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Intertextile Beijing runs concurrent to Yarn Expo Spring 2008

DATE: 2008/02/18

Intertextile Beijing Apparel Fabrics runs concurrent to Yarn Expo Spring 2008, a sourcing event in Beijing for apparel textile fibres and yarns, which will be held at the China World Trade Centre and connected by free shuttle bus. Intertextile Beijing is organized by The Sub-Council of Textile Industry, CCPIT, Messe Frankfurt (HK) Ltd. and China Textile Information Centre.

Intertextile Beijing Apparel Fabrics - China International Trade Fair for Apparel Fabrics & Accessories

27 - 29 March 2008 China International Exhibition Centre, Beijing, China

- Broad array of international suppliers attending Intertextile Beijing Apparel Fabrics 2008
- Country/region pavilions host companies from Europe, Asia
- Growing presence from accessories suppliers

In a new, larger facility, Intertextile Beijing Apparel Fabrics 2008 will feature some of the biggest textile suppliers from around the world 27 - 29 March 2008, at the China International Exhibition Centre in Beijing. The venue is conveniently located and modern and leaves room for the popular event to grow. With overall more than 1,000 exhibitors the show is one of the leading textile apparel trade events for northern China with nearly 22,000 trade buyers attending last year. The show features many big names in textiles, accessories and more. Among the new companies this year, Weyermann from Germany will present a wide range of linings. The company employs an in-house design agency to create unique and high-quality fashion interlinings in jacquard, stripes, checks, satins and more. Weyermann uses the latest CAD systems and electronically controlled jacquard weaving machines to achieve their signature quality. Examples of returning companies are Ding Zing Chemical Products from Taiwan, which will feature its waterproof and breathable membrane film called Dintex; and Van Delden from Germany, featuring cotton-blends, polyester/polyamids, linen-blends; viscose and microfilaments made in state-of-the-art factories.

Country/region pavilions host companies from Europe, Asia

Intertextile Beijing features special country pavilions to group suppliers from one region or country. Pavilions help visitors locate suppliers with ease and give exhibitors a high profile space to exhibit. Pavilions tapped for this year include Germany, Italy, Pakistan, Korea and Taiwan. Many Chinese exhibitors are also featured in special pavilions grouped by industry including the China Bast & Leaf Fibres Textile Association featuring linen and ramie fabrics; Jiangsu Shengze Oriental Silk Market featuring man-made and silk-like fabrics; Zhejiang Xiaoshan pavilion featuring manmade fabrics; and the Zhejiang Shaoxing pavilion featuring cotton, manmade and embroidery fabrics.

New focus on accessories

Many accessories companies are signing up to attend Intertextile Beijing, making the show a complete sourcing destination for garment manufacturers. Among the accessories companies attending are Union Knopf, Riri SA and Shimada Shoji.

Source: CCPITTEX

ACIMIT: Indian textile companies meet Italian machinery manufacturers for technical textiles and nonwovens

DATE: 2008/02/18

The Association of Italian Textile Machinery Manufacturers (ACIMIT) and the Italian Trade Commission (ICE) will host a delegation of 10 Indian companies involved in technical textiles and nonwovens sectors in Italy from January 28th to February 2nd. Indian delegates have been chosen among the most qualified companies operating in the production of nonwovens and technical textiles items, thanks to the assistance of Business Co-ordination House, an Indian consultancy firm specialized in the sector.

During the stay Indian delegates will meet some leading Italian companies involved in the production of textile machinery for technical textiles and nonwovens. In a week Indian mission could enhance its knowledge regarding the great expertise of Italian technology in these two sectors. Moreover the up-to-dated processes for the production of most innovative textiles will be shown to Indian delegates.

The mission is part of a promotional program that ACIMIT and ICE have been realizing for many years in order to strengthen the links between Italian textile technology providers and Indian textile operators. The promotional initiatives of this program includes attendance to the main trade fairs for textile machinery occurring in India and many technological meetings.

ACIMIT and ICE widespread promotional activity is due to the great relevance of the Indian textile industry, that is aiming to enhance the quality of their textile and garments products. In the global scenario India is only behind China among the leading markets for textile machinery. The sales of Italian machinery in India were about Euro 183 million in 2006 and Euro 102 in first nine months of 2007. The most requested Italian machinery were the spinning ones (37% of the total export towards India), followed by weaving machines (24%) and finishing machines (20%). 300 Italian companies (with 21,000 employees) that in 2007 produced machinery for a value of Euro 2,700 million, pay the highest attention to the requests of the textile industry to propose new solutions of innovation, productivity, safety with the utmost satisfaction of their clients.

“This mission could be an important step to strengthen the relationship with Indian companies, mainly in a emerging sector as technical textiles one, where Italian companies are focusing in the last years, ACIMIT President, Mr. Banfi, says. Moreover I am confident that cooperation with our Indian partner Business Co-ordination House will be fruitful for each other”.

ACIMIT, the Association of Italian Textile Machinery Manufacturers, brings together the majority of the country's textile machinery companies, whose production amounts to 80% of the nation's total. Roughly 300 manufacturers operate in Italy, producing textile machinery and related accessories, employing 20,000 people. Industrial production in the sector amounts to Euro 2.7 billion, while exports make up Euro 2.1 billion.

Source: CNTEX (CNTEX offers no guarantee that the news release provided by the client is no error or false.)

Brazil: Cotton production should grow 7.1% in 2008

DATE: 2008/02/18

The first estimate made this year about the production of herbaceous cotton seed indicates a production of 4.1 million tons, an increase of 7.1% compared to 2007 (3.8 million tons), according to the Systematic Study of Agriculture Production released this month by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

This growth is mainly due to the increase in planted area in the two most important producer states: Mato Grosso, with a 3.9% increase in area, and Bahia, with 13.5%. In the two states, the expansion occurred due to stable fiber prices in the domestic and foreign markets, observed since last harvest.

Source: www.abit.org.br

Jiangsu Reports 2007 Imports of 290,000 Tons

DATE: 2008/02/22

Jiangsu Customs reports that 2007 cotton imports through the province reached 290,000 tons at a value of over 400 million U.S. dollars, with the average import price being 1,391 U.S. dollars per ton. This import volume was down 16.9 percent from the previous year. 188,000 tons of the imports came through bonded warehouses, which represented 65 percent of all trade. Foreign-owned mills imported 129,000 tons, while private mills imported 126,000 tons.

Source: globecotnews

Chinese postpone investment in Pakistan's textile industry

DATE: 2008/02/22

Chinese investors have put on hold their planned investment in the textile sector of Pakistan, because of the political instability and deteriorating economic conditions, official sources told Business Recorder on Feb.14. According to the officials, China had agreed to set up industries in proposed garment cities in Faisalabad, Lahore and Karachi following an offer by Pakistan under free trade agreement (FTA), but the gradually worsening political and economic conditions of Pakistan had forced them to postpone the investment.

Source: China Textile Network Company

The quality of the export products of Pakistan is not up to the mark as compared to its neighbours like Bangladesh and India. The unskilled labour is one of the major obstacles in improving the quality of our export products whereas competition in the international market is increasing by the each passing day."The main purpose of the offer to Chinese investors was to train unskilled labour for improving the quality of export products. It was quite possible that after establishing textile industry here, China would be inclined to import some of Pakistan yarn", the officials disclosed.

Pakistan has been facing a wave of suicide attacks and bomb blasts. According to an estimate, there were eight suicide bomb attacks till now in 2008. In 2007, Pakistan was considered as the most insecure country after Iraq, but now, unfortunately, Pakistan has seen more violence than Iraq. Apart from insecurity, the economic conditions too are also not favourable to encourage any foreign investor.

Not only that power tariff is high almost, 70 percent of our textile industries were closed just because of the excessive power rates. The invisible losses due to load shedding and power outages are adding to the cost of textile products. The textile industry is left with no option but to depend on the water tanker mafia in Karachi that is the hub of the textile production in the country. Gas prices have gone up by 48 percent since January 2005. Pakistani manufacturers do not have any dearth of foreign export orders, but the prices offered by the foreign importers are not reasonable due to high unit cost of production resulting from higher labour, utility and financial costs.

source: *Business Recorder*

The National Economy Maintained a Steady and Fast Growth in 2007

DATE: 2008/02/18

In 2007, the national economy kept steady and fast growth with the features of rapid economic growth, optimized structure, increased efficiency and improved livelihood of the people. According to preliminary estimation, the gross domestic product (GDP) for the year was 24,661.9 billion yuan, up by 11.4 percent, or 0.3 percentage point higher than that in the previous year, representing a fifth successive year of over 10 percent growth. In terms of growth by quarters, it was up 11.1 percent for the first quarter, 11.9 percent growth for the second, 11.5 percent for the third and 11.2 percent for the fourth. In terms of growth by sectors, the value added of the primary industry was 2,891.0 billion yuan, up by 3.7 percent, or 1.3 percentage points lower; that of the secondary industry was 12,138.1 billion yuan, up by 13.4 percent, or 0.4 percentage point higher; and that of the tertiary industry was 9,632.8 billion yuan, up by 11.4 percent, or 0.6 percentage point higher.

I. Agricultural Production Kept a Steady Growth with a Bumper Grain Harvest.

In 2007, the total output of grain reached 501.50 million tons, an increase of 3.5 million tons over the previous year, up by 0.7 percent. It was the fourth year of high production in the history, or the four consecutive years of increase for the first time since 1985. Of this total, the output of summer grain was 115.34 million tons, a year-on-year change of 1.3 percent; the output of early rice was 31.96 million tons, maintaining the same level as in the previous year; the output of autumn grain was 354.20 million tons, a year-on-year growth of 0.6 percent.

II. Industrial Production Increased Rapidly with Improved Economic Returns.

In 2007, the value added of the industrial enterprises above the designated size was up by 18.5 percent (up by 17.4 percent in December), or 1.9 percentage points higher. Of this total, the growth increased by 13.8 percent for state-owned and state-holding enterprises, 11.5 percent growth for collective enterprises, 20.6 percent growth for share holding enterprises and 17.5 percent growth for enterprises by foreign investors and by investors from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. The growth of the heavy industry was 19.6 percent and that of the light industry was 16.3 percent. The sales ratio was 98.1 percent for the industrial enterprises above the designated size.

In the first eleven months of 2007, the profits made by industrial enterprises above the designated size reached 2,295.1 billion yuan, which was 36.7 percent higher than that in the same period of last year, or 6.0 percentage points higher. All the 39 industrial divisions witnessed growth in profits. The growth went up by 68.7 percent for transport equipment manufacturing industry, 61.4 percent for special purpose machinery, 51.5 percent for chemical industry, 49.1 percent for coal industry, 47.2 percent for steel and iron industry and 39.0 percent for electricity industry.

III. Fast Growth Was Registered in Fixed Assets Investment with an Obvious Acceleration in Real Estate Development.

In 2007, the total investment in fixed assets reached 13,723.9 billion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 24.8 percent, with an increase of 0.9 percentage points over the previous year. Of this total, the fixed assets investment in urban areas was 11,741.4 billion yuan, up by 25.8 percent, or 1.5 percentage points higher (1,680.9 billion yuan for December, up 19.6 percent); and that in rural areas was 1,982.5 billion yuan, up by 19.2 percent. The fixed assets investment in urban areas was composed of 146.6 billion yuan in the primary industry, a year-on-year increase of 31.1 percent, 5,102.0 billion yuan in the secondary industry, up 29.0 percent; and 6,492.8 billion yuan in the tertiary industry, up 23.2 percent. In terms of different areas, the investment in the Eastern Areas enjoyed a 21.0 percent growth, the growth in the Central Areas went up by 34.0 percent while that in Western Areas rose by 28.2 percent. The total investment in the real estate development for the year was 2,528.0 billion yuan, a growth of 30.2 percent, which was 8.4 percentage points higher than that in the previous year.

IV. Market Sales Increased Rapidly and Showed a Trend of Acceleration.

In 2007, the total retail sales of consumer goods reached 8,921.0 billion yuan, a growth of 16.8 percent, and 3.1 percentage points higher than that in the previous year (901.5 billion yuan for December, up 20.2 percent). Of this total, the retail sales of consumer goods in cities stood at 6,041.1 billion yuan, up 17.2 percent, or 2.9 percentage points higher while the retail sales at and below county level reached 2,879.9 billion yuan, up 15.8 percent, or 3.2 percentage points higher. In terms of different sectors, the growth of wholesale and retail sectors was 16.7 percent, and the growth of lodging and catering industry was 19.4 percent. The sales by wholesale and retail businesses above the designated size in the following sectors enjoyed over 20 percent growth: petroleum and petroleum products; automobiles; construction and decorating materials; communication equipment; furniture; household electric appliances and audio-video equipment; clothing, shoes, hats and textiles, cosmetics, and sports and recreation articles.

V. Consumer Prices Rose Rapidly and Housing Sale Prices Went up by a Large Margin.

In 2007, the growth of CPI was 4.8 percent, which was 3.3 percentage points higher than that in the previous year (6.5 percent growth in December). The CPI went up by 4.5 percent in cities

and up by 5.4 percent in rural areas. The increased prices for food and housing were the main factors to drive up the overall price level. In terms of categories, the prices for food went up by 12.3 percent, contributing 4.0 percentage points to the overall price increase; that of the housing rose by 4.5 percent, contributing another 0.6 percentage point. Of the prices for food, the price of grain went up by 6.3 percent; that of meat, poultry and related products rose by 31.7 percent; that of egg grew by 21.8 percent. Price rises and drops were seen for other commodities. In 2007, the retail prices rose by 3.8 percent (5.6 percent growth in December). The purchaser's prices for raw materials, fuels and power went up by 4.4 percent (8.1 percent growth in December). The producer's prices for manufactured goods rose by 3.1 percent (5.4 percent in December). The sale prices for housing in 70 large and medium-sized cities increased by 7.6 percent, up by 2.1 percentage points.

VI. Foreign Trade Increased Rapidly with Continued Increase of Foreign Direct Investment.

The total volume of imports and exports for the whole year reached 2,173.8 billion US dollars, a growth of 23.5 percent, which was 0.3 percentage point lower. The value of exports was 1,218.0 billion US dollars, up 25.7 percent, or 1.5 percentage points lower; and the value of imports was 955.8 billion US dollars, up 20.8 percent, which was 0.8 percentage point higher. China had a trade surplus of 262.2 billion US dollars, an increase of 84.7 billion US dollars over that in the year of 2006. The foreign direct investment from non-financial institutions actually used in 2007 was 74.8 billion US dollars, an increase of 13.6 percent. The year-end foreign exchange reserves of China reached 1.53 trillion US dollars, up by 43.3 percent over the previous year.

VII. Income and Employment Increased Rapidly.

In 2007, the per capita disposable income of urban population was 13,786 yuan, a growth of 17.2 percent, or a real growth of 12.2 percent, which was 1.8 percentage points higher over that in the previous year. The per capita net income of rural population was 4,140 yuan, a growth of 15.4 percent, or a real growth of 9.5 percent which was 2.1 percentage points higher over that in the year 2006. By the end of 2007, the balance of savings deposits of households amounted to 17,253.4 billion yuan, an increase of 1,096.7 billion yuan as compared with that at the beginning of the year. The new employment in urban areas for the whole year was 12.04 million people, an additional increase of 200,000 people over the increase in the previous year. The registered urban unemployment rate at the end of 2007 was 4.0 percent, which was 0.1 percentage point lower than that at the end of the previous year.

VIII. Money Supply Grew Rapidly with Continued Growth in Credits.

At the end of December, the broad money (M2) was 40.3 trillion yuan, an annual growth of 16.7 percent, which was 0.2 percentage points lower. The narrow money (M1) was 15.3 trillion yuan, a rise of 21.0 percent, or 3.5 percentage points higher. The cash in circulation (M0) was 3,033.4 billion yuan, up by 12.1 percent, or down by 0.6 percentage point. Outstanding loans of all financial institutions stood at 3,632.3 billion yuan at the end of the year, an increase of 448.2 billion yuan as compared with that at the beginning of this year. Outstanding deposits with all financial institutions reached 5,387.8 billion yuan at the end of the year, an increase of 459.9 billion yuan over that at the beginning of this year. The total cash supply for the whole year was 326.2 billion yuan, an additional increase of 22.1 billion yuan over that in the previous year.

The outstanding problems existing in the current economic performance include: the risk of the economy shifting from rapid to overheating still exists, the pressure of price rises is increasing, structural problems are prominent, the economy develops by extensive means, and institutional and mechanical constraints are yet to solve. In the new year, we should adhere to the strategic

plan and general requirement made by the 17th CPC Congress and the Central Economic Working Conference, follow the guideline of controlling the aggregates, stabilizing the prices, adjusting the structure and enhancing the balance, implement the prudent fiscal policies and tight monetary policies, accelerate the change of economic growth pattern, make efforts in structural adjustment, promote reform and opening-up and strive for a sound and fast economic development.

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China