	CBEC 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. <b>16.03.2018</b> .	<a href="http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt19-2018.pdf">http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt19-2018.pdf</a>
(2)	Notification No. 18/2018-Cus (NT)	01.03.2018	Exchange Rates Notification No.18/2018-Custom(NT) dated 01.03.2018	CBEC 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. 02.03.2018.	<a href="http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt18-2018.pdf">http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt18-2018.pdf</a>

(3)	Notification No. 14/2018-Cus (NT)	19.02.2018	Customs Tariff (Determination of Origin of Goods under the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the Republic of India and Japan) Amendment Rules, 2018	Amendments made in the Customs Tariff (Determination of Origin of Goods under the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the Republic of India and Japan) Rules, 2011.	<a href="http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt14-2018.pdf">http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt14-2018.pdf</a>
(4)	Notification No. 13/2018-Cus (NT)	15.02.2018	Exchange Rates Notification No.13/2018-Custom(NT) dated 15.2.2018	CBEC 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. <b>16.02.2018</b> .	<a href="http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt13-2018.pdf">http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt13-2018.pdf</a>
(5)	Circular No. 5/2018 Customs	23.02.2018	Refund of IGST on Export- Invoice mis-match Cases –Alternative Mechanism with Officer Interface	CBEC has requested that members to follow the pre-requisites and precautions for successful processing of refund claims which is given in the <u>Annexure</u> .	<a href="http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2018/circ05-2018cs.pdf">http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2018/circ05-2018cs.pdf</a>

**CBEC – CENTRAL EXCISE**

S. No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No.18/2018-Central Excise	23.02.2018	Seeks to clarify the applicability of the notification No.2/2018-Central Excise dated 02nd February, 2018, that the said notification shall not apply to the goods manufactured on or before the 01.02.2018 and cleared on or after the 02.02.2018	Clarification regarding the applicability of the notification No.2/2018-Central Excise dated 02.02.2018, that the said notification shall not apply to the goods manufactured on or before the 01.02.2018 and cleared on or after the 02.02.2018.	<a href="http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cx-tarr2018/ce18-2018.pdf">http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cx-tarr2018/ce18-2018.pdf</a>
(2)	Notification No.17/2018-Central Excise	23.02.2018	Seeking to clarify the applicability of the notification No.1/2018-Central Excise dated 02nd February, 2018, that the said notification shall not apply to the goods manufactured on or before the 01.02.2018 and cleared on or after the 02.02.2018	Clarification regarding the applicability of the notification No.1/2018-Central Excise dated 02nd February, 2018, that the said notification shall not apply to the goods manufactured on or before the 01.02.2018 and cleared on or after 02.02.2018.	<a href="http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cx-tarr2018/ce17-2018.pdf">http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/excise/cx-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cx-tarr2018/ce17-2018.pdf</a>

**MUMBAI CUSTOMS**

S. No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 09/2018	09.02.2018	Pilot Implementation of Paperless processing Under SWIFT-Uploading of Supporting Documents	All the Authorized Persons of Customs Brokers/ Importers filing documents for clearance of their goods at ICD Mulund (I), may voluntarily submit all supporting documents online on ICEGATE after making digital signatures for the documents.	<a href="http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/kkk.PDF">http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/kkk.PDF</a>

**SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS**

S. No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice no. 03/2018	14.03.2018	Special Drive to liquidate IGST pendency- Holding of IGST Exports Refund Fortnight from 15.03.2018 to 29.03.2018.	Special IGST Refund Facilitation Cell for liquidating the pendency of IGST refund claims is located at Air Cargo Complex (Sahar).	<a href="http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2018/newdoc2018-03-14%2016.24.28_20180314163158.pdf">http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2018/newdoc2018-03-14%2016.24.28_20180314163158.pdf</a>
(2)	Public Notice no. 02/2018	26.02.2018	Refund of IGST on Export-Invoice mis-match Cases-Alternative Mechanism with Officer Interface	Members are requested to follow the pre-requisites and precautions for successful processing of refund claims.	<a href="http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2018/public-notice-9-3-18.pdf">http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2018/public-notice-9-3-18.pdf</a>

(3)	Public Notice no. 56/2018	03.03.2018	Implementation of paperless proceedings under SWIFT-Mandatory uploading of supporting documents for all the Bills of Entry filed in ACC w.e.f. 15.03.2018	It shall be obligatory to upload the supporting documents through e-SANCHIT facility for all the Bills of Entry filed in Import and Export Commissionerates at ACC, Mumbai w.e.f. March 15, 2018. Also, Step by step procedure for electronic document uploading is available on ACC,	<a href="http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2018/PN56_2018.pdf">http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2018/PN56_2018.pdf</a>
(4)	Public Notice no. 54/2018	16.02.2018	Clarification - Payment of SAD refund when the import has taken place prior to 01.07.2017 and the sales of the imported goods have effected on or after 01.07.2017	In order to streamline the procedure for processing refund claims filed to avail refund of 4% SAD (paid prior to July 1, 2017 and sales made thereafter), importers are now required to submit following documents/declaration which are annexed to the Public Notice No. 54/2018:	<a href="http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2018/new%20doc%202018-02-17%2016.13.06_20180217162926.pdf">http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2018/new%20doc%202018-02-17%2016.13.06_20180217162926.pdf</a>
(5)	Public Notice no. 51/2018	29.01.2018	Special Drive for finalization of Provisional Assessment of B/Es pending in Gr.7U, 100%EOU Export Commissionerate, ACC Amendment to Facility Notice No. 29/2018	Facility Notice No. 29/2018 is modified in terms of Public Notice No. 03/17 dated 23.01.17.	<a href="http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2018/Download%20File_2-18.pdf">http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2018/Download%20File_2-18.pdf</a>

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU CUSTOM HOUSE**

S. No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice no. 41/2018	12.03.2018	To bring clarity and to sensitize the trade on issue of IGST Refund.	A Flyer issued by National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes & Narcotics (NACIN), Mumbai on 'Refund of Integrated Tax paid on account of Zero rated supplies' in order to bring clarity and to sensitize the trade on issue of IGST Refund	<a href="http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/PN_NACIN_(2).pdf">http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/PN_NACIN_(2).pdf</a>
(2)	Public Notice no. 40/2018	14.03.2018	Use and removal of DEPB Scrip	JNCH Customs has decided instructions for the use and removal of DEPB Scrip.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_040.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_040.pdf</a>
(3)	Public Notice no. 39/2018	14.03.2018	IGST Refund Facilitation Camp	JNCH is organizing an 'IGST Refund Facilitation Camp' commencing from March 15, 2018 to March 29, 2018.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_039.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_039.pdf</a>
(4)	Public Notice no. 38/2018	14.03.2018	IGST Refund not disbursed due to PFMS error	JNCH has observed that after generation of IGST Refund Scroll through ICES, in some cases the IGST Refund could not be disbursed due to Indian Financial System Code (IFSC) not being accepted by PFMS /not registered at PFMS.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_038.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_038.pdf</a>
(5)	Public Notice no. 37/2018	09.03.2018	Submission of Bank Guarantee for the purpose of extension of Warehousing Bonds as per the conditions of Board's Circular No 21/2016.	Your attention is invited to the Board's Circular No.21/2016-Customs dated May 31, 2016 where the Board had prescribed conditions for furnishing of security by importers.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_037.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_037.pdf</a>
(6)	Public Notice no. 36/2018	09.03.2018	Operationalization of "one time default intimation" to Shipping Lines by DPD importers at JNCH	To increase the effective coverage of the scheme and to improve the ease of doing business, it is decided that all the DPD importers of JNCH should submit "one time default intimation" in the format as given in Public Notice.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_036.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_036.pdf</a>
(7)	Public Notice no. 35/2018	09.03.2018	Issuance of Form E-13 before LEO for Export Containers in JNCH	Issuance of Form E-13 before Let Export Order (LEO) for Export Containers in JNCH for streamlining the procedure of Export in Parking Plaza	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_035.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_035.pdf</a>

(8)	Public Notice no. 33/2018	07.03.2018	Mandatory declaration of GSTIN, IEC and email address of importer in the Bills of Lading obtained by shipper	Revised requirement for imports at Nhava Sheva Port and shipping lines as mentioned in the above paragraph and would be applicable from 01.04.2018 (i.e. all bills of lading issued on or after 1st April 2018 should contain aforesaid additional details).	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_033.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_033.pdf</a>
(9)	Public Notice no. 32/2018	07.03.2018	Procedures for registration of Self Sealing for Electronic Sealing of containerized cargo at factory or warehouse premises	The Self Sealing Permission (SSP) and Factory Stuffing Permission (FSP) obtained by the Exporters are to be registered with the EDI Systems, JNCH.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_032.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_032.pdf</a>
(10)	Public Notice no. 31/2018	01.03.2018	Implementation of paperless processing under SWIFT — Mandatory uploading of supporting documents for all the bills of entry filed in JNCH w.e.f. 15.03.2018.	It shall be obligatory to upload the supporting documents through e-SANCHIT facility for all the Bills of Entry filed in JNCH w.e.f. March 15, 2018. Procedures are prescribed in order to smooth implementation of this facility.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_031.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_031.pdf</a>
(11)	Public Notice no. 30/2018	28.02.2018	Information on details of S/ bills in cases where exporters who have inadvertently ticked `N` instead of `Y` in "Reward" column of s/bills while filing the EDI s/bills, but have declared the intent in the affirmative in the S/ bill	Exporters who have shipping bills which got ticked "N" (for No) instead of "Y" (for Yes) in "Reward column of s/bills while filing the EDI shipping bills, but have declared the intent in the affirmative (in wordings) in the s/bills may send the details in excel format as in the table below by 31.03.2018 at <a href="mailto:lokesh.hd@nic.in">lokesh.hd@nic.in</a> . The shipping bills which had a LEO dated from 01.10.2015 to 31.03.2016 only should be included.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_030.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_030.pdf</a>
(12)	Public Notice no. 29/2018	26.02.2018	Refund of IGST on Export- Invoice mismatch Cases- Alternative Mechanism with Officer Interface	Exporters should check the website of JNCH i.e. <a href="http://www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in">www.jawaharcustoms.gov.in</a> , where the list of IECs and the shipping bills where invoice mismatch exists is being made available.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_029.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_029.pdf</a>
(13)	Public Notice no. 28/2018	23.02.2018	Implementation of paperless processing under SWIFT — Mandatory uploading of supporting documents for all the bills of entry filed in JNCH	Your kind attention is invited to the Public Notice 162/2017 dated December 29, 2017 issued by JNCH, wherein a facility to upload digitally signed supporting documents concerning Bills of Entry, was introduced at JNCH on a pilot basis through e-SANCHIT.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_028.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_028.pdf</a>
(14)	Public Notice no. 27/2018	23.02.2018	Discontinuation of Printing of EP copy of the Shipping Bill	Attention is invited to DGFT Public Notice No.63/2015-2020 dated 22.02.2018 regarding amendments in Ayat Niryat Forms (ANF) 4F & 4G of HBP2015-2020 in light of implementation of GST and non-issuance of EP copies of s/Bills by Customs Authorities.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_027.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_027.pdf</a>
(15)	Public Notice no. 23/2018	07.02.2018	Clarification regarding legislative changes relating to Customs Act, 1962 proposed in the Finance Bill, 2017 vide Board Circular No 12/2017-Customs(F.No.450/10/2017-CusIV] dated 31.03.2017	It is hereby decided that the Additional/ Joint Commissioner of the concerned appraising group shall be the proper officer for considering the requests for waiver of late charge under second proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1962.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_023.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_023.pdf</a>

(16)	Public Notice no. 17/2018	25.01.2018	Amendment in the Authorized Economic Operator Programme Circular No. 33/2016 dated 22/7/2016	JNCH has nominated DC/AC in-charge of Chief Commissioner's Office, JNCH as Client Relationship Manager (CRM) for all the AEO entities in the jurisdiction of JNCH.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_017.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_017.pdf</a>
(17)	Public Notice no. 16/2018	25.01.2018	Authorized Economic Operator programme, various advantages	Customs have been asking businesses to ensure the integrity of their security practices and communicate and verify the security guidelines of their business partners within the supply chain. And Customs extends to its AEO members with certain benefits.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_016.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_016.pdf</a>
(18)	Public Notice no. 15/2018	25.01.2018	Amendments to All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback effective from 25.01.2018.	Attention of the Exporters, Custom Brokers, other members from trade & industries and all concerned are invited to CBEC Circular No. 4/2018-Customs, dated 24.01.2018.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_015.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_015.pdf</a>
(19)	Public Notice no. 13/2018	23.01.2018	Selection and scanning of Arshiya FTWZ bound containers at JNCH	It has been decided to start a pilot project to scan import containers heading for Arshiya Free Trade Warehousing Zone (AFTWZ).	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_013.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_013.pdf</a>
(20)	Public Notice no. 10/2018	18.01.2018	Discontinuation of Printing of EP copy of the Shipping Bill	Attention of the Exporters, Custom Brokers and all concerned is invited to the DGFT Public Notice No. 52/2015-2020 dated 12.01.2018 regarding amendments in Ayat Niryat Forms (ANF) 4A, 4E, 4F, 4G, 4H & 4I of HBP 2015-2020 in light of implementation of GST and non-issuance of EP copies of Shipping Bills by Customs Authorities	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_010.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_010.pdf</a>
(21)	Public Notice no. 05/2018	09.01.2018	Clarification on Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty) Rules, 2017	Bank Guarantee/cash security / surety shall be taken as per the following norms for the purpose of extending the benefit under the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty) Rules, 2017	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_005.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_005.pdf</a>
(22)	Public Notice no. 04/2018	05.01.2018	Amendment in Para No 6(iii) vide the Public Notice No 147/2017 dated 16.11.2017 for the procedure for self sealing and e-sealing of containerized cargo at factory/approved warehouse premises	Amendment in para no. 6(iii) of the Public Notice No 147/2017 dated 16.11.2017, issued by the Commissioner of Customs (General), JNCH, Nhava Sheva, wherein the procedure for obtaining self-sealing has been described, has been extended upto 15th January, 2018.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_004.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_004.pdf</a>
(23)	Public Notice no. 01/2018	02.01.2018	Passbook Scheme by Textile Committee for payment of testing charges	The Textile Committee has proposed a Pass-book Scheme which would help in reducing hassles and dwell time. In this scheme, each registered client can make advance payments of say Rs. 30,000/-, Rs. 20,000/- or Rs. 10,000/- depending upon their volume of business which would be adjusted against the test charges payable by them on a monthly basis.	<a href="http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_001.pdf">http://164.100.155.199/pdf/PN-2018/PN_001.pdf</a>

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA					
S. No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	RBI/2017-18/139	13.03.2018	Discontinuance of Letters of Undertaking (LoUs) and Letters of Comfort (LoCs) for Trade Credits	It has been decided to discontinue the practice of issuance of LoUs/ LoCs for Trade Credits for imports into India by AD Category -I banks with immediate effect. Letters of Credit and Bank Guarantees for Trade Credits for imports into India may continue to be issued subject to compliance with the provisions contained in Department of Banking Regulation Master Circular No. DBR. No. Dir. BC.11/13.03.00/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015 on "Guarantees and Co-acceptances", as amended from time to time.	<a href="https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11227&amp;Mode=0">https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11227&amp;Mode=0</a>

### GST RELATED NOTIFICATIONS

#### CENTRAL TAX NOTIFICATIONS

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

Notification No. & Date	Subject
13/2018-Central Tax ,dt. 07-03-2018	Rescinding notification No. 06/2018 - CT dated 23.01.2018
12/2018-Central Tax ,dt. 07-03-2018	Second Amendment (2018) to CGST Rules

#### CENTRAL TAX CIRCULARS

<http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/gst/cgst-circ-idx-2017>

Notification No. & Date	Subject
Circular No. 37/11/2018- GST dated 15.03.2018	Clarifications on exports related refund issues
Circular No. 36/10/2018- GST dated 13.03.2018	Processing of refund applications for Unique Identity Number (UIN) entities

### INFO SRTEPC - ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

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

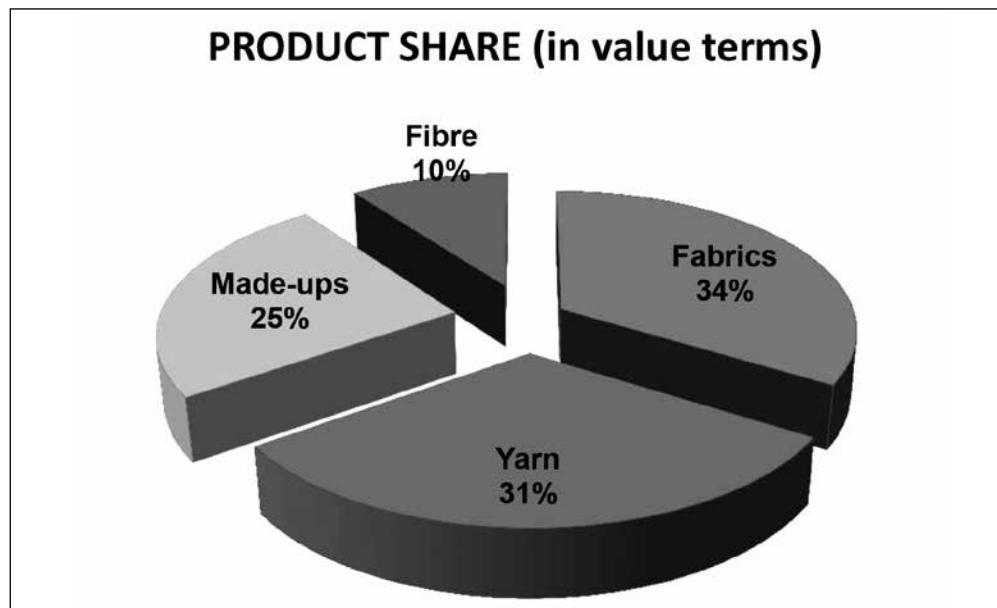
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## REVIEW OF INDIA'S MMF TEXTILES EXPORTS FROM APRIL-DECEMBER 2017-18

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-December 2017-18 were US\$ 4490.76 Million in value terms against US\$ 4264.66 Million, witnessing a growth of 5.30% as compared to the same period of the previous year (SOURCE: MOC)

Product	Unit	in Quantity (Thousand)		% Change Apr-Dec 2017	In Value USD Mn		% Change Apr-Dec 2017
		Apr-Dec 2017	Apr-Dec 2016		Apr-Dec 2017	Apr-Dec 2016	
Fabrics	Kgs	58426.68	52366.26	11.57	1515.48	1474.93	2.75
	Sqm	1231619.13	1172192.52	5.07			
Yarn	Kgs.	738382.91	746533.27	-1.09	1415.07	1301.51	8.73
Made-ups	Kgs.	224941.50	195317.67	15.17	1104.97	1053.32	4.90
	Nos.	82907.91	103452.03	-19.86			
	Sqm	1046232.32	1045302.97	0.09			
Fibre	Kgs.	293376.99	304528.42	-3.66	455.24	434.90	4.68
<b>Total</b>					<b>4490.76</b>	<b>4264.66</b>	<b>5.30</b>

**Note:** Due to problem in Govt. Website the exports in quantity is not given



### HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall exports in April-December 2017-18 in value terms were US\$ 4490.76 million against US\$ 4264.66 million, witnessing a growth of 5.30% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Exports of Fabrics dominated with 34% share followed by Yarn 31%, Made-ups 25% and Fibre 10% in the Indian MMF textile exports.
- Share of the value added segments like fabrics and Made-ups have increased to 58% of total exports.
- All the segments witnessed positive growth in exports like Yarn 8.73%, made-ups 4.90%, fibre 4.68% and fabrics 2.75%.
- In the fabrics segment Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US\$ 408.01 Mn) continued to be the top exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Polyester Filament Fabrics (US\$ 354.64 Mn) and Polyester Viscose (US\$ 245.30 Mn) during April-December 2017-18.
- Viscose Blended and Nylon Filament Fabrics exports have showed excellent with over 65.82% and 39.34% growth respectively but export of Polyester Spun Fabrics exports have declined by 61.20%.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 807.63 Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US\$ 126.33 Mn), Polyester Spun Yarn (US\$ 118.15 Mn).



- Nylon Filament Yarns exports have been excellent with over 77.55% growths.
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US\$ 431.42Mn followed by Shawls/Scarves and Muffler worth US\$ 93.82 Mn and US\$ 93.02 Mn respectively.
- Viscose Staple Fibre (US\$ 224.91 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Polyester Staple Fibre (US\$ 183.83 Mn).
- USA was the leading market for Indian MMF textiles during April-December 2017-18 with 10.73% share in total exports followed by Turkey 9.57% and UAE 6.73%
- Leading markets with positive growth were Pakistan (33.84%), Brazil (27.91%), Bangladesh (9.43%) Italy (3.66%), Germany (2.87%) and Sri Lanka (1.48%).
- UAE and UK were the main markets to which exports declined during April-December 2017-18.
- Bangladesh, UAE and USA were the leading markets for Indian MMF Fabrics during April-December 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.
- Key markets for yarn were Turkey and Brazil.
- Made-ups exports to Pakistan showed an impressive growth rate (421.98%).

#### PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL-DECEMBER 2017-18

Value in US\$ Million

Products	Apr-Dec 2017	Apr-Dec 2016	Net Change	% Grw/Dec
<b>FABRICS (WOVEN+NON-WOVEN+KNITTED)</b>				
Synthetic Filament	408.01	360.26	47.75	13.25
Polyester Filament	354.64	354.55	0.09	0.03
Polyester Viscose	245.30	242.98	2.32	0.95
Polyester Blended	103.61	141.34	-37.73	-26.69
Viscose Spun	71.06	52.14	18.92	36.29
Viscose Blended	34.11	20.57	13.54	65.82
Polyester Wool	32.10	35.26	-3.16	-8.96
Synthetic Cotton	31.18	33.14	-1.96	-5.91
Polyester Cotton	29.78	31.03	-1.25	-4.03
Nylon Filament	16.47	11.82	4.65	39.34
Polyester Spun	14.50	37.37	-22.87	-61.20
Synthetic Blended	11.84	8.35	3.49	41.80
Viscose Filament	11.48	7.89	3.59	45.50
Other Fabrics	151.40	138.23	13.17	9.53
<b>Total Fabrics</b>	<b>1515.48</b>	<b>1474.93</b>	<b>40.55</b>	<b>2.75</b>
<b>Yarns</b>				
Polyester Filament	807.63	729.42	78.21	10.72
Polyester Cotton	126.33	119.45	6.88	5.76
Polyester Spun	118.15	110.89	7.26	6.55
Polyester Viscose	106.34	87.89	18.45	20.99
Viscose Filament	39.84	37.58	2.26	6.01

Products	Apr-Dec 2017	Apr-Dec 2016	Net Change	% Grw/Dec
Acrylic Spun	34.17	34.87	-0.70	-2.01
Viscose Spun	33.64	49.13	-15.49	-31.53
Synthetic Spun	28.53	22.21	6.32	28.46
Viscose Spun	23.74	31.29	-7.55	-24.13
Polyester Wool	20.65	17.78	2.87	16.14
Nylon Filament	13.21	7.44	5.77	77.55
Viscose Cotton	8.42	8.93	-0.51	-5.71
Acrylic Cotton	7.60	6.29	1.31	20.83
Other Yarn	46.82	38.34	8.48	22.12
<b>Total Yarn</b>	<b>1415.07</b>	<b>1301.51</b>	<b>113.56</b>	<b>8.73</b>
<b>Made-ups</b>				
Bulk Containers	431.42	338.72	92.70	27.37
Shawls/Scarves	93.82	107.82	-14.00	-12.98
Muffler	93.02	142.33	-49.31	-34.64
Motifs	59.65	61.35	-1.70	-2.77
Fishing Net	37.06	34.98	2.08	5.95
Blanket	24.87	26.07	-1.20	-4.60
Rope	18.24	17.52	0.72	4.11
Bed Linen	16.26	15.30	0.96	6.27
Bedsheet	13.82	12.42	1.40	11.27
Sacks and Bags	10.79	9.10	1.69	18.57
Furnishing Articles	10.70	7.40	3.30	44.59
Life Jacket	9.22	7.91	1.31	16.56
Dress Material	8.07	11.19	-3.12	-27.88
Tulles	7.44	6.33	1.11	17.54
Curtains	6.50	6.73	-0.23	-3.42
Net	264.09	248.15	15.94	6.42
<b>Total Made-ups</b>	<b>1104.97</b>	<b>1053.32</b>	<b>51.65</b>	<b>4.90</b>
<b>Fibre</b>				
Viscose Staple	224.91	224.15	0.76	0.34
Polyester Staple	183.83	162.85	20.98	12.88
Acrylic Staple	34.59	34.56	0.03	0.09
Other Fibre	11.91	13.34	-1.43	-10.38
<b>Total Fibre</b>	<b>455.24</b>	<b>434.90</b>	<b>20.34</b>	<b>4.68</b>

\*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-Dec 2017-18	Apr-Dec 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
USA	482.18	431.02	51.16	11.87
TURKEY	430.15	338.49	91.66	27.08
UAE	302.36	437.26	-134.90	-30.85
BANGLADESH	282.92	258.53	24.39	9.43
BRAZIL	247.16	193.23	53.93	27.91
SRI LANKA	123.28	121.48	1.80	1.48
UK	121.12	122.79	-1.67	-1.36
ITALY	120.63	116.37	4.26	3.66
GERMANY	113.85	110.67	3.18	2.87
PAKISTAN	107.18	80.08	27.10	33.84

## MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Dec 2017-18	Apr-Dec 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
BANGLADESH	169.72	137.44	32.28	23.49
UAE	166.53	266.02	-99.49	-37.40
USA	125.19	119.89	5.30	4.42
SRI LANKA	99.95	96.45	3.50	3.63
PAKISTAN	56.50	42.63	13.87	32.54
UK	45.93	49.36	-3.43	-6.95
SAUDI ARABIA	33.97	19.58	14.39	73.49
EGYPT RP	24.21	26.09	-1.88	-7.21
ITALY	19.02	18.61	0.41	2.20
BELGIUM	15.63	15.73	-0.10	-0.64

## MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Dec 2017-18	Apr-Dec 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
TURKEY	357.53	276.64	80.89	29.24
BRAZIL	229.89	181.57	48.32	26.61
BANGLADESH	69.94	84.62	-14.68	-17.35
EGYPT RP	65.95	51.35	14.60	28.43
USA	47.58	45.81	1.77	3.86
BELGIUM	31.67	34.73	-3.06	-8.81
PAKISTAN	22.64	21.14	1.50	7.10
ITALY	18.4	18.9	-0.50	-2.65
GERMANY	16.2	15.05	1.15	7.64
SRI LANKA	15.64	17.35	-1.71	-9.86

### MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Dec 2017-18	Apr-Dec 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
USA	240.62	201.00	39.62	19.71
UAE	122.47	159.29	-36.82	-23.12
GERMANY	75.30	72.06	3.24	4.50
ITALY	68.54	66.83	1.71	2.56
UK	62.65	62.58	0.07	0.11
BELGIUM	22.26	19.61	2.65	13.51
SAUDI ARABIA	21.70	23.97	-2.27	-9.47
PAKISTAN	14.25	2.73	11.52	421.98
SRI LANKA	7.65	7.60	0.05	0.66
BANGLADESH	6.48	4.69	1.79	38.17

### MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FIBRE

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Dec 2017-18	Apr-Dec 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
USA	68.79	64.32	4.47	6.95
TURKEY	56.25	49.33	6.92	14.03
BANGLADESH	36.78	31.78	5.00	15.73
ITALY	14.67	12.03	2.64	21.95
PAKISTAN	13.79	13.58	0.21	1.55
BELGIUM	13.72	11.75	1.97	16.77
GERMANY	11.54	12.79	-1.25	-9.77
EGYPT RP	9.66	7.58	2.08	27.44
BRAZIL	9.06	6.29	2.77	44.04
UK	2.34	2.94	-0.60	-20.41

Continued from page 1

## Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles launches the milestone “Study on MMF Textiles in India” at a special Event in Bengaluru

Regarding the basic rationale of the Study Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC informed that globally this Man-made Fibre Textiles Segment has progressed to the pinnacle, whereas in India, we are unable to catch the global pace. Today, Indian Man-made Fibre Textiles Industry produces almost everything with international standard & quality, and India is one of the leading exporting countries to EU and USA. India is the 2nd largest world producer in polyester and viscose. Indian Man-made Fibre Textile Sector has strong fundamentals and base for raw-materials. But when it comes to exports in the Man-made fibre textiles segment, India ranks just 6th in the world, and despite having enormous potential, strong fundamentals and raw-material base, our exports have been stagnant at around US\$ 6 billion only during the last couple of years, Shri Aggarwal stated.

He further mentioned that importance of this Study is to demystify the factors - responsible for the stagnation of Man-made Fibre Textiles Segment in India. This Study will now give the Council a roadmap to identify gaps, and suggest necessary measures. It will be a Benchmark Study in shaping up the Man-made Fibre Textiles Sector in the country. Final takeaways of the Study, according to the Chairman, SRTEPC, will be to understand the successful strategies of countries in this sector, such as China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Bangladesh and Cambodia; enhance production and consumption of MMF Textiles – bring innovations to cater to consumer requirements in this segment, improve the competitiveness of Indian MMF textiles - both in domestic and export markets and help India emerge as the leading country in the production and exports of Man-made Fibres Textiles.

SRTEPC Chairman, expressed his gratitude and thanked the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles for her recognition of the importance of this Study on the MMF Textile Sector, and approving the Council's proposal expeditiously. He stated that this important encouragement of the Hon'ble Minister would give a new direction, and it would greatly benefit the Indian Textile Industry in general, and the Man-made Fibre Textile Sector in particular for enhancing

its future growth.

During the Launching Ceremony of the Study, while handing over the Document – seeking for Expression of Interest (EoI) to Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal and Shri Ronak Rughani by the Hon'ble Minister, Smt. Smriti Irani praised SRTEPC for its pioneering work and described it as one of the leading Export Promotion Councils in India.

On the sidelines of the mega Event, a grand Show of Textiles & Clothing was also organized by various Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) and leading Corporates including Arvind, Raymond and Grasim Industry Limited etc. Participating in the exclusive Exhibition of Textiles, SRTEPC organized a grand Show by exhibiting a fabulous display of exclusive range of MMF textile product, which grabbed the attention of the visiting Hon'ble Union Ministers, MPs and other Dignitaries. During the Event, a large number of visitors including some budding Fashion Designers and Traders of Textiles thronged to the SRTEPC booth. The Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, while going through the display of various EPCs, stopped at the SRTEPC booth along with other Union Ministers and dignitaries to have a glimpse of the showcase of the SRTEPC-display, and specially appreciated the initiation & efforts of the Council for organizing the same.

In her speech, at the outset, Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner welcomed the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting – Mrs. Smriti Zubin Irani. In her welcome address, Dr. Gupta informed that Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani was India's youngest Minister in the Government and the first woman to hold office – both as Union Minister for Human Resource Development and as Union Minister of Textiles. Smt. Irani had launched 'Saksham' – the first-ever “Vision Document” by any political organization in India, which underlines policies, programs and implementation tools for the upliftment of differently abled in India. The World Economic Forum has named Smt. Irani as a young Global Leader from India for the year 2015. As the Union Minister of Textiles, Smt. Irani launched the “PowerTex India”, which has brought in

## SPEAKERS AT THE EVENT



**Shri D. V. Sadananda Gowda,**  
Hon'ble Union Minister of  
Statistics and Programme  
Implementation



**Shri Ananth Kumar,**  
Hon'ble Union Minister of  
Parliamentary Affairs and  
Chemicals & Fertilizers



**Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani,**  
Hon'ble Union Minister  
of Textiles, Information &  
Broadcasting



**Shri P. C. Mohan, Member of  
Parliament, Bengaluru Central**



**Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile  
Commissioner**

various measures to improve the Powerloom Sector. As part of her initiative, Smt. Irani brought in Rs. 6,000 Cr. special Garment and Made-up Package to strengthen the Apparel Industry in the country.

Textile Commissioner also welcomed Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, the Hon'ble Union Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Shri Ananth Kumar, Hon'ble Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Chemicals & Fertilizers and the Hon'ble Member of Parliament – Mr. P.C. Mohan, who have made important contributions in Karnataka and graced the occasion.

During his address, Shri P.C. Mohan, informed that Karnataka was expecting new things in textiles, which is very important to Bengaluru. He informed that during the last 20 years, he was very close with the weavers of Karnataka. He thanked the Ministry of Textiles for giving more importance to the development of Textile Industry and safeguarding the lives of poor weavers. Shri. Mohan also appreciated various schemes, which were implemented by the Ministry of Textiles for its further development.

Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, the Hon'ble Union Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation, in his speech informed that Karnataka has been traditionally a "Silk State" due to its contribution of silk production in the country, which accounts for 35% of India's raw silk production and 24% of its export of silk goods. Shri Gowda informed both silk and garment sector in Karnataka significantly contributed to the employment and economy of the State.

He also mentioned that the Ministry of Textiles made rich contributions for the growth of Textile Industry in Karnataka through various schemes like Insitu Upgradation scheme for Plain Powerlooms, Group Workshed Scheme, yarn Bank Scheme, Common Facility Centre Scheme, Solar Energy Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers (MUDRA & Stand-up), etc. He congratulated the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani for bringing up schemes like Solar Energy Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom weavers (PowerTex Mudra) and PowerTex Stand-up India Schemes. Due to her efforts, the Hon'ble Minister informed that 6000 Cr. Special package for apparel and made-up sector was also brought in, which is expected to give a tremendous boost to the Garment and Made-up Sectors.

Shri Ananth Kumar Hon'ble Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Chemicals & Fertilizers launched the Online Portal & Mobile App for PowerTex India. Addressing the august audience, Shri Ananth Kumar congratulated the Ministry of Textiles for conducting such a mega Event, which is the first-of-its kind, and also appreciated the Hon'ble Union Minister for Textiles for her keen interest in development of the textile sector, besides her special initiatives for safeguarding the interest of weavers and entrepreneurs.

In his speech, Shri. Ananth Kumar spoke about the issues related to import duty, and pointed out that there was conflict about imposing import duty. He assured that Govt. would extend full support for

solving this conflict, and it would protect the interest of the public as well as domestic industry in this regard. During his speech, Shri. Ananth Kumar also stated that the Govt. held positive views for



**View of the audience at the event**

providing incentives for protecting the silk worm rear. He again lauded the hard work being done by the Minister for the entire textile sector by bringing schemes of Textile Park, which is unique of its kind. The Hon'ble Minister informed that Govt. is interested in sanctioning funds for Textile Park, which includes infrastructure development, and Machinery support etc. However, he said, the land had to be provided from the State Govt. He informed that Karnataka is one of the leading producers of cotton, silk and wool, which is the base of producing key raw materials required for textile manufacturing units. He told 30% of the silk production of the entire country was produced from Karnataka only. However, since most of the good quality silk is imported from China, the Hon'ble Minister opined that more would be taken, so that the need for importing of raw-material is reduced. Shri Anant Kumar urged the Ministry to accord more importance for skilled training in the silk sector.

In her presidential address, the Hon'ble Minister of Textile informed that her Govt. is executing many developmental as well as supporting schemes. As the Handloom Survey of 2009-10 indicated that most of the children from the weaver's family were deprived of the basic education, she informed about her Government's initiatives for setting-up National Open School and National Open University for giving higher education for BPL, divyang and scheduled tribe families by which about 75% of the fees is paid by the Govt. She urged the audience to spread this message, so that the children of weavers can fully utilize this benefits. In her speech, the Hon'ble

Minister mentioned about various schemes of Govt. of India for Powerloom sector under PowerTex India. Smt. Irani pointed out that under PowerTex India, the subsidy amount for Insitu upgradation of plain powerlooms to semi automatic looms is Rs. 20,000/- per loom, which is 50% of the total cost is being released towards subsidy for Powerloom weavers. She mentioned that if a Powerloom weaver is from Scheduled Caste category then 75% of the cost would be borne by the Govt. In case, a Powerloom weaver is from scheduled tribe, then 90% of the cost will be given by the Govt. of India. The Mudra loan will enable credit availability at 4% to 5% rates of interest, since 6% interest subvention is available in this scheme for looms. The credit availability at such lower rate of interest will enable the Powerloom weavers to modernize their looms and increase production. By providing 50% subsidy for Solar Panel to Powerloom units, will increase green energy and reduce cost of production. The Hon'ble Minister informed that for the first time, to reach people and solve their problems, a Helpline No. 1800-22-2017 is being used. With this, textile entrepreneurs will be able to seek clarifications about various schemes, besides being enabling them to avail the benefits of the scheme.

In the end, the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles congratulated the SRTEPC Chairman for promoting growth of the Man-made Fibre Textiles Industry in India. Smt. Irani told, with the releasing of EOI in a record time and launch of this Study, a long pending demand from SRTEPC for seeking financial assistance from the Ministry for conducting a Study on Man-made Fibre Textile Sector for its massive development has been fulfilled by the Ministry of Textiles.



**Visitors at Council's stall at the event**



### 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](mailto:tp@srtepc.in)), if you are interested in participating in any of above proposed events.**

If undelivered, return to:

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Resham Bhavan, 78, Veer Nariman Road, Mumbai - 400 020.