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9th INDIAN STAINLESS STEEL
HOUSEWARE SHOW
 2019

5 6 7 JANUARY 2019



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HIDCO Exhibition Ground
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[To be published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i)]

**Government of India
Ministry of Finance
(Department of Revenue)
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
Notification No54/2018– Central Tax**

New Delhi, the 9th October, 2018

G.S.R.....(E). - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 164 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Goods and Services Tax (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 2018.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 89, for sub-rule (4B), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

“(4B) Where the person claiming refund of unutilised input tax credit on account of zero rated supplies without payment of tax has –

(a) received supplies on which the supplier has availed the benefit of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, notification No. 40/2017-Central Tax (Rate), dated the 23rd October, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R 1320 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2017 or notification No. 41/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate), dated the 23rd October, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R 1321(E), dated the 23rd October, 2017; or

(b) availed the benefit of notification No. 78/2017-Customs, dated the 13th October, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R 1272(E), dated the 13th October, 2017 or notification No. 79/2017-Customs, dated the 13th October, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R 1299(E), dated the 13th October, 2017,

the refund of input tax credit, availed in respect of inputs received under the said notifications for export of goods and the input tax credit availed in respect of other inputs or input services to the extent used in making such export of goods, shall be granted.”.

3. In the said rules, in rule 96, for sub-rule (10), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

“(10) The persons claiming refund of integrated tax paid on exports of goods or services should not have -

(a) received supplies on which the benefit of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance notification No. 48/2017-Central Tax, dated the 18th October, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R 1305 (E), dated the 18th October, 2017 except so far it relates to receipt of capital goods by such person against Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme or notification No. 40/2017-Central Tax (Rate), dated the 23rd October, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R 1320 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2017 or notification No. 41/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate), dated the 23rd October, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R 1321 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2017 has been availed; or

(b) availed the benefit under notification No. 78/2017-Customs, dated the 13th October, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R 1272(E), dated the 13th October, 2017 or notification No. 79/2017-Customs, dated the 13th October, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R 1299 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017 except so far it relates to receipt of capital goods by such person against Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme.”.

[F. No. 349/58/2017-GST (Pt.)]

(Dr. Sreeparvathy S.L.)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Note :- The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* notification No. 3/2017-Central Tax, dated the 19th June, 2017, published *vide* number G.S.R 610 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017 and last amended *vide* notification No. 53/2018 - Central Tax, dated the 9th October, 2018, published *vide* number G.S.R 1007 (E), dated the 9th October, 2018.

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(IS 15700:2005 (Sevottam) Certified)

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग,
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

आयुक्त सीमा शुल्क का कार्यालय, चेन्नै- IV
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, CHENNAI - IV

60, राजाजी सालै, सीमा शुल्क भवन, चेन्नै-600 001.

RAJAJI SALAI, CUSTOM HOUSE, CHENNAI - 600001

F. No. S. Misc. 175 /2018 – Docks Admin

Date: 25.10.2018

PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 76/2018

Sub: Observations and concerns regarding electronic seals used on Export containers– reg.

Attention of all Exporters, Customs Brokers, Members of Trade and all person concerned is invited to the above mentioned subject.

2. Information has been received in this office that some European manufacturers of Electronic seal are supplying the seals which can be scanned at a distance of few meters without being in locked condition.

3. It was found that RFID e-seals provided/supplied by M/s Leghorn Group, Italy have been found to have not complied with the security requirements. The following three vendors have procured e-seal from Leghorn Group.

(i) M/s IB Track Solutions Pvt Ltd, Bengaluru.

(ii) M/s Great Eastern ID Tech Pvt Ltd, Gurgaon, Haryana.

(iii) M/s Perfect RFID Technologies Ltd.

4. In this regard, exporters are advised to refrain from using the e-seals procured from the above mentioned three e-seal vendors until further orders.

5. If the export containers having RFID e-seals procured from the above mentioned three e-seal vendors are noticed at the time of scanning, the Shed PO will verify whether the e-seal is properly locked or not and the concerned Shed Appraiser/Superintendent will take appropriate decision regarding examination of the said containers on the basis of the perceived risk as deemed fit.

Any difficulty, experienced in the implementation, may be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs (Docks – Administration) on landline number 044-25254213 and email: chencusdocksoffice@gmail.com

N. Padmasri
25.10.18
(N. PADMASRI)

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
CHENNAI – IV

To:

1. The Chief Commissioner of Customs, Chennai Customs Zone – For kind information.
2. The Principal Commissioner / Commissioner of Chennai Customs Zone – I/II/III/IV/VI/VII/VIII.
3. All Additional Commissioners/ Joint Commissioners/Deputy Commissioners/ Assistant Commissioners, - Chennai Customs Zone - I/II/III/IV/VI/VII/VIII.
4. The AC (EDI) Chennai Customs House – For uploading on website.
5. The FIEO (Federation of Indian Export Organisations)
6. All Container Freight Stations / ICDs.
7. All E-Seal Vendors
8. The Chennai Port Trust
9. The CCTL/ CITPL Port Terminals
10. The Chennai Steamer Agencies Association (ChenSAA)
11. The Customs Brokers Association - for circulation among members.
12. The NACFS – for circulation among members.
13. Notice Boards.

Jindal Stainless opposed inclusion of stainless steel in RCEP pact

Jindal Stainless Ltd opposed inclusion of stainless steel flat products in the proposed RCEP agreement among 16 countries, including China.

ASEAN countries and their six trade partners such as India, China and Australia are negotiating a mega trade deal named as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

In a statement, JSL Managing Director Abhyuday Jindal said, "This has reference to the Inter-Ministerial Meet to be held in Singapore...reportedly for drawing substantial conclusions to the RCEP agreement between 16 countries, including China.

"This is a grave concern for domestic stainless steel industry. As largest stainless steel maker and the leading voice in industry, we strongly oppose inclusion of stainless steel flat products in the RCEP agreement."

Source : www.moneycontrol.com

India asks WTO to set up panel against US for imposing high import duty on steel, aluminium

Taking forward trade dispute with America in the World Trade Organization (WTO), India has asked the Geneva-based multilateral body to set up a panel against the US for imposing high import duties on certain steel and aluminium products, an official said.

India took this decision after both the countries failed to resolve the issue in a bilateral consultation process under the dispute settlement mechanism of the WTO.

Consultation is the first step of the dispute settlement process in the organisation. If the two countries are not able to reach a mutually agreed solution through consultation, a country can request for a WTO dispute settlement panel to review the matter.

"So, now, India has asked the WTO for establishment of the dispute panel on the matter," the official said.

Imposition of high import duties on these items by the US has impacted exports of these products by Indian businesses. The US move is also not in compliance with global trade norms.

Besides India, Russia, Norway, Canada, Mexico, Switzerland, and European Union have dragged the US in the WTO on America's move to impose 25 per cent and 10 per cent import duties on certain steel and aluminium products, respectively, which has triggered global trade tensions.

India has a significant export interest to the US on the steel and aluminium sector. As per estimates, India exports steel and aluminium goods worth about USD 1.6 billion a year to America.

The US had imposed these duties on grounds of national security.

Biswajit Dhar, professor of economics at Jawaharlal Nehru University, said the US decision would not only impact India's export of these goods but would also affect global trade. "The entire basis of the US action is based on its own perception of security threat

issue. This cannot be a ground to impose these duties," Dhar said.

Some experts, however, said that dragging the US in the dispute over the issue is not in favour of India, as New Delhi has a trade surplus with America.

India's exports to the US in 2017-18 stood at about USD 48 billion, while imports were USD 26.7 billion.

Both the countries are also involved in several other disputes in the WTO. Those disputes are in the areas of poultry, export incentives, solar and steel.

In retaliation to the imposition of duties by the US, India has decided to increase customs duty on 29 American products such as almond, walnut, pulses and iron and steel items. The duties would come into effect from December 17

Source : The Economic times.

Steel ministry claims doing best to reduce India's dependence on imports

Steel secretary Binoy Kumar has said the steel ministry is actively working on reducing India's dependence on high-quality steel imports as well as imports of capital goods for steel manufacturing and coking coal.

Addressing the 56th National Metallurgists' Day and 72nd Annual Technical Meeting of the Indian Institute of Metals organised by Tata Steel and Indian Institute of Metals, here on Wednesday, Mr Kumar said the Centre's policy for preference to domestically manufactured iron and steel products had been a success, and it saved over Rs 12000

crores on the import bill, according to 2017 report.

He said domestic steel companies have been able to provide quality steel to government companies like GAIL, ONGC and the railways. "We don't want imports, we are increasingly learning to meet our own requirements.

We are confident that with the kind of support we are providing to the industry, we will be able to meet our target of achieving 300 million tons production capacity by 2030," he said.

Public enterprises that procure steel in large scale for Rs 50 crores or more were being asked to source their requirements from domestic steel producers, both public and private.

Further, the steel ministry was ensuring that Indian companies got into long-term arrangements with government enterprises that needed steel to ensure continued demand for Indian steel.

Mr. Kumar said the availability of coking coal and logistics posed a major challenge in achieving the 300 million tons target of manufacturing steel domestically in the next 10-12 years.

He said three Indian PSUs have been mining coking coal in Mozambique and the figures have risen from 1.2 million tonnes to 1.9 million tonnes.

For the first time ever, the ministry of coal has earmarked certain coal fields to be auctioned specifically to the steel sector, to ensure the security of raw material to the domestic companies, both private and public, he informed.

Source : <http://www.newindianexpress.com>

Few Things Which India Can Learn From China

Transportation:

The way China has evolved its transportation model is worth loads of praise. "China's railway network is among the world's best, and bullet trains make it possible for the countrymen to commute long distances within a few hours. The public transport is way better than India's and air network is comprehensive unlike India's.

Population control:

China owns the tag of most populous country in the world and India only finishes next to it giving it a close finish. Conversely, it would not take India a longer time to emerge as the country with most number of people. There are around 1.35 billion in China as compared to more than 1.2 billion in India presently. However, the way China has curbed the spiral rise of its population introducing various measures (one child norm, strict penalties, no citizenship to the third new born etc.) is worth teaching point or two to India.

Cleanliness:

Shanghai is the business capital of China and Beijing is the national capital. Those who have travelled to these cities would surely agree to a point that they were umpteen times better than Mumbai and Delhi respectively on the infrastructural and cleanliness index.

Education and research:

Despite the largest system in the world in terms of undergraduate (bachelor's)

enrollment in the degree system, India lacks in quality education set up. The present situation of vocational education is poor in the country. While China enrolls around 96 lakh students in vocational courses we only enroll around 40 lakh. In addition, China spends around 2% of its GDP on research work where the number is only around 1% in case of India.

Health system:

China faced similar problems as India is facing at present for most part of its existence post independence. However, with execution of proper medical and insurance policies and improvement in the medical sector of the country China achieved what was termed as impossible by the Western powers.

Diplomacy:

Chinese are famous the world over for their diplomatic acumen. The way they have augmented their stronghold over almost all the parts of South Asia shows how well they design their diplomatic policies. The recent rebuff Indian company GMR received at the hands of small island nation named Mauritius (on the backing of China) itself shows they exhibit no nonsense attitude on the diplomatic front.

Disciplined execution of policies:

India is good at churning out policies, but the way implementation is carried out is pathetic. A great number of loopholes are left intact in the national policies for the law breakers to make their way into. This has left our country into a banana republic and policies are a

matter of making money than progressing nation forward. Whereas, the Chinese associate proper execution of national policies with overall development of the country. They attribute success of policies with increase in revenue that could further result in increase in per capita income of the country.

Manufacturing policies:

The way China is dominating the world order with its immaculate manufacturing power (low volume and low cost based) is just next to brilliant. The way it prepares and executes its manufacturing policies leaves a lot for India to learn from. The best part is that China offers huge incentives to the manufacturing companies in the country through the SEZ's and manufacturing rebates and this is what has made it a global manufacturing leader. The national manufacturing policies of India should be drafted keeping China in the backdrop because two decades ago, China too faced the same problems as we do at the moment.

Infrastructure development:

China is all set to take over US in a decade or less as the largest economy in the world. The main reason behind its spiraling growth rate is the magnificent and robust infrastructural set up it possesses. It is what led to its mercurial rise in the exports as ports, roads and railways tracks are of the top most class. On the other hand India is still battling with poor infrastructural set up despite investing crores since the time of independence. What India must learn from China on the foremost basis is that corruption is the root evil in almost all the nations in the world, but when it comes to

infrastructure, we need proper development.

Source : (<https://topyaps.com>)

Exporters facing significant shrinkage in their working capital under GST; their ability to take new orders are restricting: World Bank

Exporters are facing significant shrinkage in their working capital under the new system which is restricting their ability to take in new orders, said a World Bank Report on Challenges of the Goods and Service Tax (GST) implementation in India.

The report suggested that reducing the cash flow burden on exporters and reducing cases of refunds would require immediate policy interventions.

A Goods and Services Tax in a federal structure by very nature is complex. The GST system in India tries to minimize the complexity by applying a common base and rate across the country. However, the multiple rate structure and an enforcement framework using onerous reporting requirements for businesses places a huge compliance burden on businesses especially SMEs and is having a negative impact on the economy, said the report.

It suggested that the government could reduce the compliance burden on SMEs by providing a longer transition period for them to be part of the full GST requirements.

The World Bank report, released last week, said that the economic impact of the new

system will last for at least a few months until businesses can comply with the new system.

The additional cost of compliance and the higher tax compliance is likely to render some marginal businesses unviable which would have real economic impact on investment and jobs.

However, over time, the benefits of the implementation in the form of positive economic benefits such the removal of tax restrictions on free movement of goods across the country and higher tax collection will over time make up the temporary slowdown.

In the interim, the government would need to take additional measures to address these issues of potential slowdown to the economy and minimize any additional compliance burdens on businesses especially SMEs.

Highlighting the issues faced in GST implementation, the report elaborated that these include onerous requirements on businesses on collecting and reporting transaction-wise data onto the electronic portal for all businesses with turnover over 7.5 million rupees a year.

Issues also arise due to identification of the goods and services with a HSN code to arrive at the correct tax rate to apply.

Exporters who earlier had benefited from tax exemptions on their inputs are now required to pay taxes on inputs up front and claim their refunds after filing of tax returns. Exporters are required to also collect tax on exports as if they were a domestic sale if they do not have a Letter of Undertaking or Bond.

This is putting pressure on the working capital of small exporters, said the World Bank report.

It said informal businesses are under severe pressure having to now pay taxes (and the additional cost of compliance) and marginal businesses are likely to close thus having a real economic impact which could spread down the value chain. Some of these issues such as classification and uploading of returns are transitory, however structural issues on multiple rates and treatment of exporters and marginal businesses will continue.

On Political Economy of the implementation of the GST, the report said the government had a limited window to implement the GST before the political cycle kicked in. This may have played into the hurried implementation without full preparation.

The government hoped that by the time the next elections campaigning begins at the end of 2018 the issues in the GST would have settled and the benefits of the implementation in the form of positive economic benefits such the removal of tax restrictions on trading and higher tax collection.

Highlighting the potential ways to address the issues faced by businesses on the implementation of the GST, the World Bank's report suggested allowing longer period for filing of tax returns such as quarterly filing; supporting taxpayer assistance like the Tax Return Preparer Scheme for Income Tax; Introducing a GST suspension regime for small exporters; Allowing automatic refunds for certain categories of exporters using a risk based approach; Moving to fewer tax rates to address the issue of classification and refunds; Postponing the introduction of the e-way bill until the system stabilizes; and Clarifying to taxpayers the administration of the GST by the dual Central and State Tax Administrations.

The report pointed that prior to the GST, exporters did not pay VAT on their inputs that were imported. Under the new GST, exporters are required to pay GST taxes on all inputs including imported inputs and these taxes can be credited and as exports are zero rated the entire tax is refunded to the exporter.

However, and a refund will be available only if all the input taxes are deposited by the suppliers of these inputs. Further, under the new GST, exporters are required to also collect tax on exports as it were a domestic sale if they do not have a Letter of Undertaking or Bond.

On issues in uploading of tax returns, the report said tax returns are required to be filed every month requiring the need for additional accounting support. The additional cost on accountants especially for SMEs are non-trivial. There are reports that due to the paucity of qualified accountants available, the additional cost of accountant is on average Rs.10,000-15,000 (US\$ 150-230) per month per SME.

On issue in refunds for exporters and others, the World Bank report said ideally refunds should arise mainly in the case of exporters and in the case of long gestation projects where items are delivered long after inputs were purchased.

However, refunds may also arise due to the design of the GST with multiple rates. If businesses are making sales at a lower rate but pay tax on inputs at a higher rate then refunds may result in the natural course of business.

Exporters have been badly hit by the requirement to pay tax on imports up front resulting in cash flow issues unlike in the past they have been benefiting from tax

exemptions on their inputs. This has put a lot of pressure on their working capital requirements. Further, refunds are not yet being issued expeditiously as the system is designed to be risk averse to any fraud that may arise on refunds. Other transition issues include delays in providing formats for Letter of Undertaking and Bond for exporters to export without paying taxes on export sales.

According to Federation of Indian Export Organisation (FIEO), exporters have stopped taking orders with least or no working capital at their disposal due to blockage of funds under GST and uncertainties looming large on refunds for the months of July to October, 2017.

Suggesting ways to address the issue of Refunds to exporters, the report suggested that reducing the delays on issuing refunds could be done by providing them on a risk basis whereby refunds are provided automatically at the end of the return filing process in cases where the business has a good track record of compliance reserving additional scrutiny only for high risk cases where refunds are demanded.

In the medium to long term two additional steps could be contemplated to address this issue:

Allow suspension of VAT for exporters who source their inputs from exports. This reduces the burden on exporters as otherwise tax is paid to the treasury on imports only to reclaim it on exports. Such a system addresses their cash flow problems that the current system has created.

Source : www.knnindia.co.in

Popular business quotes

1. "If your ship doesn't come in, swim out to meet it!" – Jonathan Winters
2. "Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life." – Steve Jobs
3. "Business has only two functions – marketing and innovation." – Peter Drucker
4. "Have the end in mind and every day make sure your working towards it" - Ryan Allis
5. "The function of leadership is to produce more leaders, not more followers." – Ralph Nader
6. "Paying attention to simple little things that most men neglect makes a few men rich." – Henry Ford
7. "Formal education will make you a living; self education will make you a fortune." – Jim Rohn
8. "Success is walking from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm." – Winston Churchill
9. "Stopping advertising to save money is like stopping your watch to save time." – Henry Ford
10. "One day your life will flash before your eyes. Make sure it is worth watching." – Unknown
11. "Courage is being scared to death, but saddling up anyway." – John Wayne
12. "We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence then is not an act but a habit." – Aristotle
13. "Success is liking yourself, liking what you do, and liking how you do it." – Maya Angelou
14. "Advertising is only evil when it advertises evil things" – David Ogilvy
15. "What the mind of man can conceive and believe, it can achieve." – Napoleon Hill
16. "Failure defeats losers, failure inspires winners." – Robert T. Kiyosaki
17. "Expect the best. Prepare for the worst. Capitalize on what comes." – Zig Ziglar
18. "Creative without strategy is called art. Creative with strategy is called advertising." – Jeff I. Richards
19. "Be content to act, and leave the talking to others." – Baltasa
20. "A goal is a dream with a deadline." – Napoleon Hill
21. "Logic will get you from A to B. Imagination will take you everywhere." – Albert Einstein
22. "If you can't feed a team with two pizzas, it's too large" – Jeff Bezos
23. "Poor people have big TV. Rich people have big library." – Jim Rohn
24. "Don't be evil" – Larry Page
25. "Good ideas come from bad ideas, but only if there are enough of them." – Seth Godin
26. "Identify your problems but give your power and energy to solutions." – Tony Robbin
27. "Be content to act, and leave the talking to others." – Baltasa
28. "Failure defeats losers, failure inspires winners." – Robert T. Kiyosaki

Source : <https://rosssimmonds.com>

Circular No 35/2018-Customs**F.No. 450/148/2015-Cus-IV**

Government of India

Ministry of Finance,

Department of Revenue

(Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs)

Room No. 229 A, North Block,
New Delhi, Dated 01st October, 2018

To

All Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners of Customs/Customs & Central Tax/
Customs (Preventive)All Principal Commissioners/Commissioners of Customs/ Customs & Central Tax/ Customs
(Preventive)

All PGAs

Subject: Advisory circular for registration of beneficiaries on ICEGATE – regarding.**Sir/Madam,**

1. Customs has introduced Single Window Interface for facilitating Trade (SWIFT) as part of ease of doing business initiative to integrate Customs and other Participating Government Agencies (PGAs) for seamless processing of import and export clearances. One of the component of SWIFT is e-SANCHIT. Under eSANCHIT, the system allows a trader to submit all supporting documents for clearance of consignments electronically with digital signatures. This obviates the need for the trader to approach different regulatory agencies with hardcopies of the documents, thereby making the entire process of consignment clearance faceless and paperless. It has been made mandatory that all the importers are required to upload the documents relating to regulatory compliances electronically from 01st April, 2018 onwards. Shortly eSANCHIT facility will be extended to exports also, for which a pilot is underway.
2. Further, CBIC is embarking on a project under SWIFT to bring all the Participating Government Agencies (PGAs) under eSANCHIT wherein instead of importer/exporter the PGAs who issue Licences, Permits, Certificates and Other Authorizations (LPCOs), will upload the documents themselves.
3. Once the LPCO is uploaded by a PGA, a unique IRN (Image reference number) will be generated by the system and the same will be communicated to the beneficiary. For availing this facility, the email id of the beneficiaries registered with ICEGATE will be used. In future, a view facility will also be available, wherein a beneficiary will be able to view the documents uploaded by the PGAs during a given period.
4. A pilot is expected to be launched shortly for testing the eSANCHIT facility for PGAs with three PGAs. Thereafter on successful testing, the facility will be extended to all the PGAs. Once the facility of uploading the document on eSANCHIT by PGAs is implemented, the beneficiaries (importer/exporter) will not be allowed to upload such documents themselves.
5. Therefore, all the importers/exporters, Customs brokers or any other beneficiary transacting with Customs are requested to come forward and register on ICEGATE. A detailed procedure on registration is available at ICEGATE website under the path www.icegate.gov.in → Downloads → Registration_Demo.

Yours sincerely

(Maninder Kumar)
OSD (Cus-IV)



ESTD. 1956

All India Stainless Steel Industries Association

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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

(Please fill in this form in block letters only)

Dear Sir,

I / We desire to be admitted as a Member of your Association.

Types of Membership : Life Member Associate Membership

Name of the Firm : _____

Address : _____

City : _____ Pin : _____ State : _____

Estd. Year : _____ E-mail : _____ Website : _____

Phone (with STD Code) Office : _____ Mobile : _____

Fax (with STD Code) : _____ Factory : _____

Branch Office Address : (if any) _____

Name(s) of Proprietor / Partners / Directors : _____

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

Please include passport size photos of Proprietor or any 2 Partners / Directors

Name of person nominated to represent in the Association : _____

Designation : _____ Telephone : _____

Nature of Business :

Manufacturer Merchant Manufacturer & Merchants Services Consultancy Sector Others (Specify)

Category :

If registered as Export House, type of Certificate

Export Products :

Stainless Steel (1) Utensils (2) Cutlery (3) Others (Specify)

Import Products :

Stainless Steel (1) Sheets (2) Coils (3) Accessories (4) Finished Products (5) Others (Specify)

Details of Registration :

(a) Pan Registration No.: _____ (b) GSTIN No. _____

(d) Member of any other Association : _____

(e) Bankers & Branch : _____

We wish to become an **Associate / Life Member** of the association and are enclosing a Cheque / Bank Draft in Favour of "**All India Stainless Steel Industries Association**"

Sr.No.	Type of Membership	Entrance Free	Membership Fee	Annual Charge
1	Life membership	Rs. 500	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 2,500/-* year. Payable only after 5 yrs.
2	Associate Membership	Rs. 500	Nil	Rs. 4,000/-* year

* +GST Tax Extra

- Each Member has an option to pay Annual Charge of 5 years together.
- As an incentive to member and also for association's better fund management and less paperwork for all, any member intending to pay together the Annual Charge for 5 years will be charged for 4 years only. For example: Life Member will pay Rs. 10,000/- but his membership fees will be considered paid for 5 years.

We agree to abide by the Memorandum And Article of Association as may be inforce from time to time.

Proposed By : _____

Seconded By : _____

(The Proposer and the Seconder should be members of the Association)

Your Sincerely,

Signature

(Name : _____)

(Designation : _____)

Place : _____ Date : _____

(FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)

LIFE / ASSOCIATE

Source : Direct / Member / Other

Application Received on _____ by _____

Application Verified on _____ by _____

Payment : Rs. _____ Cheque / Draft No. _____

Drawn on Bank _____ Receipt No. _____

Applicant enrolled as a **Life Member / Associate Member** (accepted / refused) as decided in the Executive Committee Meeting held on _____

Membership Enrolment No.: _____