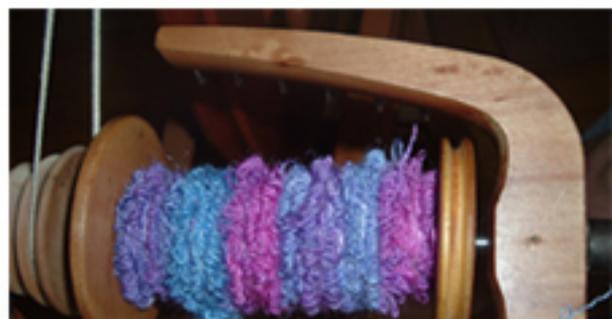




YEAR BOOK 2007-08



YEAR BOOK
(2007-08)



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY
ISLAMABAD

MESSAGE



It is immense pleasure for me and privilege to present 4th Year Book of the Ministry of Textile Industry. Textile sector is an important part of Pakistan's economy, and it contributes over 64% to the total exports of the country. Due to intrinsic importance, the Government of Pakistan created a separate Ministry in 2004 to boost up the textile sector.

Textile sector is the most prominent sector in the economic growth and it is a major employment provider; 40% of the total work force is engaged in this sector. Under the WTO post quota scenario, the country appears to have the potential of becoming a leading force in the world-wide textile. MINTEX has successfully re-energized domestic industry that will be vital and more growth is expected covering more relating sectors.

Textile Industry is confronting new challenges in the context of shortage of Electricity and Gas, overall recession in the global economy and also liberalized global trade; Government is much aware of this fact and anticipated efforts are being made to make the textile and clothing sector more dynamic, competitive and to maintain its inherent strength by providing a level playing field to the industry as compared to the regional competitors.

The Year Book 2007-08 comprehensively covers the entire range of the achievements as well as plans for bolstering efficiency and productivity of the entire value chain right from clean

cotton/ginning to the garment sector. It is hoped that the book presents a fresh perspective of the textile sector in the context of issues, measures, response strategy and upcoming challenges.

In the end, I would like to express my gratitude for the Officers/Officials of the Ministry for their contribution in enabling this Ministry to play an effective role in serving the textile industry.

(Rana M. Farooq Saeed Khan)
Minister for Textile Industry

The Year Book 2007-08 is an official Hand Book of the Ministry of Textile Industry (MINTEX). This year book encompasses the overview of the Ministry, functions, organizational structure, and description of projects/programs initiated by the Ministry.

Textile sector has overwhelming impact on the economy, 58% of the country's export is related to textile sector. Today's global competition has become a challenge for developing countries. Keeping in view of the above, main objective of the Ministry of Textile Industry is to formulate strategies and programs to enable the textile sector to meet the challenges of post-quota regime. Moreover, to make the textile sector globally competitive, it also provides policy guidelines to the Provincial Governments and takes initiatives in those sectors where private sector is reluctant to invest.

Overall growth of textile is recorded 2.1% during year 2007-08 reflecting the fact that MINTEX's policies were consistent, prudent and transparent that led the economy to prosperity. An important feature of this edition is that it will shed light on MINTEX's most recent endeavors which will definitely enable the textile sector to meet the requirements and challenges of the modern world as well as progressive economy.

I hope that this book shall be found useful by all users. I appreciate the efforts of the officers and staff for their contribution in the timely preparation of this book.

The Ministry would welcome suggestions and proposals for the improvement of this book.

(Abdur Rauf Chaudhry)
Secretary
Ministry of Textile Industry

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Vision Statement

Ministry of Textile Industry is to be a credible, effective, efficient and dynamic organization creating an enabling environment for sustainable growth of entire textile sector in the country.

Mission Statement

Sustain the growth of textile sector in an increasingly competitive environment while effectively responding to the challenges and opportunities provided by the globalization of trade and providing a forum to the domestic textile industry for a mutually beneficial interface.

CHAPTER-I

OVERVIEW

Pakistan has dynamic, vigorous and export oriented textile industry that has an overwhelming impact on economy. Textile being largest industrial sector generates the country's highest export earnings of about 64%; providing the bulk of employment (39%) to largely under utilized workforce, and contributes 8.5% to GDP. During the year 2006-07 the export of textile group increased by 4.9%, whereas exports of some of the products have almost doubled during the year. Prominent among these were export of knit-wear (13.9%), readymade garments (6.8%), and cotton yarn (4.6%). This reflects that our product-base within the textiles is diversifying from the traditional cotton base.

Post-quota scenario has dramatically changed the global trade patterns and increased the competition; nonetheless there is a new focus required for textile industry to increase their successive rate. Keeping this in view, a separate Ministry was created on 2nd September, 2004 with assigned responsibilities to formulate strategies and programs to facilitate the textile sector for attaining sustainable growth. MINTEX is currently in the process of implementing and finalizing various initiatives like acquiring professional management, skill & technological up-gradation, human resource development, innovations in diverse products, maintaining standards, ensuring quality and to produce contamination free cotton to bridge the country's yawning trade-gap as well. To achieve even higher objectives and to anticipate the challenges confronting by the textile sector in post-quota scenario, the Government of Pakistan introduced a special textile package for Garments Sector in the form of R&D support @ 6%. This support has helped the textile garment sector to survive and sustain itself. A similar support has also been extended to home-textile sector in 2006-07. During the year Rs. 18.434 billion have been disbursed through this scheme out of which Rs. 14.286 billion have been paid to the garment sector.

Pakistan textile industry is facing tough competition from the regional competitors. The cost of doing business in Pakistan is high as compared to other competitors. On account of these reasons, the Pakistan textile industry is going through crucial calculations. But there is no denial of the fact that there exists immense potential for growth and development of textile industry. In view of the anticipated competition with rival countries, efforts are being made to make Textile and Clothing sector more dynamic and competitive. A number of projects inter alia Lahore, Faisalabad & Karachi Garment Cities and Pakistan Textile City, Karachi have been planned in public sector with an investment of over Rs. 3.5 billion to which multilateral institutions and stakeholders are equity partners. These cities are meant for value added finished textile products.

Future of the textile industry in Pakistan seems bright a lot of opportunities are available in the era of globalization, thus creating greater opportunities for the fourth biggest cotton producer country of the world. In line with the world market situation, the Ministry is striving hard to envisage a new culture which would expedite the process of improvement in all the segments of textile sector and will be synergistic for industry to boost its share in global trade.

CHAPTER-II

INTRODUCTION/BRIEF HISTORY

Pakistan is primarily an agrarian country and its cotton is inherently of good quality. Pakistan is world's fourth biggest producer of cotton and third biggest consumer. Pakistan textile industry ranks amongst the top in the world and holds a leading role in the development of the manufacturing sector. In wake of this rising world's demand for textiles and increase in consumption of textile products at domestic level, the Government of Pakistan established a separate Ministry of Textile Industry in 2004 which is focusing on formulation of long-term policies to boost the textile sector for increasing productivity, diversification and to enhance the textiles exports through penetrating the international market by exploring new cliental and grabbing its maximum share with ultimate objective of country's progress and development. Chaudhary Mushtaq Ali Cheema, MNA who is a leading industrialist was appointed first Federal Minister for Textile Industry.

FUNCTIONS

In terms of Rule 3(3) of the Rules of Business 1973, the Government has allocated the following business to this Ministry names:

- i) Formulation of textile industrial policy;
- ii) Coordination and liaison with federal agencies/institutions, provincial governments and local governments for facilitation and promotion of the textile sector;
- iii) Liaison, dialogues, negotiations, except trade negotiations, and cooperation with international donor

agencies and multilateral regulatory and development organizations with regard to textile sector;

- iv)** Setting of standards and monitoring and maintaining vigilance for strict compliance of the standards throughout production and value chain;
- v)** Textile related statistics, surveys, commercial intelligence, analysis and dissemination of information and reports on international demand patterns, market access etc;
- vi)** Linkages with cotton and textile producing countries;
- vii)** Training, skill development, research for quality improvement and productivity enhancement throughout the production/value chain;
- viii)** Management of textile quotas; and
- ix)** Administrative control of-
 - a.** Federal Textile Board;
 - b.** Textile Commissioner's Organization;
 - c.** Synthetic Fiber Development and Application Centre, Karachi;
 - d.** Textile City (Projects) , Karachi/Faisalabad;
 - e.** National Textile University, Faisalabad;
 - f.** All textiles related EPB/EDF funded institutes concerned with skill development in various sub-sectors of textile industry;
 - g.** Garment City Projects at Lahore, Faisalabad and Karachi; and
 - h.** Pakistan Cotton Standards Institute, Karachi.

The Rules of Business also provide that:-

- a.** Ministry of Commerce will consult Ministry of Textile Industry on textile trade negotiations and also associate it with textile sector trade promotion.
- b.** Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock will have the administrative control of Pakistan Central Cotton Committee with participation and inputs of Ministry of Textile Industry.

CHAPTER-III

1. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Ministry mainly comprises the following two wings and a Research, Development and Advisory Cell having textile professionals.

- a) Administration Wing
- b) Policy Wing
- c) R, D and Advisory Cell

(a) Responsibilities assigned to the administration wing

- i) All establishment matters in respect of the Ministry, its attached departments i.e. TCO, Karachi/Faisalabad and PCSI, Karachi;
- ii) Personnel administration of the Ministry and its attached departments including training, career development, transfers/postings, leave, deputation, disciplinary proceeding and litigation matters etc;
- iii) Administrative measures including management studies, expansion etc of the Ministry and its attached departments as well as public relationing;
- iv) Coordination/liaison with attached departments of the Ministry and other Ministries/Departments;
- v) Issuance of security passes and security clearance of the officers/staff of the Ministry;
- vi) Matters relating to implementation of E-Govt strategy and 5 year plan of Electronic Government and preparation/updation of website;
- vii) Preparation/submission of monthly / periodical / annual reports, goals & targets and preparation of summaries for the Prime Minister;
- viii) To deal with the cases of foreign/local training and official visits of the officers and staff;

- ix)** Re-imburement of medical claims of the officers and staff of the Ministry and its attached departments;
- x)** To deal with the cases of office & residential accommodation of the Ministry;
- xi)** Misc. matters like reference received from President Sect., Prime Minister Secretariat, Wafaqi Mohtasib and other Ministries/Division;
- xii)** All work relating to Public Accounts Committee, Departmental Accounts Committee and audit observations;
- xiii)** Submission of monthly statements of Expenditure to Finance Division and reconciliation of accounts with A.G. Offices;
- xiv)** Preparation of annual budget of the Ministry and its attached departments;
- xv)** Re-appropriation proposals in respect of Ministry, attached departments/organizations, under administrative control of the Ministry.
- xvi)** Business of parliament relating to the Ministry and its attached departments.
- xvii)** Provision of logistic support and procurements; and
- xviii)** Repair/maintenance of transport and POL.

(b) Responsibilities assigned to the policy wing

Policy wing of the Ministry has been entrusted with the following important tasks.

- i)** Formulation of textile policy;
- ii)** Matters relating to Federal textile Board.
- iii)** Coordination and liaison with federal agencies/institutions, Provincial Governments, Local Government entities and textile related Trade Bodies/Associations for facilitation and promotion of the textile sector;
- iv)** Matters relating to National textile University, Faisalabad.
- v)** Matters relating to the upgradation of EDF Funded

- Textile Institutes.
- vi)** Clean Cotton Programme;
 - vii)** Cotton Hedge Trading;
 - viii)** Holding of Seminars/Workshops.
 - ix)** Matters relating to the up-gradation of EDF Funded Textile Institutes.
 - x)** Matters relating to the JWG/JMCs/PTAs/FTAs with other countries.
 - xi)** Matters relating to PSDP.
 - xii)** Matters relating to Research and Development support to the Industry.
 - xiii)** Liaison, dialogue, negotiations, and cooperation with international donor agencies and multilateral regulatory and development organizations with regard to textile sector;
 - xiv)** Textile Garment Skills Development Board;
 - xv)** Changes in labour laws;
 - xvi)** Setting of standards and monitoring, maintaining vigilance for strict compliance of the standards throughout production and value chain;
 - xvii)** Textile related statistics, surveys, commercial intelligence, analysis and dissemination of information and reports on international demand patterns, market access etc;
 - xviii)** Linkages with cotton and textile producing countries;
 - xix)** Training, skill development, research for quality improvement and productivity enhancement throughout the production/value chain;
 - xx)** Management of Textile Quotas.
 - xxi)** Implementation of Pakistan Textile City and three Garment city projects.
 - xxii)** Undertake research proposals and studies and hiring/coordination with the internationally acclaimed textile research organizations.
 - xxiii)** Planning, formulation, implementation/execution of development projects of the Ministry.

(c) **Research, Development and Advisory Cell**

Ministry of Textile Industry has established a Research, Development and Advisory Cell in the Ministry, which is focusing on devising policy guidelines for the government to boost the textile sector and to focus on quality issues of the exportable goods, the cost of doing business, skill development in the textile sector and consideration of the export led growth in certain sub-sectors of the textile trade.

The R&D and Advisory Cell is responsible for the study and analysis of existing textile policy guide-lines and its alignment for future drive of the industry; establishing bench-marking of textile policies with regional and intra-regional textile players of the world; analysis of export figures in different sub-sectors of the textile trade by devising policies to encourage exporting units to commit more funds in certain sectors/products and matters relating to WTO, antidumping and countervailing duties etc, devising measures to improve skill development of the Pakistani labour force to establish a data bank of national and international textile related figures including trade, capacities, trends, investments and competitor's performance etc and besides analysis of this database to draw results on monthly or quarterly basis as a part of commercial intelligence; analysis of various SROs in order to rationalize and to make them textile industry friendly and to carry out detailed analysis of the incentives (both hidden & known) being given by our competitors to their textile industry.

2. **YEAR-WISE BUDGET OF THE MINISTRY**

i) **Non-development budget**

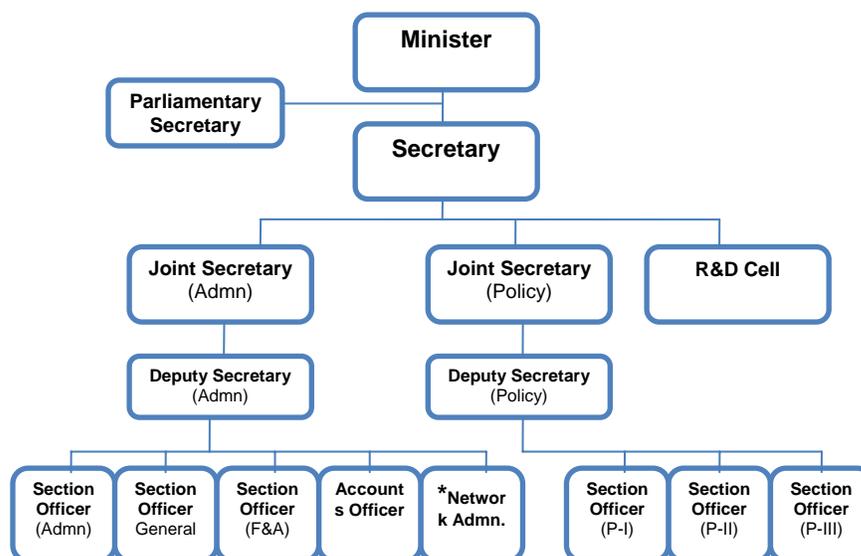
2004-05 Rs. 28.60 Million
2005-06 Rs. 57.30* Million
2006-07 Rs. 48.558 Million
2007-08 Rs. 32.141 Million
2008-09 Rs.32.141 Million

*Includes supplementary grant of Rs 35 million for Clean Cotton Premium, and Rs 2.0 million for R, D & Advisory Cell.

ii) **Development budget of the Ministry for Year 2007-2008**

S. No	Total project cost (million rupees)	Funds released so far	Remarks
Lahore Garment City Company	497.64	Rs. 200 million approved & Rs. 165 million released	This funding is on loan basis from Finance Division
Faisalabad Garment City Company	498.82	Rs. 100 million from PSDP	Development work of the project is underway.
Karachi Garment City Company	750 Cost of land (Total, app 1848)		PC-I to be made
Upgradation of Cotton Fibre Testing Labs & Trash Analyzer machines	28.656	NIL	Included in PSDP 2007-08
Implementation of Export Development Plan	500	NIL	PC-I of various projects would be prepared.
(a) Export Development Plan Implementation Unit	39.967	12.453 million	
(b) Clean Cotton Program	39.900	39.900	
(c) Up-gradation of EDF Funded Institutes	37.816	71 million	
(d) Holding of Seminars, Workshop and mOnthly Newsletters	3.6	2.4 million	

3. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



*** Note:** The Network Administrator working under the supervision of Admn. Wing has been posted in this Ministry by EDG, Ministry of Science and Technology. The post does not fall under the regular strength of this Ministry.

4. TOTAL STRENGTH

i) Main Ministry

Sanctioned strength: 73 Officers/Officials

On ground strength: 69 Officers/Officials

Rank wise figures:

Name of post	Sanctioned strength	Filled posts	Vacant post
Secretary	1	1	-
Joint Secretary	2	2	-
Deputy Secretary	2	2	-
Section Officer	6	6	-
P.S	3	3	-
A.O	1	1	-
DDO	1	1	-
Stenographer	6	6	-
Stenotypist	10	8	2
Assistant	8	7	1
Receptionist	1	1	0
UDC	2	1	1
LDC	2	2	-
Driver	6	6	-
Despatch Rider	1	1	-
Naib Qasid	18	18	-
Chowkidar	1	1	-
Frash	1	1	-
Sweeper	1	1	-
Total	73	69	4

ii) Sanctioned strength of R, D & Advisory Cell

With approval of the PM R, D & Advisory Cell has been established in the Ministry and following posts of officers and staff have been sanctioned by the Finance Division for a period of two years on contract basis.

S#	Name of post	No of posts	Filled	Vacant
1	Director General	01	-	01
2	Directors (MP-II)	02	02	-
3	Managers (MP-III)	03	02	01
4	IT Officer (Resigned w.e.f 09.10.2008)	01	-	01
5	Private Secretary	01	-	01
6	Personal Assistant	03	02	01
7	UDC	06	06	-
8	Drivers	06	05	01
9	Farash	01	01	-
10	Chowkidar	01	-	01
11	Sweeper	01	01	-
	Total	26	19	07

The post of Manager R&D (MP-III), of R, D & Advisory Cell of MINTEX was re-advertised but the Govt. imposed Ban on recruitment so the same could not be filled.

5. PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEES

(i) Standing Committee of Senate on MINTEX

1-	Senator Waqar Ahmed Khan	Chairman
2-	Senator Sardar Mehmud Khan	Member
3-	Senator Muhammad Ali Duranni	Member
4-	Senator Asif Jatoi	Member
5	Senator Ahmed Ali	Member
6-	Senator Muhammad Akram	Member

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 7- | Senator Hafiz Abdul Malik Qadri | Member |
| 8- | Senator Prof. Sajid Mir | Member |
| 9- | Senator Farooq Hamid Naek | Member |
| 10 | Senator Muhammad Azam Khan Swati | Member |
| 11 | Senator Dr. Muhammad Ismail Buledi | Member |

(ii) **Standing Committee of National Assembly on MINTEX**

Standing Committee of the National Assembly on Ministry of Textile Industry (MINTEX) has been constituted and Haji Akram Ansari, MNA is the elected Chairman. The Committee comprises of the following members of the National Assembly.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1- | Haji Akram Ansari | Chairman |
| 2- | Ch. Saeed Iqbal | Member |
| 3- | Mr. Tariq Shabbir | Member |
| 4- | Ch. Zahid Iqbal | Member |
| 5- | Dr. Arbab Alamgir Shah | Member |
| 6- | Syed Amir Ali Shah | Member |
| 7- | Mr. Mahmood Hayat Khan Tooichi Khan | Member |
| 8- | Ch. Iftikhar Nazir | Member |
| 9- | Mr. Waseem Akhtar Sheikh | Member |
| 10- | Mr. Muhammad Salman Mohsin Gillani | Member |
| 11- | Mian Javed Latif | Member |
| 12- | Rana Asif Tauseef | Member |
| 13- | Sardar Talib Hassan Nakai | Member |
| 14- | Mr. Muhammad Asim Nazir | Member |

- | | | |
|------------|--|--------|
| 15- | Mr. Abdul Rashid Godil | Member |
| 16- | Mr. Ghulam Dastagir Rajar | Member |
| 17- | Mr. Akhonzada Chitan | Member |
| 18- | Minister Incharge for Textile Industry | Member |

CHAPTER-IV

ACTIVITIES

DETAILS OF PROGRAMME/PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES TAKEN BY MINISTRY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Textile Industry, a pivotal part of Pakistan economy contributing 64% to the country's exports has immense potential for growth and development. To boost the trade performance Ministry of Textile Industry has initiated a number of programmes and projects. Details are appended below:-

1. a). CLEAN COTTON PROGRAMME

Pakistan cotton is inherently of good quality but the country loses 10 to 15% of its intrinsic value due to improper picking, handling, and high degree of contamination in Pakistan cotton. Present Government is aware of the fact that cotton contamination is the most serious problem affecting the local spinning industry in Pakistan. Keeping in view the afore said situation and in light of the Prime Minister's directive, Ministry of Textile Industry launched a campaign in 2005-06 for production of standardized and clean cotton in 10 selected ginning factories (Punjab 8, Sindh 02) in collaboration with TCP and Provincial Agriculture Departments with emphasis to pay premium @ Rs. 50/- per maund to the growers directly.

b) Progress for the Year 2006-07

This program was continued in 2006-07 MINTEX launched the program in collaboration with the Provincial governments, TCP and also by involving APTMA to achieve the goal i.e. production of quality standardized cotton in the country.

For the purpose **23** ginning factories (Punjab **17** and Sindh **06**) were selected at which TCP with the monitoring of provincial agriculture departments and PCSI run the program to produce 100,000/- bales of clean and standardized cotton. Thus **73900** (Sindh-**13100** & Punjab-**60800**) clean lint bales were produced. The salient features of Clean Cotton Programme for season 2006-07 are given below.

- The Premium was directly paid to the growers by TCP through crossed cheques.
- Rs. 50 per 40 kg has been directly paid to the growers for the supply of clean seed cotton.
- Ginners received a Premium ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90 per maund from the buyers of standardized and clean lint cotton.
- Buyers of clean cotton showed their complete satisfaction on the procurement & use of clean cotton lint.
- 73900 bales of standardized and clean lint were produced.
- Entire cotton using chain has been benefited.

c) Progress for the Year 2007-08

This program was continued in 2007-08 with a total cost of Rs.79.80 Million. Mintex approved a development project with the cost of Rs.39.900 Million as a Federal Govt. share under PSDP and DDWP approved the same while the Provincial Agriculture Deptt. Punjab & Sindh agreed to contribute their share amounting to Rs. 27.93 Million and 11.97 Million respectively.

For the purpose 38 ginning factories (Punjab 24 and Sindh

14) were selected at which TCP with the monitoring of provincial agriculture departments and PCSI run the program to produce 107025/- (Punjab=76025, Sindh=31000) bales of clean and standardized cotton against the target of 114,000 bales. The salient features of Clean Cotton Programme for season 2007-08.

The premium of Rs.50/- Per Maund have been paid to the growers/phutti suppliers of seed cotton on the supply of clean cotton to the selected ginning factories in the selected districts of Punjab and Sindh. It has enabled the ginners to get clean seed cotton on one hand and earned the premium ranging between Rs.30-100 Per Maund on the production/Ginning of Standardized and Clean Cotton Bales. This program has also enabled to introduce the culture of cotton standardization in the target areas.

2. STITCHING MACHINE OPERATOR'S TRAINING (SMOT) SCHEME

Textile Skill Development Board in consultation with the PRGMEA and PHMA started Stitching Machine Operators Training (SMOT) Scheme in selected Woven and Garment Knitwear Units at Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad in June, 2006. The objective was to train a critical mass of 10,000 to 12,000 stitching machine operators in one year for both woven and knitted garments by imparting training at the factory/units. The duration of course was two months. A stipend of Rs. 2500/- p.m to each trainee and fee of Rs. 1000/- p.m per trainee to the trainers was paid by the Board in the units concerned.

The program was funded from EDF and funds of Rs.96 million were approved in principle by EDF Board for the SMOT scheme. Initially, an amount of Rs.69.40 million was released for the program by EDF out of which Rs. 23.68 million have already been paid to the units during the year 2006-07. The training programme was conducted in 34 units by enrolling candidates in batches one after the other. List of Participating Units is given below. The SMOT Scheme has been launched in these units in Sep, 2008.

Karachi (15)

1	M/s Fatani impex
2	M/s Malik Textile
3	M/s Aziz Garments
4	M/s King Apperal
5	M/s Nova International
6	M/s Parson Holding Co
7	M/s Mulla International
8	M/s J & M Clothing
9	M/s Al-Karam Textile
10	M/s Z & M Style
11	M/s Rajby Industries
12	M/s Rahman & Rahman
13	M/s Jubilee Foundation
14	M/s Soorty Enterprises
15	M/s Maxco Pvt.

Lahore (11)

16	M/s Denim Plus
17	M/s Shahkam Industries
18	M/s SMS Enterprises
19	M/s Immi Garments
20	M/s Angoora Textile
21	M/s Style Textile
22	M/s Leisure Textile

23	M/s Crescent Bahuman
24	M/s Nishat Gulf
25	M/s PRGTTI
26	M/s U.S Apparel

Faisalabad (7)

27	M/s Masood Textile No. 1
28	M/s Masood Textile No. 2
29	M/s Masood Textile No. 3
30	M/s Khawaja Cotton Industries
31	M/s Key & Emms Ltd
32	M/s Chenab Limited
33	M/s Rana Denim

Rawalpindi (1)

34	M/s Koohinoor Textile
-----------	-----------------------

Payment is made to them by TCO/TSDB on verification of their claims by the respective association i.e. PHMA//PRGMEA. Total **3729** persons have been trained under the SMOT Scheme. Out of these trained persons, **3152** persons have been employed in the units during year 2006-07.

3. BRIEF ON PROJECTS

In view of the anticipated competition with rival countries in the global market particularly in the back drop of opening the Chinese export of textile and clothing to EU and USA in 2008, efforts are being made to make the textiles and clothing sector more dynamic and competitive. To achieve this objective, the

Ministry has launched a number of projects including Lahore, Faisalabad, Karachi Garment Cities and Pakistan Textile City Project in the public sector with an investment of over Rs. 3.5 billions. Lahore and Faisalabad Garment Cities have been initiated during 2006-07 with an investment of Rs. 997 millions. Details of the projects are given below:

S.No.	Name & Status of the Project	Cost (Million Rupees)
	Ongoing	
a	Pakistan Textile City Karachi	1,000 Million (Share of Federal Government)
b	Lahore Garment City	497.640
c	Karachi Garment City	1291.000
d	Faisalabad Garment City	498.82
e	Establishment of Cotton Fibre Testing Laboratories	68.862
f	Establishment of Cotton Ginning Research Institute, Multan	28.000 (EDF funded)
	New Projects in the Pipeline	
a	Implementation of Export Development Plan	22000.000
b	Up-gradation of Cotton Fibre Testing Laboratories	28.656
c	Providing & Laying Dedicated 48 inch Diameter mild Steel Water main for Textile City Karachi	636.585

a). PAKISTAN TEXTILE CITY PROJECT

The concept of textile city is based on supply of industrial infrastructure like natural gas, water, electricity, sewerage and waste disposal mechanism to prospective investors through one-window operation so that they are facilitated to focus on investment and production without having to worry about arranging the infrastructure requirements. This project is on public

private partnership basis. Total cost of the project is approximated to be Rs. 10 billion, excluding estimated cost relating to establishment of the proposed self generated power projects and water treatment plant. 1250 acres of land has been acquired from Port Qasim Authority (PQA). Master plan of the project has been prepared by NESPAK. The textile city has already been incorporated as public limited company with an independent Board of Directors headed by Dewan Yousaf Farooqi.

Salient features of Pakistan Textile City Project

World class WTO and ISO compliant infrastructure and services:

Infrastructure

- Exclusive Textile Environment
- One Window Operation without Red Tape
- Synergistic Environment
- Stable Power Supply
- Consistent Water Supply (tds quality)
- Gas for Processing and Power Generation
- Effluent Treatment Plant
- Sewerage and Storm Drainage System
- Roads and Advanced Telecommunications infrastructure
- Security and Fire Fighting Systems
- Proximity to Modern Port Facilities
- Amenities
- Proximity to Workers Residence

Services

- Textile Processing Lab
- Advanced IT infrastructure
- Technical Training Centers
- Computerized Weigh Station
- Banks, Freight Forwarders,
- Travel Agent, Courier Company,
- Post Office

- Restaurants
- Public Transport
- Mosque,
- Fire Station
- Private Security

Project update

- Contract for design & Development has been Awarded.
- Topography Survey has been completed.
- Land Utilization Plan has been approved.
- Project master Plan has been approved from Port Qasim Authority.
- Utilities Requirement Plan has been finalized.
- Govt. Funding for Water Pipeline has been approved.
- Completion of Leveling & Grading Works has been completed upto 90%
- Selection of Consultant for Combines Effluent Treatment Plant is in progress.
- Selection of consultant for 250 MW Power Plant for Textile City is in progress.
- Gas connection by SSGC has been approved.
- Environment Impact Assessment (EIA Report) from EPA Govt. of Sindh. has been approved.
- Work to commence on Priority Roads Package.
- Construction of Administrative Block & Sales Office to commence
- Commencement of Booking of Plots.

b). GARMENT CITY PROJECTS

The Government announced the setting up of three garment cities at Karachi, Lahore, and Faisalabad under the Trade Policy 2003-04. The purpose of the projects is to provide facilities and necessary infrastructure to the textile sector with a view to promote value added garments (woven & knitted), home textiles, made-ups

& accessories to the International markets.

i) Lahore Garment City Company

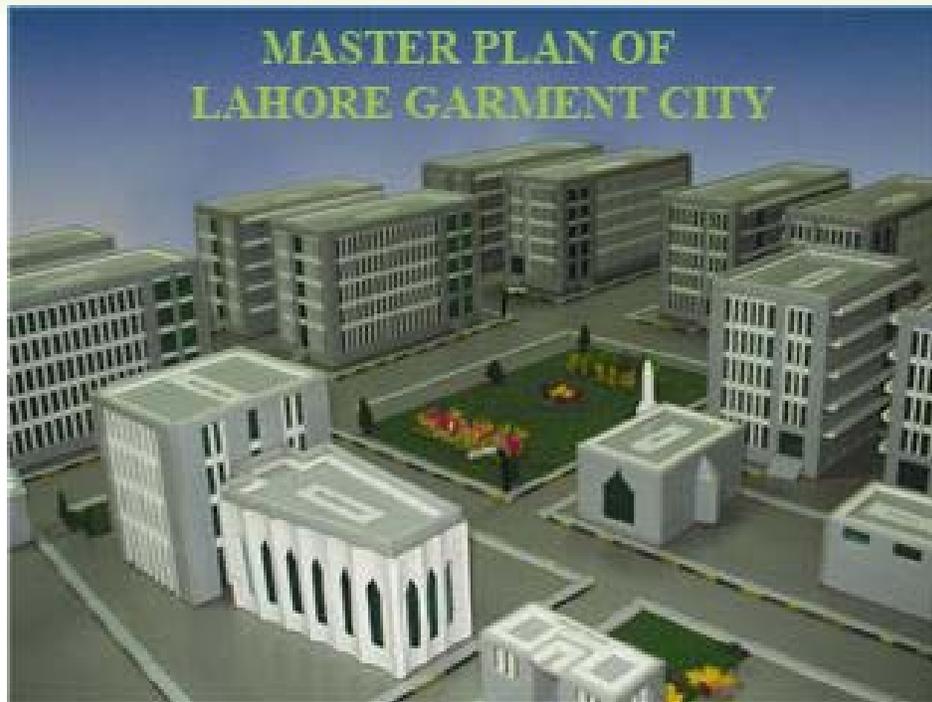
The Board of Administrators of Export Development Fund released Rs. 103 million for acquiring 19.34 acres of land in Sunder Industrial Estate Lahore in 2005. The Central Development Working Party (CDWP) approved Rs. 497 million as loan for Phase-I of the project in Feb, 2006. Rs. 315 million have been released up to 30th June, 2008. On completion, the project will have 1.2 M.Sq.Ft of factory space available for installation of machines etc. The development work of the project has already started. The ground breaking ceremony of the LGCC took place on 10th March 2007 which was chaired by the Prime Minister. The PCSI-I for construction cost of the project was approved by Planning Commission in Feb, 2006. In Phase-I of the project, one unit each of Category A, B & C factory buildings, Administration Block including Auditorium, Display Centre, Testing Laboratory and Training Centre, Misc. Buildings such as Guest House and Mosque and eternal development works are to be completed. The works for construction and external development were awarded in Jan, 2007.

Project update

- Works awarded in the first week of Feb, 2007.
- Contractors mobilization and start of work at site in the third week of Feb, 2007
- Ground breaking ceremony of the Project was held in March, 2007.
- 60 % of the works completed as on 30th June, 2008.
- During the Year 2006-07 Rs.150 M were allocated and 150 M were released.
- During the Financial Year 2007-08 Rs. 200 M were allocated and 165 M were released.
- During the Year 2008-09 147.64 M were allocated but so far funds have not been released.

Physical

S#	Item	Targets	Achievements
1	Category A (Basement + 5 stories)	185,855 Sq. Ft.	70%
2	Category A (Basement + 5 stories)	92,855 “	45.20 %
3	Category A (Basement + 5 stories)	47,319 “	45.57%
4	Admn Block & Auditorium	38, 620 “	31.75%
5	Mosque, security & sub-station, pump room and under ground water tank	4,000 “	8%
6	Boundary Wall	3620 “	0
7	Elevators	9 Nos.	Works awarded
8	External Development Works	-	8%



ii) Karachi Garment City Company

Karachi Garment City Company has been incorporated with SECP under the Companies Ordinance 1984 on 15th November 2005. Sindh Government has allotted 300 acres of land for the Karachi Garment City project in Port Qasim area adjacent to Pakistan Textile City Limited. PC-I of the scheme is under preparation.

iii) Faisalabad Garment City Company

Faisalabad Garment City Company was incorporated with SECP on 27-01-06 and land measuring 38 acres has been acquired in Faisalabad Industrial Estate Development & Management Company (FIEDMC). The EDF Board released Rs. 89 million for 38 acres land and Rs. 4 million for meeting expenditure on setting up the company and office requirements. During its meeting held on 17th August, 2006, the CDWP approved the project in principle for its execution at a cost of Rs. 498.82 million with Nil Foreign Exchange Component (FEC). The Faisalabad Garment City Project will have 1.4m square feet of factory space with a capacity installation of over 12,000 stitching machines. Women will benefit, as a large number of workers employed in these factories would be women. Development work of this project has already started.



c). ESTABLISHMENT OF COTTON FIBER TESTING LABORATORIES

The post quota regime and international competition has placed premium on doing things properly and the modern day marketing era is based on the quality layout and composition of the product. Cotton is the major cash crop of the country and the national economy heavily relies on cotton and its made-ups. MINTEX has established five cotton Fiber Testing Laboratories equipped with High Volume Instruments (HVIs) at Karachi, Sanghar, Rahim Yar Khan, Vehari and Multan in Phase-I.

The following HVIs were installed under Phase-I of the project:-

S. No.	Name of Labs.	Date of Start	Funds
1.	Multan	04-10-2006	Rs. 63.115 million
2.	Karachi	05-10-2006	
3.	Rahim Yar Khan	01-11-2006	
4.	Vehari	18-11-2006	
5.	Sanghar (Sindh)	07-03-2007	

This project is facilitating the cotton growers and ginneries in pricing cotton in terms of its true textile value and quality as well as improving fiber processing and yarn manufacturing. In Phase-II five more HVIs are being setup during the current financial year at Bahawalpur, D.G. Khan, Faisalabad, Sahiwal and Mirpur Khas (Sindh). The following numbers of samples of Cotton Fibre have been tested in the PCSI's Laboratories upto 30-06-2007: at the cost of Rs. 68.862 million.

Position upto 30/06/2008

S No.	Laboratory	No. of Samples Testing
1	Multan	4095
2	Vehari	1862
3	Rahim Yar Khan	2211
4	Karachi	1577
5	Sanghar	82

After successful completion of the two consecutive Cotton Fibre Testing Laboratories (CFTL) projects Phase-I and II.

d). UP-GRADATION OF COTTON FIBER TESTING LABORATORIES

It is one of the integral part of Cotton Standardization System to classify and evaluate cotton through classers or by using sophisticated electronic equipments i.e. High Volume Instruments (HVI). Pakistan Cotton Standards Institute, a sub-ordinate office of the Ministry of Textile Industry at present providing the facilities of fiber testing through HVI at its Cotton Fiber Testing Laboratories established at Karachi, Sanghar, Rahim Yar Khan, Vehari and Multan in phase-I. 5 more HVIs have been imported from the funds sanctioned during the financial year 2006-07 which will be installed and made operational upto December, 2007 at Bahawalpur, D.G. Khan, Faisalabad, Sahiwal and Mirpur Khas (Sindh). Moreover a project amounting to Rs. 28.656 million has approved by DDWP for up-gradation of these 10 Fiber Testing Laboratories by providing Shirley Trash Analyzers. The up-gradation work of these laboratories will be completed by the end of current financial year.

In line with these Projects PCSI launched another project “Upgradation of Cotton Fiber Testing Laboratories” during the financial year 2007-08 and successfully completed by upgrading the said labs with the provision of Shirley Analyzer

Machines, Humidifiers, Imported Air Compressors and Balances, Computer and Printers.

e). **ESTABLISHMENT OF COTTON GINNING RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

The cotton ginning sector is the weakest link in the chain of cotton processing industry and to combat this problem establishment of Cotton Research Training Institute was imperative and Government has approved the establishment of Cotton Ginning Research & Training Institute at Multan and allocated Rs. 20.00 million for the purpose. The Institute will analyze and prepare the recommendations for adoption, application and promotion of custom ginning, which would have overwhelming impact on the cotton economy. Export Development Fund (EDF) Board has approved the setting up a cotton ginning Research & Training Institute (CGR &TI) at Multan. Initially the institute was set up on a piece of land in Multan Industrial Estate by TCP. But the possession of land could not be acquired due to litigation between the TCP and Punjab Govt. BZU offered to locate the institute in the premises of its college of Textile Engineering (CoTE), Multan. A Summary for the PM dated 14-03-2007 was moved containing the proposal of the establishment of the Institute in collaboration with BZU in its campus. The PM was pleased to approve the same. Now All Pakistan Bedsheets & Upholstery Manufacturers Association (APBUMA) pointed that the land available in the CoTE premises is needed for the extension plan of the college and it would not be possible for the college management to spare some land for the establishment of Ginning Institute.

The objects of the subject project are:

- i) Conduct adaptive and applied research in ginning technology to enhance the value of lint, preserve the quality of cotton fibres and to maximize the profit to the cotton growers, ginners, exporters and spinners.
- ii) Comparative study of the ginning in Pakistan by the use of

imported saw gin system, imported roller system and local saw gin system.

- iii) Ginning trials, assessment of cleaning efficiency and effect of ginning on fiber properties.
- iv) To determine the pre/post cleaning machinery requirement for hand picked Pak cotton and to standardize the local manufactured ginning machinery.
- v) Provide training of ginning personnel's and technicians for the ginning industry and develop a source of skilled man- power technically qualified for the modern ginning system and providing enormous employment opportunities in ginning sector.
- vi) Assist the ginning industry in running the gins efficiently.
- vii) To devise and prepare recommendation for adoption, promotion of custom ginning.

The meeting between officials of MINTEX and University College of Textile Engineering (BZU), Multan was held on 24-11-2006 at Multan in which it was agreed that the Ginning Research and Training Institute would be established in the premises of University College of Textile Engineering. MINTEX has moved a summary to the Prime Minister on 14-03-2007 with the proposal to establish the Institute in collaboration with Bahauddin Zakria University on its campus in Multan which has been approved. Due to improved ginning machinery, ginning techniques, qualified and trained gin management, gin operators and proper ginning process the Pakistan's cotton would be placed in index-A instead of Index-B in the international market and thus Pakistan will earn approximately more than 500 million US\$ on a crop size of 10 million bales.

f). **BENCH-MARKING STUDIES BY FOREIGN CONSULTANTS**

- MINTEX has got conducted the following benchmarking studies from foreign consultants namely Gherzi Textile Organization with the financial assistance of Export Development Fund:-
 - i. Benchmarking of production costs of certain textile products in Pakistan, India, China, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Egypt and Vietnam.
 - ii. A comparative study of incentives for the promotion of textile industry in Pakistan, India, China, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. The reports on these studies have been presented to the MINTEX and the Textile Association for the benefit of the Textile Industry.
- Moreover, M/s. Werner International, USA has been engaged to undertake the study on **“Productivity Benchmarking in Textile and Garment Industry”**. The study is being coordinated by APTMA. The Spinning, Weaving, Processing, Woven Garments, Towel, Ginning, Bed wear, Knitting, Denim and Hosiery sectors will be covered under this study. In each sector, 8 factories will be included for benchmarking. The consultants have completed study on Spinning, Weaving, Woven Garments and Knitwear sectors and have given presentations in this regard.

g). **EDF FUNDED TEXTILE INSTITUTES**

According to the allocation of functions under the Rules of Business 1973, administrative control of all textile related EDF funded institutes concerned with the skill development in various sectors of textile industry, has been given to the M/o Textile Industry, which includes the following:-

- i.** PRGTTI, Karachi.
- ii.** PHMA Institute of Knitwear Technology, Karachi.
- iii.** Pakistan Knitwear Training Institute, Karachi.
- iv.** Institute of Textile Technology and Management, Karachi.
- v.** S.M.A. Rizvi Textile Institute, Karachi.
- vi.** Pakistan Bed-wear Designing Training Institute, Karachi.
- vii.** Fashion Apparel Designing Institute, Karachi.
- viii.** Synthetic Fiber Development & Application Centre, Karachi.
- ix.** PRGTTI, Lahore.
- x.** Pakistan Knitwear Training Institute, Lahore
- xi.** Institute for Handloom/Home Textiles Technologies, Multan.

h). INCENTIVES TO THE INDUSTRIALISTS

- Establishment of Textile City at Karachi and Garment Cities at Karachi, Lahore & Faisalabad are in progress.
- Gradual reduction of import duty on textile machinery and parts to 5%.
- 6% R & D Support to garment exports.
- Weaving sector has been included in the long-term financing for export oriented projects, (LFT-EOP) scheme vide SBP, Circular letter No 19 dated 2nd June 2005.

- Import duty on ginning presses has been reduced to 5%.
- Turn over tax has been reduced to 1% on retailers of specified textile fabrics and articles of apparel including readymade garments or fashion wear. The 15% Sale Tax levied earlier on retailers has been reduced to 2%. Both these taxes will be their final tax liability.
- The ECC of the Cabinet in its meeting held on 15th July, 2006 approved a textile package to give boost to the Textile Industry which has the following salient features:-
 - i.** State Bank of Pakistan will provide long-term financing for export oriented projects at reduced mark-up rate of 7% and 6% for 7½ year and 3 year period respectively. It has also simplified the procedure.
 - ii.** The re-financing rate has been reduced to 7.5% from 9%.
 - iii.** R&D support @ 6% shall be continued to be given to Ready-made Garments and Knitwear exports. In addition, R&D support will also be available for exports of the following:-
 - a. Dyed/Printed Fabrics and white-Home Textile @ 3%
 - b. Dyed/Printed Home Textiles @ 5%
 - iv.** A committee is being formed to consider Zero-rate of duty on import of weaving machines and spare parts.
 - v.** A committee is being formed to examine actual zero-rating of all textiles & clothing exports.

i). E-GOVERNMENT

Ministry of Textile Industry in collaboration with E-Government Directorate is actively implementing E-Government strategy and a five year plan approved by the National E-Government Council. E-Government Directorate has completed the work of networking in the Ministry. A server room has been established and EGD has provided computers to the Ministers. E-Government has also appointed a Network Administrator in the Ministry for technical assistance. Web-site of the Ministry has also been launched and it can be accessed at www.textile.gov.pk. It has been rated as “**excellent**” by the EGD since its launching. Training of officers/officials is being carried out in collaboration with Pakistan Computer Bureau. A DSL internet connection has also been arranged for the Officers / Officials of the Ministry to keep themselves abreast of the new developments in the world.

j). FORMULATION OF TEXTILE POLICY

This Ministry is in the process of preparation of first ever National Textile Policy of the country for which proposals from the stake-holders have been obtained and a seminar for the preparation of Textile Policy was arranged on 4th June, 2007 at the auditorium of Planning Commission to get their feed back, where a large number of the representatives/office bearers from all the textile related trade associations participated. The Textile Policy is being formulated on the basis of the feed-back received from the textile sector. Shortly the Textile Policy will be presented to the Prime Minister for approval.

k). SEMINARS ARRANGED BY THE MINISTRY DURING THE YEAR 2007-08

The MINTEX has taken an initiative to create basic awareness regarding textile issues among the stake-holders and for this purpose the Ministry prepared a project titled “Holding of

Seminars/Conferences & Workshops” under Export Development Plan with a total cost of Rs. 3.6 Million and DDWP of Mintex approved the same. The Planning Commission released an amount of Rs. 2.4 Million during the year 2007-08. Under this project this Ministry arranged following Seminars at Lahore, Karachi, Faisalabad & Multan in collaboration with Mir Khalil ur Rehman Memorial Society & Pakistan Institute of Management. The stakeholders appreciated this endeavour:-

- i.** Development of vendor Based Industry held at Lahore on 07/05/08.
- ii.** The Way Forward for Garment Industry at Lahore
- iii.** Emerging Trends & Issues in the Textile Industry at Lahore on 21/04/08.
- iv.** Improving the Competitiveness of the Textile Industry held at Karachi and Lahore on 16/07/08
23/07/08.
- v.** Better Strategy for Development of Textile Sector held at Faisalabad on 30/08/08.
- vi.** Best Ginning Practices and Role of Ginning in Clean cotton held at Multan on 23-06-08.

CHAPTER-V

PROFILES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS FUNCTIONING UNDER THE MINISTRY

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT & ADVISORY CELL

The RDA Cell was established with the objective of creating in-house capability for original research on issues directly influencing textiles and clothing trade.

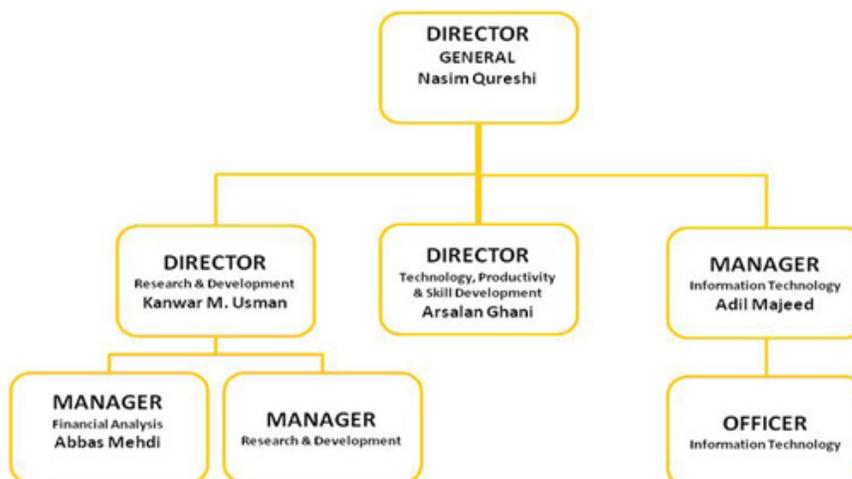
The personnel manning the various positions in the Cell are technocrats with background and experience in the sector. They are equipped to undertake research and untangle intricate problems incisively to reach efficacious conclusions.

The Cell actively participates in the decision making process of the Government on issues ranging from Rules/regulations, technology upgradation, infrastructure and skill development to tariff structure rationalization etc.

The Cell now is equipped with international database and interactive website which is supporting RDA Cell in extending its outreach to the stakeholders.

The RDA Cell regularly prepares analytical reports on different issues including Government policy interventions for the support of the industry and its exports, trends in imports including machinery/equipment and raw materials specially affecting performance of the sector

ORGANOGRAM OF THE CELL



The Cell has carried out following studies so far which would prove beneficial in improving the health of the textile industry/sector:-

1. Report: Pakistan's Textiles & Clothing Trade 2002-07.
2. Report: Pakistan-China Free Trade Agreement – Analysis on Textiles and Clothing.
3. Report: Investment in Imported Textile Machinery 2002-07.
4. Report: Analysis of R&D Scheme.
5. Import Profile: USA
6. Import Profile: Russia

TEXTILE COMMISSIONER'S ORGANIZATION

MISSION

“Develop & revitalize the Textile Industry in Pakistan to establish solid export base by creating / maintaining textile database & serving as bridge between the Industry & Government”

I. INTRODUCTION

Textile Commissioner's Organization existed even prior to Independence as an attached department. After independence the Organization was first set up as a subordinate office of the Ministry of Industries, and then merged with the Department of Supplies and Development in 1959. It was again made an independent organization headed by a Textile Advisor in 1961 but abolished in 1962 and the organizational set up was merged with the Investment Promotion Bureau, under the title of Directorate of Textiles. This arrangement continued till the year 1973.

In November 1973, the Textile Commissioner's Organization with the status of an attached department under the Ministry of Industries, and headed by a Textile Commissioner was created and separate budget was allocated. In September 2004, its administrative control was transferred to the Ministry of Textile.

II. FUNCTIONS

The Organization has been entrusted with multifarious functions in the Textile field dealing with the biggest and the most important and sensitive industry of Pakistan. It provides database and technical information and serves as technical Advisory Body to Government for development of textile industry. It is responsible for assisting the Ministry of Textile Industry in the formulation of policies. It also renders advice to the Government financing institutions, State Bank of Pakistan and continuous

liaison with various textile trade associations etc. It is also entrusted to review the production & export performance of textile industry and suggests measure to improve competitiveness of textile industry. It also periodically evaluates the technological status of textile industry & makes recommendation for its up-gradation. Textile Commission's Organization has also worked as Secretariat of Federal Textile Board, Textile Skill Development Board, Textile City Karachi and Garment City, Karachi. Detail brief of major function of T.C.O are summarized as under:-

- Implementation of Industrial Development Policies, laid by Government for textile sector
- Monitoring of investment/ development of all sub-sectors of textile industry under different investment schemes in association with State Bank of Pakistan
- Review the production and export performance of textile industry and suggest policy measures to improve competitiveness of the Industry
- Feedback to Ministry on current situation of the Industry from time to time
- Facilitation to the foreign investors by arranging appropriate match making and visit of industrial units for joint venture
- Inputs for FTA – PTA – SAFTA, after consultation with Industry
- Coordination in Textile Exhibitions
- Providing to Ministry evaluation updates on R&D proposal & scrutinizing the claims of current R&D scheme
- Assists the Ministry to identify the areas of Government assistance/ policies support for smooth functioning of industry and suggest changes in import policy, tariff and taxation incentives
- Collection and compilation of statistical data, analysis and reports of various sub-sectors of textile industry - evaluates & transforms the data for capacity, production & export
- Collection of Textile Cess for N.T.U, Faisalabad.
- Survey – (Capacity – Cost - Productivity)
- Secretariat of Federal Textile Board
- Secretariat of Textile Skill Development Board
- Export parity cost analysis of principle export items

- Representation in the court cases relating to textile industry on behalf of the Ministry
- Recommendation in SRO – DTRE related matters of affected stakeholders & sectors, to the Ministry
- Implementation of Industrial Development Policies, laid by Government for textile sector
- Monitoring of investment / development of all sub-sectors of textile industry through D.F.I.s - Joint Ventures - Foreign Private Investment - Suppliers Credit – and N.R.I scheme
- Quarterly report in association with S.B.P
- Reviewing the production and export performance of textile industry and suggest policy measures to improve competitiveness of the Industry
- Identification of the areas of Government assistance & policies support smooth functioning of industry and suggests changes in import status, tariff and taxation incentives

Textile Commissioner's Organization collect & compiles the data on cotton consumption, yarn production, cloth production and export of textile product. The TCO issues performance report of all these every month.

i) Textile Garment Skill Development Board

Textile Garment Skill Development Board, with Secretariat in Textile Commissioner's Organization was formulated. The job entails running and monitoring of workers training program in selected garment units and also have been declared as Training Units. Government provided Rs. 2500/- per Month to each trainee and Rs. 1000/- per month per trainee to the Trainers. The programme has been funded from EDF.

ii) SMOT Scheme

In pursuance of the Trade Policy 2005-06 initiatives the Textile Garment Skill Development Board (TSDB) was setup in Ministry of Textile Industry and Textile Commissioner's Organization was declared as a Secretariat of the TSDB. The Board was tasked to develop a critical mass of 10,000 to 12,000

trained forces of Stitching Machine Operators, for support of Garment Industry. The scheme was launched in June 2006.

The SMOT Progma has been recently restructured and named as SMOT program Phase-II and was launched. Learning from the experience of SMOT program. SMOT-2 has been refined, re-organized and made it more transparent.

iii) Textile and Garment Cities

Government decided to set up two Textile Cities one in Karachi and other in the Province of Punjab. It was also decided to set up three Garment Cities one each in Karachi, Lahore & Faisalabad. The Textile Commissioner's Organization conceived the concept and formulated independent corporate companies with the independent Board of Director for the said projects. Textile Commissioner's Organization played an active role in the establishment of Textile City at Karachi and a separate entity in the name of Pakistan Textiel City Company was incorporated.

The Textile Commissioner is still functioning as Secretariat for Karachi Garment City Company. (Gaurantee) Ltd, will have initially one project on 300 Acrs, in Deh Pipri, near Port Qasim Area, Karachi. Cost of loand (Rs.300 million) have been paid to Sindh Govt. on 23-01-2008.

iv) Textile Cess

The Organization is also responsible for Cess collection from the Textile Mills for the National Textile University, Faisalabad. During 2006 an amount of Rs. 81, 71,222 has been collected as the Textile Cess and disbursed Rs. 4.739 million to National Textile University.

v) EDF Funded Textile Institutes Project

TCO is working as secretariat of EDF Funded Textile Institutes Project. Presently working on scholarships programme for up-gradation funded of EDF Textile Institutes for the progress

utilization, up-gradation and augmentation of available facilities in these institutes. Meeting of TTIB Board have been attended in which the issue relating to the EDF funded institutes were discussed.

vi) EDPIU Project

The project is working on Infrastructure Technology up-gradation and Human resources under the supervision of Textile Commissioner's Organization.

III. ROLE PLAYED BY THE ORGANIZATION

Textile Commissioner's Organization is the professional body to advise government on technical matters relating to textile industry. It is a specialist body maintaining close contact with the industry and thus serves as a bridge between the industry and government. It is manned with technically qualified people and enjoys the unique position of interpreting the industry's present problems and future requirements, and thus converting it into Techno-economic recommendations for developing an appropriate policy for the smooth performance of industry.

Detail role played by TCO is summarized as under:

- Development of all segments of textile industry including textile machinery, dyes chemicals & auxiliary industries.
- Coordination with TDAP for export targets of textile.
- Facilitating the industry for foreign collaboration & technical know how.
- To assist the Ministry in preparation of pre-budget proposals consultating the associations & stakeholders and to analyze the impact of budget proposals & recommendation for changes, if any, after the budget, submitted to Ministry for recommendation to the Ministry of Finance

- To provide vital inputs for important development, financial schemes & plans (Export Re-finance Schemes - Long term Finance Scheme – R&D schemes)
- Cotton policy inputs in consultation with PCCC & Spinners. (Sectoral committee of FTB on cotton)
- Provision of modern cotton testing equipment in public sector.
- Monitoring moves in the textile industry locally and internationally
- To collect, analysis & compilation of statistical data regarding textile production, consumption, capacity & exports
- Observance of the pattern of production, supply and distribution of textiles
- To identify the problems and difficulties of the Industry, analyzes & submit recommendations for its solution
- To assist the Ministry to analyze & recommend new laws, regulations & follows-up the progress of their enforcement and execution
- Monitors the process of permeation of policies and appraises the effects of policies
- Interaction with different sub-sectors of Textile Industry & analyze the proposals made by different sub-sectors to evolve a consensus in line with national priorities
- Coordination & feedback to Government functionaries on various national assignments like: Economic Survey, Budget Speech, Input to the Planning Commission through Ministry
- Coordination in Textile Machinery Exhibitions

PAKISTAN COTTON STANDARDS INSTITUTE, KARACHI

I. BRIEF HISTORY OF PCSI

Pakistan cottons is inherently of good quality but absence of quality control measures, improper marketing and as well as non

existence of a pricing system based on premia and discounts leads to depreciation of the value of raw cotton and the resulting textile products. Being cognizant of these problems, the Government decided to introduce standardization of cotton and bring it at par with the internationally accepted standards for improving the competitiveness of Pakistan's raw cotton as well as ensuring better returns to cotton growers, ginners, spinners, exporters and the national economy.

For the above purposes the government sought assistance from UNDP/FAO for setting up a cotton standardization system. The project till its completion managed to lay down foundation for the standardization of Pakistan's cotton. Being convinced with the project's achievements the Government decided to expand the standardization system to the entire cotton belt and approached the UNDP/FAO and Asian Development Bank to seek & fresh assistance, for establishment of a permanent body for the purpose. Accordingly Pakistan Cotton Standards Institute (PCSI) project was initiated to achieve the following objectives:-

- i) Establishing and promoting cotton standardization program based upon internationally accepted grading and classification system.
- ii) Setting up grades and standards of seed cotton and lint.
- iii) Train new generation of cotton grades, classers, arbitrators and instruction.

PCSI project, assisted by UNDP under the administrative control MINFAL Islamabad, commenced its activities in July 1988; the said project came to an end in Dec 1994, on promulgation of an Ordinance, namely Cotton Standardization Ordinance 1995, which provided for establishment of Pakistan Cotton Standards Institute, as a corporate body. In Dec, 2004, the administrative control of PCSI was transferred to Ministry of Textile Industry.

II. FUNCTIONS/RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE INSTITUTE/GOALS/MISSION & OBJECTIVES

- (a)** To introduce standardization of cotton;
- (b)** To establish cotton standards and recommend measures to provincial governments for producing contamination-free cotton;
- (c)** To devise quality control measures for export and domestic use of cotton and the handling procedures for contamination-free cotton in ginning factories;
- (d)** To conduct grading of seed cotton and classification of lint cotton through its classers or the approved private inspection companies;
- (e)** To pre-qualify the private inspection companies for certifying the quality of cotton;
- (f)** To conduct training and examination in cotton grading and cotton classing for growers, ginners, spinners, exporters, and other persons of public and private sectors and awarding the certificate;
- (g)** To develop arbitration procedures to settle disputes relating to classification, grading and contamination amongst sellers and buyers of seed cotton and lint cotton;
- (h)** To liaison with national and international cotton related institutions-I; and
- (i)** To lay down the policy and programme and its implementation for training in arbitrating cotton classification and cotton fibre testing.
- (j)** Enhancement of Pak Cotton Quality through the implementation of Cotton Standardization System to meet the challenges and requirements of quality in the

international market. For the production of high quality standardized and clean cotton following goals have been set:

- (i) Improvement of Picking/handling/Ginning practices.
 - (ii) Instrumental Evaluation of Cotton.
 - (iii) Human Resource Development.
 - (iv) Incentive Based marketing system.
-
- (k)** Setting upgrades and standards of seed cotton and lint.
 - (l)** Establishing and promoting cotton standardization program based upon internationally accepted grading and classification system.
 - (m)** Train new generations of cotton graders, classers, arbitrators and instructors.

III. PROGRAM/PROJECT OF PCSI

i) Training programmes

The institute has been conducting training programmes in cotton grading/classification and instrumental evaluation of fibre properties using HVI. Cotton selectors training course is one of the popular programmes and regularly being conducted at PCSI Head Office at Karachi. There has been encouraging response from the private sector. Till date over 1800 personnel have been trained through this programme This is a four week training program being conducted regularly at PCSI Head Office, Karachi and its Regional Centres at Sukkur & Multan. Fibre testing is another important area where PCSI also imparting training and a large number of students from Textile Universities and Colleges are getting practical training on modern day fiber testing equipments including High Volume Instrument (9HVI). The institute is planning to extend the training facilities in more districts through its Fibre Testing Laboratories.

ii) Fibre-testing services

Fibre-testing laboratories established at the institute's headquarters and regional centers have been extending their facilities to the private sector. These laboratories, equipped with modern fibre-testing instruments, are registered with the Bremen Baumwoll Rund Test conducted by the Faserinstitut Bremen, Germany and the International Calibration Check Test Programme conducted by the Fibre Performance Section of the United States Department of Agriculture. Ten (10) prestigious Fibre Testing Laboratories in 10 districts of Sindh and Punjab have been established in only two years time. Foundations for developing of the cotton quality culture in the country and help in shifting over the present cotton marketing system to a quality based marketing system based on grade, staple length and other fibre properties subject to premium and discount. These labs provide comprehensive range of testing facilities under one roof.

iii) Clean Cotton Program

With the approval of the Federal Government PCSI in collaboration with the TCP and the Provincial Agriculture Departments launched clean cotton program for the years of 2005-06 and 2006-07. The program was applauded a lot by the Cotton Textile Industry. Keeping in view the success of the previous programs Mintex another campaign was launched in 2007-08 in collaboration with same functionaries. A target of 114000 clean cotton bales was fixed, 40 ginning factories were selected in consultation with the Provincial Agriculture Departments and Trading Corporation of Pakistan. Campaign successfully accomplished the set target for year 2007-08 and produced 1,07,025 clean cotton bales which was 93.8% of the set Target. Like the two previous campaigns a Premium of Rs. 50/- per Maund was directly paid to growers on supply of clean seed cotton bales. Out of 107025 Clean Cotton bales 90325 Bales have been purchased by the Textile Industry while 16700 by the Cotton Exporters.

iv) Up-gradation of Cotton Fibre Testing Laboratories Project:

A Project “Upgradation of Cotton Fibre Testing Laboratories” during financial year 2007-08 in order to enhance the working capabilities of new labs by adding advance equipments. Shirley Trash Analyzers, Air Compressors, Electronics Balances, Computers with printers and UPS with a total cost of Rs.28.656 million were procured and installed in each respective laboratory.

IV. ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 2007-08

i) Education Awareness Campaign

These are being regularly launched and in 2007-08 informative literature regarding the proper picking, handling and ginning procedures have been prepared in regional and national languages and provided/distributed through Provincial Agriculture Departments, PCGA, APTMA to the stakeholders of cotton trade.

ii) Cotton Selectors Training Course

Cotton selectors training courses were offered. 52 personnel from public and private sector participated in the course. More than 1800 personnel have been trained through this programme.

iii) Cotton Sample Testes at PCSI Laboratories.

PCSI Cotton Fibre testing facilities provided to public and private sector and about 18495 samples were tested at the labs. of PCSI during 2007-08.

iv) Seed Cotton and Lint Boxes

Encouraged by the project experience, ginners have been voluntarily adopting the grading and classification system. The institute is extending support by sending technical field staff to ginneries to carryout seed cotton grading and lint classification.

The efforts made through the project have been so successful in developing awareness in the cotton industry that, with implementation of the cotton standardization and grading programme, the status of Pakistan's cotton can be increased in the international market. This should help earn substantial foreign exchange from the export of raw cotton. Cleaner, more uniform graded cotton for use in the domestic textile industry will ensure a better reputation abroad and obtain a higher price for the resulting yarn. 240 Boxes of Seed Cotton Grades and 180 Lint Standard Boxes were prepared for cotton Season 2007-08. The same have been provided to the stakeholders of cotton on demand.

v) Technical Services to Public and private Organization

Technical services of 40 cotton Classers were provided to 40 ginning factories in Sindh and Punjab participated in Clean Cotton program 2007-08. PCSI deputed 10 cotton Classers to the newly established cotton fibre testing laboratories at Bahawalpur, Faisalabad, Sahiwal, D.G Khan and Mirpurkhas.

V. TARGETS FOR THE YEAR 2008-09

The Institute has already submitted a proposals for clean cotton program 2008-09. The main stress is on the implementation of Cotton Standardization System for the production of standardized and clean cotton and the continuation of clean cotton campaign in the districts where PCSI has established Cotton Fibre Testing laboratories, enabling the buyer and seller of cotton to trade on the basis of cotton quality and to shift over to a quality based marketing (pricing) system.

VI. CHALLENGES

- i) Implementation of Cotton Standardization System all over**

the cotton belt

- ii) 100% Collection of CSF.

VII. FUTURE PLANS

- i) Amendment in provincial cotton Act, 1966 for the mandatory marking of grade and staple length on each bale by the ginners.
- ii) Establishment of a network of Cotton Fibre Testing Laboratories Equipped with HVIs at district level.
- iii) Promotion and implementation of cotton procing system based on grade, staple length and other fibre properties subject to premium and discount.
- iv) Induction of private inspection companies for certifying the cotton quality.
- v) Campaigns for producing Standardized and Clean Cotton.
- vi) 100 collection of PCSI with men and machine.
- vii) Launching of education/awareness campaign to develeop a quality culture in the country through priunt/electronic media and by conducting increased no. of training courses.
- viii) Provision of online (website) quality data to the Buyers of cotton to purchase cotton according to their specification and requirements.
- ix) Establishment of Cotton Ginning Research Institute.

NATIONAL TEXTILE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

I. HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

The history of National Textile University dates back to 1954, when Government of the Punjab joined hands with the leading textile industrialists to form an Institute of Textile Technology in Faisalabad (formerly Layallpur). Funds for the institute were donated by Kohinoor Industries, Colony Textile Mills, Dawood Foundation and Layallpur Cotton Mills; while 63 acres of state land was provided by the Government of the Punjab. The Government of U.K. provided the bulk of equipment and machinery, along-with the services of experts. Nominees of the donating industrial groups became members of the Board of Trustees, headed by Minister of Industries.

The foundation stone of the Institute was laid by the General Muhammad Ayub Khan (late), the then President of Pakistan, on the 12th October, 1959. Thereafter in 1965, the Institute was granted affiliation by the University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore and it was renamed as “National College of Textile Engineering”. Although the Ministry of Industries & Production administered the college yet it retained a close relationship with the industry and industrialists. Ever-since its inception, the National College of Textile Engineering had been the premier institute for textile education in Pakistan, meeting the technical and managerial human resource needs of almost entire textile industry of the country.

In September 1993, the management of the College was transferred to All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA). APTMA has taken many steps for raising the overall standard of education and improvement of facilities in the college. The most notable have been: rationalization of tuition fees, hiring of new faculty at competitive salaries, up gradation of facilities, introduction of semester system and new discipline like garment manufacturing. The Federal Cabinet on November 15th, 2002 has upgraded the college as National Textile University.

II. MISSION & VISION

The mission of the university is to provide an educational experience and intellectual environment from which students and faculty contribute to society and to their profession through research and innovation.

The vision of the university is to provide education that is not only of the highest quality and best in value in the country but also matches the international standards. For that, the university continuously seeks to improve opportunities and resources for its scholarly activities and research.

III. BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chancellor: President of Pakistan

Pro-Chancellor: Vacant

Rector: Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed

Vice Chancellor: Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed

Members of the Board of Governors:

Sr. #	Description
1	Mr. M. Akbar Sheikh , APTMA / NTEF , Member.
2	Mr. Shahid Mazhar, (APTMA) / NTEF , Member.
3	Chairman All Pakistan Textile Mills Associations (APTMA) , Member.
4	Mian Mohammad Latif, (NTEF), Member.
5	Mr. M. Ismail Khurram , (NTEF), Member.
6	Mr. Nasir Shafi , (NTEF), Member.
7	Mian Mohammad Saleem, (NTEF), Member.
8	Mian Shahzad Abdullah, (NTEF), Member.

9	Mr. Shahzad Ahmed Sheikh, (NTEF), Member.
10	Mr. Humayun Naseer Sheikh, (NTEF), Member.
11	Vice Chancellor LUMS, Member.
12	Vice Chancellor UET Lahore, Member.
13	Secretary, Ministry of Textile Industry, Member.
14	Textile Commissioner, Member.
15	Mr. Abdul Majeed (APTMA), Member.
16	Representative, Government of the Punjab, Member.
17	Representative, Government of NWFP, Member.
18	Representative, Higher Education Commission, Member.
19	Two Seats Vacant, Member.
20	Registrar (non voting member), Member/Secretary.

IV. CAMPUS

The University campus is spread over an area of more than 62 acres. The University is located in the outskirts of city of Faisalabad about 12 km from the city Centre on Sheikhpura road. The purpose built campus includes the Administrative Block, Academic block, Research Labs, Computer Center, Library block, Auditorium, Air conditioning Plant, Faculty & Staff offices, Teaching Departments, Testing Labs, Mosque, Play Grounds, Students Hostels and Faculty & Staff residences.

V. ACADEMIC PROGRAM

- Undergraduate Programs
- Short courses
- Executive Training

i). Undergraduate Programs

The undergraduate programs introduce educational opportunities to students who are motivated to achieve

academic excellence. The staff strives for to meet student enrollment goals and provide up-to-date information to all prospective students.

Students have to complete their entire Bachelor's degree requirement with-in following time limits:-

Normal duration	4 Years
Maximum duration	6 Years

Student Population in Undergraduate Programs

Educational Programs	Current Student Strength
B.Sc Textile in Yarn Manufacturing	211
B.Sc Textile in Fabric Manufacturing	137
B.Sc Textile in Garments Technology	120
B.Sc Textile in Textile Chemistry	171
Polymer Science	36
Textile Apparel Design	23
BBA	25

ii). Short Courses

Diploma courses are offered in the following areas, namely:-

- a.** Spinning Technology
- b.** Weaving Technology
- c.** Textile Chemistry

iii). Executive Training

Executive training courses have been designed for executives, engineers, and professionals to meet the industry demanding requirements.

VI. FACULTY STAFF

Faculty and staff are the most important resources of the university. The university maintains academic freedom for all faculty members and fosters their personal as well as professional development. The faculty and the staff actively pursue continuous improvement to serve and support the university and community. They are highly motivated and committed to developing and disseminating new knowledge as well as new educational, research, and learning opportunities.

VII. DEPARTMENTS

i) Yarn Manufacturing

The Department of Yarn Manufacturing occupies the pivotal position in the University as it is catering for the manpower needs of the biggest sector of textile industry. The department has ideal blend of old and new machines for imparting practical training to students, their project works and for finding solution of problems referred by the Industry. Out of the total number of graduates from this Institution, almost 75% are spinner and our spinning graduates are managing about 90% of the Industry.

ii) Fabric Manufacturing

The Department of Fabric Manufacturing is an independent department that focuses its activities on the training of fabric technologists. Every effort is made to equip students with ample knowledge of fabric manufacturing techniques.

Well-qualified and dedicated faculty members carry out the

teaching activities. The department is equipped with a full range of weaving as well as knitting machines. Students are given extensive practical training to augment their theoretical knowledge. Regular visits to the fabric manufacturing plants are organized to familiarize the students with the industrial environment and to get first hand feel of the industry.

a) Scope of employment:

Over the years, the graduates of this department have established themselves as highly competent professionals and successful managers in the Pakistani textile industry. As a result students graduating with specialization in fabric manufacturing are readily absorbed in the industry. Currently, the weaving and knitting industry is expanding. This should create more demand for fabric technologists in the future.

iii) Textile Chemistry

This Department offers a four-year degree programme through a range of courses covering all areas of wet processing of textile materials. The theoretical knowledge is strengthened with extensive practical work. The department of textile chemistry possesses three laboratories, namely:-

- Wet Chemistry Lab for practical in pretreatment, dyeing, printing and textile analysis;
- Pilot Scale Production and Testing Lab, equipped with state of the art equipment is used for developing and testing the samples for quality improvement of industrial products; and
- Full scale production Hall;

The course work is designed keeping in view the current and future requirements of local industry and quality demands of world market. These courses help students in developing fundamental concepts of wet processing accompanied by practical knowledge of the area. The faculty produces graduates with capabilities for working independently on development and

production assignments of industry. Our graduates use chemical background to solve practical problems that involve fiber-forming and finishing polymers, dyeing, printing and finishing processes.

iv) Garment Manufacturing

Department of Garment Manufacturing at National Textile University is dedicated to serving the needs of students focused on a career in the Apparel industry. Program is designed to provide students with the education and technical skills needed for a career in a fast-paced, exciting, global industry of garment manufacturing. The department offers a program leading to Bachelor of Science degree in Garment Manufacturing. The curriculum is designed carefully keeping in view the present and future needs of the industry and is fully flexible to be modified to keep pace with the rapidly changing production technologies.

v) Applied Sciences

The Department of Applied Sciences at NTU is playing a vital role in developing the future textile engineers for the industry. The role of the department is evident from the fact that the foundation of all technical and major courses is developed through the courses taught under department of Applied Sciences. The courses taught by this department are considered as core courses; hence preparing students for the better comprehension of the major courses.

Not only technical but also personal growth and development is one of the most important aspects of human life; especially when one has to maintain one's pace with the current and modern needs of the job. To deal with this aspect, the Department aims to provide students solid foundation that will prepare them to adjust successfully in their careers.

The department is continually striving to improve the quality of its functioning, with special emphasis on the teaching techniques and material, through improving the academic standard and also by regularly upgrading the courses contents.

VIII. NTU ACHIEVEMENTS

- Up-gradation of faculty both in numbers & qualification
- Degree in Garments Manufacturing started
- Semester system of education introduced
- Average academic period increased to 230 days per year
- Independent library setup
- Addition of 8 classrooms
- Renovation of old classrooms on modern styles
- Upgraded to University status (Nov 2002)
- 50 million rupees endowment fund created
- Several faculty members sent abroad for higher studies
- Merit scholarship offered to students
- New IT lab building completed
- Construction of new garments lab started

Student Support

- The only non-profit Textile University in the country
- Merit scholarships for first three positions in every section of students offered by the University
- Industrial sponsored scholarships on need and academic grounds
- University's non-denial policy for deserving students
- Comparatively reasonable Tuition Fee structure (see fee comparison) in textile education.
- It offers a host of highly rewarding careers, which suit the special endowments of women. The University encourages female students to join the textile engineering profession.

NTU Contribution to the Industry

- 95% of textile industry is being run by NTU graduates
- Till 1992 the only Nationalized Institution producing textile graduates

- Presently, the leading institute with maximum numbers of textile graduates per year
- Only Institution in country preparing graduates with special focus on export oriented segment of textiles
- Textile testing services

Future Plans

- Considering the increased demand of textile industry, increase of students intake
- Research & Development Programmes
- Doctoral Studies
- New Disciplines proposed:
 - Textile Management
 - Textile & Apparel Designing
 - Knitting Technology
 - Industrial Engineering
 - Polymers & Composite Sciences
 - Non-Woven Materials

SYNTHETIC FIBRE DEVELOPMENT & APPLICATION CENTRE

I. INTRODUCTION

Synthetic Fibre Development & Application Centre (SFDAC) was established in March 1994 by the Federal Government in collaboration with UNDP/UNIDO at Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi to help the industry especially in the promotion of export of value added textiles. Later on in order to meet ECO and environment parameters imposed by Germany and European Union on textile goods imported in these countries, an ECO-textile laboratory was set-up at SFDAC with the help of Export Promotion Bureau and funding through Export Development Fund; thus broadening the scope of the Centre.

The main objective to establish the SFDAC is to assist and

promote research activities for development of synthetic fibre, cotton, polyester blend, textile fibre, its products and bi-products in all possible manners. SFDAC is transferring latest technology to industry by updating technical know-how of personnel from industry by conducting training courses, work shops, seminars and conferences as well as training courses of different durations and for students from colleges and university of synthetic fibre and textile technology. SFDAC provides services to industry in areas such as product & human resource development, quality control, testing of materials etc. SFDAC has a custom built covered area of about 70,000 sq. ft. comprising lecture rooms, laboratories and library etc.

II. OBJECTIVES

- To develop cotton-polyester fibre blends in the country;
- To develop high value added yarn and fabrics;
- To develop different cotton-polyester blend needed for different textile products;
- To perform test runs on pilot plant for different blends of cotton and polyester fibre; and
- To introduce new textile products in the polyester fibre industry.

III. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SFDAC

SFDAC has following major departments to run its operation:-

- 1- Synthetic Fibre Department
- 2- Textile Department
- 3- ECO Textile Laboratories

1) Synthetic Fibre Department

The department consists of polyester fibre spinning plants & fibre after treatment /stretching plant. Polyester fibre

spinning plant consists of melt spinning equipment, which includes Crystallizer, Dryer Extruder, Quench Chamber and take-up machine. The Plant is semi-automatic configuration and can be used for different types of polyester fibre manufacturing which consists of yarn stretching and fibre processing equipment.

2) **Textile Department**

It consists of following three main sections.

(i) **Blow Room Process:**

Following opening and cleaning operations are performed in this section:-

- Blend opening
- WRZ cleaning
- XL cleaning
- Vertical opening
- Vertical weighing chute
- S.B blending roll
- Chute feed
- Flock feed

(ii) **Carding, Drawing & Spinning Process:**

Following operations are performed in this section:-

- Carding, machine operation
- Draw frame operation
- Lap forming operation
- Combing operation
- Simplex frame operation
- Ring frame operation
- Spin tester
- Open end tester

(iii) **Winding and Weaving Process:**

Following machines operations are performed in this section:-

- Winding operation (Mach Conner)

- Weaving operation (shuttle less loom)

3) ECO-Textile Laboratories

Establishment of the ECO Textile at SFDAC Laboratories is the first of its kind in Pakistan. The labs are equipped with the state of the art equipment to make it compatible with the most prestigious labs of Europe. No other lab in the country besides ECO-Textile laboratories at SFDAC has such a comprehensive range of testing facility under one roof. The Labs are available for testing of not only azo dyes but also many hazardous chemicals used in textile and finishing processes. Few of the sophisticated equipments are gas chromatograph with electron capture, flame ionization & mass deflector, HPLC system, atomic absorption spectrophotometer, FTIR, TLC system for the tests like Ary1 amines and laboratory size dyeing, printing and finishing equipments.

IV. PERFORMANCE DURING 2007-08

Human Resource Development (HRD) in the areas of professional skills with responsibility commitment and moral values is the prime objective at SFDAC to make the Engineers and Managers to contribute for the development of value added textile sector in Pakistan. SFDAC has made vital contribution to boost textile sector in various discipline.

- a. Academic
- b. Training
- c. Service to Industry
- d. Industrial Visits
- e. ISO Certification
- f. Website

i) Academic

SFDAC is offering four year's Bachelor of Engineering degree in Textile program from 2001 in affiliation with Hamdard University. This is full time study program designed to fulfill the textile industry's requirements. The program is a self-contained

course and provides opportunities for students to develop and understand textile engineering principles covering various areas which to flourish and expand local textile industry, particularly with reference to productivity, designing, economy and quality control.

- Annual Intake (Fall and Spring academic sessions) of students was 68.
- 5th & 6th batch of B.E Textile Engineering graduated on March 29, 2008.
- Total number of B.E Textile graduates in 5th & 6th were 113.
- 7th batch comprises of 38 students will graduate by October 2008.
- Students strength in B.E Textile Engineering was 397.

ii) Training

Conducting a three month short training course May 01-July 30, 2008 on “Textile Wet Processing ” for 03 participants.

iii) Service to Industry

(a) ECO /General Testing

- Provided testing facilities to 187 clients.
- Total number of tests conducted were 599.

iv) Industrial Visits

During the year B.E students of various semesters visited following textile mills:

- Eastern Textile Limited.
- Al-Abid Silk Mills.
- Naqshbandi Industries Limited
- Adam Industries.

v) Service to Industry

SFDAC is a ISO 9001:2000 Certificate organization and is valid till 31-01-2010. SFDAC is ISO 14001 Certified organization and is valid till 31-01-2010.

vi) Webiste

SFDAC website is www.sfdac.org mentioning the details about its overall infrastructure and operations especially B.E Textile Engineering program and industrial services like textile testing.

V. CHALLENGES

Being an educational institution, training of trainers abroad, Up-gradation of textile processing facilities and ECO testing lab. equipment by incorporating IT/Computer aided engineering equipment is essential. It will ensure to achieve quality human resource development targets especially keeping in view the WTO challenges as the existing equipment is 15-12 years old.

VI. FUTURE PLANS

- i)** Up-Gradation of Research & Development Facilities at Fibre Development and Application Centre was submitted to Ministry of textile Industry in April, 2008.
- ii)** Start-up of M.S Textile Engineering classes in October/November 2008.