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NEWS HIGHLIGHTS >>>

- ❖ **MARKET SHARE OF INDIAN TEXTILE ITEMS EXPAND IN 13 NATIONS**
- ❖ **INDIA'S COTTON OUTPUT PROJECTED AT 377 LAKH BALES**
- ❖ **EXEMPT COTTON SOLD BY CCI FROM MARKET COMMITTEE FEE**
- ❖ **INDIAN ECONOMY MAY GROW BY 7.2% IN 2018, 7.4% IN 2019: UN**

REPRESENTATIONS >>>

- ❖ The Association has submitted its pre-budget proposals for 2018-19 vide its letter dated 4th December 2017 to the Hon'ble Minister for Textiles and Information & Broadcasting, Smt Smriti Zubin Irani.
- ❖ Vide a representation dated 7.12.2017 sent to Dr C Chandramouli, IAS., Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Commercial Taxes and Registration Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai requesting to permit the captive consumers to procure fuel @ 2% in line with the statutory provision of the CST Act. It was stated that high speed diesel and motor spirit (commonly known as petrol) are governed by the CST Act even after implementation of GST with effect from 1.7.2017 and that the fuel purchased for the purpose of captive generation of electricity to be used for manufacturing activity is eligible to be transacted under 'C Form' @2% on interstate basis.
- ❖ Consequent to the representation made by the Association, the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has agreed to stock the cotton in their godowns and sell the same to the spinning mills. When such stocked cotton is sold to the spinning mills, 1% fee is being collected by Agricultural Market Committee in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, the Association has made a representation dated 8.12.2017 to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr.Edappadi K Palanisamy appealing him to exempt the cotton sold by CCI to the spinning mills.
- ❖ In separate representations dated 11.12.2017 addressed to the Chief Secretary Dr Girija Vaidyanathan and Mr.K.Shanmugam, Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, the Association sought exemption of 1% agricultural market committee fee on cotton stocked and sold by Cotton Corporation of India to the spinning mills, as the levy adds cost to the raw material for the mills.

- ❖ Vide a representations dated 15.12.2017 sent to Shri C P Rao, Principal Chief Commissioner, Office of the Principal Chief Commissioner of GST & Central Excise, Tamil Nadu & Puducherry, Chennai, the Association sought utilization of capital credit for claiming rebate on export clearances by the textile industry and also duty drawback rebate.

TEXTILE SCENE

Restore MEIS & IES benefits for cotton yarn: CITI to govt

- ❖ The Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) has urged the Central government to immediately restore Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) benefits for cotton yarn. During April-September 2017, India's cotton yarn exports fell 10 per cent to 464 million kg from 517 million kg during same period in 2016. Indian cotton yarn exports are struggling due to various policy lapses, said CITI chairman Sanjay K Jain in a press release. "There is an urgent need to restore the MEIS and IES benefits for cotton yarn immediately. There are no reasons why other segments in the textile value chain should get this benefit including MMF yarn while cotton yarn should not get the same." He pointed out that Indian spinning mills performed well in exports during 2013-14 taking advantage of the 2 per cent incremental export incentive, 2 per cent interest subvention and 3 per cent focus market incentive and achieved a record export of around \$4,555 million of yarn. However, in 2014, the benefits of export incentives provided to cotton yarn were withdrawn due to some inexplicable reasons. During the year 2016-17, the cotton yarn export was only around \$3,352 million, registering a decline of 26 per cent. This is despite adding over 3 million spindles and 62,000 rotors spinning capacity during the same period. Jain further stated that India is today exporting more than 60 lakh bales of cotton every year i.e. about 20 per cent of the total cotton production. "Exporting of raw cotton bales instead of value addition by converting to yarn is leading to loss of valuable foreign exchange, employment and better remuneration to farmers." "When export benefits such as MEIS and IES were introduced ..., every other segment in the textile value chain including MMF spun yarn were provided with the benefits while cotton yarn was not considered. This policy decision has adversely affected cotton yarn exports to China, the largest importer of cotton yarn," Jain said in the release.

During the last few years, China has shifted from India to Vietnam/Indonesia as they have duty free access while Indian yarn carries 3.5 per cent import duty. From 2013-14 to 2016-17, there has been a decline in India's cotton yarn exports to China by 42 per cent while exports from Vietnam and Indonesia have increased at a remarkable rate of 83 per cent and 14 per cent respectively in the same period. He added that profit margin in the yarn industry are thin and profits are made with volumes. "Withdrawal of the export incentives for cotton yarn has reduced our competitive edge by increasing our prices to the tune of 5 to 6 per cent. Many old textile mills have been shut down while new capacities are

coming up at the cost of tax payer's money. Over the last five years, spinning EBITDA margins have decreased at an alarming rate of 21 per cent per annum." Cotton being a seasonable commodity available for four months, 3 per cent IES benefit is essential to maintain six to nine months cotton inventory and also to ensure consistency in quality of yarn supplied, at a lower interest cost. Interest rate in India ranges between 10 per cent and 12.5 per cent while interest rate in competing nations ranges much lower between 4 per cent and 6 per cent.

India's WPI inflation for textiles up 0.3% in Nov 2017

- ❖ India's annual rate of inflation, based on monthly wholesale price index (WPI), stood at 3.93 per cent for the month of November 2017 over same month of last year. The index for 'Manufacturing of Textiles' group rose by 0.3 per cent to 113.5. The index for 'Manufacturing of Wearing Apparel' group also rose by 0.3 per cent to 137.5 in November. The official WPI for all commodities (Base: 2011-12 = 100) for the month of November 2017 rose by 0.7 per cent to 116.3 from 115.5 for the previous month, according to the provisional data released by the Office of the Economic Adviser, ministry of commerce and industry. The index for manufactured products (weight 64.23 per cent) for November 2017 rose by 0.2 per cent to 113.9 from 113.7 for the previous month. The index for textiles sub-group increased by 0.3 per cent to 113.5 from 113.2 for the previous month due to higher price of weaving and finishing of textiles (2 per cent) and synthetic yarn, luore yarn, luorescen and twisted yarn, and viscose yarn (1 per cent each). However, the price of cotton yarn and manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting (2 per cent each), and manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics (1 per cent) declined. The index for 'Manufacture of Wearing Apparel' sub-group rose by 0.3 per cent to 137.5 in November 2017 from 137.1 for the previous month due to higher price of manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel (1 per cent). The index for primary articles (weight 22.62 per cent) rose by 1.6 per cent to 135.6 from 133.4 for the previous month. The index for fuel and power (weight 13.15 per cent) also increased by 1.6 per cent to 95 from 93.5 for the previous month due to higher price of LPG, naphtha, petroleum coke, ATF, furnace oil, bitumen, HSD and petrol

Sharp rise in India's textile imports post-GST

- ❖ There has been a sharp increase in India's imports of textiles, particularly yarn and fabric made from man-made fibre (MMF) and cotton fabric, in the first two months after implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) has said citing data from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics. The import of MMF yarn increased from \$8.92 million in July 2016 to \$14.97 million in July 2017, registering 68 per cent growth. In August 2017, imports were valued at \$18.49 million, up 58 per cent compared to \$11.70 million in corresponding month of last year. MMF fabric import showed 30 per cent growth in both July and August 2017. Cotton fabric import increased by 45 per cent and 29 per cent respectively in July and August to

\$12.81 million and \$13.35 million. Also, as per the quick estimates in October month there has been a 12.1 per cent increase in import of yarn, fabric and madeups. “Pre-GST, import of textile products were attracting Basic Customs Duty (BCD) plus Countervailing Duty (CVD) and Special Additional Duty (SAD). Post-GST, CVD and SAD were withdrawn and IGST was introduced. Unlike CVD and SAD, IGST is fully adjustable against GST liability on sale of the imported product. Recognising the problem and threat of imports flooding the market, the government has recently increased import duty on MMF fabric from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. However, the import duty on MMF yarn and cotton fabric have been kept at the old rates,” CITI chairman Sanjay Kumar Jain said. He also pointed out that MMF yarn, cotton fabric and MMF fabric are largely affected by cheaper imports from China, Indonesia, Thailand and North Korea where fabric industry is subsidised substantially to increase their shares of fabric in the world textile trade. Moreover, Indian fabric manufacturers have no protection from FTA countries that have been importing fabrics from China, Indonesia and Pakistan and selling garments made from such fabric to India. He also stated that as per Customs Notification No. 85/2011 dated 06/09/2011, the basic customs duty on import of garments from Bangladesh is exempted. In the Pre-GST scenario, import of garment from Bangladesh was attracting cost of Rs 77/pc (where MRP Rs 999/pc) and Rs 116/pc (where MRP is Rs 1500/pc) in the shape of CVD + education cess thereon. However, Post- GST scenario, there will be no cost for import of garments from Bangladesh. Similarly, in the case of import of garment from other countries, the cost has been substantially reduced by Rs 77/pc and Rs 116/pc where MRP is Rs 999/pc and Rs 1500/pc respectively. Hence, Indian garment industry will face stiff competition from imported garments, especially from Bangladesh where production cost is already less than India. CITI has requested the commerce and textile ministers to increase import duty on MMF yarn, cotton fabric and MMF fabrics by 15 per cent to give ample protection to the local yarn, fabric and garment producers from the cheap import threats especially from FTA nations like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Jain also stressed that there is a greater need to impose safeguard measures such as Rules of Origin, Yarn Forward and Fabric Forward rules on the countries like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka that have FTAs with India to prevent cheaper fabrics produced from countries like China routed through these countries.

GLOBAL TEXTILE SCENE

Market share of Indian textile items expand in 13 nations

- ❖ Thirteen countries — Germany, France, Italy, the United States, China, Hong Kong, Turkey, Australia, Russia, the United Arab Emirates, Brazil, Egypt and Chile — have been identified by the India as target markets where products like handicrafts, jute, cotton, textiles and apparel can be showcased through exhibitions to increase their visibility and exports. Product segments identified as per their sales and marketing potential will be displayed in these countries, a news agency report said quoting the

textiles ministry. In European nations, the focus will be cotton textiles and handicrafts, Indian apparel will be showcased in the United States and Indian cotton and carpets will be marketed in China. India is the second largest exporter of textile and apparel in the world with 5 per cent trade share. The ministry's Integrated Marketing Plan 2017-18 calls for 'greater convergence' among various agencies and focused trade promotion activities to tap new markets. India's total textiles and apparel exports stood at \$39.7 billion in 2016-17. These have remained almost stagnant in the last two years.

RAW MATERIAL FRONT

Telangana to curb sale of unapproved Monsanto cotton seed

- ❖ The Telangana state government recently directed all district collectors to take stringent action against sale and supply of unapproved herbicide tolerant (HT) cotton variety developed by Monsanto and directed them to immediately destroy the produce. The state is concerned over widespread cultivation of this genetically-engineered cotton seed by farmers. State principal secretary C Parthasarathi, in his letter to district collectors, said the cotton variety under the commercial name Round-up Ready Flex (RRF) has been released into the field in a lot of zones and is contaminating other cotton hybrids, posing a threat to biological resources due to usage of glyphosate, according to Indian media reports. Herbicide glyphosate is reportedly carcinogenic. Monsanto had applied for permission through its Indian business partner Mahyco to Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) for commercial release of RRF in India, but its application was withdrawn in 2015. But cultivation of that particular unapproved cotton variety is spreading fast in cotton growing states, including Telangana, Parthasarathi said. The dealers and companies behind the spread of these unapproved seeds will be punished, he added

MEETINGS

India's cotton output projected at 377 lakh bales

- ❖ The first meeting of Cotton Advisory Board for the Cotton Season 2017-18 was held today (12.12.2017) under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Kavita Gupta, Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. On behalf of the Association, Secretary General, Dr K Selvaraju attended the meeting. The cotton balance sheet for the cotton season 2016-17 and 2017-18 as drawn by CAB as on 12.12.2017 is as follows:-

Particulars	2016-17 *		2017-18 (P)*	
	(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)	(in Thousand Tons)	(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)	(in Thousand Tons)
SUPPLY				
Opening Stock	36.44	619.48	47.81	812.77
Crop	345.00	5865.00	377.00	6409.00
Import	30.94	525.98	17.00	289.00
TOTAL SUPPLY	412.38	7010.46	441.81	7510.77
DEMAND				
Mill Consumption	262.66	4465.22	288.00	4896.00
S.S.I Consumption	26.20	445.40	27.00	459.00
Non Textile Consumption	17.50	297.50	19.00	323.00
Export	58.21	989.57	67.00	1139.00
TOTAL DEMAND	364.57	6197.69	401.00	6817.00
<i>Closing Stock.</i>	47.81	812.77	40.81	693.77

P-Provisional, * - As estimated by CAB in its meeting held on 12.12.2017

The state-wise area, Cotton Production & Yield details for 2016-17 & 2017-18 (provisional) are given below.

(Area: in Lakh Hectares, Production: in Lakh bales of 170 kg, Yield: Kg per Hectare)

State	Area		Production*		Yield	
	2016-17(P)	2017-18(P)	2016-17(P)	2017-18(P)	2016-17(P)	2017-18(P)
Punjab	2.85	3.85	9.00	12.00	536.84	529.87
Haryana	5.70	6.56	20.50	25.00	611.40	647.87
Rajasthan	4.71	5.03	16.50	22.00	595.54	743.54
Total North Zone	13.26	15.44	46.00	59.00	589.74	649.61
Gujarat	24.05	26.18	95.00	104.00	671.52	675.32
Maharashtra	38.00	41.98	88.50	85.00	395.92	344.21
Madhya Pradesh	5.99	5.99	20.50	20.00	581.80	567.61
Total Central Zone	68.04	74.15	204.00	209.00	509.70	479.16
Telangana	14.09	18.24	48.00	57.00	579.13	531.25
Andhra Pradesh	4.71	5.44	19.00	22.00	685.77	687.50
Karnataka	5.07	5.65	18.00	19.00	603.55	571.68
Tamil Nadu	1.42	1.48	5.00	6.00	598.59	689.19
Total South Zone	25.29	30.81	90.00	104.00	604.98	573.84
Odisha	1.36	1.45	3.00	3.00	375.00	351.72
Others	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.00	680.00	680.00
All-India	108.45	122.35	345.00	377.00	540.80	523.83

P= Provisional

*Including state-wise loose cotton production

ECONOMY

Indian economy may grow by 7.2% in 2018, 7.4% in 2019: UN

- ❖ The growth rate of India's economy is expected to rise from this year's 6.7 per cent to 7.2 per cent next year and 7.4 per cent in 2019 making it again the fastest-growing major economy, the United Nations said in its World Economic Situation and Prospects 2018 report. The projection for India for 2018 released by the UN in May was, however, 7.9 per cent. China's witnessed a 6.8 per cent economic growth this year, but its growth projections are 6.5 per cent next year and 6.3 per cent in 2019, a news agency reported citing the UN report, which painted an overall rosier outlook for the world economy. "Despite the slowdown observed in early 2017 and the lingering effects from the demonetization policy, the outlook for India remains largely positive, underpinned by robust private consumption and public investment as well as ongoing structural reforms," according to the report. India's fiscal deficit has visibly declined and in 2018, it is expected to reduce further to 3.2 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2018, said the report, which warned that 'the anaemic performance' of private investment in the country remains a key macroeconomic concern. It also said that there was 'some degree of uncertainty' over the monetary policy stance in India.

Global economy now growing by about 3%: UN

- ❖ There is an upturn in the global economy, and it is now growing by about 3 per cent, paving the way to reorient policy towards longer-term issues such as addressing climate change, tackling existing inequalities and removing institutional obstacles to development, according to the United Nations World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) 2018. In 2017, world economic growth has reached 3 per cent—the highest growth since 2011—as crisis-related fragilities and the adverse effects of other recent shocks subside, according to the report. The improvement is widespread, with roughly two-thirds of countries worldwide experiencing stronger growth in 2017 than in the previous year. Global growth is expected to remain steady at 3.0 per cent in 2018 and 2019. The recent pickup in global growth, the report states, stems predominantly from firmer growth in several developed economies, although East and South Asia remain the world's most dynamic regions. In 2017, East and South Asia accounted for nearly half of global growth, with China alone contributing about one-third. The end of recessions in Argentina, Brazil, Nigeria and the Russian Federation also contributed to the rise in the rate of global growth between 2016 and 2017. The upturn has been supported by a rebound in world trade and an improvement in investment conditions. The challenge is to channel this into a sustained acceleration in productive investment to support medium-term prospects. Despite the improved short-term outlook, the global economy continues to face risks—including changes in trade policy, a sudden deterioration in global financial conditions and rising geopolitical tensions. The world economy also faces longer-term

challenges. The report highlights four areas where the improved macroeconomic situation opens the way for policy to address these challenges: increasing economic diversification, reducing inequality, supporting long-term investment and tackling institutional deficiencies. The report notes that reorienting policy to address these challenges can generate stronger investment and productivity, higher job creation and more sustainable medium-term economic growth.

PRESS RELEASE

Mid-term Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 review facilitates reducing logistics and transaction cost – SIMA

The Government has been taking several initiatives to improve the global competitiveness of the manufacturing sector especially, the textile sector being the second largest employment provider of the Nation, next only to agriculture. The mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 released today by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has given thrust of Ease of Doing Business, Ease of Trading across Borders, exploring new export markets, new export products, simplification of procedures and processes and establishing National Trade Facilitation Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary to boost exports.

In a Press Release issued at Coimbatore on 5th December 2017, Mr.P.Nataraj, Chairman, The Southern India Mills' Association (SIMA) has stated that the uniform tax rates and practices after the implementation of GST across States have led to considerable reduction in the logistics and transaction cost for the exporters. He has appreciated the formation of National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) under Cabinet Secretary to focus on transparency, technology, simplification of procedures, infrastructure augmentation, etc. 24 x 7 customs clearance extended to 19 sea ports and 17 air cargo complexes would help the exporters says Mr.Nataraj. .

Mr.Nataraj has stated that the Government is yet to consider the long pending demand of including cotton yarn exports under MEIS and IES schemes and also to consider the fabric exports under RoSL that are essential to utilize the highly capital and labour intensive surplus production capacities in the spinning, weaving, knitting and processing segments. He has also stated the Government could have considered the industry's demand of GST free domestic procurement against EPCG and Advance Authorization Scheme to boost exports under mid-term review. He has hoped that the Government would soon announce the enhanced duty drawback rates for all textile taking into account of all the embedded/blocked levies and enable the exporters to continue to have the level of export competitiveness that they had under Pre-GST era.

JUDGEMENTS

Delhi HC's interim relief allows transitional ITC beyond one year, till finalization of matter

Dec 12, 2017 – Delhi HC grants interim relief to petitioner by allowing Input Tax Credit (ITC) on pre-GST stock despite stipulation in Section 140(3)(iv) of CGST Act restricting transitional credit up to 1 year; Notes assessee's contention that such restriction upon persons possessing invoice is arbitrary inasmuch as proviso thereto allows deemed credit at prescribed percentage without any restriction to persons not possessing invoice; HC directs that credit for period beyond 1 year should not be denied to petitioner till finalization of the matter.

The writ petitions are being heard by Division Bench comprising of Justice S.Ravindra Bhat and Justice Sanjeev Sachdeva. Advocates Abishek A Rastogi, Ankit Shah and Gaurav Sharma are appearing on behalf of the petitioner, while Revenue is being represented by Sr.Standing Counsel Sanjeev Narula, Abishek Ghai and others.

Cus - SCN pending adjudication - 14 years since importer paid duty under protest and they are running from pillar to post for refund - contempt proceedings against Commr: CESTAT

By TIOL News Service

MUMBAI, DEC 07, 2017: AGAINST the import made vide Bill of Entry dated 02.07.2003, when refund of duty of Rs.26,63,876/- paid Under Protest was claimed by the appellant, that was denied by the adjudicating authority. Such denial was made by a letter dated 28.09.2006 issued on 02.11.2006 and received by the assessee on 17.11.2006.

The appellant preferred an appeal against the above letter but the Commissioner(Appeals) dismissed the same on the ground that the refund had not yet arisen.

Incidentally, a show-cause notice dated 28.09.2006 was issued on 02.11.2006 to the appellant proposing adjudication of classification of the goods imported.

However, the said SCN is not yet adjudicated.

In the matter of the order of dismissal of appeal passed by the Commissioner (Appeals), the appellant has filed an appeal before the Tribunal.

The CESTAT noted -

+ No adjudication has been done although 11 years have expired.

+ 14 years have passed and the appellant is running from pillar to post.

Therefore, the Bench observed -

"4. In view of the above, notice is hereby issued to the learned Commissioner to show-cause as to the reason why contempt proceedings shall not be initiated against him for the denial of justice to the appellant even though 11 years have passed from the date of issuance of show-cause notice and neither hearing of the

case was made nor adjudication order has been passed, for reference to Hon'ble High Court of Bombay for appropriate order."

The Commissioner was directed to appear before the CESTAT in person and reply on his defence.

The Registry was directed to mark a copy of the order to the Chief Commissioner and Chairman of CBE&C, New Delhi for appropriate advice to the field.

CX - Provision of law that exists at time of SCN is applicable and not that existing at time of offence: CESTAT

By TIOL News Service

MUMBAI, DEC 04, 2017: THE appellant had allegedly cleared 186.860 MTs of MS Bars during the period 03/02/2010 to 10/12/2010 without accounting for in their books and without payment of Central Excise duty.

A show-cause notice was issued to the appellants and the demand was confirmed and equivalent penalty was also imposed.

The appellant is before the CESTAT and submits that they had paid duty on 02/02/2011 and on 17/02/2011 along with interest and penalty of Rs.1,21,376/- (25% of the duty amount). They, therefore, claimed the benefit of proviso to Section 11A(2) of the CEA, 1944 but the impugned order failed to grant the benefit under the law as it existed when the offence was committed. Inasmuch as it is submitted that the order impugned applied the law as it existed when the show-cause notice was issued.

The AR submitted that the show-cause notice was issued on 10/10/20 12 and the penalty and interest was paid on 19/11/2012 .

The Bench observed that the issue which needs to be decided is - whether the provision of law as it existed at the time of offence would be applicable or the provision of law as it existed at the time of show-cause notice.

Noting that no arguments were advanced by the appellant to support their stand, the Bench extracted the provisions of section 11A of the CEA, 1944 as it existed prior to 08/04/2011, in particular, section 11A(1A) which reads -

"(1A) When any duty of excise has not been levied or paid or has been short-levied or short paid or erroneously refunded, by reason of fraud, collusion or any wilful misstatement or suppression of facts, or contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder with intent to evade payment of duty, by such person or his agent, to whom a notice is served under the proviso to sub-section (1) by the Central Excise Officer, may pay duty in full or in part as may be accepted by him, and the interest payable thereon under section 11AB and penalty equal to twenty-five per cent. of the duty specified in the notice or the duty so accepted by such person within thirty days of the receipt of the notice."
and observed -

"4.1 In the instant case, the appellants have claimed that they have paid the duty along with interest and 25% of penalty within one month of receipt of show-cause notice. Thus, if the law as it existed prior to 08/04/2011 is applied, this proceedings against appellant would stand concluded..."

The CESTAT also observed that the Commissioner (Appeals) had refused to buy the argument of the appellant and had ruled that -

"...The relief claimed by the appellant is by way of relying on certain procedures but the application of such procedures depends directly upon the date of issue of show-cause notice. Hence, the relevant date for the application of provisions of Section 11A(1A) and proviso to Section 11 A(2)/Section 11A (1) (b) of Central Excise Act, 1944 as existing on 10/10/2012, and not Section 11A(1A) and proviso to Section 11 A (2) as existing during February to December, 2010."

Holding that the argument of Commissioner (Appeals) is reasonable, the Bench drew support from the decision in *Aneja Property Dealer - [2008-TIOL-2586-CESTAT-DEL](#)* and concluded - The courses of action under Section 11A(1A) arises at the time of issue of show-cause notice and therefore, the law as applicable at the time of issue of show-cause notice should be made applicable.

In fine, the appeals were dismissed as being bereft of any merits.

COTTON AND COTTON YARN PRICES

Price Behaviour

Cotton – Spot* (Rs/Candy)

- ❖ Given below are the cotton and cotton yarn prices prevailed at various dates for the benefit of the members:

Variety	08.12.17	01.12.17	24.11.17	17.11.17	11.11.17	3.11.17	28.10.17
ICS-101 (Bengal Deshi (RG) / Assam Comilla)	40700	40600	40700	41000	40900	39900	39900
ICS-201 (Bengal Deshi (SG))	41400	41300	41700	42000	41900	40900	40900
ICS-102 (V-797)	30200	29100	28700	28500	28400	27900	27500
ICS-103 (Jayadhar)	32500	32500	32100	32100	32000	31800	31800
ICS-202 (J-34)	37300	36800	36100	36200	35700	35700	35600
ICS-105(LRA-5166)	37900	37600	36900	37000	36400	36700	36600
ICS-105 (H4-Mech 1 - Guj)	37700	37100	36700	37000	36900	37700	37800
ICS-105 (Shankar – 6 (Guj))	38400	37700	37300	37400	37300	38100	38200
ICS-105 (Bunny / Brahma)	39500	39000	38500	38800	38600	39400	40000
ICS-107 (DCH 32)	52400	50600	50600	50600	50500	49500	49500

* - Spot rates quoted based on growth & grade standard (i.e: parameter based)

Source: CAI

Cotton Yarn (Rs/Kg – Taxes Extra)

Count	08.12.2017	01.12.2017	24.11.2017	17.11.2017	11.11.2017	03.11.2017	28.10.2017
Hank Yarn							
20s	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
30s	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
40s	233	233	233	233	233	233	233
60s K	254	254	254	254	254	254	254
60s C	327	327	327	327	327	327	327
80s C	382	382	382	382	382	382	382
Cone Yarn							
20s	180	180	180	180	175	175	175
30s	190	190	190	190	185	185	185
40s	205	205	205	205	200	200	200
60s K	255	255	255	255	250	250	250
60s C	280	280	280	280	275	275	275
80s C	354	354	354	354	349	349	349

Source: * - Mill Source: (Quotes are only indicative)

CIRCULARS ISSUED DURING THE FORTNIGHT

Sl. No	Cir.No	Date	To	Subject
1	386-A/2017	2.12.2017	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	Compliance to be adhered regarding Sexual Harassment, Hostels and engaging women workers during night hours –Presentations made at the Programme on “Opportunities available to the Establishments under the Optional Trade for engaging Apprentices” held on 1.12.2017
2	386-B/2017	2.12.2017	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	Order of the High Court on Harmonics in respect of 11kv/22kv –appeal likely to be filed by TANGEDCO – reg
3	387/2017	2.12.2017	All Member Mills	Apprentices Act, 1961 – Amended guidelines of National Apprenticeship Promotional Scheme (NAPS) - reg.
4	388/2017	4.12.2017	All Member Mills	Availability of trained candidates from Jharkhand State for employment in textile mills – Campus Placement Drive (CPD) – reg
5	389/2017	4.12.2017	All Member Mills	Textile Exports and Imports under Foreign Trade Policy and GST – reg
6	390/2017	6.12.2017	All Member Mills	Highlights of Mid Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 - reg.
7	390-A/2017	6.12.2017	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	CFC Memo dated 01/12/2017 giving working instruction for the Scheduling and System Operating Charges- reg.
8	390-B/2017	6.12.2017	Member Mills in Telangana	Issue of draft Telangana State Regulation,2017 (State Electricity Grid Code) – invited comments / suggestions on or before 15/12/2017 – reg
9	390-C/2017	7.12.2017	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	Contribution to Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund - Reg.
10	391/2017	8.12.2017	All Member Mills	Meeting over the issues of Trade & Industry in GST proposed to be resolved-reg
11	392/2017	8.12.2017	All Member Mills	Postponement of session on “Textile Exports and Imports under Foreign Trade Policy and GST” – reg
12	392-A/2017	8.12.2017	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	Next hearing on Textile Wage Dispute case before Industrial Tribunal- reg
13	393/2017	9.12.2017	All Member Mills	Fresh date for the session on “Textile Exports and Imports under Foreign Trade Policy and GST” – reg

14	394/2017	9.12.2017	All Member Mills	Important Tweet Posted on @askGSTech twitter Handel (PART-5)-reg
15	394-A/2017	9.12.2017	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	PRAGATI – ATR – Issues / projects reviewed by the Hon’ble Prime Minister through PRAGATI – reg
16	394-B/2017	9.12.2017	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	MSME – Samadhaan available in public domain – Awareness - reg
17	395/2017	12.12.2017	Managing Directors of All Member Mills	Outcome Cotton Advisory Board meeting- reg
18	395-A/2017	12.12.2017	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	Minutes of the Monthly Grievance meeting on Wind and Solar energy Generation held at the at SE/NCES chamber, Udumalpet on 21.11.2017 - reg.
19	396/2017	13.12.2017	All Member Mills	GST circular with regard to filing of GSTR-1 and TRAN-1 (including revised TRAN-1)
20	396-A/2017	15.12.2017	Member Mills in Tamil Nadu	Consumer Price Index Numbers - Chennai City – October 2017
21	396-B/2017	15.12.2017	Member Mills in Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	Consumer Price Index Numbers - All India – October 2017
22	397/2017	15.12.2017	All Member Mills	Pre-budget memorandum submitted by CITI for 2018-19- reg