

EXTRACT

Content:

- **Weaker currency offers Europe opportunities**
- **Pricey cotton hits garment makers hard**
- **China to join hands for collaborating in textile sector**
- **Answer Actively to Trade Protectionism**
- **Canton Fair: Textile & Clothes Trade Recovered**
- **Industrial Added Value up 17.8% in April, Textile Industry Grew Slowly**
- **China Textile & Garment Export Up 15.57% from Jan. to Apr.**
- **Clothes prices to rise as cotton jumps**
- **China's textile industry to face severe market challenges**
- **Global Textile Industry Heads To Shanghai**

Weaker currency offers Europe opportunities

DATE: 2010-05-28

Spanish vacations, German exports cheaper for Asians, Americans



A customer looks at a Siemens clothes dryer in a department store in Munich. Capital goods producers such as Siemens are in good shape, says Christoph Kind, head of asset allocation at Frankfurt Trust.

[Guenter Schiffmann / Bloomberg]

ROME - "The crisis is over."

So says Emeric Challier, a money manager at Avenir Finance Investment Managers in Paris.

Rather than being alarmed by the plunging euro - down 4.1 percent against the dollar in the week before the European Union's nearly trillion-dollar bailout for debt-saddled members and 3.1 percent the week after - he cites the economic boost a weaker currency provides.

"The advantage of the euro drop is it will continue to support the recovery," says Challier, who is betting that Spanish, Portuguese and Italian government bonds will rise.

German exports and Spanish and Greek vacations become cheaper for Americans and Asians, Bloomberg Markets magazine reports. The benefit is especially significant if the euro is depressed a year or more, he says.

The fiscal discipline that comes as a condition of the rescue package will also benefit European economies after the initial pain of government spending cuts and tax increases, says Christoph Kind, head of asset allocation at Frankfurt Trust, which manages about \$17 billion.

There are some precedents. South Korea and Indonesia flourished after the Asian currency crisis of the late 1990s ushered in budgetary restraints and financial reforms, Kind says.

"Hopefully history repeats itself, and these austerity packages lead to substantial improvement here," he says.

Kind is bullish on European equities, especially shares of manufacturers that will benefit from the cheaper euro. "Automakers, capital goods producers are in good shape - companies like Siemens," he says. Siemens AG, the maker of electronics and railroad equipment based in Munich, rose 8 percent in the week after the bailout plan was completed on May 10. The shares are up 10 percent so far this year, through Wednesday.

Deepening crisis

Before Europe's finance ministers hammered out the giant loan package, the region's sovereign debt crisis had been deepening for months. Yields on Greek two-year bonds reached 18.85 percent - topping the interest rate on a Visa Gold card available in Greece.

As Greek, Spanish, Portuguese and Irish borrowing costs rose, the budget deficits that triggered the crisis became more intractable, says Christopher Pryce, a director at Fitch Ratings in London who studies sovereign debt. He says the rescue, which includes funds from the International Monetary Fund and sovereign debt purchases directed by the European Central Bank, broke that cycle.

Disciplinarian Merkel

German Chancellor Angela Merkel is Europe's disciplinarian. She was reluctant to join the bailout amid resentment at home over fiscal recklessness elsewhere in Europe. The day the rescue was done, Merkel called for stricter enforcement of EU rules on deficits.

Greek Prime Minister George Papandreou, Spanish Prime Minister Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero and other European leaders are trying to fall in line. Papandreou has announced three rounds of deficit-reduction measures so far this year - even amid violent protests against cuts to wages and pensions. His government is increasing levies on fuel, alcohol and tobacco.

Following the bailout, Spain announced a 5 percent cut in public sector wages. Portugal has pledged to slash wages and raise taxes to trim its budget deficit.

Of course, there's no guarantee that European leaders will keep taking their medicine.

Luca Cazzulani, senior fixed-income strategist at UniCredit SpA in Milan, Italy's biggest bank, says investors who doubt Europe's resolve have turned from betting against sovereign debt - now protected by the bailout - to wagering against the euro instead.

Currency investors have been overwhelmingly bearish on the euro this month. Net short positions in the euro versus the dollar - the difference between bets on a decline and bets on a gain - jumped to a record 113,890 contracts on May 11, according to the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The euro fell as low as \$1.2144 on May 19, its weakest since April 2006.

Euro skeptics say the forced spending cuts and tax increases across Europe's southern tier will scuttle a recovery before it takes hold.

"The fiscal austerity measures will be a big drag on growth," says Andrew Wilkinson, senior market analyst at Interactive Brokers Group in Greenwich, Connecticut.

The attack on the euro may end later this year as more investors begin to believe in Europe's fiscal discipline, fixed-income investor John Stopford says.

"By implementing economic reform and taking some pain, there's long-term gain," says Stopford, co-head of fixed income at Investec Asset Management Ltd in London, which oversees about \$65 billion.

"European countries are learning the right way to confront this situation," says Fabrizio Fiorini, head of fixed income at Aletti Gestielle SGR SpA in Milan, who manages about \$8 billion.

Source: Bloomberg News via CNTEX

Pricey cotton hits garment makers hard

DATE: 2010-05-28

By Wang Xinyuan

Life is getting even harder for China's textile manufacturers as they struggle to cope with a beleaguered world market for their exports.

Now, the price of cotton is on the rise, eroding already thin profit margins among the country's garment makers.

"The cotton price is really getting higher," said an employee surnamed Fang of Hangzhou Jigao Textile Co.

The man, who answered a reporter's phone call but refused to give his name or position, said cotton cloth prices have risen about 1 yuan (\$0.15 cents) per meter, translating to a price hike of roughly 2 yuan (\$0.29) per garment.

Fang said the company exports its products mainly to Japan, and the increased cost of raw materials would erode its profitability by about 20-30 percent.

The price of high grade cotton sold to textile manufacturers has spiked 500 yuan (\$73.21) per ton, or about 3 percent, since early May, while the price of low grade cotton has remained nearly unchanged, said Li Jinqian, a distributor based in Anyang, Central China's Henan Province.

Textile exports gradually decreased month-on-month from January to March, though the aggregated export value in the first quarter grew by 15.2 percent compared with the same period last year, according to data from China's General Administration of Customs.

The average profit margin among textile manufacturers is about 3-5 percent, and even lower for some, according to the China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Textiles.

The weighted average spot price of grade-three cotton or standard grade cotton was 17,323 yuan (\$2,536) per ton Wednesday, about 30 percent higher than in September last year, according to the China Cotton Association.

"The price hike is quite substantial, rivaling only the spike in 2003-2004," said Feng Mengxiao, information director of cncotton.com, a portal for cotton market information.

Snowy and rainy weather in the major production sites of cotton in China led to the declining output, especially for high-grade cotton, Feng said.

Feng added some distributors have stockpiled cotton expecting to sell when the market price goes even higher.

Many textile manufacturers have built 38 day inventories, 16 percent larger than normal, and some even have enough in stock to last till new cotton hits the market in August, she noted.

Source: CNTEX

China to join hands for collaborating in textile sector

DATE: 2010-05-28



During a recent meet of the Ministry of Industry with Wang Tiankai, Deputy Chairman of the China Textile Industry Association, building collaborations in the textile sector, along with the immediate probabilities of this collaboration, fetching positive outcomes for both the countries were discussed.

Both the parties, analysed the prospects for joint ventures in the field of spinning and textiles for several companies, in conjunction with the technical assistance offered by China.

Rashad al-Asseh, Assistant Minister of the Industry, while emphasizing on the significance of developing co-operation, between both the countries and spreading out the same, said that, it is essential to impart training to the Syrian cadres, on the ways of operating China-made machines that are brought in to the country, by the Textile Establishment companies.

Jamal al-Omar, Director-General of the General Organization for Textile Industry (GOTI) asserted that, although his organisation is all set to comply with the pre-requisites for exporting cotton fabrics to China, the same will take place only after they analyse the prices.

Tiankai, in his opinion, showed his keenness to carry on the co-operation amongst both parties while also mentioning his willingness to welcome the Syrians to impart them training on machines available in-hand in these projects in China.

Source: Fibre2Fashion News Desk - India via CNTEX

Answer Actively to Trade Protectionism

DATE: 2010-05-27

Since the beginning of this year, there have been 12 anti-dumping cases for Chinese textile and clothes products worldwide. Comparing to last year, the anti-dumping cases had not increase apparently, but the trade protectionism cases normally surge at the late half year, based on the experience.

According to China Customs, the export of textile and garment reached 53.79 billion USD from Jan. to Apr. this year, up 15.55% from same period last year. Of which, the garment export were 32.19 billion USD, up 9.5%; textile 21.6 billion USD, up 26.1%.

With the recovery of export market, the international trade protectionism also turns to increase. In year 2009, the various trade protectionism cases for Chinese textile and garment products reached a historical high. Based on the record of Ministry of Commerce, there were 45 anti-dumping relative cases for Chinese textile and garment products worldwide, mainly involving in textile, chemical fibers and home textiles. By the category of regions, nine cases came from India; Argentina eight cases; Turkey, the US, Brazil, Pakistan, five cases respectively; Peru, South Africa, two cases respectively; Ukraine, the EU, and South Korea, one cases respectively.

Since the beginning of 2010, there have been 12 anti-dumping cases for Chinese textile and garment products, mainly involving in Western countries. The US, four cases; the EU, three cases; Turkey, two cases; Mexico and Argentina, one cases respectively. The involved products included man's suits, demin, and synthetic fiber blanket.

Comparing to last year, the anti-dumping relative cases have not increased apparently, but the trade protectionism cases normally surge at the late half year, based on the experience. We should be careful for this situation.

Trade Protectionism Cases for Chinese Textile & Garment in First Four Months from 2008-2010

	2008	2009	2010
Anti-dumping	10	16	11
Anti-subsidy	0	1	0
Special fund	0	6	0
Total	10	23	12

(Source: Ministry of Commerce)

Answer Actively, Maintain the Market Share

Anti-dumping is a major measure in trade protectionism. Some countries misused this measure to protect the interests of its native enterprises. Chinese textile and garment enterprises need to answer actively for those cases. One of the successful cases was Yama Ribbons & Bows.

On Feb. 6th, American Ministry of Commerce announced the primary decision for the Chinese ribbons and rows anti-dumping and anti-subsidy cases. 15 Chinese enterprises participated in this investigation. Yama and Changtai Rongshu were chosen as the mandatory defendants for the anti-subsidy investigation enterprises; and Yama also was chosen as the mandatory defendant for anti-dumping investigation enterprise, with Ningbo Jintian. The primary judge turned to that Yama had not dump, and got free from punishment. The other enterprise did not defend itself and turned to take 231.04% punishing tax rate. Yama successful defended itself and avoid the punishing tax, while the other 13 enterprises had to accept the 115.70% tax rate. The US buyers cannot accept the tax more than 30%. This meant other Chinese ribbons and bows manufacturers were prohibited from the US market, except Yama.

Nevertheless, the defending procedure was difficult and burdensome. To prove its clear, the defendant has to submit a bunch of documents, including orders, proforma invoice, formal invoice, package list, delivery file, lading bill, as well the Customs declarations. All the data needs to cross check. A minor error might lead to failure. To win the primary judge, Yama had spent about two million RMB yuan. It was not small money for such a supplier.

While the success of Yama told us that the teamwork to defend itself would be the only way to protect its interest, when Chinese exporter had to fight back the trade protectionism. Giving-up defending means loser.

As a matter of fact, whether Chinese enterprise choosing to defend itself and the result had a demonstration effect for other countries.

Government Support to Fight Back Trade Protectionism

When meeting more and more trade protectionism cases, how to fight back is not a problem for the government, but also for the enterprise. For a long time, Chinese enterprises were declined to participate into the investigation of anti-dumping or anti-subsidy cases. They chose to accept passively. To fight back those cases, Chinese enterprise need to learn how to defend themselves to protect their share in international market, as well the position of their brands.

How could we avoid the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations, and how could we answer it when it happened?

For the textile and garment exporter, first, we should avoid exporting to one particular country of some particular product in large volume and low price. Second, the enterprise need to pay attention to the industry situation of imported country and international market information, and made some necessary adjustment for the export quantity and prices. Third, to learn more knowledge of the laws, procedures and relative information of anti-dumping cases, and find some talents to deal with those cases.

For the government and associations, first, we need to make it clear that any way of trade protectionism is not acceptable. Second, the communication and dialogue between the industries of two sides could help to resolve the trade friction. The pre warning measures and monitoring are also necessary for some sensitive products.

Trade protectionism put Chinese textile and garment exporters into an unfair market environment in international competition. The industry upgrading is the only way to push Chinese textile industry from a manufacturing giant to a innovative giant. To improve the competitiveness of the products, we need to change the extensive development model into the energy-saving and emission-reducing, as well as the low carbon economy.

Source: CTEI Exclusive

Canton Fair: Textile & Clothes Trade Recovered

DATE: 2010-05-27

CTEI News: The 107th China Import and Export Fair (Canton Fair) closed down on May 5th in Guangzhou. Chen Zhaoren, the spokesman of this fair said, the number of merchants visiting the fair and the trade volume both rebounded comparing to previous edition, but they hadnot reach the level before the golbal financial crisis. 203,996 foreign buyers from 212 countries and regions visited the 107th fair, up 8.4% or 15,827 merchants more than that in the 106th fair, but down 1.3% to the same period in 2008. The trade volume was 34.3 billion USD, up 12.6% from pervious edition, but dwon 10.3% on the 2008 basis. The top three trade articles were mechanical & electronic products, light industry product, and textile & clothes, accounting for 46.9%, 29% and 11% of the total figure respectively.

The textile halls were divided into seven sections, children's wear, underwear & accessories, sportswear, man's and woman's wear, textile material, and home textile. 3883 textile and clothes manufacturers participated this fair, with trade volume 3.546 billion USD, up 9.14% from the 106th

Source: China Textile Network Company

fair. Of which, the trade volume of textile yarn and fabrics were 436 million USD, down 2.8%, accounting for 12.3% of the total; home textile 1.1 billion USD, up 14.4%, accounting for 31%; clothes and accessories 2.008 billion USD, up 9.3%, accounting for 56.7%.

Referring to the geo structure, european market reached 1.42 bUSD, up 6% from the 106th fair; the US market was 520 mUSD, up 5.35%; Japanese market was 209 mUSD, up 14.36%. African market was 140 mUSD, up 23.5%.

The general condistion is better than that of previous edition. The global economy is receovering, as well as the market confidence. Nevertheless, the full recovery is underway. There are still some uncertainty for Chinese export prospective. The manufacturers have concerns about cost growth and trade protection, thus they prefer short-term oders instead of big orders and long-term orders.

Source: CTEI News

Industrial Added Value up 17.8% in April, Textile Industry Grew Slowly

DATE: 2010-05-26

According to the latest data from State Bureau of Statistics, the industrial added value of statistics-worthy enterprises grew 17.8% in April, which was 0.3 points lower than that in March. The accumulated industrial added value grew 19.1% from Jan. to Apr. The growth rate was 0.5% lower than that of first quarter. By categories, all the 39 industries kept positive growth in April. The textile industry grew 11.2%, 1.3 points lower than that of March.

Source: CTEI News

China Textile & Garment Export Up 15.57% from Jan. to Apr.

DATE: 2010-05-26

From Jan. to Apr. this year, China's import and export reached 855.99 billion USD, up 42.7%. Of which, the export were 436.05 billion USD, up 29.2%; import 419.94 billion USD, up 60.1%. The trade surplus was 16.11 billion USD, down 78.6% from same period last year.

Thanks to the recovering of international market and low base last year, the export of textile and garment grew steadily in first four months to 53.787 billion USD, up 15.57% year over year. Of which, the textile export were 21.596 billion USD, up 26.1%; garment export 32.192 billion USD, up 9.5%.

For April alone, the export of textile and garment reached 14.547 billion USD, up 16.44%. Of which, the textile export were 6.392 billion USD, up 24.81%; garment export 8.155 billion USD, up 10.62%.

Source: CTEI News

Clothes prices to rise as cotton jumps

DATE: 2010-05-25

The trend for European clothing groups to ditch local suppliers in favour of low-cost Asian imports has been around for some time. If price rises are sustained, as many expect they will, these

increases will eventually have to be passed on to customers. This is likely to be exacerbated by the weakness of sterling, so retailers can either choose to have their margins squeezed or pass the costs on.

Cotton consumption is expected to rise 2.8pc this year, but so-called "world ending stocks" are expected to fall by 2.6m bales to 50.1m bales. These are primary stocks of a commodity that are held in warehouses at midnight on the last day of each month. Increasing demand and falling supplies generally means just one thing - prices will continue to head higher.

In China, cotton futures hit an all-time high last week because of tight supply and low stockpiles. Prices are up more than 7pc in two weeks and a supply deficit is expected to last throughout the year.

"Shrinking inventories and this year's adverse weather are the main reasons behind the supply shortage, which may expand further until September when sales of this year's cotton begin," according to Wang Yong, an analyst at Hongyuan Futures in Beijing.

A significant amount of the Chinese cotton crop has failed. The China Cotton Association said that heavy snowfall in Xinjiang Uygur, the major cotton-producing area of the country, has led to replanting. China's textile industry is the world's largest consumer of cotton.

According to the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Chinese cotton consumption is expected to jump by 1.5m bales in the 2010-2011 season to 49m bales. The USDA forecasts that China will import 2.18m tonnes of cotton this year, up from 1.52m tonnes last year. Next year, imports are expected to rise to 2.5m tonnes to meet demand from its textile industry.

In Pakistan, not only is cotton supply tight, but the Pakistan Textile Exporters Association (PTEA) wants caps placed on the exports of cotton yarn. This is because cloth exports have been falling and the PTEA wants the "value added" side of the business to remain in Pakistan. Cloth exports have slumped 11pc between July and April.

India put an outright ban on cotton exports last month, as local prices rocketed. These were eased on Friday, but any exports will have to be under licence. The ban reduced the supply pressure in India, with prices falling 20pc since the ban was implemented on April 19. However, despite this fall, prices are still one third higher than at this time last year.

About 60pc of India's exports go to China, so the reversal of the ban should help ease the situation there, but prices are likely to rise in India as a result and the ban could be implemented again.

The supply situation is expected to ease next year as more cotton is planted, but prices are likely to remain stubbornly high. According to China's National Development and Reform Commission, global cotton production will increase "on a large scale" in the year starting September 1, which will cause cotton prices to "stabilise at the current high level".

Cotton futures in the US are not yet close to the all-time highs seen in 2008, but investors are still betting on price rises.

According to the latest Commitment of Traders reports from the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission data, long positions outnumbered short positions by 32,603 contracts on ICE Futures in New York in the week ending May 11. However, the net long position is shrinking □C down by 7,795 contracts, or 19pc, week-on-week.

US cotton is not at a record high because countries such as China have import quotas. China has been forced to relax them this year to try and curb cotton inflation. Usually 1.89m tonnes is allowed

through the border each year, but the government increased this by 800,000 tonnes earlier this month.

This is a warning for investors wishing to ride the cotton boom. The easily tradable US futures contracts are not necessarily going to continue to rise.

The shortage is in the clothing manufacturing areas of the world and that's where prices are highest. Speculators such as hedge funds and banks have started to close their positions in the US. The US upside would come from China continuing to relax its import quotas. This is not very likely, so investors should beware.

India has world's second doomsday vault

India has established the world's second doomsday seed bank after a plague of locusts destroyed barley crops five years ago.

The vault is in the Ladakh district in the Himalayan Foothills at a height of 5,360m above sea level and the temperature ranges from -4 to -40C.

Seeds have been stored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in New Delhi, but the City is so hot that refrigeration costs were prohibitory.

It is smaller than the Svalbard depository in the Arctic, which opened in 2008. The main advantage of the vault at Ladakh, according to Indian scientists, is that it is not as remote, being a two-hour flight from Delhi.

Corn prices on the rise

It's not only cotton prices rising in China - corn prices are on the up, too. On Friday, the US Department of Agriculture said that exports to China had increased, with 118,000 tonnes for delivery by the end of August purchased. This supported prices in the US. China will also sell more state-owned corn inventories to halt the domestic price rise.

People becoming richer and eating more meat is driving demand for corn. This is because corn is a feed stock for the animals.

Source: Telegraph via CNTEX

China's textile industry to face severe market challenges

DATE: 2010-05-25

China's imports and exports amounted to US \$855.99 billion from January to April 2010, up 42.7 percent year on year, of which, exports reached US \$436.05 billion, up 29.2 percent year on year; imports fetched US \$419.94 billion, an increase of 60.1 percent year on year, according to latest customs data. China's textile exports realized stable growth in January to April this year,

Statistics show that China's exports of traditional commodities indicated steady growth, in the first four months of this year, China's total textile and apparel exports recorded US \$53.79 billion, up 15.55 percent year on year, and 0.33 percent from the previous month.

In April, China's textile and apparel exports reached US \$14.544 billion, an increase of US \$3.539 billion or 32.16 percent compared with the previous month, and an increase of US \$2.051 billion or 16.42 percent year on year; of which, April exports of textile yarn, fabrics achieved US \$6.393 billion, up 24.84 percent year on year; April exports of apparel and clothing accessories marked US \$8.151

Source: China Textile Network Company

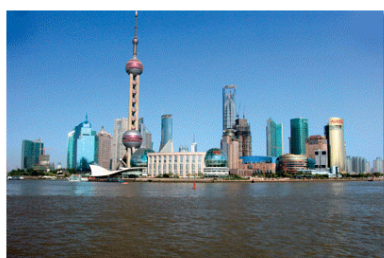
billion, 10.57 percent year on year, the growth rate was 21.79 percentage points higher than the same period last year,

In addition, the industry believes that some major developed countries will see increased trade protection in the course of slow recovery in global economy, while many developing countries will continue to adopt protective measures, in order to compete for limited resources in the future, which will bring severe market challenges to China's textile industry.

Source: ccfgroup via CNTEX

Global Textile Industry Heads To Shanghai

DATE: 2010-05-25



The Pudong skyline, viewed from the Bund side of the Huangpu River, is punctuated by many modern and futuristic buildings.

The second edition of the biennial exhibition ITMA Asia + CITME will open its doors to the global textile industry June 22-26, at the Shanghai New International Expo Centre (SNIEC) in Shanghai's Pudong district. The show brings together two previously independently produced events - the International Textile Machinery Exhibition (ITMA) Asia and the China International Textile Machinery Exhibition (CITME).

The event's owners - the European Committee of Textile Machinery Manufacturers (CEMATEX); the Sub Council of Textile Industry, China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT-TEX); China Textile Machinery Association (CTMA); and China International Exhibition Center Group Corp. (CIEC) - again selected the Beijing Textile Machinery International Exhibition Co. Ltd. (BJITME) along with co-organizer MP International Pte. Ltd. to organize the event. The Japan Textile Machinery Association (JTMA) also is a partner organization involved in the event.

"ITMA Asia + CITME is a milestone event for the global textile industry," said Gao Yong, president, CTMA. "It epitomizes the spirit of cooperation among major textile machinery manufacturers."

"From the outset, the vision of combining two established shows into a leading-edge platform was to offer textile machinery manufacturers a cost-effective exhibition of the highest quality in Asia," said Edward Roberts, president, CEMATEX. "We are delighted that the strong debut of the combined show [in 2008] has clearly validated our decision."

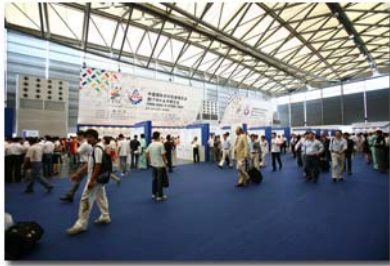
Show Exhibition Space Sold Out, Wait List Filling Up

Show organizers are pleased to report that more than 1,100 companies will exhibit at the show, filling 100,000 square meters of floor space in nine halls at SNIEC. As of press time, more than 50 prospective exhibitors are on a wait list.

"Global economic recovery is underway and growth is expected to return to positive territory in 2010," said Maria Avery, secretary-general, CEMATEX. "Generally, businesses are more upbeat in their outlook, hence there is strong demand for the show. As the show date approaches, we are now actively promoting the exhibition in China and the rest of Asia."

Chinese companies have reserved nearly 50 percent of the available exhibit space. Manufacturers from Europe and Japan form the next- largest exhibitor group, taking up some 35 percent of the floor space. Spinning will be the most strongly represented sector at the show, occupying approximately

30 percent of hall space at SNIEC. Companies from the finishing sector will take up 25 percent of the exhibit space, followed by knitting, garment-making and textile-processing technologies with 20 percent; and weaving with 15 percent.



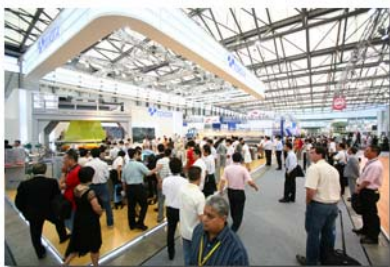
The opening hall at the Shanghai New International Expo Centre

Visitor Predictions, Promotions

ITMA Asia + CITME organizers currently are executing a promotional campaign to increase visitor numbers at the show. In 2008, more than 90,000 visitors attended the event, traveling from 96 countries and regions. Approximately 70 percent of the visitors were from China and 20 percent from Europe, the Middle East and other parts of Asia. Organizers predict a 10-percent increase in visitor numbers, for a total of approximately 100,000 guests at the 2010 edition.

The visitor promotion campaign will target domestic visitors from China as well as textile associations in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Indonesia and Turkey. In addition, an ITMA Asia + CITME roadshow traveled to 11 cities in India in early 2010 to promote the show to Indian textile trade visitors.

To ensure high-quality visitors at ITMA Asia + CITME 2010, guests will be required to pay a small fee for an entry badge. Visitors may select a five-day pass for 100 renminbi or a single-day pass for 50 renminbi - both available at a 40-percent discount if guests register online prior to June 10. Visitors registering online also will be able to print a badge prior to the show to avoid waiting in lines onsite to receive a badge.



Toyota Industries Corp.'s booth in the exhibit hall

Product Categories

CEMATEX announced recently that ITMA 2011 - to be held in Barcelona, Spain, Sept. 22-29, 2011 - will incorporate garment-making technologies and machinery, braiding technologies, and embroidery technologies in its list of product categories. ITMA Asia + CITME 2010 will organize its exhibition area in the same fashion.

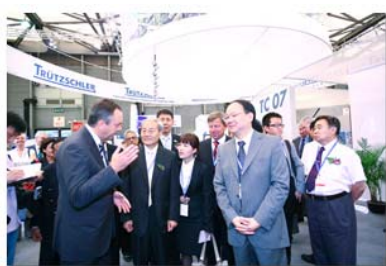
"The ITMA brand was established in 1951, and is very well known and respected in the classical textile machinery sector," Avery said. "Although we have always showcased garment-making machinery,

we have greatly enhanced its profile for the 2011 show, adding many new categories to our Index of Products and featuring the sector in our forum which will take place during the show."

Products will be arranged in 17 different chapters as follows:

- Chapter 1 - Spinning preparation, man-made fiber production, spinning and auxiliary machinery and accessories;
- Chapter 2 - Winding, texturing, twisting and auxiliary machinery and accessories;
- Chapter 3 - Machinery for web formation, bonding and finishing of nonwovens and felting, and auxiliary machinery and accessories;
- Chapter 4 - Weaving preparatory, weaving, tufting and auxiliary machinery and accessories;
- Chapter 5 - Knitting and hosiery machinery, and auxiliary machinery and accessories;
- Chapter 6 - Embroidery machinery, and auxiliary machinery and accessories;
- Chapter 7 - Braiding machinery and accessories;
- Chapter 8 - Washing, bleaching, dyeing, printing, dyeing, finishing, cutting, rolling and folding, and auxiliary machinery and accessories;

- Chapter 9 - Garment-making and other textile processing machinery, and auxiliary machinery and accessories;
- Chapter 10 - Laboratory testing and measuring equipment and accessories;
- Chapter 11 - Transport, handling, logistics, storing and packing equipment and accessories;
- Chapter 12 - Equipment for recycling, waste reduction and pollution prevention and accessories;
- Chapter 13 - Software for design, data monitoring, processing and integrated production;
- Chapter 14 - Dyestuffs and chemical products for the textile industry;
- Chapter 15 - Equipment and products to ensure machinery and plant operations;
- Chapter 16 - Services for the textile industry; and
- Chapter 17 - Research and educational institutions.



VDMA Textile Machinery Association Vice Chairman and Trützschler Group Managing Partner Heinrich Trützschler (left) speaking with an entourage of Chinese officials.

IPR Infringements Not To Be Tolerated

In 2008, ITMA Asia + CITME organizers announced that intellectual property (IPR) infringements would not be tolerated. Some 26 IPR complaints were received during the show, and after investigation, organizers reported any products found to be in violation of patents were removed from the exhibition floor. In 2010, an active IPR office again will be available to assist exhibitors who have suspected patent issues.

Improving Business Climate

This year's show is taking place at a time when many are cautiously predicting an improving economic business climate worldwide.

According to exhibition organizers, the United Nations (UN) predicts the world economy will bounce back in 2010 with a growth rate of 2.4 percent globally. The UN also predicts strong growth in developing countries such as China, which is expected to experience 8.8-percent growth; and India, 6.5-percent growth.

"Both China and India are major textile manufacturing centers, and their positive economic growth is extremely good news for the industry," Roberts said.



A view of the weaving section at ITMA Asia + CITME 2008

"Clearly, we see warmer prospects since the end of 2009," said Bruno Ameline, president of the French Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers, a CEMATEX member organization. "Spare parts business is getting back to usual levels, which means the utilization of the existing production facilities has improved, orders for new machines also and many new projects are under discussion. I expect a robust rebound end of 2010 and in 2011."

"The high number of Italian exhibitors, in spite of the economic downturn, bears witness to the fact that businesses have a positive outlook on the future," said Sandro Salmoiraghi, president of CEMATEX member organization the Association of Italian Textile Machinery Manufacturers. "The Chinese market, for its part, represents the primary destination for Italian exports - over the first 11 months of 2009, the value of Italian machinery exported to China totaled 215 million euros. Asia on the whole is a constant benchmark for our manufacturers, absorbing 49 percent of their sales abroad."

The Association of German Textile Machinery Manufacturers reports 100 Germany-based companies and their subsidiaries in China will participate in the show, illustrating confidence in increased orders from important textile markets such as China.

Show owners and organizers report they are confident that experience gathered in 2008 will ensure ITMA Asia + CITME 2010 will be a success for exhibitors and visitors alike in spite of the challenges presented by today's difficult economic climate.

"We are delighted with the response to our exhibition," Roberts said. "It proves that there is great need for an industry-leading platform in Asia where established textile machinery manufacturers can promote their products and services and network with their customers."

Source: Textileworld via CNTEX