



The Southern India Mills' Association

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NEWS CLIPPINGS –05-01-2018

Apparel park to come up near Patna: Sushil Modi	The Hindu http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/apparel-park-to-come-up-near-patna-sushil-modi/article22371100.ece
<p>An apparel and textiles park will be set up on the outskirts of the Bihar capital for which a land tract spread over more than 100 acres has been earmarked, Bihar Deputy Chief Minister Sushil Kumar Modi said here on Thursday.</p> <p>Speaking after the inauguration of a three-day fair organised by the Bihar Readymade Garments Association, Sushil Modi said 115 acres of land have been earmarked in Bihta for the proposed park.</p> <p>The park will be set up as part of the state government's policy to promote textiles, leather, Information Technology and food processing, he said.</p> <p>'Many incentives'</p> <p>The Deputy Chief Minister, who also holds the finance portfolio, said a number of incentives were being offered to those willing to invest in the State which include exemption from land registration and conversion fees and a 10% grant on interest payable on bank loans. "Also on offer are 100 per cent refund on SGST (state goods and services tax), 50 per cent assistance on the amount payable towards EPF and ESI and a skill development subsidy of Rs. 20,000 per employee from Bihar", he said. The Deputy CM appealed to readymade garment producers to invest in Bihar, stating that the sector had immense potential for job creation and pointing out that 90% workers employed in the sector at places like Mumbai and Bengaluru hail from the State.</p>	

Seed body faults Monsanto for bollworm resistance	Business Line http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/todays-paper/seed-body-faults-monsanto-for-bollworm-resistance/article10012373.ece
<p>The National Seed Association of India, which represents the majority of the cotton seed companies in the country, has blamed Mahyco Monsanto and Monsanto India for widespread resistance developed by pink bollworm to Bollgard-II, the second-generation genetically modified cotton seed technology.</p> <p>The association has threatened to stop selling the seeds developed with BG-II technology if the two Monsanto</p>	

firms do not vouch for the efficacy of the second gene (which gave in to pink bollworm). It asks the firms to own up to the failure and compensate farmers. The association wrote a separate letter to the Agriculture Ministry disowning any responsibility for the efficacy of the trait (the second gene) that was meant to tackle the pink bollworm. "It (the company) collects the trait value from the farmers through us. It is their responsibility," it said.

Pink bollworm, which showed signs of resistance to technology, turned virulent this kharif, causing extensive damage to cotton crop in several States. The incidence was so high that the Telangana government asked farmers to remove the plants after the second pick (of cotton bolls) so that the fields would be free of pink bollworm for the next season. "You went on to promote the usage of hybrids with the two gene trait (Bollgard-II) even after CICR confirmed incidence of resistance," Kalyan B Goswami, Director-General of NSAI, said in the letter. NSAI members wanted to go back to the single gene (Cry1Ac) GM seed (which entails no royalty fee) that can take care of other bollworms like American and spotted bollworms.

MMBL response

MMBL, which licences Monsanto's GM cotton technologies to seed firms in India, denied the allegation that it had not addressed the resistance. "We had, as early as in September 2015, informed the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) of the high level of tolerance to Cry2Ab protein," an MMBL spokesperson said. The firm blamed non-adherence to recommendations on Insect Resistance Management (IRM) practices for the development of the resistance. "We asked seed companies in February 2016 and in March 2017 to advise farmers about the importance of following the prescribed guidelines," he said. It is understood that the firm is in the process of giving a point-by-point rebuttal to the issues raised by the NSAI.

Global cotton consumption to increase according to International Cotton Advisory Committee	Journal http://www.hpi.com/cotton/global-cotton-consumption-to-increase-according-to-international-cotton-advisory/article_44f0ec2c-51be-5e8b-a94a-4a031dca34bf.html
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The International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C., announced recently it expects global cotton consumption to increase in the coming year. Recovery continues in cotton production for 2017-2018, according to the ICAC, which projects an 11 percent growth to about 25.4 million tons due to increased area put into production. Production in just the United States for the current season is expected to increase 25 percent to 4.7 million tons. India, according to the report, will remain the world's largest cotton producer, with 2017-2018 production expected to reach 6.2 million tons. China will come in second, with 5.2 million tons of production. Pakistan is predicted to increase 11.5 percent, to 1.9 million tons, while Turkey is predicted to increase its production 18 percent to 829,000 tons. Other major cotton countries are expected to have positive growth

attributed to increased production area and harvested yields. Meanwhile, international cotton prices have moved upward over the last few months that the season has been underway, according to the ICAC. "From the season low of 77 cents per pound at the start of season, prices are at a season high at the end of this calendar year up to 88 cents per pound," the report stated. "The current season average of 80 cents per pound is lower than the 2016/17 average of 83 cents per pound."

The Hans India

2094 bags of illegal cotton seeds seized

<http://www.thehansindia.com/posts/index/Telangana/2018-01-04/2094-bags-of-illegal-cotton-seeds-seized/350026>

Acting over a tip-off, the agriculture officials of Itikyala mandal in Gadwal district raided Image Crop Limited Company near Vemula village in the mandal and seized 2,094 illegally stocked cotton seeds packets. The officials estimated the cost of the seized cotton seeds at about Rs 17 lakhs. "We have been receiving complaints of illegal stocking of cotton seeds in Itikyala mandal and we have been on it for a long time. After getting reliable information, we raided the godowns of Image Crop Limited and seized illegally stored cotton from their possession," informed Govind Nayak, the district Agriculture officer. A case was booked against the company management and necessary action will be taken as per the law, he added. Alampur ADA Khadri, Itikyala agriculture officers Ayub and Janardhan along with other staff took part in the raids.

Fibre 2 Fashion

**Uzbekistan exported textile worth over \$1
bn in 2017**

<http://www.fibre2fashion.com/news/textile-news/uzbekistan-exported-textile-worth-over-1-bn-in-2017-239880-newsdetails.htm>

Light industry enterprises of Uzbekistan exported products worth \$1.1 billion to 50 nations in 2017 and the share of value-added products exceeded 40 per cent. The number of exporting enterprises rose from 293 in early 2017 to 350 by the year end. The country produces around 1.4 million tonnes of cotton fibre annually, of which about 60 per cent is consumed domestically.

Thirty four investment projects on modernization of existing and creation of new enterprises with a total export potential of \$151.7 million were completed in 2017 in the country's light industry. Their total value exceeded \$356 million.

In addition, the growth of export indicators was facilitated by the activity of 64 trading houses which were opened in foreign countries, an Uzbek news agency reported quoting statistics from the Association of Textile and Clothing and Textile Industries Enterprises (Uztekstilprom). Experts have already created a draft concept of development for the medium-term perspective of cotton textile clusters, taking into account the experience of such facilities in

the Navoi region.

Around 7,000 industrial enterprises operate in the republic at present. The Uzbek textile industry is mainly focused on cotton, silk and wool.' Further development of its textile industry is one of the policy priorities of Uzbekistan. The country grows about 3.5 million tonnes of raw cotton and produces 1.1 million tonnes of cotton fibre annually. The country plans to create 112 modern, high-tech industrial factories, expand, modernize and technologically upgrade 20 operating capacities. All this will increase the export potential of the industry up to \$2.5 billion a year and create more than 25,000 jobs.