



**sima**

Fortnightly

# E-REVIEW

Vol. XIII

No.18

November 16-30, 2018

## NEWS HIGHLIGHTS >>>

- ❖ **APPEAL NOT TO IMPOSE ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON PTA**
- ❖ **TARIFF REVISION - SIMA SUBMITS PETITION BEFORE KSERC**
- ❖ **INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY SHOWING SIGNS OF RECOVERY-CITI**
- ❖ **OUTCOME OF THE TAMC & CAB MEETINGS**

## REPRESENTATIONS >>>

- ❖ The Association has made submissions to the Designated Authority, Directorate of Trade Remedies, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi vide a letter dated 19.11.2018 appealing not to impose anti-dumping duty on the sunset review in respect of Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) imports originating in or exported from Korea RP and Thailand. It was submitted that most of the member mills of the Association are using Polyester Staple Fibre made out of PTA and hence any decision on this would impact the member mills.
- ❖ Kerala State Electricity Board filed a petition before the Hon'ble Kerala Electricity Regulatory Commission for approval of ARR, ERC, Tariff proposal and capital investment plan for the year 2018-22. In this connection, the Association has submitted its comments / suggestions on the proposed petition of KSEB before Kerala Electricity Regulatory Commission vide a letter dated 27.11.2018. It was submitted any proposal to revise the tariff would affect the textile mills in the State. It was further stated that Kerala was not an attractive State compared to the other States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, etc., who offer power subsidy for the investors. Therefore, the proposal requires to be dropped.
- ❖ The Association has sent a letter dated 30.11.2018 addressed to Dr Kannegi Packianathan, IAS (Retd), Chairperson, Tamilnadu State Commission for Women, Chennai requesting her to be the Chief Guest for the release of the Code/ Guidelines of Employment of Workers in textile industry'. It may be noted that for certification, the Association entered into a MoU with British Standards Institute (BSI), an international body.

### Indian textile industry showing signs of recovery: CITI

- ❖ The Indian textiles and apparel industry is showing signs of recovery after a difficult period, according to the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI). Textile and apparel exports stood at Rs.20,353 crore during October 2018 as compared to Rs.14,779 crore during the same month of the last year, showing an impressive growth of 38 per cent. Apparel exports grew by a whopping 54 per cent during the month to Rs.8,327 crore from Rs.5,402 crore in October 2017, CITI said citing data from DGCI&S. “The positive trend in exports for the entire textile value chain has been the result of CITI’s continuous persuasion with the Government and pragmatic approach shown by Union ministers of finance, commerce & industry, and textiles, on the issues of textiles and clothing industry especially post-GST implementation,” CITI chairman Sanjay K Jain said in a press release. Mr.Jain expressed his deep gratitude to Union Ministers for their timely policy support and intervention to boost the industry which was under severe stress, especially after the implementation of GST. Meanwhile, the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) data released by the Ministry of Statistics, planning and implementation, IIP for the textiles and apparel registered a growth of 5.4 per cent and 20.9 per cent respectively during September 2018. “The growing positive trend shows visible signs of recovery after a difficult period. Industry is hopeful that Government would take suggested measures to boost exports and limit imports. Gauging the current scenario, I am confident that in the coming months, with Government support, the industry would be in a much more comfortable position. Continuous growth in exports and IIP index would result in boosting employment, scaling up production and most importantly making ‘Make in India’ initiative a reality for the textiles and clothing industry,” Mr.Jain said.

### Expedite FTA with Russia: TEA tells govt

- ❖ The Indian government should begin negotiation and enter into a free trade agreement (FTA) with Russia, so as to reap the benefit of potential market at the earliest, Tiruppur Exporters’ Association (TEA) has said. Since Russia imports more winterwear, Indian manufacturers should also concentrate on producing such synthetic based products. “Russia has already given a green signal to our competing country Bangladesh for import of garments duty free and this would help them to increase their exports,” TEA president Raja M Shanmugham said in a press release. Russia is a huge market and many leading retail stores are setting up shops there, Shangmugham said. He pointed out that the Indian government had initiated negotiations for a trade deal with the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) comprising of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia, but there has been no progress in it. In 2017-18, Russia has imported `241 crore worth of knitwear garments and `295 crore worth of woven garments from India.

## MEETINGS

### Outcome of the TAMC meeting

- ❖ The 12<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Technical Advisory-cum-Monitoring Committee (TAMC) under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) was held on 22.11.2018 under the Chairmanship of Mr.Sanjay Sharan, IAS., Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. On behalf of the Association and CITI, SIMA Secretary General, Dr K Selvaraju attended the meeting. The outcome of the meeting is as follows:-

#### Progress of TUFs

##### a. Fund allocation and expenditure under TUFs in 2018-19

Rs.in Crore

Sr.No.	Scheme	Allocation	Claim sent to MoT	Fund released
1.	MTUFS	2300	16.58	16.58
2.	RTUFS		62.10	62.10
3.	RRTUFS		178.65	178.65
4.	ATUFS		9.81	3.03
5.	PDC (MMS)		90.48	90.48
Total			357.62	350.84

It was informed that the Ministry might get actual allocation to the tune of Rs.900 crores (including Rs.351 crores already released) are likely to surrender Rs.1400 crores. There is a delay in filing the claims by the banks and also there are some complications in releasing the funds on time. We understand that CAG has observed major discrepancy in the funds claimed by the beneficiaries and therefore, Ministry of Textiles in principle, has taken a decision to introduce JIT inspection for all the claims. This might delay the release of subsidies considerably resulting in financial difficulties for all the beneficiaries. The matter will be discussed in the forthcoming IMSC meeting.

##### b. ATUFS (position as on 19.11.2018)

The total subsidy cap available – Rs.5151 crore

Sr. No.	Description	Total cases	Subsidy amount (Rs.in Crore)
1	UIDs applications received at TXC level	8136	2360.93
2	UIDs issued	6468	1795.52
3	UIDs returned for rectification	580	187.74
4	UIDs under scrutiny	1062	372.38
5	UID cancelled	26	05.29

It is learnt that only around 64 cases have received the subsidy.

c. Progress of SPELSGU under ATUFS (position as on 19.11.2018)

(Rs.in Crore)

Segment Name	From 25.7.2016 to till date (with the launch of additional incentive to garmenting / made up sector)		
	No. of applications	Total project cost	Subsidy amount
Exclusive garmenting/ made-up (15% CIS)	1212	1928.42	213.68
Multi activity with garment/ made up in one	698	9604.1	645.45
Others	6226	26694.42	1501.8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>81.36</b>	<b>38226.95</b>	<b>2360.93</b>

TAMC also considered inclusion of some machines under the eligible list of A-TUFS machinery and also certain clarification on TUFS guidelines and decided to recommend the same to IMSC.

### Outcome of the 12<sup>th</sup> TAMC meeting

- ❖ The first meeting of Cotton Advisory Board for the Cotton Season 2018-19 was held on 22.11.2018 under the Chairpersonship of Mr.Sanjay Sharan, IAS., Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. On behalf of the Association and CITI, SIMA Secretary General, Dr K Selvaraju attended the meeting. Cotton Balance Sheet for the cotton season 2017-18 and 2018-19 and cotton production and yield details as drawn by CAB as on 22.11.2018 are given below:-

Particulars	2017-18 *		2018-19 (P)*	
	(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)	(in Thousand Tons)	(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)	(in Thousand Tons)
<b>SUPPLY</b>				
Opening Stock	43.76	743.92	47.12	801.04
Crop	370.00	6290.00	361.00	6137.00
Import	15.80	268.60	15.00	255.00
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	<b>429.56</b>	<b>7302.52</b>	<b>423.12</b>	<b>7193.04</b>
<b>DEMAND</b>				
Mill Consumption	275.91	4690.47	278.00	4726.00
S.S.I Consumption	27.20	462.40	27.00	459.00
Non Textile Consumption	11.50	195.50	12.00	204.00
Export	67.83	1153.11	65.00	1105.00
<b>TOTAL DEMAND</b>	<b>382.44</b>	<b>6501.48</b>	<b>382.00</b>	<b>6494.00</b>
<i>Closing Stock.</i>	<b>47.12</b>	<b>801.04</b>	<b>41.12</b>	<b>699.04</b>

P-Provisional

\* - As estimated by CAB in its meeting held on 22.11.2018

The state-wise area, Cotton Production & Yield details for 2017-18 & 2018-19 (provisional) are given below.

Area: in Lakh Hectares  
Production: in Lakh bales of 170 kg.  
Yield: Kg per Hectare

State	Area		Production*		Yield	
	2017-18(P)	2018-19(P)	2017-18(P)	2018-19(P)	2017-18(P)	2018-19(P)
Punjab	2.91	2.84	11.50	11.50	671.82	688.38
Haryana	6.69	6.65	22.50	27.00	571.75	690.23
Rajasthan	5.84	4.96	22.00	22.00	640.41	754.03
<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>14.45</b>	<b>56.00</b>	<b>60.50</b>	<b>616.58</b>	<b>711.76</b>
Gujarat	26.23	27.09	104.00	92.00	674.04	577.33
Maharashtra	42.07	41.19	85.00	81.00	343.48	334.30
Madhya Pradesh	6.03	6.97	20.50	24.00	577.94	585.37
<b>Total Central Zone</b>	<b>74.33</b>	<b>75.25</b>	<b>209.50</b>	<b>197.00</b>	<b>479.15</b>	<b>445.05</b>
Telangana	18.97	17.94	55.00	53.00	492.88	502.23
Andhra Pradesh	6.44	5.51	20.50	20.00	541.15	617.06
Karnataka	5.31	5.75	18.00	18.00	576.27	532.17
Tamil Nadu	1.85	1.40	5.50	6.00	505.41	728.57
<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>32.57</b>	<b>30.60</b>	<b>99.00</b>	<b>97.00</b>	<b>516.73</b>	<b>538.89</b>
Odisha	1.45	1.58	3.50	4.50	410.34	484.18
Others	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.00	680.00	680.00
<b>All-India</b>	<b>124.29</b>	<b>122.38</b>	<b>370.00</b>	<b>361.00</b>	<b>506.07</b>	<b>501.47</b>

P= Provisional

\* - Including state-wise loose cotton Production

## GLOBAL TEXTILE SCENE

### US-China trade war a blessing for Bangladesh: study

- ❖ The US-China trade war has been a blessing for Bangladesh as local garment manufacturers have been receiving a lot of work orders from both the countries, says a study by the Bangladesh Foreign Trade Institute (BFTI). Bangladesh's share in the US garment market rose by 6.46 per cent in the first nine months of 2018, said the study's author BFTI CEO Ali Ahmed. Bangladesh will also gain in its cotton purchase as China, which used to buy cotton worth a little more than \$1 billion from the United States, has stopped that purchase, according to the study. The cotton price fell 10 per cent year-on-year in the October-November period due to oversupply, Bangladesh media reports quoted Ahmed as saying at a recent seminar. Bangladesh will also receive a lot of investment as the owners of the Chinese sunset industries are looking for new destinations as production

costs in China increased due to higher US tariffs and shortage of skilled workforce, the study found. Humayun Rashid, former senior vice president of the Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, however, felt the country is not yet ready to exploit the benefits of the opportunities arising out of the trade war.

## RAW MATERIAL FRONT

### **CAB pegs India's 2018-19 cotton output at 361 lakh bales**

- ❖ The Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) has projected India's cotton output for the current season beginning October 1, 2018, at 361 lakh bales of 170 kg each. This would be a 2.4 per cent decline compared to previous season's output of 370 lakh bales. Lower cotton sowing area and fall in yields due to less rain are the main reasons for estimated fall in output. The estimated area under cotton for this season is 122.38 lakh hectares, as against previous season's 124.29 hectares, CAB said in its first crop forecast for the ongoing season. The average yield is also expected to decrease from 506.07 kg per hectare to 501.47 kg per hectare this season, the quasi-governmental body under the textiles ministry, said. While domestic mill use is likely to slightly go up this year, both imports and exports are forecast to be below 2017-18 season. As a result of lower output and greater domestic demand, 2018-19 ending stock is expected to be 13 per cent below the previous season's ending stock.

### **Chinese cotton sector got \$4.3 bn subsidies in 2017-18**

- ❖ The Chinese government is estimated to have provided total subsidies of \$4.3 billion (33 cents per pound) to the cotton sector in 2017-18, up from \$3.3 billion in 2016-17 (30 cents per pound), according to International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC). In addition to direct subsidies, border protection benefits are enjoyed by producers in China. The government of China supports cotton production by controlling cotton import volumes and values and by applying border protection measures based on quotas and sliding scale duties, with an effective tariff of 40 per cent on cotton imported without a quota, says the report prepared by ICAC secretariat in Washington DC. The Chinese government also maintains a strategic reserve of cotton, serving as a national buffer stock, which is managed by the China National Cotton Reserve Corporation (CNCRC). China releases cotton to the market from the reserve through a system of auctions when there is a shortage, and replenishes the reserve in times of abundance, thus supporting prices. However, since 2014-15 there have been no purchases by the government into the reserve. Instead, the government paid direct subsidies to cotton growers, in addition to the border protection benefits enjoyed by producers in China, says the report titled "Production and trade subsidies affecting the cotton industry". Since 2015-16, China restricted imports by issuing only the tariff-rate-quota (TRQ) import quotas, with the objective of reducing government stocks. As a result of government interventions and quotas, domestic cotton prices in China have exceeded international prices during the past three seasons, the

ICAC report said. The ICAC Secretariat uses the difference between domestic and imported cotton prices to estimate the border protection support to Chinese cotton resulting from government interventions. The price differential between the CC index (an index of mill-delivered cotton in China) and the FC Index L (an index of imported cotton arriving in China's main ports) adjusted to include value-added tax, port charges and transportation to mills, is used in calculations. The estimated benefit (subsidy) received by producers in China as a result of the government border protection increased from \$1 billion (9 cents per pound) in 2016-17, to \$1.5 billion (12 cents per pound) in 2017-18. "In addition to the higher price differential between domestic and imported cotton, increased production during the 2017-18 season also contributed to a larger cumulative border protection benefit," the report said. Moreover, through seasons 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the Chinese government provided direct subsidy payments to cotton producers in Xinjiang based on the difference between a target price set for the season and an average market price. For 2017-18 and the next two years, the target price was set at the 2016-17 level of 18,600 yuan/tonne (about 130 cents per pound at the average seasonal exchange rate). Using the difference between the target price and the average CC index (domestic cotton price), it is estimated that direct subsidies paid to producers in Xinjiang totalled \$2.1 billion (20 cents per pound) in 2017-18, up from \$1.6 billion (20 cents per pound) in 2016-17. In other provinces, a direct subsidy of 2,000 yuan/tonne was provided to producers during both seasons. It is estimated that these direct subsidies totalled \$340 million (14 cents per pound) in 2017-18, down from \$380 million (13 cents per pound) in 2016-17. "Total direct subsidy payments provided to producers in China, in addition to border protection support, are estimated at \$2.4 billion in 2017-18, up from \$2 billion in 2016-17. The increase is attributed to higher production during 2017-18, while the difference between the target and the market price remained almost unchanged," mentions the report. In addition, the government of China pays growers a subsidy amounting to about \$150 million a year for using high-quality seeds, although small-holder farmers do not benefit significantly from this policy. During the past several seasons, China provided subsidies estimated at about \$150 million per year for the transportation of cotton from Xinjiang to mills in eastern and southern China

## JUDGEMENTS

### **Temporary staff entitle to equal pay**

The Supreme Court declared that temporary employees are entitled to wages at the minimum of the pay scales which are applicable to the regular employees holding the same post. The Bench applied the constitutional principle of equal pay for equal work while allowing the appeals filed by daily rated workers employed in the Forest Department in Uttar Pradesh against Allahabad High Court judgment. While allowing the appeals in Sabha Shanker Vs Divisional Forest Officer, the Supreme Court asserted that temporary employees are entitled to the minimum of the pay scales as long as they continue in service. The Court cited an earlier judgment which stated that "any act of paying less wages as compared to others similarly situated constitutes an act of exploitative enslavement, emerging out of a domineering position.

## **Cheque bounce case against firm**

Prosecution under the Negotiable Instruments Act for issuing a cheque that bounced will not be stopped because the notice was issued by the payee only to the Managing Director and not to the company. It is an irregularity but it is not fatal to the prosecution, according to the Delhi High Court judgment in DSC Ltd Vs DJ Buildcon Ltd. In this case, the cheque was signed by the MD of DSC. The payee company issued a notice to him, and not to DSC. When the latter company was summoned by the criminal court, it moved the High Court for quashing the prosecution, arguing that the statutory notice was addressed only to the MD and not to the company which held the bank account. The payee company countered, stating that DSC is a legal entity and the cheque having been signed by its MD, the notice was to the company and the complaint in the name of the company through its MD was maintainable. The Court agreed and stated that notice to the company is actually to bring it to the notice of its directors.

## **High Court error prolongs labour case**

The Supreme Court has found fault with the Bombay High Court for making "errors apparent on the fact of the record" in a labour case and asked it to rehear the dispute, which is more than a decade old. In this case, Godrej & Boyce Manufacturing Co Vs Engineering Workers' Association, the High Court had upheld the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Maharashtra, in a reference made under the Industrial Disputes Act. The reference was about regularization of contract workers. The Tribunal had at first rejected the workers' plea, but later reversed it and ruled against the management. Therefore, it appealed to the Supreme Court. It found that the High Court had confused facts. Instead of quoting the reference, by mistake, it quoted "the operative portion of the award passed by the Industrial Tribunal and rejected the same." Therefore, the Court allowed the appeal of Godrej. The reference was made in 2006 and the award came only last year. Because of the High Court's mistake, the case has returned to it.

## **GST - Process of detention cannot be resorted to when dispute is bona fide, especially, concerning exigibility of tax and, more particularly, rate of that tax: High Court**

ERNAKULAM, NOV 26, 2018: A consignment of "Ground Betel Nuts (Arecanuts)" with the brand name "Roja" was consigned by the manufacturer, registered in Tamil Nadu, through a tax invoice and by employing the transporter ABT Parcel service. The commodity was described with "HSN 0802" and tax was paid at 5%.

On 26.09.2018, the Assistant State Tax Officer (ASTO) intercepted the lorry (carrying other goods too) when it reached Palakkad. The ASTO detained the goods, alleging that the manufacturer had been trying to evade tax by mis-describing the goods inasmuch as the product fits the description under "HSN 2106" and attracts 18% tax-not 5%.

Aggrieved, the petitioners filed a Writ petition before the Kerala High Court and seek a declaration by the Court that (a) "Arecanut Ground" with HSN 0802 attracts GST only at 5%, as in item falling under Serial No. 28 of Schedule I of G.O.(P) No. 62/2017/TAXES, as amended; (b) the authority not to detain the petitioners' commodity en route alleging that the rate of tax is 18% and not 5% as shown in the invoices; (c) the ASTO to release the lorry and goods (arecanut) forth with.

The petitioner submits that the consignment carried all the valid documents; that the petitioners cannot be accused of evading tax; that the worst that can be attributed to them is about the correct rate of tax; that the dispute about the rate of tax is not a matter for adjudication in a proceeding under Section 68 or 129 of the GST Act.

Further, the adjudication of the rate-issue is a matter to be undertaken by the assessing officer alone, but not by the inspecting officials exercising powers under Sections 67, 68, 69 or 129 of the CGST Act/KGST Act, 2017. To support this proposition, reliance is placed on the decision in Rams v. Sales Tax Officer [1993(91)STC216].

It is further submitted that the ASTO had indulged in sheer speculation; that the "arecanut ground" carries HSN 2106 and attracts 18% tax but the same does not have any statutory base. In this context, the petitioner relies on the apex court decision in M/s. Crane Betel Nut Powder Works

[2007-TIOL-37-SC-CX ]. It is also contended that ASTO's detaining the consignment is arbitrary, unjust, and without jurisdiction.

The counsel for the Revenue justified the action taken by the ASTO by emphasizing that the ASTO has plenary powers under Section 129 to intercept any goods and detain them on any ground enumerated in that Section. It is also submitted that the decision in Crane Betel Nut Powder Works (supra) involves the interpretation of the Central Excise Tariff Act and the Rules and would not apply under GST as the product description/classification has suffered changes in the new GST regime, compared to what it was under the KVAT Act.

The High Court considered the submissions and at the outset noted that the Writ's province is restricted; that - "the classification or the alleged misbranding of the product-even the alleged tax variation, not evasion though-cannot be considered here. It is, indeed, for the assessing authorities to adjudicate on the issue."

It is further inter alia observed -

++ Can the State Tax Officer invoke Section 129 of the Act and detain goods on the ground the tax paid on the product is less? Here, the documents are in order and the product description accords with what the first petitioner has already declared, say, in his returns before the assessing authority. Then, can the ASTO still hold up the consignment because the declaration already made does not suit his notion of what the product is?

++ Chapter XVI of the Combined Acts deals with inspection, search, and seizure. Section 129 under Chapter XIX provides the mechanism for detention, seizure, and release of goods and conveyances in transit. It begins with a non-obstante clause and goes on to lay down the procedure. If any person transports or stores any goods "contravening this Act" or its rules, all those goods and means of transport and documents relating to those goods and conveyance will be detained or seized.

++ Under the erstwhile Kerala Value Added Tax Act, the first petitioner and those trading in the same product 'betel nut' have had many rounds of litigation. Eventually, this Court and the Revenue accepted that the product is not supari and it attracts lesser tax.

++ On how to interpret Tax Statutes, the Supreme Court has held that charging provisions must be construed strictly, but not the machinery provisions, "which should be construed like any other statute". It has also held that "the power to levy and collect interest is substantive law though part of machinery provision". [ J.K. Synthetics Limited v. Commercial Taxes Officer 2002-TIOL-736-SC-CT-CB refers.]

++ The Supreme Court (supra) has emphatically held that if the dealer furnishes all particulars about his business, assesses the tax as he honestly believes to be correct, and pays it; his conduct cannot be faulted as mala fide or as an effort to evade tax. Here, the Exts.P8 and P8(a) are the returns for two recent months (of June and August). The first petitioner declared the HSN Code he has felt his product would attract and paid the tax accordingly. The returns are very much on record before the assessing officer. Therefore, to that extent the first petitioner's conduct cannot be faulted, nor can he be accused of evading the tax.

++ In somewhat an analogous situation as we face here, Rams (supra) held that the inspecting authority may entertain a suspicion that there is an attempt to evade tax. But if the records he seizes truly reflect the transaction and the assessee's explanation accords with his past conduct, for example, the returns he has filed earlier, the detention is not the answer.

++ In the words of Rams, at best the inspecting authority can alert the assessing authority to initiate the proceedings "for assessment of any alleged sale, at which the petitioner will have all his opportunities to put forward his pleas on law and on fact." Indeed, emphatic is the enunciation of law in Rams that the process of detention of the goods cannot be resorted to when the dispute is bona fide, especially, concerning the exigibility of tax and, more particularly, the rate of that tax.

Concluding that the order of detention is arbitrary and unsustainable, the same was set aside and the Assistant State Tax Officer was directed to release the goods forthwith.

## 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	24.11.2018	17.11.2018	10.11.2018	03.11.2018	27.10.2018	20.10.2018	13.10.2018
<b>ICS-101</b> (Bengal Deshi (RG) / Assam Comilla)	42300	42800	42800	43300	42800	42800	41900
<b>ICS-201</b> (Bengal Deshi (SG))	42800	43300	43300	43800	43300	43300	42400
<b>ICS-102</b> (V-797)	NA						
<b>ICS-103</b> (Jayadhar)	NA						
<b>ICS-202</b> (J-34)	NA						
<b>ICS-105</b> (LRA-5166)	43000	44300	43700	44200	44300	43800	44700
<b>ICS-105</b> (H4-Mech 1 - Guj)	NA						
<b>ICS-105</b> (Shankar – 6 (Guj))	44700	46000	46000	46500	46600	46600	46700
<b>ICS-105</b> (Bunny / Brahma)	46000	47000	46700	46900	47100	46500	46800
<b>ICS-107</b> (DCH 32)	57400	57900	57800	57800	57500	58100	58600

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

Source: CAI

#### Cotton Yarn (Rs/Kg – Taxes Extra)

Count	24.11.2018	17.11.2018	10.11.2018	03.11.2018	27.10.2018	20.10.2018	13.10.2018
<b>Hank Yarn</b>							
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
<b>Cone Yarn</b>							
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)	324/2018	16.11.2018	All Member Mills	Disposal of comber machine by M/s. Sri Saravana Spg Mills P Ltd – reg
2)	325/2018	16.11.2018	All Member Mills	International Conference on “Technology & Machinery Innovations for Technical Textiles” by Indian Technical Textile Association on 19.1.2019 at Mumbai
3)	326/2018	16.11.2018	All Member Mills	Requirement of machinery by M/s. Rajapalayam Mills Limited – reg
4)	326-A/2018	16.11.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	Solar Power Project - SEIC – reg
5)	327/2018	17.11.2018	All Member Mills	Improvements in e-way Bill generation from 16.11.2018 – reg
6)	327-A/2018	19.11.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	“Interactive Session on Power Related Matters” and a Presentation by STATCRAFT Markets Pvt Ltd, for supply of power” on 27.11.2018 –reg
7)	327-B/2018	19.11.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	TANGEDCO’s appeal against the Order of the Single Judge, Madras High Court in respect of deemed demand benefits for the OA Customer –stayed by the Division Bench – reg
8)	328/2018	19.11.2018	All Member Mills	Extension of the validity period of EPCG authorization – reg
9)	329/2018	20.11.2018	All Member Mills	Mission 25K: Employer connect through SSC for Assam
10)	330/2018	20.11.2018	Managing Directors of All Member Mills	SIMA Code / guidelines for Employment in Textile Industry - Version 2.0 - MOU with the British Standards Institute (BSI) – reg
11)	331/2018	20.11.2018	All Member Mills	Weekly cotton prices for 12.11.2018 to 17.11.2018 – reg
12)	332/2018	20.11.2018	All Member Mills	Regional Stakeholders’ Dialogue/ Industry Consultations on 28.11.2018 at Coimbatore – reg
13)	332-A/2018	21.11.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	Supreme Court order dismissing the TANGEDCO’s appeal against the TNERC order in DRP No.21 of 2011 of not to impose penalty for those consumers who had provided advance declaration and obtained quota from the TANGEDCO - reg

14)	333/2018	22.11.2018	All Member Mills	Participation in India International Textiles Expo(IITExpo-Ichalkaranji-2018), A grand Reverse Buyer Seller Meet (RBSM) at Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur Dist, Maharashtra on 6th, 7th & 8th, Dec, 2018
15)	333-A/2018	22.11.2018	Member Mills in Kerala	Consumer Price Index Numbers for September 2018
16)	334/2018	23.11.2018	Managing Directors of All Member Mills	Outcome of Cotton Consultative Committee and Cotton Advisory Board meeting held on 22.11.2018 at Mumbai – reg
17)	335/2018	23.11.2018	Managing Directors of All Member Mills	Outcome of the 12th TAMC meeting held on 22.11.2018 at Mumbai
18)	335-A/2018	24.11.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	Transportation of cotton from Gujarat to Tamil Nadu through Vessels – rates fixation for the year 2018-2019-reg
19)	336/2018	27.11.2018	Managing Directors of All Member Mills	Details of the outcome of Cotton Advisory Board meeting- reg
20)	336-A/2018	27.11.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	E-tax issue before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India – reg
21)	337/2018	27.11.2018	All Member Mills	Weekly cotton prices for 19.11.2018 to 24.11.2018 – reg
22)	338/2018	30.11.2018	All Member Mills	Increase in the rate of IES on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit
23)	338-A/2018	30.11.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	Usage of Polythene cover for insertion of cone in the packaging – reg
24)	339/2018	30.11.2018	All Member Mills	UAN - Adhaar seeding– clarification – reg