

YEAR BOOK
2010-11 and 2011-12



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY
ISLAMABAD

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

Photograph

It is immense pleasure for me and privilege to present Year Book of the Ministry of Textile Industry (MINTEX). Textile sector is an important part of Pakistan's economy and it contributes over 58% to the total exports of the country. Due to intrinsic importance, the Government of Pakistan created a separate Ministry of Textile Industry 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 a 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. The Government is much aware of this fact and coordinated efforts are being made to make the textile and clothing sectors 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 2010-11 and 2011-12 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. 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.

(Makhdoom Shahabuddin)
Federal Minister for Textile Industry

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY



The Year Book 2010-11 and 2011-12 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 augmentation 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 phase out. 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 2009-10 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 endeavor's 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.

(Shahid Rashid)
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 58%; providing the bulk of employment (39%) to largely under utilized workforce, and contributes 8.5% to GDP.

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 in view to this, 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 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. The Ministry has, thereafter, introduced the following schemes for duty-free import of Textile machinery:-

1. Drawback of Local Taxes and Levies
2. Export Finance Mark-up Rate facility
3. Markup Rate Support for Textile Sector
4. Reimbursement of EOBI Contribution
5. Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme

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. 4.5 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 as lots 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.

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.
 - i) Pakistan Central Cotton Committee, Karachi
 - j) Pakistan Textile Testing Laboratory, Faisalabad

The Rules of Business also provide that:-

Ministry of Commerce will consult Ministry of Textile Industry on textile trade negotiations and also associate it with textile sector trade promotion.

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

S. No	Name of Office	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12
i.	Ministry of Textile Industry	53,322,000	102,143,000

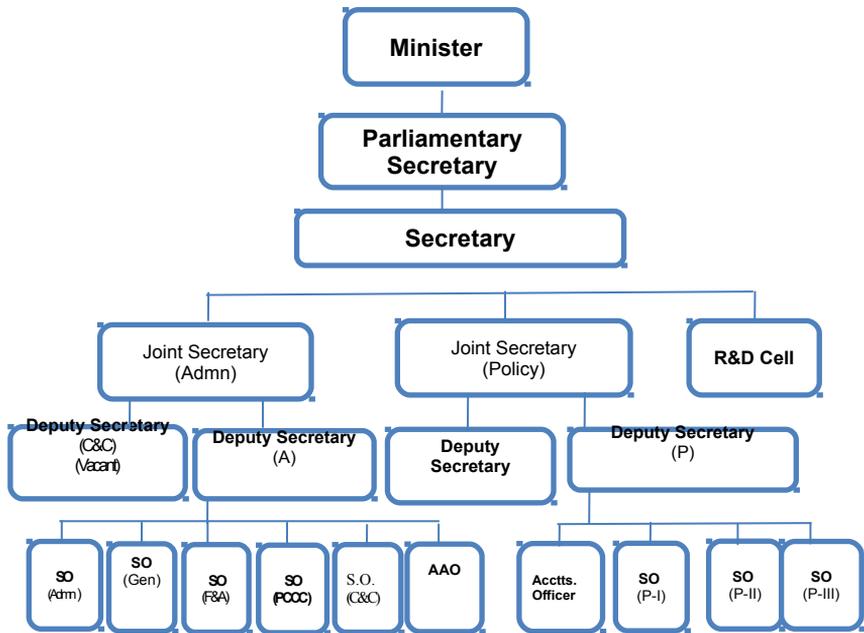
ii.	Textile Commissioner's Organization, Karachi	21,675,000	22,189,743
iii	TCO, Faisalabad	2,000,000	685,257
iv.	Pakistan Cotton Standards Institute, Karachi	32,519,000	26,636,000
iv.	Pakistan Cotton Standards Institute, Multan	27,020,000	20,228,000
v.	Pakistan Cotton Standards Institute, Sukkur	23,744,000	16,952,000
vi	PCCC, Karachi		20,616,000

ii) Development budget of the Ministry for the Financial Years 2010-2011 and 2011-12

Name of Project	Total project cost (million rupees)	Budget Allocation 2010-11	Budget Allocation 2011-12	Remarks
Lahore Garment City Company	497.44			This funding is on loan basis from Finance Division
Faisalabad Garment City Company	498.82			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			Included in PSDP 2007-08
Implementation of Export Development Plan	500			PC-I of various projects would be prepared.
(a) Export Development Plan Implementation Unit	39.967			

(b) Clean Cotton Program	39.900			
(c) Up-gradation of EDF Funded Institutes	37.816			
(d) Holding of Seminars, Workshop and monthly Newsletters	3.6			

3. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



4. TOTAL STRENGTH

i) Main Ministry

Rank wise figures:

Name of post	Sanctioned strength during 2010-11	Sanctioned strength during 2010-11
Secretary	1	1
Joint Secretary	2	2
Deputy Secretary	4	4
Section Officer	8	8
P.S	4	4
A.O	1	1
AAO	1	1
DDO	1	1
Superindent	1	1
Assistant Incharge	1	1
Stenographer	11	11
Stenotypist	12	12
Assistant	16	16
Receptionist	1	1
UDC	3	3
LDC	6	6
Driver	10	10
Despatch Rider	3	3
Naib Qasid	38	38
Chowkidar	4	4
Frash	4	4
Sweeper	5	5
Total	137	137

ii) Sanctioned Strength of R, D & Advisory Cell

With approval of the Prime Minister, R D & Advisory Cell has been established in the Ministry and following posts of officers and staff have been sanctioned by the Finance Division on contract basis.

S#	Name of post	No of posts During 2010-11	No of posts During 2011-12
1	Director General	01	01
2	Directors (MP-II)	02	02
3	Managers (MP-III)	03	03
4	IT Officer (Resigned w.e.f 09.10.2008)	01	01
5	Private Secretary	01	01
6	Personal Assistant	03	03
7	UDC	06	06
8	Drivers	07	07
9	Farash	01	01
10	Chowkidar	01	01
11	Sweeper	01	01
	Total	27	27

5. PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEES

(i) Standing Committee of Senate on MINTEX

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1- | Senator Gul Mohammad Lot | Chairman |
| 2- | Senator Waqar Ahmed Khan | Member |
| 3- | Senator Dr. Muhammad Ismail Buledi | Member |
| 4- | Senator Babar Khan Ghori | Member |
| 5- | Senator Haji Muhammad Adeel | Member |
| 6- | Senator Abdul Raziq | Member |
| 7- | Senator Mir Israrullah Khan | Member |
| 8- | Senator Mir Jan Muhammad Khan
Jamali | Member |

9-	Senator Ch. Shujaat Hussain	Member
10-	Senator Saeed Ahmed Hashmi	Member
11-	Senator Mushahid Ullah Khan	Member
12-	Rana Muhammad Farooq Saeed Khan Minister for Textile Industry	Ex-Officio Memeber

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

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| 15- | Mr. Muhammad Asim Nazir | Member |
| 16- | Mr. Abdul Rashid Godil | Member |
| 17- | Mr. Ghulam Dastagir Rajar | Member |
| 18- | Minister 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 58% 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:-

I. TEXTILE SKILL DEVELOPMENT BOARD / STITCHING MACHINE OPERATORS TRAINING PROGRAMME

Pakistan's human resource development profile in textile training is inadequate. There is acute shortage of skilled manpower in the textile industry. In order to address this problem of lack of skilled human resources, the Government in the Trade Policy Textile Industry to develop a critical mass of trained Stitching Machine Operators to provide support to the Textile Garments Sectors.

Training under SMOT Scheme was introduced in selected Woven and Knitwear Garment Units in Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad in June, 2006. The Secretariat of the Board was set up in the Textile Commissioners Organization, Karachi. The cost of stipend Rs.2500/- and cost of trainer to the extent of Rs.1000/- per trainee per month (i.e. a total of Rs.3500/- per trainee per month) is borne by the Government. Other expenditures linked with training like availability of machines, maintenance, fabric, thread, needles, cost of electricity and cost of transportation of the female trainees, is borne by the Training units, 34 units joined in the 1st Phase of SMOT scheme, from Karachi, Lahore Faisalabad and Rawalpindi, the major industrial centers. The industry

appreciated the scheme and initiative of Ministry of Textile Industry to meet the skill development requirements and demanded extension of similar facilities for spinning-Weaving-Textile. Processing-Bedwear-Designing-Cutting-Embroidery-Quilting & merchandizing sectors etc.

As approved in the Trade Policy,2006-07 the Board was re-designated as “Textile Skill Development” (TSDB). Composition of TSDB & TORs is given below:-

1.	Secretary, Ministry of Textile Industry, Islamabad	Chairman
2.	Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Islamabad.	Member
3.	Vice Chairman EPB/Secretary TDAP, Karachi	Member
4.	Chief, National Productivity Organization, Islamabad	Member
5.	Nominee of TUSDEC, Lahore	Member
6.	Nominee of TEVTA, Lahore	Member
7.	Chief Executive Officer, SMEDA, Lahore	Member
8.	Mr. Avais Mazhar Hussain, Chairman/CEO, FGCC Faisalabad	Member
9.	Mr. Aziz Memon, Chairman/CEO, KGCC, Karachi	Member
10.	Sheikh Mukhtair Ahmed, Chairman/CEO, FGCC Faisalabad	Member
11.	Chairman, Pakistan Hosiery Manufacturers Association	Member
12.	Chairman, Pakistan Readymade Garments Manufacturers & Exporters Association (PRGMEA) Karachi	Member
13.	Chairman, All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA)Karachi	Member
14.	Chairman, Towel Manufacturers Association (TMA) Karachi	Member
15.	Mian Muhammad Lateef, M/S Chenab Group Faisalabad	Member
16.	Mr. Tahir Jehangir, C.E (M/S Halla Enterprises, Lahore	Member
17.	Chairman, Pakistan Bedwear Exporters Association (PBEA) Khi	Member
18.	Mr. Riaz Ahmed, C.E, M/S Immi Garment Ltd Lahore (Garment Sec)	Member
19.	Mian Nasir Shaffi, C.E, M/S Crescent Bahuman Ltd Lhr (Garment Sec)	Member
20.	Mr. Shahid Nazir, C.E, M/S Masood Textile Mills Faisalabad	Member
21.	Mr. M. Ismail Khurram, C.E, M/S Comforts Knitwear Ltd. Lhr (Knitwear Sec)	Member
22.	Mr. Khaliq-ul-Zaman, C.E, M/S Feroz Textile Mills, Karachi (Towel Sector)	Member
23.	Textile Commissioner, TCO Karachi	Member/Secretary

The Board has been assigned the following tasks:-

- i) Laying down criteria for selection of garments, towel and bed linen manufacturing units to be declared as training institutes.
- ii) Seeking affiliation for such institutes from National/International institutions, specializing in the above fields.
- iii) Laying down curriculum/syllabus of the training institutes and the system of teaching and examinations, monitoring and certification of the trainees.

- iv) Determination of stipend during training for trainees and recommendation to trainers and arrange for its financing.
- v) Any other initiative for promotion of skills of Textile Value chain.
- vi) Setting rules and regulations of the training programs.

Under the arrangement of TSDB, Stitching Machine Operators Training (SMOT) program has been conducted in different Knitting and Woven Garments Units in Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad and Rawalpindi in two Phases-I & II. Total 8500 trainees have been trained under this scheme. Most of the trainees are female. Almost all the trainees have been employed by the units. List of Participating Units is given below:-

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)

1.	M/s Denim Plus
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2.	M/s Shahkam Industries
3.	M/s SMS Enterprises
4.	M/s Immi Garments
5.	M/s Angooria Textile
6.	M/s Style Textile
7.	M/s Leisure Textile
8.	M/s Crescent Bahuman
9.	M/s Nishat Gulf
10.	M/s PRGTTI
11.	M/s U.S Apparel

Faisalabad (7)

1.	M/s Masood Textile No. 1
2.	M/s Masood Textile No. 2
3.	M/s Masood Textile No. 3
4.	M/s Khawaja Cotton Industries
5.	M/s Key & Emms Ltd

6.	M/s Chenab Limited
7.	M/s Rana Denim

Rawalpindi (1)

1	M/s Koohinoor Textile
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Payment on account of Stipend is made to the trainees by TCO/TSDB on verification of their claims by the respective association i.e. PHMA/PRGMEA.

II. 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	497.440
c	Karachi Garment City	1291.000
d	Faisalabad Garment City	498.82

E	Implementation of Export Development Plan	100.000
f	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

Milestone	Status
Project Master Plan Approval from Port Qasim Authority	Approved
Leveling & Grading Works on 1250 Acres	Completed
Letter of Intent for Coal. Fired 250 MW Captive Power	Issued
Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Report by EPA Govt. of Sind	Approved
Laying of Water Pipeline (48" dia) by Karachi Water Board to Textile City	20% Completed
Commencement of Water Works Package (20 MG Reservoir, Filtration Plant and Overhead Tank)	In progress
Design for Combined Effluent Treatment Plant	Finalized

Road Construction	In Progress
Construction of Administration Building at site	Completed & Functional
Commencement of sale of industrial plots	1 st Quarter, 2011

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.

a) Lahore Garment City Company

The Government announced setting up of three garment cities at Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad under 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 and knitted, home textiles, made ups and accessories to the international markets.

The Board of Administrators of Export Development Fund released Rs 103 million for acquiring 19.34 acres of land and setting up office etc. In first phase of the project the following buildings will be completed:

- a) One building of category A with covered area of 191,150 sq ft,
- b) One building of category B with covered area of 80,400 sq ft.
- c) One building of category C with covered area of 41,100 sq ft.
- d) Admn Block and Auditorium with covered area of 30,960 sq ft.
- e) Other Misc. buildings and boundary wall.

- f) External developments works including roads, sewerage, water supply
- g) and external electrical works

The following common facilities will be available in the project:-

- i) Skill development and Training Centre.
- ii) Testing Laboratories
- iii) Women's training centre.
- iv) Fully equipped on line business centre.
- v) Marketing intelligence and support centre
- vi) Availability of HRD and Software Management Training Facility.
- vii) Interaction with International buyers and trade delegations.

The following benefits will accrue from the project:-

- a) Increase the proportion of value added products in textile sector.
- b) Attract foreign investors, who would prefer to rent state of the art manufacturing factory space rather than invest their capital in land, utilities and construction.
- c) Result in higher per capita productivity and reduced wastage because of in house training and laboratory testing facilities.
- d) Information on international best practices related to the garments and allied industry would be available.
- e) Entrepreneurial development program and quality awareness programs etc.

The space will be rented out to the interested international and domestic manufacturers at the prevailing market rates.

- Works were awarded in January 2007
- Contractors mobilized and started work at site in the third week of February 2007.
- Ground breaking ceremony of the project was held on 10th March 2007 which was chaired by the Prime Minister.

- Out of total cost of 497.64 Million, a sum of Rs 480.14 Million have been received.
- 65.51% work on the project has been completed upto 30th June 2010.
- Due to inflation and devaluation, construction cost has increased and PC-I of the project has been revised.
- It is expected that the project will be completed by the end current financial year.

b) Karachi Garment City Company

Karachi Garment City is a project of Ministry of Textile Industry, registered with SECP as a Company under Section 43 of Companies Ordinance 1984 on 15th November 2005.

The project is spread over an area of 300 acres of prime land situated about 55 kms from the city centre and located next to Arabian Sea Country Club and in the vicinity of Pakistan Textile City and Port Qasim. Affairs of Karachi Garment City Company (KGCC) are run by Board of Directors comprising members both from public and private sectors.

Karachi Garment City Project is planned to have state of the art infra-structure facilities such as roads network, communication system, security, water and drainage system, dependable industrial power generation plant of its own and internationally standardized buildings and industrial plots to establish ISO 9000 compliant clothing and made up manufacturing factories. In addition, the project also envisages setting up of washing zone, training institute, testing laboratory, effluent water treatment plant, administration block, offices, warehouses and a container yard etc.

An amount of Rs. 300 million received from Export Development Board (EDB), Government of Pakistan was paid to the Land Utilization Department (LUD), Government of Sindh, who very generously allotted the land at highly concessional rates in January 2008 against cost of 300 acres of industrial land,

possession of which has been recently handed over to Karachi Garment City Company. Additionally, two amounts of Rs. 5 millions and Rs. 50 million as seed money and for development of project, government fees & stamp duty etc. respectively were also received subsequently from EDB.

Possession of land was handed over to Karachi Garment City Company on 06.08.2009. Ground breaking Ceremony of Phase-I of KGCC Project was performed by his Excellency Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan on 23.07.2010.

Master Plan for development of 50 acres in the first phase of the project is under preparation, while planning infrastructure facilities and requirement of utilities etc. for the total area of 300 acres is in hand. On finalization of Master Plan, PC-1 will be prepared for submission to the Government of Pakistan.

The project would provide great opportunity for investment from local entrepreneurs and international business houses in the value added clothing and made up sectors. The project on completion of first phase will provide job opportunities, besides additionality in exports by US \$ 400.00 Million per annum.

c) 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. In Phase-II five more five more HVI's were setup at Bahawalpur, D.G Khan, Faisalabad, Sahiwal and Mirpur Khas (Sindh). The project is facilitating the cotton growers and ginnerers in pricing cotton in terms of its true textile value and quality as well as improving fibre processing and yarn manufacturing. Samples of lint cotton are tested at these laboratories.

This project is facilitating the cotton growers and ginnerers in pricing cotton in terms of its true textile value and quality as well as improving fiber processing and yarn manufacturing.

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, Multan, Bahawalpur, D.G. Khan, Faisalabad, Sahiwal and Mirpur Khas (Sindh).

In line with these Projects PCSI launched another project “Upgradation of Cotton Fiber Testing Laboratories” 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 trails, 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 manpower 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 Associations for the benefit of the Textile Industry.
- Moreover, M/s. Werner International, USA was engaged to undertake the study on **“Productivity Benchmarking in Textile and Garment Industry”**. The study was coordinated by APTMA. The Spinning, Weaving, Processing, Woven Garments, Towel, Ginning, Bed wear, Knitting, Denim and Hosiery sectors have been covered under this study. In each sector, 8 factories were included for benchmarking. The consultants have completed study on Spinning, Weaving, Woven Garments and Knitwear sectors and have given presentations in this regard. The study of remaining four sub-sectors i.e. Ginning, Processing, Bedwear and Hosiery will be conducted through local consultants.

G). EDF FUNDED TEXTILE INSTITUTES

The Textile Training Institutes Funded from EDF were placed under the administrative control of Ministry of Textile Industry vide entry at Serial No.29 A (9) (vii) of schedule II to the

Rule of Business, 1973. In order to improve & upgrade these Institutes, the Federal Government Constituted a Common Governing Board titled as “Textile Training Institute Management Board (TTIMB). Composition of TTIMB and its TORs are given below:-

1. Institute of Textile Technology & Management, Karachi
2. SMA Rizvi Textile Institute, Karachi
3. Pakistan Knitwear Institute, Karachi
4. PHMA Institute of Knitwear Technology, Karachi
5. Pakistan Readymade Garments Technical Training Institute, Karachi
6. Fashion Apparel Design Training Institute, Karachi
7. Pakistan Bedwear Designing Training Institute, Karachi
8. Pakistan Knitwear Training Institute, Lahore
9. Pakistan Readymade Garments Technical Training Institute, Lahore

The Management Board shall comprise the Government functionaries, representatives of Textile Associations, E.D.F funded institutes as well as professionals and Textile Educationists/Technical experts. The composition of the Board is as under:-

A. Ex-officio Representatives of the Federal Government

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Secretary | Ministry of Textile Industry, Islamabad | Chairman |
| 2. Joint Secretary | (FT-III/EDF), M/o Commerce, Islamabad | Member |
| 3. Textile Commissioner | , Textile Commissioners Organization | Member |
| 4. Director General (R&D), | M/o Textile Industry, Islamabad | Member |
| 5. Representative | NAVTEC | Member |
| 6. Secretary | LGCC | Member |
| 7. Director (Textile) | TCO, Karachi | Secretary |

B. ACEDEMEA

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--------|
| 1. Dr. Zubair Bandukda | Textile Institute of Pakistan, Karachi | Member |
| 2. Dr. Muzzafar Mahmood | NED University, Karachi | Member |

C. Private Sector

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|
| 1. Mr. M. Muzzammil Hussain, | SMA Rizvi Textile Institute, Karachi (TMA) | Member |
| 2. Mr. Khalid Amin, | Institute of Textile Technology & Management Foundation Karachi (PSRMA) | Member |
| 3. Mr. Saleem Parekh | PHMA Institute of Knitwear Technology Khi | Member |
| 4. Mr. Bilal Mulla, | Pakistan Readymade Garments Technical Training Institute, Karachi (PRGMEA) | Member |
| 5. Mr. Khuwaja Muhammad Usman, | Pakistan Fashion Apparel Design Training Institute Karachi (PCFA) | Member |
| 6. Mr. Shabbir Ahmed, | Pakistan Bedwear Design Training Institute, Karachi | Member |

7.	Mr. Naseem A. Farooqi, Pakistan Knitwear Institute, Karachi (PAKSEA)	Member
8.	Dr. Arshad Vohra, Moonlight (Pvt) Limited Karachi	Member
9.	Mr. Ijaz A. Khokhar, Pakistan Readymade Garments Technical Training Institute, Lahore (PRGMEA)	Member
10.	Mr. Awais Mazhar, Angora Textile, Lahore	Member
11.	Mian Farhan Latif, Director, Chanab Group, Faisalabad	Member
12.	Mian Naseer, G.M. (HR) Interioop, Faisalabad	Member
13.	Mr. Nasir Shafi, CEO, Crescent Bachoman	Member

Textile Commissioner's Organizations, Karachi will act as Secretariat of the Board. The Board will be assisted by additional staff to be appointed for the purpose of operation and execution of decisions of the Board. The administrative and infrastructure expenses of the Board will be borne by funding/grant through Federal Government.

The functions of the Board will be as under:-

- i) The Management Board will be autonomous and will exercise administrative and financial powers in place of EPB/TDAP to monitor the institutes in accordance with the terms & conditions given in the Agreements signed by the sponsors of the projects/Associations for establishment of the Institute. However, the financial assistance from EDF to the Institutes will be released through MoC and TDAP.
- ii) Course designing, benchmarking and standardization of syllabus / courses and duration of training.
- iii) Affiliations with local & foreign Training Institutes/University / Certification Bodies.
- iv) Training of Master Trainers
- v) Financial support for new equipment, premises, hiring of professional faculty and accreditation, funding from EDF or any International Agencies.
- vi) Development of New Projects
- vii) Mergers of different Institutes.
- viii) Accounting and auditing of the Projects through qualified auditors/Chartered Accountants and arrangements for the same.
- ix) Recurring and operating cost of Institutes will continue to be met by the respective Textile Associations/EDF or any donor agency.
- x) Provide, develop, maintain and update the training mechanism of all EDF funded textile Institutes for Textile Training.
- xi) Capacity building of training institutes.
- xii) Nomination of Government Representatives in the Management Committee of the Institutes
- xiii) Award of Scholarships to the deserving students
- xiv) Situation analysis of all such Institutes with a view to giving and understanding the nature and magnitude of technical and financial input
- xv) Taking stock of information regarding staff, equipment, mandate workload and linkage with textile industries.

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). LAUNCHING OF TEXTILE POLICY AND ITS IMPLEMENTAION

A significant achievement of the Ministry was the approval of Textiles Policy 2009-14 by Cabinet on 12th August, 2009.

TEXTILE POLICY 2009-14

The Textile Policy 2009-14 has not only laid down a perspective plan for the next five years, but also brought about coherence among the various support measures and development initiatives of the Government aimed at promotion and uplifting of the biggest industrial sector of the country in post-quota scenario.

For preparation of the policy, Ministry of Textile Industry held intensive discussions with all the stakeholders. Besides consultations with the Federal Ministries including Finance, Commerce, Agriculture, Industries, Planning, Economic Affairs, the Federal Board of Revenue etc, the Minister and the Secretary, Ministry of Textile Industry held discussions and presented the policy to the trade and industry engaged in the textiles business at Faisalabad, Lahore and Karachi. Inputs were also obtained from the National Assembly Standing Committee on Textile and have been incorporated in the policy.

The Ministry continued the process of consultations with the industry which was initiated during formulation of the policy. The industry was briefed again by the Ministry at Faisalabad, Lahore and Karachi about the salient features of the proposed orders for implementation of the policy decisions.

The process yielded valuable suggestions which were factored in to the Orders. The Ministry has, thereafter, issued the

following Orders in addition to the SRO issued by the Federal Board of Revenue for duty free import of Textile machinery:-

6. Drawback of Local Taxes and Levies Order, 2009
7. Export Finance Mark-up Rate facility Order, 2009
8. Markup Rate Support for Tetile Sector Order, 2009
9. Reimbursement of EOBI Contribution, 2009
10. Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme Order 2010

In addition, Ministry of Textile Industry directed State Bank of Pakistan to continue the PTA Monetization and disbursement of remaining 60% past R&D claims.

Drawback of Local Taxes & Levies Scheme

To compensate our value-added textiles exports to offset the costs imposed on them directly and indirectly by a variety of government agencies and disruptions caused by law and order problems. However, this support would be linked partially to performance.

Processed Fabric	1% of the FOB value of exports
Home textiles	2% of the FOB value of exports
Garments	3% of the FOB value of exports

In additional, those who will achieve and increase of 15% in exports relative to last year will be given 1% additional drawback.

Export Finance Mark-up Rate Support Scheme

To reduce the working capital cost, a support of 2.5% is provided on Export Finance Scheme of State Bank of Pakistan.

Mark-up Rate Support Scheme for Textile Sector

The cost of financing throughout the industry has increased substantially and has begun to cause major increase in non-performing loans (NPLs). To avoid this 5% markup support on long term loans for plant and machinery is provided.

EOBI Contribution Reimbursement Scheme

Value-added textile is a natural place of the employment of women workers. To make it attractive for industry to employ women and handicapped two regulatory costs to employers, namely social security and EOBI is picked up by the government.

Technology Up-gradation Order:-

The Ministry of Textile Industry has issued Technology Up gradation Order which is applicable from 01-09-2009. An indicative list of machinery is attached with the Order but a Technical Committee will be constituted to finalize this list.

Duty Free Import of Textile Related Machinery

The Federal Board of Revenue has issued the SRO and textiles machinery falling in chapter 8443 to 8452 has been allowed duty free.

Textiles Industry (Development, Promotion and Standards)

Law: - The Ministry of Textile Industry has been drafting its first law, which will be presented to all stakeholders.

Skills Development Measures: - The Ministry of Textile Industry has also submitted two PC-1s in Planning Division namely:-

- Master Training Program

- Training of five hundred thousand stitchers, cutters, Pattern maker and supervisors (Rs.5 billion).
- The Ministry of Textile Industry has also developed a procedure to extend its support to EDF funded institutes. In this regard a MoU has been circulated to the EDF funded institutes. The response is positive from the EDF institutes.

Product Development Center: - The Ministry of has initiated a program with the National Textile University Faisalabad and Synthetic Fiber Development and Application Center Karachi to set up a product development center. Taking the example of these two institutes a separate and dedicated research and product development center will be established. The Ministry is also carrying out an exercise for assessment of gap existing between these two institutes and international laboratory facilities. The Ministry will provide necessary funds to make up the gaps to be identified. The textiles industry may also provide a list of tests which they make from abroad.

Tariff Rationalization: - (a) In pursuance of the decision taken in the Textiles Policy, the National Tariff Commission was asked to conduct a study on PTA and PSF chain. The NTC recommended 4% tariff on PTA and 7% on PSF, the Ministry after its own analysis recommended tariff of 3% and 6% respectively to reduce the input costs for value added manufacturing which were approved by the ECC of the Cabinet. The proposal for the drawback was also approved. In this regard, two special

committees have been constituted to look after the following matters:-

- For first six months drawback will be provided on PTA. PSF chain and then overview the does it need to be extended?
- Rationalization of complete tariff lines.

(b) To promote other fibers (excluding cotton and polyester) a study has been requested to National Tariff Commission to rationalize their tariffs. This study will be based on bottom up approach i.e. downstream to upstream value chain. The National Tariff Commission requested that Ministry of Textile Industry may identify the units in each sub sector that utilize other fibers or product made of these fibers or intend to utilize these fibers or their products in future. The Ministry of Textile Industry is in process to collect information for National Tariff Commission.

Registration: - (a) To avail the benefits of Textiles Policy, the textile units are required to be registered with the Ministry of Textile Industry. (b) Till date, total of 2490 units have filed their registration and 1573 have been contacting individual units and facilitating them to remove their mistakes. In additional, the Ministry has created individual accounts for each Association, through which the Associations verify the shipment claims of each unit. Once they confirm their shipment details the information is forwarded to the State Bank of Pakistan.

Environmental Mapping: - The Ministry commissioned an environmental mapping exercise. The consultants recently submitted a report and arranged a presentation for the Secretary. In the light of Secretary's observations, the consultant's will submit additional information. The report covers important cities such as Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Sialkot and Hub Balochistan.

Technical Assistance: - The Ministry has been approached by the USAID and discussions are underway for possible collaborations in projects including, ginning sector, power loom sector, sericulture and wool sector etc.

K). SEMINARS ARRANGED BY THE MINISTRY

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. Under this project this Ministry arranged following Seminars at Lahore, Karachi, Faisalabad & Multan in collaboration with Mir Khalil ur Rehman Memorial Society. The stakeholders appreciated this endeavour:-

- i.** Development of vendor Based Industry held at Lahore
- ii.** The Way Forward for Garment Industry at Lahore
- iii.** Emerging Trends & Issues in the Textile Industry at Lahore

- iv. Improving the Competitiveness of the Textile Industry held at Karachi and Lahore.
- v. Better Strategy for Development of Textile Sector held at Faisalabad.
- vi. Best Ginning Practices and Role of Ginning in Clean cotton held at Multan.

CHAPTER-V

PROFILES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS FUNCTIONING UNDER THE MINISTRY

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT & ADVISORY CELL

The RD & A 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

STRENGTH OF THE CELL

S#	Name of Post
1	Director General
2	Director, Research & Development
3	Director, Technology, Productivity & Skill Development
4	Manager, Financial Analysis
5	Manager, Research & Development
6	Manager, Information Technology

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. ROLE PLAYED BY THE ORGANIZATION:

Textile Commissioner's Organization is the professional body to advise Government on technical matters relating to the textile industry, it is a specialist body maintaining close contact with the Textile Industry. It acts as vital tool in national policy execution pertain to textile industry. It is manned with technically qualified people and enjoys the unique position of interpreting the industry's present problems and future requirements, and hence converting it into Techno-Economic recommendations for developing an appropriate policy for the smooth performance of the industry. Detail role played by T.C.O are 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.
- Facilitate the industry for foreign collaboration & Technical Know How
- To assist in preparation of pre-budget proposal to the Ministry after consultation with Association &

Stakeholders and to analyze the impact of budget proposal & recommendation for changes anomalies in the budget.

- To provide vital inputs for important developmental, financial schemes & plans (Export re-finance schemes – longer term Finance scheme – R & D schemes)
- Cotton policy inputs in consultation with PCCC & Spinners. (Sectoral Committee of FTB on Cotton).
- Monitors the moves in the textile industry locally and internationally
- To collect, analysis & compilation of statistical data regarding textile production, consumption, capacity & export.
- To observe the pattern of production, supply and distribution of textiles and raw materials.
- To identify the problems and difficulties of the Industry, analyze & 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 within different sub-sectors of Textile Industry & analyze the proposal made by different sub-sectors to evolve a consensus in line with national priorities assignments like: Economic Survey, Budget Speech, Input to the Planning Commission for 5 year development plan.
- Coordination in Textile Machinery Exhibitions.

III. FUNCTIONS

The organization had been entrusted with multifarious functions in the textile field dealing with the biggest and the most important and sensitive industry of Pakistan. It provides data base 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 & suggest Measures to improve competitiveness of Textile Industry. It also periodically /evaluate the Technological Status of Textile Industry & to make recommendation for its up-gradation. Textile Commissioner's Organization is also working as Secretariat of the Federal Textile Board, Textile Skill Development Board, Textile City Company Karachi, Garment City Company, Karachi and EDF Project. Detail brief of major function of T.C.O are summarised 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 the 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 exhibition
- Textile Commissioner is the chairman of R&D Support Monitoring Cum-facilitation Committee and also provides to Ministry evaluation updates on R&D proposal.
- Assist 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 – evaluate & transform the data for capacity, production & export

- Collection of Textile Cess for N.T.U, Faisalabad etc.
- Surveys – (Capacity – Cost - Productivity).
- Secretariat of Federal Textile Board
- Secretariat of Textile skill development Board
- Export parity cost analysis on principle export items
- Recommendation in SRO – DTRE related matters of affected stakeholders & Sectors, to the Ministry
- To collect & compiles the data on cotton consumption, yarn production, cloth production and export of Textile Products and issues monthly performance report on the subject.

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

Pakistan’s human resource development profile in textile training is inadequate. There is acute shortage of skilled manpower in the textile industry. In order to address this problem of lack of skilled human resources, the Government in the Trade Policy 2005-06 constituted “Textile Garments Skill Development Board” under the Ministry of Textile Industry to develop a critical mass of trained Stitching Machine Operators to provide support to the Textile Garments Sector.

ii) SMOT Scheme

Training under SMOT Scheme was introduced in selected Woven and Knitwear Garment Units in Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad in June, 2006. The secretariat of the Board was set up in the Textile Commissioner’s Organization, Karachi. The cost of stipend Rs.2500/- and cost of trainer to the extent of Rs.1000/- per trainee per month (i.e. a total of Rs.3500/- per trainee per month) is borne by the Government. Other expenditures linked with training like availability of machines, maintenance, fabric, thread, needles, cost of electricity and cost of transportation of the female trainees is borne by the Training units, 34 units joined in the 1st phase of

SMOT scheme, from Karachi, Lahore Faisalabad and Rawalpindi, the major industrial centres . The industry appreciated the scheme and initiative of Ministry o Textile Industry to meet the skill development requirements and demanded extension of similar facilities for spinning-Weaving-Textile Processing, Bedwear, Designing, Cutting, Embroidery, Quilting & merchandizing sectors etc.

As approved in the Trade Policy, 2006-07 the Board was re-designated as “Textile Skill Development Board” (TSDB) and the SMOT program was re-structured and named as SMOT program Phase-II and re-launched in September 2008. So far 30 units have joined the phase-II of SMOT Scheme, of which 8 units are in Karachi, 7 units are in Lahore 14 unit in Faisalabad and 1 unit in Rawalpindi. More units are in pipe line to join the training program. About 3800 trainees were trained, including 2700 female, under the phase I of SMOT program. Another about 2944 trainees have been trained under Phase-II of SMOT program. Most of them are employed by the units.

ii) Textile Cess

The Organization is also responsible for Cess collection from the Textile Mills for The National Textile University, Faisalabad. During 2009 an amount of Rs.7.149 Million has been collected as Textile Cess and has disbursed Rs.8.974 Million to National Textile University.

iii) Foreign Consultations/Studies

- Bench marking study by Gherzi (cost of projection of 18 items and incentives provided by competitors) 2006-07
- Bench marking study by Werners (Spinning Weaving – Knitting – Towels – Bedwear) 2006-07

iv) EDF Funded Textile Institutes Project

The Textile Training Institutes Funded from EDF were placed under the administrative control of Ministry of Textile Industry vide entry at Serial No.29 A (9) (vii) of schedule II to the Rule of Business, 1973. In order to improve & upgrade these Institutes, the Federal Government Constituted a Common Governing Board titled as “Textile Training Institute Management Board” (TTIMB). Textile Commissioner’s Organization, Karachi is acting as a Secretariat of the Board. In order to discuss the issues faced by Textile Training Institutes, five meetings of the TTIMB have been convened so far and subsequently an amount of Rs 6,002,000/- have been disbursed to these institutes for the Procurement of training related machinery equipment, scholarships & hiring of faculty. Currently the board is efficiently managing the affairs of the Textile Training Institutes

III. ROLE PLAYED BY THE ORGANIZATION

Textile Commissioner’s Organization is the professional body to advise Government on technical matters relating to the textile industry, it is a specialist body maintaining close contact with the Textile Industry. It is manned with technically qualified people and enjoys the unique position of interpreting the industry’s present problems and future requirements, and hence converting it into Techno-Economic recommendations for developing an appropriate policy for the smooth performance of the industry. . Detail role played by T.C.O are summarised as under.

- Development of all segments of Textile Industry including Textile Machinery, Dyes chemicals & auxiliary industries
- Coordination with TDAP for export targets of Textile.
- Facilitate the industry for foreign collaboration & Technical Know How
- To Assist in preparation of pre-budget proposal to the Ministry after consultation with Association & Stakeholders and to analyze the impact of budget proposal & recommendation for changes, if any after the budget, submitted to Ministry for recommendation to the Ministry of Finance

- To provide vital inputs for important developmental, financial schemes & plans (Export re-finance schemes – longer 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
- Monitors the moves in the textile industry locally and internationally
- To collect, analysis & compilation of statistical data regarding textile production, consumption, capacity & export.
- To observe the pattern of production, supply and distribution of textiles;
- To identify the problems and difficulties of the Industry, analyze & 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 within 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

1. Introduction:

International competition has placed a premium on doing things properly not only in the cotton sector but also in the high technology Textile Sector. Today, the textile industry is advancing at a very rapid speed and its management is calling upon manufacturing processes to control costs, reduce wastages and improving quality levels. To achieve these, the spinners require clean and standardized lint, which fulfills their specifications and where standards are the essential ingredients for earning the quality of all raw materials, products system, and services. Cotton standardization system is devised on scientific basis with a view to up-grade Pakistan cotton and the resulting yarn thereby raising its status and value in the high competitive world market. Such an arrangement is of vital importance when viewed in the context of cotton's contribution to the national economy and future gains in cotton production, which would be possible more through qualitative improvement. The only methodological approach to attain the quality syndrome i.e. production of high quality standardized and clean cotton in the country is the implementation of cotton standardization system. This has direct impact and immediate bearings on the entire chain of value addition till the final made ups. Thus it is providing substantial boost in the form of rich financial dividends to the national economy.

PCSI the technical oriented institute under taking the quality task for the enhancement of Pak cotton quality has taken the following measures epitomized hereunder:

- i. National Cotton Standards/Grade Development.
- ii. Technical capabilities for the implementation of cotton standardization system arranged.
- iii. Education/Awareness Campaigns are being launched regularly.
- iv. Established 11 cotton fiber testing laboratories equipped with High Volume Instruments (HVIs) Uster 1000 Classing, Switzerland and Shirley Analyzer machines MK-2, Atlas U.K at Karachi, Mirpurkhas, Sanghar, Sukkur (Sindh), Rahimyar Khan, Bahawalpur,

- Multan, Vehari, Sahiwal, D.G Khan, Faisalabad (Punjab).
- v. Trained over 2000 cotton selectors from Public & Private Sector in the skills of Cotton Classing and Grading.
 - vi. KCA switched over from its traditional variety-wise marketing system to quality based marketing system on the basis of PCSI Grades and staple length subject to premium/discount.

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 grades 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.

2. Goal/Vision and Mission:

i. Goal:

Enhancement of Pakistan Cotton Quality through the implementation of Cotton Standardization System to meet the challenges and requirements of quality in the national, 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.

ii. Vision:

- i. Enhancement of Pak cotton quality through cotton standardization program.
- ii. To bring Pak cotton at par with international standards.
- iii. To ensure real intrinsic value of Pak cotton and its made-ups from the international market.

iii. Mission:

- i. Education/Awareness Campaigns.
- ii. Human Resource Development
- iii. Proper picking and handling procedures.
- iv. Improved ginning practices.
- v. Minimizing contamination.
- vi. Incentive Based Marketing System.

3. Progress / Activities during 2010-11

i. Training Programmes:

One of the main objectives of PCSI is to train new generation of skilled persons in the field of Cotton Classing and Grading. PCSI is regularly conducting training programmes in Cotton Grading/Classification and instrumental evaluation of cotton. Cotton Selectors Training Course is one of the popular programmes and has significant response from public & private sector. This is a Four Week training programme and regularly being conducted at PCSI Head Office at Karachi and at its Regional Centers at Sukkur and Multan. The programme provides ample opportunity to the participants to get training in the basic skills of cotton classification and grading. Up to 2011 over 2006 personnel have been trained through this programme. During 2010-11, 64 participants benefited from these training programmes. 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 fibre testing equipments including High Volume

Instrument (HVI). The institute is planning to extend the training facilities in more districts through its cotton Fibre Testing Laboratories.

ii. Cotton Fiber Testing Services/Cotton Advisory Cell:

The 11 Cotton Fibre Testing Laboratories establishment by PCSI in the districts of Sindh at Karachi, Mirpurkhas, Sanghar and in Punjab at Rahimyarkhan, Bahawalpur, Multan, Vehari, D.G. Khan, Sahiwal, Faisalabad are fully operational and providing testing services to the Stakeholders of Cotton trade. Further the laboratories are also acting as advisory cell by providing on farm/factory demonstrations to cotton growers and ginners. This has laid a strong foundation for developing cotton quality culture in the country and help in shifting over the present cotton marketing system to a quality based marketing system on the basis of grade, staple length and other fibre properties subject to premium and discount. These labs provide comprehensive range of testing facilities/ quality awareness under one roof.

iii. Cotton Fibre Testing Services at National Textile University, Faisalabad:

Ministry of Textile Industry is committed to facilitate the textile research institutions of the country through modernizing infrastructure and logistic support to undertake research and development work in the sector. In order to achieve the objective, Ministry of Textile Industry decided to shift the PCSI Cotton Fibre Testing Laboratory, Faisalabad equipped with HVI from city area to National Textile University, Faisalabad. The lab would provide fibre testing facilities free of cost to the researchers, scientists and the students of the university beside its routine commercial testing services to the private sector.

4. Targets and Achievements during the year 2010-11:

Target set and the achievements made during the year 2010-11 for the production of standardized and clean cotton and to bring the Pak cotton and at par with international standards are as follows:

a. Education Awareness Campaign:

Education and awareness campaigns are being regularly launched to create quality culture in the cotton sector. For the purpose in the year 2010-11 informative literature regarding proper picking procedures, handling and ginning practices have been prepared in regional and national languages and provided/ distributed.

b. **Cotton Selectors Training Course:**

During 2010-11 two Cotton Selectors Training Courses were held at PCSI Regional Offices, Multan and Sukkur in the month of April, May, 2011. 64 personnel from public and private sector participated in the course.

SUKKUR	MULTAN	TOTAL	UP-DATED
12	52	64	2006

So for since the introduction of these training courses 2006 personnel have been trained through this programme.

c. **Cotton Sample Tested at PCSI Laboratories:**

PCSI Cotton Fibre Testing facilities provided to public and private sector and about 10287 samples were tested at the Cotton Fibre Testing Laboratories of PCSI during 2010-11.

YEAR	NO. OF LINT SAMPLES TESTED										
	Karachi	Multan	Sahiwal	Mirpur Khas	Sanghar	RYK	D.G Khan	BWP	Vehari	Faisalabad	Total
2010-11	1984	5286	198	66	1984	1021	29	286	139	66	10287

e. **Seed Cotton and Lint Boxes:**

474 boxes of Seed Cotton Grades and 474 Lint Standards Boxes were prepared for cotton season 2010-11. The said boxes have been provided to the stakeholders of cotton on demand.

S. NO	YEAR	SEED COTTON GRADE BOXES	LINT COTTON STANDARD BOXES
1.	2010-11	474 (79 sets)	474 (79 sets)

5. **Challenges and Issues:**

- i. implementation of Cotton Standardization System through implementation of Provincial Cotton Control Act/Rules 1966 and Cotton Standardization Ordinance, 2002 as per Textile Policy 2009-14.
 - ii. Quality of raw cotton and its made ups.
 - iii. Competitive International Market.
 - iv. Post WTO, Post quota Regime, and Multi Fibre Phase out program.
6. **Future Out-Look/Plans:**
- i. Implementation of Provincial Cotton Control Act, 1966 for the mandatory marking of grade and staple length on each bale by the ginner specially in districts where PCSI has established Cotton Fibre Testing Labs.
 - ii. To shift over the present cotton marketing system to a quality based marketing system on the basis of grade, staple length and other fibre properties subject to premium and discount.
 - iii. Establishing a network of Cotton Fibre Testing Laboratories Equipped with HVIs at district level.
 - iv. Campaigns for producing Standardized and Clean Cotton.
 - v. Strengthening of PCSI with men and machine.
 - vi. Launching of education/awareness campaign to develop a quality culture in the country through print/electronic media and by conducting increased number of training courses.
 - vii. Provision of online (website) quality dissemination/data to the buyers of cotton to purchase cotton according to their specification and requirements.

NATIONAL TEXTILE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

I. HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

The idea of establishing a Textile Institute of world fame was conceived by a group of visionary industrialists in 1954. To realize this idea the Government of Punjab joined hands with the leading textile industrialists to form an Institute of Textile Technology in Faisalabad (then Lyallpur) and provided sixty-two (62) acres of state owned land free of cost. Kohinoor Industries, Colony Textile Mills, Dawood Foundation and Lyallpur Cotton Mills provided funds to the tune of Rs. 2.5 millions, which were utilized for the construction of building and provision of other infrastructure. The Government of U.K. provided the bulk of equipment and machinery, along with the services of experts under Colombo Plan.

Field Marshall Muhammad Ayub Khan, the then President of Pakistan, laid the foundation stone of the Institute, on the 12th of October 1959. A Board of Trustees, with the Minister of Industries as chairman and nominees of the donor companies as members was constituted to manage the affairs of the Institute. Later, in 1965, the Institute was granted affiliation by the University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore, and it was renamed as "National College of Textile Engineering".

In 1992, the college received a comprehensive assistance worth 650 million yen from the Japanese Government, through JICA program, in the form of latest machinery and equipment for all the departments of the Institution.

The Board of Governors consisted of Federal Minister of Industries as Chairman, seven members from Federal/Provincial Governments and three members from All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA).

In September 1993, the management of the college was transferred to All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA) and government reconstituted the Board of Governors taking seven members out of eleven, from 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: rationalizing tuition fees, hiring 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. Ever since its inception National Textile University has been the premier Institute of textile education in the country, meeting the technical and managerial human resource needs of almost entire textile industry of Pakistan. It always retained a close relationship with the industry and industrialists.

II. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim is to develop the Textile Industry and Human Resources of Pakistan and make Pakistan an active player in the world economy.

- NTU is committed to information revolution in every aspect of its activities.
- NTU will continue to strengthen its profile as a high standard University.
- NTU aims to collaborate with industry; produce high quality research and provide excellent educational services within the field of its mission.
- NTU is committed to launching and establishing facilities for postgraduate studies in textile and allied fields.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

President of Pakistan

Chancellor

Prof. Dr. Niaz Ahmad

Rector

Prof. Javaid Iqbal

Registrar

Members of the Board of Governors

Sr. No	Description
1	The Secretary, Ministry of Textile Industry
2	Chairman All Pakistan Textile Mill Association APTMA
3	Prof. Dr. Niaz Ahmad, Rector NTU
4	The Vice Chancellor, U.E.T
5	The Vice Chancellor, LUMS
6	Mian Muhammad Saleem
7	Mian Muhammad Latif
8	Mr. M. Ismail Khurram
9	Mr. Abdul Majeed
10	Mr. Akber Sheikh
11	Mr. Shahid Mazhar
12	Mr. Nasir Shafi
13	The Textile Commissioner
14	Mian Shahid Abdullah
15	Mr. Shahzad A. Sheikh
16	Mr. Tahir Raza Naqvi
17	Mr. Mohsin Aziz
18	Registrar Member/Secretary

IV. UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

The University campus includes the Administrative Section, Academic Blocks, Laboratories, Computer Center, Library Block, Auditorium, Air Conditioning Plant, Faculty & Staff Offices, Teaching Departments, Testing Lab, Mosque, Play Grounds, Student's Hostels and Faculty & Staff Residences.

Auditorium

Auditorium occupies place on the left wing of the academic block. It has a seating capacity of 196 and is a venue for conferences, seminars, debates, declamation contests and other functions.

Library

The National Textile University Library is providing excellent knowledge resources, services and facilities to fulfill the teaching and research needs of its faculty members, students, staff and a large number of textile communities in Pakistan. The library acquires a variety of resources regularly in print, audiovisual and electronic formats to support study and research activities in the University. It has a covered area of 6000 square feet with the seating capacity of 120 persons at a time.

Sports Facilities

Facilities and ample spaces are available for outdoor sports; volleyball, basketball, hockey, football and cricket. Facilities for different indoor games including badminton courts, exercise rooms and table tennis are also available for university students. University also conducts inter-semester games. Students also participate in HEC games.

Transport

The University provides pick and drop services to the students and staff from the campus to the different areas of the city according to the approved routes.

Health Care

A clinic supervised by a devoted medical officer has been setup on the campus to provide health care facilities to students, employees & their dependent family members.

Student Accommodation

The University is a residential institution and has facilities to accommodate majority of the students on the campus. There are two hostels for boys and an independent hostel for girls to accommodate about 290 students. The hostels are modestly equipped with furniture and all basic facilities of life.

V. ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

- Ph.D Program
- Graduate Programs
- Undergraduate Programs
- Short Courses
- Executive Training

1) PH.D PROGRAM

The Ph.D. program prepares students for careers in research, consultation, university level teaching and policy making. It provides advanced training in theory, research techniques and creative problem solving in the field of:-

- *Textile Engineering*
- *Applied Sciences (Chemistry, Physics, Textile Chemistry)*

2) GRADUATE PROGRAMS

National Textile University (NTU) has crafted a study design for those embryonic minds who want to flourish their future in Engineering and Management. Following are the graduate level programs.

- *M.Sc. Textile Engineering* (Recently launched)
- *MBA* (Recently launched)
- *MBA Executive (EMBA)* (Recently launched)

3) 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 goal and provide up-to-date information to all

prospective students. Following are the undergraduate level programs:-

- B.Sc. Textile Engineering (4 Years)
- Yarn Manufacturing
- Fabric Manufacturing
- Textile Engineering (Textile Chemistry)
- Garment Manufacturing
- *B.Sc. Polymer Engineering (4 Years)* (Recently launched)
- *Bachelor in Computer Science (4 Years)*
- *Bachelor in Textile & Apparel Design (4 Years)*
- *Bachelor in Business Administration (B.B.A. Hons) (4 Years)*
- *BBA (Honors) in Textile Management & Marketing*

4) SHORT COURSES

Short courses are offered in the following areas, namely:

- Spinning Technology
- Weaving Technology
- Textile Chemistry
- Garment Technology
- Textile & Apparel Design
- Fabric Manufacturing
- Fashion Design

5) EXECUTIVE TRAINING

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

VI. DEPARTMENTS

1) Department of Yarn Manufacturing

The textile industry plays an important role for the economical development of Pakistan and its sub-sector the

Textile Spinning Industry occupies an important position in this regard. It is one of the most organized sub-sectors of textile industry which has been the result of extremely hard work of the textile graduates of this institution who have specialized in the field of yarn manufacturing. In the University the Department of Yarn Manufacturing is also one of the oldest and largest departments. The students opting for specialization in yarn manufacturing are given comprehensive knowledge about textile fibers and the techniques to convert them into yarn with the best possible available parameters and at most economical rates. The practical training in the laboratory of the department is supplemented by the frequent visits to the industrial units where the students get a fair good chance to see the latest trends in the spinning machinery set-ups and become familiar with the working environment of the industry. The department also offers physical testing facilities for fiber, yarn and fabric. Apart from teaching assignments, the faculty provides consultancy services and carries out research and development projects for the industry.

2) Department of 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. The teaching activities are carried out by well-qualified and dedicated faculty members. 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 units are organized to familiarize the students with the industrial environment and to get first hand

feel of the industry. The department provides testing and consultancy services to the industry in addition to the normal teaching assignments. Research and development projects are also carried out for different sectors of textile industry.

3) Department of Textile Chemistry

The Department of Textile Chemistry occupies an eminent position in the University. It provides trained man-power to the textile processing industry. The 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 hosts a blend of conventional and modern processing machines for practical training of the students. Our graduates are holding important positions in the industry from production to management. They are also engaged in sales of textile chemicals, dyes and pigments of multi-national organizations. The students get internship in the industry and make frequent visits during vacations to obtain comprehensive knowledge and to see latest trends of the industry.

4) Department of 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 by 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. Emphasis is placed

on developing skills and concepts in students, through laboratory work and many other activities. This is to enforce the theoretical knowledge and promote professional competence of students. An active interaction with industry is the main feature of our teaching philosophy: industrial visits, internships, symposiums and participation on workshops and industrial exhibitions are frequently carried out.

5) Department of Applied Sciences

The Department of Applied Sciences at NTU is playing an important 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 this department. 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 with solid foundation that will prepare them to adjust successfully in their careers. Multidisciplinary in its nature, the department offers a wide range of courses in mathematics, physics, information technology, chemistry, electrical and electronics engineering, engineering design, mechanical engineering and communication skills. The Department also offers a four years undergraduate Program in Business Administration. The program is designed to prepare students with the competencies required for effective business management in the 21st century. The program emphasizes the development of inter personal, technical and conceptual skills that enable our graduates to assume a variety of leadership roles within today's organizations.

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

1. Development Projects/Works:

- i. Jogging Track with the cost of Rs. 0.441 million was prepared in University premises.
- ii. The work of laying of Tuff Tiles on the paths leading to hostels and mosque was done with the cost of Rs. 1.139 million.
- iii. The compound wall worth Rs. 0.984 million was got constructed in residential area.
- iv. The work of False Ceiling in rooms and laying of Tuff Tiles on passage of new classrooms was got completed with Rs. 0.466 million.
- v. Extension of Shed of Cafeteria in girls portion was carried out with the cost of Rs. 0.212 million.
- vi. Many new projects keeping in view the enhanced number of students and teaching faculty were started.

2. Library:

An addition of 939 books was made with the cost of Rs. 1.517 million.

3. Ph.D Faculty:

The number of Ph.D faculty was increased to 15 during the year under report as against 9 members of such teachers in the previous year.

4. Equipment and Machinery:

Equipment & Machinery worth Rs. 6.889 million was purchased for imparting practical training to the students.

5. Budget:

As per revised budget 2010-11, the income of NTU from different sources was Rs. 217.882 million as against the income of Rs. 145.490 million for the previous year 2009-10. The increase resulted due to more receipt under the head own sources and also the enhanced grant of Rs. 88.260 million from HEC which was Rs. 54.505 million in the last year.

6. Publication:

S. No	Title of Paper	Name of Journal	Publication Year/ Volume No:
1.	An Integrated Management System Approach to Corporate Sustainability	Accepted for Publication in Eurpea Business Review	Vol. 23,2011
2.	Including sustainability in business excellence models	Total Quality Management and Business Excellence	Vol. 22, Issue 7, 2011

B. Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Malik:

S. No	Title of Paper	Name of Journal	Publication Year/ Volume No:
1.	Selection of yarn for the predefined tensile strength of cotton woven fabrics	Fibres and Polymers	Vol. 12, No. 2, 2011
2.	Modeling tensile strength of woven fabrics made from Polyester/Cotton blended warp yarns and 100% cotton weft yarns	Industria Textila, Romania	Vol. 62, No. 1, 2011
3.	Effect of percentage of short fibre removed from cotton during spinning on the properties of dyed Polyester/ Cotton-blended knitted fabrics	The Journal of the Textile Institute	Vol. 102, No. 1, 2011

C. Dr. Tanveer Hussain:

S. No	Title of Paper	Name of Journal	Publication Year/ Volume No:
1.	Modeling Tensile Strength of Woven Fabrics Made from Polyester/Cotton blended warp yarns and 100% cotton weft yarns	Industria Textila	Vol. 62/1pp: 44-49, 2011
2.	Selection of yarn for the predefined Tensile Strength of Cotton woven fabrics	Fibers and Polymers	Vol. 12/2 pp:44-49, 2011
3.	Optimization for degradation of commercial reactive yellow dye 145 through Fentons reagent.	Asian Journal of Chemistry	Vol. 23 pp:3875-3878, 2011

D. Dr. Faiq Mahmood:

S. No	Title of Paper	Name of Journal	Publication Year/ Volume No:
1.	Global Financial Crisis: Chinese Stock Market Efficiency	Asian Journal of Management Research	Vol.1 (1), pp: 268-282, 2010
2.	How Asian and Global Economic Crisis Prevail in Chinese IPO and Stock Market Efficiency	International Business Research	Vol. 4 (4), pp: 226-237, 2011
3.	The comparison of Chinese IPO Under pricing and Performance during Asian and Prevailing Global Economic Crisis	Proceedings of Ninth Wuhan International conference o the E-business, Alfred University Press, New York	2010
4.	Chinese IPOs Market in Global Financial Crisis	Indian journal of Finance	Vol. 4 (11), pp: 14-21, 2010
5.	Announcement Effects of Seasoned Equity Offering in China	International Journal of Economics and Finance	Vol. 2 (3), pp: 163-169, 2010
6.	Growth Opportunities and Accounting Based Regulations (Evidence from Chinese SEOs Market)	Proceeding of International Conference on Management and Sustainable Development (APPEEC)	March 2011
7.	Behavior of Information Asymmetry during SEOs Issue Process: Evidence from China	Asian Journal of Management Research	Vol. 1 (1), 2010
8.	Scale Efficiency in Banking Sector of Pakistan	International Journal of Business and Management	Vol. 5 (4), pp: 104-116, 2010
9.	Ownership structure and Banking Efficiency in Pakistan	Proceedings of Ninth Wuhan International conference on the E-business, Alfred University Press New York	2010
10.	Financial Sector Reforms and Efficiency of Commercial Banks in Pakistan	Proceedings of Tenth Wuhan International Conference on the E-business, Alfred University Press, New York	2011

E. Dr. Qasir Abbas:

S. No	Title of Paper	Name of Journal	Publication Year/ Volume No:
1.	Melanoma Recognition Framework based on Clinical ABCD Rule for Dermatoscopic Images	Skin Research and Technology Journal (Under review)	(SCI Indexed, Impact Factor: 1.60), 2011
2.	Segmentation of Lungs in HRCT Scan Images Using Particle Swarm Optimization	IJICIC, (Under Review)	(SCI, Indexed, Impact Factor: 2.923)
3.	Computer-aided Pattern Classification System for Dermoscopy Images	Skin Research and Technology Journal	(SCI Indexed, Impact Factory: 1.60 Wiley Inter Science), 2011
4.	Unsupervised Skin Lesions Border detection via Two-Dimensional Image Analysis	Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine	(SCI indexed, Impact Factor: 1.238, Elsevier), 2010
5.	Automatic Skin Tumour border Detection for Digital Dermoscopy using a New Digital Image analysis Scheme	British Journal Biomedical Science	Vol. 67(4),pp:177-183 (SCI Indexed, Impact, Factor: 0.99), 2010
6.	A Comparative Study for Dermoscopy Images	Biomedical Signal Processing and Control	(SCI Indexed, Impact Factor: 0.734, Elsevier), 2010
7.	Dermoscopy Image Enhancement by Homomorphic Transforms Filtering HSV Color Space	The Mediterranean Journal of computers and Networks	Vol. 6(3), (EI Indexed), 2010
8.	A Novel Perceptually-oriented Approach for Skin Tumor Segmentation	International Journal of Innovative computing, Information and Control	(SCI Indexed, Impact Factor: 2.932), 2011
9.	Lesion Border Detection in Dermoscopy Images using Dynamic Programming	Skin Research and technology Journal	Vol. 17 (1). Pp: 91-100 (SCI Indexed, Impact Factor: 1.60. Wiley Inter Science), 2011
10.	Pattern Classification of Dermoscopy Images: A perceptual Uniform Model	Pattern Recognition (Under Review)	(SCI Indexed, Impact Factor: 2.607, Elsevier), 2011
11.	III-defined and Spiculated Mass Segmentation on Mammograms via background-influence Correction and Multiscale feature-fusion	Applied Soft Computing (Under Review)	(SCI Indexed, Impact Factor: 2.084,Elsevier) 2011
12.	A Hybrid System for Detection of Spiculated Mass Margin on Mammography via QGA based Optimization on Fuzzy Entropy, and Steerable Ridge Filtering	International Journal of Innovative computing, Information and Control	(SCI Indexed, Impact Factor: 2.923), 2011

F. Dr. Rashid Masood:

S. No	Title of Paper	Name of Journal	Publication Year/ Volume No:
1.	Development of a novel low dose/ slow release silver containing biomaterial for wound dressing applications	COVITEX, National Textile University, Faisalabad	March, 2011
2.	Antimicrobial Properties of Alginate-Chitosan (Alchite) Fibers Developed for Wound Care Applications	Journal of Industrial Textile	July, 2010

G. Dr. Zahid Rizwan:

S. No	Title of Paper	Name of Journal	Publication Year/ Volume No:
1.	Effect of the low Concentration Sn doping on the Optical properties of Cds films grown by CBD Technique	International Journal of Molecular Sciences	2011
2.	Thermal diffusivity measurement of copper nanoparticles using pulsed laser thermal lens technique	Advances in Optical Technologies	2011
3.	Thermal diffusivity measurement of silver Nanofluid by using thermal lens technique	Journal of Laser Applications	2011
4.	Use of Reflectance Spectroscopy Accessory for Optical Characterization of ZnO-Bi ₂ O ₃ -TiO ₂ Ceramics	International Journal of Molecular Sciences	Vol. 12 (3), pp 1496-1504, 2011
5.	Effect of temperature treatment on the optical characterization of ZnO-Bi ₂ O ₃ -TiO ₂ varistor ceramics	International Journal of Physical Sciences	Vol. 6 (6), pp 1388-1394, 2011
6.	Effect of Annealing Temperature on the Optical Spectra of Cds Thin Films Deposited at low Solution concentration by Chemical Bath Deposition (CBD) Technique	International Journal of Molecular Sciences	Vol. 12, pp 1293-1305, 2011
7.	Photopyroelectric Spectroscopic studies of ZnO-MnO ₂ -Co ₃ O ₄ -V ₂ O ₅ Ceramics	International journal of Molecular Sciences	Vol. 12, pp 1625-1632, 2011
8.	Photopyroelectric Characteristics of Pr ₆ O ₁₁ -ZnO ceramics Composites	International Journal of Physical Sciences	Vol. 6 (1), pp 79-83, 2011

9.	Effect of Annealing Temperature on the Optical Properties of Nanostructured Cds Films prepared by Chemical Bath Deposition Technique	Optoelectronics and Advanced Material-Rapid Communications (OMA-RC)	Vol. 5(4), pp393-397, 2011
10.	Optical Characterization of the Bi ₂ O ₃ , TiO ₂ and MnO ₂ Doped ZnO Ceramic	Journal of Optoelectronics and Advanced Material Romania (JOAM)	Vol. 13(4), pp 395-398, 2011
11.	Effect of Heat Treatment on the Optical Properties of the Ceramic ZnO Doped with Bi ₂ O ₃ and TiO ₂	Material Sciences-Poland	2010
12.	Effect of Heat Treatment on the Optical properties of Ceramic ZnO-MnO-Dy ₂ O ₃	International Journal of Physical Sciences	Vol. 6(3), pp 523-528, 2011

H. Dr. Iram Abdullah:

S. No	Title of Paper	Name of Journal	Publication Year/ Volume No:
1.	Importance of Productivity and Quality in Garment Industry	3 rd International Conference on Textiles and Clothing, Pakistan	28-29, March, 2011
2.	Effect of Polyol Additives on Abrasion Resistance and Crease recovery properties of Tencel Fabric	Melliand International	October, 2010
3.	Comparison of conventional pad-dry-cure and Flash Cure Processes for Finishing Cotton Fabrics	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	May 2011

I. Engr. Hafsa Riaz:

S. No	Title of Paper	Name of Journal	Publication Year/ Volume No:
1.	An in depth study of Pakistan Textile Industry	ISBN 978-3-639-26616-0	
2.	Prospectus of Soyabean protein in Fibre in Pakistan	FiberMed 11, Tampare, Finland	28-30 June, 2011
3.	Geotexttile past, Present and Future in Pakistan	3 rd International Conference on Textile & Clothing, Lahore, Pakistan	2011
4.	Accessing supply risks associated with Pakistan Textile Industry	Textile Institute Centenary Conference, UK	
5.	Total Quality Management: Use of Kaizen in Textile Mill	World Engineering Congress in Malaysia (Conference on Manufacturing Technology & Management)	2010
6.	Occupational Health Safety & Environment in Textile	7 th National Seminar on Occupational Health Safety & Environment, Karachi, Pakistan	2010
7.	Actions for women education and career development in Pakistan	TWOWS Fourth General Assembly & International Conference in Beijing, China	2010
8.	Crisis of Pakistan Textile Industry	Journal of the Institution of Engineers, Pakistan	April-June,2010

J. Mr. Shahbaz Ahmad:

S. No	Title of Paper	Name of Journal	Publication Year/ Volume No:
1.	Performance Evaluation and Enhancement of Uplink Scheduling Algorithms in Point to Multipoint WiMAX Network	European Journal of Scientific Research, ISSN 1450-216X	Vol. 42, No.3, pp: 491-506, 2010
2.	E-procurement in Organizational Performance: Business case of Export based Textile Industry	Interdisciplinary Journals of Contemporary Research in Business, ISSN 273-7122	Vol. 3 No. 1, pp: 494, 2011

K. Dr. Zulfiqar Ali:

S. No	Title of Paper	Name of Journal	Publication Year/ Volume No:
1.	Influence of Plan and Twill (3/1) design on the Tensile Strength of PC blended Fabrics	Mehran University Research Journal of Engineering and Technology, Mehran UET	vol. 30, Issue No. 1, pp: 23-28, 2011
2.	Modeling Tensile Strength of Woven Fabric made from Polyester/ Cotton blended Warp and 100% Cotton weft Yarns	Industria textile, Romania	Vol. 62, Issue No. 1, pp: 44-49, 2011
3.	Selection of Yarn for the predefined Tensile Strength of Cotton woven Fabrics	Fibres and Polymers, 135-703 Seoul, Korea Science & Technology Centre 501	Vol. 12, Issue No. 2 pp: 281-287

L. Dr. Zulfiqar Ali Raza:

S. No	Title of Paper	Name of Journal	Publication Year/ Volume No:
1.	Cation Exchange Removal of Cd from aqueous Solution by NiO.J.Hazardous Material		85:824-828

M. Mr. Waqar Ahmad:

S. No	Title of Paper	Name of Journal	Publication Year/ Volume No:
1.	Ontology Driven Web Personalization	2 nd International Conference on Software Engineering, Management & Applications (ICSEMA)	2011
2.	Adaptive Websites: A Usability Perspective	2 nd International Conference on Software Engineering, Management & Applications (ICSEMA)	2011

N. Mr Muhammad Adeel:

S. No	Title of Paper	Name of Journal	Publication Year/ Volume No:
1.	GFCDPK an Approach for Identification of Composite Design Pattern from Source Code of Java Based Implemented Systems	2 nd International Conference on Software Engineering, Management & Applications (ICSEMA)	15-16 August, 2011

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. Some of the objectives of SFDAC are given below:

- To promote/use polyester fibre and its blends in the country;
- To provide best service to the textile industry of Pakistan specially in the promotion of export of value added textile;
- To develop quality educated and trained professionals as human resource in textile field;

- To provide reliable standard testing services for textile samples comprising fibre to the end article and also samples of environmental origin;
- To assist the textile units in certification and compliance processes;
- To support in-house development of cost effective procedures at textile industry based in judicious and optimized use of man, material and machinery. This may also include conversion and recycling of energy, water and chemical;
- To combine efforts with the textile industry in newer product development and also reinforcing their R & D department;
- To disseminate knowledge to Textile Industry and allied sector.

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 Aryl amines and laboratory size dyeing, printing and finishing equipments.

IV. PERFORMANCE DURING 2010-11

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

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 of students was 20 during 2010 (fall academic session). Presently student strength in B.E. Textile is 139.
- The graduates from SFDAC have career opportunities in various fields of textile particularly in fibre

production industry, spinning, weaving, dyeing, finishing, printing, buying etc.

ii) Training

SFDAC conducted 2-days short training courses on “*Quality Control and Assurance-9*” for participants from Ordnance School, Malir Cantt., Karachi. The participants were of the rank of Major and Captain.

iii) Service to Industry

(a) ECO /General Testing

- Provided testing facilities to 58 clients.
- Total number of conducted tests was 482

LAHORE GARMENT CITY COMPANY

The Project:

The Lahore Garment City Company (LGCC) is envisaged as a cluster of sewing and stitching units grouped together to produce specialized garments for export. The project will provide an opportunity to small and medium entrepreneurs to develop value added clothing and accessories. The stitching units will operate under one roof in one locality sharing common facilities, such as training centers, warehouses, water treatment plants, transport and logistics services etc.

Physical Progress on Project:

The Physical Progress on the project during financial year 2010-11 was as under:-

S. No	Major Items	Unit	Physical Quality	Cumulative achievement up to the end of financial year 2010-11
1.	Category A + 5 with Basement Area	Sq.ft	185855	99.00%
2.	Category B + 5 with basement area	Sq.ft	92855	99.00%
3.	Category C + Ground + 5	Sq.ft	47319	78.34%

	with basement area			
4.	Admn Block with Auditorium	Sq.ft	38620	93.00%
5.	Mosque	Sq.ft	2500	-
6.	Security and Staff Area	Sq.ft	1000	3.00%
7.	Substation/underground water tank & pump room	Sq.ft	500	99%
8.	Boundary Wall	Rft	3620	90%
9.	Internal Water Supply, Sewerage, Electrification & Gas @ 30% of Total Building Cost	L/S	1 unit	93%
10.	HVAC for Multi Purpose Hall etc.	L/S	1 unit	-
11.	Elevators	No	9	75.5%
12.	External Development @ 10% of Total Building	L/S	1 unit	99%

Out of total approved cost of Rs. 497.64 million, funds amounting to Rs. 480.14 million were received up to 30th June 2011. The remaining amount of Rs. 17.50 million has been allocated in budget for financial year 2011-12.

Future Prospects:

One unit of Category A and one unit of Category B buildings have been completed by the end of July 2011. The space of the manufacturing units with internal and external development services will be rented out to the domestic and foreign export oriented garment manufacturers at the prevailing market rates in a transparent manner.

FAISALABAD GARMENT CITY COMPANY

The Faisalabad Garment City is the 2nd of three cities to be set up in the country, is located in the value Addition City and is being established by the Federal Government through funding from the

Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) under the management of a company comprising public and private sector nominee on its board of directors. Board of directors (of 16 August, 2010). As approved by the Prime Minister of Pakistan and now it is reconstituted on 17th August, 2010.

Under the project, 8 factory units are to be constructed on 38.9 acres of land, in the first phase work on 2 factory units and miscellaneous building such as Administration Block, Auditorium, Woman Facility Block, First Aid Centre, Bank, Business Centre, Mosque etc. covering about 403243 square feet would be completed.

The Government has approved Rs. 498.82 Million for the phase 1, out of which Rs. 470.138 Million has already been released. The breakup of manufacturing units is as follows:

<u>CATEGORY-A</u> <u>BLOCK & MISCELLANEOUS</u>	<u>CATEGORY-B</u>	<u>OFFICE</u>
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<u>BUILDING</u>		
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Basement + Storey's	Basement + 5 Storey's	
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PC1 Covered area =224213 sqft Covered area= 49140 Sq-ft	PC1 Covered Area=129890 sqft	PC1
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- One Factory Building of Cat-A was completed and rented out
- 2nd Factory Building is near to complete which will be rented out in near Financial Year.
- 3rd Admin Block Buildings construction work has been started.
- Infrastructure is 80% completed.

This project is a role model for private manufacturers. It will contribute for the growth of Garments and Home Textiles. It will also boost the exports and provide services to the exporters and play an important role for the foreign buyers.

KARACHI GARMENT CITY COMPANY

Karachi Garment City Company (KGCC) is a project of Ministry of Textile Industry, registered with SECP as a Company under Section 43 of Companies Ordinance, 1984 on 15th November, 2005.

The project is spread over an area of 300 acres of prime land situated about 55 Kms from the city centre and located next to Arabian Sea Country Club, in the vicinity of Pakistan Textile City and Port Qasim. KGCC is being run by Board of directors comprising members both from public and private sectors.

Karachi Garment City Project is planned to have state of the art infra-structure facilities such as roads network, communication system, security, water and drainage system, dependable industrial power generation plant, internationally standardized buildings and industrial plots to establish ISO 9000 complaint clothing and made up manufacturing factories. In addition, the project also envisages setting up of washing zone, training institute, library/research centre, testing laboratory, overhead and underground water tanks, effluent water treatment plant, fire fighting plant, administration block & auditorium, dispensary, shops/banks, warehouses, container yard, transport/ terminal parking's and mosques/parks etc.

Land Utilization Department (LUD), Government of Sindh allotted 300 acres of industrial land at Port Qasim area to Karachi Garment City Company on 29th March, 2007 and an amount of Rs. 300 million received from Export Development Board (EDB), Government of Pakistan was paid to LUD, Government of Sindh on 23rd January, 2008. Subsequently, Rs. 5 million and Rs. 50 million as seed money was received from EDB, Government of Pakistan for establishment of office, Government fees and stamp duty etc.

The project would provide great opportunity for investment to local entrepreneurs and international business houses in the value added clothing and made up sectors. The project on completion of Phase – I will provide job opportunities, besides additionality in exports by US \$ 400.00 million per annum.

Pak – Korea GTI Project:

On the initiatives of MINTEX, a Garment technology Institute (GTI) is being established at Karachi with the assistance of Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). This project will meet the emerging human resource needs of Garment Industry and will enhance the Industry's image through modern methodology with the help of foreign professionals. It will also develop need driven skills development programs and services. Apart from the above, this would have other social & economic benefits for the country. KOICA is extending assistance, amounting to US \$ 1.5 million for this project in the form of machinery/equipment, teaching aids and services of Korean trainers/experts. Pakistan Government will contribute US \$ 1.0 million for land, building, furniture & fixture etc. land other training cost. KOICA from Korean side & TCO, MINTEX from Pakistan side will be the implementing body of the project. Korean/KOICA delegations have visited Pakistan, Recorded the discussion, agreement and MoU. After series of meetings with KOICA and subsequently with Korean Embassy in Pakistan, on 13th October 2009. The Garment Technology Institute (GTI) has been established in the premises of Synthetic Fibre Development & Application Centre (SFDAC), Korangi, Karachi on temporary basis for the period of 3 years. Subsequently, the GTI will be established on permanent basis, after construction of new building. The GTI would focus on the following main areas of Apparel Technology viz:-

a. 3 Years Diploma Course (DAE)

- i. Garment Technology
- ii. Knitwear Technology
- iii. Apparel Marketing

b. 6 Month Certificate Course

- i. Line Supervisor
- ii. Sewing Machine Maintenance

KOICA has hired a professional management company (KDS) for expert services for GTI project. A six Members team of Senior Technology Experts of this company visited Karachi to finalize layout plan & master plan, procurement of machinery/equipment and development of curriculum/syllabus for

the Diploma Course. Office for the visiting expert's team was refurbished/renovated & other identified by Koreans, during their earlier visits. A Board of Directors headed by Secretary, MINTEX has been constituted for project and incorporation of company u/s. 42 of company's ordinance 1984.

The Senior and Technical Staff for Pak-Korea GTI project has been hired through advertisement in newspaper. The selection was made on Educational Background, Field Experience and Teaching Experience (if exists). The hiring was done for the posts of Principal, Senior Instructors, Instructors and Registrar. The staff was sent to Korea for One Month Training to study and analyze the Technical Education system of Korea. This training would be helpful in implementing the state of the art techniques in this Model GTI Institute.

Pakistan Korea Garment Technology Institute (PKGTI), Karachi

Ministry of Textile Industry has established PKGTI in collaboration with Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in Karachi with the total cost of Rs. 300 million i.e Rs. 128 million in foreign exchange component provided by KOICA and Rs. 172 million in local currency which are being provide by the Federal Government through PSDP. The Institute has been inaugurated on 17th Oct. 2012. An additional grant of US \$ 0.5 million has been committed by KOICA for the up-gradation of the project. It is imparting diploma and sort courses in different disciplines of garment sector.

Following are some of the regular activities performed during the last year:

- i. Hiring of faculty, Principal and some staff members. (June 2011)
- ii. Training of Faculty members, principal and some registrar, etc. in Korea (June-July 2011)
- iii. Curriculum development, with the help of experts from Korea (June – Sept. 2011)
- iv. Class plans, class notes and teaching aids development for the 1st semester (Sept. – April 2012)

- v. Formal Inauguration of the institute by Korean ambassador and Minister Textiles (Oct. 2011)
- vi. Start of first diploma classes (October 2011)
- vii. Renovation of the campus for housing the institute (August 2011 – December 2011)
- viii. Installation of machines, furniture and related equipment (September 2011 –February 2012)
- ix. Discussions with SBTE/TEVTA for affiliation of GTI (July 2011-February 2012)
- x. NAVTEC accreditation evaluation (December 2011)
- xi. Tenancy agreement finalization (January 2012)
- xii. Negotiations for a New grant of US\$ 500,000 for the institute from KOICA (February 2012)

Apart from the above activities, extra initiatives have been taken by the GTI team to improve the working of PK GTI in the industry, academic and media circles:

- i. MoU for future collaboration signed with Korea Textile and Fashion Polytechnic (KTFP) (July 2011)
- ii. Industry liaison and marketing activities launched for feedback and launching of new short courses and to generate admissions (Oct. 2011 ongoing)
- iii. Collaboration with other NGOs for generating admissions as well as social mobilization (November 2011- ongoing)
- iv. New short coursed developed and approved by another Government skill development organization (BBSYDP with USAID funding) (December 2011)
- v. New short coursed in collaboration with (BBSYDP with launched (February 2012)
- vi. More than 43 articles from faculty member were printed international and domestic fashion and textile magazines (January 2012- ongoing)
- vii. Discussion for collaboration with and premises sharing of Pakistan Readymade Garments Manufacturers & Exporters Association (PRGMEA) (January – March 2012)

- viii. Discussion for collaboration with other textile training institutes for joint courses teaching (March 2012-ongoing)
- ix. Collaboration with The Citizens Foundation (TFC) for admissions at GTI Rahber program (April 2012)
- x. Joint workshops with SFDAC for skill development of the industry (March - June 2012)
- xi. Participation in Textile Skill Development Board (TSDB) meeting for launch of SMOT, with mandate to develop “Training of Trainer” courses, for the training of certificate trainers for the New (Stitching Machine Operators Training) SMOT program (May 2012)
- xii. Arrangement and standing of first jobs and internships for students and graduates (July 2012)

Future Activities:

Some of the activities that have already been planned and work has started on their execution in the near future are as follows:

- i. Start of 2nd semester of Diploma
- ii. Class plans, class notes and teaching aids development for the 2nd semester
- iii. Participation in Young Fashion Designers Expo
- iv. Starting of Evening Short Courses
- v. Formal agreement for cooperation with UNDP for the new Training Trainers courses development and launch at GTI for SMOT
- vi. Formal agreement for cooperation with UNDP for capacity building/ training of GTI teachers.

PAKISTAN TEXTILE CITY KARACHI

THE PROJECT

- Textile sector holds a large share in Pakistan's exports, making significant contributions in country's GDP.
- Strengthening and consolidating textile sector is in fact strengthening and consolidating the economy of Pakistan.
- To achieve this target of consolidation; **Pakistan Textile City** has been planned in Port Qasim area over 1,250 acres of land, enabling large scale production of value-added products by the facilities specialized in this field.
- Strategic location of **Textile City**, between Port Qasim & National Highway, provides ideal environments by facilitating import/export processing for the industrial units housed in the **City**.

PURPOSE

Provide Textile Sector a State-of-The-Art Industrial Zone to Enhance: -

- Productivity
- Quality
- Cost effectiveness
- Compliance with the post-WTO era
- Exports of Value-Added Textiles
- Local/Foreign Investment
- One-Window Support Services
- Creation of 80,000 New Jobs

COMPONENTS

- **Salient Features**
- **The Textile Clusters**
- **Allied/Commercial Facilities**
- **Basic Infrastructure**

SALIENT FEATURES

- One-Window Operation
- Un-interrupted Supply of Utilities
- Steam for Processing
- Fire Fighting System

- Skill Development Institutes
- ISO Compliant
- SEPA Approved Project

TEXTILE CLUSTERS

<u>Industry Type</u>	<u>Units</u>
• Apparel	14
• Bed Linen	24
• Denim	14
• Dyeing	59
• Knitwear	20
• Towel	16
• Weaving	54
• Down-stream Units (Zips, Buttons etc.)	62
• Future Provisions	14
<u>Total:</u>	<u>277</u>

ALLIED/COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

- Banks and Courier Services
- Business Centre
- Computerized Weigh Stations
- Freight Forwarders
- Hotels/Restaurants
- Medical/Trauma Centre
- Mosques
- Parks & Sports Facilities
- Textile Testing Labs
- Training Institutes
- Travel Agencies
- Well Equipped Fire Brigade

BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- Dedicated
 - Water Supply (20 MGD)
 - Gas Supply
 - Electricity

- Roads Network with Storm-Water Drainage
- Sewerage and Water Supply Networks
- Secured Environment with Boundary Wall and Controlled Entry/Exit Points
- Modern Telecommunication Facilities
- **Combined Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)**

THE COMBINED EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANT

SALIENT FEATURES

Name : Combined Effluent Treatment Plant for Pakistan Textile City.

Location: Eastern Industrial Zone, Port Qasim, Karachi.

Consultants

Designed by: NEC Consultant (Pvt.) Ltd. Karachi.

Vetted by : M/s Royal Haskoning, Netherlands.

Treatment Capacity: 18.5 MGD (84,000 m³ per day)

Treatment Technology: Activated Sludge Treatment System with Anaerobic (UASB) Pre-treatment.

(UASB: Up-Flow Anaerobic Sludge Bed)

Type of Effluent: Discharge from Textile Processing units i.e. Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing; besides manufacturing/washing of Linen, Apparel, Denim, Towels and other allied products/processes.

• **Area**

- **Total Area of Project:** 1,250 Acres
- **Area Dedicated for CETP:** 23 Acres
- **Required Area:** 16.5 Acres
- **Last Discharge Pipe Dia:** 1,000 mm
- **Estimated Capital Cost:** Rs. 1,378 M (2011)
- **Annual Operation and:** Rs. 350 M
- **Maintenance Cost:** (@ Rs. 9.78 to 12.23 per m³)

- **Energy Requirement:** 3.2 MW
- **Human Resource:** 80,000 (Estimated Employees)

KEY COMPONENTS

- **Water Line**
 - Pre-screened and Screened
 - Waste-water Pumping Station
 - Grid Chambers
 - Equalization Basins with Cooling Tower
 - UASB Reactor
 - Aeration, Sedimentation Tanks
 - Chemical Oxidation Tanks
- **Sludge Line**
 - Sludge Thickeners and Digestion in UASB
 - Sludge Conditioning Tank
 - Sludge Dewatering (Belt-Press type Sludge Filter)

