



sima

Fortnightly E-REVIEW

Vol. XIII

No.22

January 16-31, 2019

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS >>>

- ❖ TEXTILE MINISTER INAUGURATES TEX TN 2019 & IND TEXPO 2019
- ❖ GOVT.NOTIFIES 207 HSN CODES AS TECHNICAL TEXTILES
- ❖ INDIA LIKELY TO BEAT UK IN LARGEST ECONOMY RANKINGS:PWC
- ❖ TEXTILE MINISTER URGED TO REDUCE HANK YARN OBLIGATION

REPRESENTATIONS >>>

- ❖ Chairman of the Association, Mr.P.Nataraj, has made a representation dated 21.1.2019 to the Hon'ble Union Minister for Textiles, Smt.Smriti Zubin Irani appealing the latter to reduce the hank yarn obligation.
- ❖ Chairman of the Association, Mr.P.Nataraj, has made a representation dated 23.1.2019 to the Hon'ble Union Minister for Textiles, Smt.Smriti Zubin Irani appealing the latter to consider left out technical cases under R-TUFS.

TEX TN & IND TEXPO 2019 >>>

Textile Minister inaugurates Tamilnadu Global Textile Expo 2019 and Ind Texpo 2019

- ❖ The first ever Tamilnadu Global Textile Expo 2019 (TEX TN 2019) organized by Government of Tamilnadu and Reverse Buyer Seller Meet (IND TEXPO 2019) of TEXPROCIL & PDEXCIL were held during January 27-29, 2019. Inaugurating the Expo on 27th January 2019 at CODISSIA Trade Fair Complex, Coimbatore, Hon'ble Union Textile Minister, Smt Smriti Irani welcomed the buyers gathered from over 20 countries on behalf of every citizen of the State. Speaking at the event, she said that the Expo was meant to aid all industrialists in the entire textile value chain get good recognition for their goods and services in the foreign markets. She mentioned that Tamilnadu has benefited much by implementing various schemes initiated by the Central Government. The power bank scheme was implemented to help power loom industrialists to get yarn directly from the spinning mills rather than depend on middleman or brokers, she pointed out. She said that she took steps to ensure Cotton Corporation of India to directly supplies the cotton to textile mills.

Relaxation of Cabotage Rule is one of the historic achievements made by the Central Government, thereby helping Tamilnadu's spinning mills to use foreign ships that travel by Tamilnadu to transport cotton from North India. Technical Textiles, especially medical textiles, has good demand both in the domestic and world market. Considering this, the Central Government recently announced HSN (Harmonized System of Nomenclature) Code to more than 250 products. This will help the exporters in a big way. She further stated that increase of exemption limit under the GST from Rs.20 lakhs to Rs.40 lakhs will help MSME textile industrialists. At the inaugural function, Hon'ble Ministers from the State Government, MLAs, MPs and industry leaders participated.



Hon'ble Union Textile Minister, Smt Smriti Irani lighting the lamp accompanied by State Ministers & Texprocil Chairman, Dr K V Srinivasan to mark the inauguration of TEX TN 2019 & IND TEXPO 2019

Hon'ble Union Textile Minister, Smt Smriti Irani making inaugural address



Hon'ble Union Textile Minister accompanied by State Ministers throwing open the events

Audience at the inaugural function



Visitors at the exhibition



Visitors at the exhibition

TEXTILE SCENE >>>

Government notifies 207 HSN Codes as technical textiles

- ❖ The government of India has notified 207 HSN Codes as technical textiles. It was a long standing demand and this step will give a major boost to the technical textiles sector as it is considered the sunrise sector. There is an immense opportunity in technical textiles sector, said the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) welcoming the initiative. "Technical textiles provides new opportunities to the Indian textile industry to have long term sustainable future. They are not limited to Chapters 50 to 63 of HSN Codes pertaining to conventional textiles, but are covered under the HSN Codes spread over Chapter 1 to 99. In order to compile the data on export and import and also provide fiscal support, it was necessary to identify the HSN Codes of all the technical textile items," said CITI chairman Sanjay Jain.

The absence of clear classification of technical textiles was creating confusion and many genuine manufacturers were not getting various incentives and subsidies being allowed to technical textiles, stated Jain. This was impacting investment in the fast growing and sunrise segment of textiles. This policy intervention will help the industry to invest increasingly in this sector and enable the growth of the Indian textile industry. Technical textiles segment is very significant for the growth of the textile industry as they are value added textile products that are manufactured primarily for technical performance and multi-functional properties with less intent on aesthetics & design. The diverse range of technical textiles in India can be broadly grouped into 12 categories such as agrotech, meditech, packtech, clothtech, indutech, homotech, geotech, oekotech, protech, sportstech, buildtech and mobitech. All these sectors are expected to see a double digit growth.

However, he said that India still has a long way to go as it currently lacks the ability to domestically fulfill the rising demand and to be globally competitive in this sector. There is untapped potential both in exports and domestic market of technical textiles. "To make Indian technical textiles industry globally competitive, dual policy needs to be adopted for exports as well as domestic markets. A proactive approach from government as well as industry stakeholders will be the key for Indian technical textiles to realise its full potential. One of the key steps that may be taken by the

government is to establish regulatory norms for mandatory usage of technical textile items in specific industries to increase consumption. Apart from that, focus on bringing foreign direct investment in order to get the requisite technical know-how and expertise would be crucial," explained Jain

GLOBAL TEXTILE SCENE

Myanmar RMG units exporting to EU rose by 180 in 5 yrs

- ❖ The number of readymade garment (RMG) factories in Myanmar that export products to the European Union (EU) has increased by 180 within five years from 22 in 2013 to 202 now, primarily due to benefits offered by the EU's generalized system of preferences (GSP), according to Aung Naing Oo, director general of department of investment and companies administration (DICA). The total number of factories of all kinds rose from 24 to 305 over the same period. While the 24 factories created 23,000 jobs in 2013, the 305 factories have created 300,000 jobs, according to a report in a Myanmar English-language daily. Sixty per cent of the cut-make-pack (CMP) garment factories are Chinese investments and mainly export to EU countries, according to the EU Everything But Arms Monitoring Mission.

Vietnam targets \$ 40 bn in textile-garment exports in 2019

- ❖ The Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association (VITAS) has set a target of \$40 billion in export turnover for calendar year 2019, 10.8 per cent higher than the \$36 billion in 2018, which was a 16 per cent rise year-on-year. The sector is likely to enjoy a trade surplus of \$20 billion and generate employment and raise income for 2.85 million workers. The upcoming free trade agreements (FTAs), such as the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), are a driving factor supporting production and business activities of the sector in 2019. The sector is also awaiting more orders due to the US-China trade war. Vietnamese textile firms have witnessed positive signals for orders in 2019. Many businesses have already received orders for the first six months of 2019 and even the whole year. Flows of capital investment in the textile and dyeing industry and material have been on the rise, according to a news agency report. According to the Ministry of Industry and Trade, 2019 will be a challenging year for the sector to integrate into the global textile supply chain. The fourth Industrial Revolution will especially have a stronger impact on the sector, forcing it to change and strongly increase investment in equipment and personnel, experts feel. Vietnam is participating in 16 FTAs. Eleven out of the 12 signed agreements have been enforced, while the ASEAN-Hong Kong (China) FTA is yet to come into force.

ECONOMY

India likely to beat UK in largest economy rankings: PwC

- ❖ India is expected to beat the United Kingdom in the world's largest economy rankings in 2019, according to consultancy firm PwC, which said in a recent report that while the United Kingdom and France have regularly switched places because of similar levels of development and roughly equal populations, India's climb up the rankings is likely to be permanent. PwC's Global Economy Watch report projects real gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 1.6 per cent for the United Kingdom, 1.7 per cent for France and 7.6 per cent for India in 2019. "India and France are likely to surpass the UK in the world's largest economy rankings in 2019, knocking it from fifth to seventh place in the global table," the report said. Without any major headwinds in the global economy like enhanced trade tensions or supply side shocks in oil, India should return to a healthy growth rate of 7.6 per cent in 2019-20, it said. Overall, the global economy is likely to slow in 2019 as G7 countries return to long-run average growth rates, the report said. PwC expects that the pick-up in growth of most major economies seen between the end of 2016 and the beginning of 2018 is now over

RAW MATERIAL FRONT

Pak Senate body concerned over shrinking land under cotton

- ❖ Pakistan's Senate Standing Committee on National Food Security and Research recently expressed concern over the gradual shrinking of land under cotton cultivation and termed it a 'potential damage' to the economy. Committee chairman Syed Muzafar Hussain Shah underlined the need to encourage the production of long-staple cotton crop with considerable export value. Seeking the view of the ministry of national food security and research on the issue, Shah asked it to gather feedback from the provinces on how to enhance crop cultivation in the country, according to Pakistani media reports. The ministry was also asked to hold a brainstorming session with the stakeholders and farmers on how to enhance overall cotton crop production and what steps should be taken to encourage cultivation of long-staple cotton. Scarcity of certified seeds, low profitability and issues of plant population were among the main reasons behind the fall in cotton production, cotton commissioner Khalid Abdullah told the committee. Cotton production should also be initiated in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan to enhance yield, he suggested. Cotton production had declined from 13.595 million bales in 2011-12 to 11.980 million bales in 2017-18, Abdullah added.

Apex court restores Monsanto's Bt cotton patent

- ❖ Supreme Court of India recently restored Monsanto's Bt cotton patent in the country till its validity is decided by the Delhi High Court, which rendered it non-enforceable in May. It had concurred with the government's contention that the patented gene inserted into a plant became a plant itself and ceased to be a patentable 'product' under the Patents Act.

Monsanto is now owned by German multinational Bayer AG. This implies the biotech company can ask its local sub-licencees for royalties under the Patents Act. Experts, however, feel it could still find that tough as domestic firms no longer require annual no-objection certificates from the company to sell seeds bearing the patented technology.

The two-judge Supreme Court bench also said Monsanto could alternatively seek protection of its Bollgard-II technology, which helps cotton plants resist bollworm, under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act, 2001. India's agriculture ministry issued a seed price control order in December 2015, but despite that, costlier illegal copies of Monsanto's latest seeds are flooding the market. Such seeds are being sold by traders without even proper labelling, according to Indian media reports. Deterred by the HC division bench ruling that made it impossible for it to stop sale of seeds bearing its technology by the sub-licencees and the price controls, Monsanto has been going slow on its plans for the India market. It withdrew the herbicide tolerant cotton seeds from the approval process in India in August 2016. It also reportedly put in abeyance plans to submit newer seeds for approval in India.

Pakistani cabinet committee allows duty-free cotton import

- ❖ The Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) of the Pakistani cabinet recently ordered immediate clearance of about Rs 36 billion refund claims of exporters and allowed tax and duty-free import of cotton. The ECC approved withdrawal of customs duty, additional customs duty and sales tax on import of cotton from February 1 to June 30 this year. The step is reportedly aimed at ensuring sufficient cotton supply for the textile industry, especially the export segment. The decisions were taken at an ECC meeting presided over by finance minister Asad Umar. The decision was based on the plea that Pakistan had been a net cotton importer since 2001. As domestic cotton is of short-to-medium staple length, textile manufacturers import long and extra long staple cotton for finer yarn counts for manufacturing value-added products. Cotton at present is subject to 3 per cent customs duty, 2 per cent additional customs duty and 5 per cent sales tax. The ECC also approved regulatory amendments in the Export Policy Order 2016 and Import Policy Order 2016 as proposed by the commerce division. These will be submitted for consideration to the cabinet.

EXPORTS

India's exports to China up 25% during June-Nov 2018; FIEO

- ❖ The tariff war between the US and China is benefitting India as its exports to the neighbouring country have increased by about 25 per cent during the June-November 2018 period to \$8.46 billion, apex exporters body FIEO said. Exports to China had stood at \$6.37 billion in June-November 2017. In June and September 2018, the US announced high customs duties on several Chinese goods. In retaliation, China also raised levies on American goods.

JUDGEMENTS

Employer's onus after duty hours

- ❖ The obligation of an employer under the Employees Compensation Act does not end after the working hours. According to the Supreme Court, all activities integral to the employment are covered under the concept of 'notional extension' of employment. The Court applied this principle in its judgment in the case, Leela Bai Vs Seema Chouhan. In this case, a driver of a bus stayed back a night so that the morning trip could start on time. If he had gone home, the passengers would have been inconvenienced in the morning. He took meals at night on top of the bus, but while descending he fell down and died. His wife claimed compensation under the Act. The owner of the bus argued that his employee had finished the day's trip and was out of working hours. The Supreme Court rejected the contention and stated that the driver was staying on the bus not out of choice but for the efficient running of transport, which benefited the bus owner. It said that the time and place can be reasonably extended to grant benefit to an employee, who dies or suffers an injury while working for his or her employer.

Cus - Mere fact that wastage is in excess of IO norms does not indicate that imported fabric has not been used for manufacture of export articles: High Court

AHMEDABAD, JAN 24, 2019: THE appeal filed against the CESTAT order was admitted on the following substantial questions of law -

- (1) Whether all the raw materials, including those rendered as wastage during manufacture of exported goods, were not exempt under Notification No.13/81 Custom dated 9.2.1981?
- (2) Whether demand of Customs duty on imported raw materials contained in wastage in excess of input-output norms under the Export Import Policy was legally correct?
- (3) Whether the final order of the Appellate Tribunal confirming demand of duty with penalty on wastage of imported fabrics was legally correct and sustainable?"

The appellant is a 100% Export Oriented Undertaking and procured nine consignments of fabrics for manufacture of trousers during the period from 25.12.1994 to 24.12.1996. It is the case of the appellant that these fabrics have been used in relation to manufacturing trousers which have been exported by the appellant thereby fulfilling the export obligations; that the waste was disposed of after due permission was obtained from the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise.

The appellant maintained records of the above fabrics procured duty free, consumption of these fabrics in relation to manufacture of trousers and export of trousers as well as waste in the form of trimmings and cuttings that arose.

On the basis of such reports, the excise authorities found that the total quantity of fabrics consumed for each trouser was 1.984 square metres per trouser on average basis.

However, the input output norm for trousers under the Handbook of Procedures has been prescribed as 1.687 square metres per trouser.

On this basis, the CCE& Cus issued a SCN suggesting that there was excess consumption of fabrics to the tune of 32185.06 square metres and, accordingly, suggested that duties to the tune of Rs.17,44,818/- were required to be recovered on excess consumption of fabrics with penalty and interest under the provisions of the Customs Act.

The allegation that the appellant had contravened the provisions of Notification No.13/81-Cus read with Exim Policy norms for trousers was upheld and accordingly, duty demand of Rs.17,44,818/- came to be confirmed with penalty of Rs.35,00,000/- and interest.

In appeal, the CESTAT upheld the order but reduced the penalty to Rs.8 lakhs.

The assessee is before the Gujarat High Court and urged that the demand be set aside.

After considering the submissions made, the High Court inter alia observed that the moot question that arises for consideration is whether, based on the standard input output norms (SION) fixed under the Exim Policy, the appellant can be called upon to pay customs duty in respect of the excess fabric consumed by it.

Extracting the notification 13/81-Cus, the High Court viewed -

+ The department has nowhere alleged that the duty free imported goods were not consumed in the manufacturing of the finished goods or that such goods have been cleared in the guise of removal of waste.

+ Once it is not disputed that the goods were used in the manufacturing of finished goods and the export obligation has been duly fulfilled, the benefit of exemption provided under the notification in question cannot be denied to the appellant.

+ Notification No.13-Cus dated 9.2.1981 does not lay down any criteria for waste nor does the same provide any conditions regarding extent of wastage allowed.

+ There is nothing (in the notification) to indicate that raw material imported and contained in such waste in excess of norms shall be rendered ineligible for the benefit of such notification.

+ Notification No.13-Cus is primarily concerned with fulfillment of export obligation from the goods imported into India and the satisfaction required to be recorded by the Assistant Collector as contemplated by Condition (6) is not in the context of wastage generated, but in the context of manufacture of articles for export from the imported goods.

+ In the present case, it is not the case of the respondent that any part of the imported fabric has been diverted or clandestinely removed. The only allegation is that the waste generated is more than the standard input output norm, which has nothing to do with the fulfillment of export obligation or compliance with the conditions of the exemption notification.

+ Under the circumstances, the raw material being exempted under Notification No.13/81-Customs dated 09.02.1981, the demand of customs duty on imported raw materials contained in wastage in excess of input-output norms is not justified.

+ In the opinion of this court, disposal of waste as provided under paragraph 190 [of Chapter IX of the New Import Export Policy & Procedures, 1992-97] in respect of which standard input output norms have to be followed; and use of imported raw material for fulfillment of export obligation under the exemption notification; are entirely different things.

+ The controversy that has arisen in the present case is on account of wrongly applying norms for disposal of waste while considering whether the conditions stipulated under the exemption notification have been satisfied.

+ Thus, despite the fact that excess consumption has been found as compared to the standard input output norms, such excess waste has been permitted to be destroyed by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise & Customs, and hence, the respondent is not justified in demanding customs duty forgone on the excess waste material worked out on the basis of the input-output norms.

+ Condition No.6 of the Notification No.13-Customs dated 9.2.1981 cannot be read in a manner whereby despite the fact that the assessee is in a position to show that the entire material has been used for the purpose of manufacture of goods and there is no allegation with regard to diversion of goods, merely because the wastage norms are not satisfied, the Assistant Collector of Customs can record satisfaction to the effect that the goods have not been used for the manufacture of articles for export.

Concluding that the Appellate Tribunal was not justified in confirming the customs duty on imported raw materials contained in wastage in excess of input output norms under the Export Import policy, the impugned order was quashed and set aside.

The assessee appeal was allowed.

I-T - Belated filing of return under normal circumstances deserves condonation, unless Department has reason to believe that assessee had purposely filed return belatedly for mala fide reasons: HC

CHENNAI, JAN 16, 2019: THE ISSUE BEFORE THE DIVISION BENCH IS - Whether the delay in filing return under normal circumstances should be condoned, unless the Department have reason to believe that assessee had wantonly & purposely filed the return belatedly for certain mala fide reasons. YES IS THE VERDICT.

Facts of the case:

The Assessee-company, engaged in manufacturing of Wind Energy Generators, had filed its return u/s 139(1) for the relevant AY. During assessment proceeding, the AO noted that there was delay of 37 days in filing of return by the Assessee due to certain reasons which were beyond the Assessee's control. Now, the reason behind such disputed delay, as according to assessee was that, it was mandatory on the part of Assessee to get its account audited u/s 44AB and without which the return would not be accepted as a correct return by the system. It was further stated that the Assessee had transferred its Operating & Maintenance business division on a going concern basis as a slump sale to its wholly owned subsidiary company namely, Renewable Energy Generation Pvt Ltd for a consideration of Rs. 310 cr which was based upon independent valuation of two The Chartered Accountants (CAs) namely, M/s.TRC Corporate Consulting Pvt. Ltd and M/s.C.Ramaswamy & B.Srinivasan. In the last moment, the tax auditors orally communicated their unwillingness to complete the audit and to issue a tax audit Report before the due date. Therefore, the Assessee was left with no other alternative, but to look for an alternative auditor, after getting written communication from one S.R.Batliloi & Associates. The Assessee after due deliberations and taking note of various aspects, had approached M/s.CNGSN Associates, LLP, to conduct the tax audit work, but S.R.Batliloi & Associates issued No Objection Certificate to M/s. CNGSN after considerable delay and on insistence of the Assessee. The new auditor completed the audit work and issued tax audit report on December 29, 2014 based on which the Assessee had uploaded its return on January 1, 2015.

However, the Revenue stated that the Assessee failed to establish that the delay in finalization of the tax audit report was only because of the auditor's fault. Further, the Assessee also failed to establish that the work of the tax audit got delayed due to the professional misconduct on the auditor's part, for which the Assessee had not resorted to any legal action against the auditor. When the matter reached High Court, it was held that the delay in receiving tax audit report from CAs, could be a reasonable ground for late filing of return u/s 139 as the same was beyond the control of a taxpayer. The High Court further held that the assessee's application for condonation of delay could not be rejected, simply because of the auditor's fault in delaying the process of audit completion without proper reasons.

High Court held:

++ it is seen that the CBDT while rejecting the request of assessee for condonation of delay of 37 days in filing the return held that the assessee should have accepted the Tax Audit Report as prepared by the auditors initially appointed by them and without doing so, it could not have appointed a new auditor and submit the Tax Report and the delay due to difference of opinion between the auditor and the auditee cannot be accepted as a valid ground for the CBDT to invoke its power u/s 119. To exercise the power enshrined u/s 119, the Board has to consider whether it would be desirable or expedient to do so to avoid genuine hardship in the case of an assessee. The assessee's case is that the auditors appointed by them initially were delaying the process of audit completion without proper reasons inspite of providing expert valuation report from other professional firm to satisfy their concerns. Thus, the assessee having left with no other alternative had to appoint another auditor, for which purpose, a No Objection Certificate was required to be obtained from the erstwhile auditor;

++ the Writ Court after considering the factual position, held that the assessee cannot appoint a new auditor without getting a No Objection Certificate from the existing auditor and therefore, the assessee after getting No Objection Certificate from the erstwhile auditor had uploaded the Return of Income along with the Tax Audit Report and by then, there was a delay of 37 days. Further, the Writ Court rightly pointed out that by the delayed submission of Return of Income, the assessee does not stand to benefit in any manner whatsoever. Thus, the Writ Court was satisfied that the explanation given by the assessee was sufficient for condonation of delay of 37 days in filing the Return and such a delay should not defeat his claim. As rightly pointed out by the Writ Court, no assessee would stand to benefit by filing the return belatedly. Unless the Department have reason to believe that the assessee had wantonly and purposely filed the return belatedly for certain malafide reasons, the delay in filing the return under normal circumstances should be condoned. It is true that the Board has power to exercise its discretion. However, exercise of such discretion should be in terms of Section 119(2)(b). Accordingly, the delay of 37 days in filing the Return along with Audit Report is condoned and the Dy CIT is directed to process the return in accordance with law.

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	25.01.2019	19.01.2019	12.01.2019	05.01.2019	29.12.2018	22.12.2018	15.12.2018
ICS-101 (Bengal Deshi (RG) / Assam Comilla)	40400	39800	40400	39900	39900	39900	41200
ICS-201 (Bengal Deshi (SG))	40900	40900	40900	40400	40400	40400	41700
ICS-102 (V-797)	29500	29000	30000	33000	NA	NA	NA
ICS-103 (Jayadhar)	36800	36800	37000	37700	37400	36900	37400
ICS-202 (J-34)	41500	41600	41400	41900	41600	40900	41900
ICS-105(LRA-5166)	42600	42600	42400	43000	42600	41400	42400
ICS-105 (H4-Mech 1 - Guj)	41900	42100	42100	NQ	NA	NA	NA
ICS-105 (Shankar – 6 (Guj))	42600	42700	42600	43500	43400	43300	44500
ICS-105 (Bunny / Brahma)	44200	44500	44300	44500	44400	44700	45300
ICS-107 (DCH 32)	55200	55200	55000	56000	56000	57700	57900

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

Source: CAI

Cotton Yarn (Rs/Kg – Taxes Extra)

Count	25.01.2019	19.01.2019	12.01.2019	05.01.2019	29.12.2018	22.12.2018	15.12.2018
Hank Yarn							
20s	219	219	219	219	219	219	219
30s	236	236	236	236	236	236	236
40s	259	259	259	259	259	259	259
60s K	254	254	254	254	254	254	254
60s C	327	327	327	327	327	327	327
80s C	401	401	401	401	401	401	401
Cone Yarn							
20s	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
30s	225	225	225	225	225	225	225
40s	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
60s K	285	285	285	285	285	285	285
60s C	315	315	315	315	315	315	315
80s C	375	375	375	375	375	375	375

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

CIRCULARS ISSUED DURING THE FORTNIGHT

Sl. No.	Circular No.	Date	To	Subject
1)	20/2019	17.1.2019	All Member Mills	Representation on rumors in the market regarding imposition of import duty on raw cotton – reg
2)	21/2019	17.1.2019	All Member Mills	Weekly cotton prices for 7.1.2019 to 12.1.2019 – reg
3)	22/2019	17.1.2019	All Member Mills in Southern States	Expression of Interest from Industries for providing Internship training to ITI students – reg
4)	23/2019	17.1.2019	Managing Directors of All Member Mills	Restructuring of loans under MSME special package announced by Government of India and RBI – loan particulars requested – reg
5)	24/2019	18.1.2019	All Member Mills	ASHA Weekly Report for Global Yarn Markets from 9.1.2019 to 14.1.2019– reg
6)	25/2019	21.1.2019	Managing Directors of All Member Mills	Restructuring of loans under MSME special package announced by Government of India and RBI – loan particulars requested – reg
7)	26/2019	22.1.2019	All Member Mills	Weekly cotton prices for 14.1.2019 to 19.1.2019 – reg
8)	27/2019	24.1.2019	All Textile Mills & All Textile Associations	Invitation to visit Tamilnadu Global Textile Expo (TEX TN 2019) to be held during January 27-29, 2019 at Coimbatore and attend inaugural function on January 27, 2019
9)	28/2019	24.1.2019	All Member Mills	DIPP Working Group Report on Five Trillion Indian Economy – reg
10)	29/2019	25.1.2019	All Member Mills	ASHA Weekly Report for Global Yarn Markets from 15.1.2019 to 21.1.2019– reg
11)	30/2019	25.1.2019	All Member Mills	Seminar on “Technical Textiles and its Opportunities in Defense Sector” at CODISSIA, Coimbatore on 28.01.2019
12)	30-A/2019	25.1.2019	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	Rolling out the AMR project by TANGEDCO – Highlights of the AMR meeting held on 24.1.2019 – reg
13)	31/2019	25.1.2019	All Member Mills	Requirement of second hand generator with alternator – reg
14)	32/2019	25.1.2019	Managing Directors of All Member Mills	Sponsored Textile Delegation to Italy, Milan, 24th-31st March 2019 - reg.
15)	33/2019	29.1.2019	All Member Mills	Benefits of Pension on actual salary contributions made – Joint declaration - clarification - reg.
16)	34/2019	29.1.2019	All Member Mills	Weekly cotton prices for 21.1.2019 to 26.1.2019 – reg
17)	34-A/2019	30.1.2019	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	CFC clarification memo on applicability of wheeling charges at various voltage level – reg
18)	35/2019	31.1.2019	All Member Mills	Benefits of Pension on actual salary contributions made – Joint declaration - clarification - reg.

19)	35-A/2019	31.1.2019	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	CFC instruction for the allotment of banking units in the OA software – reg
20)	35-B/2019	31.1.2019	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	Power Purchase interaction meeting - scheduled on Friday, 8th February, 2019 at SIMA conference hall – reg
21)	36/2019	31.1.2019	All Member Mills	Applications in ANF – 2D submitted for seeking policy / procedure Relaxation in terms of para 2.58 of the FTP – reg
22)	36-A/2019	31.1.2019	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	Power Purchase interaction meeting preponed to Thursday, 7th February 2019 at SIMA conference hall – reg