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# MYANMAR SNAPSHOT: Textile and apparel industry in brief

By Michelle Russell | 22 July 2014

Font size + - Email Print

Burma, officially the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, is a sovereign state in Southeast Asia. It is bordered on the north and northeast by China, on the east and southeast by Laos and Thailand, on the south by the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by Bangladesh and India.

The country is governed as a presidential republic with a bicameral legislature, with a portion of legislators appointed by the military and others elected in general elections. The current head of state, inaugurated as president in March 2011, is Thein Sein.

Myanmar has a population of over 60m, making it the world's 24th most populous country. It is also the second largest country in Southeast Asia.

The country's official language is Burmese and its currency the Kyat.

Myanmar was once Asia's largest rice exporter, but by the 1950s rice exports had fallen by two thirds. Natural gas and minerals are now the country's main exports, and garments its fifth.

**Total number of textile and apparel companies:** 240 - a number that is growing steadily, according to the Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association (MGMA).

**Location of garment industry:** The vast majority of Myanmar garment manufacturers are concentrated in industrial zones in and around Yangon. These zones have access to the ports in Yangon within one or two hours road transport.

**Employment within the textile and apparel industry:** Around 220,000

**Working hours:** 50 hours per week, 62 hours with overtime

**Average labour costs:** US\$85-\$110 per month (including overtime/bonuses) for qualified sewers.

**Main apparel products:** Coats, suits, jackets, swimwear, trousers, shirts, dresses, skirts

## Production strengths:

- Ease of access for the industry through the Yangon and Thilawa ports
- High quality of workmanship and manufacturing of garments
- GSP - EU (duty free under EBA scheme)
- Lead times competitive with other South East Asian competitors
- Relatively good infrastructure and roadways
- Internet and connectivity greatly improved and easily available
- Majority of factories focus on mid to high segments
- Dynamic and interested sector association backed by strong membership (MGMA)

## Trade agreements and key economic relations:

- Duty-free export to the European Union under the EBA scheme
- Benefits from overall EU-ASEAN trade relations as one of ten members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- Member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since 1995.
- The US has re-established a US Agency for International Development (USAID) mission in country and eased financial and investment sanctions against Burma.



A snapshot of Myanmar's textile and garment industry

**Top export markets:**

- Japan: 48.8%
- South Korea: 33.3%
- EU (15 countries): 14.6%
- Germany: 5.4%
- China: 2.5%

**Apparel exports:**

- 2009: US\$396.2m
- 2010: US\$491.5m
- 2011: US\$773.6m
- 2012: US\$835.6m
- 2013: US\$1.2bn

**Contribution to total exports:** Between 10-12%

*This snapshot has been produced in collaboration with the Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association.*

## Cambodge: les exportations d'habillement et de chaussures en hausse de 16 %

22/07/2014 | 16:14:18



Des ouvriers d'une usine de textile-habillement au Cambodge. (Source: thecambodiaherald.com)

Au premier semestre, le Cambodge a exporté pour 2,92 milliards de dollars de textile-habillement et de chaussures, soit une hausse de 16 % en variation annuelle, selon des données du ministère cambodgien du Commerce.

Les plus grands débouchés sont les Etats-Unis, l'Union européenne et certains pays d'Asie dont le Japon, la Chine et la République de Corée.

Entre janvier et juin, les exportations cambodgiennes de ces produits vers l'Europe ont atteint 1,14 milliard de dollars, soit une augmentation de 32 % en variation annuelle, alors que celles vers les Etats-Unis se sont établies à 999 millions de dollars, soit une baisse de 2%.

D'après Van Sou leng, président de l'association des producteurs de textile-habillement du Cambodge (GMAC), le secteur du textile-habillement et des chaussures enregistrera une croissance de 15% cette année s'il n'y a pas de grèves ouvrières.

Le textile-habillement est un secteur clé de l'économie cambodgienne, avec quelques 960 usines employant 620.000 ouvriers. En 2013, sa valeur d'exportation a été estimée à 5,5 milliards de dollars, soit plus de 80% du total des exportations de ce pays. -VNA

## "La Chine fait évoluer sa politique de collecte du coton", selon Sheng Duanmu

Le 25 juillet 2014 par Franck Stassi

► Mots clés : Chine, Entretien, Produits agricoles



### ENTRETIEN

**Sheng Duanmu, consultant pour Agritel, société de conseil en gestion des risques de marchés agricoles, à Shanghai (Chine), revient sur la baisse des importations chinoises de coton.**

### ARTICLES LIÉS

[La Chine favorise la baisse des prix du coton](#)

**D'après le département américain de l'Agriculture, les importations chinoises de coton devraient de nouveau reculer en 2014-2015, à 8 millions de balles (Mb), contre 13,5 Mb en 2013-2014. Comment expliquer cette nouvelle baisse ?**

Deux éléments pourraient expliquer cette baisse des importations de coton de la Chine, à commencer par la stagnation des approvisionnements des usines textiles chinoises. Depuis la campagne 2012-2013, la consommation chinoise oscille entre 34 et 36 millions de balles. La crise qui touche l'Europe et les Etats-Unis n'étant pas terminée, la demande de la filière textile en Chine n'est pas revenue à ses niveaux antérieurs (autour de 50 Mb pendant la campagne 2009-2010). Par ailleurs, on constate un rétrécissement de l'écart entre les prix domestiques chinois et le marché international. Les prix pratiqués sur le marché à terme du coton en Chine atteignaient, il y a quelques années, le double de ceux pratiqués sur l'ICE (aux Etats-Unis). Maintenant, le changement de la politique de collecte du coton favorise cette baisse.

### Peut-on parler d'une inflexion de la politique chinoise d'achat de produits agricoles ?

Il s'agit plutôt de l'influence d'une évolution de la politique de collecte. Pendant la campagne 2011-2012, le gouvernement s'est mis à acheter du coton auprès des agriculteurs chinois avec des prix garantis, supérieurs aux prix pratiqués sur le marché mondial. Cette politique exerce une influence importante sur les volumes importés par la Chine. Le gouvernement testera à partir de la récolte 2014, dans la région autonome de Xinjiang qui représente environ la moitié de la production du pays, un nouveau système qui consistera à calculer un prix moyen sur le marché chinois, et à déterminer un objectif de prix. Si la moyenne des prix du coton pratiqués sur le marché chinois est inférieure à l'objectif de prix, le gouvernement remboursera les agriculteurs.

Actuellement, les objectifs de prix sont supérieurs aux prix du marché. Cette nouvelle politique a en partie pour but de réduire les dépenses étatiques.

**Le Comité consultatif international du coton a de nouveau abaissé, début juillet, ses prévisions de prix du coton en justifiant ce mouvement par une remontée des stocks chinois et le recul des importations du pays. Comment la Chine influe-t-elle sur les prix mondiaux du coton ?**

En tant que premier importateur mondial de coton, la Chine joue un rôle très important sur les prix. A ce jour, les collecteurs étatiques disposent de stocks colossaux, qui représentent plus d'un an et demi de consommation. Ces importants stocks limitent l'ardeur des importations de la Chine. De plus, l'aspect "offre" est très important. Aux Etats-Unis, premier exportateur mondial, les surfaces cultivées en 2014-2015 progresseraient d'environ 25 % par rapport à celles de 2013-2014. Les conditions climatiques sont favorables pour le développement des cultures aux Etats-Unis, avec actuellement une proportion des cultures jugée en état de "bon à excellent" bien supérieure à celle atteinte il y a un an. Cela fait aussi pression sur les prix.

**Les autres produits agricoles chinois sont-ils également concernés par des évolutions de la politique chinoise en matière de collecte ?**

Oui. Un test est lancé sur le marché du soja en 2014-2015, à l'instar de la politique testée sur le marché du coton. Jusqu'en 2013-2014, une politique de collecte selon des prix minimum garantis était aussi de mise sur le marché du soja. Ces deux produits ont été sélectionnés car l'impact de ces tests peut être limité : les stocks de coton sont très importants, tandis que le marché chinois du soja est très connecté au marché mondial avec de gigantesques quantités importées. Un changement de politique n'aurait pas d'influence significative sur ces deux marchés.



## Four Asian Country & Region Pavilions return to Interstoff

July 22, 2014 (Hong Kong)



Returning once again to Interstoff Asia Essential – Autumn 2014, the four well-received Country and Region Pavilions will feature renowned exhibitors from China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan. During the three-day show, which is to be held from 25 – 27 September at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, buyers will get a chance to source the latest fashionable, functional and eco fabrics from these and other areas throughout Asia.

### Elite China

With many leading textile manufacturers from Mainland China, this pavilion is an ideal place to source good-quality fabrics at reasonable prices. “The Chinese-made fabrics’ designs and textures are excellent. They are now as good as those made in Europe,” Kai Chow, Creative Director at Doneger Creative Services from the US and the lead designer of the Trend Forum said at this year’s Spring Edition.

The Elite China Pavilion in this edition will feature a larger group of exhibitors from two of the textile manufacturing powerhouses in the country, namely Keqiao in Zhejiang Province and Shengze in Jiangsu Province. Liang Lu, Deputy Head of the Exhibition Department at the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (Suzhou Branch) – one of the co-organisers of the pavilion – said companies are returning to this fair because of the satisfactory results from the previous editions.

“One of our exhibitors said its functional fabrics had received many positive responses at last year’s fair. Now, with three confirmed orders from the last autumn show, the company’s annual production of such fabric has reached 10 million metres, with 80% of this for export,” Lu said. He also stated the fair is helpful for companies to explore the Southeast Asian market. “Many of our exhibitors told us that after participating in Interstoff, they managed to establish contacts with buyers from Southeast Asia, Hong Kong and even Australia, where there is higher growth than the lacklustre European and the US markets,” he continued.

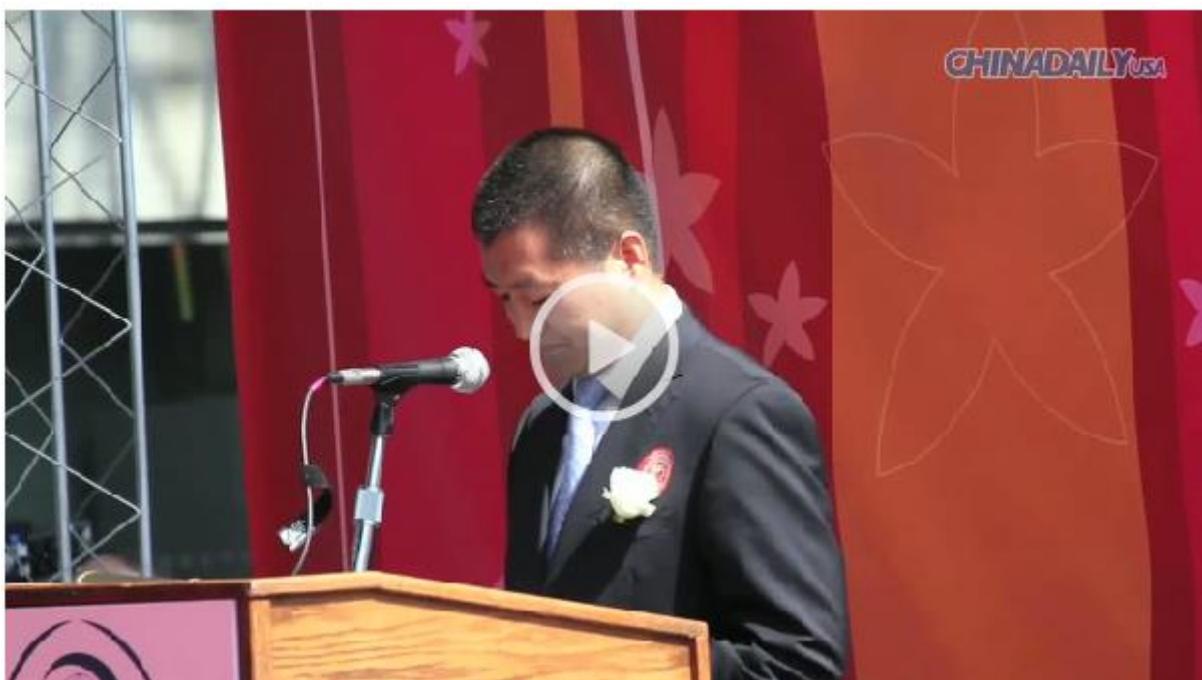
### Fine Japan

As one of the most reputable destinations to source premium fabrics, the Fine Japan Pavilion will feature several leading companies, including a new exhibitor – Shinnaigai Textile Ltd. “We want to promote our eco-friendly dyed products at Interstoff,” said Yamada Mitsuhiro, a representative of Shinnaigai Textile, explaining the firm will showcase its newly developed botanical dyed yarns using dyestuffs extracted from flowers and fruits. Another two repeat exhibitors, Sunwell Co Ltd and Uni Textile Co Ltd, have also confirmed their participation again in the coming autumn show.

# Chinese textile companies showcase products at NYC trade show

Updated: 2014-07-23 04:35

By AMY HE in New York (China Daily USA)



Chinese fabric and textile companies are showcasing the strong ties they have with New York City's fashion and garment industries as close to 300 exhibit their products at the 2014 International Apparel Sourcing Expo.

The show — now in its 15th year — opened on Tuesday and runs until Thursday at the Javits Center in Manhattan, and features a record 768 exhibitors from 24 countries. It is organized by the China National Textile and Apparel Council and Messe Frankfurt USA.

"The trade show shows that the Chinese textile industry and its US counterparts and trading partners can enjoy orderly and stable free-trade environments and enhance communication, deepen mutual understanding," said president of the China National Textile and Apparel Council Wang Tianskai, in opening remarks.

Wang said that the textile industry in China is a major contributor to the global economy and that the industry will "continue to make efforts to writing new pages for the extensive cooperation for the textile industries of the two countries".

Lu Kang, minister of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the United States, said that China's textile and fabric industries significantly contribute to US-China's bilateral relations.

The expo is happening also on the 35th anniversary of the US-China reestablishing diplomatic ties, and in the 35 years trade between the two nations has increased 200 times what it once was in 1979.

"Our cross-border investment started from scratch, and it reached over \$100 billion last year. These close commercial ties between our two countries are mutually beneficial in nature," Lu said. "In this process, the trade of textile plays an increasingly important role because people's livelihoods are better and people attach more and more importance to their clothing. As a proverb says, 'Clothes make the man.'"

Exhibitors were categorized among apparel, home, and textiles, with professionals showcasing embroidery, denim, lace, linen, silk, wool, and more.

"The last time we were at this expo was in 2011, when the financial crisis was still affecting businesses, so turnout wasn't great. We're looking to see if things pick up this year, which is why we're here," said Kathy Lin, manager of Shenzhen-based Heng Li String and Braid. The company sells lace and cotton appliqués and elastics, with the core of their customers in the US and Europe.

Kashion America, the US arm of Ningbo-based Kashion, is exhibiting at the show for the first time. The company is looking to expand its client base in the US, according to Vice-President Richard Wang, after having focused mostly on European customers in its 12 years.

In a note celebrating the start of the trade show, New York Mayor Bill de Blasio wrote:

"As a premier fashion capital, New York City proudly welcomes the world's top designers, manufacturers and buyers to the largest textile sourcing event in North America. The fashion industry is critical to New York City's cultural and economic success, employing 180,000 New Yorkers and generating more than \$10 billion in wages each year."

## Egyptian government raises cotton subsidy to encourage domestic industries and farmers

Radhika Boddu, 23-07-2014 09:18 - Egypt



Egypt's economic ministers takes a move to encourage domestic industries to purchase Egyptian cotton as well as support local farmers by giving approval to raise the subsidy for spinning companies (Private and state-run) to purchase abundant Egyptian cotton to become LE350 per quintal instead of LE200 ahead of harvest season in September. This was announced the ministry of, industry, trade and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in a statement on Tuesday.

Spinning companies will now able to buy cotton for LE920 per quintal rather than LE1,070 per quintal under the original subsidy.

Egyptian cotton traders and exporters buy cotton from farmers at LE1,670 per quintal on average, offering it to the spinning companies at LE1,270 per quintal.

Abundant cotton for the financial year 2013/2014 is estimated around one million quintals.

Contracting with domestic spinning companies will take place before August 10th. The remaining cotton which is not purchased by then will be sold to exporters at the original subsidy of LE200 per quintal.

Earlier this year, cotton exports were hit by domestic price hikes following a decline in local production brought about by reduced farm acreage and the lifting of an import ban.

In the 2012/13 season total exports, which runs from September to August, were worth \$215 million, accounting for 22.3 percent of local production, which stood at 300,000 tonnes.

Egyptian cotton which was usually considered as a strategic commodity, the government plans to develop weaving, textile and clothes industry with the aim of raising its competitiveness in international markets.

## Egyptian govt hikes spinners' subsidy to EGP 500mn

July 23, 2014 (Egypt)



The Government of Egypt has increased the subsidy provided to spinners from the current EGP 200 million to EGP 500 million for the current marketing season 2013-14, reports The Cairo Post.

The decision to increase the subsidy given to spinners on purchase of cotton was taken by the Cabinet to help revitalization of the Egyptian cotton and textile sectors, Minister of Industry and Trade Mounir Fakhry Abdel Nour said.

The objective of the Government is to encourage spinners and exporters to purchase Egyptian cotton, instead of importing the same, and thus revitalize the sector as a whole, he added.

As per the decision, spinners will get a subsidy of EGP 350 for each kantar (about 45-50 kg) of Egyptian cotton purchased during the current marketing season that ends on August 31. Similarly, exporters will also get a subsidy of EGP 200 for each kantar of Egyptian cotton exported by them.

Of the EGP 500 million set aside for subsidy, about EGP 350 million will be utilized to subsidize the spinning mills in the public and private sectors as well as the exporters. The remaining EGP 150 million will be utilized to support cotton growers by providing them with seeds and fertilizers at subsidized prices, Mr. Abdel Nour said.

The latest decision is expected to revive defunct spinning mills and also increase Egyptian cotton production by up to 1 million kantars, according to the Minister.

Previously, spinning mills were reluctant to purchase domestic cotton because of its high prices and the latest step is likely to bring the prices of domestic cotton at par with imported cotton.

During the second quarter of the current agricultural year, the purchase of domestic cotton by Egyptian companies dropped by 79.9 percent year-on-year to 81,600 kantars, according to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS).

During the quarter, cotton exports from Egypt also declined by 46.5 percent year-on-year to 126,600 metric tons.

## Le plan industriel « Textiles techniques et intelligents »

Symbole de la première révolution industrielle, l'industrie textile s'impose aujourd'hui comme un secteur d'avenir. Malgré des préjugés tenaces, le textile reste une industrie très présente en France et fortement innovante. Le textile de demain, plus technologique et respectueux de l'environnement, s'invite partout dans notre vie quotidienne: sport, bâtiment, santé, transport, génie civil... Les progrès scientifiques générés par les textiles techniques entraînent un courant d'innovation qui irrigue l'ensemble des métiers de la filière.

La France est un acteur déterminant qui prépare déjà les projets industriels de demain. À son actif, un réseau d'entreprises innovantes et performantes, épaulé par des laboratoires de recherche de pointe, des écoles d'ingénieurs reconnues, des structures comme l'Institut français du textile et de l'habillement (IFTH) ou le Centre européen des textiles innovants (CETI), des pôles de compétitivité dynamiques (Uptex, Techtera, Fibres)...

La France dispose également d'atouts importants : qualification des personnels, maîtrise des matériaux, incorporation des avancées technologiques... Autant d'avantages essentiels pour élaborer et commercialiser les textiles du futur, en France comme à l'international.

Pour cela, l'État, engagé aux côtés des régions textiles et de l'écosystème scientifique et industriel, encourage l'émergence de nouveaux produits en facilitant leur financement et en trouvant de nouveaux débouchés.

Ainsi, le **plan industriel « Textiles techniques et intelligents »**, qui constitue l'un des 34 plans industriels lancés par le Président de la République en septembre 2013, poursuit les trois objectifs suivants :

- Réussir la transition écologique, en maîtrisant et diffusant l'usage de fibres textiles biosourcées et recyclables (telles que le chanvre), ainsi que l'usage de fibres issues du recyclage ;
- Exploiter les opportunités offertes par les révolutions numériques et les nanotechnologies, grâce aux textiles intelligents et innovants ;
- Développer l'usine textile du futur, grâce aux nouvelles technologies d'ennoblissement et d'assemblage et à une utilisation optimale des nouveaux outils digitaux.

Dans le cadre de ce plan, R3iLab, le réseau des professionnels du textile, de la mode et des industries créatives, vient de lancer « **Futurs Immédiats** », un programme d'innovation collective financé par la DGCIS. Au cœur du plan « Textiles techniques et intelligents » de la Nouvelle France industrielle, ce programme comprend deux étapes. La première permettra d'identifier des opportunités d'innovation autour des cinq grandes tendances du marché (développement durable, digital, etc.). La seconde, alimentée par ces réflexions, portera sur le développement de cinq projets industriels innovants intégrant des matériaux textiles et souples. Un premier appel à projets sera lancé prochainement et les lauréats seront sélectionnés en septembre 2014.

Deux programmes initiés dans le cadre du plan :

### Futurs immédiats



Initié et imaginé par le R3iLab, ce programme doit encourager la réflexion stratégique autour des grandes tendances de marché. Il doit également permettre le

développement en parallèle de 5 projets industriels innovants intégrant des matériaux textiles et souples (cuir...).

Ces développements associeront un industriel et un designer (ou une équipe de designers) autour d'une technologie mature. Un appel à projets sera lancé dès juillet 2014.

Les propositions seront examinées en septembre par le comité de pilotage du programme. Les cinq projets sélectionnés seront accompagnés par le R3iLab de septembre 2014 à septembre 2015.

### Connectitude

Le programme Connectitude doit permettre le développement et la mise en marché de 5 projets industriels de textiles connectés.

Il propose une démarche collective regroupant 5 designers/technologues, 5 entreprises textiles et 5 entreprises du secteur des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (TIC) et vise à permettre aux participants de concevoir, développer et mettre en marché des produits innovants dans le champs des "textiles connectés".

**CONNECTITUDE**  
FIBRES ET TEXTILES CONNECTÉS // R3iLab

## Govt decides export target of \$45 bn for textile products same as last year

YarnsandFibers News Bureau, 26-07-2014 15:36 - Mumbai



The Ministry of Textiles has fixed an export target of USD 45 billion for textile products for the current year 2014-15, after discussion with the Industry. In fact, there is absolutely no change done in the target from last year's, which was set at USD 45 billion for textile product.

The set target was informed by the Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Nirmala Sitharaman in a written reply in Lok Sabha on Friday.

Exports of textile products are supported through different schemes under Foreign Trade Policy e.g. Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, Focus Product Scheme and Duty Drawback Scheme.

Exporters of textile products can also take benefits of duty free import of capital Goods under EPCG and raw material under Advance Authorization Scheme.

Benefit of interest subvention at the rate of 2 percent, available for certain products of textile, was enhanced to 3 percent with effect from 1.8.2013 under Interest Subvention Scheme.

In the Union Budget 2014-15 to encourage ready-made garment export, it has been announced that the duty free entitlement for import of trimmings, embellishments and other specified items is increased from 3 percent to 5 percent of the value of exports.

## Jute industry under peril over Bengal govt flaw to buy bags

YarnsandFibers News Bureau, 22-07-2014 17:06 - Kolkata



The jute industry is reeling under a demand crisis and four mills are now under a lock-out. Nearly one lakh persons are out of work in the industry due to production cutbacks. Moreover, the West Bengal government not buying jute bags as promised is a big menace for the jute industry.

The State government had agreed to pack 100 percent of its rice output in gunny bags against the request of Indian Jute Mills Association (the apex industry body), the industry is now facing a situation where a very small portion of the State's annual rice output is being packed in gunny bags.

West Bengal is the top rice producers growing some 150 lakh tonnes of rice annually. Based on it, the jute industry estimated 4.5 lakh bales of B Twill bags for packing foodgrains. Procurement is far short of this, said IJMA chairman Raghavendra Gupta.

At the June 26 meeting between the industry and four Ministers of the Mamata Banerjee government, it was decided that the Centre would be moved jointly by the industry and the State government to include items like potatoes.

However, little progress is made in approaching the Union Textile Ministry (which governs the jute sector) and the West Bengal government has also not issued any fiat for packing potatoes in jute bags. The State produces some 9.5 million tonnes of potato which could require 15 crore pieces of bags for packaging.

Now, 90 percent of the foodgrains and 20 percent of sugar are mandated to be packaged in gunny bags. In the face of stiff competition from the synthetic packaging materials, such executive orders have become the stronghold of this traditional industry.

## Made in Pakistan expo coming up once again in Mumbai

YarnsandFibers News Bureau, 25-07-2014 15:47 - Karachi



After the great success of the 1st Made in Pakistan Expo in Mumbai in April 2014, Pakistan Readymade Garments Manufacturer and Exporters Association (PRGMEA) with the support of Association of Indian Industries are organising the 2nd Made in Pakistan Expo in Mumbai titled "Festival of Friendship" at World Trade Centre, Mumbai.

During the six-day event, besides the exhibition, delegation of high-profile Pakistani businessmen would also visit India to explore bilateral trade opportunities in various sectors.

Over 80 top companies and brand names have so far registered themselves to represent Pakistan in the 2nd Made in Pakistan Exhibition.

PRGMEA chairman Arshad Aziz is confident that the event will not only promote trade but also offer a chance for the people to feel and own the highest quality Pakistani products. Alongside the exhibition, there will be a "Pakistan Fashion Show" of leading Pakistani designers where they will display their latest lines of top-end designer wear.

The Pakistan's economy and exports are showing a remarkable recovery and growth. This has been achieved with the hard work and efforts undertaken by the business community with the full support of the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif.

The people of Pakistan have been showing extraordinary resilience in the face of multiple challenges. Pakistan was destined to become a regional economic and commercial hub, given its location and enormous resources.

The Chairman PRGMEA said that leaders from both the countries had articulated their mutual desire for peace and development. It was now important to move forward towards realizing their vision. He emphasized that Pakistan was committed to exploring all possible avenues for enhancing mutual understanding and bilateral co-operation, adding that the time has come to move beyond the rhetoric and transform the bilateral relationship into one of peace, co-operation and prosperity.

A six-day "Art Exhibition" will enable the visitors to acquaint themselves with the works of famous Pakistani artistes while a "Pakistan Food Court" will serve the best in Pakistani cuisine to visitors. The exhibition is being held in Mumbai (India) from August 31, to September 05, 2014.

## Yarn export declines in June, Vietnam emerging market for cotton yarn

Nitin Madkaikar, 23-07-2014 14:28 - Mumbai



Entering the so called lean season for textiles, export of spun yarns deepened in June after falling 9.9 per cent year on year in May. In June, exports declined 14.5 per cent in similar comparison. About 85 million kg of spun yarns were exported worth US\$292 million or Rs 1,725 crore. While volumes were down 14.6 per cent unit value realisation remained flat as the Rupee depreciated just 4.5 per cent against the US\$ in the comparable months. Overall unit price realization averaged US\$3.45 /kg was same as in a year ago but up US cents 9 from previous month.

Spun yarns were exported to 86 countries in June. China continued to be the largest buyer of Indian spun yarns accounting for 24 per cent, but imported almost half the volumes of June 2013. In June, imports were worth US\$71 million down 51 per cent on the year. Bangladesh followed, with a share of 13 per cent of all spun yarn exported from India. During the month, export to Bangladesh increased 38 per cent.

Vietnam is fast emerging importer of India spun yarns and was the third largest importer in June. During the month, its import increased five folds to close to 5 million kg worth US\$17.50 million or Rs 103 crore, compared to the levels in June 2013. In the past three months it imported yarns worth US\$50 million with volumes at 14 million kg. Its major import consists of 32/1 cotton yarns.

In June, cotton yarn worth US\$239 million (Rs. 1,410 crore) was exported to 72 countries with volumes totaling 68 million kgs. This implies unit price realization of US\$3.52 a kg on an average, US cents 2 up compared to same month a year ago and US cents 7 up from last month. Combed cotton yarn accounted for 63 per cent of the all cotton yarn exported during the month with volumes at 38 million kgs. Carded yarn export was at 22 million kg. Their respective unit value realization was US\$3.89 per kg and US\$3.12 per kg. Open ended yarn export was at 5.3 million kg at an average price realisation of US\$2.19 a kg.

Export of spun yarns made of man-made fibre reversed the moderation seen in recent months. In June, manmade fibre yarn exports were up 13 per cent in value terms. A total of 6.55 million kg were exported, comprising 2.35 million kg of viscose yarn, 2.99 million kg of polyester yarn and 0.58 million kg of acrylic yarn. Polyester yarn exports increased 10 per cent while viscose yarn exports were up 24 per cent during the month.

Blended spun yarn exports aggregated 10 million kg valued at US\$33 million, mainly comprising 5.4 million kg of PC yarns worth US\$16 million and 3.5 million kg of PV yarns valued at US\$10.8 million. Egypt was the largest importer of PC yarn from India followed by Turkey at a distant. Turkey was also the largest importer of Indian PV yarns in June, followed by Iran and Pakistan.

Actuellement, les objectifs de prix sont supérieurs aux prix du marché. Cette nouvelle politique a en partie pour but de réduire les dépenses étatiques.

**Le Comité consultatif international du coton a de nouveau abaissé, début juillet, ses prévisions de prix du coton en justifiant ce mouvement par une remontée des stocks chinois et le recul des importations du pays. Comment la Chine influe-t-elle sur les prix mondiaux du coton ?**

En tant que premier importateur mondial de coton, la Chine joue un rôle très important sur les prix. A ce jour, les collecteurs étatiques disposent de stocks colossaux, qui représentent plus d'un an et demi de consommation. Ces importants stocks limitent l'ardeur des importations de la Chine. De plus, l'aspect "offre" est très important. Aux Etats-Unis, premier exportateur mondial, les surfaces cultivées en 2014-2015 progresseraient d'environ 25 % par rapport à celles de 2013-2014. Les conditions climatiques sont favorables pour le développement des cultures aux Etats-Unis, avec actuellement une proportion des cultures jugée en état de "bon à excellent" bien supérieure à celle atteinte il y a un an. Cela fait aussi pression sur les prix.

**Les autres produits agricoles chinois sont-ils également concernés par des évolutions de la politique chinoise en matière de collecte ?**

Oui. Un test est lancé sur le marché du soja en 2014-2015, à l'instar de la politique testée sur le marché du coton. Jusqu'en 2013-2014, une politique de collecte selon des prix minimum garantis était aussi de mise sur le marché du soja. Ces deux produits ont été sélectionnés car l'impact de ces tests peut être limité : les stocks de coton sont très importants, tandis que le marché chinois du soja est très connecté au marché mondial avec de gigantesques quantités importées. Un changement de politique n'aurait pas d'influence significative sur ces deux marchés.

## GSP Plus pushes textile exports up by 5.3pc to \$13.74b

July 24, 2014

IMRAN ALI KUNDI



ISLAMABAD - Textile exports surged to \$13.74 billion during previous financial year 2013-2014 mainly because of the GSP Plus status granted to Pakistan by the European Union (EU).

The country exported textile made commodities worth \$13.74 billion during last fiscal year (July 2013 to June 2014) as compared to \$13.05 billion of the

preceding year (July 2012 to June 2013), according to the latest figures of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) released on Wednesday. The country's textile exports have shown increase of 5.3 percent during previous fiscal year. The PBS data showed that export of raw cotton has registered an increase of 33.27 per cent, cotton cloth 3.11 per cent, yarn 12.82 per cent, knitwear 10.53 per cent, bed wear 19.78 per cent, readymade garments 8.67 per cent, made-up articles 11.41 per cent and other textile materials 23.24 per cent during the period under review. Meanwhile, exports of the following textile commodities have recorded negative growth including cotton yarn 11.65 per cent, cotton carded 53.3 per cent, tents, canvas & tarpaulin 30.07 per cent and art, silk & synthetic textile, 5.47 per cent.

The main reason behind increase in textile exports is GSP plus status effective from January 2014. Textile exports to the European Union (EU) registered an increase of 18 percent reaching the figure of \$5 billion for the first time due to the GSP plus status given by the EU, while textiles exports to the rest of the world declined by 3.5 percent.

The textile exports could have further increased if government had provided uninterrupted power supply to the industries. Sources in Textile Ministry informed that investment trend in the textile sector declined as compared to other regional countries due to the inconsistent policies on taxes, non-availability of energy, high interest rates and stuck up liquidity on drawbacks and refunds. Therefore, the government is working to prepare five years plan to provide incentives textile sectors. Under the new proposed textile policy (2014-19) value-added textile sector would be incentivised. According to the policy, textile export would be increased to \$26 billion in next five years, besides creating jobs opportunities.

Textile bodies had welcomed the increase in textile exports but also warned the government to improve energy and security situation in the country if they want to see growth in the next 12 months. The All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA), in its statement, said the increase in exports could have been higher by at least 10% if the effect of massive revaluation of rupee against the dollar and other foreign currencies was translated into decrease in cost of production, especially electricity and gas tariffs.

Meanwhile, according to the PBS figures, the country exported goods worth

\$25.132 billion as against the imports worth of \$45.113 billion, leaving trade deficit at \$19.98 billion during last financial year 2013-2014.

The PBS data further revealed that country exported foodstuff worth of \$4.63 billion during period under review. The break-up of food group showed that rice exports have recorded growth of 12.51 percent, fish 15.68 per cent, fruits 11.68 per cent, meat 9.61 per cent and oil and seeds 127.74 per cent. Meanwhile, following of the food commodities have recorded negative growth: vegetables 14.78 per cent, pulses 37.76 per cent, tobacco 10.66 per cent, wheat 86.93 per cent, spices 17.55 per cent, sugar 45.75 per cent and all other food commodities 20.66 per cent during the period under review. According to the PBS data, exports of other manufacturing group have decreased by 9.46 per cent to \$4.64 billion during previous financial year 2013-2014 from \$5.123 billion of the preceding year. Meanwhile, exports of all other items were recorded at \$1.409 billion during last fiscal year as against \$1.499 billion of the FY2012-2013 showing a decline of 5.98 percent.

## **Mansoor Ahmad**

Wednesday, July 23, 2014

# Spinning industry performing well despite power shortages

**LAHORE:** Although the spinning industry is facing acute power and energy shortages, it registered the highest addition of spindles in the past six years, adding 546,000 spindles during 2013, according the International Textile Machinery Federation (ITMF).

Industry insiders say that letters of credit for another 500,000 spindles have already been opened and the machines have started reaching Pakistan. This, according to them, is in addition to the 400,000 spindles that a Chinese company is relocating in Faisalabad and another 200,000 being relocated by another Chinese company at the Bin Qasim Industrial Park. They said the after the addition of over 1.6 million spindles, the number of spindles in the country would increase to 13.6 million.

According to ITMF, China imported 6.21 million spindles in 2013, followed by 2.19 million spindles imported by India and 546,000 added by Pakistan. For the first time in the last eight years Bangladesh did not import add any spindle for its spinning industry.

The surge in spinning machinery import has surprised experts. The All Pakistan Textile Mills Association claims that around 100 spinning mills in the country have closed down due to power shortages.

Experts say that Pakistan imported only 474,712 spindles during the 2008-2012 period. They said that in the period after that, investors committed more resources for machinery imports. They said later events might have disappointed them as the present government also failed to manage smooth energy and power supplies.

As far as shuttle-less looms are concerned, Pakistani weavers did not add any new machine in 2013. Industry experts said that this would further enlarge the structural imbalance in the textile industry. They said Pakistan is already producing surplus yarn, which it has to export because local weavers lack the capacity to use that yarn. They said with the addition of 1.6 million spindles the production of yarn would be further enhanced. They said yarn is the lowest value-added product in the textile value chain and the inability of the domestic industry to consume this yarn would provide advantageous to Pakistan's competitors in the region.

ITMF data also reveals that in 2013 China added 54,830 shuttles less looms in its industry. India added 1,060 and Bangladesh 1,600 shuttle-less looms during the same period. ITMF statistics reveal that from 2006 to 2013 China added 49.17 million spindles and 378,363 shuttles less looms. India during the same period increased its spinning capacity by 18.42 million spindles, adding 46,881 shuttles less looms. During the same period Pakistan added 2.72 million spindles and 5,644 shuttles-less looms in its textile industry. Bangladesh increased the number of spindles by 2.96 million and its shuttles-less looms by 30,204.

Thus, during the 2006-13 periods Pakistan's investment in the textile sector has been the lowest in the region. Even Bangladesh managed to add more spindles despite producing not a single kg of cotton. Its addition of more value added weaving sector was five times more than that of Pakistan.

The addition of spindles in the industry during acute power shortages gives credence to the view that operating the spinning industry is viable even from self-generation. Industry insiders point out that the main burden faced by the spinning sector was the 10 percent increase in the rupee's value

against the dollar. They said that minus this factor the industry was still viable. It cannot bear the combined impact of higher energy charges, 20 percent higher wages and 10 percent revaluation of rupee, they added.

They when spindles import was planned the rupee were hovering at Rs108-110 against the dollar. Now, they added, it is traded at Rs98-99 per dollar. They said this revaluation has removed the cushion that the spinners were banking on to nullify the increase in power and energy charges.

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## Textile exports increase to \$13.738 billion

Saturday, July 26, 2014 - Islamabad—The textile exports from the country witnessed increase of 5.30 percent during the fiscal year 2013-14 compared to the corresponding period of last year. The overall textile exports from the country during July-June (2013-14) were recorded at \$13.738 billion compared to the exports of \$13.047 billion in July-June (2012-13), according to the latest data of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS).

The textile products that contributed in the positive growth of trade included raw cotton, exports of which increased by 33.27 percent by going up from \$153.929 million last year to \$205.139 million during the fiscal year 2013-14. Similarly, the exports of cotton cloth increased by 3.11percent from \$2,689.832 million to \$2,773.564 million whereas the exports of yarn (other than cotton yarn) increased by 12.82 percent by going up from \$38.476 million to \$43.409 million.

According to the PBS data, the exports of knitwear increased from \$2,042.958 million to \$2,258.054 million, an increase of 10.53 percent whereas the exports of bed wear increased from \$1,785.417 million to \$2,258.054 million, showing an increase of 19.78 percent. Readymade garments also witnessed 8.67 percent in exports by going up from \$1,799.591 million to \$1,955.636 million and the exports of made up articles (excluding towels) increased by 11.41percent, from \$598.640 million to \$666.929 million.

On the other hand, the products that witnessed negative growth in trade included [cotton yarn](#), exports of which decreased by 11.65 percent. The exports of [cotton yarn](#) decreased from \$2,252.952 million to \$1,990.529 million. The exports of cotton (carded or combed) also deceased by 53.30 percent by going down from \$13.632 million to \$6.366 million whereas the exports of tents, canvas and tarpaulin decreased by 30.07 percent, from \$117.463 million to \$82.147 million.

The exports of art, silk and synthetic textile also decreased by 5.47 percent, from \$405.683 million to \$383.476 million, the PBS data revealed. The exports of all other textile materialsincreased by 23.24 percent during the period under review by surging from \$379.394 million to \$467.552 million. It is pertinent to mention here that Pakistan's trade deficit narrowed by 2.48percent during the fiscal year 2013-14 as exports expanded by 2.75 percent while imports witnessing slight increase of 0.36 percent as compared to the same period of last year. The exports from the country during July-June (2013-14) were recorded at \$25.132 billion against the exports of \$24.460 billion recorded during July-June 2012-13.—APP

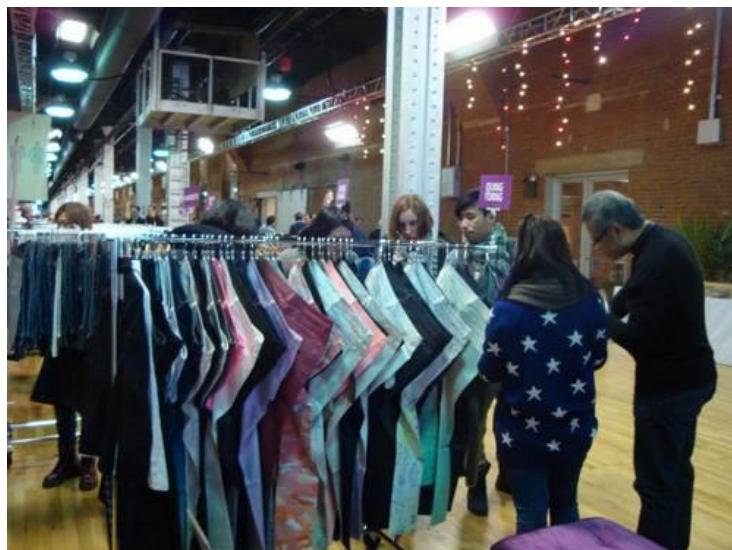


## Taiwan's textile exports edge down in H1

2014/07/28 13:12:52

Taipei, July 28 (CNA) Taiwan's textile exports for the first six months of 2014 fell slightly year-on-year in reflection of falling product prices, the Taiwan Textile Federation (TTF) said Monday.

According to the TTF, exports of Taiwan-made textile products, including ready-to-wear garments and upstream fabrics, totaled US\$5.81 billion in the six-month period, down 0.3 percent from a year earlier.



The fall resulted from a slight downtrend in unit product prices, in particular the price of artificial fibers, said the TTF, a local textile promotion group.

Taiwan's textile imports, meanwhile, rose by an annual 2.9 percent to NT\$1.59 billion

in the first half of the year, the group said.

The local textile sector registered a trade surplus of US\$4.22 billion in the first half, down 1.4 percent from a year earlier, the TTF said, citing recently released customs data.

In June alone, Taiwan's textile exports totaled US\$982 million, down 1.4 percent from a year earlier, while imports rose by an annual 11 percent to US\$261 million, the TTF said.

Last month, the local textile sector's trade surplus fell 5.3 percent year-on-year to US\$721 million, the federation said.

(By Wei Shu and Frances Huang)

Enditem/pc

## Les exportations textiles s'élèvent à 10,38 milliards de dollars

26/07/2014 | 17:13:46

Selon le Département général des douanes, de janvier à la mi-juillet, les exportations de produits de textile et d'habillement se sont élevées à plus de 10,38 milliards de dollars, soit 1,7 milliard de dollars de plus que lors de la même période de l'an dernier.

L'industrie du textile a réalisé la moitié de son objectif de 2014 de 20 milliards de dollars d'exportations. En 2013, ils constituaient le deuxième produit d'export majeur après les téléphones avec un chiffre d'affaires de 20,4 milliards de dollars et une croissance annuelle de 18%. C'était la première fois que la confection dépassait la barre des 20 milliards.

Ces dernières années, le textile n'a cessé d'acquérir des parts du marché mondial. Lors des années à venir, lorsque les accords de commerce entre le Vietnam et d'autres pays du monde seront en vigueur, les exportations textiles devront notamment progresser en volume comme en montant, a estimé Lê Tiên Truong, directeur général adjoint du Groupe du textile et de l'habillement du Vietnam (Vinatex). À ce jour, le textile vietnamien n'occupe qu'un peu plus de 2% des parts du marché mondial, mais la croissance du secteur est rapide : de plus de 15 % en moyenne de 2001 à 2013.

Depuis ces six dernières années, les États-Unis et le Japon ont tendance à diminuer leurs importations de textile de nombreux pays, excepté le Vietnam, puisque les exportations vietnamiennes sur ces deux grands marchés n'ont cessé de progresser pour atteindre une croissance annuelle moyenne de 25 %... Aux États-Unis, les parts de marché du Vietnam sont passées de 3 % en 2007 à plus de 9 % cette année.

### À la conquête des marchés étrangers

En effet, selon de récentes statistiques du Bureau du textile et de l'habillement (Otexa) du département américain du Commerce, les parts de marché du textile vietnamien sur le marché américain, de 8,38% en 2013, atteignaient 9,37% lors des quatre premiers mois. De janvier à avril, de tous les fournisseurs des États-Unis, le Vietnam était en tête en termes de croissance avec 15,5 % en variation annuelle et un chiffre d'affaires de plus de 3 milliards de dollars, alors que la Chine - toujours premier exportateur sur le marché américain, n'a bénéficié que d'une croissance de 0,68 % avec 11,4 milliards de dollars.

Selon l'Association du textile et de l'habillement du Vietnam (Vitas), le Vietnam est le 2e fournisseur de textile du Japon, après la Chine. Ses parts de marché sont passées de 6,74 % en octobre 2013 à 7,62 % durant ce 1er trimestre, et celles de la Chine, de 71 % à 66,55 %.

En Union européenne (UE), entre janvier et avril, les produits de textile-habillement du Vietnam occupaient 2,7% des parts de marché, soit une légère hausse en comparaison des 2,61 % de septembre 2012. À noter que les parts de marché de ces produits chinois ont reculé de 41,94% en 2012 à 34,36 % dans la même période. Les accords de libre-échange entre le Vietnam et l'UE qui doivent entrer en vigueur en 2015 ouvriront de belles opportunités à ce secteur du Vietnam d'augmenter ses parts de marché sur le marché européen. De même, l'accord de partenariat transpacifique (TPP) est considéré comme «une clé importante» pour augmenter les exportations vietnamiennes aux États-Unis et au Japon, les deux premiers débouchés du textile vietnamien.

L'Union douanière Russie-Biélorussie-Kazakhstan a aussi besoin d'importer des produits de textile, 15 milliards de dollars par an environ, alors que les exportations vietnamiennes dans cette zone ne sont actuellement que de 300 millions de dollars. C'est pourquoi l'accord de commerce entre le Vietnam et cette union ouvrira de nombreuses opportunités pour développer les exportations vietnamiennes de textile, mais aussi l'investissement des entreprises vietnamiennes de ce secteur dans les pays de cette union. -VNA