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NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

- ❖ **SRTEPC URGES GOVT TO INCLUDE YARNS & FABRICS IN ROSL**
- ❖ **INDIA TO BE THIRD LARGEST ECONOMY BY 2030: HSBC**
- ❖ **CAI MAINTAINS 2017-18 COTTON ESTIMATE AT 365 LAKH BALES**
- ❖ **GOVT URGED TO ENSURE CLEAN COTTON FOR THE INDUSTRY**

REPRESENTATIONS

- ❖ Chairman of the Association vide a representation dated 4.10.2018 sent to the Hon'ble Minister for Textiles, Smt Smriti Zubin Irani appealed to her for policy intervention for ginning sector so that the industry to get clean cotton and also the need for branding Indian cotton textile products.
- ❖ The Association has sent representations through e-mail to the members of Parliamentary Committee on Textiles as well as Members of Parliament appealing them to resolve issues faced by the textile industry.

TEXTILE SCENE

SRTEPC urges govt to include yarns & fabrics in RoSL

- ❖ The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) has urged the Union minister of commerce and industry Shri Suresh Prabhu for inclusion of yarns and fabrics segment under Rebate of State Levies (RoSL) scheme. In their representation, the council has also requested for 6 per cent RoSL rate to be considered for rebate of yarns and fabrics exports. The state taxes and duties are neither included in the ambit of GST nor rebated, said SRTEPC adding that these charges embedded especially on yarns and fabrics exports are around 6 per cent of FOB value of exports. In the meeting with the minister, council members discuss various issues being faced by the MMF textile segment regarding export promotion incentives, GST, MEIS Scheme, etc. Chairman Narain Aggrawal informed the minister that it has been a real challenge for the MMF textile segment, to cope up with the GST regime. Being under inverted duty structure, the MMF textile trade and industry has been receiving step-motherly treatment as compared to other fibres segments. "Over 14

months have passed since the new tax regime was implemented in India, but unfortunately, there are various anomalies in the GST system that has been affecting the MMF textile segment." On priority basis, the government should consider various issues including refund of Input tax credit availed on input services, inclusion of MMF textile products falling under equal or lower rate of GST, refund of IGST on capital goods, removal of double taxation on ocean freight, immediate refund of accumulated Input Tax credit and inclusion of MMF textile products falling under equal or lower rate of GST. Also, exclude import of capital goods from GST as it is adversely affecting investment in the textile sector and defeating the purpose of the 'Make in India' initiative of the government. Ronak Rughani, vice-chairman, SRTEPC pressed on the issue of ITC lapse mentioned by the government. The lapse of unutilised credit will be a huge setback for the textile exporters as this provision is against the basic settled principle that the right validly earned cannot be extinguished. He informed the minister that the lapsed amount is leading huge losses in the books of accounts as the same has now become cost of business for the exporters. The recent US sanctions on Chinese imports of fibres, yarns and other textiles will make these items highly prone to dump in India by China. To set off this situation China is considering further increase in its subsidies on the textile exports which will lead to further escalate the imports into India. In view of this recent Chinese development, SRTEPC requested the minister for incentivising the textile sector to increase competitiveness of the Indian textile industry globally."MEIS scheme gives much needed cushion for increasing competitive edge of the MMF textiles that have been facing tough price competition from countries like China, Taiwan, Korea, Indonesia, Vietnam, etc. The governments of the South Asian countries incentivise exports through refund of duties as high as 17-21 per cent apart from giving multi-layer subsidies," said Rughani urging the minister that rewards under MEIS Scheme need to be extended to all MMF textile items including fibre, yarns, fabrics and made-ups and MEIS reward rates should be increased to 5 per cent for all the MMF textile tariff lines.

Around 500 exhibitors at Yarn Expo

- ❖ More than 500 exhibitors from 14 countries and regions will showcase an unrivalled range of yarn and fibre products at Yarn Expo to be held during October 15-17. Seen as the leading first stop of every textile sourcing season, the expo will see a wide variety of visitors throughout the textile supply. The fair will take place alongside ITMA ASIA + CITME. For those looking for the industry's latest innovations, Yarn Expo Autumn is the place to be. The reliability of buyer quality has once again attracted big-name industry players – including PT Indo-Rama, Chemtax, Shandong Ruyi, Jiangsu Shenghong and Jilin Chemical Fibre Group – who choose the fair as a platform to debut new products each year. The fair's product groups have also expanded in recent years, reflecting market needs. The products at display include natural fibres (cotton, wool, silk and flax / ramie), man-made fibres (regenerated and synthetic), specialty fibres, natural and blend yarns (cotton, wool, silk & linen / ramie), man-made and blend yarns

(regenerated and synthetic), elastic yarns, fancy yarns and specialty yarns. Significant new business partnerships in the yarn and fibre industry are expected at the fair, with new international sourcing options this edition. Highlighted big-name newcomers at the fair include Safilin from France, offering premium linen products developed through the brand's extensive history, and Italy's Sinterama Asia who will show their range of 1,200 diverse chemical fibres and end uses. One of the world's largest single site spinners, Novetex Textiles from Hong Kong, will feature super soft merino in a wide range of colours, along with sustainable options in glen merino and 100 per cent lamb's wool. Another not-to-be-missed highlight is Parkdale Mills from the US, the world's leading manufacturer of spun yarns, who will showcase cotton varieties, such as open end fibres, ring spun, air jet and vortex, in different blends. Another international must-see is the Pakistan Zone, returning to the fair this year with a strong collection of the country's leading yarn and fibre exhibitors. Highlights include Abtex International who will showcase their new mélange blends and fancy yarns, Fabcot's cotton yarns and greige fabrics, and International Textile's 100 per cent MJS yarn and fabrics. Meanwhile, Texstyle will be a worthwhile visit for those in keeping with sustainability trends, as they highlight their recycled and regenerated yarns from cotton, polyester, acrylic and wool. Joining them are more than 50 exhibitors in the India Pavilion, organised by Texprocil, while domestic exhibitors can be found at the Fancy Yarn Zone, Chemical Fibre Zone, Cotton Yarn Zone and Wool / Linen Zone. Group pavilions at the fair include the Sateri Pavilion and Birla Satellite. Yarn Expo Autumn is Asia's leading trade platform for the yarn and fibre industry, with quality suppliers from around the world showcasing natural and blended yarns including cotton, wool, flax, and man-made fibres and yarns, as well as specialty products including elastic, fancy and blended yarns. Last year's Autumn Edition attracted 493 exhibitors from 13 countries and regions, and 17,185 trade buyers from 84 countries and regions. The fair is organised by Messe Frankfurt (HK) and the Sub-Council of Textile Industry, CCPIT.

GLOBAL TEXTILE SCENE

Turkish textile-garment firms to invest in Ghana

- ❖ Following a series of sideline meetings of the Turkey-Africa Economic and Business Forum between a Ghanaian delegation and Turkish investors, some textile-garment manufacturing giants from the latter will expand their presence to the former. The October 10-11 forum had the theme 'Invest in a Sustainable Future Together: Turkey and Africa'. Garment and Textiles is one of the strategic sectors selected by the Ghanaian trade and industry ministry under its industrial transformation plan with a special focus to generate employment and foreign exchange, according to media reports from Ghana. A deal for a Turkish company to establish a 'One-District-One Factory' project in the Shai Hills area was also reportedly finalised.

Bangla parliament passes bill to boost garment sector

- ❖ The Bangladesh parliament recently passed the Textile Bill that was introduced in June 2018 by state minister for jute and textiles Mirza Azam. The government wants to achieve higher numbers by streamlining multiple processes for market leaders in the textile industry as the country's apparel sector grew from \$28.2 billion in 2016 to \$29.33 billion in 2017. Bangladesh total exports earned \$36.67 billion for fiscal 2017-18. The textile industry contributes approximately three-fourths of the country's total exports with the readymade garment (RMG) sector as the major contributor, according to a report by a Bangladesh news wire. The bill has a lot of amendments to earlier laws, including a one-stop service provision for companies that want to set up industries. This may raise investment in the RMG sector.

India imposes duty on nylon filament yarn from Vietnam, EU

- ❖ The Indian government has imposed an anti-dumping duty ranging between \$128.06 per tonne and \$719.44 per tonne for five years on import of nylon filament yarn from Vietnam and the European Union (EU). The duty has been imposed following recommendations by the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), the investigation arm of the commerce ministry. In its probe, the DGTR has stated that nylon filament yarn (multi filament) has been exported to India from the EU and Vietnam below normal values, and the domestic industry has suffered material injury on account of such dumped imports. "The anti-dumping duty imposed... shall be effective for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the October 6, 2018 and shall be paid in Indian currency," the department of revenue said in a notification. India's import of nylon filament yarn from the EU and Vietnam had increased from 7,201 tonnes in 2013-14 to 13,799 tonnes during October 2015-March 2017, which was the period of investigation. The investigation was carried out following a joint petition filed by JCT, AYM Syntex, Praful Overseas, Gujarat Polyfilms, and Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals. Nylon filament yarn is mainly used in making curtains, embroidery threads, and fishnets.

ECONOMY

India to be 3rd largest economy by 2030: HSBC

- ❖ The Indian economy is projected to be worth \$5.9 trillion taking the third rank by 2030 pushing behind Germany and Japan on account of rapid economic growth and a rising working-age population, according to a report by HSBC Holdings Plc. China will top at \$26 trillion followed by the United States at \$25.2 trillion in 2030, HSBC estimates. India was seen as 'among the most striking' gainers in HSBC's long-term rankings, according to a news agency report. The economic growth rate was 8.2 per cent during the April-June period this year, topping the pace of the previous quarter and beating analyst expectations. This is the highest in over two years and strongest since the first quarter of 2016.

PRESS RELEASE

SIMA appeals Union Textile Minister's intervention for clean cotton and branding Indian cotton textile products

The cotton stakeholders across the textile value chain has been demanding to bring back Technology Mission on Cotton in a revised format with two Mini Missions focusing on technology development and technology transfer under Ministry of Agriculture and another two mini Missions focusing on clean cotton and branding Indian cotton textile products. The Technology Mission on Cotton announced during the year 1999 got closed in the year 2012 that had made India as the largest cotton producer and net exporter in the world. Cotton has been engine of growth for the predominantly cotton based textile industry that provide employment to over 105 million people including over 20 million cotton farmers. The Ministry of Textiles has already submitted a proposal to allocate funds to implement clean cotton and branding Indian cotton textile products missions. The poor ginning practices adopted by the ginners makes 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 ginners were mixing cotton waste in the virgin cotton, producing cotton with high trash content, adding water to increase the lint weight etc., and thus affecting the value realization and quality of the final products. In a Press Release issued at Coimbatore on 4th October 2018, Mr.P.Nataraj, Chairman, The Southern India Mills' Association (SIMA) has stated that the Association has sent a representation to the Hon'ble Union Textile Minister seeking her intervention and empower Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) to enforce certain regulations and discipline to curb malpractices adopted by certain ginners. He has appreciated the efforts taken by the Hon'ble Union Textile Minister and CMD, CCI for bringing quality norms especially for gin-out ratio, trash content, moisture content, weight loss, etc., apart from the regular quality parameters like staple length and micronaire value. Mr.Nataraj has stated that 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 ginners procure waste cotton for adulteration. He has stated that such practices exponentially increase the short fibre content affecting the value realization, productivity and quality of the yarn. SIMA chief has proposed the following interventions by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Textiles to make the Indian cotton world-class in terms of quality and thereby help the cotton formers and the industry to achieve a sustained growth rate:-

- Empower the Textile Commissioner, Secretary, Textiles Committee, Director, TRAs, Director, CIRCOT and CMD, CCI to make periodical inspection in the ginning factories and take necessary action on the factories adopting malpractices; chronic ginning factories may be black listed and the details could be posted in the CCI's website.

- Make Textiles Committee to have periodical audits and recognize three to five star rated ginning factories by posting the details in the CCI's website.
- Empower CCI to introduce 16 digit RFID code for individual bale quality parameters on par with USDA that practices the same since 1991; CCI could take the help of Textiles Committee, Textile Research Associations and CIRCOT for RFID certification. These organizations could outsource cotton testing facilities from the industry and the educational institutions wherever necessary. This system could be started for the five star rated ginning factories. This would considerably enhance value addition, increase the income and profit for all the stakeholders.
- MoT may expedite fund allocation to create HVI cotton testing facilities in all the major cotton centres as already recommended by Cotton Advisory Board under TMC-II proposal.

RAW MATERIAL FRONT

CAI maintains 2017-18 cotton estimate at 365 lakh bales

- ❖ The Cotton Association of India (CAI) has maintained its September estimate for the cotton crop at 365 lakh bales of 170 kg each for the season 2017-18 ending September 30, 2018. The estimate has continued with the same level as in the previous month. Further, CAI has estimated the shipment of cotton up to September 2018 at 69 lakh bales. The projection for total cotton supply up to September 30, 2018 was 416.00 lakh bales which consists the arrival of 365.00 lakh bales up to September 30, 2018. The committee has projected the imports at 15.00 lakh bales and the opening stock at the beginning of the season as on October 1, 2017 has been estimated at 36 lakh bales. Further, the committee has estimated cotton consumption for whole crop year (12 months) from October 2017 to September 2018 at 324 lakh bales per month. The stock at the end of September 2018 is estimated at 23.00 lakh bales including 18.00 lakh bales with textile mills while the remaining 5.00 lakh bales are estimated to be held by CCI and others (MNCs, traders, ginners, etc.). For the ongoing season 2018-19, cotton crop size estimates has lowered to 348 lakh bales (of 170 kg each). Various factors responsible for the drop including unfavourable conditions due to drought-like situation in major production sites of Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra, Atul Ganatra, president of the CAI said at a domestic conference in Aurangabad, hosted in association with the Maharashtra Cotton Ginners Association.

Brazilian cotton prices stabilise after 3 months

- ❖ After a decline from June to early September, cotton prices in the Brazilian market stabilised in mid-September. Cotton supply, mainly of higher quality, was lower than demand in the Brazilian spot market in September, which underpinned quotes, despite the ongoing crop period, Center for

Advanced Studies on Applied Economics (CEPEA) said. From August 31 to September 28, the CEPEA/ESALQ cotton Index, with payment in 8 days, remained stable (+0.2 per cent), closing at 3.1962 BRL per pound on September 28. The Index averaged 3.1886 BRL per pound last month, i.e. 1.7 per cent lower than in August 2018. During the second-half of September, trading companies showed little interest in selling cotton in the domestic market, and were focused on trades for export and at fixed values for the seasons 2018-19 and 2019-20. Overall, the fierce competition between purchasers and sellers regarding prices and quality limited trades and led to the purchases of small amounts. CEPEA said in its latest fortnightly report on the Brazilian cotton market. Meanwhile, cotton harvesting of 2017-18 crop has completed in Mato Grosso, the main cotton producing province in Brazil, according to Instituto Mercosul de Estudos Avançados (Imea or Mercosur Institute of Advanced Studies). (RKS)

JUDGEMENTS

GST - Anti-profiteering - Respondent has no liberty to arbitrarily decide in respect of which products he would pass on benefit: NAA

NEW DELHI, OCT 09, 2018: THE applicant informs that he had purchased Maggi Noodle packs, each weighing 35 gms., having Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Rs.5/- from the Respondent on 06.11.2017 and on 28.11.2017.

The Applicant alleges that prior to 15.11.2017, the Respondent was charging 18% GST on the product's base price of Rs.3.96/- per pack, however, after the GST rate was reduced from 18% to 12% w.e.f. 15.11.2017, the Respondent had started charging 12% GST on the product's increased base price of Rs.4.17/- per pack.

Thus, the Respondent had increased the base price of the product from Rs.3.96/- to Rs.4.17/- after the GST rate applicable on the product was reduced from 18% to 12%.

The Applicant also claimed that by increasing the base price of the product its cum-tax price had remained unchanged at Rs.4.67/- which showed that the Respondent had not passed on the benefit of the reduction of GST rate to him and, therefore, the respondent had profited.

The period covered by the current Investigation is from 15.11.2017 to 28.02.2018.

The Applicant was given an opportunity by the DGAP to inspect the non-confidential reply furnished by the Respondent, however, he did not avail of the said opportunity, instead, he had sent a letter dated 15.06.2018, informing that he had got clarity on **how the overall GST benefit had been passed on in respect of the Maggi Noodles as a whole as it was not possible to pass on the GST benefit of 25 paise on Rs.5/- packet of Maggi Noodles**. He had also informed that he was withdrawing his complaint lodged against the Respondent and with further request to close the case. "

The Respondent submitted that he had passed on the benefit of GST rate reduction in respect of the product bearing MRP of Rs. 5/- **through other packs** of Maggi Noodles having different gamma. The Respondent further submitted that in the case of the impugned product the price reduction would have been around 21 paise to the retailer and around 25 paise to the ultimate consumer which would have been inconvenient to both the retailer and the consumer whereas on Maggi Noodles pack of 70 Gms. bearing MRP of Rs.12/- per pack, the benefit on account of GST rate reduction for the retailer would have been approximately 56 paise against which the respondent had reduced the price by 92 paise with reduced MRP of Rs.11/- and thus, the benefit in respect of Rs.5/- MRP pack had been passed on by reducing the price of other packs of Maggi Noodles by more than what was required. Therefore, the Respondent had claimed that the benefit of GST rate reduction had been passed on in respect of Maggi Noodles as a whole.

The DGAP submitted that the applicant had sought to withdraw the application and requested for closure of the case. Nonetheless, after investigation it is proved that the respondent had indulged in profiteering and, therefore, such withdrawal was of no consequence ; that the respondent had sold the product in the State of Uttar Pradesh only and, therefore, the State concerned for the purpose of distribution of the profited amount of Rs.90,778/- was Uttar Pradesh only.

The Anti-profiteering authority noted that the following issues need to be settled in the present proceedings -

- 1) *Whether the benefit accrued due to reduction in the rate of tax of one product can be passed on via another product or not?*
- 2) *Whether there was any violation of the provisions of Section 171 of the **CGST Act, 2017** in this case?*
- 3) *If yes then what was the quantum of profiteering?*

After examining the provisions of section 171 of the **CGST Act, 2017**, the Authority observed thus -

++ The base price of the product was Rs.3.96/- per pack before 15.11.2017 which was increased to Rs. 4.17/- per pack by the Respondent after the rate of tax on the product was reduced from 18% to 12% vide Notification dated 14.11.2017 and the product was sold to the recipients @ Rs. 4.67/- per pack. The Respondent was required to sell the product @ Rs. 4.43/- per pack due to reduction in the tax rate and hence he has resorted to profiteering of Rs. 0.24/- per pack. Therefore, there is no doubt that the benefit of reduction in the GST rate was not passed on to the recipients by way of commensurate reduction in the price charged by the Respondent which amounts to violation of the provisions of Section 171 of the above Act.

++ The Respondent had no legal sanction to increase the base price of the product on his own and what was required of him was that he should have only reduced the MRP of the product by taking in to account the effect of the reduction in the rate of tax. The Respondent was further required to fix the MRP keeping in view the provisions of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 which prescribe the methodology of fixing the MRP keeping in view the rounding off the price.

++ The Respondent had no mandate to deny the benefit of reduction of the tax rate due to the problem of legal tender as he had no legal authority to fix MRP arbitrarily. It was for the customers to furnish the required legal tenders and therefore, the Respondent cannot be allowed to resort to profiteering. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs has already issued detailed instructions vide it's Notification dated 16.11.2017 for notifying the reduced MRP which have not been followed by the above Respondent.

++ The Respondent has contended that he had passed on the benefit in respect of the product by way of reducing the MRP of the 70 Gms. products. The Respondent has no such liberty to arbitrarily decide in respect of which products he would pass on the benefit and in respect of which products he would not pass such benefit. As per the provisions of Section 171 of the Act the benefit has to be passed on to each recipient and the same cannot be selectively granted or denied.

++ It is also clear that the Maggi Noodle pack of 35 Gms. is distinct from a 70 Gms. pack and both the packs may be bought by the different recipients/customers and hence the benefit accruing to one customer cannot be given or denied to another nor can the benefit given to one set of customers arbitrarily enhanced and set off against the another. No such adjustments are permissible under the Act.

The Respondent was directed to refund an amount of Rs.2,253/- to the Applicant alongwith interest @ 18% p.a. Since the other customers of the product are not identifiable, the Respondent was hereby directed to deposit the balance amount of Rs.88,525/- along with the interest at 18% P.A. till the date of deposit in the respective Central or State Consumer Welfare Fund within a period of 3 months from the date of receipt of this order.

The Authority also directed issuance of SCN for imposition of penalty prescribed under Section 122 of the Act read with rule 133 (3) (d) of the **CGST Rules, 2017**.

The Commissioner of State Tax, Uttar Pradesh was also instructed to monitor this order by ensuring that the amount profited by the Respondent, as ordered by the Authority, is refunded or deposited within the above period.

GST - Officers cannot throw their hands in desperation and blame computer for failure of uploading which lead to cancellation of provisional registration: HC

CUTTACK, OCT 08, 2018: SEVERAL writ applications were filed before the Orissa High Court on the issue of migration from VAT to GST and continuing registration of dealers and migration of such VAT dealers to the GST regime.

It is asserted by the petitioners that in spite of all attempts made by them to upload the necessary information on the website of the GST portal and on failure to achieving such object, the dealers have also been forced to manually comply by submitting copies thereof before various authorities but it appears that such authority showed their helplessness in this regard and stated that they cannot accept such manual compliance.

Consequently, provisional registration granted in several matters were cancelled.

After these problems were brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes and GST, Odisha, he issued letter dated 03.08.2018 to the GST Circle Heads throughout the State for carrying out restoration of cancelled GST provisional registrations.

While commending such action, the High Court observed that it was essential for the Commissioner as well as his colleagues to understand that any impediment caused to registered dealers in carrying on their business will also have a direct impact on the collection of revenue for the State.

The High Court further observed that although under the GST regime all applications were required to be done online, in the event any dealer faces any problem in uploading such data, the Commissioner ought to place alternative authority with the Sales Tax Officer or appropriate officer before whom manual returns can be filed and/or the dealers be assisted in uploading the necessary information at their respective offices.

The High Court remarked - *The Officer cannot throw their hands in desperation and blame the computer for the failure of uploading and consequently lead to cancellation of registration. This is neither in the interest of the State nor of the dealer.*

Since a Circular had been issued by the Commissioner on 03.08.2018, the High Court directed the CT & GST Circle to attend the problems faced by the petitioner in terms of the direction issued by the Commissioner positively within a period of six weeks.

With the aforesaid direction, the Writ applications were disposed of.

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	13.10.2018	05.10.2018	28.09.2018	21.09.2018	14.09.2018	07.09.2018	31.08.2018
ICS-101 (Bengal Deshi (RG) / Assam Comilla)	41900	40700	43800	43700	43700	43700	44500
ICS-201 (Bengal Deshi (SG))	42400	41200	44300	44200	44800	44200	45000
ICS-102 (V-797)	NA	NA	33000	33100	33400	33000	33200
ICS-103 (Jayadhar)	NA	NA	36500	36500	36600	36200	36400
ICS-202 (J-34)	NA	NA	43800	44200	45000	45300	45900
ICS-105(LRA-5166)	44700	42300	44000	44400	45200	45500	46100
ICS-105 (H4-Mech 1 - Guj)	NA	NA	45300	45600	46300	46100	46600
ICS-105 (Shankar – 6 (Guj))	46700	45000	46600	46800	47500	47300	47700
ICS-105 (Bunny / Brahma)	46800	NA	47200	47200	48000	48100	48400
ICS-107 (DCH 32)	58600	NA	58400	57900	59000	59000	59000

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

Source: CAI

Cotton Yarn (Rs/Kg – Taxes Extra)

Count	13.10.2018	05.10.2018	28.09.2018	21.09.2018	14.09.2018	07.09.2018	31.08.2018
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	215
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	377

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

CIRCULARS ISSUED DURING THE FORTNIGHT

Sl. No	Cir.No	Date	To	Subject
1)	295/2018	1.10.2018	Managing Directors of All Member Mills	CITI Global Textiles Conclave 2018 (CITI GTC18) – November 27-28, 2018 at New Delhi – reg
2)	296/2018	3.10.2018	Managing Directors of All Member Mills	CITI Global Textiles Conclave 2018 (CITI GTC18) – November 27-28, 2018 at New Delhi – reg
3)	296-A/2018	3.10.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	Escalation of power cost under Group Captive Mode – meeting at SIMA Conference Hall on 5th October 2018 at 3.00 PM – reg
4)	296-B/2018	3.10.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	Revision of License fees, pressure plant testing fees and medical examination fees Confirmed Notification under the Tamil Nadu Factories Rules, 1950 - reg
5)	297/2018	5.10.2018	All Member Mills	Requirement of Power Transformer by M/s. Sri Gomathy Mills Pvt Ltd
6)	298/2018	6.10.2018	All Member Mills	Appeal to call for IMSC meeting to resolve long pending TUFS subsidy issues- Representation by CITI to the Hon'ble Union Textile Minister – reg
7)	299/2018	8.10.2018	All Member Mills	Bulk Sales Incentives Scheme by CCI - reg
8)	299-A/2018	8.10.2018	Member Mills in Telangana	TSERC Generic Wind Tariff Order for the period 2018-20-reg
9)	299-B/2018	9.10.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	Request for Bonus & ex-gratia particulars for 2017-18- reg
10)	300/2018	9.10.2018	All Member Mills	Trade Enquiry received at the Texprocil's info stand at PV Paris, September 2018
11)	300-A/2018	10.10.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	Madurai High Court order on CGP Appeal – reg
12)	300-B/2018	10.10.2018	Member Mills in Coimbatore	Enhanced Professional Tax - reg
13)	301/2018	10.10.2018	All Member Mills	Weekly cotton prices for 1.10.2018 to 6.10.2018 - reg
14)	301-A/2018	13.10.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	Madurai Bench Order on the CGP status verification – reg
15)	302/2018	13.10.2018	All Member Mills	2nd World Trade Expo 2018 during October 29-30, 2018 at World Trade Centre, Mumbai – reg
16)	302-A/2018	13.10.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	E-tax matter before the Supreme Court - Consolidated Statement requirement – reg

17)	303/2018	15.10.2018	All Member Mills	Helpdesk at the Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner, Navi Mumbai for textile units for facilitation of registration and submission of MSR (Monthly Statistical Return) & ASR (Annual Statistical Return) through online - reg
18)	303-A/2018	15.10.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	Revision of License fees, pressure plant testing fees and medical examination fees Confirmed Notification under the Tamil Nadu Factories Rules, 1950 – reg
19)	303-B/2018	15.10.2018	Member Mills in Tamilnadu	Consumer Price Index Numbers - Chennai City – August 2018
20)	303-C/2018	15.10.2018	Member Mills in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	Consumer Price Index Numbers - All India – August 2018