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USD 74.07 | EUR 85.43 | GBP 97.17 | JPY 0.65

Cotton Market (5/10/2018)		
Spot Price (Ex. Gin), 28.50-29 mm		
Rs./Bale	Rs./Candy	USD Cent/lb
21943	45900	79.83
Domestic Futures Price (Ex. Gin), October		
Rs./Bale	Rs./Candy	USD Cent/lb
21930	45872	79.78
International Futures Price		
NY ICE USD Cents/lb (Dec 2018)		7600
ZCE Cotton: Yuan/MT (Jan 2019)		15,645
ZCE Cotton: USD Cents/lb		87.82
Cotlook A Index - Physical		85.80
<p>Cotton Guide: Cotton price plunged yet another day. It settled lower at 76 cents per pound. Dec settled at 7600, down 46 points, wiping out yesterday's 27 point gain. December has settled lower in 6 of the last 7 sessions for a net loss of 258 points. Even worse, it has settled lower in 13 of the last 18 sessions for a net loss of 785 points.</p> <p>The other months settled from 4 to 46 points lower. Volume was 16,473 contracts; almost the same as yesterday's 16,492 contracts. Cash buyers have dramatically reduced their appetite for US cotton as the summer moved along. The trade wars and currency issues have negatively weighed in. Business lately has been pushed into non-US growths. Further the weekly export sales report released during the market hour didn't have much of influence on the price.</p>		

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In fact, there was another notable cancelation to China, even though like last week the next year's sales to China increased by a like amount. In the 2018-19 season China canceled 90,200 bales this week and 50,200 bales last week; only to replace it with 2019-20 sales of 90,200 bales this week and 56,400 bales last week.

Currency Guide:

Indian rupee trades little changed near 73.55 levels against the US dollar. Rupee has turned choppy today after hitting record low level of 73.8188 in previous session. Market players are now positioning for RBI interest rate decision today. Bloomberg forecast indicate that RBI may raise interest rate by 0.25% to 6.75%.

RBI is expected to raise interest rate in face of rising inflation concerns and investor outflows due to higher US interest rates. Rupee is gaining some support from correction in crude oil price. Brent crude trades near \$85 per barrel after 2% decline yesterday on prospects of higher output by major oil producing states. Meanwhile, Indian government took measures to ease inflation concerns.

The federal government cut excise duty on gasoline and diesel by 1.5 rupees a liter. State governments have been asked to match the combined cuts. However, weighing on rupee is weakness across equity market amid rising US and global bond yields. The US 10-year bond yield hit 2011 high yesterday.

The US dollar is supported by higher yields, US economic optimism and Fed's rate hike stance. Rupee may witness choppy trade ahead of RBI decision but the general bias is still weak. USDINR may trade in a range of 73.3-73.8 and bias may be on the upside.

Compiled By Kotak Commodities Research Desk , contact us : <mailto:research@kotakcommodities.com>, Source: Reuters, MCX, Market source

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

EU to hit Cambodia with trade sanctions, says Myanmar may follow

The European Union told Cambodia on Friday it will lose its special access to the world's largest trading bloc, and said it was considering similar trade sanctions for Myanmar in a toughening of EU policy on human rights in Southeast Asia.

After months of pressure from rights groups and the European Parliament, the EU's trade chief Cecilia Malmstrom said the bloc was ready to punish abuses in both countries by removing trade preferences.

The EU warned Cambodia in July that it could lose its special trade status after elections returned a strongman to power after 30 years in office, and it has censured Myanmar over its treatment of the Muslim Rohingya.

"Our trade policy is value-based. These are not just words. We have to act when there are severe violations," Malmstrom told reporters after a meeting of EU trade ministers in Austria.

related news

This week in MFs: Top 20 fund houses manage 95% of industry AUM in September quarter Petrol rises marginally to Rs 87.15/litre in Mumbai, diesel at Rs 76.75/litre US Commerce's Ross eyes anti-China 'poison pill' for new trade deals Malmstrom accused Myanmar of "the blatant violation of human rights" in Myanmar, referring to what the West says is ethnic cleansing of Rohingyas and the failure of civilian leader Aung San Suu Kyi to resolve the crisis.

A recent UN report accused Myanmar's military of gang rapes and mass killings with "genocidal intent" in Rakhine state and called for its commander-in-chief and five generals to be prosecuted under international law.

Myanmar has denied most of the allegations in the report, blaming Rohingya "terrorists" for most accounts of atrocities.

The consideration of trade sanctions over the Rohingya crisis confirms a Reuters report on Wednesday.

However, the European Commission, which handles EU trade policy, is torn between supporting the development of Myanmar's oil-and-textile economy and sanctioning the country.

The EU will send a fact-finding mission to Myanmar in the coming days, likely lasting up to four days, to see the extent of the rights abuses and the government's willingness to change course, one EU official said.

"There is a clear possibility that a withdrawal (of EU trade preferences) could be the outcome," Malmstrom later wrote in a blog post on the European Commission's website.

Government spokesman Zaw Htay on Friday said removing the trade preferences would lead to job losses in the country's garment sector.

He also said Myanmar had established a commission to probe allegations of human rights abuses and that the bloc should give the country time to report its findings.

"If a country is willing to do an investigation and if the process is not finished yet, the international community shouldn't intervene," Zaw Htay said.

Speaking to Reuters in Athens on Friday, the head of rights group Amnesty International said the EU should focus its pressure on Myanmar's military leadership.

"We would rather see a targeted use of sanctions," said Amnesty Secretary-General Kumi Naidoo.

He said Myanmar's leader Suu Kyi, a Nobel peace laureate for her pro-democracy campaigning, had become "unrecognizable" after her actions in the Rohingya crisis.

"What Aung San Suu Kyi has done in a role as the leader of parliament has been a betrayal of press freedom, minorities in Myanmar, and democracy," Naidoo said.

"She is unrecognizable to The Elders that she was part of, all the progressive things that she did in the past."

Suu Kyi was an honorary member of The Elders, a group of former world leaders and Nobel laureates founded by South Africa's Nelson Mandela.

CAMBODIA'S ELECTIONS

The EU's Malmstrom said she had told Cambodia that the bloc had launched a six-month review of its duty-free access to the EU, meaning Cambodian sugar, garments and other exports could face tariffs within 12 months under EU rules.

"I have notified Cambodia today that we will launch the procedure for withdrawal of EBA," said Malmstrom, referring to the bloc's "Everything but Arms" (EBA) status, which allows the world's poorest countries to sell any goods tariff-free into the EU, except weapons.

"Without clear and demonstrable improvements this will lead to suspension of trade preferences," she said.

Cambodia's exports to the European Union were worth 5 billion euros (\$5.8 billion) last year, according to EU data, up from negligible levels less than a decade ago, with the EU using its trade policy to develop the country's economy.

Cambodia's July elections marked a turning point in relations with the West. Prime Minister Hun Sen was returned to power after three decades in charge and opposition supporters were stripped of their right to vote.

A Cambodian government spokesman said he was not able to comment immediately.

EU countries accounted for around 40 percent of Cambodia's foreign sales in 2016. The bulk of those exports were from clothing factories that employ around 700,000 workers.

The European Union threatened to withdraw the trade preferences because of a crackdown on the opposition ahead of an election in July, which the European Union condemned as not being credible.

The main garment factory group said it remained optimistic.

"This is in the hands of the Cambodian government and the EU, and I believe that both would come to an amicable solution with mutual understanding," said Kaing Monika, deputy secretary general of the Garment Manufacturers Association. "Continuous engagement, not sanctions, would be a way forward."

Source: moneycontrol.com- Oct 06, 2018

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NAFTA Turns Into a Three-Way Deal With a New Name

With the last-minute announcement on Sept. 30 that Canada would be joining the free-trade agreement with the United States and Mexico, there will be a new North American Free Trade Agreement covering about \$12.5 trillion in trade.

But it will no longer be referred to as NAFTA. Its new name is the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, or USMCA.

While the name is changed, many of the provisions governing textiles and apparel will remain the same. "For our sector, there were not the huge changes in the agreement that people had feared," said Julie Hughes, the president of the U.S. Fashion Industry Association, a Washington, D.C., trade group representing apparel importers and retailers.

Slight tweaks to the new accord mean that sewing thread, pocket linings, elastic bands and coated fabrics made in the three countries must now come from the region. Visible linings are exempt from this requirement.

The trade-preference level for apparel sent from the United States to Canada has more than doubled. In the past, U.S. manufacturers could send up to 9 million square-meter equivalents a year in clothing made from non-regional fabrics to our northern neighborhood. That has been upped to 20 million SMEs.

"This will be big for Southern California manufacturers," said Steve Lamar, the executive vice president of the American Apparel & Footwear

Association, who has been following the free-trade negotiations. “That is something we and many others have been asking for.”

The TPLs on apparel made from wool sent from the United States to Canada have been reduced.

E-tailers are getting a bit of a boost. Mexico and Canada will increase their de minimis shipment value levels, which is the minimum value of an imported shipment that is subject to duties and customs documentation. Mexico is doubling its de minimis from \$50 to \$100, and Canada is upping its de minimis from 20 Canadian dollars to 150 Canadian dollars.

“One of the objectives in renegotiating the trade agreement was to get Canada and Mexico to increase their threshold on de minimis,” Hughes said, noting that the United States allows up to \$800 shipped by e-tailers to come into the U.S. duty-free. “This is a nice thing, especially for smaller companies with customers in Mexico and Canada,” Hughes said. “It makes it easier to do business.”

Source: apparelnews.ne- Oct 04, 2018

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Global Cotton Yarn Market 2018 – Segmented Market Growth Till 2025

The objective of “Cotton Yarn Industry” report is to enlighten the users with the crucial aspects of Global Cotton Yarn Market presenting the fundamental market overview, up-to-date Cotton Yarn market trends, past, present and forecast data related to the Cotton Yarn market from 2018-2025. A complete analysis of the Cotton Yarn based on the definition, product specifications, Cotton Yarn market gains, key geographic regions, and imminent Cotton Yarn players will drive key business decisions.

Global Cotton Yarn market report presents a thorough and latest market insights in the form of graphs, pie charts, tables to provide a clear picture of the Cotton Yarn industry. Global Cotton Yarn report is divided into different chunks based on the Cotton Yarn type, diverse Cotton Yarn applications, key geographical regions, Cotton Yarn market share of each player, their production volume, and supply-demand ratio.

Further, Global Cotton Yarn report analyses the development opportunities as well as the threats to the Cotton Yarn market, business tactics, sales volume and latest developments taking place in Cotton Yarn. Details such as the product launch events, Cotton Yarn industry news, growth drivers, challenges and investment scope have been analyzed at depth in Cotton Yarn research report.

Global Cotton Yarn Market Details Based on Product Category:

Carded Yarn

Combed Yarn

Others

Global Cotton Yarn Market Details Based On Key Product Applications:

Home Textiles

Apparel

Industrial Textiles

Others

Global Cotton Yarn Market Details Based On Regions:

** Cotton Yarn Market in North America (USA, Canada, and Mexico).

** Europe Cotton Yarn Market (Germany, France, UK, Russia, and Italy).

** Cotton Yarn Market in Asia-Pacific (China, Japan, Korea, India, and South-east Asia).

** Latin America Cotton Yarn Market, Middle, and Africa.

In this study, the years examined to evaluate the market size of Cotton Yarn are as per follows:

History Year: 2012-2017

Base Year: 2017

Estimated Year: 2018

Forecast Year: 2018 to 2025

The Global Cotton Yarn Industry Report Covers The Following Data Points:

Section 1: This section covers the global Cotton Yarn market overview, including the basic market introduction, market analysis by its applications, type, and regions. The major regions of the global Cotton Yarn industry include North America, Europe, Asia-Pacific, and the Middle-East and Africa. Cotton Yarn industry statistics and outlook (2012-2022) are presented in this section. Cotton Yarn market dynamics states the opportunities, key driving forces, market risk are studied.

Section 2: This section covers Cotton Yarn manufacturers profile based on their business overview, product type, and application. Also, the sales volume, Cotton Yarn product price, gross margin analysis, and Cotton Yarn market share of each player is profiled in this report.

Section 3 and Section 4: These sections present the Cotton Yarn competition based on sales, profits, and market division of each manufacturer. It also covers the Cotton Yarn market scenario based on regional conditions. Region-wise Cotton Yarn sales and growth (2012-2017) are studied in this report.

Section 5 and Section 6: These two sections cover the North America and Europe Cotton Yarn industry by countries. Under this, the Cotton Yarn revenue, the market share of the countries like USA, Canada, and Mexico are provided.

Section 7, Section 8 and Section 9: These 3 sections covers Cotton Yarn sales revenue and growth in all the regions. Under these regions Cotton Yarn report covered, the growth and sales in these regions are illustrated in this Cotton Yarn industry report.

Section 10 and Section 11: These sections depict the Cotton Yarn market share, revenue, sales by product type and application. The Cotton Yarn sales growth seen during 2012-17 is covered in this report.

Section 12 and Section 13: These sections provide forecast information related to Cotton Yarn market (2017-2022) for each region. The sales channels include direct and indirect Cotton Yarn marketing, traders, distributors, and development trends are presented in this report.

Section 14 and Section 15: In these sections, Cotton Yarn market key research conclusions and outcome, analysis methodology, and data sources are covered.

Source: theindustryherald.com- Oct 05, 2018

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Egypt expects to revive long-cotton exports to further boost economy

Egypt is expected to export around 65 million kg of long-staple cotton worth 150 million U.S. dollars in the 2018-2019 season, Nabil al-Santaricy, chairman of Egypt's Alexandria Cotton Association (ALCOTEXA), told Xinhua in a recent interview.

The Egyptian long-cotton yield amounted to 55 million kg in the 2017-2018 season, 35 million kg in the 2016-2017 season and 30 million kg in the 2015-2016 season, al-Santaricy noted.

He attributed the growing exports of Egypt's long-cotton to the 50-percent annual increase in the cotton plant area, which reached 138,600 hectares in the 2018-2019 season, compared with 90,720 hectares last season and 55,020 hectares in the 2016-2017 season.

He predicted that the plant area would expand to between 168,000 to 189,000 hectares next season, despite a warning that Egypt will find it difficult to effectively market the increased output of its long-staple cotton. The Indian market, the major traditional market for Egyptian cotton, accounts for 50 percent of its cotton exports, al-Santaricy said.

"We also export to China, Pakistan, Turkey, Brazil and Bangladesh," the Egyptian official added.

Egyptian cotton is an extraordinary commodity that has played an important role in Egypt's economic, social, and political history during the past two centuries.

Egypt's unique climate and fertile soil are ideal for cotton cultivation. From the early 1800s to the present, Egyptian cotton has always been synonymous with luxury and quality.

After the popular revolution in January 2011, the cotton industry in Egypt witnessed a recession because of government negligence, which degraded the quality of the most famous crop in the North African country.

However, the government has set plans to restore the key sector by doubling the production of high-quality cotton after years of suffering.

"In the 1960s and 1970s, Egypt cultivated about 0.84 million hectares and produced about 500 million kg of cotton," al-Santaricy said, expecting that the production this year will reach 120 million kg, compared to 70 million kg last season and 35 million kg in the 2016-2017 season.

He said only four countries produce excellent long-staple cotton, namely the United States, Egypt, India and China. China and India use their produce domestically, while American and Egyptian cotton go into global trade.

According to the Egyptian official, Egypt's share of the global cotton market in the 1970s was between 70 and 80 percent, compared with 20 to 30 percent for the United States.

However, "the situation is now the opposite," he said.

Al-Santaricy called for expanding the cultivation of short-staple cotton from Egyptian breeds to meet the needs of the Egyptian market.

"The 30 state-owned textile factories are currently in the process of developing. They stopped using long-staple cotton and rely on imported short-staple cotton because their machines do not produce thin yarns but thick and medium threads," he explained.

"Egyptian cotton is undoubtedly the best in the world, as confirmed in a report released in April by the Bremen Exchange on the world's premium long-staple cotton," al-Santaricy stressed.

Meanwhile, the official pointed to the obstacles the spinning industry in Egypt has gone through, saying the government is developing factories of the public sector.

"It is necessary to develop public factories to produce fine yarns to be an added value for Egyptian cotton. Instead of exporting a kg of cotton for 50 (2.8 U.S. dollars) or 60 Egyptian pounds, we can export one kg yarn of 300 pounds. This will definitely revive the industry and increase income," al-Santaricy said.

Egypt has been suffering an economic recession because of political instability and relevant security challenges following two uprisings that toppled two heads of state since 2011.

The turmoil led to a decline in the country's foreign currency reserves, foreign investments and tourism revenues.

In addition to floating its local currency to deal with dollar shortage, Egypt started in 2016 a strict three-year economic reform program, including austerity measures, fuel subsidy cuts and tax increase.

Source: china.org.cn- Oct 06, 2018

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New APTMA Chairman vows to take all textile sectors aboard

The new chairman of All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA) Punjab Adil Bashir recently resolved to take all textile sectors on board and evolve a strategy to double exports and employment. Addressing the annual general body meeting of APTMA Punjab, he said the priority is to ensure earliest implementation of uniform energy price for the exporters.

He assured members of all efforts to revive the textile units in Punjab that were closed down because of the uncompetitive energy prices, according to Pakistani media reports.

He said he would try his best to get other issues, such as gas infrastructure development cess (GIDC) and cost of supply liabilities, restoration of previous duty drawbacks scheme for the entire textile industry value chain, resolved.

He would also take up the issue of stuck up sales tax refunds and duty drawbacks with the government for their early release, he added.

Source: Fibre2 fashion.com- Oct 05, 2018

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Cambodia hikes textile workers' minimum wage, falls short of union demands

Cambodia on Friday raised the minimum monthly wage for workers in its crucial textiles and footwear industry to \$182, an increase of seven percent, with effect from January.

The garment industry is Cambodia's largest employer, generating \$7 billion for the economy each year.

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Boosted by a trade pact that allows Cambodia to export luggage items to the United States free of duty, garment exports grew 16.1 percent in the first half over the corresponding 2017 period, the World Bank has said.

"The minimum wage for textile, garment and shoe workers for 2019 is set at \$182 per month," Labour Minister Ith Sam Heng said in a directive on Friday, adding that the new wage takes effect from January 2019.

The current minimum wage, at \$170, makes it a challenge for Cambodia to stay competitive, with some employers arguing the wage hike reduces its appeal for some firms.

"We can't anymore say we are a cheap hub for labor," said Kaing Monika, deputy secretary general of the Garment Manufacturers Association, adding that the new figure puts Cambodia on par with Vietnam for the region's highest wage.

"It will be a big test for Cambodia's competitiveness which so far has been strongly helped by better international market access."

The garment industry employs an estimated 700,000 Cambodians, helping to provide livelihoods in one of the world's poorest countries.

The new wage fell short of a proposal of \$189 put forward by major unions, said Yang Sophorn, the president of the Cambodian Alliance of Trade Unions.

“I am not satisfied with \$182, because it does not allow workers to live with dignity,” she added, saying it did not allow them to keep up with rising prices.

Source: reuters.com- Oct 05, 2018

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NATIONAL NEWS

Punjab CM asks Irani to direct CCI to resume cotton procurement

Punjab Chief Minister Amarinder Singh has written to Union Minister of Textiles Smriti Irani to direct the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) to resume procurement of cotton in the state.

In his letter to the minister, copies of which were released to the media Friday, the chief minister pointed out that he had requested that the CCI be directed to procure/purchase cotton through commission agents in the state, as has been the established practice for years.

However, Singh expressed concerns that the procurement process had not yet started even though it was supposed to begin on October 1.

"I would, therefore, once again seek your intervention in the matter to advise CCI to purchase cotton in keeping with the previous practice," he wrote in the letter.

The chief minister expressed hopes that the Union minister would accord top priority to the matter and issue appropriate instructions to the CCI immediately.

Source: business-standard.com- Oct 05, 2018

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Most industry associations want government to pursue defensive approach in FTA negotiations: Suresh Prabhu

Most of the industry associations want the government to pursue a defensive approach and raise customs duties while negotiating free trade agreements (FTAs), Commerce and Industry Minister Suresh Prabhu said Friday.

He said this while releasing a study by the Department of Commerce on India-China trade. "Most industry associations want the government to pursue a defensive approach to FTAs and raise tariffs on the doctrine of domestic markets for domestic producers," the department said in a statement quoting Prabhu.

Protectionist policies are on the rise globally, he said adding the global use of protectionist measures in 2018 was unprecedented with the trade wars looming between two of the largest economies of the world. In an FTA, two trading partners significantly reduce or eliminate customs duties on the maximum number of goods traded between them. Besides, they liberalised norms to promote trade in services and promote investments.

The department said the report has tried to analyze the magnitude, extent and plausible reasons of India's rising trade deficit with China, which stood at about USD 63 billion in 2017-18.

Prabhu said India's trade relationship with China is unique and no other bilateral trading relationship evokes as much interest in India as the trade relationship with China.

"From being a small trading partner of India in 2001, within a span of fifteen years, China has rapidly become India's India's biggest trading partner. Trade between the two countries has been expanding but India's trade deficit with China has been growing," he added. Further, the statement said that this analysis helps in studying whether an FTA or tariff concessions by China to India can be beneficial in increasing India's exports to China.

"The idea behind this exercise has been to identify whether tariff concessions by China to other countries impede raising the share of India's exports in the Chinese market," it said. It added that these products can be taken up by India for negotiations with China under agreements like Asia Pacific Free

Trade Agreement (APTA) in which both India and China are involved during the review exercise.

economictimes.indiatimes.com

Source: economictimes.indiatimes.com- Oct 05, 2018

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FIEO predicts Indian exports will touch \$350 billion in 2018-19

As per exporters' body FIEO, the country's exports are likely to touch \$350 billion exports in 2018-19. Growth is likely to slow in the coming months owing to various domestic and global factors. Indian exports have always been influenced by the growth in global trade and therefore, subdued global trade forecast of 3.9 per cent in 2018 and 3.7 per cent in 2019 will have an adverse bearing.

Exports from September to November, being affected by high-based, clocked over 25 per cent growth in 2017. The sanctions on Iran, payment problems in Venezuela, huge depreciation of currencies of Argentina, Turkey, South Africa, Russia, Brazil and banking restrictions on large number of countries like Syria, Sudan, Libya, and Iraq are affecting exports. On the domestic front, the flow of credit to the export sector is a huge issue as export credit declined by over 41 per cent in April-June.

Source: fashionatingworld.com- Oct 05, 2018

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India devises strategies to boost exports

India is fine tuning its strategy to boost exports. The focus sectors are: gems and jewelry, leather, textile and apparel, engineering, electronics, chemicals and petrochemicals, pharma, agriculture and allied and marine products. Measures will be taken to ramp up domestic production through better capacity utilization, capacity creation and expansion in the short and medium-to- long term.

The possibility of rupee or barter trade with countries from where India is buying crude oil such as Iran, Venezuela and Russia is also being considered. During April-August, Indian exports rose 16.1 per cent while imports grew 17.3 per cent. India's current account deficit in the June quarter of fiscal 2019 rose to a four-year high of 2.4 per cent, which has put further pressure on the weakening rupee.

In September, import duties were raised on products including refrigerators, air conditioners, jewelry, diamonds and jet fuel to arrest a widening current account deficit and a weakening rupee. Customs duties were not raised on imports of gold or electronic goods. While gold imports surged at an average 65 per cent in July and August, those of electronic items rose 15 per cent during the April-August period.

Arrangements may be finalized with countries like Russia for imports on deferred payment or increasing barter possibilities for balanced trade.

Source: fashionatingworld.com- Oct 05, 2018

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Rupee slide hurting exporters: FIEO

Exporters' body Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) on Friday said the rupee depreciation is increasing the cost of imported capital goods, inputs and various services used by exporters paid in foreign currency, particularly the freight charges.

He further said though the domestic currency has depreciated by over 13 per cent this year, the trends in non-deliverable forward (NDF) market indicate that further fall is not ruled out particularly as short-term debt share in India's external debt is increasing.

The rupee on Friday crashed below the 74-level and was quoted 55 paise lower at 74.13 against the US dollar for the first time ever after the Reserve Bank of India kept its key policy rate unchanged.

"Buyers are asking for sizeable reduction in prices, on account of rupee depreciation, as depreciation of buyers' currencies have also increased the landed price in their own country," FIEO president Ganesh Kumar Gupta said in a release.

He further said the most vociferous are the buyers from the Middle East, Africa and certain parts of Asia demanding deep cut in prices, while such demands from buyers in the US and Europe is sparingly received.

"This puts exporters in quandary, if he has hedged himself thus not benefiting from weak rupee yet forced to cut prices," said Gupta.

The rupee depreciation is further tightening the liquidity as the foreign currency component of export credit already availed gets revalued at a higher value in terms of Indian rupees, according to him.

"This has resulted in the exporter being asked by the banks to reduce their exposure by part payment or where the export credit limit is not fully disbursed, the available limit reduces, depriving exporter of funds which is extremely bad for exporters," added Gupta.

He further said that extreme volatility in currencies should be stemmed to help the economy including exports.

Source: thehindubusinessline.com- Oct 05, 2018

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Cotton purchase shifted from grain market to yard

Cotton purchase has been shifted from the grain market to cotton yard here, providing relief to farmers.

District Youth Congress ex-president Sandeep Jakhar on Friday visited the grain market to fix problems faced by cotton growers and held discussions with cotton traders and authorities concerned.

It is observed that with the beginning of paddy season, it may no more be possible to stack cotton in the grain market. Farmers will not be forced to offload cotton produce on the yards. Traders have also agreed to offer reasonable price after examining the produce transported by vehicles.

“There had been precedents for auctioning cotton on vehicles itself and transporting the same directly to private cotton ginning and pressing factories. This saves time and energy, Jakhar said.

Officials said average narma cotton arrival here had gone up to 6,000 quintals, average price was Rs 5,121 for each quintal. Total arrival here had been recorded at 51,000 quintal so far.

Source: tribuneindia.com- Oct 06, 2018

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GIDC to set up textile hub in Surat

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) plans to set up a textile hub in the Bardoli taluka, Surat. The hub will comprise around 207 micro, small and textile weaving hubs. The proposed project will be set up in the emerging Badroli-II Industrial Estate situated in Miyawadi village. At present, it is India's biggest man-made fabric manufacturing hub located at a distance of 48 km from Surat.

Most of the industrial units that are proposed to be set up will be for weaving. More than 250 plots have been allotted for this purpose with sizes ranging from 250 square metres to 1,000 sq m. Setting up the proposed weaving units will involve the installation of power looms, jacquard-fitted looms, and rapier looms. The pouring in of investments are expected to come easy as there are existing units in Surat that want to expand their space and scale of operations to enlarge their businesses.

The hub will be set up with an investment of Rs 200 crore and have an aggregate capacity of producing 2 lakh meters of fabric daily.

Source: fashionatingworld.com- Oct 05, 2018

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SIMA tells textiles minister to brand Indian cotton items

The Southern India Mills' Association (SIMA) has sought Union textiles minister Smriti Irani's intervention for cleaner cotton and branding of Indian cotton items.

In a representation to the minister, SIMA has urged empowerment of Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) to enforce certain regulations and discipline to curb malpractices adopted by certain ginners.

The poor ginning practices adopted by the ginners has made Indian cotton varieties to come under the list of top 10 highly contaminated and seed coat (trash) content in the world as per the Annual Cotton Contamination Survey, conducted by International Textile Manufacturers' Federation (ITMF).

The spinning sector and the farmers have been suffering during the last few

years, as some of the ginnerers were mixing cotton waste in the virgin cotton, producing cotton with high trash content, and adding water to increase the lint weight, thus, affecting the value realization and quality of the final products, the survey said.

"The cotton waste price trend prevailed during the last few years indicate that the waste price steeply increased from the beginning of cotton season as the ginnerers procure waste cotton for adulteration. Such practices exponentially increase the short fibre content affecting the value realisation, productivity and quality of the yarn," stated P Nataraj, SIMA chairman in the representation.

Appreciating the efforts taken by the minister for bringing quality norms especially for gin-out ratio, trash content, moisture content and weight loss, apart from the regular quality parameters like staple length and micronaire value, SIMA has proposed few interventions to make Indian cotton world-class in terms of quality.

Few of the suggestions include periodical inspection by CCI in the ginning factories and take necessary action on the factories adopting malpractices, make textile committee to have periodical audits and recognise three to five star rated ginning factories and allocation of funds to create HVI cotton testing facilities in all the major cotton centres, as already recommended by Cotton Advisory Board.

Source: fashionnetwork.com- Oct 05, 2018

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