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The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

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SRTEPC EXPORT AWARD FUNCTION

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) held its annual Export Award Function in the Hotel Taj Land's End, Mumbai on Saturday 27th January 2018. The Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting, Smt. Smriti

On the dais at the Export Award Function from L to R Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner; Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC; Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting; Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Immediate Past Chairman & Convenor, Export Award Committee, SRTEPC and Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman, SRTEPC.

Zubin Irani, Chief Guest at the Function gave away the awards to the exporters recognizing their outstanding export performance for the year 2016-17. Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner graced the Function as the Guest of Honour and encouraged the award winners and the industry with inspiring words.

The Function achieved significance and grandeur on account of the august presence of Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, present Chairman of the Council; Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Convenor of the Export Award Committee and immediate past Chairman, Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman of the Council, Shri R. L. Toshniwal and Shri Sanjeev Saran, former Chairmen of the Council, along with several stalwarts of the industry, dignitaries from Foreign Missions, members of the Committee of Administration of the Council, representatives of the award winning companies and large number of member exporters of the Council and media persons.

SRTEPC Awards

The Council has been carrying the tradition of honouring its member companies for their excellence in export performance by felicitating them with awards and has, over the years introduced new award categories to encourage member exporters from different product lines. This year the Council introduced three new categories in the Continuous Yarn segment viz., Continuous Nylon Yarn, Continuous Viscose Yarn and Continuous Polypropylene as it felt that all the years the Continuous Yarn category was won by only Polyester Yarn manufacturer/exporter and the others were not being provided an opportunity to compete.

Chief Guest Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting lighting the lamp at the Export Award Function.

Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC presenting a Silver Plaque to the Chief Guest Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani , Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting.

For the year 2016-17, in all, there were 40 awards of which one was a Certificate of Merit for 100% export growth for the year 2016-17.

The SRTEPC Special Award for Best Overall Export Performance (Gold Trophy) was won by Reliance Industries Ltd.; Grasim Industries Ltd. bagged the Silver Trophy for the Second Best Overall Export Performance while RSWM Limited was awarded the Bronze Trophy for the Third Best Overall Export Performance. Wellknown Polyesters Ltd. won the Trophy for Fourth Best Overall Export Performance.

The other companies which received awards in various categories were D'décor Home Fabrics Pvt. Ltd., D'décor Exports Pvt. Ltd., Saam Textiles Pvt. Ltd., Sutlej Textiles and Industries Ltd., Dicitex Furnishings Pvt. Ltd., Wearit Global Limited, Le Merite Exports Ltd., Art Yarn Exports (India) Ltd., Alok Industries Ltd., Grasim Industries Ltd. (formerly known as Aditya Bila Nuvo Ltd.)Unit : Indian Rayon, Vardhman Textiles Limited, Madura Coats Private Limited, Banswara Syntex Ltd., Pee Vee Textiles Ltd., Kishorilal Shyamsunder, Shriram Rayons, Samyak Synthetics Pvt. Ltd., Reaghan Fashions Pvt. Ltd., BSL Ltd. and GDJD Exports.

Unveiling of the new SRTEPC Logo in the presence of HMOT

The Council has been a representative of the Indian MMF textile industry and with the guidance of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, has been providing yeoman services to the manufacturers/exporters of MMF textile for over last 6 decades. The Council has now felt the need for having a Brand Identity which is in tune with the present international aura and future dynamics. Therefore on the occasion of the Export Award Function, Council's Vision and the new logo which is contemporary and in tandem with time was launched in the presence of the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information and Broadcasting, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani.

srtepc™
SINCE 1954

SRTEPC VISION
TO MAKE INDIAN SYNTHETIC AND RAYON TEXTILES INTERNATIONALLY COMPETITIVE AND SUSTAINABLE SO AS TO BENEFIT ALL CONSTITUENTS OF THE INDUSTRY AND BECOME A GLOBAL LEADER

Convener's Introductory Speech

The Convener, Shri Anil Rajvanshi in his introductory speech welcomed the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani and the Textile Commissioner, Dr. Kavita Gupta and the other guests at the Function. Addressing the gathering, the Convener said that textiles form an integral part of our upbringing, culture and existence. He further said that the Council has completed 60 years and for all these years has been celebrating this occasion with zeal to reward excellence in exports to industrialists and exporters of MMF textile industry. He added that the Council has been honouring a stalwart from the industry with the Life Time Achievement Award, and this year's honor is being accorded to Shri Rajen D. Udeshi, President, Polyester Sector, Reliance Industries Limited for his invaluable contribution to the Indian MMF textile industry.

Welcome Speech

In his welcome speech the Chairman of SRTEPC, Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal said that the current financial year has been better than the previous year for exporters of textile products. Exports during April-November 2017-18 were US$ 3553 million in value terms against US$ 3309 million during the corresponding period

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Immediate Past Chairman and Convener SRTEPC, Shri Anil Rajvanshi, welcoming Chief Guest Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting, with a bouquet of flowers.

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Editor: S. BALARAJU

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Dear Member,

I am pleased to inform you that the Council's Annual Export Award Function held on 27th January 2018 in Mumbai to felicitate member-exporters, for outstanding export performances during the year 2016-17, was a great success. We at SRTEPC once again congratulate all the award winners and hope they will continue excelling in their work to boost our exports in the future. My best wishes to those who missed the awards this year and look forward to having them as winners next year. Friends, we need to synergise our efforts to augment exports in the current challenging global and domestic market situation,specifically in textiles, considering that our objective as an industry is to reach US$300 billion set by the Hon'ble Prime Minister for 2024-25.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani who in spite of her busy schedule graciously accepted our invitation to be the Chief Guest, spent valuable time with SRTEPC members and presented the awards. I would also like to thank Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner who graced the Function as the Guest of Honour and encouraged the award winners and the industry by her inspiring words. The Council was privileged to confer the Lifetime Achievement Award on Shri Rajen D. Udeshi, President Polyester Chain, Reliance Industries Limited for his invaluable contribution to the Indian man-made fibre textile industry and we hope to receive his wholehearted support and guidance to all future endeavours of the Council.

I take this opportunity to thank Reliance Industries Limited, D'décor Home Fabrics Pvt. Ltd., D'décor Exports Pvt. Ltd. Sutlej Textiles and Industries Ltd., Saam Textiles Limited, Wellknown Polyesters Ltd., Grasim Industries Ltd., RSWM Ltd., AYM Syntex, Shubhalakshmi Polyesters Ltd., Dodhia Group, Shahlon Group, Rughani Brothers, Dicitex Furnishings Ltd., Prafful Exports, Union Bank of India and LIC for supporting the Funciton, which enabled us to hold an Export Award Function in a befitting way. On the occasion of the Export Award function, a scintillating Entertainment Programme was held. I also take this opportunity to thank all, especially the members of the Committee of Administration, members of the Council, Government officials, representatives of their organizations and members of the Foreign Diplomatic Missions, and other attendees, for their gracious presence which made the Export Award Function so special to all of us.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister recently announced the Union Budget 2018-19 which is expected to help in development and growth of textile industry in India in general and for export of textiles in particular. The series of structural reforms proposed by the Government in the Budget will propel India amongst the fastest growing economies of the world and the country is firmly on course to achieve over 8 % growth as manufacturing, services and exports will be back on good growth path. The Budget has also been favourable to the textile sector and has offered major sops which is expected to boost the Indian textile exports.

On the export front too things look bright. The latest IIP shows that the economy is on the path of recovery. The Textile sector is also one of the sectors that have shown positive growth which is definitely good news. As per the latest data of the Ministry of Commerce exports of MMF for the period April-November 2017-18 is recorded at $3995.25 million registering a 2.65% growth as compared to the same period last year. There has been growth in all the three products viz. yarns, fabrics and made-ups. These are signs that exports of MMF are picking up and I am hopeful that with a month to go for the next financial year, the scenario would indeed bring cheer to all.

The Council on its part is all geared up with its Export Promotional Programmes for the year 2018-19 under the MAI Scheme and I am sure members would not like to miss this opportunity to participate in large numbers to take MMF textiles to newer heights.

This month's issue features industry doyen, Shri R.L.Toshniwalji in 'Glimpses from the Past', industry stalwart and Council's Life Time Achievement Award winner, Shri R.D. Udeshi ji's personal views are being shared in 'Stalwarts Speak' and one of the biggest textile enterprises from Surat, M/s Fairdeal Filaments Ltd is being featured in the column "Success Stories". We trust and hope that these articles will motivate our members to greater glory and success.

Yours sincerely,

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

Japan

Drop in production of man made fibres

The output of man-made fibres in Japan declined by 0.9 per cent year-on-year to 903,253 tons last year. The drop in production was mainly due to 3.2 per cent decrease in synthetic fibre output, which fell to 720,447 tons. However, cellulosic fibre production was up 9 per cent to 182,806 tons.

Among major synthetic fibres, production of nylon filament increased by 8.1 per cent to 96,650 tons, due to firm demand from jackets and outdoor wear market. The demand from airbags market was also strong.

The output of polypropylene staple fibre was up 2.4 per cent to 61,671 tons, due to its increased usage in nonwovens and sanitary products.

The production of polyester filament dropped by 2.6 per cent to 120,984 tons, as demand from both womenswear and interior goods segments was low. However, there was adequate demand for use in technical textiles like construction textiles and automobile textiles.

Acrylic staple fibre (ASF) output also fell by 5.4 per cent to 120,271 tons, mainly owing to dull demand from home textile industry, especially for use in blankets and carpets. However, there was steep demand from warmth-retaining innerwear segment. ASF exports to China saw upward trend.

Source : Fibre2fashion

Sri Lanka

Exports of textiles and garments up by 10.8%

For the fifth consecutive month, Sri Lanka's export earnings from textiles and garments registered a positive growth and increased by 10.8 per cent year-on-year to $424.3 million in November 2017. Cumulative textile and garment exports for the first eleven months of 2017 were slightly up at 1.6 per cent.

The increase in textiles and garment exports in November is attributed to "increased demand from the EU and the US and non-traditional markets such as Australia, Hong Kong and UAE,".

It is believed that following the restoration of the GSP+ facility, earnings from garment exports to the EU continued to expand, and in November 2017, it grew by 13.8 per cent (year-on-year), while garment exports to the USA increased by 11.9 per cent.

The cumulative textile and garment exports during January-November 2017 stood at $4.562 billion, around 1.6 per cent more than $4.490 billion exports made during the comparable period of last year.

During January-November 2017, clothing exports alone accounted for $4.291 billion, registering an increase of 1.4 per cent year-on-year.

Textiles and apparel constituted 58.90 per cent of earnings received from all industrial exports made by Sri Lanka during the eleven-month period.

Meanwhile, Sri Lanka's expenditure on imports of textiles and textile articles increased by 0.6 per cent to $2.491 billion in January-November 2017. Clothing and accessories imports were valued at $344.9 million, up 1.5 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

USA

Textiles and clothing imports up by 1.27% in 2017

The import of textiles and apparel by United States increased slightly by 1.27 per cent last year. The total value of imports stood at $105.992 billion, compared to imports valued at $104.665 billion in 2016. With 36.55 per cent share, China was the largest supplier of textiles and clothing to the US during the year, followed by Vietnam with 11.5 per cent.

Apparel constituted the bulk of the textiles and garments imports valued at $80.286 billion, while non-apparel imports accounted for the remaining $25.705 billion.

Segment-wise, among the top ten apparel suppliers to the US, only Vietnam, India, Mexico and Cambodia were able to increase their exports by 7.01 per cent, 1.19 per cent, 5.33 per cent and 0.32 per cent year-on-year, respectively. On the other hand, imports from Bangladesh registered a decline of 4.46 per cent as compared to the same period of the previous year.

In the non-apparel category, among the top ten suppliers, China, Mexico, Turkey and Vietnam registered a double-digit growth of 10.45 per cent, 12.71 per cent, 15.79 per cent and 22.07 per cent year-on-year, respectively. Imports from Canada, Korea, and

Taiwan dropped by 3.36 per cent, 3.28 per cent and 3.57 per cent to $700.941 million, $638.798 million and $449.063 million, respectively.

Of the total US textile and apparel imports of $105.992 billion during the period under review, cotton products were worth $45.796 billion, while man-made fibre products accounted for $54.486 billion, followed by $3.997 billion of wool products and $1.712 billion of products from silk and vegetable fibres.

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

Source : Fibre2fashion

Pakistan

Textile sector gets Rs.19 billion from Government

The government disbursed Rs 19 billion among the textile sector against claims for Rs 25 billion through the State Bank of Pakistan under the Prime Minister's Export Enhancement Package till January 20, 2018.

The Rs 162 billion Export Enhancement Package was aimed at helping the textile sector to gain competitiveness in the international market in order to enhance the country's exports.

Source : www.brecorder.com

Vietnam

Textile exports to China on the rise

Though Vietnam remains a big importer of textile feedstock and accessories from China, its rising exports to China is a promising sign.

Imports from China in 2017 were high at $9 billion, or 42.7 per cent of all textile-related imports, and 12 per cent higher than in 2016.

Vietnam often imports raw materials also from South Korea and Taiwan. South Korean products cost a fourth of Chinese products while Taiwanese products cost a fifth.

Last year, Vietnam's imports from China included over $6 billion worth of silk, $2 billion worth of leather and $800 million worth of threads.

According to the Vietnam Textile & Apparel Association (Vitas), textile exports to China have been rising steadily, going up from $2.2 billion in 2015 to $3.2 billion last year. Vitas expects the figure to continue rising.

Vitas said China's imports of Vietnamese textile products are not taxed because of the ASEAN – China Free Trade Area while imports from countries such as India and Pakistan incur a 3–5 per cent tax.

China is one of Vietnam's top five textile export markets.

Since that country has the world's largest population, its market can be extensively segmented offering a great opportunity for local textile products.

Vietnam's textile and garment exports were worth $31 billion last year.

Source : vietnamnews.vn

Bangladesh

Apparel export market losing its share in US markets

Bangladesh's apparel export market is losing its share in US markets due to price competitiveness and lack of product diversification, Bangladesh's export earnings from US saw a 4.46% fall to $5.07 billion in 2017, which was $5.30 billion a year ago. Bangladesh's market share in US apparel market came down to 6.31% from 6.58%.

Vietnam, one of the closest competitors of Bangladesh, registered over 7% growth in the US apparel market, followed by Mexico at 5.33%, India at 1.19% and Pakistan at 1% in the same period.

China, the largest exporter of apparel products, also saw a decline in export earnings as well as market share in the US. China's export to US saw a 3.17% fall, while market share came down to 33.67% in 2017 from 34.69% in the previous year.

The total export from Bangladesh to the US was $5.27 billion in 2017, down by 3.98% from 2016. Of this, only $204 million was from non-apparel products.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

MMF demand increasing

Demand for man-made fibres such as polyester staple, viscose and tencel is increasing as a substiture for cotton amid changes in global fashion trend. The import of man-made fibre is increasing every year.

According to data, Bangladesh imported 78,208 tonnes of polyester staple fibre in 2016, up 11.39 percent from 70,209 tonnes in 2015 and 35.72 percent from 51,729 tonnes in 2014.

The import of viscose staple fibre was recorded at 29,146 tonnes in 2016, slightly down from 29,538 tonnes in 2015. From January to June of 2017, the volume was 16,063 tonnes, the data showed. In 2014, Bangladesh imported 18,115 tonnes of viscose staple fibre.

Imports of tencel, a fibre made of trees and leaves, stood at 5,034 tonnes in 2016 and 6,199 tonnes the previous year.

Recently, the demand for man-made fibres has increased from the buyers' end. So, there is a rise in import.

According to the spinner, the durability and the longevity of artificial fibres are higher than cotton-made yarn and fabrics. That's why the demand for man-made items is going up.

If garments made from man-made fibres are not washed for many days their quality will not deteriorate or over-wash will not compromise the quality.

It is believed that with the rise of high-end smart fashion markets worldwide, the demand for man-made fibres is increasing.

The number of factories producing artificial fibres also went up. Alone the polyester fibre production units rose to 52 from 10 to 12 seven years ago. There are 45 viscose staple fibre mills and 10 tencel factories.

Globally, the ratio of man-made fibre has gone up compared to cotton fibre, although the latter is still the main item for spinners.

The ratio of the cotton-made yarn and the artificial one rose to nearly 80:20, whereas it was 90:10 even five years ago.

The global ratio of cotton and man-made fibre use is 28:72, with the balance heavily tilting towards the artificial fabric, thanks to lower price, improved functionality, and ease of use.

Many Chinese and Taiwanese investors are interested to invest in man-made fibre production in Bangladesh. Almost all sportswear items are made from artificial fabrics.

Source : Yarnsandfibers

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

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

The total borrowings by companies in textile industry have shown some increase in borrowings during 2016 -17. Credit deployed by banks to the Man-made textiles segment during April – December period of the current financial year (2017-18) has witnessed a growth of 15.5% and as on December 22, 2017 total outstanding is Rs. 235 billion of total Rs. 2007 billion in the textile industry. The details are given below.

Segment-wise (Textile Industry) Deployment of Gross Bank Credit (Rs. Billion)

Sr.No.	Industry	Outstanding as on			Variation	
		Dec.23, 2016	Mar.31, 2017	Dec.22, 2017	Dec.22, 2017 / Dec.23, 2016 (Year –on-Year)	Dec.22, 2017 / Mar.31, 2017 (Financial Year)
					%	%
1	**Textiles**	**1866**	**1963**	**2007**	**7.6**	**2.2**
1.1	Cotton Textiles	897	964	1002	11.7	4.0
1.2	Jute Textiles	20	23	25	22.4	6.4
1.3	**Man-Made Textiles**	**195**	**204**	**235**	**20.5**	**15.5**
1.4	Other Textiles	753	773	745	-1.1	-3.5

SOURCE: Financial Stability Report, RBI

Interest subsidy scheme allocation raised to Rs.2500 crore for 2018-19

With the objective to boost exports, the government has increased allocations towards interest subsidy scheme in the Budget to Rs 2,500 crore for 2018-19.

Under the scheme, labour intensive export sectors get credit at affordable rates.

The allocation for this scheme has been increased from from 1100 crore to Rs 2,000 crore in 2017-18.

In November 2015, the government had announced 3 per cent interest subsidy scheme for exporters. It has further allocated Rs 80 crore for the Trade Infrastructure for Export Schemes (TIES).

This scheme provides funds for projects having an overwhelming export linkage like border haat, land custom station, testing facility, certification lab, dry ports and export warehousing.

In general, the total allocation for all export promotion schemes has been increased to Rs 3,551 crore for the next fiscal.

The Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance Shri Arun Jaitley in his budget speech has said that the country's exports are likely to register a growth of about 15 per cent in the current fiscal.

Cumulatively, exports during April-December 2017-18 grew by 12.05 per cent to USD 223.51 billion.

In the last financial year, the country's total merchandise exports stood at USD 274.64 billion.

Source : The Economic Times

Fund allocation for the textiles sector increases to Rs.7148 crores in the Budget 2018-19

The fund allocation for the textiles sector in Union Budget 2018-19 increased 14.7 per cent to Rs 7,148 crore over the previous year.

The rate of growth in allocation for the new fiscal, however, is less than half of the increased allocation of more than 30 per cent to Rs 6,226.5 crore in 2017-18.

The textiles industry had sought higher allocation from the government to meet the requirements of duty drawback and refund of state levies (ROSL) under the new GST regime. It also demanded higher disbursement under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS).

While allocation for the ATUFS has been increased to Rs 2300 crore in 2018-19 from Rs 1956 crore in 2017-18, it is still lower than the allocation of Rs 2622 crore made in 2016-17.

Provision for ROSL for 2018-19 is higher at Rs 2,222 crore compared to Rs 1,939 crore last year, but it remains to be seen whether it would be enough to refund all state levies that the industry is currently paying.

As per calculations made by the industry, under the new GST and drawback rules, the reimbursements of taxes for the sector has gone down to the extent of 7 per cent (of the value of exports), whereas an additional incentive of 2 per cent has been given to the sector in the foreign trade policy review in December. This resulted in a shortfall of 5 per cent which lead to a fall in exports, according to the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC).

Exports of garments and textiles declined 3 per cent in December 2017 to $2.99 billion, although in the April-December 2017 period it posted a growth of 2 per cent at $26.13 billion.

Source : Business Line

Financial support to exporters through various Export Promotion Schemes to cross Rs. 1,00,000 crore in 2017-18

The Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry Shri Suresh Prabhu has said that the financial support for exporters through various export promotion schemes is likely to cross Rs 1,00,000 crore in 2017-18.

According to the Director general of Foreign Trade (DGFT), the Commerce Ministry has also sought an increase in the rate of support under the interest subvention scheme for exporters to 5 per cent from the existing 3 per cent interest subvention rate is the interest subsidy that exporters are given by banks on loans. They are in turn reimbursed by the government.

The Hon'ble Commerce Minister also said that the support to exporters under various schemes such as the popular Merchandise/ Services Export from India Schemes, the Advance Authorisation scheme and the Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme would cross Rs 1,00,000 crore and touch Rs 1,20,000 crore or even more depending on the performance of exports in the last two months of the fiscal.

The DGFT said that the outgo on export promotion schemes was around Rs 76,980 crore in 2016-17.

Source : Business Line

Textile sector to benefit from reclassification of MSMEs

The Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani has said that reclassification of MSMEs and 5 percent reduction in tax on annual turnover of companies up to Rs. 250 crore will help manufacturing and increase employability in textiles sector.

Smt. Irani said increase in customs duty on silk and manmade fibre will discourage cheap Chinese textile products from flooding the market and benefit domestic manufacturers in the power loom sector.

She further informed that of the Rs. 6000 crore special package, which was announced in 2016, for the textiles sector, Rs. 1800 crore have already been released and Rs. 300 crore will be released during the current financial year.

She also spoke about 100 % increase in allocation of funds for skill development in Textiles sector.

The correction in the GST rates on hand made and machine made garments has increased the ease of doing business in these sectors, the Minister said. GST rate has been reduced on yarn from 18% to 12% and GST on job work has been brought down from 18% to 5%. Support for merchandise scheme has been enhanced from 2% to 5% for the apparel sector.

The Hon'ble Minister attributed 16 percent growth in apparel sector to the effective implementation of subsidy schemes. Rs.138 crore has been disbursed to 28000 weavers as Mudra loan and 1.8 lakh garment workers have formally joined Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).

Source : SME Times

Exports rise in January but growth in exports slows down

Exports of goods from India continued to grow in January 2018 posting an increase of 9.07 per cent (year-on-year) to $24.38 billion propelled by rise in engineering goods, petroleum products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Trade deficit, however, widened to $16.29 billion in January 2018 as imports during the month increased a sharp 26.10 per cent to $40.68 billion compared to the same month last year.

Another concern for exporters and the economy at large is the decline in exports from some of the largest employment generating sectors including garments, handlooms, carpets, man-made textiles and handicrafts.

Exports posted a 31 per cent growth in November 2017 followed by an increase of 12.36 per cent in December 2017.

Total exports for the period April-January 2017-18 posted a growth of 11.47 per cent to $ 247.89 billion, but the target of 15 per cent growth set by the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley appeared to be slipping. Exports would need to cross $315 billion to grow 15 per cent over last fiscal's export of $275.85 billion.

Total imports for the period April-January 2017-18 were $ 379.05 billion registering a growth of 22.21 per cent over the same period last year. Trade deficit in the ten-month period increased to $131.15 billion compared to $88.33 billion in the same period last year.

Source : Financial Express

ATTENTION : MEMBERS

Renewal of Membership for the year 2017-2018

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

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

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

The annual membership fee is as follows:

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

Citi Network Logistic P. Ltd.

Citi Network Logistic Pvt. Ltd is a leading International Courier Company based out of Mumbai. Established in the year 2000, Citi Network has provided reliable, cost effective and efficient service to many companies over the years.

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- Customer Care Executives to address your queries, issues and help you in any way possible
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- Annual contracts at special rates for regular shipments and parcels
- Special Rates for Bulk Cargo

Contact us to discuss your requirements

G/13, Nahar & Seth Industrial Estate,
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Chakala, Andheri, Mumbai-99.
Tel: - 28354031/32/33
Thane: - 25334736/6992.
Email: prasad@citinetwork.in

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE UNION BUDGET 2018-19

The Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley recently presented the Union Budget 2018-19. The Budget is guided by mission to strengthen employment generation, MSME, infrastructure sectors including agriculture, rural development, health and education.

Major sops for Textile industry in the Union Budget 2018-19 are as under:

- It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 7148 crore for the textile sector in 2018-19.
- Major fund allocated under ATUFS has been increased to Rs. 2300 crores for 2018-19 from Rs. 2013 crores during 2017-18.
- Fund allocation under ROSL has been increased to Rs. 2164 crores from Rs. 1555 crores during 2017-18. It shows the Government's commitment for employment generating sectors viz., garments and made-ups exports.
- Fund for Interest Equalisation Scheme has been more than doubled to Rs. 2500 crores in 2018-19 from Rs. 1100 crores during 2017-18. This will substantially help in reducing the cost of capital in India which at present is significantly higher as compared to the competing countries. The Merchant Exporters who are at present out of the ambit of Interest Equalisation Scheme are also likely to be covered with similar benefits at par with the Manufacturing exporters under this Scheme.
- Customs Duty on Silk fabrics has been increased to 20% from current 10% to protect the domestic manufacturers from surging imports in line with "Make in India" initiative of the Government.

Number of steps to boost employment generation in the country includes the following:

i. Contribution of 8.33% of Employee Provident Fund (EPF) for new employees by the Government for three years.

ii. Contribution of 12% to EPF for new employees for three years by the Government in sectors employing large number of people like textile, leather and footwear.

iii. Additional deduction to the employees of 30% of the wages paid for new employees under the Income Tax Act.

iv. Launch of National Apprenticeship Scheme with stipend support and sharing of the cost of basic training by the Government to give training to 50 lakh youth by 2020.

v. Introducing system of fixed term employment Under Section 80-JJAA to be relaxed to 150 days for apparel and footwear sector.

vi. Increasing paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, along with provision of crèches.

Fiscal Situation

- Fiscal deficit is 3.5% of GDP at Rs 5.95 lakh crore in 2017-18. Projecting fiscal deficit to be 3.3% of GDP in the next fiscal.

Tax

- Reduced rate (Corporate Tax) of 25% to companies who have reported turnover up to Rs. 250 crore in the financial year 2016-17.
- Govt. has made PAN mandatory for any entity entering into a financial transaction of Rs 2.5 lakh or more.

Customs Duties

- It is proposed to abolish the Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Education Cess on imported goods, and in its place impose a Social Welfare Surcharge, at the rate of 10% of the aggregate duties of Customs, on imported goods, to provide for social welfare schemes of the Government. This hike will help in protecting domestic industry from cheap imports.
- Central Board of Excise and Customs renamed as Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs.

MSME

- Rs. 3794 crore is provided to MSME Sector for giving credit support, capital and interest subsidy and innovations.
- It is proposed to set a target of Rs. 3 lakh crore for lending under MUDRA for 2018-19 after having successfully exceeded the targets in all previous years to support small entrepreneurs of Women, SCs, STs and OBCs.

Petroleum/ Diesel Sector

- Excise on unbranded diesel cut by 2 rupees to 6.33 rupee/ltr.
- Excise on unbranded petrol cut by 2 rupees to 4.48 rupee/ltr.

Technology

- Allocation to Digital India scheme doubled to Rs 3073 cr.

Companies

- AADHAAR FOR CORPORATES – Government will evolve a scheme to assign a Unique ID for Companies.

Infrastructure

- Rs. 5.97 lakh crore allocation for infrastructure to increase growth of GDP, connect and integrate the nation with a network of roads, airports, railways, ports and inland waterways and to provide good quality services to our people. This will suitably address the current infrastructural challenges being faced by the exporters.

MAHARASHTRA LAUNCHES NEW TEXTILE POLICY 2018 – 2023

WHAT THE MAHARASHTRA STATE TEXTILE POLICY 2018- 2023 WILL OFFER?

INTRODUCTION

The new textile policy of Maharashtra was announced by Honourable Chief Minister Shri Devendra Fadnavis on 07th February, 2018. This Textile Policy will come into effect from the date of issuance of this Government Resolution (GR) dated 15th February, 2018 and will continue to be in effect till 31st March, 2023.

This Government Resolution is available on the website www.maharashtra.gov.in.

The **Relevant Extract** of the GR for the Textile Policy 2018-23 is given below.

Features of the Textile Policy 2018-23 –

- To attract investments worth Rs.36,000 crore, will provide many benefits including competitive power tariff and increased capital subsidy for SC/ST and minority categories.
- Special focus on strengthening the knitting, garmenting and hosiery sector which will create ample employment opportunities for women.
- Important step forward towards women empowerment and development of women entrepreneurs.
- Strengthen the cotton, silk and wool sectors but also promoting non-conventional yarn production, skill development and increased use of green energy.
- Create innovative measures for the revival of the textile industry.
- Lays great emphasis skill development as well as research & development.
- Establish a first of its kind Textile University and collaborate with leading technical institutes in the textile sector to undertake world class research & development projects in agriculture universities.
- To create a Textile Development Fund for sufficient and timely funding as well as meeting essential infrastructure needs of the textile industry.

Objectives of The Textile Policy 2018-23

- Encourage setting up of Fiber to Fashion value chain.
- Generate 10 lakh new employments in the textile sector.
- Special focus on development of the textile industry in cotton growing areas.
- Special focus on processing, knitting, hosiery and garmenting sectors to create an internationally competitive textile industry in the State.
- Set up pollution free / ecofriendly dyeing and processing industry.
- Special focus on non-conventional yarn (bamboo, banana, ambadi, ghaypat, maize, coir, etc.) and its usage with a view to doubling farmers" income.
- Special focus on the emerging sector of technical textiles.
- Provide the textile industries with the latest technical expertise created by institutes such as IITs, SASMIRA and WRA which are actively engaged in research & development in the textile industry.

Textile Components included in Textile policy 2018-23:

- Cotton ginning and pressing
- Spinning/silk reeling and twisting/integrated silk park/ synthetic filament/yarn texturing, crimping and twisting
- Weaving and powerloom
- Technical textile, non-woven and converters of non-woven
- Knitting / hosiery / garment / apparel & made-up
- Processing of fiber / yarn / fabric / garments / made-ups
- Processing of non-conventional fiber / yarn / fabrics / garments / made-ups (bamboo, banana, *ghaypat*, maize, coir, hemp, etc)
- Expansion of existing textiles units
- Textile Parks / processing parks
- Energy saving and process control equipment for various textile sectors
- Skill development activities
- Wool sector (i.e. scouring, combing, spinning (worsted, shoddy and woolen) and weaving and carpet sector.
- Standalone spinning
- Spinning with matching downstream capacity
- Manufacturing viscose filament yarn / viscose staple fiber
- Independent weaving preparatory
- Embroidery on standalone basis
- Composite upgradation (i.e. units going for upgradation in spinning, weaving / knitting and processing)
- Multi-activities (units with two or more activities simultaneously except composite upgradation mentioned above)
- Composite unit
- Other units of textile industry not mentioned herein

The other features of the Textile Policy 2018-23 –

Scheme under Textile Policy 2011-17

Projects which have submitted their applications (Form A) under Textile Policy 2011-17 will continue to receive the benefits declared under that policy till the beneficiary period of that project

Extension to the Textile Policy 2011-17

The long term loans approved from 18 April 2016 to 15 February 2018 will be eligible for benefits as per the Government Resolution 2015/C.R 364/Text-5 dated 18 April 2016. Further, the self-financed projects which have ordered machinery between 2 December 2015 and 15 February 2018 will be eligible for benefits as per the Government Resolution dated 2 December 2015.

Following schemes will be implemented for the development of Textile industry under Textile Policy 2018-23:

(1) Co-operative spinning mills :

- Scheme of government equity for co-operative spinning mills to be implemented only in cotton growing districts of the State.
- Scheme to be implemented in those talukas where less than 50% of the cotton produced is consumed in the spinning mills situated within those talukas.
- Aim to provide timely government equity to the co-operative spinning mills. Increase in the self-equity of co-operative spinning mills may be considered in future.
- Provision for appointment of a Government Gazetted Officer as Managing Director by the co-operative spinning mills for human resource development. Training programs will be developed for skill development, capacity building and overall management.
- Scheme to encourage/award the co-operative spinning mills based on operational performance, power saving, savings in expenditure, audit rating, measures taken for increased profitability/loss reduction, return of government dues, etc. The co-operative spinning mills will be given preference in government schemes including funding and any other subsidy schemes.
- Administrative measures for use of modern machinery and solar power by co-operative spinning mills.
- Co-operative spinning mills and co-operative powerloom societies will be allowed to be privatized provided they are ready to return the government equity, loan and interest thereupon.

(2) Powerlooms:

The following schemes, supplementary to the central schemes, for modernization of plain looms will be implemented with an aim to improve the quality of fabric, productivity of the units, power efficiency, and to make the industry competitive in the domestic and international markets.

State scheme for modernization of plain powerlooms

The State Government will provide grant to the powerloom owners who have received the grant from the Central Government under the centrally sponsored "Pilot scheme of in situ upgradation of plain powerloom for SSI Sector" for modification of plain powerlooms:

Other schemes for Powerlooms

The Central Government is implementing Group work shed scheme, Yarn bank scheme, Common Facilitation Center (CFC-decision center/studio, testing facilities, trading center, information cum trade center & common raw material/ yarn/sales depot, water treatment plant for industrial use, dormitory residential space, common pre-weaving facilities viz. yarn dyeing, warping, sizing and twisting etc. and post-weaving facilities viz. processing, etc.) and Solar energy scheme for powerlooms units.

The State Government will prepare schemes supplementary to the central schemes as per the guidelines and conditions set by the Central Government.

(3) Administrative simplification of schemes covered under Textile Policy 2011-17

- Merger of TUFS linked and delinked schemes: Due to changing interest rates, the administration of the subsidy under the TUF schemes is complicated. Hence a decision will be taken for administrative simplification (Ease of Doing Business) of such subsidy process.
- With an aim to simplify administrative procedures and reducing processing time, the approval process for construction and purchase of machinery by the spinning mills and powerlooms will be decentralized.
- Online processing of schemes covered` under the Textile Policy: Paperless office and online processing of schemes will be implemented in accordance with the objectives of administrative simplification and Ease of Doing Business.

(4) Capital Subsidy in lieu of Interest Subsidy:

- The policy of capital subsidy in lieu of Interest subsidy to the new, expansion & diversification / modernization projects undertaken during the Textile Policy 2011-17 will be continued with modifications in the Textile Policy 2018-23.

- Additional capital subsidy will be granted to processing plants set up in the cotton growing areas of Vidharbha, Marathwada and North Maharashtra.

Capital Subsidy will be disbursed as follows:

i. First Instalment: 30% of eligible amount after 12 months from start of production

ii. Second Instalment: 30% of eligible amount after 24 months from start of production

iii. Third Instalment: 40% of eligible amount after 36 months from start of production

The following projects will be eligible under this scheme:

a) Projects for which the long term loan has been approved for machinery under the centrally sponsored TUFS scheme from the date of issuance of this Government Resolution or thereafter till 31 March 2023.

b) Ginning and spinning projects for which the long term loan has been approved till 31 March 2023 by banks / financial institutions and where the projects have submitted Form-A on the State Government website.

(5) Capital subsidy for self-financed Projects:

- New/Expansion/Diversification/Modernization self-financed textile projects will be granted capital subsidy as per capital subsidy in lieu of Interest Subsidy Scheme.
- Self-financed projects in the Vidarbha, Marathwada and North Maharashtra regions will be granted additional capital subsidy.
- Textile projects of scheduled castes / scheduled tribes / minority communities will be granted capital subsidy as per the above mentioned capital subsidy in lieu of Interest Subsidy Scheme.
- Terms and conditions of Government Resolutions dated 2 December 2015 and 18 December 2015 will be applicable to the capital subsidy in lieu of Interest Subsidy Scheme for self-financed projects with necessary modifications.

(6) Textile Parks

- Scheme of providing Rs. 9 crore or 9% of project cost, whichever is lower, to the projects by the State Government and those which are approved under Central Government Resolution No.: Policy 2017/C.R. 6/Text-5 Page 12 of 20 Government SITP scheme (Government Resolution dated 25 May 2012) will be continued.
- Integrated Textile Hubs/Parks by the MIDC will be set up at Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldhana, Jalna, Jalgaon, Nanded, Parbhani, Yavatmal and Wardha. Essential infrastructure such as roads, water, electricity, etc. and facilities of testing labs and CETP will be provided at these Integrated Textile Hubs/ Parks.
- Similar Textile Hubs / Parks will be set up as per requirement in the Vidarbha, Marathwada and North Maharashtra regions through MIDC.
- Textile Parks/Hubs will be established by MIDC at Ichalkaranji (Hatkanangle) and Solapur.

(7) Processing (Pre & Post)

- Existing State scheme of 25% of project cost or Rs. 37.5 crore whichever is lower for projects approved under centrally sponsored IPDS scheme (Government Resolution dated 10/02/2015) will be continued.
- Capital subsidy will be given for machinery required for ZLD/ETP/CETP in the processing projects.
- Processing parks including CETP will be set up in coastal areas by MIDC.
- Land for hard waste disposal will be provided in respective districts.
- Processing parks including ZLD/ETP/CETP will be set up on priority by the MIDC at Ichalkaranji, Malegaon and Bhiwandi.
- Processing projects having ZLD/ETP/CETP will be provided with electricity at a concessional rates since the costs of operating the ZLD/ETP/CETP projects and the hard waste disposal are very high.
- Financial assistance will be provided to institutes such as SASMIRA and IIT to set up water free/effluent free dyeing/processing projects.
- Water will be reserved for processing plants since these plants require large quantities of water.

(8) Knitting, Hosiery and Garmenting

- Plug & play premises will be established by MIDC in each District/Taluka of Vidarbha, Marathwada and North Maharashtra for setting up of knitting, hosiery and garmenting units. Government Resolution No.:

Policy 2017/C.R. 6/Text-5 Page 13 of 20

- These premises will have facilities like Common Facilitation Centre, Worker Training Centre, etc. These facilities will be run by unit owners associations / co-operative societies / private limited companies, etc.
- Schemes tailor-made to meet the working requirements of women will be formulated for setting up of decentralized knitting, hosiery and garmenting units for women in their rural regions.
- Garment parks will be established at Nagpur and Solapur through funds generated by sale of Narsingh Giriji Spinning Mill at Solapur and Empress Mill at Nagpur. Remaining funds will be transferred to the "Textile Development Fund".
- Training of workers and entrepreneurs will be conducted by industrial bodies and NGOs through the Central Government's skill development schemes, CFCs and State Government's Pramod Mahajan Skill Development Scheme. These trainings will include hard skills, soft skills and life competencies skills.

(9) Mega Projects

- New or expansion projects of the textile sector with investments of Rs. 100 crore or generation of employment for at least 250 in any Taluka will be granted the status and incentives of a mega project under the Industries Department's Packaged Scheme of Incentives.
- Status and Incentives of mega projects shall also be applicable to combined investment or employment generated by various units of the same entity of the textile sector, set up in the same Taluka.

(10) Incentives to Promote use of Green Energy:

- Special incentives will be given to textile projects implementing environment friendly solar and wind energy projects.
- If spinning mills, powerlooms and textile projects are ready to set up green energy projects then the State Government, in collaboration with MEDA, will formulate a scheme for providing appropriate subsidy to reduce the overall power subsidy.

(11) Electricity Concessions

- Cross subsidy on open access will not be levied for textile units. Government Resolution No.: Policy

2017/C.R. 6/Text-5 Page 14 of 20

- State Government's Energy Department will not levy charges other than "transmission charges" on projects using non-conventional sources (solar, wind, etc.) of energy.
- A subsidy of Rs. 3 per unit will be given to co-operative spinning mills for a period of 3 years.
- A subsidy of Rs. 2 per unit will be given to powerlooms using power above 200 HP.
- Subsidy given to powerloom units using less than 27 HP, 27 to 200 HP and more than 200 HP, will similarly be applicable to garment, knitting and hosiery units.
- A subsidy of Rs 2 per unit will be given to spinning mills (except co-operative spinning mills), processing units and all other textile units which are using more than 107 HP power.
- The electricity rates for units using upto 27 HP are more than the rates applicable for units using 27 to 107 HP. Necessary action will be taken to eliminate this disparity.
- When any unit is using conventional and non-conventional power, the use of both the power sources will be taken into consideration to decide the load factor.
- A committee will be set up to finalise the subsidy required for setting up of co-operative spinning mills on solar power within three years.

(12) Advertising, Branding and Marketing

- Textile fairs and seminars will be organized in Vidarbha, Marathwada and North Maharashtra regions where textile parks will be set up by MIDC. These will be organized in collaboration with the Industries Department, Textile Department and the Textile Commissioner of the Central Government to promote the Textile Policy among the ginning and pressing entrepreneurs, fabric merchants and entrepreneurs.
- Workshops will be organized in collaboration with MIDC in the leading States such as Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh to attract large industrialists and investments.
- Seminars and exhibitions organised by State/National level textile organizations at State, National and international level will be encouraged
- State/National level organizations will be encouraged to conduct fashion shows etc. to promote the fabric and

garments manufactured in the State at international level.

- Wide publicity of the schemes covered under the Textile Policy would be done through gramsabhas for the growth of the textile industry and involvement of young rural entrepreneurs.
- The Textile Policy will be included in the State Government's strategic policies.
- Incentive schemes will be implemented to promote grading of cotton bales and to incentivize branding of such graded cotton bales. This will ensure availability of uniform quality of bales for the spinning industry, which in turn will ensure high quality fabric.
- Scheme to be formulated for branding, marketing and distribution of products made from handloom and non-conventional yarn through Maharashtra State Handloom Corporation, Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Coir Board. A Committee will be set up to coordinate the implementation of the scheme.

(13) Training

- Scheme to be formulated for State Government funding to CFCs subsequent to the receipt of Central Government funds, for their utilization for training. This will help maximize the impact of the Central Government's Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS).
- Additional training courses will be designed by the industrial training institutes (ITIs) to cater for the needs of the textile industry.
- Government will formulate schemes for integrated three tier development of the workers (hard skills, soft skills and life skills) with the help of experts in this field.
- Training courses will be developed for the textile industry and co-operative spinning mills in the areas of human resources development, power savings, time management, supply chain management, skill enhancement and ISO certification, etc.

(14) Research and Development

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be signed with leading technical institutes such as Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), SASMIRA and WRA for research, development and use of state-of-the-art technology for development of textile, silk and wool industries in the State.
- The State Textile University will be set up in the State with support from the Central Government and in collaboration with Agriculture, Higher Technical Education and Skill Development Departments. This University will offer certificate, diploma, graduate and post graduate degrees related to the textile sector

(15) Special incentives for production and use of non-conventional yarn

- Special focus will be given to research on production and use of non-conventional yarn (bamboo, banana, ambadi, ghaypat, maize, etc).
- Incentives will also be provided for production and use of non-conventional yarn.

(16) The Textile Directorate will be renamed as Textile Commissionerate for effective administration on a pattern similar to that of the EGS Commissionerate, Skill Development Commissionerate and Animal Husbandry Commissionerate. Silk Directorate will be under administrative control of the Textile Directorate. The necessary administrative approval will be sought from the High Power Committee (HPC).

(17) Textile Development Fund will be created to provide funds for government equity, State subsidies as well as for branding and marketing. This fund will be generated through the sale of land of Empress Mill and Nagpur Weavers' Co-operative Spinning Mill, funds raised through privatization of spinning mills, government equity returned by the co-operative spinning mills as well as 50% of the CSR funds provided by the textile units.

(18) Government Resolutions and guidelines will be separately issued by the respective departments for implementation of the schemes covered under this Textile Policy.

Source- mahatextile.maharashtra.gov.in

FAQs ON e-SANCHIT

Pilot Implementation of Paperless Processing under SWIFT - Uploading of Supporting Documents

INTRODUCTION

The Central Board of Excise & Customs on October 20, 2017, vide Circular No.40/2017-(Customs) dated October 13, 2017, launched e-SANCHIT on a pilot basis. For the purpose of ease of doing business the said portal was launched by CBEC to enable the ICEGATE registered users to file documents online under Single Window Interface for Facilitation of Trade (SWIFT). With the aim of facilitating trade across borders and slowly move towards paperless processing, this facility also provided uploading of supporting documents.

With the objective of reducing physical interface between Customs/regulatory agencies and the trade and to increase the speed of clearance, CBEC initially introduced this facility on a pilot basis at Air Cargo complex, New Delhi and Chennai Customs House. **e-SANCHIT** covers all types of **imports** under Indian Customs EDI System (ICES).

Now, Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) has extended this facility to all EDI locations on voluntary basis vide Instruction No. 02/2018 dated 07/02/2018.

With the help of e-SANCHIT, the government is trying to improve the ease of doing business of our country and to achieve a good rank in the World Bank Report.

Only ICEGATE registered users can use e-SANCHIT applications by accessing the e-SANCHIT link.

What is ICEGATE?

Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway referred to as "ICEGATE " is an online portal that provides e-filing services to the trade and cargo carriers and other clients of Customs Department (collectively called Trading Partner).

FAQs ON E- SANCHIT

- **Who can login e-SANCHIT application?**
  - Only ICEGATE registered users can use e-SANCHIT applications by accessing the e-SANCHIT link.

- **How to upload a document?**
  - **Any registered ICEGATE user can upload documents using below steps.**
    1) Login into ICEGATE website using login credentials.
    2) Access the e-SANCHIT application by clicking on e-SANCHIT link provided in menu options.
    3) Upload document by clicking on Upload Document button.
    4) Validate the document for digital signature.
    5) Submit the document by clicking proper document type from document type drop down and click on the submit button.

- **I am not able to submit the document using Submit Document button?**
  - Once the document is uploaded, document type is selected and digital signature is verified then only the submit button will be visible.

- **Am I able to upload any number of documents at a time?**
  - No, you can upload maximum 5 documents at a time.

- **What is the maximum file size that can be uploaded?**
  - Maximum acceptable file size is 1 MB only.

- **Will I be able to upload documents having same name?**
  - No, as per business requirement, all documents to be uploaded must have different name. Uploader should provide meaningful file names to documents so that they can recognize and handle the file more effectively.

- **How can I attach my digital signature with documents to be uploaded?**
  - On ICEGATE website, a utility is provided in which user can attach DSC to their document. The web utility is publicly available and free. It can be accessed by following the link **(https://www.icegate.gov.in/digitalSign/digitalSign.html).**

- **Can I use the same Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) for signing documents to be upload on e-SANCHIT which I am using for signing Bill of Entry (BE) and Shipping Bill (SB) documents?**
  - Yes, the same Digital Signature Certificate that is used for signing Bill of Entry and Shipping Bill documents can also be used for signing the document for e-SANCHIT.

- **How can I delete the documents once uploaded?**
  - Once the document is uploaded then you can see the delete link for each document at same page. However, once document is submitted and an IRN/ DRN are generated, it cannot be removed from the systems. Trade must ensure that its reference is not used in any Bill of Entry/ Shipping Bill.

- **How to view the uploaded document before submission?**
  - Once the document is uploaded then you can see the view link for each document at same page.

- **Can I get any confirmation for document upload?**
  - Yes, an email/ message are triggered immediately on your registered email once the document is submitted in e-SANCHIT application.

- **How can I search a document that I have uploaded earlier?**
  - Search functionality is provided in right side of e-SANCHIT, you can search any document uploaded by using the IRN, DRN, Supporting document types and between a date range.

- **What is IRN & DRN?**
  - DRN stands for Document reference number, which is the unique reference to a batch of uploaded documents. Five IRN numbers can have one DRN. IRN stands for Image reference number, which is unique to each document. A group of IRN should be entered into the Bill of Entry, not DRN.

- **What are the other ways to access e-SANCHIT application?**
  - You can access e-SANCHIT application via ICEGATE website only.

- **What are the reasons for invalid digital signature?**
  - Your signature not registered on ICEGATE website or you have not signed the document which you are trying to upload.

- **What can I do if the document format is not pdf?**
  - Only PDF documents are supported on e-SANCHIT application, you can contact the document issuer for the proper pdf format or the document may be printed and scanned into a PDF.

- **What are the mandatory documents that need to be submitted online?**
  - The list of mandatory documents for export/ import of goods from/ into India have already been notified by DGFT vide Notification No.08/2015-2020 dated 4th June 2015 namely -
    - ✓ Bill of Lading / Airway Bill
    - ✓ Commercial Invoice
    - ✓ Packing List / OR as per CBEC Circular No. 01/15-Customs dated 12/01/2015. Commercial Invoice cum Packing List would also be accepted.

- ✓ Bill of Entry.
- ✓ Other documents depending on the commodity imported, notification claimed and Participating Government Agency (PGA) requirement. The Compulsory Compliance Requirements provide an outline of the Supporting required for a CTH.

✓ **Can one document contain multiple pages?**

- Yes, there is no restriction for page count however the file size should not exceed 1 MB.

✓ **How to map Import / Export flat file, with IRN received after uploading documents in e-SANCHIT?**

- An option is already there to provide IRN number in RES packages. Please refer to field 14 of the <TABLE> SUPPORTINGDOCS in the Bill of Entry message format. You can provide the IRN received while filling job in RES packages and submit the flat file generated as usual.

✓ **What is the procedure for Uploading electronic document?**

- Please follow the link (https://www.icegate.gov.in/Download/eSANCHIT_Step_by_Step_ Procedure_updated.pdf) for Step-by-Step Procedure for uploading electronic document.

You may download the relevant files using links to know more about e-SANCHIT:

S No.	Name	Download Link
1	eSANCHIT Process Guide	https://www.icegate.gov.in/Download/eSANCHIT_Step_by_Step_Procedure_updated.pdf
2	eSANCHIT FAQs	https://www.icegate.gov.in/Download/eSANCHIT_FAQs.pdf
3	Public Notice on Paperless Processing CCO Delhi	https://www.icegate.gov.in/Download/Public_Notice_on_Paperless_Processing_CCO_Delhi.pdf
4	Public Notice on Import Group for pilot on Paperless Processing Delhi CCO	https://www.icegate.gov.in/Download/Public_Notice_on_Import_Group_for_pilot_on_Paperless_Preocessing_Delhi_CCO.pdf
5	CBEC Instruction No. 02/2018-Customs dated 7th February, 2018	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-instructions/cs-instructions-2018/cs-ins-02-2018.pdf
6	CBEC Circular No. 40/2017-Customs dated 13th October, 2017	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ40-2017cs.pdf

Source: *CBEC/mondaq.com/ICEGATE/ S.S. Rana & Co.*

A Tribute to our Past Chairman, Shri R.L. Toshniwal (November 1996 to December 1998) and (March 2005 to December 2006)

Shri R.L. Toshniwal ji, was born at Ajmer in the year 1934. In those times of a young, independent India, he earned a Masters degree in Textiles from Leeds University, UK, but came back to his motherland to serve the Indian Textile Industry with great vision and foresight for the past 55 years.

Post his graduation from Leeds, Shri R.L. Toshniwal ji embarked on a distinguished career, with his first stint in marketing at Texmaco Limited. Later he grew into the role of the Chief Executive of Aditya Mills, Kishangarh and from there moved as CEO of OCM, Amritsar. He was responsible for establishing the brand name OCM, which was one of the earliest mass recognized brands in the textile industry in India.

As a techno entrepreneur, Shri R.L. Toshniwal ji established Banswara Syntex Limited (BSL) in the year 1978 with 12,500 spindles to produce dyed spun blended yarn in the economically backward district of Banswara in Rajasthan. Initially BSL was in the Joint Sector with RIICO Limited (A Government of Rajasthan Undertaking). In 1982 he purchased equity from RIICO Ltd to take complete charge of the company.

The rapid and continuous growth of the spinning unit prompted Shri Toshniwal ji to establish looms for weaving of fabric and a state of the art process house. His sharp business acumen ensured that he completed the textile value chain by establishing garment units in Daman thus making Banswara Syntex Limited a fully integrated textile company. Under his able stewardship he grew this small company established in 1978, into a large sized composite Mill with 1,36,000 spindles that spin synthetic blended yarn, 21,700 spindles for worsted spinning, 460 shuttle-less looms and a processing plant with a capacity of 50,00,000 meters per month. Additionally, BSL has installed capacity to manufacture 3,50,000 trousers and 70,000 jackets every month. BSL now is a truly global textile company, also producing technical textiles and automotive textiles in collaboration with Treves, an Indo-French joint venture.

Banswara Syntex Limited is a Government Recognized Export House exporting yarn, fabric and garments to more than 60 countries. Some of the most reputed textile brands in the domestic market, as well as globally count amongst its valued customers. Under his leadership, the Company has been awarded 'Best Export Award' for blended fabric exports and also the 'Excellency Award' for export performance by The Government of Rajasthan. BSL is a regular feature at the Annual Export Award Functions held by the Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) having won several awards over the years.

Shri Toshniwal ji has not only taken his company to the pinnacle of success, but has served the industry as a constant guiding and motivating force. He has been the Chairman of Rajasthan Textile Mill Owners Association, and served two very distinguished terms as Chairman of SRTEPC. He has also served the industry as the President of Indian Spinners Association for a long period of 10 years.Among the other prestigious offices that he has held over the years, has been as one of the members on the Committee of "National Fibre Policy" under Ministry of Textiles – Government of India, and he has also been nominated as an Official / Non-Official Member in the All India Powerloom Board, under the Ministry of Textiles – Government of India.

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Textile Industry Export Potential

By Shri Rajan D. Udeshi, President – Polyester Chain, Reliance Industries Ltd.

Indian textile industry remains the 2nd largest employment generating sector contributing 5% to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), with 10% to overall Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and 15% of total Indian exports.

India is the second largest exporter of textiles and clothing globally with $ 37 billion of exports in 2016-17. India's exports of textiles and clothing have grown from $ 9 billion two decades ago, when it had a global market share of 2%. However, our share in the global market today, though number two is only 5%, as compared to China which is first at 35%.

If we compare the performance of Indian export growth with other competitors in the market, a few other Asian players like Vietnam and Bangladesh have grown to similar levels as India in less than 5 years. 5 years back these countries had a market presence of mere 2%, have grown to comparable 4-5% global market share today.

Given the huge potential and reach of the textile industry, the Government of India in its vision statement has set an aspiring target of $650 billion from current level of $140 billion, with a domestic market target of $ 350 billion and an export target of $300 billion.

We are at the brink where we should ponder upon and chalk out a plan to achieve this target for the industry. On breaking up the demand structure further into fibre requirement for the $ 650 billion market, it works out that we would require about 30 MMT of fibre per annum, rising from the levels of current consumption of 10 MMT per annum.

It is imperative for the Indian textile and apparel industry to become net exporter of the finished products; which would open new avenues for business and also product development. Out of $37 billion exports in FY 16-17, about 48% are ready made garments (RMG). Bangladesh in 2017-18 has set an export target of $ 37.5 billion with RMG accounting for 30.2 billion. This speaks volumes about the lack of value addition in our textile industry. There is a lot of scope to improve this share by further value addition within the country.

On evidence of its performances, India was one of the emerging economies in the textile trade during the period of 2005-10. However, increased shipments of apparel from the low cost economies like Bangladesh, Vietnam has pushed India behind. Indian textile & apparel makers need to take heed of this changing scenario and move ahead aggressively with their marketing strategies and diversified product portfolios.

Skill Generation and Higher Value Addition

Today the output per employee in the Indian textile industry is amongst the lowest in the world. It is around $20,000 per employee, in contrast to USA's $274,000/employee. China has a productivity of $59,000/employee. Varied factors as limited automation and slow adoption of advanced technologies, greater focus on low value added semi-finished goods exports are responsible for this.

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Speakers at the Function

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

Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner

Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC

Shri Anil Rajvanshi, immediate past Chairman & Convenor, Export Award Committee

Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman, SRTEPC

of previous year, witnessing a growth of 7.37%. The Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has set an ambitious export target of US$ 7.5 billion for the current Financial Year for us. He said that this ambitious export target fixed by the Ministry envisaged a 20% growth in 2017-18 from the exports achieved during 2016-17. He stated that although about 50% of the export target has been achieved during April – November 2018; he expressed doubts about the balance export target being achieved for the year due to prevailing uncertainties and challenges in indirect taxation under the GST regime.

Shri Aggarwal said that the domestic fabric market has been severely impacted due to import of cheap fabrics mainly by the traders who don't actually use these imported fabrics and the Council had repeatedly represented to the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India for increasing the duties on imported fabrics. Accordingly, on the basis of the merit of the issue, the Government had in October last year increased the effective duties on import of the Man-made fibre fabrics covered under chapters 54, 55 and 60. He thanked the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles for her support and recommendation and for taking up the issue with the Ministry of Finance, Government of India to make this a reality. He similarly requested for their urgent support to protect and save the yarn manufacturing units too. He pointed out that yarn imports into India has gone up substantially both in quantity and value. Imports of manmade yarns have increased about 20% in September 2017 compared to September 2016 and there has been substantial surge in imports of Nylon Filament Yarn (NFY) into India from Vietnam as it is dumping this product at half of its manufacturing cost which is harming the domestic NFY manufacturing segment and creating unviable situation for the domestic players.

Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC presenting a memento to the Guest of Honour, Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner

Shri Aggarwal has mentioned that India is the 2nd largest producer of polyester and viscose fibres and yarns globally and most of the manufacturing units in the man-made fibre segment have been operating below their capacity while more than 30% have been idle. On this he stressed that it is the right time for the Government to take measures to protect the domestic industry.

The SRTEPC Chairman congratulated the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and lauded her initiative for launching the Skill Development Scheme for Textiles with an outlay of Rs. 1,300 crores, wherein, about 1 million people are expected to be trained. He said that this Skill Development Scheme will contribute substantially in enhancing workers' efficiency and productivity in the entire textile value chain and will have positive impact on exports as well.

He thanked the Government, for increasing reward rates on made-ups from 3% to 5%. This will definitely help in enhancing competitiveness of our products in international markets, he said.

He cautioned that the time ahead is a challenging one, amidst appreciating rupee,

Shri Mukund Kothari, Head of Exports, Polyester Sector, Reliance Industries Ltd. receiving the Best Overall Export Performance Award for the year 2016-17 from the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani.

Shri Sanjay Kumar Verma, President & Global Sales Head, Birla Cellulose, Grasim Industries Ltd. receiving the Second Best Overall Export Performance Award for the year 2016-17 from Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani

SRTEPC Award winners for the year 2016-17

SRTEPC Special Award (For Overall Export Performance)

Reliance Industries Limited	Gold Trophy
Grasim Industries Limited	Silver Trophy
RSWM Limited	Bronze Trophy
Wellknown Polyesters Ltd.	Trophy

MERCHANT EXPORTER

Dicitex Furnishings Pvt. Ltd.	Gold Trophy
Wearit Global Limited	Silver Trophy
Le Merite Exports (P) Ltd.	Bronze Trophy
Art Yarn Exports (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Trophy

POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE

Reliance Industries Limited	Gold Trophy

VISCOSE STAPLE FIBRE

Grasim Industries Limited	Gold Trophy

CONTINUOUS YARN (POLYESTER)

Reliance Industries Limited	Gold Trophy
Wellknown Polyesters Ltd.	Silver Trophy
Alok Industries Limited	Bronze Trophy

CONTINUOUS VISCOSE YARN

Grasim Industries Limited (formerly known as Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited)	Gold Trophy

SPUN YARN

RSWM Limted	Gold Trophy
Sutlej Textiles And Industries Limited	Silver Trophy

MAN-MADE FIBRE YARN BLENDED WITH NATURAL FIBRE

Vardhman Textiles Limited	Gold Trophy
RSWM Limited	Silver Trophy

SEWING THREAD/EMBROIDERY THREAD/METALLIC YARN

Madura Coats Private Limited	Gold Trophy

SYNTHETIC & RAYON FILAMENT FABRICS

D'décor Home Fabrics Pvt. Ltd.	Gold Trophy
D'décor Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Silver Trophy

Shri Mukesh Bhargava, Founder and Smt. Archana Bhargava, Director, Saam Textiles Ltd. receiving the Second Best Award in the category of Synthetic & rayon spun fabrics for the year 2016-17 from the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani

Smt. Veena M. Arora, Director and Shri Nimish M. Arora, Managing Director, Dicitex Furnishings Pvt. Ltd. receiving the Best Special Award in the Category of Merchant Exports for the year 2016-17 from the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani.

Shri Ashutosh Sharma, Vice President Yarn Export Marketing, RSWM Ltd. receiving the Third Best Overall Export Performance Award for the year 2016-17 from the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani

Shri Rahul Gupta, Wholetime Director, Wellknown Polyesters Limited receiving the Fourth Best Overall Export Performance Award for the year 2016-17 from the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani

SYNTHETIC & RAYON SPUN FABRICS	
Banswara Syntex Limited	Gold Trophy
Saam Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	Silver Trophy
BLENDED FABRICS OF SYNTHETIC FIBRE AND NATURAL FIBRES	
D'décor Home Fabrics Pvt. Ltd.	Gold Trophy
Pee Vee Textiles Limited	Silver Trophy
MADE UPS	
Dicitex Furnishings Limited	Gold Trophy
D'décor Home Fabrics Pvt. Ltd.	Silver Trophy
Kishorilal Shyamsunder	Bronze Trophy
MAN-MADE EMBROIDERED AND VALUE ADDED TEXTILES	
D'décor Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Gold Trophy
MAN-MADE TECHNICAL TEXTILES	
Shriram Rayons (A Unit of DCM Shriram Industries Ltd.)	Gold Trophy
SMALL SCALE SECTOR (FABRICS)	
Saam Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	Gold Trophy
Samyak Synthetics Pvt. Ltd.	Silver Trophy
Reaghan Fashions Pvt. Ltd.	Bronze Trophy
EXPORTS OF FIBRE/YARN TO "FOCUS LAC" COUNTRIES	
Reliance Industries Limited	Gold Trophy
EXPORTS OF FABRICS/MADE-UPS TO "FOCUS LAC" COUNTRIES	
BSL Ltd.	Gold Trophy
EXPORTS OF FIBRE/YARN TO "FOCUS AFRICA" COUNTRIES	
Reliance Industries Limited	Gold Trophy
EXPORTS OF FABRICS/MADE-UPS TO "FOCUS AFRICA" COUNTRIES	
Saam Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	Gold Trophy
EXPORTS OF FIBRE/YARN TO "FOCUS SAARC" COUNTRIES	
Grasim Industries Limited	Gold Trophy
EXPORTS OF FABRICS/MADE-UPS TO "FOCUS SAARC" COUNTRIES	
Saam Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	Gold Trophy
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT	
GDJD Exports	Certificate

Shri Dhiraj Banka, Vice President (Exports) and Shri Udip Singh Chandrath, Deputy CEO, Sutlej Textiles and Industries Ltd. receiving the Second Best Award in the Category of spun yarn for the year 2016-17 from the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information and Broadcasting, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani.

Shri Virender Kumar Arora, Chairman, D'décor Home Fabrics Pvt. Ltd. receiving the Best Award in the Category of Synthetic & Rayon Filament fabrics for the year 2016-17 from the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information and Broadcasting, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani.

Shri R. D. Udeshi, President – Polyester Sector, Reliance Industries Limited receiving the Life Time Achievement Award from Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting.

ebbing export climate, slowdown in developed economies, Brexit, volatility in commodity prices and general uncertainty in the business environment across the globe. Moreover, there have been communications from WTO to withdraw all export subsidies by 2018. The Chairman also pointed out that the Council had recommended a few measures to the Government on these issues, which he hoped have been in discussion among departments for finalization.

He mentioned that the Council foresees a sound future for the MMF textile sector and has chalked out strategy to venture into different avenues for boosting this sector. He opined that there is huge opportunity for the MMF segment both domestically and globally. One of the promising segments of the synthetic and rayon textile industry is of Technical textiles, he stated. He remarked that Technical textiles is a sunrise sector and has a bright future. He observed that the Government has also been giving consistent support to this segment which has resulted in the unprecedented growth of the technical textile sector. He believed that this sector has tremendous potential which needs to be tapped. He also mentioned that weaving was also another field where there is immense scope of growth. He further informed that the Council has been in the process of setting up of a Technical textile cell within the Council. He stated that Council is also planning to set up offices in the textile hubs such as Coimbatore, Ludhiana and Bhilwara shortly. He also said that more such offices in prominent textile centres are on the anvil in the near future.

The SRTEPC Chairman while concluding his speech congratulated the Award Winners and hoped that public acknowledgement of their achievement would serve as an inspiration to other members.

Speech by Textiles Commissioner

Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner congratulated the award winners for their outstanding export performance and said that the Indian textile industry has strength across the entire value chain from natural to man-made fiber to apparel to home furnishings. Its share in the country's GDP is 2% and in exports it is 13%. She remarked that the sector is the largest employer in manufacturing segment in the country and is growing.

However, she opined that the textile Industry in India is not uniformly balanced, the weaklings being powerlooms and processing segments of the textile value chain. She said that in order to strengthen the Powerloom segment, Government of India has launched PowerTex India, a comprehensive scheme for development of Powerloom sector on 1st April 2017. This scheme includes sub schemes like Insitu- upgradation of powerlooms, yarn back schemes, Group work shed, and subsidy to install solar panels to run powerlooms and the PowerTex Mudra scheme to make credit accessible to powerloom weavers.

She expressed satisfaction that the progress of the scheme has taken off in an exponential manner and the powerloom clusters are actively upgrading the technologies so that the cloth produced is more competitive in price.

She further mentioned that to attract investments and upgrade the technology, the Government launched ATUFS scheme from 13th January 2016. She said that under this Scheme, a total of 6,255 UIDs have been issued for total project cost of more than Rs.30,000 Crores pertaining to pending RRTUFs cases. She continued that similarly a total of nearly 4,500 UIDs have been issued under ATUFS with total project cost of more than Rs. 16,000 Crores.

She urged the domestic industry to gear up to come to expectations and achieve competitiveness and quality in textiles so that we could reduce imports.

Talking on the technical textiles sector she said that we require to become increasingly more competitive in Technical textiles sector as it is a sunrise Industry for textiles in India.

She further remarked that manmade fibres play an important role in the manufacture of Technical textiles in all the 12 segments including Geotextiles, Agrotextiles, Buildtech, Protech, Sportech, Oekotech etc.

She called on SRTEPC to give special focus to this area and formulate a Technical Textiles cell in their organisation to drive this segment.

She further stated that for the Technical Textiles segment to really come up in India, investments would be required in a major way to manufacture speciality fibres including Meta Aramids, Aramids, Para Aramids, Super absorbent fibres, High Density Polyethylene, High Modulus Polyethylene fibres, Carbon fibres, Glass fibres, High

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Fairdeal Filaments Ltd

Fairdeal Group of Companies, also known as the Shahlon Group" is a well known manufacturing conglomerate based in Surat. Shri Dhiraj Raichand Shah, promoter and founder has built the group from scratch and his vision, commitment, dedication and hard work reflects in its huge success. The group's textile units, Fairdeal Filaments Ltd and Shahlon Silk India Pvt. Ltd, are Govt. of India recognized 'Star Export Houses' and the group has posted a top line of over Rs. 500 crores. The groups business interests are diversified into manufacturing of Synthetics Textile Products (e.g. Yarns, Fabrics), Technical Textiles (Non Woven Fabrics) and development of Industrial infra structure (e.g. development of Industrial Park, Common Effluent Treatment Plant etc).

Fairdeal Filaments Ltd. was incorporated in 1984 with 12 traditional power looms. It is a matter of pride that over a period of time it has expanded, purely through organic growth, through forward and backward integration to become a completely integrated manufacturing set up. The company's manufacturing range includes various value additions in yarns to manufacturing of fabrics.

Shri Harsh Shah, second generation entrepreneur and the flag bearer of its export division has been instrumental in Shahlon Silk Ind. Pvt. Ltd. leveraging technology in their manufacturing processes to produce world class products which it exports to Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, USA, Belgium, Uzbekistan, Thailand and other countries. It specializes in manufacturing of synthetic fabrics on water jet looms, synthetics and blended fabrics on rapier and air jet looms, manufacturing of furnishing yarn (used in carpets), manufacturing of value added yarns (e.g. Sized Yarn- Cotton and synthetic, texturized yarn, twisted yarn, crap yarn, mono filament yarn for knitting and weaving in beam form etc.), non woven fabrics and twisted/textured dyed yarns. The company has four wind mills to cater to the power requirement which is catering to approximately 30 per cent of the total power requirement of the group. Headquarter of the group is located at Surat City and manufacturing sites are at Kim, Karanj & Kosamba locations.

Known as the leading manufacturer of man-made fabrics in India, the company believes in quality and commitment for long term growth. The group has installed capacity of 1.2 lac meters of grey fabric per day on water jet looms. Shri Harsh Shah has led the manufacturing of export quality products of ply furnishing yarn; intermingled yarn, micro and bulky yarns etc., which is exported to various countries.

The Shahlon group's commitment to the environment and its practice of social responsibilities and duties is clearly reflected in its manufacturing process. Founder Shri Dhirubhai Shah has walked his talk by adopting environment friendly sustainable technology.

The Group has effluent treatment plant with a capacity of 1.5 MLD at Karanj plant and 2.25 MLD at Kosamba integrated park to treat the waste water generated on water-jet looms. All its facilities are replete with recycle and zero discharge facilities to minimize the waste flow in nature and lesser use of resources (i.e. Water). The Shahlon group believes in optimal use of the natural resources than exploitation. As responsible corporate citizens it is their constant endeavor to set an example for others

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It is a tribute to his longevity and contribution to the industry, that Shri Toshniwal ji has been honored with the "Life Time Achievement Award" by Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO) for his services to the Export Community in India. The award was presented to him by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Kamal Nath, at New Delhi, in December 2006. He has been awarded with the "Eminent Engineer Award" by "The Institution of Engineers (India), Delhi State Centre" during the 23rd National Convention of Textile Engineers, at New Delhi, on 26th March 2010 and has been awarded with the "Life Time Achievement Award" by The Textile Association (India) – Mumbai Unit, on 20th January 2012.

In recognition of his service to the Manmade Fiber & Textile Industry and the cause of its Exporters some of which have been highlighted below, he was felicitated with the Life Time Achievement award by SRTEPC on 03rd March 2012.

- Shri Toshniwal ji has been associated with SRTEPC for almost 3 decades and had also been its Chairman for two terms: November 1996 –December 1998 and March 2005-December 2006.
- He was instrumental in organizing Extensive Buyer Seller Meets and organized the Council's participation in International Fairs and Exhibitions across the Globe. The exhibitions organized by the Council in Turkey, UAE, Syria, Tunisia, Morocco, Bangladesh, Egypt and Saudi Arabia got its members excellent response which led to opportunities for the small Manufacturer Exporters and also the Merchant Exporters who constitute a bulk of the SRTEPC membership.
- He was very vocal at all Industry Meets and Government Forums and well represented the problems of the exporters.
- Very keenly and with great enthusiasm, he represented the Council's member exporters at the Ministries of Revenue, Commerce and Textiles for fixation of Drawback Rates, DEPB Rates and many other incentives were made available in the Foreign Trade Policy to ensure Exports became competitive by neutralizing all taxes on inputs.
- His untiring and path breaking efforts have laid the foundations for the exports of the members of SRTEPC to grow exponentially from Rs.3123 crores in 1995 to Rs. 38000 crore in the current year.

His personal commitment to social causes and for the well being of society can be gauged from the fact that he is the "Founder Trustee" of "Maheshwari Public School, Ajmer" and "Awaas Seva Sadan Trust," which is a Home for Retired Old People (consisting of 50 rooms), situated at Lonavla in Maharashtra, as well as his association with many other Charitable Institutions.

Shri Toshniwal ji is the Trustee of V J T I – Textile Past Students' Foundation since 2011, having been an alumnus of the prestigious institution. This Trust has been set up to provide needy and deserving students with books as well as taking care of their fees. During times of National Calamity like floods, Shri Toshniwal ji was among the first to rush truck full of aid in the form of clothes to the affected areas.

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In order to convert India to a high-value exporting economy we have to enhance exports of higher value added textile products. Also the share of technical textiles needs to be enhanced in the overall portfolio.

End use value added products namely, dresses, skirts and coats have higher CAGR demand indicating an "ever-green" market. While in the same context products like knit shirt, trousers, sweaters, sweatshirts give us higher export value. Considering these aspects, we need to expand our product portfolio for products with higher CAGR and export value in order capture larger market share.

Downstream textile investments have been slower in India, a major section of the investment is focused towards semi-finished goods as yarns and fibres. Today India has a global share of 20% of installed spindles, while the share of high speed shuttles-less looms is only 5%.

Along with an accelerated penetration of downstream investments, India also need to focus on the technological advancements gaining pace across the globe. There is a need for adoption of digitalization across the industry, being referred to, as Industry 4.0. The rapid expansion of digital media and internet has made inroads in all fields of mechanical machinery, and textiles are not far behind. This is the right time to reap the leaping benefits of the industrial internet. According to a survey by World Economic Forum, 72% of respondents believe that the development of the Industrial Internet will be disruptive to their businesses and industries, and 79% of respondents think those disruptions will occur within the next five years. It is time for us to be prepared to adopt these changes.

In order to capture higher value in-house we have to focus on investments in the downstream sectors as knitting and weaving with latest technology. Trained work force, better working conditions, good wages and quality products should be given pivotal importance.

Slowing Chinese Growth

Chinese export growth has been slowing gradually. The increasing impact has been noticed lately owing to rising labour costs.

Average hourly wages hit $3.60 last year, spiking 64 percent from 2011, according to market research firm Euromonitor. That's more than five times hourly manufacturing wages in India. Apparel manufacturing has been hit hard. The result has been that factory owners have gone on a massive investment spree outside of China.

Moreover, recently strong Yuan against dollar has also made exports less lucrative. The Chinese have moved to create a more stable self-sustaining economy and curtail unsustainable investments. Moreover, shift of its production capabilities from commodity base to specialty base; gives other participants space to expand their base in commodity products.

China has also been striking hard on polluting industries which has impacted various power generating stations and sections of the textile industry also. All these continue to impact the previous rapid growth of the textile industry, which opens up space for other players in the market.

All these factors are likely to boost Indian export by almost 15-20% to US and EU, the major consumers of global apparel industry.

Penetration of Man-made Fibres

Globally man-made fibres account for over 70% of fibre usage with China having a share of over 80% of man-made fibres in its basket. Compared to this, India has only 47% of its consumption coming from man-made fibres. This deviation from the global consumption pattern also results in the lower penetration in the global markets.

Globally, apparels account for only 58% of the MMF consumption while the rest is consumed for more high-end value added home textile and Technical textile applications. India on the contrary has only 25% of its MMF usage going for high end differentiated applications. We need to enhance the penetration of man-made fibres while also increasing the share of more non-clothing applications.

Innovative applications ensure better returns and affordability at the same time. I would like to invite entrepreneurs here to invest in technical textiles to grab this opportunity.

FDI Investment in India

In the last 15 years India has seen an FDI of $ 259 billion, of which only 0.7% has come to the textile industry. Complex labour laws, difficulty in starting up a business, highly fragmented structure of the industry, few trade agreements, and several issues related to the infrastructure have been major hindrances.

Investing in Infrastructure, building Non-Cost Factors

Buyers do not necessarily always buy from suppliers that provide the lowest cost. They also look for consistent quality, reliable delivery, acceptable lead times, and broader non-manufacturing services. The production of apparel for the international market is organized in "global value chains"— which include the full range of activities that are required to bring a product from its conception to its end use. Bracing for the strong competition today, successful manufacturers will need to have the ability to introduce new processes, work organization, and technology—all of which improve operational performance and productivity—not just offer low costs.

According to a study by World Bank, India lags severely on global buyers perception about quality, lead time and reliability when compared to other Asian players as China, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Cambodia and Indonesia. The extensive fragmentation of the industry renders too many transfers, quality issues and lack of coordination. Apparel product development services (including material sourcing, original apparel design, and sampling) are India's strongest areas compared to competitors, but this strength get diluted due to other factors. We need to build scale in order to serve large orders, and also build robust network of services to support this.

I strongly believe that, India, given its vast base of diverse textile feedstock, lower cost base, diverse cultural fusion-which is beneficial for the diverse variety, and an already in-place textile intermediates manufacturing base; is all braced up to take up the lurking potential in the global market. The Indian Textile Industry, alongwith the Govt's helping hand has to move together and make this successful journey

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of doing business the clean and green way.

To fulfill this objective the group proposes to set up a 20 MLD plant at Karanj to serve all the surrounding industries and 10 MLD plant at Kosamba to meet the future demand. It has taken up a project for rural development in conjunction with an active social organization OASIS for the development of surrounding rural areas. The programme aims to provide personal development of the villagers through skill development with support from the Central Government / State Government. This will enable them to provide employment to all the youth from surrounding villages as well as migrants from other states.

Fairdeal Group of companies is a multi faceted textile company also into the trading of yarn and fabric. The group is also an agent of Reliance Industires Ltd., and has market share of around 25 per cent in yarn products of Reliance in Surat and manages a fast delivery centre of Reliance as well. The group has ISO 9001-2015 certification of Quality Management System

The group is also engaged in developing Industrial parks and created milestone in development of Textile Park in Surat district. The group has successfully completed Fairdeal Textile Park & Sayan Textile Park and developments of other three parks (i.e. Shahlon Textile Park, Jayraj Textile Park, Karanj Textile Park) are in progress at various stages.

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Tenacity Nylon fibres, Visccose fibres, Ceramic fibres and so on and so forth.

She suggested that SRTEPC give special focus to encourage investments in manufacture of these speciality fibres which will promote Meditextiles, Geotextiles, Mobitextiles, Buildtextiles and all other segments of Technical Textiles.

Concluding her speech she said that while Indian textiles at present is divided between 30:70 between man-made fibres and cotton, the future is going to increasingly see the balance between the two since the fibre requirement would escalate dramatically with the growth of textiles in india. Due to limitation in growth of cotton fibres due to limited availability of land for cultivation, special endeavour would be required to boost the production of man-made fibres in India from the present 4 billion kg to 12 billion kg for achieving 300 US billion textile market by 2024-25. She once again urged SRTEPC to work towards this in a concerted way.

Congratulating the award winners she said that they have worked tirelessly to achieve this and asked the members of SRTEPC to directly take the benefit of the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting's guidance.

Keynote address by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles

The Chief Guest, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani expressed her pleasure at being invited to the Function and present the awards.

The Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles said that she took over as the Minister at the opportune time when the Hon'ble Prime Minister announced Rs.6000 crore package to give boost to the apparel and the made-up sector. Smt. Irani was glad that the package has given the industry the strength to reinforce the entire textile value chain. She further stated that she was happy to work with the industry to hone their skills specially on the package of Skill Development. She commended the Prime Minister for announcing the Rs.1300 crores project to enhance skill development within the industry.

She said that SRTEPC has to work with other organizations and associations to strengthen its very base and core competence. She stated that there is a tremendous possibility for exponential growth of Indian textile industry. She felt that one of the country's biggest challenges is that most of its production technology is outdated because of a lot of Small Scale Industries don't have fiscal support to grow from strength to strength. She said that if SRTEPC can envisage a special initiative to encourage fiscal prudence and support for small scale industry and enhance production technology, it would give a huge impetus and boost to the entire segment of textile industry.

She further mentioned that the MMF based apparel has huge potential for growth but was of the opinion that knitted wear and active wear are segments one needs to recognize, especially with a desire to push speciality fabrics. SRTEPC needs to work in conjunction with the Technical Textile Associations. Smt Irani said that when one talks about defining the very aspect of technical textile industry, Indian standards/HS codes do not meet the international standards and codes. Therefore, both SRTEPC and ITTA need to come together to overcome such challenges.

She complimented the Textile Commissioner who represents the Ministry and the Government for ensuring there is a dialogue and deliberation between the industry and Ministry. She said that the SRTEPC Chairman has on behalf of the Council expressed the need for comprehensive study not only MMF industry in India but also the world market. She further observed that countries like Bangladesh and Vietnam have had rapid growth and there is a need to understand their industry facets minutely after studying their growth trajectory. She further stated that there is a need to formulate a new Policy and to ensure that there are designated pathways and implementation guidelines in place while it is being done. She pointed out that the policy should not just be reduced to paper and ink.

She deliberated that the Council has always been looking at and exploring new markets, leveraging its strength in older markets and ensuring lot of diversification which help the industry grow and promote indigenous R&D. She felt that there is a need for mapping and manpower planning specially for the industry. She announced the Government support for conducting a comprehensive study on MMF textile industry in India and its export potential in the world market in conjunction with the Textile Commissioner and SRTEPC.

She hoped that the elements the study throws up not only become part of solutions that the Government seeks to provide from time to time, but also sets milestones which are easier to achieve for the bright future of the Indian textile industry.

Concluding her speech, she congratulated the Council, specially for awarding the companies who have excelled and brought name and fame to the country and the industry.

Life Time achievement Award

Recognizing the exceptional contribution of Shri.R .D. Udeshi, in the field of textiles, SRTEPC conferred Shri R. D. Udeshi, President, Polyester chain of Reliance Industries Limited with the Life Time Achievement Award.

Shri Udeshi thanked the Council for bestowing the Life Time Achievement Award to him. He said that it was just the beginning of the journey rather than the end of it and he would continue to share and contribute to the industry with the help of his colleagues. He stated that he was a proud Indian and was sure that soon India would be major force for the entire man-made fibre and textile industry. He was sure that India would rapidly take over China and by 2024-25 would reach the target of US$350 billion set by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. He called on the industry to work towards achieving this target.

Vote of Thanks

Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman, SRTEPC proposed vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Information & Broadcasting for taking precious time off her busy schedule to be present with the Council's members, sharing her views and presenting the awards. He also thanked Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner for her gracious presence and encouraging words.

Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman, SRTEPC thanked Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman for his guidance and encouragement and for giving free hand to the entire team in organizing the event. He also thanked the former Chairmen of the Council for their continued guidance, members of the Committee of Administration for their whole-hearted co-operation and participation in the various activities of the Council. He also thanked the media for their presence and the entire SRTEPC team for putting all out efforts to make the Awards Function a success.

The Award Function was followed by an evening of performances by an International Dance Troupe, a young and famous band and live RJ music that had the participants on their feet for much of the evening.

F.A.Q's. ON BANKING REGULATION GOVERNING EXPORTS

In the export trade, transaction in foreign exchange is involved. It is governed by Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 under which Foreign Exchange Management (Export of goods and services) Regulations, 2000 were framed. These Regulations have been notified vide Notification No. FEMA 23/2000-RB dated May 3, 2000 as amended from time to time.

Reserve Bank of India issues Master Circular on Exports of Goods and Services every year on 1st July which consolidates the existing instructions on the subject of "Export of Goods and Services from India" at one place.

Important clauses related to exports are as follows:

1. Declaration as regards export of goods and services:

Declaration of export of goods in the prescribed form {EDF (For non EDI ports)/ SDF (For EDI ports)} is required to be made to the bank. However, declaration in case of trade samples of goods and publicity material, goods or software accompanied by a declaration that they are not more than 25,000/- rupees in value; goods imported free of cost on re-export basis; goods not exceeding USD $1000 or its equivalent in value per transaction exported to Myanmar under the Barter Trade Agreement; replacement goods exported free of charge in accordance with the provision of Exim Policy are exempted from aforesaid declaration.

2. Denomination of Export Contracts:

As per Para 2.52 of FTP

(a) All export contracts and invoices shall be denominated either in freely convertible currency or Indian rupees but export proceeds shall be realized in freely convertible currency.

(b) However, export proceeds against specific exports may also be realized in rupees, provided it is through a freely convertible Vostro account of a non-resident bank situated in any country other than a member country of Asian Clearing Union (ACU) or Nepal or Bhutan. Additionally, rupee payment through Vostro account must be against payment in free foreign currency by buyer in his non-resident bank account. Free foreign exchange remitted by buyer to his nonresident bank (after deducting bank service charges) on account of this transaction would be taken as export realization under export promotion schemes of FTP.

(c) Contracts (for which payments are received through Asian Clearing Union (ACU) shall be denominated in ACU Dollar. Central Government may relax provisions of this paragraph in appropriate cases. Export contracts and invoices can be denominated in Indian rupees against EXIM Bank/Government of India line of credit.

Notwithstanding the provisions contained in para 2.52 (a) above, export proceeds realized in Indian Rupees against exports to Iran are permitted to avail exports benefits / incentives under the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20), at par with export proceeds realized in freely convertible currency (para 2.53).

3. Submission of Export Documents to Bank:

Within 21 days from the date of export, exporter should lodge the copy of EDF/ SDF together with relative shipping documents and an extra copy of the invoice with the banks. In cases where exporters present documents pertaining to exports after the prescribed period of 21 days from date of export, banks may handle them without prior approval of the Reserve Bank, provided they are satisfied with the reasons for the delay.

4. Realisation and Repatriation of Export Proceeds:

Realisation and Repatriation of proceeds of export of goods / software / services

It is obligatory on the part of the exporter to realise and repatriate the full value of goods / software / services to India within a stipulated period from the date of export, as under:

(i) It has been decided in consultation with the Government of India that the period of realization and repatriation of export proceeds shall be nine months from the date of export for all exporters including Units in SEZs, Status Holder Exporters, EOUs, Units in EHTPs, STPs & BTPs until further notice.

(ii) Goods exported to a warehouse established outside India: As soon as it is realised and in any case within fifteen months from the date of shipment of goods.

5. Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) Account:

(i) A person resident in India may open with, an AD Category – I bank in India, an account in foreign currency called the Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) Account, in terms of Regulation 4 of the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Currency Account by a Person Resident in India) Regulations, 2000 notified under Notification No. FEMA 10/2000-RB dated May 3, 2000 as amended from time to time.

(ii) Resident individuals are permitted to include resident close relative(s) as defined in the Companies Act 1956 as a joint holder(s) in their EEFC bank accounts on former or survivor basis. However, such resident Indian close relative, being made eligible to become joint account holder, shall not be eligible to operate the account during the life time of the resident account holder

(iii) This account shall be maintained only in the form of non-interest bearing current account. No credit facilities, either fund-based or non-fund based, shall be permitted against the security of balances held in EEFC accounts by the AD Category – I banks.

(iv) All categories of foreign exchange earners are allowed to credit 100% of their foreign exchange earnings to their EEFC Accounts subject to the condition that

- a) The sum total of the accruals in the account during a calendar month should be converted into Rupees on or before the last day of the succeeding calendar month after adjusting for utilization of the balances for approved purposes or forward commitments. Further, in case of requirements, EEFC account holders are permitted to access the forex market for purchasing foreign exchange.
- b) The facility of EEFC scheme is intended to enable exchange earners to save on conversion/transaction costs while undertaking forex transactions. This facility is not intended to enable exchange earners to maintain assets in foreign currency, as India is still not fully convertible on Capital Account.

It may be noted that the provisions at paragraph (iv) a) and (iv) b) above will apply, mutatis mutandis, also to holder of either a Resident Foreign Currency Account (Domestic) or a Diamond Dollar Account (DDA).

(v) The eligible credits represent -

- a) inward remittance received through normal banking channel, other than the remittance received pursuant to any undertaking given to the Reserve Bank or which represents foreign currency loan raised or investment received from outside India or those received for meeting specific obligations by the account holder.
- b) Payments received in foreign exchange by a unit in Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) for supplying goods to a unit in Special Economic Zone out of its foreign currency account.

(vi) AD Category – I banks may permit their exporter constituents to extend trade related loans / advances to overseas importers out of their EEFC balances without any ceiling subject to compliance of provisions of Notification No. FEMA 3/2000-RB dated May 3, 2000 as amended from time to time.

(vii) AD Category – I banks may permit exporters to repay packing credit advances whether availed in Rupee or in foreign currency from balances in their EEFC account and / or Rupee resources to the extent exports have actually taken place.

6. Advance Payment against Exports:

Where an exporter receives advance payment (with or without interest), from a buyer outside India, the exporter shall be under an obligation to ensure that the shipment of goods is made within one year from the date of receipt of advance payment; the rate of interest, if any, payable on the advance payment does not exceed London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) + 100 basis points; and the documents covering the shipment are routed through the bank through whom the advance payment is received.

to be continued....

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

(April-December 2017-18)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in the month of December 2017 was higher by 7.1% over the index of December 2016.
- The cumulative overall growth of IIP during April-December 2017-18 registered a growth of 3.7% as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- The Index of Industrial Production for the month of December 2017 for the Textiles Sector increased by 5.4% as compared to December 2016. There has been a cumulative decline of 0.9% in Textiles Sector during April-December 2017-18 over the corresponding period of 2016-17.
- The Index of Industrial Production for wearing apparel for December 2017 dropped by 13.5% and a fall of 10.4% during the period April-December 2017-18 over the corresponding period of the previous year.
- The index of Industrial production for the manufacturing sector has increased by 8.4% during the month of December 2017 while there was a cumulative growth of 3.8% during the period of April-December 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 (II)) at 2 digit level of the National Industrial Classification (NIC-2008) for the period of April-December 2017-18, along with the cumulative growth rates over corresponding period of the previous year:

Industry code	Description	Percentage growth				
		April 2016	November 2017	December 2017	Apr-December 2017-18	Apr-December 2016-17
13	Textiles	3.4	1.4	5.4	-0.9	1.4
14	Wearing apparel	1.0	- 13.1	- 13.5	-10.4	-4.2
10-32	Manufacturing	-3.1	10.2	8.4	3.8	-0.5
	General	-0.8	8.4	7.1	3.7	0.3

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

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY					
DGFT					
S. No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 47/ 2015- 2020	31.01.2018	Notification of ITC (HS) of Export Items, 2018	Schedule 2 (Export Policy) of ITC (HS) 2018 is notified.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT17/Notification%20No.47(e).pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 59/2015-2020	09.02.2018	Modification of description of export item "Ladies Blouse" in SION J-290.	Amendment in description of export item "Ladies Blouse" of the Textile Product SION J-290 in the HOP 2015- 20 in Vol.II.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/Public%20Notice%2059%20-%20English.pdf
(3)	Public Notice No. 58/2015-2020	05.02.2018	Amendment in chapter 2 of the HBP (2015-2020)	DGFT hereby amends the revised provision as at para 2.14 (A) (Modification of IEC) of the HBP (2015-20) of the Public Notice No. 43/ 2015-20 dated 05.12.2017.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/P.N.%2058(e).pdf
(4)	Public Notice No. 57/2015-20	25.01.2018	Amendments in Appendix 4J of HBP 2015-20	Existing entry at Sl. No. 10 of Appendix 4J is amended.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN.57(e).pdf.
(5)	Public Notice No. 55/2015-2020	18.01.2018	Enlistment under Appendix 2E of M/s. Asian Exporters` Chamber of Commerce and Industry – Authorized.	DGFT has authorized M/s. Asian Exporters' Chamber of Commerce & Industry to issue Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential).	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN-55(E).pdf
(6)	Public Notice No. 54/2015-2020	18.01.2018	Change of Office Address (location) of Indian Industries Association	New Office address of Indian Industries Association (IIA) is notified to authorize their firm as an agency to issue Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential).	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/PN-54(E).pdf
(7)	Trade Notice No.23/2018	06.02.2018	Advise to exporters to promptly check shipping bill transmission status on ICEGATE and DGFT website	The Directorate has noticed that when exporters login into DGFT System for MEIS application, sometimes S/Bill data is not available in DGFT System. It takes considerable time to get the S/Bill data available in DGFT System & so, availing of FTP benefits is delayed.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN17/Trade No. 23.pdf
MINISTRY OF FINANCE					
CBEC – CUSTOMS					
S. No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 11/2018-Cus (NT)	01.02.2018	Exchange Rates Notification No.11/2018-Custom(NT) dated 1.2.2018	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. 02.02.2018.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt11-2018.pdf
(2)	Notification No. 8/2018-Cus (NT)	22.01.2018	Regarding amendment in notification No. 89/2017-Cus(NT) dated 21.09.2017 relating to AIRs of Duty DBK.	Amendments have been made in Chapter – 55: Man Made Staple Fibres (551504) and Chapter – 56: Wadding, Felt And Non-Woven; Special Yarns; Twine, Cordage, Ropes And Cables and Articles Thereof (560802).	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt8-2018.pdf
(3)	Notification No. 6/2018-Cus (NT)	18.01.2018	Exchange Rates Notification No.06/2018-Custom(NT) dated 18.1.2018	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. 19th January, 2018.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/cs-nt2018/csnt6-2018.pdf
(4)	Circular No. 4/2018 Customs	24.01.2018	Amendments to the All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback w.e.f. 25.01.2018	Amendments have been made in Chapter – 55 (551504) and Chapter – 56 (560802).	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2018/circ04-2018cs.pdf
(5)	Circular No. 3/2018 Customs	17.01.2018	Amendment in the AEO Programme Circular No. 33/2016 dated 22/7/2016	Amendments made in CBEC's Circular No.33/2016- Cus. dated 22.07.2016.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2018/circ03-2018cs.pdf

(6)	Instruction No. 02/ 2018-Customs	07.02.2018	Extending e-SANCHIT application on all EDI locations.	It has been decided to extend eSANCHIT to all EDI locations on a voluntary basis.	http://cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-instructions/cs-instructions-2018/cs-ins-02-2018.pdf

MUMBAI CUSTOMS

S. No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 13/2018	30.01.2018	Amendments to the All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback effective from 25.01.2018.	Government has made certain amendments of Drawback vide notification No. 08/2018-Customs (N.T.) dated 22.01.2018 w.e.f. 25.01.2018.	http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/13-2018.pdf
(2)	Public Notice No. 12/2018	25.01.2018	Pilot implementation of paperless processing under SWIFT-Uploading of supporting documents.	Attention is invited to the CBEC Circular No. 40/2017 Customs dated 13.10.2017. eSANCHIT has been launched on pilot basis since 21.10.2017 at Air Cargo Complex, Delhi and Chennai Customs Houses.	http://mumbaicustomszone1.gov.in/writereaddata/images/publicnotice/New_Doc_2018-01-29.pdf

SAHAR AIR CARGO CUSTOMS

S. No	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice no. 49/2018	15.01.2018	Data quality of information furnished by the importers for assessment purposes-reg.	The declaration of correct and complete data of import goods in Bill of Entry is essential for speedy assessment and clearance of Import goods.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/public_notices/2017/New_Doc_2018-01-16(2).pdf
(2)	Facility Notice no. 33/2018	05.02.2018	Exemption from levy of amendment fee and charges for late filing of Bill of Entry	It has been decided that there will be no late fees charged for 01.02.2018 and 02.02.2018.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/facility_notices/2018/New%20Doc%20 2018-02-05.pdf
(3)	Facility Notice no. 32/2018	29.01.2018	CRM for Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programme	Client Relationship Manager (CRM) will act as a Nodal Officer for AEO outreach programme.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/facility_notices/2016-17/new%20 doc%202018-02-02%20 12.41.41_20180202124203.pdf
(4)	Facility Notice no. 31/2018	19.01.2018	Special Drive for finalization Provisional Assessment of B/Es pending in DEEC (7D),Export Commissionerate, ACC	The data of pending Provisional Assessment cases of the DEEC (Group – 7D) section has been retrieved from EDI section and the same is uploaded on website www.accmumbai.gov.in	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/facility_notices/2016-17/facility-notice31-2018.pdf
(5)	Facility Notice no. 28/2018	15.01.2018	Special Drive for finalization of Provisional Assessment of B/Es pending in EPCG(7G), Export Commissionerate, ACC	The data of pending Provisional Assessment cases of the EPCG (Group – 7G) section has been retrieved from EDI section and the same is uploaded on website www.accmumbai.gov.in.	http://accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/facility_notices/2016-17/New_Doc_2018-01-17(1).pdf

GST RELATED NOTIFICATIONS

CENTRAL TAX NOTIFICATIONS

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

Notification No. & Date	Subject
11/2018-Central Tax ,dt. 02-02-2018	Seeks to postpone the coming into force of the e-way bill rules
10/2018-Central Tax ,dt. 23-01-2018	Amending notification No. 39/2017-Central Tax dated 13.10.2017 for cross-empowerment of State tax officers for processing and grant of refund
09/2018-Central Tax ,dt. 23-01-2018	Amendment of notification No. 4/2017-Central Tax dated 19.06.2017 for notifying e-way bill website
08/2018-Central Tax ,dt. 23-01-2018	Extension of date for filing the return in FORM GSTR-6
07/2018-Central Tax ,dt. 23-01-2018	Reduction of late fee in case of delayed filing of FORM GSTR-6
06/2018-Central Tax ,dt. 23-01-2018	Reduction of late fee in case of delayed filing of FORM GSTR-5A
05/2018-Central Tax ,dt. 23-01-2018	Reduction of late fee in case of delayed filing of FORM GSTR-5
04/2018-Central Tax ,dt. 23-01-2018	Reduction of late fee in case of delayed filing of FORM GSTR-1
03/2018-Central Tax ,dt. 23-01-2018	First Amendment 2018, to CGST Rules
02/2018-Central Tax ,dt. 20-01-2018	Seeks to extend the last date for filing FORM GSTR-3B for December, 2017 till 22.01.2018.

CENTRAL TAX (RATE) NOTIFICATIONS

(https://cbec-gst.gov.in/central-tax-rate.html)

Notification No. & Date	Subject
06/2018-Central Tax (Rate) dt. 25-01-2018	Seeks to amend Notification No.1/2017-CGST (Rate).

INTEGRATED TAX NOTIFICATIONS

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

Notification No. & Date	Subject
01/2018-Integrated Tax, dt. 23-01-2018	Amendment of notification No. 11/2017-Integrated Tax dated 13.10.2017 for cross-empowerment of State tax officers for processing and grant of refund.

INTEGRATED TAX (RATE) NOTIFICATIONS

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

Notification No. & Date	Subject
07/2018- Integrated Tax (Rate) , dt. 25-01-2018	Seeks to amend Notification No.1/2017-IGST (Rate).

UNION TERRITORY (RATE) NOTIFICATIONS

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

Notification No. & Date	Subject
06/2018-Union Territory Tax (Rate), dt. 25-01-2018:	Seeks to amend Notification No.1/2017-UTGST (Rate).

Relevant Budgetory Notifications [All Notifications issued vide dated 2nd February, 2018]

BUDGET RELATED NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS (TARIFF)

(http://www.indiabudget.gov.in/custar.asp)

Heading No.	Subject
Notification No. 06/2018-Customs	Seeks to further amend notification No. 50/2017- Customs dated the 30th June so as to prescribe effective rate of basic customs duty (BCD) consequent to the changes proposed in the Union Budget 2018-19.
Notification No. 07/2018-Customs	Seeks to exempt levy of the whole of the Education Cess on all goods in the First schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975
Notification No. 08/2018-Customs	Seeks to exempt levy of the whole of the Secondary and Higher Education Cess on all goods in the First schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975
Notification No. 09/2018-Customs	Seeks to rescind notification No. 69/2004-Customs dated 09.07.2004 exempting specified goods from the levy of Education Cess
Notification No. 10/2018-Customs	Seeks to rescind notification No. 28/2007-Customs dated 01.03.2007 exempting specified goods from the levy of Secondary and Higher Education Cess.
Notification No. 11/2018-Customs	Seeks to exempt specified goods from the whole of levy of Social Welfare Surcharge
Notification No. 12/2018-Customs	Seeks to exempt specified goods from the of levy of Social Welfare Surcharge in excess of 3%
Notification No. 13/2018-Customs	Seeks to exempt Integrated tax and Goods and Services Tax compensation cess on imported goods from the whole of levy of Social Welfare Surcharge
Notification No. 14/2018-Customs	Seeks to amend notification No. 82/2017-Customs dated the 27th October 2017 to increase the effective rate of BCD on silk fabrics from 10% to 20%
Notification No. 15/2018-Customs	Seeks to rescind notification No. 6/2015-Customs dated 01.03.2015
Notification No. 16/2018-Customs	Seeks to rescind notification No. 7/2015-Customs dated 01.03.2015
Notification No. 17/2018-Customs	Seeks to rescind notification No. 57/98-Customs dated 01.08.1998
Notification No. 18/2018-Customs	Seeks to rescind notification No. 59/99-Customs dated 11.05.1999
Notification No. 19/2018-Customs	Seeks to exempt Additional Duty of Customs (Road Cess) levied under section 103 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 1998
Notification No. 20/2018-Customs	Seeks to exempt Additional Duty of Customs (Road Cess) levied under section 116 of the Finance Act, 1999
Notification No. 21/2018-Customs	Seeks to exempt Additional Duty of Customs (CVD), in lieu of Additional Duty of Excise (Road and Infrastructure Cess) levied under clause 110 of the Finance Bill, 2018
Notification No. 22/2018-Customs	Seeks to further amend notification No. 57/2017- Customs dated the 30th June, 2017 so as to prescribe effective rates of BCD on specified parts of cellular mobile phones and other electronic goods
Notification No. 23/2018-Customs	Seeks to further amend notification No. 27/2011- Customs dated the 1st March, 2011 so as to prescribe ‘Nil’ rate of export duty on Electrodes of a kind used for furnaces

BUDGET RELATED NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE (TARIFF)
(http://www.indiabudget.gov.in/cextar.asp)

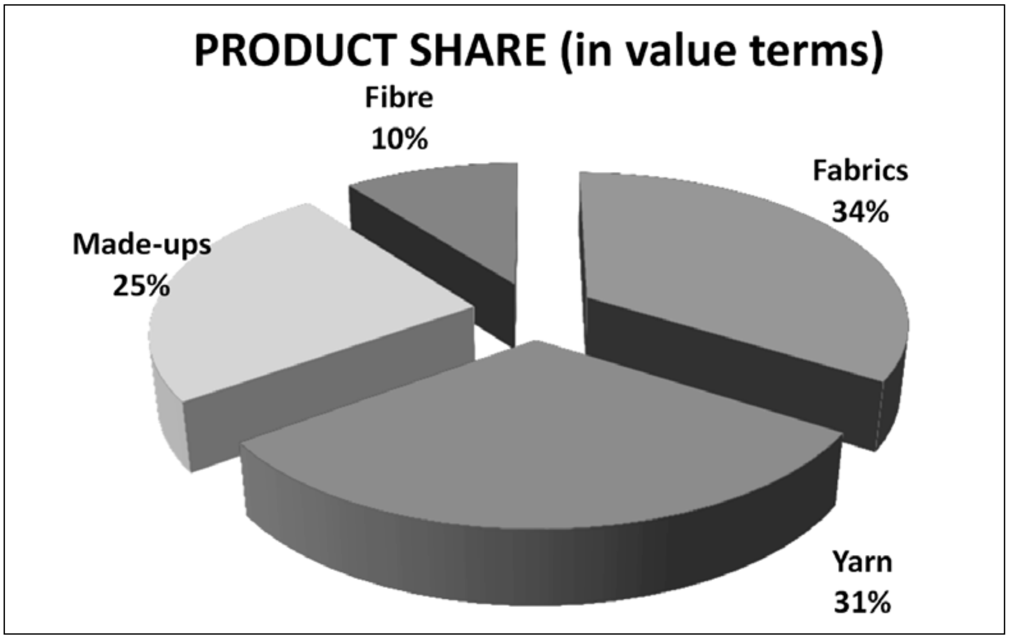
Notification No. 01/2018	Seeks to rescind notification No. 10/2015-Central Excise dated 01.03.2015
Notification No. 02/2018	Seeks to rescind notification No. 11/2015-Central Excise dated 01.03.2015
Notification No. 03/2018	Seeks to rescind notification No. 38/2004-Central Excise dated 04.08.2004
Notification No. 04/2018	Seeks to rescind notification No. 62/2008-Central Excise dated 24.12.2008
Notification No. 05/2018	Seeks to rescind notification No. 21/2009-Central Excise dated 07.07.2009
Notification No. 06/2018	Seeks to rescind notification No. 29/2002-Central Excise dated 13.05.2002
Notification No. 07/2018	Seeks to exempt Additional Duty of Excise (Road Cess), levied under section 111 of the Finance (No.2)Act, 1998
Notification No. 08/2018	Seeks to exempt Additional Duty of Excise (Road Cess), levied under section 133 of the Finance Act, 1999
Notification No. 09/2018	Seeks to amend the notification No. 11/2017 dated 30.06.2017 so as to reduce the rate of Basic Excise Duty(BED) on petrol diesel by Rs. 2/- per litre
Notification No. 10/2018	Seeks to exempt duties of excise on the goods falling within the Fourth Schedule to the Central Excise Act, 1944, in excess of amount calculated at the rate of 50%
Notification No. 11/2018	Seeks to exempt the 5% ethanol blended petrol from the additional duty of excise (road and infrastructure cess)levied under clause 110 of the Finance Bill 2018.
Notification No. 12/2018	Seeks to exempt the 10% ethanol blended petrol from the additional duty of excise (road and infrastructure cess) levied under clause 110 of the Finance Bill 2018.
Notification No. 13/2018	Seeks to exempt high speed diesel oil blended with alkylesters of long chain fatty acids obtained from vegetablesoils, commonly known as bio-diesels, up to 20% by volume, that is, a blend, consisting 80% or more of high speed diesel oil from the additional duty of excise (road and infrastructure cess) levied under clause 110 of the Finance Bill 2018.
Notification No. 14/2018	Seeks to amend notification No. 7/2018-Central Excise dated 02nd February, 2018.
Notification No. 15/2018	Seeks to amend notification No. 8/2018-Central Excise dated 02nd February, 2018.
Notification No. 16/2018	Seeks to amend notification No. 11/2017-Central Excise dated 30th June, 2017.

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

Exports of Indian MMF textiles during April-November 2017-18 were US$ 3995.25 Million in value terms against US$ 3892.10 Million, witnessing a growth of 2.65% as compared to the same period of the previous year (SOURCE: MOC)

	April-Nov 2017-18	April-Nov 2016-17	Grw/decline (%)
Fabrics	1359.18	1344.98	1.06
Yarn	1237.78	1192.23	3.82
Made-ups	983.03	958.73	2.53
Fibre	415.26	396.16	4.82
Total	**3995.25**	**3892.10**	**2.65**

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



HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall exports in April-November 2017-18 in value terms were US$ 3995.25 million against US$ 3892.10 million, witnessing a growth of 2.65% 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 59% of total exports.
- All the segments witnessed positive growth in exports Fibre 4.82%, Yarn 3.82%, Made-ups 2.53% and fabrics 1.06%.
- In the Fabrics segment Synthetic Filament Fabrics (US$ 357.57 Mn) continued to the top exported product in India's MMF textile exports followed by Polyester Filament Fabrics (US$ 321.99 Mn) and Polyester Viscose (US$ 222.73 Mn) during April-November 2017-18.
- Nylon Filament Fabrics exports have showed excellent with over 35% growth but export of Polyester Spun Fabrics exports have declined by 55%.
- In case of MMF yarn exports, Polyester Filament Yarn was the leading item with exports worth US$ 705.74 Mn followed by Polyester Cotton Yarn (US$ 111.29 Mn), Polyester Spun Yarn (US$ 91.78 Mn).
- Nylon Filament Yarns exports have been excellent with over 100% growths.
- In Made-ups, exports of Bulk Containers was the leading item with exports worth US$ 371.24 Mn followed by Muffler and Shawls/

Scarves worth US$ 87.93 Mn and US$ 86.21 Mn respectively.

- Viscose Staple Fibre (US$ 209.08 Mn) was the leading item in the MMF category followed by Polyester Staple Fibre (US$ 162.04 Mn).
- USA was the leading market for Indian MMF textiles during April-November 2017-18 with 10.80% share in total exports followed by UAE 10.24% and Turkey 9.37%
- Leading markets with positive growth were Pakistan (42.10%), UAE (39.35%), Turkey (29.50%), Brazil (28.36%), Saudi Arabia (26.54%) Egypt (21.89%), Bangladesh (11.98%), USA (9.81%) Belgium (2.82%) and Sri Lanka (2.64%).
- Bangladesh, Italy and Germany were the main markets to which exports declined during April-November 2017-18.
- UAE, Bangladesh and USA were the leading markets for Indian MMF Fabrics during April-November 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 are Turkey and UK. While yarn exports to Turkey showed a growth (26.72%), that to UK declined (-21%).
- Made-ups exports to Pakistan showed an impressive growth rate (331%).

PRODUCT-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE APRIL-NOVEMBER 2017-18

Value in US$ Million

Products	2017-2018 (Apr-Nov)	2016-2017 (Apr-Nov)	%Grw/Dec
FABRICS (Woven+non-woven+knitted)			
Synthetic Filament	357.57	316.14	13.10
Polyester Filament	321.99	322.10	-0.03
Polyester Viscose	222.73	220.85	0.85
Polyester Blended	94.64	126.35	-25.10
Viscose Spun	68.52	57.25	19.69
Viscose Blended	31.67	33.06	-4.20
Polyester Wool	28.37	31.32	-9.42
Synthetic Cotton	27.15	31.23	-13.06
Polyester Cotton	26.29	27.54	-4.54
Nylon Filament	14.53	10.71	35.67
Polyester Spun	13.31	29.58	-55.00
Synthetic Blended	10.21	8.20	24.51
Viscose Filament	9.20	7.94	15.87
Other Fabrics	133.00	122.71	8.39
Total Fabrics	**1359.18**	**1344.98**	**1.06**
Yarns			
Polyester Filament	705.74	677.50	4.17
Polyester Cotton	111.29	109.69	1.46
Polyester Spun	103.61	99.03	4.62
Polyester Viscose	91.78	78.54	16.86
Viscose Spun	54.30	69.29	-21.63
Polyester Spun	47.02	42.19	11.46

Products	2017-2018 (Apr-Nov)	2016-2017 (Apr-Nov)	%Grw/Dec
Viscose Filament	35.02	33.01	6.09
Acrylic Spun	29.86	32.41	-7.87
Synthetic Spun	14.36	21.89	-34.40
Polyester Wool	11.23	9.85	14.01
Nylon Filament	11.17	4.97	124.75
Viscose Cotton	7.78	5.29	47.07
Other Yarn	14.62	8.57	70.60
Total Yarn	**1237.78**	**1192.23**	**3.82**
Made-ups			
Bulk Containers	371.24	306.93	20.95
Muffler	87.93	134.77	-34.76
Shawls/Scarves	86.21	97.02	-11.14
Motifs	54.54	54.63	-0.16
Fishing Net	31.93	32.71	-2.38
Blanket	22.82	22.14	3.07
Rope	16.14	25.43	-36.53
Bed Linen	14.54	13.79	5.44
Bedsheet	12.37	10.10	22.48
Furnishing Articles	9.34	6.81	37.08
Sacks and Bags	8.94	7.45	19.95
Life Jacket	8.22	7.76	5.93
Braids	7.34	7.08	3.67
Dress Material	7.18	9.89	-27.38
Other Made-ups	244.29	222.22	9.93
Total	**983.03**	**958.73**	**2.53**
Fibre			
Viscose Staple	209.08	206.09	1.45
Polyester Staple	162.04	148.55	9.08
Acrylic Staple	28.35	17.50	62.00
Other fibre	15.79	24.02	-34.26
Total	**415.26**	**396.16**	**4.82**

*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-Nov 2017-18	Apr-Nov 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
USA	431.60	393.05	38.55	9.81
UAE	409.26	293.69	115.57	39.35
TURKEY	374.42	289.13	85.29	29.50
UK	289.13	374.42	-85.29	-22.78
BANGLADESH	253.78	226.64	27.14	11.98
BRAZIL	217.97	169.81	48.16	28.36
SRI LANKA	107.70	104.94	2.77	2.64
ITALY	107.15	108.99	-1.84	-1.69
PAKISTAN	100.77	70.91	29.85	42.10
GERMANY	99.23	99.70	-0.47	-0.47
EGYPT RP	94.18	77.27	16.91	21.89
BELGIUM	74.29	72.25	2.03	2.82
SAUDI ARABIA	57.33	45.30	12.02	26.54

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FABRICS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Nov 2017-18	Apr-Nov 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
UAE	263.51	155.52	107.99	69.44
BANGLADESH	157.86	123.60	34.26	27.72
USA	109.31	108.49	0.82	0.76
SRI LANKA	87.15	81.89	5.27	6.43
PAKISTAN	57.12	39.99	17.13	42.84
SAUDI ARABIA	30.32	17.70	12.62	71.27
EGYPT RP	24.33	26.74	-2.41	-9.02
ITALY	16.34	16.45	-0.10	-0.63
BELGIUM	13.30	14.00	-0.70	-4.98
GERMANY	9.67	9.43	0.24	2.55

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF YARN

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Nov 2017-18	Apr-Nov 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
TURKEY	309.25	244.03	65.21	26.72
UK	244.03	309.25	-65.21	-21.09
BRAZIL	203.36	160.22	43.14	26.93
EGYPT RP	58.51	43.14	15.37	35.63

BANGLADESH	57.34	73.61	-16.27	-22.11
USA	41.77	40.77	1.01	2.47
BELGIUM	28.33	30.48	-2.15	-7.05
PAKISTAN	20.03	19.23	0.80	4.16
ITALY	16.62	17.46	-0.85	-4.84
GERMANY	14.39	13.20	1.19	9.00

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF MADE-UPS

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Nov 2017-18	Apr-Nov 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
USA	216.17	184.81	31.36	16.97
UAE	134.77	125.09	9.68	7.74
GERMANY	63.98	66.08	-2.10	-3.18
ITALY	60.49	64.25	-3.76	-5.85
SAUDI ARABIA	21.20	22.42	-1.22	-5.45
BELGIUM	19.51	18.01	1.50	8.31
PAKISTAN	10.10	2.34	7.76	331.22
SRI LANKA	7.34	7.15	0.18	2.56
BANGLADESH	6.32	4.91	1.41	28.60
UK	5.37	5.33	0.05	0.86

MAJOR MARKETS FOR MMF FIBRE

Value in USD Mn

Markets	Apr-Nov 2017-18	Apr-Nov 2016-17	Net Change	%Grw/ Decline
USA	64.34	58.98	5.36	9.09
TURKEY	51.23	34.63	16.61	47.95
UK	34.63	51.23	-16.61	-32.41
BANGLADESH	32.26	24.51	7.75	31.61
ITALY	13.70	10.83	2.87	26.48
PAKISTAN	13.51	9.35	4.16	44.50
BELGIUM	13.14	9.76	3.38	34.66
GERMANY	11.20	10.99	0.21	1.87
EGYPT RP	8.59	4.75	3.84	80.77
BRAZIL	7.12	5.36	1.76	32.84

Scenes from the Entertainment Programme

View of the audience at the Export Award Function

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

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

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