

TEXTILES INDIA 2017 - SRTEPC'S INITIATIVES AND CONTRIBUTION TO ITS SUCCESS

Background

SRTEPC had successfully organized Source India Show 2016, at Surat on 13th and 14th August 2016 which enthused many including the Global Textile Industry asking for more. This Reverse Buyer Seller Meet(RBSM) generated an overwhelming response from both, our esteemed exhibitors as well as the visiting buyers from various countries across the world. Our Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani graced the event as the Chief Guest and was witness to the scale and details on display. She carried back the blue print of an even bigger event which resulted in the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India organizing 'Textiles India 2017'.

As part of its ambitious 'Brand India' initiatives, the Ministry of Textiles organized 'Textiles India 2017' with the objective of creating an event that will now be recognized as the leading exhibition of the Indian Textile & Apparel Industry in



Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi inaugurating the Textiles India 2017 in Gandhinagar. Also seen in picture from l to r Shri Ajay Tamta, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Textiles and Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and other State Chief Ministers.

the International Textile fraternity. Keeping in the need to showcase the entire Indian textiles value chain, the inaugural Textiles India 2017 trade fair was organized from 30th June to 02nd July 2017.



Shri Anil Rajvanshi, immediate past Chairman, SRTEPC (Second from left) and Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC (third from left) interacting with Shri Ajay Tamta, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Textiles (first from left) and Shri Anant Kumar Singh, Textiles Secretary (fourth from left).

The Textiles India 2017 was organized in Gandhinagar at Mahatma Mandir and Helipad Ground with a scale unprecedented involving all the stakeholders of the Ministry of Textiles. Overwhelming participation resulted in around 1,600 buyers from more than 100 countries coupled with 1,300 exhibitors and 2,000 delegates attended the show. A series of activities including Business Exhibition, Conferences and Round Tables, Panel discussions and live demonstrations were organized over the three days event.

Inauguration Ceremony

Textile India 2017 was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi at a glittering ceremony on 30 June 2017. Leading

(Contd. on Page 14)

10:00 am to 6:00 pm (Last day open till 5.00 pm)
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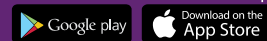
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Dear Member,

I am pleased to inform you that Textiles India 2017, India's first ever mega Textile Exhibition, encompassing all the stakeholders, held in Gandhinagar, Gujarat, was a grand success. I extend my sincere thanks to all our Exhibitor-Members, overseas Buyers and Participants for their wholehearted support for making all the initiatives of the Council fruitful. Many had applauded and appreciated Council's efforts in various fronts of the Textiles India like signing MOUs, organizing Round Table Conferences, Seminars and BSMs which made us proud as one of the significant contributors.



The mega event, spearheaded by the Ministry of Textiles was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi on 30th June 2017 amidst the presence of the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Gujarat Governor Shri O P Kohli, State Chief Ministers, dignitaries from the Government, reputed international buyers, Indian Exhibitors, Indian Buying House & Sourcing Agents and media. I am glad to inform you that the round table conferences on Waterless Textile Processing/3D Printing and Zero Liquid Discharge entrusted to us by the Ministry of Textiles were actively participated and the Seminar jointly organized by the Council jointly with ASFI on "Potential for Growth of Indian MMF Textile Industry" was well attended and appreciated by the Ministry.

I wish to inform you that the scale of the mega event was unprecedented, for instance, 65 Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) were signed between the Indian and overseas textile associations of which Council had the privilege of signing seven MoUs. I am certain the medium-term impact of these agreements will be positive and could result in enhancing Indian Textiles growth and exports soon. It may also be mentioned that 103 member-exporters of the Council participated in the mega Show. The Council invited 186 buyers from 46 Countries around the world to attend the event. Preliminary reports show that Business amounting to nearly USD 75 million were transacted during the three-day event and Enquiry generated was around USD 17.60 million. We hope that with its resounding success, the mega event will be held in 2018 also to bring more business for Indian Textiles.

The mega Textile event also coincided with the announcement of implementation of GST on 1st of July 2017. The preparations for adopting this major indirect tax reform are on at full swing at all levels and Council had also organized training programs in Mumbai and Surat, also set up a help desk on GST for facilitating Members for clarifications. The Government on its part has been



proactive on clearing doubts raised by the industry and I am sure with joint efforts of the Industry and the Government the transformation to the new GST regime will be without much difficulty. The implementation of GST is expected to bring about long-term benefits for the nation, including the Textile industry and the MMF textile industry. The textile sector had at all times requested on a uniform rate for the entire textile value chain. However, the Government has once again left the MMF textile industry in a lurch with varied tax rates and a high tax rate of 18% on MMF fibre and yarn. It is too early to determine the repercussions of GST but definitely the MMF industry would be adversely affected due to the discriminatory rates, unless immediate steps are taken to rectify the anomalies. Council has made representations to the concerned authorities to consider the matter and take corrective measures to revive the already suffering MMF textile industry.

As you are aware, the Council is organizing participation of its member companies in the forthcoming international Exhibitions viz Federal Trade Fair TEXTILLEGPROM, Russia and Cairo Fashion & Tex, Egypt under the MAI Scheme during early and mid-September 2017. Both Russia and Egypt have tremendous potential for MMF textiles and in the past the Exhibitions/Fairs in these countries have yielded satisfactory results. I hope members are taking advantage of Council's promotional programmes abroad and encourage others to participate in large numbers to help in establishing Indian MMF textiles as a reliable source of quality products.

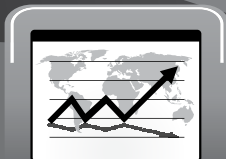
Let me once again remind members who have yet to renew their membership to do so to continue to avail the various export services and facilitations extended by the Council. The Council has been sending reminders to those who have not renewed their membership for the year 2017-18 and I once again request members to renew their membership and avail the various innovative facilities extended to exporters by the Council.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

SRI NARAIN AGGARWAL
CHAIRMAN

The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

**NEPAL****Exports of apparel fall by 9.7%**

The exports of readymade garments from Nepal declined by 9.7 per cent to Np Rs 4.724 billion (US \$45.711 million) in the first eleven months of financial year 2016-17 that ends on July 15, 2017, compared to exports of Rs 5.232 billion made during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal.

Woollen carpet exports, too, dropped by 8.3 per cent to Rs 6.725 billion during the eleven-month period, as against Rs 7.331 billion worth of exports made in the same period of the previous fiscal, the data showed.

The exports of cotton, polyester and other yarns earned Rs 6.151 billion for Nepal during the period under review, up 27.4 per cent year-on-year, while fabric exports grew at 0.6 per cent to Rs 3.048 billion.

However, exports of woollen and pashmina shawls from Nepal decreased by 15.8 per cent year-on-year to Rs 2.189 billion during the eleven-month period.

Lower cash incentives for exports, stoppage of subsidies for participating in international trade fairs, and the scrapping of duty free quota facility for Nepali products by the US government are the reasons behind the fall in value of exports.

Meanwhile, Nepal's imports of articles of apparel and clothing accessories stayed stable at Rs 12.121 billion, whereas its imports of man-made staple fibres climbed 12.9 per cent to Rs 9.654 billion. Imports of cotton yarn and fabrics

fell 16.2 per cent to Rs 3.889 billion during the period under review.

Source : Fibre2fashion

EU**Imports of home textiles up in 2016**

Taking advantage of lower average unit prices, home textiles imports from outside the EU-28 increased in 2016. During the year, EU imports of menswear showed 0.5 per cent increase in value and 4.4 per cent in volume terms, while imports of womenswear increased 0.8 per cent in value.

Imports of home textiles from outside the EU reached €6 billion in 2016, and were mainly divided among four countries: China (share 33 per cent), Pakistan (25 per cent), Turkey (16 per cent) and India (11 per cent). Besides, there were remarkable gains in value for Vietnam, Morocco, Taiwan and Ukraine.

In 2016, EU imports of menswear climbed to more than €20 billion, accounting for 25 per cent of total clothing imports. Of the five main imported menswear items (trousers, shirts, coats, underwear, jackets), only shirts suffered weaker demand. China remained the main supplier of menswear. In value terms, its share of total imports stood at 28 per cent, representing another year of steady decline. The EU-28's second ranked supplier, Bangladesh, continued its inexorable rise adding 8.5 per cent to improve its market share. A comparable situation was observed

in imports coming from Pakistan which added 5.8 per cent in value.

Imports of womenswear reached €29 billion, constituting 36 per cent of total EU-28 clothing imports. Imports rose for the five main imported items: trousers, skirts and dresses, coats, blouses and underwear. China continued to be the main supplier but its share was being eroded year-on-year. Due to continued annual expansion of its import share, Bangladesh was inevitably next in line behind China, with value increasing by 13.7 per cent. In third place, Turkey continued to be a preferred traditional supplier even with a slight dip of 0.3 per cent.

Among other clothing articles, EU imports of worn clothing achieved an outstanding growth while pullovers and cardigans declined.

Source : Fibre2fashion

Exports of technical textiles and menswear buoyant during 2016

Technical textiles and menswear exporters in EU-28 nations registered good performance in 2016.

Technical textiles sector is a pillar of textile exports outside the EU with a 38 per cent share in 2016, while menswear exports accounted for 23 per cent of total clothing exports.

Technical textiles exports outside the EU-28 once again increased year-on-year to almost €10 billion, an increase of 2.4 per cent in value.

Menswear exports outside the EU-28 amounted to more than



€5 billion with a 2 per cent year-on-year increase. The leading buyer of menswear, Switzerland, reduced its purchases in value by 3.9 per cent. However, there was noteworthy double-digit growth in the value of exports to South Korea, Australia, Mexico, Serbia, Israel and Ukraine. The three major menswear products for export were: trousers (32 per cent of category exports), shirts (19 per cent) and coats (17 per cent). Purchases of all three were up owing to the weak euro.

Furthermore, exports of rugs and carpets outside the EU-28 expanded again strongly in value by 5.5 per cent. This sector represented 4.3 per cent of all textile exports outside the EU. Customer-wise, the four main buyers the US, Switzerland, Norway and Russia absorbed 49 per cent of exports of rugs and carpets outside the EU.

Source : Fibre2fashion

SRI LANKA

Exports of textiles and clothing up in April 2017

Sri Lankan exports of textiles and garments were positive for the second consecutive month in April 2017. During the month, Sri Lanka exported textiles and garments worth US \$351 million, registering a moderate increase of 3 per cent year-on-year. However, on a month-on-month basis, export earnings were lower reflecting seasonal patterns.

On a cumulative basis, however, export earnings during the first four months of 2017 continue to be negative.

During January-April 2017, textiles and garment exports from Sri Lanka declined by 4.9 per cent to US \$1.626 billion compared to exports of US \$1.709 billion in the corresponding period of the last year, according to the data released by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. Clothing exports alone accounted for US \$1.531 billion in January-April 2017, showing a decrease of 5.1 per cent year-on-year.

Textiles and apparel accounted for about 60.19 per cent of all industrial exports made by the South Asian nation during the four-month period, the data showed.

Sri Lanka's expenditure on imports of textiles and textile articles also decreased 4 per cent year-on-year to US \$860.6 million in January-April 2017, as against imports valued at US \$896.8 million in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Export earnings from textiles and apparel in 2016 were to the tune of US \$4.884 billion 2016, registering a growth of mere 1.3 per cent year-on-year. Of this, clothing exports alone accounted for US \$4.602 billion, up 1 per cent over previous year's earnings of US \$4.555 billion.

Source : Fibre2fashion

INDONESIA

Textile exports to major markets drop during the first half of 2017

Indonesian textile exports to key markets have declined as many countries have reduced imports of textiles in the first half of 2017 amid bleak global economic conditions. Shipments to the USA fell 3.6 percent (y/y), to the European Union by 4.0 percent (y/y), and to Japan by nearly 5 percent (y) in the January-June 2017 period.

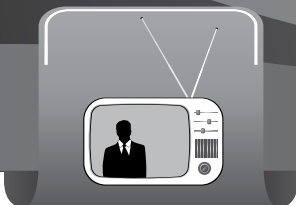
The apparel trade balance of Indonesia has improved markedly since the start of the year as the government has discouraged cheap imports into Indonesia to protect local industries. Meanwhile, more than 50 clothes factories have been relocated to Central Java where they started using more efficient technology and therefore their output is more competitively priced on the world market, hence boosting demand.

A small 0.62 percent year-on-year (y/y) growth was detected in Indonesia's textile exports in the first half of 2017. This modest growth was supported by a 20.4 percent (y/y) rise in knitwear exports.

It has been reported that the textiles and textile product sector contributed USD \$11.87 billion in terms of foreign exchange earnings, or 8.2 percent of Indonesia's total export earnings in 2016. Meanwhile, investment in this sector reached IDR 7.54 trillion (approx. USD \$567 million) in 2016.

Source : Yarnsandfibers





Exporters may provide bond or Letter of undertaking instead of paying IGST

Exporters can furnish bond or letter of undertaking instead of paying Integrated GST at the time of exporting goods and services with effect from July 1.

According to a Customs circular on export procedure in the GST regime exporters can seek refund of the tax paid in case the IGST has been paid.

IGST is levied on the supply of any goods and services in the course of inter-state trade or commerce. As per the IGST Act, export and import of goods and services are deemed to be a supply in the course of inter-state trade or commerce.

Supplies of goods and services for exports have been categorised as 'Zero Rated Supply' implying that goods could be exported under bond or Letter of Undertaking without payment of integrated tax followed by claim of refund of unutilised input tax credit or on payment of integrated tax with provision for refund of the tax paid.

For seeking IGST refund, an exporter will not be required to file any application as the shipping bill having IGST invoice details shall be deemed to be an application for refund of taxes paid.

It further said that formats of shipping bill have been modified to make them compliant with the GST laws.

The exporter claiming refund of unutilised input tax credit will file an application electronically through the GSTN.

The application for refund shall be filed on the GST Network portal after the goods or services is delivered.

With regard to sealing of container at the time of export, the CBEC has decided to introduce the system of self-sealing. Earlier the sealing had to be done under the supervision of revenue officials.

It is the endeavour of the Board to create a trust based environment where compliance in accordance with the extant laws is ensured by strengthening risk management system and Intelligence setup of the department. Accordingly, Board has decided to lay down a simplified procedure for stuffing and sealing of export goods in containers.

The self-sealing procedure would be effective from September 1.

A future date has been prescribed since the returns under GST have been permitted to be filed by

September 10 and also with the purpose to give enough time to the stakeholders to adapt to the new procedures.

Therefore, as a measure of facilitation, the existing practice of sealing the container with a bottle seal under Central Excise supervision or otherwise would continue.

Source : The Economic Times

Exports more competitive under GST regime

Implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) from July 1 would help reduce cascading effects of multiple taxes, lower cost and make exports more competitive.

Commerce Secretary Ms. Rita Teatia said the two main export promotion schemes- Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) - will continue post GST implementation but would be aligned with the new indirect tax regime.

She said that the Commerce Ministry is reviewing the validity of the scrips and export obligation periods to make them more realistic and aligned with GST network so that there is a seamless process of extending benefit to exporters.

Exporters get duty/tax credit scrips under the incentive schemes. These are kind of certificates which can be used to pay duties including import taxes.

She further stated that due to introduction of GST, there will be low effect of duty on many items, reduction in cascading effects of multiple taxes despite the apprehensions felt by the EXIM (export- import) community, ultimately resulting in lowering the cost and making our exports more competitive.

Source : The Economic Times

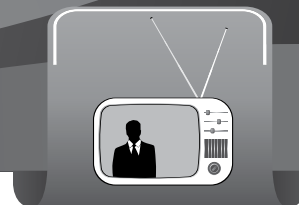
India's exports to major destinations up

The share of India's exports to the top 10 destinations, among them being the US, Japan, Hong Kong, the UAE, China, Singapore, the UK and Germany, has increased from 49 per cent in 2013-14 to 51.6 per cent in 2016-17.

The value of exports to the US during the period, surged from \$ 39.14 billion to \$ 42.33 billion.

It is hoped that total merchandise exports will touch \$ 325 billion in 2017-18.

Source : Exim India



GSTIN not necessary for goods exempted from GST

Importers and exporters of goods, that are exempted from GST, do not need to obtain a GST registration number and can clear their consignments by quoting PAN, the customs department said. The department issued the clarification amid reports of some consignments being delayed at ports for want of clarity on rules governing the new Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime.

It is being clarified and assured that there is no hold up of import and export consignments, wherever GSTIN is legally not required. Importers, exporters and customs brokers are requested to quote authorised PAN in the bills of entry or shipping bills for such clearance. The Goods and Services Taxpayer Identification Number (GSTIN) is a 15 digit unique code which is assigned to each registered business or trader.

GSTIN replaces TIN (Taxpayer Identification Number) – the unique 11 digit number allotted to each business entity which was registered with the commercial tax department in the previous indirect tax regime. Post of the implementation of GST from July 1, there have been some confusion over requirement of GSTIN for clearance of consignments at ports.

The Central GST Act exempts businesses engaged exclusively in the supply of goods (import and export) which are exempt from GST from obtaining registration under the new indirect tax regime. The customs department in Maharashtra, which handles the largest container port of Nhava Sheva, has now clarified that PAN will be sufficient for clearance at ports for goods which does not require registration under GST. Difficulty, if any may also be brought to the notice of Deputy / Assistant Commissioner in charge of Appraising Main (Export) through email/phones.

Further, Directorate of International Customs (DIC) has been set up on July 1 which will assist the CBEC in international matters pertaining to customs, integrated GST and tariff matters. The DIC would be headed by a Principal Commissioner and will report to the chairman of Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC).

Source: Economic Times

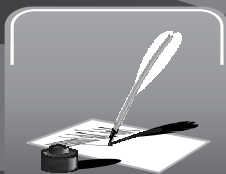
CBEC reforms norms on bonds under GST to help exporters

In a significant relief for exporters who have been facing difficulties under the new tax regime, the Finance Ministry has now relaxed rules for Goods and Services Tax and has said that exports can continue under existing bonds and letters of undertaking till July 31. Exporters can now submit bonds or LUTs in the revised format for GST by the end of the month. Under rule 96A of Central GST, exporters have to furnish a bond or LUT in Form GST RFD-11 instead of payment of integrated GST to release their consignments. The CBEC has clarified that exporters can submit a running bond instead of a consignment-wise bond, which would cover the amount of tax involved in the export as estimated by the exporter. Further, the bank guarantee should not exceed 15 per cent of the bond amount and jurisdictional Commissioner can make a relaxation based on the track record of the exporter.

The CBEC has also said that the LUT will be valid for a period of 12 months. The CBEC has notified persons who are eligible to submit an LUT instead of a bond. These are status holders under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 or those who have received foreign inward remittances of over - 1 crore in the preceding year. Urging Central tax officers to help exporters, the CBEC further said that exporters can submit the bond or LUT to the jurisdictional Deputy or Assistant Commissioner having jurisdiction over the principal place of business of the exporter. The exporter is at liberty to furnish the bond or LUT before Central Tax Authority or State Tax Authority till the administrative mechanism for assigning of taxpayers to respective authority is implemented. The existing practice of sealing containers with a bottle seal will also continue till September 1, The relaxations by the CBEC come after reports that exports were stuck at the factory gate due to a lack of procedural clarity on submitting the bond or LUT. The other option of payment of IGST (which is levied on exports and is refundable later) would have created cash flow problems. While the Commerce Ministry and CBEC were trying to ensure a smooth roll out for exporters, there were worries that the lack of clarity could also impact exports in the coming month.

Source Business Line





ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS - TEXTILE INDIA 2017

WATERLESS TEXTILES PROCESSING



Water less Textile Processing / 3D Printing conference in progress

GREEN TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPED BY SASMIRA FOR TEXTILE WET PROCESSING INDUSTRY AND POLLUTION CONTROL

1. Background

The conventional dyeing technologies using water as the dyeing medium have the disadvantage of the usage of a huge amount of water and thereby generating effluent. Most of the textile industries have shut down because of these problems. The textile industry is today interested in an environmentally responsible dyeing process which can ensure uniform and specific colouration of both natural and synthetic fibres.

2. Challenges faced before deployment of the project:

The textile industry is believed to be one of the biggest consumers of water and energy. On average an estimated 100 kg of water is needed to process 1 kg of textile material. Water is used as a solvent in many pretreatment and finishing processes, such as washing, scouring, bleaching and dyeing. The current textile industry demands

large amounts of water for dyeing fabrics with various kinds of dyes. At the end of the process, this water contains large quantities of chemicals, salt and alkali, and becomes chemical waste, which is difficult to treat also leading to large amounts of untreated wastewater directly being dumped in water bodies. Although there have been efforts to reduce the water input such as altering conventional equipment, recycling water and reusing wastewater, water usage is still high in the textile industry. The development of a more ecological dyeing process for cotton and other substrates without compromising the desirable attributes of the dyes is greatly demanded.

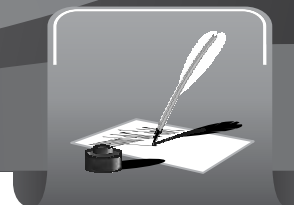
In light of environmental concerns, the textile industry has accelerated efforts to reduce or eliminate water consumption in all areas of yarn preparation, dyeing, and finishing. In order to save energy and water, many attempts during conventional dyeing have been derived.

3. Process followed for deployment/ implementation

In the present study supercritical carbon dioxide was used as media for dyeing of synthetic textiles (polyester) and natural textiles (cotton). The environmentally friendly supercritical fluid dyeing does not require any water, dispersing agents and surfactants in the dyeing process. It can also offer a method to save energy as it does not require any drying stage after dyeing.

4. Describe the innovative aspects of your project/activity

The textile industry is putting significant efforts into its social obligation to reduce large amounts of solvent waste discharged to the environment in their dyeing process. Due to this environmental task, the supercritical fluid dyeing has been



receiving much attention as environmentally benign procedures. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) which is inexpensive, essentially non-toxic, and non-flammable, has easily accessible critical conditions. Elimination of the water process and chemicals is a real and significant breakthrough for the textile dyeing industry. This new process utilizes supercritical fluid carbon dioxide (CO₂) for dyeing textile-materials. It is a completely waterless dyeing process using only nominal amounts of CO₂, nearly all of which is recycled. DryDye fabrics dyed with this unique waterless process will have the same dye qualities and durability as current, conventionally-dyed fabrics. Dyeing with this system has been found successful with synthetic as well as natural fibers.

5. Describe the solution/technologies implemented

There are three components in the supercritical CO₂ dyeing process -the gas, dyestuff and fiber polymer. The dyestuff is dissolved in the supercritical fluid, transferred to, absorbed by and diffused into the fiber. During the dyeing of polymer fibers, CO₂ loaded with dyestuff penetrates deep into the pore and capillary structure of fibers. This deep penetration provides effective coloration of these materials which are intrinsically hydrophobic. The process of dyeing and the act of removing the excess dye can be carried out in the same plant. A further advantage of this dyeing technique is that the dye can be easily separated from CO₂ and each can therefore be recycled.

The dyeing takes place in following steps:

- A. Dissolution of dye in CO₂
- B. Transport to the fibers
- C. Adsorption of dye on fiber surface and finally
- D. Diffusion of dye into the fiber takes place

6. Comparison of the pre-deployment with post-deployment scenario

Advantages of supercritical dyeing process over

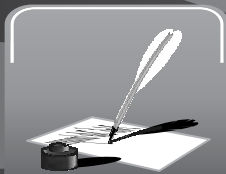
conventional dyeing process.

There are various advantages using supercritical carbondioxide as dyeing media over the usage of conventional dyeing methodology. The textile industry can greatly benefit from the use of supercritical CO₂ as dye solvent. The high diffusion rates and low mass transfer resistance observed in SCCO₂ compared to water; facilitate the dye penetration into the fibres, which can allow a reduction on dyeing times. Since water is eliminated from the process, the textiles do not need to be dried, saving a great deal of energy. Furthermore, the dye cannot be hydrolyzed; therefore essentially all dye molecules are available for reaction with the fiber. In supercritical dyeing, the dye concentration required for a specific shade is expected to be smaller. Unlike water dyeing, the dye can be easily removed from the SCCO₂ by simply lowering the pressure. Carbon dioxide and dye can be then reused, making the process economically feasible and environmentally attractive.

7. Benefits of the solution implemented

Using supercritical fluid carbondioxide, polyester and other synthetics can be dyed with modified disperse dyes. The supercritical fluid CO₂ causes the polymer fibre to swell allowing the disperse dye to easily diffuse within the polymer, penetrating the pore and capillary structure of the fibres. The viscosity of the dye solution is lower, making the circulation of the dye solutions easier and less energy intensive. This deep penetration provides effective colouration of polymers which are characteristically hydrophobic. Dyeing and removing excess dye are processes that are done in the same vessel. Residue dye is minimal and may be extracted and recycled supercritical CO₂ dyeing gives excellent results as far as dye levelness and shade development are concerned.

Source : Dr.Manisha Mathur, SASMIRA, Mumbai



ZERO LIQUID DISCHARGE SYSTEM FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY



Zero Liquid Discharge conference in progress

Textile industry is one of the most polluting industries in India. Textile industry needs huge quantity of water for dyeing and bleaching, which are normally sourced from ground or natural water sources. The uncontrolled release of wastewater from textile dyeing and bleaching industries have resulted in considerable toxic effluent generation containing colours, sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, sodium hydroxide, organic pollutants (BOD, TOC & COD), dyes and traces of other salts, thereby making it one of the major contributors of pollution to the rivers and groundwater. In the past decade, like never before, there has been a greater thrust on Textile Industries in the country and globally to move towards a **Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)** based effluent treatment systems.

The **prime drivers for ZLD** includes Water Scarcity, Water Economics and Pollution & Regulatory pressure.

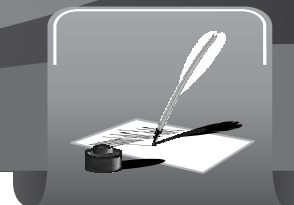
Water Scarcity: Several states in India are water stressed. As per WRI report, about 54% of India faces high to extremely high water stress and 54% of ground water wells are decreasing. As per the current trend, ground water availability for irrigation in Delhi, Rajasthan and Haryana will be under serious threat by 2025 (WRI report). Also, as per an UNESCO study, India leads in total

quantity of ground water extracted at 251 cu.km as against a distant second of 112 cu.km in China and USA. Also, there is a competing demand for water between agriculture and domestic use, thereby limiting industrial growth. States like TN have taken a lead on ZLD due to River Pollution and litigation and increasing water stress in the absence of fully flowing perennial rivers.

Water Economics: Water has been priced low due to indiscriminate withdrawal of ground water 'free of cost' in most parts of the country. However, availability of fresh water to Industry is restricted and cost of available fresh water for Industry is rising due to scarcity, for example in Tamilnadu in the towns of Tirupur and Vellore –it is costs about Rs.78/m³ and Rs.50/m³ respectively. In town of Pali in Rajasthan it is about Rs.100/m³, and this list is growing. Location of industries in 'Inland areas' does not make marine discharge a feasible option as the cost of marine discharge increases with distance from shore. According to a study, if the cost of fresh water is about Rs. 50/m³ and the distance of the industrial cluster to the sea is beyond 20 km, then ZLD becomes more competitive.

More states such as Andhra, Telangana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Karnataka are also currently enforcing ZLD in many cases. Internationally, ZLD is gaining prominence, particularly in China, Bangladesh, Ethiopia etc. with USA & Germany being early movers for power plant application.

Pollution Issues and Regulatory Pressure: Industrial Effluent with high salinity and TDS are generated from polluting industries such as Pharma, Pulp & Paper, Tanneries, Textile Dyeing, Chemicals and Power Plants etc. The TDS content in the effluent is well above the statutory limit of 2100 mg/l and it is to be noted that conventional 'Physico-chemical-biological' treatment does not remove TDS and discharging the same pollutes ground and surface waters and most rivers in the country. It is also observed that conventional treatment does not help achieve discharge standards for COD, Ammonia or removal of colour etc., which require additional advanced treatment



like advanced oxidation, nitrification/ denitrification, ultra-filtration etc. This would not only increase the treatment cost but the treated water may still not be fit for recycling and reuse without removal of TDS and hardness, therefore making the additional investment for mere discharge compliance is unjustifiable without reuse.

Barriers / Challenges in ZLD: The implementation of ZLD may not necessarily be a complete solution, if the issue of solid waste management is not effectively addressed. In fact, it has thrown up some tough challenges like generation of hazardous solid wastes creating, particularly waste salt causing disposal challenges. While the chemical sludge, which is predominantly lime can be used in cement industries for co-processing or brick making, the Tirupur Textile industry has implemented recovery of brine and sodium sulphate for reuse within the industry, thereby minimizing the quantity of waste salt generation and is moving towards Zero Waste Generation. The high cost of operation of a ZLD is also a major challenge. The concentrate disposal costs can range from 50 to 70% of the membrane treatment costs. A typical O&M cost of a ZLD plant ranges between Rs. 130- 200/ KL for Textile CETPs and this can be substantially offset by the cost of recover of water and salts.

High Carbon footprint of a ZLD facility is another major concern. The typical power consumption ranges from 8 to 10 kWh/ m³ for Textile ZLD CETPs. The thermal evaporators alone consume about 20 – 40 kWh / m³ in addition to several Tonnes of firewood/ coal for the boilers. This issue is being addressed through installation of a CPP with cogen or through solar thermal systems coupled with membrane distillation. Implementation of ZLD requires a host of advanced wastewater treatment technologies. Implementation of ZLDs in Tamilnadu has highlighted several Technology shortcomings such as in Thermal evaporation & brine concentration, Salt separation and Crystallization, Colour removal etc. These have been addressed in more recent ZLDs.

Benefits of ZLD: Through better industry water management practices; close monitoring of

water usage, wastage avoidance and promoting recycling by conventional and far less expensive solutions, the ZLD technology stimulates a more sustainable growth of the industry while meeting most stringent regulatory norms and keeping the industrial production unaffected even during drought years. High operating costs of ZLD can be justified through high recovery of water (>90-95%) and useful by-products from the salt. ZLD supports easy monitoring for compliance, as any discharge from the factory 24 x7 means non-compliance. Reduction in water demand from the Industry frees up water for Agriculture and Domestic demands and the industry can also be set up in barren land with low water potential areas.

Source: Mr. I. Sajid Hussain, Tamilnadu Water Investment Company Limited.



View of the Audience at the Conference

The Ministry of Textiles, during the Mega event of Textiles India 2017, held at Gandhinagar, Gujarat had entrusted SRTEPC as a nodal agency to coordinate Round Table Conference (RTC) for presentation on the Waterless Textiles processing/3D Printing and Zero Liquid Discharge on July, 1st 2017. Various renowned speakers from India and abroad were invited for presentations had interacted with the participants of the RTC. The presentation of each speaker is uploaded on SRTEPC's website www.sртеpc.in for the benefit of the members.





(Continued from Page 1)

Textiles India 2017 - SRTEPC's Initiatives and Contribution to its Success

dignitaries including Union Textiles Minister Smt Smriti Irani, Hon'ble Gujarat Governor Shri O P Kohli, Gujarat Chief Minister Shri Vijay Rupani, Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, Textile MoS Shri Ajay Tamta along with Textiles Secretary Shri Anant Kumar Singh were part of the inaugural ceremony.

Several business leaders from Corporate India including Shri Kumar Mangalam Birla, Shri B K Goenka, Shri Richard Heald from UK India Business Council, Shri Gautam Singhanian, CMD of Raymond Group, Shri David Cummings, president & CEO US Polo Assn, Shri Sanjay Lalbhai, CMD of Arvind Ltd, and Shri Kihak Sung, chairman of Korea Federation of Textile Industries (KOFOTI) were present at the Inaugural ceremony. SRTEPC Chairman Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman, and Shri Anil Rajvanshi, Convener Textiles India & Immediate past Chairman along with Past Chairmen and Committee Members of the SRTEPC were present at the inauguration ceremony.

MOU signing

Ministry of Textiles facilitated 65 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) between India and leading global Textiles bodies from India and abroad on 01 July 2017 for boosting global partnerships with Indian textile sector.

The MoUs were signed between various domestic and international organizations from the industry and the government in the presence of Union Textiles Minister Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani and Minister of State, Textiles, Shri Ajay Tamta. Other luminaries included Union Textiles Secretary, Shri Anant Kumar Singh, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Smt. Pushpa Subrahmanyam and Textiles Commissioner, Ms. Kavita Gupta.

It is with great pride we inform you that SRTEPC has taken initiative in signing seven MOU's with various Textiles associations in different Countries. 7 MOU's were signed by our Council represented by the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Executive Director with relevant trade bodies at the event as below:

1. Kabul Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Afghanistan)
2. Malaysian Textile Manufacturers Association (Malaysia)
3. Indo Polish Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Poland)
4. Indian Chamber of Commerce & Culture in the Slovak Republic (Slovakia)
5. Sri Lankan Apparel Sourcing Association (Sri Lanka)
6. Sri Lankan Apparel Brands Association (Sri Lanka).
7. SRTEPC facilitated signing of the seventh MOU between Sangam (India), member of SRTEPC and Sharda Europe SP (our invited buyer), which is worth USD 10 million to be completed over a period of 18 months

The objective for signing the MOU's is to promote cooperation between member companies of the respective associations to strengthen business, economic and trade relations with each other by organizing Buyer Seller Meets, Trade Fairs, Exhibitions and exchange of relevant economic and business data. It is our endeavour to take this forward for further business development and export growth in the near future.

Roundtables, Discussions/Business Meetings and Seminars

SRTEPC took the lead by organizing a series of Round Tables, Seminars and Discussions for the Ministry of Textiles during the three days Event.

Mahanivesh Maharashtra Seminar

SRTEPC took initiative and coordinated in organizing the Mahanivesh Maharashtra Seminar on 30th June 2017 which focussed on Investment promotion for the state of Maharashtra. Prospective investors from India and abroad were encouraged by Shri Subhash Deshmukh, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Government of Maharashtra and Shri Arjun Khotkar, Hon'ble Minister of State, Government of Maharashtra. Shri Ujjawal Uke, Principal Secretary – Textiles, Government of Maharashtra initiated discussion and Textile



Commissioner Dr. Kavita Gupta given introductory remarks and made a detailed presentation on Textiles scenario highlighting various schemes of the Ministry and how the State of Maharashtra has performed in those schemes and emphasized that the State has all the ingredients to develop as a number one State in Textiles by attracting investment. Shri Sanjay Meena, Director – Textiles, Government of Maharashtra spoke on Ease of doing business in Maharashtra. Shri Vikram Singh Jt. CEO MIDC made detailed presentation on various Textiles parks in Maharashtra and highlighted the facilities available for investment in the Textiles hubs across the State.

The Seminar was well attended by participants, who at the end interacted with the Delegates on the stage. Shri V.Anil Kumar, Executive Director, SRTEPC also proposed the support for the MMF textiles development along with the Cotton textiles which will give balance promotion approach in the forthcoming textiles in Maharashtra Textiles Policy.

Round Table Conferences

SRTEPC was the nodal agency responsible for organizing 2 Round Table Conferences(RTCs) on 01 July 2017.

Ms. Aditi Das Raut, Trade Advisor, Ministry of Textiles, initiated the RTCs with introducing to each one of the Speakers who attended the Conference. Nine prominent speakers from India and abroad attended the round tables were special guests of the event and Council facilitated for their presence.

Waterless Textile Processing & 3D Printing

Dr. AsimTewari, Professor, IIT Bombay Mechanical Division, gave a presentation on Waterless Textiles Processing and briefed on the problems of current fabric, dyed technology, new technological solution. In the context he mentioned that the challenges are ahead with describing the opportunities and future for the textile industry sector.

Mr. Rene Van Berkel, Representative UNIDO, New Delhi highlighted on water trends, business course on cost saving, productivity announcement, quality improvement and organizational efficiency, etc.

Dr. Manisha Mathur, Deputy Director, SASMIRA, Mumbai, focused on Waterless Processing of textile units, supercritical carbon dioxide technology, briefing the research and developments undertaken by the Sasmira including problems associated with wet processing industry and different methods of affluent treatment.

Dr.J.V Prasad, CEO Sanganer Enviro project Development presented on completely water-free dyeing process having considerable lower operational costs compared to conventional dyeing processes.

Zero Liquid Discharge

Dr. I. Sajid Hussain, Chief Operating Officer, Tamil Nadu Water Investment Co. Ltd., Water Investment Company Ltd.: moderated the Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) programme. He stressed the need for ZLD with reference to the water scarcity, water economics and pollution and regulatory pressure. He also convinced the participants on the benefits of ZLD; briefing on the financial viability of ZLD process.

Ms. Judith Buchmaier, Dy. Head, AEE, Institut fur NachhaltigeTecnologian, Austria spoke on the ZLD facility as an industrial plant without discharge of waste waters. She explained the future for ZLD system being optimization with integration of emerging technologies.

Dr. Anil Misra, National Project Manager, UNIDO highlighted on solar energy for evaporative treatment of liquid affluent and informed about UNIDO functions.

Dr, Rajah Vijaykumar, Global Chairman, Organisation De Sealene, focused on reducing water footprint in textile industry with a new non-chemical and non-biological wasted water recovery system – akuatron.

Dr. Madhusudanan, Divisional Head, IPC-III, Central Pollution Control Board gave a presentation on Techno-Economic challenges of ZLD in textile industries briefing the participants on textile industry in India, textile – typical waste water characteristics processing – water consumption. At the end he illustrated on the issues relating to the textiles industry highlighting innovative and new technologies – way ahead.

The sessions held under the Round Table Conferences had vibrant interactions, which were promptly clarified



by the speakers at the utmost satisfaction of the participants.

SRTEPC jointly with ASFI assisted Textile Ministry in organizing a Seminar on 'Potential for Growth in MMF in India' for which we invited two eminent Indian Speakers and one International Speaker from TMT Machinery Japan. The Seminar was well appreciated by HMOT and all other dignitaries present during the session for its content and active participation.

The sessions were also addressed by Shri Ananth Kumar Union Minister for Chemical & Fertilizers who extended wholehearted support for the growth of Textiles, especially the MMF Textiles and invited the Synthetic Textiles to take advantage of his Ministry. Smt Smriti Irani Union Minister for Textiles encouraged the participants for enhancing production and exports through increasing investments in the MMF Textiles segment in line with the global trend. The seminar was well attended by participants of Textiles India. The sessions were addressed by Leading experts like Shri Y. J Kim, Senior Consultant - Asia PTA, DMT, Polyesters PCI Wood Mackenzie, Malaysia, Shri Rajen D Udeshi, President (Polyester Chain) Reliance and Shri Dilip Gaur, Managing Director Grasim who made detailed presentations and expressed their views on the future potential of the MMF Textiles. Mr. Masakazu Kawamura, Senior Counselor, TMT Machinery, INC, Japan, Exhibiting partner on behalf of SRTEPC also presented views on Technical support for growth of MMF in India.

Textiles India 2017 Exhibition

SRTEPC had one of the largest displays of Man-made Fibre, Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups and Home Textiles at Textiles India 2017. The Council had strived to mobilize 103 leading Indian Companies, members of our Council who exhibited their products in the SRTEPC Pavilion covering an area of 2037 sqm in Hall 7.

Circulars, advertisements in our Monthly Newsletters, emails were used as medium of communication to highlight the importance of this mega event. SRTEPC organized road shows in the largest MMF textile clusters of Surat and Bhilwara to solicit participation of our members at the event.

It is with pride that we can claim that the size of booth space booked per exhibitor was nearly 20 sqm. The Council also ensured that every major cluster from Man Made Fiber and Textiles was represented as we had participation from Bhilwara, New Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Surat, Bhiwandi, Rajkot and Dindigul.

In terms of the Foreign Buyers our aggressive marketing effort bore fruits as Nominations were received from nearly 275 companies in 44 countries. 186 Foreign buyers representing 39 countries graced the event as our Council's esteemed visitors

Council proactively organized road shows in Malaysia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Turkey and Colombia wherein our Chairman, Convener and Vice Chairman organized presentations to leading members of the various trade associations in these countries.

The large delegations of buyers were from Vietnam (24), Sri Lanka (24), Malaysia (21), Bangladesh (20), Kenya (12), Turkey, UAE (9 each), Afghanistan, Ghana and China (6 each) and Poland (5). 22 buyers were from the developed nations viz. Turkey (9), Poland (5), and one each from U.K, Spain, Russia, Belgium, South Korea, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Australia, also attended the event.

SRTEPC arranged for B2B meetings between our Exhibitors and Foreign Buyers through an extensive match making exercise based on the product portfolio of exhibitors and the interest of our International Buyers. We provided them with SRTEPC badges for easy identification and coordination as well as a Kit Bag containing Show Guide, a Flyer on SRTEPC, B2B Meeting Schedule and an Invitation to the Inauguration Ceremony.

Amount of Business Transacted was nearly USD 75 million and value of Enquiry generated was around USD 17.60 million.

Overall the experience of Textiles India 2017 has been exhilarating both for the participants and the organizers like SRTEPC and all wish to continue the show in the future.



SIGNING OF MOU's BETWEEN SRTEPC AND LEADING GLOBAL TEXTILES ASSOCIATIONS



Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC and Mr. Anil Bandara Wetlewe, Chairman, Sri Lankan Apparel Sourcing Association with the MoUs. Also seen in picture from l to r Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice-Chairman, SRTEPC; Dr. Ms. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner and Shri V. Anil Kumar, Executive Director, SRTEPC.



Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC and Mr. Rakesh Taurani, Vice President, Indian Chamber of Commerce & Culture in the Slovak Republic (ICCSR) signing the MoU. Also seen in picture from l to r Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman, SRTEPC; Dr. Ms. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner and Shri Anant Kumar Singh, Secretary Textiles.



Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC and Mr. Indradatta Dharmawardhane, Chairman, Sri Lankan Apparel Brands Associations (SLABA) with the MoUs. Also seen in picture Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman, SRTEPC and Shri Rajesh Kumar Modi, Member, COA.



Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC and Mr. Dato'Soi Tan Thian Poh, President, Malaysian Textiles Manufacturers Association (MTMA) exchanging MoUs.



Shri Rongak Rughani, Vice Chairman, SRTEPC and Mr. Abdul Hassib Rahim, Executive Director, Kabul Chamber of Commerce & Industry (KCCI) exchanging MoUs. Also seen in picture Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC and Dr. Ms. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner.



Shri Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman, SRTEPC and Mr. Amit Lath, Vice President, Indo-Polish Chamber of Commerce & Industry (IPCCI) with MoUs. Also seen in picture Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman SRTEPC and Shri V. Anil Kumar, Executive Director, SRTEPC

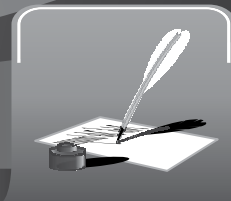
VIEW OF SRTEPC BUYERS IN THE STALLS - TEXTILES INDIA 2017



SRTEPC BUYER SELLER MEET AT TEXTILES INDIA 2017

VIEW OF THE SRTEPC EXHIBITERS STALLS AT TEXTILES INDIA 2017





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

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in the month of May 2017 was higher by 1.7% over the index of May 2016.
- The cumulative overall growth of IIP registered a growth of 2.3% during the period April-May 2017-18 as compared to the same period of the previous year.
- The Index of Industrial Production for the month of May 2017 for Textiles Sector declined by 3.6% as compared to May 2016. There has been a cumulative decline in Textiles Sector during April-May 2017-18 over the corresponding period of 2016-17 of 1.1%.
- The index of Industrial production for the manufacturing sector has increased by 1.2% during the month of May 2017 while there was a cumulative growth of 1.8% during the period of April-May 2017-18 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

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

Industry code	Description	Percentage growth				
		April 2016	May 2016	May 2017	Apr-May 2016-17	Apr-May 2017-18
13	Textiles	3.4	4.5	-3.6	2.0	-1.1
14	Wearing apparel	1.0	-1.2	-7.5	0.0	-3.5
10-32	Manufacturing	-3.1	0.7	1.2	-1.5	1.8
	General	-0.8	1.2	1.7	-0.1	2.3

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



ATTENTION : MEMBERS

Renewal of Membership for the year 2017-2018

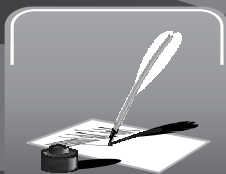
Kindly refer to the Council's letter no: Secy/Mem/2172 dated 14th March, 2017 and the Subscription memo sent along with the Circular in this regard and the subsequent reminders to members regarding renewal of your Membership of the Council for the year 2017-2018.

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.

The annual membership fee is as follows:

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



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL IN JUNE 2017

MEMBERSHIP (2017-18)	TOTAL	SSI	NON-SSI
Total No. of members as on 30th June 2017	2421	1153	1268

TRADE ENQUIRIES CIRCULATED

Local enquiries : 01
Overseas enquiries:
Peru - 01

TEXTILES INDIA 2017

- 103 member exporters of the Council participated in Textiles India 2017.
- 194 buyers from 43 countries were invited to Textiles India through the Council.
- SRTEPC co-ordinated the Mahanivesh Maharashtra programme held on 30th June, 2017, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. Shri Sanjay Meena, Director of Textiles, Govt. of Maharashtra, initiated the programme with introduction to the dignitaries on the stage. The other participants at the Programme were Dr. Smt. Kavita Gupta, Textiles Commissioner; Shri Ujjwal Uke, Principal Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra and Shri Vikram Singh, Jt. CEO, MIDC. The Seminar was attended by around 45 participants who at the end interacted with the Delegates on the stage. Shri V.Anil Kumar, Executive Director, SRTEPC also proposed the support for the MMF textiles development along with the Cotton textiles which will be a balance promotion of the textiles in Maharashtra Textiles Policy.
- The Council at the instance of the Ministry co-ordinated the Round Table Conference on Waterless Textiles Processing / 3D Printing & Zero Liquid Discharge on 1st July, 2017 during Textiles India 2017. The Round Table Conference was attended by renowned speakers from all over India and Austria. Ms. Aditi Das Raut, Trade Advisor, Ministry of Textiles, initiated the RTCs with introducing to each one of the Speakers who attended the Conference.
The speakers for the Waterless Textiles Processing were Dr. Asim Tewari, Professor, IIT Bombay Mechanical Division; Mr. Rene Van Berkel, Representative UNIDO, New Delhi; Dr. Manisha Mathur, Deputy Director, SASMIRA, Mumbai and Dr.J.V Prasad, CEO Sanganer Enviro project Development. Dr. I. Sajid Hussain, Chief Operating Officer, Tamil Nadu Water

Investment Co. Ltd., Water Investment Company Ltd.. moderated the Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) programme. The other speakers at the Zero Liquid Discharge were Ms. Judith Buchmaier, Dy. Head, AEE, Institut fur Nachhaltige Technologien, Austria; Dr. Anil Misra, National Project Manager, UNIDO; Dr. Rajah Vijaykumar, Global Chairman, Organisation De Sealene and Dr. Madhusudanan, Divisional Head, IPC-III, Central Pollution Control Board. The sessions held under the Round Table Conferences had vibrant interactions, which were promptly clarified by the speakers at the utmost satisfaction of the participants.

- Council's Chairman along with the Vice Chairman signed Seven MoUs' with the participating buyers & Trade bodies of Poland, Slovakia, Malaysia, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.
- A Seminar was held on "Potential for Growth of MMF Industry" in the Textiles India 2017.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS

FEDERAL TRADE FAIR, MOSCOW, RUSSIA, 29th August – 1st September 2017.

INTEXPO EGYPT located at Cairo Fashion & Tex, 13th -16th September 2017.

Premiere Vision, Istanbul, Turkey – March 2018.

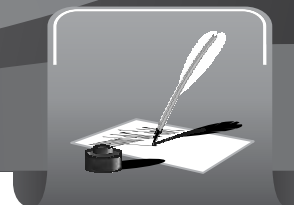
CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

Mumbai Office : 13
Delhi Office : 11
Surat Office : 29

SRTEPC GST TRAINING PROGRAMME

Council organized a training programme on Goods & Services Tax (GST) for its members on 13th June 2017 at Indian Merchants' Chamber (IMC), Mumbai. The objective of the training programme was to impart knowledge and educate member exporters on the implications of GST. The GST Training programme received overwhelming response from members with around 80 of them participating in the Session. The Council invited two prominent speakers viz. Shri Suyog Nawal, an indirect tax professional head at ZMHS & Associates, Chartered Accountants based in Mumbai and Shri Deepak Thakkar, a Director & Indirect Tax Expert from PHD & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Mumbai. The Training Programme comprised two sessions which was followed by a Question & Answer round wherein Shri Deepak Thakkar threw light on some common FAQs.





GUIDANCE NOTE ON GST

(A) EXPORTS UNDER BOND/ LUT OR UNDER REFUND OF IGST

(I) Exports – Zero rated supplies

All exports as well as supplies to SEZs have been categorized as Zero rated supplies in the IGST Act.

On account of zero rating of supplies, the supplier will be entitled to claim input tax credit in respect of goods or services or both used for such supplies. Every person making claim of refund on account of zero rated supplies has got two options. Either he can export under Bond/LUT and claim refund of accumulated input tax credit or he may export on payment of IGST and claim refund thereof.

(II) Calculation for Refund of Input Tax Credit (ITC) paid on inputs / input services in case of Zero rated supply without payment of Tax (under Bond or LUT)

$$\text{Refund Amount} = \frac{(\text{Turnover of Zero rated supply of goods}) \times \text{Net ITC}}{\text{Adjusted Turnover}}$$

- “Refund Amount” means the maximum refund that is admissible.
- “Net ITC” means Input Tax Credit availed on inputs and input services during the relevant period.
- “Turnover of Zero rated supply of goods” means the value of zero rated supply of goods made during the relevant period without payment of tax under Bond or LUT. “Adjusted Total Turnover” means the turnover in a State or a Union territory, excluding the value of exempt supplies other than zero rated supplies, during the relevant period.
- “Relevant Period” means the period for which the claim has been filed.

In case of application for refund of input tax credit, the electronic Credit Ledger is required to be debited by the applicant for an amount equal to the refund so claimed.

(III) Filing of Refund claim

- Any claim for refund is to be filed electronically on the GSTN platform.
- Claim for refund is required to be filed along with the prescribed documents.
- Strict time frame has been prescribed for filing as well as processing and sanction/rejection of refund claim.

(IV) Grant of Provisional Refund

GST law provides for refund grant of provisional refund of 90% of the total refund claim, in case the claim relates to refund arising out of zero rated supplies. The provisional refund would be paid within 7 days from the date of acknowledgement.

(V) Time frame prescribed for filing and finalization of refund claims

Claim for refund has to be filed within two years from the relevant date.

Refund to be finalized within 60 days from the date of receipt of complete application.

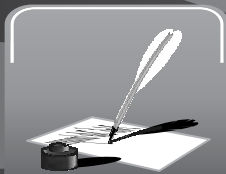
Interest will be paid if the refund amount is paid after expiry of 60 days from the date of receipt of application till the date of refund. (Period for which interest is to be paid = number of days - {Date of grant of refund - [date of receipt of complete application + 60 days]}. In case of delayed payment of refund claims, interest to be paid at the rate to be notified by the Government (The rate of interest notified not to exceed 6% p.a).

(VI) Payment to be credited online

The refund claim will be directly credited to the bank account of the applicant. The applicant need not go to the authorities to collect the cheques or for any other issues related to the refund claim.

(VII) Format for claiming refund

Every claim of refund has to be filed in Form GST RFD 1. However, claim of refund of balance in



electronic cash ledger can be claimed through furnishing of monthly / quarterly returns in Form GSTR 3, GSTR 4 or GSTR 7, as the case may be, of the relevant period. Please note, in case of refund on account of export of goods, the refund rules do not prescribe BRC as a necessary document for filing of refund claim.

(VIII) Refund of IGST paid on exports and Exports under Bond scheme

In the case of exports under Bond / LUT, the exporter claiming refund of IGST will have to file an application electronically through the Common Portal either directly or through a Facilitation centre notified by the GST Commissioner. The application shall be accompanied by documentary evidences as prescribed in the Refund Rules under GST. Application shall be filed only after the EGM or an Export Report is filed under the Customs Act, 1962.

In the case of exports under Refund of IGST, the shipping bill filed by the exporter shall be deemed to be an application for refund if IGST paid on goods exported out of India. Exporters have to provide details of GST Invoice in the Shipping Bill. A.R.E-1 which is being submitted presently shall be dispensed with.

(B) DUTY DRAWBACK SCHEME

The Drawback Scheme will continue under the GST regime. Both the options i.e. all Industry Rates of Duty Drawback and Brand Rate of Duty Drawback will be available.

At present, Duty Drawback Scheme neutralizes Customs duty, Central Excise duty and Service tax chargeable on any imported materials or excusable materials used or taxable services used as input services in the manufacture of export goods. Under the GST regime, Drawback shall be limited to Customs duties on imported inputs and Central Excise duty on items (specified petroleum products etc.) used as inputs or fuel for captive power generation.

A transition period of three months is also being provided from date of implementation of GST i.e. 1.7.2017. During this period, existing duty

drawback rates shall continue. For exports during this period, exporters can claim higher rate of duty drawback (composite AIR) subject to conditions that no input tax credit of CGST/IGST is claimed, no refund of IGST paid on export goods is claimed and no CENVAT credit is carried forward.

A declaration from exporter and certificate from jurisdictional GST officer in this regard has been prescribed in the notification related to AIRs. Similarly, the exporter can claim brand rate for Customs, Central Excise duties and Service Tax during this period.

Exporters also have the option of claiming only the Customs portion of AIR and claim refund/ITC under GST laws.

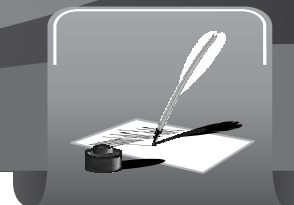
The AIR for post transition period shall be notified in due course of time.

The certificates from jurisdictional GST officer as referred above may not be available during initial days. In such a situation, all field formations shall ensure that exports are not delayed for requirement of the said certificate. The way out in such situation for the exporter is to amend the shipping bill to claim lower rate. The exporter will have an option to file supplementary claim as per Drawback Rules at a later date once the certificate is obtained.

Secondly, it could be possible that export goods may be manufactured by using both Central Excise/Service Tax paid and CGST/IGST paid inputs and inputs services or only CGST/IGST paid inputs and inputs services. In such situation, an exporter opting to claim composite rate of duty drawback during transition period has to give specified declaration and produce certificates as stated above so that he does not claim double benefit. Exporter will have to reverse the ITC if any availed and also ensure that he does not claim refund of ITC/IGST. Requisite certificate from GST officer shall also be required to this effect. As mentioned earlier, exporters will also have option of claiming credit/refund of CGST/IGST and claim Customs rate drawback.

(C) CHANGES IN DRAWBACK DECLARATIONS

A new declaration has been added for the



exporter to certify that no input tax credit of CGST/IGST has been availed for any of the inputs or input services used in the manufacture of the export goods, or that no refund of IGST paid on export goods shall be claimed.

For the transition period, i.e. till the exporters continue to have used inputs on which CENVAT was paid, there will be 3 declarations:

- **“DBK001** - “I declare that no input tax credit of the Central Goods and Services Tax or of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax has been availed for any of the inputs or input services used in the manufacture of the export goods.
- **“DBK002** - “I declare that no refund of Integrated Goods and Services Tax paid on export goods shall be claimed.
- **“DBK003** - “I declare that CENVAT credit on the inputs or input services used in the manufacture of the export goods has not been carried forward in terms of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

“For Every Item where DBK claimed is suffix as A or C, an exporter is required to declare two codes only, i.e. (1) DBK001 or DBK002 and (2) DBK003.

(D) FACTORY STUFFING / DOCK STUFFING OF EXPORT CONTAINERS

At present, there are three categories of containers which arrive at the port/ICD :

- Containers stuffed at factory premises or warehouse under self-sealing procedure.
- Containers stuffed / sealed at factory premises or warehouse under supervision of central excise officer.
- Containers stuffed and sealed at Container Freight Stations/ Inland Container Depot.

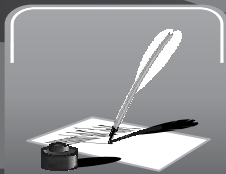
The Government has decided to do away with the sealing of containers with export goods by CBEC officers. Instead, self-sealing procedure shall be followed.

The procedure to be followed by the exporters is as follows:

- Any exporter desirous of availing this procedure shall inform the jurisdictional Custom Officer of the rank of Superintendent or Appraiser of Customs, at least 15 days

before the first planned movement of a consignment from his/her factory/ premises, about the intention to follow self- sealing procedure to export goods from the factory premises or warehouse.

- The jurisdictional Superintendent or an Appraiser or an Inspector of Customs shall visit the premises from where the export goods will be stuffed & sealed for export. The jurisdictional Superintendent or Inspector of Customs shall inspect the premises with regard to viability of stuffing of container in the premises and submit a report to the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner of Customs or as the case may be the Assistant Commissioner of Customs within 48 hours. The jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner of Customs or as the case may be the Assistant Commissioner of Customs shall forward the proposal, in this regard to the Principal Commissioner/Commissioner of Customs who would grant permission for self sealing at the approved premises.
- Once the permission is granted, the exporter shall furnish only intimation to the jurisdictional Superintendent or Customs each time self-sealing is carried out at approved premises. The intimation, in this regard shall clearly mention the place and address of the approved premises, description of export goods and whether or not any incentive is being claimed.
- Where the visit report of the Superintendent or an Appraiser or an Inspector of Customs regarding viability of the stuffing at the factory/ premises is not favorable, the exporter shall bring the goods to the Container Freight Station /Inland Container Depot/Port for sealing.
- Self-Sealing permission once given by a Principal Commissioner/Commissioner of Customs shall be valid for export at all the customs stations. The customs formation granting the self sealing permission shall circulate the permission along with GSTIN of the exporter to all Custom Houses/Station concerned.



- Transport document for movement of self-sealed container by an exporter from factory or warehouse shall be same as the transport document prescribed under the GST Laws.
- In the case of an exporter who is not a GST registrant, way bill or transport challan or lorry receipt shall be the transport document.
- The exporter shall seal the container with the tamper proof electronic-seal of standard specification. The electronic seal should have a unique number which should be declared in the Shipping Bill. Before sealing the container, the exporter shall feed the data such as name of the exporter, IEC code, GSTIN number, description of the goods, tax invoice number, name of the authorized signatory (for affixing the e-seal) and Shipping Bill number in the electronic seal. Thereafter, container shall be sealed with the same electronic seal before leaving the premises.
- The exporter intending to clear export goods on self-clearance (without employing a Customs Broker) shall file the Shipping Bill under digital signature.
- All consignments in self-sealed containers shall be subject to risk based criteria and intelligence, if any, for examination / inspection at the port of export. At the port/ICD as the case may be, the customs officer would verify the integrity of the electronic seals to check for tampering if any enroute. The Risk Management System (RMS) is being suitably revamped to improvise the interdiction/ examination norms. However, random or intelligence based selection of such containers for examination/scanning would continue.

The above revised procedure regarding sealing of containers shall be effective from 01.09.2017. A future date has been prescribed since the returns under GST have been permitted to be filed by 10.09.17 and also with the purpose to give enough time to the stakeholders to adapt to the new procedures. Therefore, as a measure of facilitation, the existing practice of sealing the container with a bottle seal under Central Excise supervision or otherwise would continue.

(E) CHANGES IN SHIPPING BILL

Under the GST Laws, taxpayers would be filing their outward supply returns on GSTN for all the supplies made by them including exports. For exports, they will be required to quote the Shipping Bill and export invoice details which shall be validated by the Customs EDI system. The confirmation of the export by Customs shall be made once the EGM is filed and closed (*in case of ICDs, it should be Gateway EGM, not train Summary*). Based on this validation only the taxpayer (exporter) shall be granted refund of the IGST paid by him on the exported goods. This validation shall also act as the proof of export in case the exporter has made the supply under bond or LUT without payment of IGST. For facilitating the above, Shipping Bill forms have also been modified to capture the necessary details. The revised SB format would be effective from **28th July, 2017**.

(F) EXPORT INVOICE

Export invoice should be compliant to GST Invoice Rules (not exceeding sixteen characters containing only alphabets, numerals and two special characters (“/” and “-”). The export invoice should be issued by the supplier cum exporter in compliance with the GST Invoice Rules. It may also be noted that as per the GST Invoice Rules, in case of export of goods or services, the invoice shall carry an endorsement “SUPPLY MEANT FOR EXPORT ON PAYMENT OF INTEGRATED TAX” or “SUPPLY MEANT FOR EXPORT UNDER BOND OR LETTER OF UNDERTAKING WITHOUT PAYMENT OF INTEGRATED TAX”, as the case may be, and shall also contain the following details:

- (i) name and address of the recipient;
- (ii) address of delivery; and
- (iii) name of the country of destination.
- (iv) Other details to be given in the invoice table of the Shipping Bill shall include Third Party remittance details as per RBI requirements, Terms Place (INCOTERMS), End Use (as per the codes available in Imports) etc., as the case may be.

Source <http://texmin.nic.in/guidance-note-gst>





MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

DGFT

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Public Notice No. 09/2015-2020	29.06.2017	Modification in para 2.07 (b) of Handbook of Procedure (2015-20)	The list of permanent IEC numbers that shall be used by non-commercial PSUs and categories or importers / exporters mentioned against them for import / export purposes is given in the Public Notice No. 09/2015-20.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN17/Public%20Notice%20No.9%20dt.29.06.2017(E).pdf
(2)	Trade Notice No. 11/2017-18	30.06.2017	Important FTP provisions in the context of the implementation of the GST regime applicable w.e.f. 01.07.2017	The Chapter-wise Provisions of the FTP 2015-20 is given in the Trade Notice.	http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/TN/TN17/Trade%20Notice%20No.11%20dt.30.06.2017.pdf

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

CBEC - CUSTOMS

Sr. No.	Heading No.	Date	Subject	Description	Download the Link
(1)	Notification No. 62/2017 Customs (T)	30.06.2017	Seeks to rescind notification no. 318/1976-Customs, dated the 2nd August, 1976	The Central Government hereby rescinds the Notification No. 318 /1976- Customs, dated 2nd August , 1976 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such rescission.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs62-2017.pdf
(2)	Notification No. 59/2017 Customs (T)	30.06.2017	Amendment to Notification no. 52/2003-Custom dated 31.03.2003	In the said notification, changes have been made in the opening paragraph a) (i) and (ii), b) for the paragraph 3 and c) after paragraph 11A.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs59-2017.pdf
(3)	Notification No. 49/2017 Customs (T)	30.06.2017	Seeks to exempt SAD on goods in Fourth schedule to central excise act	The Central Government, hereby exempts the goods falling under the Fourth Schedule to the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1of 1944), when imported into India for subsequent sale, from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon under sub- section (5) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the said additional duty of Customs).	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs49-2017.pdf
(4)	Notification No. 47/2017 Customs (T)	30.06.2017	Seeks to grant exemption to re-import of goods in Fourth schedule exported under duty drawback, rebate of duty or under bond	The Central Government, hereby exempts the goods falling within the Fourth Schedule to the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1of 1944) and specified in column (2) of the Table below , when re- imported into India, from so much of the duty of customs leviable there on which is specified in the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs47-2017.pdf



				1975) and the whole of the additional duty leviable thereon under sub - sections (1), (3), and (5) of section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act, as is in excess of the amount indicated in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table.	
(5)	Notification No. 46/2017 Customs (T)	30.06.2017	Seeks to grant exemption to re-import of goods exported under duty drawback, rebate of duty or under bond on or before the 30th June 2017	In supersession of the notification of the Government of India Notification No.94/96 - Customs, dated the 16th December, 1996 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts the goods falling within any Chapter of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and specified in column (2) of the Table below when re- imported into India, from so much of the duty of customs leviable thereon which is specified in the said First Schedule, and the whole of the additional duty, integrated tax, compensation cess leviable thereon respectively under sub - sections(1), (3), (5), (7) and (9) of section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act as is in excess of the amount indicated in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs46-2017.pdf
(6)	Notification No. 45/2017 Customs (T)	30.06.2017	Seeks to grant exemption to re-import of goods exported under duty drawback, rebate of duty or under bond on or after the 1st July 2017	The Central Government, hereby exempts the goods falling within any Chapter of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and specified in column (2) of the Table below when re- imported into India, from so much of the duty of customs leviable thereon which is specified in the said First Schedule, and the whole of the, integrated tax, compensation cess leviable thereon respectively under sub- section (7) and (9) of section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act, as is in excess of the amount indicated in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs45-2017.pdf
(7)	Notification No. 34/2017 Customs (T)	30.06.2017	Seeks to grant exemption to Tags and labels, or printed bags of foreign origin imported for repairs and return	The Central Government hereby exempts goods of the description specified in column (2) of the Table below and falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), when imported into India, from the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon which is specified in the said First Schedule, subject to the conditions, if any, specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs34-2017.pdf



(8)	Notification No. 31/2017 Customs (T)	30.06.2017	Seeks to grant exemption to re-import of unclaimed postal articles	The Central Government of India No. 273 dated 25.10.1958 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts , the contents of postal articles, which having originally been posted in India and not having left the custody of the post office at any time since their original posting, are imported into India on return to the post offices in India as unclaimed, refused or redirected, from the whole of the duty of c(ustoms leviable thereon which is specified in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975); and from the whole of the integrated tax leviable thereon under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs31-2017.pdf
(9)	Notification No. 28/2017 Customs (T)	30.06.2017	Seeks to rescinds the notification No. 151/1982 - Customs dated 30th June 2017, dated the 14th May 1982	The Central Government hereby rescinds the Notification No. 151/1982 - Customs, dated the 14th May, 1982, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such rescission	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs28-2017.pdf
(10)	Notification No. 26/2017 Customs (T)	29.06.2017	Seeks to amend Customs Exemption notifications for various export promotion schemes	The Central Government hereby makes the amendments in each of the notifications in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), specified in column (2) of the Table below, which shall be amended or further amended, as the case may be, in the manner specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs26-2017.pdf
(11)	Notification No. 25/2017 Customs (T)	28.06.2017	Seeks to appoint the 1st day of July, 2017 as the date on which all the provisions of the the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2017 shall come into force.	The Central Government hereby appoints the 1st day of July, 2017 as the date on which all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-tarr2017/cs25-2017.pdf
(12)	Notification No. 64/2017 Customs (NT)	30.06.2017	Further amendment to Principal Notification No. 12/97-Cus (N.T.)	In the said notification, changes have been made in the Table - (i) against serial number 9.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt64-2017.pdf
(13)	Notification No. 61/2017- Customs (NT)	29.06.2017	Shipping Bill (Electronic Declaration)(Amendment) Regulations, 2017.	Amendments in the Shipping Bill (Electronic Declaration) Regulations, 2011	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt61-2017.pdf



(14)	Notification No. 60/2017 Customs (NT)	29.06.2017	Shipping Bill & Bill of Export (Forms) Regulations, 2017	These regulations may be called the Shipping Bill and Bill of Export (Forms) Regulations, 2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt60-2017.pdf
(15)	Notification No. 59/2017 Customs (NT)	29.06.2017	Regarding amendment in Notification no. 131/2016-Customs (N.T.) dated 31.10.2016 relating to AIRs of duty drawback	In the said notification, changes have been made in the Notes and conditions.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnts59E-2017.pdf
(16)	Notification No. 58/2017 Customs (NT)	29.06.2017	Amendment in the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback Rules, 1995	These rules may be called the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt58-2017.pdf
(17)	Notification No. 57/2017 Customs (NT)	29.06.2017	Regarding amendment in Re-export of Imported Goods (Drawback of Customs Duties) Rules, 1995	These rules may be called the Re-export of Imported Goods (Drawback of Customs Duties) Amendment Rules, 2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt57-2017.pdf
(18)	Notification No. 56/2017 Customs (NT)	23.06.2017	Seeks to amend Notification No. 61/94(NT) - Customs, dated the 21.11.1994	Seeks to amend Notification No. 61/94(NT) - Customs, dated the 21.11.1994 to declare Kannur International Airport as Customs Airport under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Customs Act, 1962	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt56-2017.pdf
(19)	Notification No. 55/2017 Customs (NT)	21.06.2017	Seeks to notify the India - Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Bilateral Safeguard Measures) Rules, 2017	These rules may be called the India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Bilateral Safeguard Measures) Rules, 2017 and shall come into force on the date of their publication.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt55-2017.pdf
(20)	Notification No. 53/2017 Customs (NT)	15.06.2017	Rate of exchange of conversion of the foreign currency with effect from 16th June, 2017	Vide this notification; CBEC hereby notifies the exchange rate of conversion of each of the foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice versa relating to import and export of goods. These rates shall be effective from 16th June, 2017.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2017/cs-nt2017/csnt53-2017.pdf
(21)	Circular No 30/2017-Customs	18.07.2017	Detailed guidelines for retesting of sample	The facility of re-testing, is a trade facilitation measure, which should generally not be denied in the ordinary course.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ30-2017cs.pdf
(22)	Circular No 28/2017-Customs	06.07.2017	Revised rates of Rebate of State Levies on Export of Garments and textile made-up articles w.e.f. 01.07.2017	Ministry of Textiles has now issued Notification No.14/26/2016 - IT dated 27.06.2017, which is given in the Circular.	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circulars-2017/circ28-2017cs.pdf



GST Related Notifications, Circulars & Information

CBEC – CUSTOMS (Tariff Notifications)

(<http://www.cbec.gov.in/Customs-Notifications#tab-content1>)

Notification No. & Date	Subject
65/2017-Cus,dt. 08-07-2017	Seeks to amend Notification No. 50/2017-Customs dated 30.06.2017
64/2017-Cus,dt. 05-07-2017	IGST exemption to SEZs on import of Goods by a unit/developer in an SEZ
55/2017-Cus,dt. 30-06-2017	seeks to exempt secondary and higher education cess on IGST and Compensation cess on import of goods
54/2017-Cus,dt. 30-06-2017	seeks to exempt education cess on IGST and Compensation cess on import of goods
50/2017-Cus,dt. 30-06-2017	seeks to supersede notification No. 12/2012- Customs dated 17.03.2012 and prescribes effective rates of customs duty and IGST for goods imported into India
42/2017-Cus,dt. 30-06-2017	Seeks to amend notification Nos. 102/2007 dated the 14th September, 2007, 4/99 dated the 8th January 1999, 172/1994 dated the 30th September 1994

CBEC – CUSTOMS (Non-Tariff Notifications)

(<http://www.cbec.gov.in/Customs-Notifications#tab-content2>)

Notification No. & Date	Subject
68/2017-Cus (NT),dt. 30.06.2017	Customs(Import of Goods at concessional Rate of Duty) Rules, 2017
67/2017-Cus (NT),dt. 30.06.2017	Courier Imports and Exports(Electronic Declaration and Processing) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017
66/2017-Cus (NT),dt. 30.06.2017	Related to the Courier Imports and Exports(Clearance)(Amendment) Regulations
65/2017-Cus (NT),dt. 30.06.2017	Bill of entry(Forms)(Amendment) Regulations, 2017

CBEC – CUSTOMS (Circulars)

(<http://www.cbec.gov.in/Customs-Circulars-Instructions#tab-content1>)

Circular No.	Date	Subject
29/2017	17-07-2017	Operational problems being faced by EOU in GST regime consequent to amendment in Notification no. 52/2003-Customs dated 31-3-2003
26/2017	01-07-2017	Export procedure and sealing of containerized cargo-regarding
23/2017	30-06-2017	Fixation of Brand Rate of drawback under Rule 6 and Rule 7 of the Customs, Central Excise Duties & Service Tax Drawback Rules, 1995 in the GST scenario
22/2017	30-06-2017	Amendments effective from 1.7.2017 to the All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback and other Drawback related changes
21/2017	30-06-2017	Drawback of Integrated Tax and Compensation Cess paid on imported goods upon re-export under Section 74 of the Customs Act, 1962

CBEC – CUSTOMS (Instructions)

(<http://www.cbec.gov.in/Customs-Circulars-Instructions#tab-content1>)

Instruction No.	Date	Subject
10	06.07.2017	GSTIN requirement for the purpose of import & export
06	02-06-2017	Manual filing and processing of bill of entry/shipping bills



CBEC – CENTRAL EXCISE (Non-Tariff Notifications)

(<http://www.cbec.gov.in/Excise-Notifications#tab-content2>)

Notification No. & Date	Subject
21/2017-CENT dt. 30-06-2017	Seeks to prescribe the credit transfer document under rule 15(2) of CCR, 2017

CBEC – CENTRAL EXCISE (Circulars)

(<http://www.cbec.gov.in/Excise-Circulars-Instructions#tab-content1>)

Circular No.	Date	Subject
1056/05/2017-CX	29-06-2017	Handling of legacy work of LTUs in the GST regime

CENTRAL TAX NOTIFICATIONS

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

Notification No. & Date	Subject
16/2017-Central Tax,dt. 07-07-2017	Notification No. 16/2017-CT (conditions and safeguards for furnishing a Letter of Undertaking in place of a bond for export without payment of integrated tax)
15/2017-Central Tax,dt. 01-07-2017	Amending CGST Rules notification 10/2017-CT dt 28.06.2017
14/2017-Central Tax,dt. 01-07-2017	Assigning jurisdiction and power to officers of various directorates
13/2017-Central Tax,dt. 28-06-2017	Seeks to prescribe rate of interest under CGST Act, 2017
12/2017-Central Tax,dt. 28-06-2017	Seeks to notify the number of HSN digits required on tax invoice
11/2017-Central Tax,dt. 28-06-2017	Seeks to amend Notification no 6/2017-Central Tax dt 19.06.2017
10/2017-Central Tax,dt. 28-06-2017	Seeks to amend CGST Rules notification no 3/2017-Central Tax dt 19.06.2017
09/2017-Central Tax,dt. 28-06-2017	Seeks to bring into force certain sections of the CGST Act, 2017 w.e.f 01.07.2017
08/2017-Central Tax,dt. 27-06-2017	Seeks to to notify the turnover limit for Composition Levy for CGST
07/2017-Central Tax,dt. 27-06-2017	Notification No. 7/2017- Central Tax amending Notification No. 3/2017- Central Tax has been issued
06/2017-Central Tax,dt. 19-06-2017	Modes of verification under CGST Rules, 2017
05/2017-Central Tax,dt. 19-06-2017	Seeks to exempt persons only engaged in making taxable supplies, total tax on which is liable to be paid on reverse charge basis
04/2017-Central Tax,dt. 19-06-2017	Notifying www.gst.gov.in as the Common Goods and Services Tax Electronic Portal
03/2017-Central Tax,dt. 19-06-2017	Notifying the CGST Rules, 2017 on registration and composition levy
02/2017-Central Tax,dt. 19-06-2017	Notifying jurisdiction of Central Tax Officers
01/2017-Central Tax,dt. 19-06-2017	Seeks to bring certain sections of the CGST Act, 2017 into force w.e.f. 22.06.2017

INTEGRATED TAX NOTIFICATIONS

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

Notification No. & Date	Subject
06/2017-Integrated Tax,dt. 28-06-2017	Seeks to prescribe rate of interest under CGST Act, 2017
05/2017-Integrated Tax,dt. 28-06-2017	Seeks to notify the number of HSN digits required on tax invoice
04/2017-Integrated Tax,dt. 28-06-2017	Seeks to notify IGST Rules, 2017
03/2017-Integrated Tax,dt. 28-06-2017	Seeks to bring into force certain sections of the IGST Act, 2017 w.e.f 01.07.2017
02/2017-Integrated Tax,dt. 19-06-2017	Seeks to empower the Principal Commissioner of Central Tax, Bengaluru West to grant registration in case of online information and database access or retrieval services provided or agreed to be provided by a person located in non-taxable territory and received by a non-taxable online recipient.
01/2017-Integrated Tax,dt. 19-06-2017	Seeks to bring certain sections of the IGST Act, 2017 into force w.e.f. 22.06.2017

UNION TERRITORY TAX NOTIFICATIONS

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

Notification No. & Date	Subject
03/2017-Union Territory Tax,dt. 28-06-2017	Seeks to appoints the 1st day of July, 2017, as the date on which the provisions of sections 6 to 16, 18 to 20 and 23 to 26 of Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (14 of 2017) shall come into force.
02/2017-Union Territory Tax,dt. 27-06-2017	Seeks to notify the turnover limit for Composition Levy for UTGST
01/2017-Union Territory Tax, dated 21st June, 2017	–



DGFT Related Clippings on GST

Subject	Website address / Contact Details
GST Advisory for Importers/ Exporters	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/deptt_offcr/gst-advisory-importers-exporters-final-version-final.pdf
LUT Format under GST	http://dgftcom.nic.in/exim/2000/gst/GST_Bond_LUT_Format.pdf
DGFT Related GST FAQs	http://dgftcom.nic.in/exim/2000/DGFT-GST-FAQ.pdf

CENTRAL BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (CBEC) Related Clippings on GST

Subject	Website address / Contact Details
Contact Details of GST Seva Kendras	http://www.cbec.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/gst/gsk-contact-detailsconsolidated_11%20July%202017.pdf
Goods and Services Tax Information	http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec/gst/index
GST Awareness Campaign	https://gstawareness.cbec.gov.in/
For information on the following - (i) Presentation on GST (ii) GST – Concept & Status (iii) (iv) FAQs on GST in English, Hindi and eight regional languages (v) CGST, IGST, UTGST and GST (Compensation to States) Act (vi) Nine finally approved Rules	https://cbec-gst.gov.in/
FAQs for Traders	https://cbec-gst.gov.in/advt-faq-for-traders.html
GST Tax rates for goods and services	https://cbec-gst.gov.in/pdf/GST-Rates-Goods.zip

Please Note : A National Call Centre “**CBEC Mitra Helpdesk**” is available to provide its services 24/7 to both ACES and GST helpdesk requirements. In case of any difficulty in accessing or using the ACES/CBEC-GST Applications, Departmental users as well as Dealers can seek help of the CBEC Mitra Helpdesk by sending e-mail to cbecmitra.helpdesk@icegate.gov.in or calling up National Toll-Free Number 1800 1200 232.

Ministry of Textiles Related Clippings on GST

Subject	Website address / Contact Details
GST Guidance Note for Textiles Sector	http://texmin.nic.in/draft-gst-guidance-note-textiles-sector
GST Sectoral Guidelines on TEXTILES from CBEC M/o Finance issued on 18.7.2017	http://texmin.nic.in/gst-sectoral-guidelines-textiles-cbec-mo-finance-issued-1872017
Guidelines for Registration with GSTN	http://texmin.nic.in/sites/default/files/Registration_ppt_22062017_GSTN.pdf
GST Rate Schedule for Textiles	http://texmin.nic.in/sites/default/files/Textiles_GST_Rates%28s%29.pdf



SRTEPC MEMBERS DIRECTORY

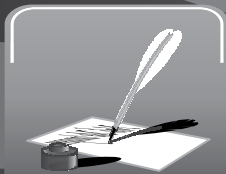
The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council in commemoration of its 60 years service to the industry, presents the 1st edition of Members Directory with over 3400 entries covering the details of manufacturers/exporters of MMF textiles and blended textile items including Fibre, Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, Home textiles, etc. Directory also includes information on members contact details, Authorized representatives, products, export destinations, etc.

The publication will serve as a useful reference book and sourcing guide for the industry, importers, buying Houses and Agents of textile products. The cost of the Members Director is as follows:

Printed Copy – ₹ 1,000/ - US\$50/- (Including delivery Charges)

For further information and request for supply of Directory may be sent to Shri Anand Haldankar, Joint Director :

E mail : anand@srtepc.in/Mrs Barbara Mendes, Sr. Executive E-mail : barbaram@srtepc.in.



PRESENTATION MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY SRTEPC ON PARTICIPATION OF MEMBER-COMPANIES IN CAIRO FASHION & TEX IN EGYPT DURING SEPTEMBER 2017

With reference to the SRTEPC's Export Promotion Programs abroad during 2017-18, the Council is scheduled to organize participation of member-companies in Cairo Fashion & Tex from 13th to 16th September 2017. As part of the mandate given by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India, participation of member-companies of various EPCs is being organized by SRTEPC, as the "Lead Council" with the support of Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO) under the Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

In this connection, in order to guide prospective member-participants for giving them an advance update on the importance for developing/further expanding our export-trade to the highly potential market of textiles in Egypt and various arrangements that the Council made to ensure effective participation of member-participants, the Council organized Presentation Meetings in Mumbai, Surat and Delhi

on 18th, 19th and 20th July 2017 respectively. While the Presentation Meetings in Mumbai and Surat were directly organized by the Council, the Meeting in Delhi was organized by FIEO.

The basic objectives for organizing the above mentioned Presentation Meetings are as follows:

1. To highlight the importance/potential of Egyptian market of textiles for showcasing the same to discerning customers visiting the Fair.
2. To inform about the importance for manufacturers/exporters for participation in Cairo Fashion & Tex from 13th to 16th September in Cairo.
3. To inform about the outcome of the last editions of Cairo Fashion & Tex.
4. To give inputs for detailed arrangements of the Organizers for the forthcoming edition (62nd) of Cairo Fashion & Tex.

(Contd. on Page 35)

FOREX ADVISORY UPDATES

SRTEPC will be providing the Members FOREX advisory services on complimentary basis, which will enable the members in managing their Forex management. Members will be alerted through email & WhatsApp as per following:

- Morning/Evening alerts will be sent which will comprise the opening quote of USDINR pair and prevailing cross currency rates.
- Weekly reports shall comprise the fundamentals and technical analysis of major currencies along with the data calendar for the week.

As GST comes into effect from 1st July 2017, Council also requires your company's GSTIN number. You are requested to update your details with us to avail the benefits.

Kindly follow below link to update the information online. <https://goo.gl/5k4eiB>

You can also email us your mobile no. & GSTIN no. to rafique@srtepc.in



5. To show the Floor Plan of India Pavilion for accommodating participation of Indian companies.

The Presentation Meeting, which was organized by the Council at its H. O. in Mumbai, was attended by around 22 participants including an Official of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL). This Meeting, was attended by Shri. G. K Gupta, Past Chairman, and Shri. Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman of the Council. The Meeting in Surat, which was presided over by Shri. Sri Narain Aggarwal, Chairman of the Council, and the other Meeting, which was organized in Delhi by FIEO, also drew a very good number of participants. During the Meetings, Presentations were given by Mr. Serhan Pul, Director (International Fairs), M/s. Pyramids International Group, the Organizers of Cairo Fashion & Tex. His Power Point Presentations given during the Meetings highlighted important details relating to the dynamics of the Egyptian market of textiles and arrangements, which the organizers are making for promoting the Cairo Fashion & Tex to all the concerned including buyers, wholesalers, chain stores, boutique owners, fashion designers etc. It was also informed during the interactive sessions with participating members that the Organizers are also inviting Delegations of Buyers from countries like Morocco, Turkey, Spain, Italy, Algeria, and Tunisia, besides sending out invites to leading Buyers from Egypt and other countries. On the basis of specific directives from the Official of the Council, Mr. Pul also assured the Council and its participants to take appropriate promotional measures for brightening the prospect of visit of a very good number of customers of textiles and their Agents to India Pavilion. During the Meeting, it was also briefed by the Council that a Senior Official of the Council is being deputed to visit Cairo to meet Industry-heads, few prominent Egyptian Businessmen/Buyers of textiles, besides visiting the market of textiles in Cairo for promoting participation of Indian companies in Cairo Fashion & Tex, and also



Mr. Serhan Pul, Director (International Fairs), M/s. Pyramids International Group, the Organizers of Cairo Fashion & Tex. briefing the participants in the Fair at the Presentation Meeting held in Mumbai on 18th July 2017. Also seen in picture Shri Ganesh Kumar Gupta, former Chairman, SRTEPC and President, FIEO and Shri Ronak Rughani, Vice Chairman, SRTEPC

to ensure the visit of Buyers to India Pavilion during the Fair in Cairo. As part of the Council's effort to help out stationed interested member-participants, the Council also assisted those interested in interacting with the visiting Executive of the Organizers for obtaining specific inputs about the forthcoming event in Cairo. In addition to the above, the council has also disseminated the presentation materials of Mr. Pul to the concerned members of the Council by electronic mails to enable them to use the same for taking appropriate actions at their end.

Visit of the Senior Executive of the Organizers of the Int'l Fair in Egypt, who was specially invited by the Council to update prospective member-participants in Cairo Fashion & Tex, greatly helped member-companies, who received a comprehensive update both from the visiting Executive and participating Officials of the Councils for taking appropriate decisions for considering their participation in the forthcoming combined Export Promotion Program in a very important market of textiles in Egypt. Participating member-participants at the end of Presentation Meetings also greatly appreciated the initiative of the Council for organizing the above Presentation Meetings.





Hurry! Book your participation now! Hurry!
SRTEPC offers Exciting Opportunities to Export to Russia and Egypt

TEXTILLGROM
IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

29 August - 1 September, 2017

**INTEXPO Russia co-located at
Textillgrom (International
Textile Exhibition)**

**Venue : All Russian Exhibition
Center (V.V.C) Moscow, Russia**

**Participation fees : A furnished
booth of 9 sqm is Rs.95,000/-
6 sqm is Rs.65,000/-.**

Book your booths earliest.

**For further details contact
Mr. K. Baruah 022-62318282
Email: mr@srtepc.in**

CAIRO FASHION & TEX
IN CAIRO, EGYPT

13 to 16 September, 2017

**INTEXPO Egypt co-located at
Cairo Fashion & Tex.
(International Textile Exhibition)**

**Venue : Cairo International
Conference Center, Cairo,
Egypt.**

**Participation fees : A furnished
booth of 9 sqm is Rs.1,10,000/-
6 sqm is Rs.77,500/-.**

**Book your booths earliest.
For further details contact
Ms. Ramitha 022-62318282
Email: tp@srtepc.in**