Committee of Management members from the following countries attended:

- Australia
- Austria
- Brazil
- China
- Chinese Taipei
- France
- Germany
- Hong Kong, China
- India
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Kenya
- Korea Rep.
- Netherlands
- Pakistan
- Portugal
- South Africa
- Spain
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- USA

ITMF Officials: The Director General

In the Chair: Josué Gomes da Silva (Brazil)
President of ITMF
Opening Remarks by the President

The President of ITMF, Mr. Josué Gomes (Brazil) welcomed the participants of the meeting and thanked everybody for having attended the Federation’s Annual Conference 2014 in Beijing/China. He thanked especially CNTAC for having hosted successfully the conference in Beijing.

Proceedings of the Last Meeting

The Proceedings of the last meeting of the Committee of Management of ITMF, held in Bregenz, on September 17, 2013, were duly circulated on January 23, 2014 and were approved by way of correspondence.

Matters Arising of the Previous Meetings

There were no matters arising from the minutes other than those included in the agenda.

Appointment of Auditors, Solicitors and Bankers

The following appointments were confirmed:

Auditors: Universe (AG für Unternehmensberatung und Revision), Zürich
Solicitors: Dres. Pestalozzi Lachenal & Patry, Zürich
Bankers: Credit Suisse, Zürich
Financial Report by the Honorary Treasurer

The report on the financial position of the Federation at the end of 2013 was presented by Mr. Peter Gnägi (Switzerland), Honorary Treasurer of the Federation.

The Balance Sheet and the Income Statement as authorized by Universe, Zürich, were circulated to the Members of the Committee on March 28, 2014 and approved.

Balance Sheet
At the end of 2013, the Federation's Net assets stood at CHF 724,771, an increase of +17% compared with 2012. The main reasons were higher “Cash and bank balances” (+CHF 103,311) and higher “Marketable securities” (+CHF 45,628). The balance sheet in total remains very sound.

Income Statement
The Total income rose by +11% to CHF 602,638. The main reasons were a decrease in “Loss on receivables”, higher income from “Entrance fees” as well as higher income from “Publication income”. Income from members’ fees remained almost unchanged. The conference’s gain amounted to CHF 60,691 (2012: 55,413).

The Total expenditures dropped by -1.6% to 564,924. The main reason were lower “Salaries and social payments” which fell to CHF 386,108 (-6.7%) as well as lower “Pension scheme premiums” which were down to CHF 27,457 (-17.5%). On the other side “Travel expenses” increased by +20.3% to CHF 30,237 and “Computer expenses” by +67.5% to CHF 16,933.

Thus, the Federation’s Total gain increased from CHF 23,851 in 2012 to CHF 98,405.

It is proposed that for 2015 the basis of calculation of Member Associations’ subscriptions remains unchanged:

- The minimum levy shall therefore remain CHF 4,000.
- The maximum levy shall therefore remain CHF 57,000.
- Subscription which fall between the upper and lower limits shall continue to be calculated according to the subscription formula based on an unaltered unit rate of CHF 0.065064.
- No Member Association shall pay a subscription representing less than 60% of total national yarn production by the spinners, and consumption by the weavers, in the cotton-system sector.

It is also proposed that Associate Members’ levies for 2015 shall be as follows:

Textile Associations
CHF 15,000 Taiwan Textile Federation
Cotton Associations

CHF 7,000 each
- American Cotton Shippers Association
- Cotton Incorporated
- International Cotton Association
- National Cotton Council of America

CHF 5,000 each
- Australian Cotton Shippers Association
- Bremen Cotton Exchange
- Supima

Textile Machinery Associations

CHF 15,000
- German Machinery Manufacturers Association (VDMA)

CHF 13,000
- Italian Textile Machinery Association (ACIMIT)

CHF 12,000
- Swiss Machinery Manufacturers Association (Swissmem)

Corporate Members shall pay an annual levy on the basis of turnover, the minimum amounting to CHF 3,000 for companies with a turnover not exceeding USD 50 million. For a turnover between USD 50 and 200 million, the annual levy will be CHF 5,000 and for a turnover in excess of USD 200 million it will be CHF 7,000 (maximum).

The report by the Honorary Treasurer was unanimously approved by the Committee.

Report by the Spinners Committee

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Andrew Macdonald (Brazil), opened the meeting by welcoming and thanking everybody for attending the meeting in Beijing.

Breakdown of relationship and confidence in the cotton industry, especially between the cotton trader and the spinners

The meeting shared the view that the ICA cotton contract continues to be biased in favor of the cotton traders. Late shipments and quality problems were raised as examples. Many mentioned that contracts that are perceived as unfair tend to lead to disputes. However the meeting also shared the view that strict rules are required since defaulting spinners do carry an advantage over the honest ones, which is certainly unsatisfactory.

It was recommended that the spinners need to engage with their customers, and all the way down the textile chain, right to the retailers. This can be achieved through education and explaining the challenges that are involved with cotton price volatility and the devastating effect cancellations of firm commitments can cause. There are educated and informed retailers with positive examples supporting suppliers. However, just like ICA is educating the spinners about ICA Bylaws and Rules, ITMF should also inform/educate spinners along the same lines, as well as the retailers/customers regarding the unacceptable practice of cancellations/"forced" changes of previously booked orders.
The Chairman pointed out that the discussion about sanctity of contract is not sufficient, action has to be undertaken by all concerned in the cotton trade.

ICA’s Cotton Consumers Committee

The participants of the meeting was informed about the progress of the recently formed Cotton Consumers Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Macdonald. The objective is to strengthen the Spinner’s voice within the ICA, and to think outside the box about alternative measures that could help to better protect spinners from price volatility.

The Chairman presented the idea of introducing an obligatory price insurance (third party insurance) until delivery of the cotton to protect spinners from price volatility and thereby reduce the number of defaults.

ICAC Task Force on Cotton Identity Programs

Mr. José Sette, Executive Director of the ICAC, gave an update about ICAC’s Task Force on Cotton Identity Programs. He referred to the first report of the Task Force that was already published and that a second report is currently under preparation. Attached you find the presentation “Report of the Task Force on Cotton Identity Programs” by Mark Messura (Cotton Inc./USA) which was presented at the 73rd ICAC Plenary Meeting in Thessaloniki/Greece.

Regarding the quantity of cotton produced under such identity programs he informed the meeting that approx. 4% of global cotton production fall under such programs.

Evolution of BCI and the action of the ITMF Board

The Chairman informed the meeting that the Board’s position as regards BCI, which is, that all sustainably produced cottons – including BCI – are endorsed by ITMF.

The view was expressed that BCI can be discriminatory in the sense that some retailers force spinners to use BCI-cotton which is – all too often – sold at a premium. Since the retailers refuse to pay anything extra for BCI products, the premium has to be absorbed by the spinning industry which is economically not sustainable and therefore not acceptable.

As far as premium are concerned it was mentioned that not all special cotton identity programs sell their cotton at a premium (e.g. Cotton made in Africa – CmiA or Cotton Leads).

In the meeting, the BCI representative confirmed that there should be no premium for BCI-cotton and that BCI will increase its efforts to inform internally about the importance not to sell BCI-cotton at a premium.

In principle, the Spinners Committee supports the concept of BCI that was funded and introduced at the initiative of large retailers. Farmers participating in BCI have to make an initial investment in order to become BCI-certified. These extra costs should be compensated in the medium-term by a higher efficiency/productivity; but in the short-term farmers might be inclined to ask for a premium.

It was reported that despite that BCI is driven by retailers the approach to “dictate” a minimum amount of BCI-cotton contained in a product is questionable at this stage.

As far as the mass-balance approach is concerned the participants of the meeting shared the view that it is a viable way of reducing the costs of BCI-cotton and increasing the growth of the program. This approach works on the credit and debit principle and each
company handling BCI-cotton may only sell the equivalent amount of certified BCI-cotton that they originally bought as certified. This ensures that the amount of BCI-cotton traded remains transparent and accurate, since the reference point is the amount of certified BCI-cotton produced rather than the actual bale of cotton in any cotton laydown.

In the meeting it was also pointed out that the Chinese cotton spinning industry might not be able to utilize BCI-cotton if significant quantities are not produced in China. If cotton imports are reduced as a result of the Chinese new cotton policy, the availability of BCI-cotton might be limited even more.

The opinion was expressed that from a quality perspective there is no difference between conventional and BCI-cotton.

BCI’s view is that once a majority of world cotton production is BCI-certified, the problem of premiums disappears automatically.

It was suggested that ITMF as well as other textile associations (China Cotton Textile Association) should intensify the exchange of views and information with BCI.

**Spinners’ Committee Country Visit to India in 2013**

The Chairman gave a report about the Committee’s country visit to India in November 2013 that was organised with the kind assistance of Mr. B.K. Patodia (GTN Textiles/India) and Mr. Suresh Kotak (Kotak Ginning & Pressing Industries/India). The Chairman thanked both gentlemen and their teams as well as all the hosts of the various functions during the visit. The report is available as a free-download on the ITMF-Website under “Reports”.

**Spinners’ Committee Country Visit to China in 2014**

The Chairman provided the Committee with a short overview of the Committee’s visit to China, which was to be conducted directly after the conference from October 19-25, 2014.

**International Committee of Cotton Testing Methods (ICCTM)**

The Director General informed the Committee about the activities of the ICCTM since September 2011. In March 2014 the ICCTM met at the fringes of the International Bremen Cotton Conference in Bremen/Germany. Among other things it was highlighted that an additional testing instrument (Aqualab by Mesdan/Italy) had received full ITMF-ICCTM-Recognition at the meeting. It was mentioned that the full report of the ICCTM-Meeting will be published soon.

The Spinners Committee was invited to propose research areas that are of importance to the spinning industry in order to encourage and possibly initiate additional research activities in these fields.

**Committee Membership**

Due to the lack of time the Committee could not discuss the future composition of the Spinners Committee. It was suggested that this will be done by email after the conference.

**Next Country Visit**
The Committee discussed outside of the meeting which cotton producing country should be visited in 2015. It was suggested that a previously intended visit to West Africa should be postponed and that the Committee should consider visiting the USA in connection with the ITMF Annual Conference 2015 in San Francisco/USA if the conference dates are suitable for such a visit. Most of the members consulted were in favor of this suggestion.

Next Annual Committee Meeting

It is proposed that the next annual meeting of the Committee will be held in connection with the ITMF Annual Conference 2015 in San Francisco/USA.

Report by the Joint Cotton Committee (JCC)

Opening Remarks by the Chairman of the Meeting

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Jeff Elder (USA), opened the meeting thanking everyone for attending the Committee being a platform for the exchange of information and ideas as well as a forum for discussions between spinners and traders.

DNA Marking and Authentication

Mr. Minghwa Ben Liang, Chief Scientific Officer, Applied DNA Sciences (ADNAS), New York/USA gave a presentation with the title “DNA Solutions to Provide Textile Traceability and Transparency”.

Breakdown of relationship and confidence in the cotton industry, especially between the cotton trader and the spinners.

Based on the fact that the CICCA List of Unfulfilled Awards continues to grow it was asked what could be done to improve this situation?

Representatives of cotton spinners expressed their views that the ICA rules are in general biased towards the trade, which in part led to the large number of unfulfilled awards. There were numerous examples stretching from quality problems to late shipments, which create enormous difficulties for the spinners but absolutely none for the trade. On the contrary, often the rules are beneficial to the trade but never to spinners who do not have the flexibility of traders.

Mr. Macdonald (Brazil, Chairman of the Spinners Committee) stated that the Committee should not only think about changes in the ICA Bylaws and Rules, since as history has shown they are difficult to achieve. The Committee should also think about more fundamental ways to protect spinners against price volatility, and other problems of the current trading rules. He informed the Committee that the ICA has formed a so called “Consumer Committee” consisting of cotton spinners in which different approaches are being discussed that could help to reduce the long list of unfulfilled awards and looks forward to broad support.
Mr. Elder suggested that cotton spinners and traders should continue to arrange meetings to resolve these topics. The proposal was supported by the Committee.

World Cotton Contract
Mr. Bill May (ACSA/USA) presented a short overview on the discussions about the development and introduction of the World Cotton Contract (WCC) which started in 2011. In 2013 ICA and ACSA joined their forces and formulated the specifications. The WCC would operate alongside the Contract 2, in New York but different to the current ICE contract 2 physical delivery would be permitted in alternative worldwide destinations, as well as allowing some non-USA origins to be delivered. The objective being to give the contract a more open base rather than being confined to just US cotton. It was expected that the contract will be launched early next year.

The spinner community expressed their regret that they were not involved on a broader base in the discussions on the development of the WCC.

Whether spinners and traders will make more use of this new WCC remains to be seen.

Reports from the ICAC Task Force “Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton” (CSITC)
Mr. Andrew Macdonald (Brazil), Chairman of the Task Force CSITC gave a short update on the activities in the past 12 months. He invited all those spinners, traders and other service provider running a laboratory with HVI machines that have not participated in the round trials in the past to do so. These round trials “help establish international standardization of cotton classification based on the Universal Calibration Cotton Standards in order to promote efficiency in cotton production and marketing (ICAC)”. The more cotton testing centres participate and receive feedback on their testing results, which are confidentially compared with the average of other testing centres, the more they can improve the set-up and procedures of their own testing centres. He emphasized that the faster the industry moves to 100% instrument testing in the trading of cotton the better it will be for all the players in the market. Clearly, HVI provides much more reliable information about the cotton characteristics, making trading more transparent and less a lottery. More information about CSITC in general and how to participate in the round trials in particular can be found on the ICAC-Website.

BCI
The Committee was invited to discuss its views on the evolution of BCI. In the discussion it turned out that one major issue is that in many cases spinners have to pay a premium to the sellers for BCI-cotton, and that they are not compensated for this by the downstream customers. Various spinners stated that some customers even demand BCI-cotton only, and are therefore forced to pay the premium BCI-cotton. They pointed out that the quality of the BCI-cotton is suffering due to this take-it-or-leave-it-situation.
A retailer confirmed the view by emphasizing that the retailers that have initiated and founded BCI are not willing to pay a premium for BCI-cotton. The idea of BCI was always to improve the farmers’ capabilities to produce cotton in a sustainable way. The conceptual idea of BCI is and was not about promotional labelling or marketing but about improving farming practices that are better for the farmer (health and income) and for the environment.

Representatives from the US cotton industry asked why cotton producers in the USA or Australia have to undergo 3rd party audits to comply with BCI rules since the regulatory (legal) framework and laws in these two countries are transparent and very strict and exceed those requirements set by BCI.

A representative from the retail industry stated that BCI accepts also other cottons that are produced sustainably. His opinion was that the communication and information about BCI needs to be improved.

**Intl. vs. Chinese Cotton Prices**

The Committee discussed the short- and long-term consequences of the current Chinese cotton policy. Initially the Chinese cotton policy, of the guaranteed minimum price, was introduced when international cotton prices were well above the world average. However when international cotton prices fell below the guaranteed domestic cotton price, China’s government was forced to buy all the cotton produced in China and place it into the cotton reserves. Over the years the reserves grew steadily and at the end of 2014 reached approx. 11 million tons. With a previously guaranteed price of CNY 20’400 per ton and international prices hovering around CNY 12’000 per ton the Chinese treasury has to absorb a book loss of CNY 8’400 per ton (USD 1’400/ton).

It was mentioned that everyone with cotton inventories will suffer a (book) loss with prices declining, especially the spinners.

The opinion was expressed that, with the new policy of directly subsidizing production rather than purchasing cotton, and later in the season start selling the cotton stocks gradually, this will probably lead to a sharp reduction of imported cotton and as such, smaller import quotas will most likely put additional pressure on international cotton prices.

Concerns regarding the quality of the cotton in the reserves were expressed as the quality requirements during the uptake of the cotton were neglected both by the producers and the buying agency (China National Cotton Reserves Corporation).

**Report by the Home Textiles Producers Committee (HTP)**

**Opening Remarks**

Mr. Benoît Hacot, Chairman of the Committee (France), opened the meeting with a few introductory remarks.

**Presentation on China’s Home Textile Industry Situation and Outlook**
Mr. Yang Zhaohua, Chairman of the China Home Textile Association (CHTA) gave a very interesting, comprehensive and informative presentation with the title: “Current Situation of China’s Home Textile Industry”.

Update: Pass-Through Analysis of Cotton Prices
An update of the latest research paper “Pass-through Analysis of Cotton Prices” by the ICAC and Cotton Incorporated was presented by Mr. Christian Schindler, ITMF, on behalf of Mr. Jon Devine, Cotton Incorporated/USA.

The Committee will be invited to discuss the findings of this analysis and compare it with their own experiences.

“Home Textile Standard Audit” Initiative
Based on the minutes of the HTP-Committee meeting in New York/USA on September 16, 2014 the Committee was updated about the Committee’s “Home Textile Standard Audit Initiative”. In this context the meeting was informed that a report (Phase 1) is in preparation which serves the purpose of analysing whether and how it is possible to develop a "Standard Audit Label" for the home textile industry that is saving time and expenses. In the proposal for this 1st phase this is expressed in the following manner: “The objective of this phase is to be ready to approach the buyers / retailers with the initial idea of standardizing their audits. In this phase, we will consolidate the various buyers’ audits, we will review other similar organizations and their structures, prepare the offering and put an action plan to meet with the buyers / retailers.”

The preliminary results of this 1st phase will be presented at the next meeting of the HTP-Committee in January 2015 in Frankfurt/Germany during Heimtextil 2015.

Next Meeting
It was agreed that the next meeting of the Committee will take place on Thursday, January 15, 2015 (17-19 hrs.) in Frankfurt/Germany in conjunction with Heimtextil 2015 (January 14-17, 2015).

Report by the Fibres & Applications Committee (F&A)

Opening Remarks
The Chairman, Mr. Loek de Vries (Netherlands), opened the meeting by thanking everyone for taking the time to attend this meeting. He especially thanked the speakers for sharing their expertise and knowledge with the attendees.

Presentation Loek de Vries
Mr. Loek de Vries, CEO, TenCate/Netherlands, gave a presentation on “Entry Strategies in Technical Textiles” with a special focus on Asia and China.

Some key elements and conclusions of the attached presentation were:
a) **Drivers of market entry success**

- Entry mode: greater control provides more success
- In China joint-ventures are the most popular mode of entry
- Entry timing: early entry of an emerging market means greater success
- Company size: smaller companies are more successful than larger firms
- Economic distance to entry market: more distance means more success
- Cultural distance to entry market: less distance means better contact
- Emerging market risks: less risks mean more effect
- Emerging market openness: a less open emerging market means more success

b) **Success elements of an emerging market**

From a country point of view, such as:

- Appropriate infrastructure
- Well educated craftsmen and well trained management
- Consistent policies and clear diversity across the country
- No history of capitalism (like India had), therefore less historic local brand competition

From a company point of view, like:

- Level of control on resources and how these are deployed
- Organisational flexibility and entrepreneurial ability
- Wholly owned subsidiaries with high levels of control

c) **The Asian century**

- Demographic dominance translated into economic supremacy
- Multi-polar world – political power shift towards Asia
- More technology and upgrading in Asia

The presentation was followed by a lively discussion on some of the main preconditions as well as challenges and opportunities in connection with entering technical textile markets.

**Presentation K.K. Yeung**

Mr. KK Yeung, KK Yeung Management Consultants Ltd, gave a presentation on the “High-end Textile Market in China”.

He summarized his presentation in the following way: “With over 45 billion m² of printed textiles produced annually worldwide there is a pressing need for sustainable manufacturing. As we have seen digital technology provides a range of opportunities to move into sustainable textile manufacturing, developments to digitize finishing and dying
processes are well underway. A changing macroeconomic environment and new technologies will trigger a wave of re-shoring, especially in the premium apparel sector.

Digital technology is an important source of innovation for textile manufacturing allowing for example for processes linking the production process to a range of customer networks through the internet driving purchase activated manufacturing.”

Presentation Zhao Yan
Ms. Zhao Yan, Professor at Beijing University of Aerospace and Aeronautics, gave a presentation on “Investigation of Fabric, Carbon Fibre and Graphene”.

Future Activities
Due to a lack of time the discussion on the future activities of the Committee until the ITMF Annual Conference 2015 in the USA could not take place. Instead it was suggested that the Secretariat discusses this in the following weeks with the Committee-Chairmen.

Report by the International Committee on Cotton Testing Methods (ICCTM)
The International Committee on Cotton Testing Methods (ICCTM) is a non-profit technical subcommittee of ITMF. The main function of the Committee is to encourage research and development for enhanced testing methods, to recognize suitable test methods, to identify reference test methods, to harmonize cotton testing results and to discuss testing related problems.

The mandates of the Committee are:

1. Encourage research into the basic science needed to develop commercially useful tests.
2. Encourage the development of enhanced testing methods.
3. Recognition of instruments and testing methods that are able to perform within allowable tolerances, and that achieve a result that correlates with a reference method.
5. Harmonize cotton testing results by means of
   i. proposition and support for the international standardization of test methods
   ii. development of guidelines for testing
   iii. technical evaluations using world-wide round tests.
6. Discussion of problems related to testing of cotton fibre properties and their relations to cotton processing.

Introduction
Dr. Christian Schindler, Director General of the ITMF, welcomed the members and observers of the ITMF International Committee on Cotton Testing Methods in Bremen. About 40 people attended this year's meeting. He expressed his sincere thanks to the Fibre Institute Bremen (FIBRE) as well as to the Bremen Cotton Exchange, that this meeting could take place again in Bremen, after starting in the 1980s. He welcomed also the members of the ITMF Spinners Committee as well as the observers from the ICAC Task Forces. He informed the Committee that the current Chairman, Mr. Vijayshankar, sent his apologies for not being able to attend the meeting.

Dr. Terry Townsend, as Chairman of the Steering Committee clarified the purpose of the Steering Committee. It would like to assist and give strategic guidance to the work of the ICCTM. If funds are required to conduct research in certain areas of interest to the Committee, they would assist in identifying possible resources. From their point of view the most important parameters for cotton testing are Length (especially SFI), followed by Neps and Maturity, Stickiness as 3rd parameter, and Color being 4th in the ranking of importance. They would appreciate if presentations given were summarized in advance, and discussions should be decision-oriented. A separate report of the Steering Committee prior to and after the ICCTM Plenary Meeting is available.

**Presentations about Various Cotton Fibre Properties**

During the meeting approximately 20 presentations were given on a variety of topics:

- HVI
- Length & Strength
- Stickiness
- Fineness and Maturity
- Neps and Trash
- Color
- Others

All presentations are available on the ITMF-Website under “Reports”.

**Recognition of a New Testing Instrument “Aqualab”**

Axel Drieling summarized that 4 years ago it was decided that the ICCTM will no longer recommend any test methods, but introduce a recognition of test instruments/methods, recognizing those newly developed instruments and methods that are beneficial for the cotton value added chain. Recognition does not mean that an instrument is superior to another, but that all information was delivered to the ICCTM and published, so that the Committee and the later instrument users can assess its usefulness and benefits.

Principally the following 3 distinct areas for recognition are agreed upon:

- Testing for spinning mill purpose (prototype recognition or full method recognition)
- Instrument cotton classification (currently not applied)
- Reference testing (currently not applied)

The background, the criteria, the information to be delivered and the procedure are stated in a separate file and are available on the ITMF-ICCTM-Website.

Until now two instruments have been recognized:
When asked about the impact of the recognition, Guntram Kugler from Textechno answered that currently not much impact can be noticed from customers’ side. Nevertheless, it is beneficial to have collected all information and to provide this information to potential customers.

Stuart Gordon introduced to the next candidate for recognition, which is the “Aqualab” by Mesdan in Italy. With this instrument, the moisture content of cotton samples can be measured fast and reproducibly.

Daniella Messa from Mesdan presented all information that was collected for the recognition of the Aqualab. The moisture measurement is obtained through a measurement method based on microwave low power resonance technology with the resonance field characterized by specific parameters, dependent on the amount of water contained in the product. The measurement is fast and independent of the total fibre mass of the sample analysed. The full presentation and the recognition text can be found on the ITMF.org website.

After some discussion and clarification, the Aqualab was recognized unanimously by the ICCTM. Nevertheless, it was stated that

- the recognition based on 3 instruments in one laboratory only should be reasoned in the recognition text.
- the Committee recommends Round Trials with other laboratories.
- the Committee recommends to do comparisons with the Karl Fischer Titration.

James Rodgers from USDA-ARS in New Orleans offered to support these activities.

The recognition documentation about the “Aqualab” is available on the ITMF-website under “Committees/Intl. Committee on Cotton Testing Methods/ICCTM Recognition”

Stuart Gordon stated that currently the recognition of the CottonScope is planned, but not formally asked for.

**Elections**

Dr. Christian Schindler informed the Committee that the current Chairman, Mr. Vijayshankar, had contacted him prior to the meeting apologising that he could not attend the meeting and that he would unfortunately not be available for another term as Chairman. Therefore, Mr. Schindler proposed Mr. Axel Drieling as a candidate for the position of Chairman and Ms. Mona Qaud for the position of Vice Chairwoman. Mr. Andrew Macdonald seconded this proposal. Mr. Drieling and Ms. Qaud were elected unanimously. Mr. Drieling stated that with Mr. Vijayshankar an important source from the spinners’ community left the Executive Committee. Since the input from the spinners’ side remains necessary in the future he asked all Committee members and especially the Steering Committee members to provide the Committee with the necessary input from spinners.
Dr. Schindler proposed to re-elect all the members of the Steering Committee. Dr. Gourlot seconded this proposal. The re-election of all Steering Committee members was supported unanimously.

The Steering Committee comprises of the following cotton / textile experts:

Dr. Terry Townsend ICAC, Washington, USA  
Mr. Andrew Macdonald Spinners Committee, Brazil  
Mr. Darryl Earnest USDA-AMS, Memphis, USA  
Mr. Christoph Färber Trützschler, Germany  
Mr. Karsten Fröse Bremer Baumwollbörse, Germany

It was proposed by Mr. Drieling to include as an additional member of the Executive Committee, focusing on the new topic spinnability, Mr. René van der Sluis from CSIRO, Australia. This proposal was second by Andrew Macdonald. Mr. van der Sluis was elected unanimously.

Therefore, the Executive Committee comprises the following cotton / textile experts:

Mr. Axel Drieling Faserinstitut Bremen (FIBRE), Germany drielings@faserinstitut.de  
Dr. Stuart Gordon CSIRO, Belmont, Australia stuart.gordon@csiro.au  
Dr. Jean-Paul Gourlot CIRAD, Montpellier, France jean-paul.gourlot@cirad.fr  
Mr. Jimmy Knowlton USDA AMS, Memphis, USA james.knowlton@ams.usda.gov  
Dr. Malgorzata Matusiak Inst. of Text. Architecture, Lodz, Poland malgorzata.matusiak@p.lodz.pl  
Ms. Mona Qaud Uster Technologies, Uster, Switzerland mona.qaud@uster.com  
Mr. René van der Sluis CSIRO, Australia Rene.Vandersluijs@csiro.au

Dr. Gourlot asked ITMF to make the proceedings including all presentations available to the public, as all members/presenters are interested in maximum impact. Dr. Schindler promised to do so by making everything available not only on the ITMF-ICCTM-website but also on the ITMF-website.

The next Plenary Meeting of the ICCTM is planned to take place again one day prior to the Bremen Conference in March 2016. The Committee and its Chairmen will be happy to see all interested people in 2016.

For the time until the next meeting it was proposed to have more intense interaction between the Executive Committee and the Steering Committee by conducting joint meetings and regular telephone conferences.

Dr. Schindler thanked everyone for the good discussions, the participants for their valid inputs, and the presenters for their contributions.

He thanked Ms. Qaud and Mr. Drieling for their excellent preparation of the meeting and the coordinators of the different topics for their efforts.

Finally, he expressed his gratitude to the sponsors of the ICCTM-website from the cotton and instrument machinery industry. With a closing remark, relating to the CSITC Task Force meeting on the following morning, Wednesday (March 19th, 2015), the meeting was concluded.
Membership

Since the last meeting of the Committee of Management the following changes in the composition of the ITMF membership took place:

**ENTRIES:**
- Century, India (Corporate Member)
- CITI, India (Member)
- Gherzi, Switzerland (Corporate Member)
- Indorama, Indonesia (Corporate Member)
- Loyal Textile Mills, India (Corporate Member)
- Texhong, Hong Kong, China (Corporate Member)
- Tintoria Piana, USA (Corporate Member)
- VMT spinning, India (Corporate member)

**EXIT:**
- Buhler, USA (Corporate Member)

Date and Location of ITMF Annual Conference 2015

It was proposed that the Federation's next Annual Conference will be held in San Francisco, USA.

The Committee of Management welcomed this invitation very much and thanked the six cotton organisations (American Cotton Shippers Association (ACSA), Boswell, Cotton Council International (CCI), National Cotton Council of America (NCC), Cotton Incorporated and Supima) for having invited the ITMF membership to convene in 2015 in the USA.

Letter to the WTO in Support of the “Bali Package”

Mr. Gomes proposed that ITMF is writing a letter to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in which ITMF expresses its support for multilateral trade agreements in general and the conclusion of the Bali Package and the Doha Round in particular.

The members of the Committee unanimously approved this proposal.

Election of Honorary Officers

The Committee elected unanimously the following Honorary Officers for a term of two years as Executive Board Members:
The Committee elected unanimously the following Honorary Officers for a term of two years as Non-Executive Board Members (in alphabetical order):

- Rafael Cervone Neto (Brazil)
- John Cheh (Hong Kong, China)
- Muharrem H. Kayhan (Turkey)
- Andrew Macdonald (Brazil)
- Heinz Michel (Switzerland)
- B.K. Patodia (India)
- K.V. Srinivasan (India)
- Bassem Sultan (Egypt)

The new President, Mr. Tiankai Wang (China), thanked Mr. Josué Gomes da Silva (Brazil) for his excellent and outstanding services as Vice President and President of the Federation during the past six years and presented to him an engraved silver plate. Mr. Josué Gomes da Siva (Brazil) was elected Honorary Life Member of the Federation. Mr. Gomes also thanked Mr. Peter Gnägi for his excellent work for and support of the Board as the Federation’s Honorary Treasurer during the past two years.

Concluding Remarks by the Newly Elected President

Mr. Wang Tiankai thanked the Committee’s members for their trust and confidence placed in him and asked for their support in order to continue the successful efforts of his predecessors. He stated that in order to further strengthen the Federation it is required to make it more informative, interactive and thus more meaningful for both its current and its potential new members. He invited everyone to participate next year in San Francisco/USA for the ITMF Annual Conference 2015.

February 2015
It is my pleasure, as Honorary Treasurer of the Federation, to present the financial report for the year 2013.

The Balance Sheet and the Income Statement as authorized by Universe, Zürich, were circulated to the Members of the Committee of Management on March 28, 2014 and approved by post.

**Balance Sheet**

At the end of 2013, the Federation’s **Net assets** stood at CHF 724,771, an increase of +17% compared with 2012. The main reasons were higher “Cash and bank balances” (+CHF 103,311) and higher “Marketable securities” (+CHF 45,628).

The balance sheet in total remains very sound.

**Income Statement**

The **Total income** rose by +11% to CHF 602,638. The main reasons were a decrease in “Loss on receivables”, higher income from “Entrance fees” as well as higher income from “Publication income”. Income from members’ fees remained almost unchanged. The conference gain amounted to CHF 60,691 (2012: 55,413).

The **Total expenditures** dropped by -1.6% to 564,924. The main reason were lower “Salaries and social payments” which fell to CHF 386,108 (-6.7%) as well as lower “Pension scheme premiums” which were down to CHF 27,457 (-17.5%). On the other side “Travel expenses” increased by +20.3% to CHF 30,237 and “Computer expenses” by +67.5% to CHF 16,933.

Thus, the Federation’s **Total gain** increased from CHF 23,851 in 2012 to CHF 98,405.
It is proposed that for 2015 the basis of calculation of Member Associations’ subscriptions remains unchanged:

- The minimum levy shall therefore remain CHF 4,000.
- The maximum levy shall therefore remain CHF 57,000.
- Subscription which fall between the upper and lower limits shall continue to be calculated according to the subscription formula based on an unaltered unit rate of CHF 0.065064.
- No Member Association shall pay a subscription representing less than 60% of total national yarn production by the spinners, and consumption by the weavers, in the cotton-system sector.

It is also proposed that Associate Members’ levies shall for 2015 be as follows:

**Textile Associations**

| CHF 15,000 | Switzerland Textile Federation |

**Cotton Associations**

| CHF 7,000 each | American Cotton Shippers Association  
|               | Cotton Incorporated  
|               | International Cotton Association  
|               | National Cotton Council of America |
| CHF 5,000 each | Australian Cotton Shippers Association  
|               | Bremen Cotton Exchange |

**Textile Machinery Associations**

| CHF 15,000 | German Machinery Manufacturers Association (VDMA) |
| CHF 13,000 | Italian Textile Machinery Association (ACIMIT) |
| CHF 12,000 | Swiss Machinery Manufacturers Association (Swissmem) |

**Corporate Members** shall pay an annual levy on the basis of turnover, the minimum amounting to CHF 3,000 for companies with a turnover not exceeding USD 50 million. For a turnover between USD 50 and 200 million, the annual levy will be CHF 5,000 and for a turnover in excess of USD 200 million it will be CHF 7,000 (maximum).
Report of the Task Force on Cotton Identity Programs

73rd Plenary Meeting of the ICAC

Task Force Objectives

Serve as:

- Statistical observer of the cotton identity programs, enhancing transparency
- Clearinghouse for technical information about identity cottons
- Forum for exchange of experiences with identity programs

Promote institutional cooperation among identity programs, ICAC member countries, and other institutions of the cotton value chain

Task Force Participants

| Australia | International Forum for Cotton Promotion |
| Brazil    | Expert Panel – SEEP |
| Germany   | Organic Industry |
| Mozambique| Aid by Trade Foundation / Cotton Made in Africa |
| Switzerland| ITMF |
| United States | Fairtrade |
|            | Bayer e3 |
|            | Cotton Connect |
| ICAC      | Lorena Ruiz |

Scope of Work

- Focus on five cotton identity programs
  - Organic (Textile Exchange and IFOAM)
  - Cotton Made in Africa (CMIA)
  - BCI
  - Fairtrade
  - Bayer e3
- Data collection
  - Survey
  - Self-reported data

Scope of Data Collection

1. Goals
2. Producing Countries
3. Number of Participants
4. Standards for Production and Lint Preservation
5. Farmer Training and Assistance
6. Retailers, Brands or Other Customers Involved
7. Expansion Plans
8. Funding and Expenses
9. Collaboration Between Programs

Organic

Goals

- Support farmers to convert to organic
- Support companies to engage in organic value chain
- Ensure integrity of organic cotton
- Communicate impact of organic cotton
**Cotton Made in Africa**

**Goals**
- Improve smallholder farmer livelihoods in developing countries by
  - Co-financing to improve yield, soil, fiber quality, use of pesticides and improve education, health and business infrastructure
- Connect smallholder farmers to international markets by promoting sustainability features
- Charge a utilization fee to retailers and brands to support CMiA activities

---

**Bayer e3**

**Goals**
- Meet current needs for productivity and profit while ensuring future generations can do the same.
  - Aligns with corporate social responsibility and sustainability initiatives
  - Voluntary program
  - Active in U.S. only at this time

---

**Fairtrade**

**Goals**
- Promoted as an alternative approach to conventional trade based on a partnership between producers and consumers
  - Offers producers a better deal and improved terms of trade
  - Offers consumers a way to reduce poverty
  - Strengthens the position of small-scale farmers
  - Promotes better management practices

---

**Cotton Production for 2012/13**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Organic</th>
<th>CMiA</th>
<th>BCI</th>
<th>e3</th>
<th>Fairtrade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metric Tons (lint)</td>
<td>109,827</td>
<td>156,025</td>
<td>750,300</td>
<td>108,000</td>
<td>20,552</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Production under these five programs in 2012/13 accounted for 1.1 million tons.
- 4.2% of world cotton production
- Increase of 19% from the 2011/12 season
- CmiA declined by 22%
- Organic declined by 21%
- BCI increased by 20%

---

**BCI**

**Goals**
- Transform cotton production worldwide by developing BCI cotton as a sustainable mainstream commodity by:
  - Reducing environmental impact
  - Improving livelihoods and economic development in producing areas
  - Improving commitment to BCI cotton in supply chain
  - Ensuring credibility and sustainability of BCI
The countries with the largest production related to these programs are:
  • Brazil (321,010 tons)
  • India (255,738 tons)
  • Pakistan (157,000 tons)

These three countries account for 64% of global production of the five identity cottons.

The countries where identity programs accounted for a significant share of all domestic cotton production in 2012/13 were:
  • Zambia -- 73%
  • Côte d’Ivoire -- 53%
  • Zimbabwe -- 41%
  • Brazil -- 25%

Future Actions
• Difficult to define an “identity” program
• Programs have different objectives and methods. Side-by-side comparisons have limited value.
• Encourage ICAC members to contact these programs directly to learn more about their activities.
DNA Solutions to Provide Textile Authenticity, Traceability and Transparency

Dr. MingHwa (Benjamin) Liang,
Chief Scientific Officer
ITMF Conference, Beijing, October 16, 2014.

What we do

• Protect brands and supply chains from counterfeits
• Secure leaky supply chains by amalgamating DNA with I.T.
• Provide unshakable evidence of stolen goods
• Link criminals to their crimes & deter future crimes
ADNAS’ sources of business: One technology with applications to all relevant categories

Government  Electronics  Cash & Valuables

Packaging  Textiles  Law Enforcement

Counterfeiting is now the world’s fastest growing industry

- 128% YOY growth
  - 2014: $775 billion
  - 2015: $1.77 trillion
- 10% of world trade
- Immense negative consumer, business & global trade impact

Source: HP Global Study, 2014
Counterfeited Textiles

- accessories
- footwear
- home furnishings
- apparel
- performance fabrics

What is the consequences of counterfeiting?

- **Consumers** - What I paid is not what I get!
- **Retailers** – What is sold is not what is labeled – a violation of “Textile Fiber Products Identification Act”
- **Suppliers** – I don’t know what am I supplying!
- **Manufacturers** – I am not sure what I made is what I claimed!
The Solution is a Community Effort

- Growers
- Mills
- Manufacturers/Finishers
- Wholesalers
- Distributors
- Retailers
- Brand Owners
- Textile and Apparel Industry
- Government and affiliated agencies
- Consumers

Supima: 50 million kg of U.S. cotton marked

Partnership with Wakefield Inspection Services

Platform technology is used by U.S. Defense Logistics Agency that requires DNA marking for high risk electronics. Counterfeits identified and removed from supply chain.

Supports National Law Enforcement

Globally Used by Major Security Companies

- BRINKS
- POLISEN
- LOOMIS
50 Million kgs of Supima Fiber was Marked and Authenticated by SigNature T.

Verify Authenticity at Any Following Steps
**Case A:** How Fibertyping helps manufacturer identify fiber content in premium Pima cotton textile and apparel

**The Client**
A fully integrated textile company manufacturing premium pima-cotton spun yarn, finished fabric, and knitted garments globally. The company has been operating for more than 40 years, with 5,000+ employees and annual revenues of about USD $100 million.

**The Findings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total: 28 samples</th>
<th>Sample Type</th>
<th>fiberTyping Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Knitted Garment</td>
<td>22% of samples tested as Upland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Greige Fabric</td>
<td>50% of samples tested as Blend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Greige Yarn</td>
<td>36% of samples tested as Blend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Raw Pima Fiber</td>
<td>100% of samples tested as ELS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Case B: How Fibertyping helps retailer to assure quality and label compliance in Pima cotton products

The Client
A retailer selling premium Pima cotton products globally. The company has been operating for more than 100 years, with 100K + employees and annual revenues of over USD $50 billion.

The Challenge
The retailer contacted Applied DNA Sciences to conduct a fiberTyping® product survey as part of their quality assurance and label compliance program. A total of 34 samples were submitted for fiberTyping analysis. Batch A (21 samples) consisted of raw fiber, carded sliver, greige yarn and fabric. Batch B (13 samples) was primarily comprised of finished fabrics.

The Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples Tested</th>
<th>Upland</th>
<th>Blend</th>
<th>Pima</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batch A of 21 samples</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch B of 13 samples</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 34</td>
<td>12% of Total</td>
<td>18% of Total</td>
<td>70% of Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30% NOT COMPLIANT
**Case C: How Fibertyping helps confirm fiber content in high end ELS or Pima labeled bed linens**

**The Challenge**
To use fibertyping as a means for confirming the fiber content used in 100% Extra Long Staple or Pima labeled pillowcases and bed linens in fact accurate with the label description. In this study, 29 samples were selected at random in a “market sweep” of products from multiple US-based luxury retail outlets and online websites.

**The Program**
Samples obtained for this study consisted of 27 pillowcase sets, 1 flat sheet and 1 fitted sheet. All 29 samples were submitted and analyzed based on fibertyping DNA testing. fibertyping is protected by US Patent 8,669,079 B2.

**The Findings**
Fibertyping test results indicated that non-compliance occurred in almost every sample submitted:
- 89% of all sheeting tested is non compliant
- 48% of all sheeting is made primarily of Upland
- 41% of all sheeting is made of a Blend of Upland and ELS
Thank You.

Applied DNA Sciences
50 Health Sciences Drive Stony Brook, NY 11790 USA
www.adnas.com | +1-631-240-8800

Ming Hwa (Benjamin) Liang, Ph.D.
Chief Scientific Officer
mhliang@adnas.com | +1-631-240-8800

Safe Harbor Disclaimer: OTCBB: APDN

The statements made by Applied DNA Sciences, Inc. (the Company) may be forward-looking in nature and are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements describe the Company’s future plans, projections, strategies and expectations, and are based on assumptions and involve a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the control of Applied DNA Sciences, Inc. Actual results could differ materially from those projected due to changes in interest rates, market competition, changes in the local and national economies, and various other factors. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements to reflect new information, events or circumstances after the date hereof to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.
Committee for International Co-operation between Cotton Associations

Cotton Associations represented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association</th>
<th>Belgian Cotton Association</th>
<th>Bolsa Brasilera de Mercadorias</th>
<th>Alexandria Cotton Exporters’ Association</th>
<th>Bremer Baumwollbörse</th>
<th>Federazione Imprese Tessili e Moda Italiane</th>
<th>Karachi Cotton Association</th>
<th>Centro Algodonero Nacional</th>
<th>American Cotton Shippers Association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonnière Africaine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Cotton Shippers Association</td>
<td>Bolsa de Mercadorias &amp; Futuros, São Paulo</td>
<td>China Cotton Association</td>
<td>Association Française Colonnière</td>
<td>Cotton Association of India</td>
<td>Japan Cotton Traders’ Association</td>
<td>Gdynia Cotton Association</td>
<td>Izmir Mercantile Exchange</td>
<td>International Cotton Association Ltd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CICCA Ref: 003
List No 364
22 September 2014

To CICCA Member Associations

List of Firms reported to have failed to fulfil Awards resulting from Arbitrations conducted by CICCA Member Associations

The following firms are reported by Member Associations, to have failed to abide by awards issued by recognised arbitral bodies, dated as shown (listed in chronological order in each country).

**Argentina**

- Surco Estrecho Srl, La Banda 18 Oct 2013 ICA

**Austria**

- Altro Warenhandelsgesellschaft MbH, Vienna 11 Dec 2006 ICA
- Donau Warenhandelges M.B.H., Vienna 6 Apr 2006 ALCOTEXA
- Forte Handelsgesellschaft mbH, Vienna Mar 2003 ICA

**Azerbaijan**

- Foreign Economic Association “AGROINCOM”, Baku 20 Jan 1998 ICA

**Bangladesh**

- Cotton Corporation, Dhaka, Mr. Ziaul Haque (Proprietor) 31 Jan 2014 ICA
- Oshin Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka, 3 Dec 2013 ICA
- Amin Traders, Narayanganj 27 Sep 2013 ICA
- Impressive Textile Mills Ltd, Narayanganj 27 Sep 2013 ICA
- Mazeda Traders, Narayanganj 27 Sep 2013 ICA
- Impressive Textile Mills Ltd, Narayanganj 13 Sep 2013 ICA
- Sumaiya International, Mr. Halim Sikder (Proprietor), Narayanganj 30 Apr 2013 ICA
- R.I. Enterprise, Mr. M. Fakrul Alam (Proprietor), Dhaka 8 Mar 2013 ICA
- Mobarak Ali Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka 19 Dec 2012 ICA
- Sungarh Tex Ltd, Dhaka 19 Nov 2012 ICA
- Comilla Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka 9 Nov 2012 ICA
- Rahmat Textiles Ltd, Dhaka 19 Oct 2012 ICA
- Shanta Enterprise, Narayanganj 5 Oct 2012 ICA
- Unitex Spinning Limited, Chittagong 26 Sep 2012 ICA
- Sekander Spinning Mills Ltd, Chittagong 21 Sep 2012 ICA
- Basher Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka 7 Sep 2012 ICA
- Mosharaf Composite Textile Mills Limited, Dhaka 7 Sep 2012 ICA
- Sekander Spinning Mills Ltd (PHP Group), Chittagong 13 Jul 2012 ICA
- Belkuchi Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka 12 Jul 2012 ICA
- Rahmat Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka 10 Jul 2012 ICA
- Rahmat Textiles Ltd, Dhaka 10 Jul 2012 ICA
- Mosharaf Composite Textile Mills Ltd Dhaka 27 Jun 2012 ICA
- Belkuchi Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka 25 Jun 2012 ICA
- Rahmat Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka 25 Jun 2012 ICA
- Rahmat Textiles Ltd, Dhaka 25 Jun 2012 ICA
- Bhai Bhai Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka 22 Jun 2012 ICA
- Sekander Spinning (PHP Spinning Mills), Chittagong 8 Jun 2012 ICA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>ICA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mosharaf Composite Textile Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>31 May 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulshan Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>29 May 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka Trade Com International Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>24 May 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanif Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>4 May 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSA Spinning, Dhaka</td>
<td>2 May 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tara Spinning Mills Ltd, Narayanganj</td>
<td>30 Apr 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Spinning Mills, Dhaka</td>
<td>11 Apr 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multazim Spinning Mills Ltd, Narayanganj</td>
<td>5 Apr 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriot Spinning Mills Ltd, Narayanganj</td>
<td>5 Apr 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Spinning Mills, Dhaka</td>
<td>30 Mar 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sungarh Tex Limited, Dhaka</td>
<td>9 Mar 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Z. Textiles Ltd, Dhaka, Bangladesh</td>
<td>2 Mar 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratan Enterprises, Narayanganj</td>
<td>2 Mar 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulshan Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>17 Feb 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zobair Traders, Dhaka</td>
<td>17 Feb 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Z. Textiles Ltd, Dhaka, Bangladesh</td>
<td>15 Feb 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaheen Spinning Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>27 Jan 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobarak Ali Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>18 Jan 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriot Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>6 Feb 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassa Taipei Spinner Ltd., Dhaka</td>
<td>14 Dec 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulshan Spinning Mills Ltd, Gazipur</td>
<td>24 Oct 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmopolitan Traders, Dhaka</td>
<td>9 Sep 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangdhanu Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>9 Oct 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Textile Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>24 Sep 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegis Cotton Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>18 Aug 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Star Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>31 Jul 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shameem Enterprise (Miswar Group), Dhaka</td>
<td>26 Jun 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priyanka Traders, Chittagong</td>
<td>5 Jun 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akij Textile Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>22 Dec 2006</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanna Composite Textile Industries Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>8 Dec 2006</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanna Composite Textile Industries Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>2 Oct 2006</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamuna Spinning Mills Ltd (Jamuna Group of Industries), Dhaka</td>
<td>24 May 2006</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shameem Composite Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>17 May 2006</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Ratan Hosiery, Narayanganj</td>
<td>25 Apr 2006</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupshi Textile Pvt Ltd, Narayanganj</td>
<td>3 Jun 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Capital Bangladesh Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>26 May 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Fibre International, Dhaka</td>
<td>7 Jan 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akij Textile Mills Ltd, Dhaka (2 Awards)</td>
<td>22 Dec 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rony Enterprise, Narayanganj</td>
<td>22 Dec 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Trade International, Narayanganj</td>
<td>3 Dec 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arif Knitspin Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>25 Nov 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talukder Trading Co, Narayanganj</td>
<td>25 Nov 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General International, Dhaka</td>
<td>15 Oct 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallu Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>25 Sep 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashraf Textile Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>29 Jul 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliance Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>12 Jul 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Yarn Traders, Narayanganj</td>
<td>9 Jul 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East West Trading International, Chittagong</td>
<td>26 Apr 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ofazuddin Spinning Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>10 Jan 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mridha &amp; Co, Kushthia (2 Awards)</td>
<td>20 Dec 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akhil Chandra Basak, Tangail</td>
<td>19 Dec 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alhaj Textile Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>21 Dec 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alhaj Adbus Sattar, Narayanganj</td>
<td>20 Jul 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Handlers Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>9 Mar 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Textile Industries Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>22 May 2000</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janata Services, Dhaka</td>
<td>5 Apr 2000</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingshuk Limited, Dhaka</td>
<td>4 Apr 2000</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glory Enterprises, Narayanganj</td>
<td>28 Jan 2000</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMC Kamal Textile Mills Limited, Dhaka</td>
<td>15 Dec 1999</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Textile Industries Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>1 Nov 1999</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbee Textiles Ltd, Chittagong</td>
<td>8 Jun 1999</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goalundo Textile Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>23 Sep 1998</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainamati Textile Mills Ltd, Comilla</td>
<td>9 Sep 1999</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Cotton Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>22 Sep 1997</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quasem Cotton Mills Ltd, Dhaka</td>
<td>17 Jul 1996</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Belgium
Etablissement L.F. Francois, Peruwelz
NV Bunge, Antwerp
8 Jun 2005 ALCOTEXA
26 Mar 1994 AFCOT

Benin
FRUITEX Industries, Cotonou
31 Aug 2005 AFCOT
Société Africaine pour le Management et le Commerce
(S.A.M.A.C.), Cotonou
6 Jun 2001 AFCOT

Brazil
Coopernorpi – Cooperativa Agricola do Norte Pioneiro, Sao Paulo
25 Aug 2014 BBM
Torre Industrria Textile Armazens Gerias Ltda, Mato Grosso
13 Dec 2013 ICA
Santana Textil Ltda
11 Sep 2013 BBM
Torre Industrria Textile e Armazens Gerais Ltda, Rondonopolis
31 May 2013 ICA
Victorio Mitsukaso Obata
14 May 2013 BBM
Tochiyuki Agropecuaria Ltda, Matto Grosso
24 May 2012 BBM
Agropecuaria Arakatu Ltda, Barreiras / BA (Two awards)
10 Apr 2013 ICA
Santana Textil S/A, Horizonte
19 Mar 2013 ICA

Mr Armando Ayres de Araujo
18 Mar 2013 BBM
Joao Carlos Krug, Mato Grosso do Sul
7 Aug 2012 ICA
Torre Industrria Textil E Armazens Gerias Ltda, Mato Grosso
17 Jul 2012 ICA
Coopcotton – Cooperativa de Algodão Brasileiro
25 May 2012 BBM
Jonas Schaeffer Maggi, Mato Grosso, Brazil
24 May 2012 ICA
Jose Augusto Ascoli, Mato Grosso
26 Jan 2012 BBM
Ronaldo Macedo Limberte, Acreuna
29 Dec 2011 ICA
Hilario Schulz, Barreiras
29 Sep 2011 ICA
Jonas Schaeffer Maggi
17 Aug 2011 BBM
Fabio Pereira Junior, Santa Filomena
15 Jul 2011 ICA
SGTX – Tecidos Ltda
12 Apr 2011 BBM

Regina Ma. de Freitas Ward e/ou Christopher Barry Ward, Rondonopolis
4 Sep 2009 ICA
The Estate of Pedro Ivo de Freitas, Mato Grosso
10 Jul 2009 ICA
Sedeni Lucas Locks, Tangara da Serra, Mato Grosso
12 Jun 2009 ICA
Roberto Rodrigues da Cunha Filho, Chapadao Do Ceu - GO
23 Jan 2009 ICA
Marcio Tomazini, Ipameri – GO
19 Jan 2009 ICA
Umberto Piazza, Campo Alegre de Goias - GO
19 Jan 2009 ICA
Luiz Alberto Goellner, Primavera do Leste, Mato Grosso
10 Feb 2009 ICA
Christopher Barry Ward, Rondonopolis
8 Jan 2009 ICA
Oscar Razera, Uberaba – MG
9 Dec 2008 ICA
Leandro Volter Laurindo de Castilhos, Barreiras (BA)
28 Nov 2008 ICA
Gilberto Mello Ramos, Guanambi
17 Oct 2008 ICA
The Estate of Pedro Ivo de Freitas, Mato Grosso
8 Oct 2008 ICA
Leandro Volter Laurindo de Castilhos, Bahia
3 Oct 2008 ICA
Agropecuaria Basso Ltda, Rondonopolis
27 June 2008 ICA
Jose Mauro Tomazini, Ipameri
27 June 2008 ICA
Ari Giongo, Rondonopolis
1 Oct 2007 ICA
Clovis Augustin, Rondonopolis
24 Sep 2007 ICA
Jose Pires Pereira, Acreuna Goias
12 Sep 2007 ICA
Clovis Augustin Rondonopolis – MT
27 Jul 2007 ICA
Luiz Carlos Fernandes de Souza, Guanambi
22 Jun 2007 ICA
Alceu Pereira Lima Neto
18 May 2007 ICA
Ivan Luis Bertol, Estado do Mato Grosso
3 Dec 2004 ICA
Gruppo Algocentro Ltda or Associated Farmers, Chapadao do Sul-MS
22 Oct 2004 ICA
Usina de Benficiamento de Algodao Chapadao De Parecis Ltda, Mato Grosso
28 Jul 2004 ICA
Sao Lucas Agropecuaria SA, Rosario Grosso
06 May 2004 ICA
Odil Pereira Campos Filho, Mato Grosso
15 Mar 2004 ICA
Jofege Fiacao e Tecelagem Ltda, Sao Paulo
24 Feb 2000 ICA
JC Industrial Textil Ltda, Blumenau
23 Jul 1999 ICA
Cocafé - Cooperativa Agricola De Astorga Ltda, Astorga
20 Jan 1994 BM&F
Industrial Appel Ltda, Brusque
8 Jan 1991 BM&F
Sama – Soc. Algod. Maria Amélia Ltda, Santa Helena
29 Nov 1989 BM&F
Algodoeira Sayonara Ltda, Guanambi
1 Dec 1988 BM&F
Algolim - Algod. Limoeirense S/A, Campo Mourão
1 Dec 1988 BM&F
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Virgin Islands</td>
<td>Societe de Distribution Inc, Tortola</td>
<td>17 Jan 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Societe de la Distribution Inc, Tortola</td>
<td>26 July 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Famous Textile OOD, Sofia</td>
<td>14 Sep 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Industrias Sumar SA, Santiago</td>
<td>23 Oct 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Textil Lo Espejo SA, Santiago</td>
<td>17 Mar 1992</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Shenzhen Kotawa Investment Co Ltd, Shenzhen</td>
<td>8 Aug 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sinofiber Merchandise International Trade Co Ltd, Shanghai</td>
<td>8 Aug 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hubei Qinghe Textile Co Ltd, Hubei Province</td>
<td>23 Jun 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ningbo Future Imp &amp; Exp Co Ltd, Ningbo</td>
<td>30 May 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fuzhou Development Zone Zhentai Textile Co Ltd, Fujian</td>
<td>11 Apr 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qingdao Three Six Nine International Trade Co Ltd, Qingdao</td>
<td>7 Apr 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhangjiagang Tianjiu Textile Co Ltd, Zhangjiagang</td>
<td>7 Apr 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Zouping No 3 Spinning Plant, Shandong</td>
<td>28 Mar 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shenzhen Kotawa Investment Co Ltd, Guangdong</td>
<td>5 Mar 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changzhou Lianyuan Textile Material Co Ltd, Changzhou</td>
<td>10 Jan 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shenzhen Kotawa Investment Co Ltd, Guangdong</td>
<td>10 Jan 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jiangsu Jinfang Enterprise Co Ltd, Jiangsu</td>
<td>9 Jan 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Demian Incorporated Company, Shandong</td>
<td>9 Jan 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Yanggu Shunda Textile Co Ltd, Shandong Province</td>
<td>23 Dec 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changzhou Lianyuan Textile Material Co Ltd, Changzhou</td>
<td>3 Dec 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Yanggu Shunda Textile Co Ltd, Shandong Province</td>
<td>15 Nov 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Jinhe Cotton and Flax Co Ltd, Shandong</td>
<td>15 Nov 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changshu Hongyi Textile Co Ltd, Jiangsu</td>
<td>10 Oct 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Huajie Textile Co Ltd, Shandong</td>
<td>27 Sep 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Yanggu Shunda Textile Co Ltd, Shandong Province</td>
<td>13 Sep 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Gaomi Huayu Textile Co Ltd, Shandong</td>
<td>6 Sep 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhejiang Xiongsheng Industrial Co Ltd, Shaoxing</td>
<td>2 Sep 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changzhou Ekingfang Textile Co Ltd, Jiangsu</td>
<td>15 Aug 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Yanggu Shunda Textile Co Ltd, Yanggu City</td>
<td>12 Aug 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Jinhe Cotton and Flax Co Ltd, Shandong</td>
<td>22 Jul 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jiangyin Nijiaxiang Textile Co Ltd, Jiangyin City</td>
<td>18 Jul 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hubei Hengxin Cotton Co Ltd, Hubei</td>
<td>12 Jul 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shanghai Dragon Corporation, Shanghai</td>
<td>12 Jul 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Changyi Kunfu Textile Corp</td>
<td>25 Jun 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jiangyin City Huafu Textile Garments Co Ltd, Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>24 Jun 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changzhou Ekingfang Textiles Co Ltd, Changzhou City</td>
<td>18 Jun 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gaomi Luyuan Textile Co Ltd, Gaomi City</td>
<td>11 Jun 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Shunlin Textile Co Ltd, Shandong</td>
<td>10 May 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhiji Jishida Textile Co Ltd, Zhejiang</td>
<td>3 May 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhiji Wanrong Trading Co Ltd, Zhejiang</td>
<td>3 May 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gaomi Jinfang Cotton Technology Co Ltd, Shandong Province</td>
<td>10 Apr 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Gaomi Huayu Textile Co Ltd, Gaomi</td>
<td>10 Apr 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Zouping Shenghe Textile Co Ltd, Shandong</td>
<td>10 Apr 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JCJ Penglai Textile and Clothing Co Ltd, Shandong</td>
<td>4 Apr 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jiaxing Jinlongyuan Special Textile Co Ltd, Zhejiang</td>
<td>14 Mar 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhejiang Longyu Textile, Zhejiang</td>
<td>14 Mar 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hubei Zhijiang Baiyin Textile Trading Co Ltd, Hubei</td>
<td>4 Mar 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changzhou Ekingfang Textiles Co Ltd, Jiangsu</td>
<td>22 Feb 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Demian Incorporated Company, Shandong</td>
<td>20 Feb 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shandong Zouping Shenghe Textile Co Ltd, Shandong</td>
<td>6 Feb 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wuxi Natural Textile Industrial Company Ltd, Mr. Zhu; Jiangsu</td>
<td>6 Feb 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wuxi Natural Green Fiber Technology Ltd, Jiangsu</td>
<td>6 Feb 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changzhou Sunlong Textile Co Ltd, Jiangsu</td>
<td>1 Feb 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kai Ping Fulin Second Weaving &amp; Garments Co Ltd, Guangdong Province</td>
<td>31 Jan 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jinhua 3509 Textile Co Ltd, Hubei</td>
<td>29 Jan 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jiangsu Nijiaxiang Group Co Ltd, Jiangsu</td>
<td>11 Jan 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foshan Nanhai Zhaoli Textile Co Ltd, Guangdong Province</td>
<td>4 Jan 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hubei Anfengda Group Co Ltd, Hubei Province</td>
<td>4 Jan 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hubei Jing Shan Weijia Textiles Co Ltd, Hubei Province</td>
<td>21 Dec 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hubei Ruihehongtai Cotton Co Ltd, Wuhan</td>
<td>14 Dec 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Award</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Nijiaxiang Group Co Ltd, Jiangsu</td>
<td>7 Dec 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhejiang Longyuan Textile Corp Ltd, Zhejiang Province, China</td>
<td>6 Dec 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingdao Yinxia Trading Co Ltd, Qingdao</td>
<td>23 Nov 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebei Qinghe Textiles Co Ltd, Hebei Province</td>
<td>9 Nov 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhangzhou Dazhongxing Textile Industry Co Ltd, Fujian Province</td>
<td>26 Oct 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantong Qitan Textile Co Ltd, Rugao</td>
<td>12 Oct 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuxi Natural Textile, Jiangsu</td>
<td>17 Sep 2012</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingdao International Commodity Exchange Co Ltd, Qingdao</td>
<td>13 Aug 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhucheng Deliyuan Textile Co. Ltd, Shandong</td>
<td>17 Jul 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Shenan Textile Co Ltd, Shanghai</td>
<td>16 Jul 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingdao International Commodity Exchange Co Ltd, Qingdao</td>
<td>11 Jul 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bofine Textile Co Ltd, Shandong</td>
<td>14 Feb 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ningbo Zhou Chang International Trade Co., Ltd., Ningbo</td>
<td>15 June 2010</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ningbo Shuangdun Textile Canvas Industrial Co., Ltd., Zhejiang</td>
<td>14 May 2010</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong Taifeng Textile Co Ltd, Shandong</td>
<td>21 Oct 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Zijiang International Trading Co Ltd, Shanghai</td>
<td>22 Sep 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shantou SEZ Textile Raw Material Co Ltd, Shantou</td>
<td>11 Sep 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Hecheng Textile Co Ltd, Shanghai</td>
<td>24 Aug 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai State Farms Import &amp; Export Co Ltd, Shanghai</td>
<td>22 June 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong Kartex Textile Co Ltd, Shandong</td>
<td>9 Jun 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weifang Haitian Cotton Weaving Co Ltd, Shandong</td>
<td>28 Apr 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhejiang Ningbo Hongxuan Import &amp; Export Co Ltd, Zhejiang</td>
<td>15 Apr 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development Zone</td>
<td>23 Feb 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare Noble Metal International Trade Co Ltd</td>
<td>24 Aug 2007</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Guangfang Trade Company Ltd</td>
<td>24 Aug 2007</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong Mengyin Cotton Textile Co Ltd, Shandong</td>
<td>13 Mar 2007</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wan Cotton Industries Lt, Anhui</td>
<td>1 Dec 2006</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaanxi Wei Nan Xin Hui Textile Co Ltd, Weinan City</td>
<td>17 Nov 2006</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huzhou Lian Feng Textiles Co Ltd, Huzhou City</td>
<td>31 Jul 2006</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhui Shinho Textile Co Ltd, Huainan, Anhui</td>
<td>21 Feb 2006</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong Binzhou Jinyuan Textile Co Ltd, Shandong Province</td>
<td>10 Feb 2006</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import &amp; Export Co Ltd Huafang Group of China, Jiangsu</td>
<td>17 Nov 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing Huayuan Yatai High-Tech Co Ltd, Beijing</td>
<td>22 Aug 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Heshang Enterprise Development Co Ltd, Shanghai</td>
<td>17 Mar 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hua Fang Group Import &amp; Export Co Ltd, Jiangsu</td>
<td>8 Feb 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebei Tianlun Textile Co Ltd, Hebei</td>
<td>31 Jan 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Zhongxiang Group Import &amp; Export Co Ltd, Jiangsu</td>
<td>31 Jan 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhangjiagang Yiman Textile Co Ltd, Jiangsu</td>
<td>12 Oct 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Round The World Textile Group Corporation, Dalian Economic and Technical Development Zone</td>
<td>12 Apr 1998</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Côte d’Ivoire**

- Pan Global Merchants, Abidjan
  - Date: 11 Apr 2012
  - Award: AFCOT

**Czech Republic**

- Kevatex spol. S.r.o., Svitavy
  - Date: 31 Mar 1998
  - Award: BBB

**Egypt**

- Al Masrya, Cairo
  - Date: 5 Feb 2013
  - Award: ICA

- Al Abrar Company for Cotton & Agricultural Crops, Giza
  - Date: 28 Sep 2009
  - Award: ICA

- Al Abrar Cotton, Giza
  - Date: 20 Aug 2009
  - Award: ICA

**El Salvador**

- Facalca Hiltex SA de CV, Ahuachapan
  - Date: 9 Nov 2000
  - Award: ICA

**Germany**

- BRECOT Baumwollhandelsagentur GmbH, Bremen
  - Date: 12 Mar 2012
  - Award: ICA

**Greece**

- Ekkokkistiria Ditikou Pellias SA, Ditiko-Pella
  - Date: 11 Oct 2013
  - Award: ICA

- Pavlides Cotton Gin SA, Giannitsa (Two Awards)
  - Date: 2 Jul 2012
  - Award: ICA

- Agri Cooperative Union of Trikala, Trikala
  - Date: 1 May 2012
  - Award: ICA

- Enosi Agrotikon Sineterismon Trikalon, (Cooperative of Trikala), Trikala
  - Date: 24 Feb 2012
  - Award: ICA

- Nimata Thessalonikis Anonimi Eteria SA, Kilkis, Greece
  - Date: 21 Dec 2011
  - Award: ICA

- Ekkokkistiria Dytikou Pellias SA, Dytiko Pellias
  - Date: 10 Oct 2011
  - Award: ICA

- Levadia Cotton Ginneries S.A., Volia
  - Date: 31 Aug 2011
  - Award: ICA

- Karpous S.A., Larissa
  - Date: 5 Aug 2011
  - Award: ICA
Levcot SA Michas AEBe, Levadia 4 Jul 2011 ICA
Levcot S.A., Levadia 24 Jun 2011 ICA
Karpos SA, Larissa, Greece 9 May 2011 BBB
Karpos AEBe, Larissa 15 Apr 2011 ICA
Karpos SA, Larissa 12 Apr 2011 ICA
Ekkokistiria Yiannitson SA, Yiannitsa 7 April 2011 ICA
Levdia Cotton Ginneries SA, Viotia 18 Feb 2011 ICA
Karpos S.A, Larissa 17 Feb 2011 ICA
Karpos S.A. Trading, Larissa 11 Jan 2011 ICA
Levdias Cotton SA Efstatithos Agelusis Cotton Industry Terma
Thessalonikis, Levadia 17 Feb 2010 ICA
Vamvakurgia Viotias A.E.B.E., Orchomenos Viotia 17 Feb 2010 ICA
Vamvak SA, Thiva 28 Mar 2008 ICA
Cottex Ltd, Athens 25 Jun 2004 ICA
Agrovam Loukas Tax. Karampelas SA, Levadia 4 Apr 2004 BBB
Nik Ousoultzoglou SA, Veria 30 Jun 2003 ICA
Makedonika Dimitriaka – Evaggelos Kroustallis, Alexandria (i/o Katerini) 5 Nov 2001 ICA
Interpo SA, Athens 10 May 1996 ICA
Hellenic Cotton Trading Company, Athens 2 Jan 1992 ICA
Hellenic Cotton Trading Company, Athens 1 Oct 1990 AFCOT
Guatemala
Monte Textil SA, Villa Nueva 18 June 2013 ICA
Textiles del Sur Internacional SA 29 Oct 2012 ICA
Hilos Y Telas SA, Guatemala Ciudad 31 Aug 2012 ICA
Fabrica Hilatex, Guatemala CA 7 Jul 2000 ICA
Hong Kong
China Fareast International Co Ltd, Wanchai 23 Aug 2013 ICA
Malton Ltd, Lai Chi Kok, Hong Kong 5 June 2013 ICA
Yue Xiu Light Industrial Products Co Ltd 15 Dec 2011 ICA
Meritex International Ltd, Yuen Long NT 7 May 2009 ICA
Aldwick Textile Exports Ltd, Yuen Long NT 2 Sep 2005 ICA
Sun Hing Lee Holdings Textile Ltd, Tsuen Wan 18 Jan 2005 ICA
Old Hand Cotton Limited 18 Mar 1999 ICA
Enping Kwong Luen Tai Textile Enterprises (HK) Ltd 11 Jun 1993 ACSA
India
Tradeline Enterprises Pvt Ltd, Chennai 8 Jan 2014 ICA
Alok Industries Ltd, Mumbai 6 Jan 2014 ICA
Alok Industries Ltd, Mumbai 6 Jan 2014 ICA
Alok Industries Ltd, Mumbai 6 Jan 2014 ICA
Alok Industries Ltd, Mumbai 30 Apr 2013 ICA
Shrigopal Ramesh Kumar Sales Pvt Ltd, Nagpur 18 Feb 2013 ICA
Mahavir Cotton, Maharastra 29 Nov 2012 ICA
Mittatex, Mumbai 26 Oct 2012 ICA
Mittatex Exports Pvt Ltd, Mumbai 31 Aug 2012 ICA
Vijayeswari Textiles Ltd, Tamil Nadu 1 Jun 2012 ICA
Mahavir Fibers Industries, Maharashtra 9 Mar 2012 ICA
Shree Bajasani Ginning Factory, Maharashtra 2 Mar 2012 ICA
Viraj Cotton Company, Gujarat, 24 Feb 2012 ICA
Venkateswarra Agro Syndicate, Andrapradesh 31 Jan 2012 ICA
Mittatex Exports Pvt Ltd, Mumbai 20 Jan 2012 ICA
Best Cotton Traders, Andrapradesh 16 Dec 2011 ICA
Bharat Enterprise, Bhuna, Haryana 1 Nov 2011 ICA
Veesjay Lakshmi Textiles Ltd, Coimbatore 12 Feb 2010 ICA
T.T. Ltd, New Delhi (Two Awards) 7 Jan 2010 ICA
Divya Spinning Mill Ltd, Tirupur 20 Nov 2009 ICA
Jayalakshmi Textiles (P) Ltd, Aruppukottai 9 Nov 2009 ICA
Sri Kannapiran Mills Ltd, Coimbatore 18 Aug 2009 ICA
JVS Spinners India Ltd, Karur 8 Jul 2009 ICA
Arun Spinning Mills (P) Ltd, Tamil Nadu 11 Jun 2009 ICA
Janaki Cotton Mills Limited, Tamil Nadu 5 Jun 2009 ICA
SJLT Textiles Pvt Ltd, Tamil Nadu 22 May 2009 ICA
Shree VB Spintex Private Limited, Tamil Nadu 20 May 2009 ICA
Subburaj Cotton Mills, Tamil Nadu 20 May 2009 ICA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divya Spinning Mills (P) Ltd, Tirupur</td>
<td>19 May 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surana Textiles (Pvt) Ltd, Coimbatore</td>
<td>1 May 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veejay Lakshmi Textile Ltd, Coimbatore</td>
<td>24 Apr 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawahar Shetakari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd, Dhule (MS)</td>
<td>9 Apr 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulochana Cotton Spinning Mills Pvt Ltd, Tirupur</td>
<td>9 Apr 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spincot Textiles Pvt Ltd, Andara Pradesh</td>
<td>7 Apr 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govardhan Spinners Ltd, Chennai</td>
<td>6 Apr 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthukumarasamy Textiles Limited, Coimbatore</td>
<td>24 Feb 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe Cotyarn Pvt Ltd, Mumbai</td>
<td>12 Dec 2008</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadguru Cotton Pvt Ltd, Gujarat</td>
<td>30 Jan 2008</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe Cotyarn Pvt Ltd, Mumbai</td>
<td>16 Jan 2008</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indorama Exports (A division of Indorama Textiles Ltd), New Delhi</td>
<td>23 Jun 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soundaraja Mills Ltd, Dindigul</td>
<td>26 May 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehala Carona Textiles Ltd, Tirupur</td>
<td>17 Feb 2003</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogini Mills, Tirupur</td>
<td>4 Dec 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Jayajothi &amp; Co Ltd, Rajapalayam (2 Awards)</td>
<td>1 Oct 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppys Spinning Mills (P) Ltd, Tirupur</td>
<td>9 Aug 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indo Count Choongnam Textiles Ltd, New Delhi</td>
<td>5 Jul 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meridian Industries Ltd, Coimbatore</td>
<td>13 Jun 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirupur Suriya Textiles Pvt Ltd, Tirupur</td>
<td>11 Jun 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirupur Suriya Textiles Pvt Ltd, Tirupur</td>
<td>13 Feb 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suryavanshi Spinning Mills Ltd, Secunderabad</td>
<td>31 May 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guhan Textile Mills Ltd</td>
<td>26 Apr 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parani Spinning Mills Ltd, Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>26 Apr 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aruppukottai Sri Jayavilas Ltd, Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>12 Apr 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aruppukottai Sri Jayavilas Ltd, Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>1 Feb 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Ramakrishna Mills (CBE) Ltd, Coimbatore</td>
<td>8 Mar 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSD Spinning Mills Ltd, Kovilpatti</td>
<td>8 Mar 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sree Kaderi Ambal Mills Ltd, Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>26 Feb 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balu Spinning Mills (Pvt) Limited, Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>15 Feb 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNR Spinning Mills (P) Ltd, Udumalpet</td>
<td>14 Feb 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharanidara Spinning Mills Ltd, Salem</td>
<td>13 Feb 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAV Cotton Mills Ltd, Coimbatore</td>
<td>12 Feb 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Jayalakshmi Spinning Mills Ltd, Guntur District</td>
<td>29 Jan 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Kalaivani Spinners (P) Ltd, Udumalpet</td>
<td>14 Dec 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balu Spinning Mills (Pvt) Limited, Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>10 Dec 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamsaveni Spinners (P) Ltd, Coimbatore</td>
<td>7 Dec 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Parameswari Spinning Mills Ltd, Pandalgudi</td>
<td>19 Nov 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salona Cotspin Limited, Coimbatore</td>
<td>13 Nov 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAPL Industries Limited, Coimbatore</td>
<td>2 Nov 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Cotton Mills Ltd, Tirupur</td>
<td>31 Oct 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vishwabharathith Textiles Ltd, Tirupur</td>
<td>24 Sep 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aruppukottai Sri Jayavilas Ltd, Tamil Nadu (2 Awards)</td>
<td>19 Sep 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vishwabharathith Textiles Ltd, Tirupur</td>
<td>14 Nov 2000</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangeeth Textiles Ltd, Coimbatore</td>
<td>13 May 2000</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarkadas Cotton Co, Pvt, Ltd, Mumbai</td>
<td>9 Apr 2000</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gem Spinners India Ltd, Chennai</td>
<td>5 Apr 2000</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mafatlal, Mumbai</td>
<td>12 Dec 1999</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Fibres Ltd, New Delhi</td>
<td>8 Mar 1999</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Spinning &amp; Weaving Mills Ltd, Chennai</td>
<td>1 Mar 1999</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Kongarar Textiles Ltd, Udumalpet</td>
<td>19 Apr 1998</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Vijayakumar Mills Ltd, Palani</td>
<td>19 Apr 1998</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shri Amarsinhji Mills, Bombay</td>
<td>7 Sep 1995</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuddapah Spinning Mills, Hyderabad</td>
<td>8 Jun 1995</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haniler Textiles Ltd, Bombay</td>
<td>1 Jun 1995</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcot Textile Mills Ltd, Madurai</td>
<td>23 May 1995</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arhant Cotsyn Ltd, Ludhiana</td>
<td>16 Apr 1995</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Denim Fabrics, Ahmedabad</td>
<td>16 Apr 1995</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maheshwari Mills Ltd, Ahmedabad</td>
<td>19 Dec 1994</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan International (India) Ltd, Calcutta</td>
<td>6 Dec 1991</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indonesia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT Plumbon International Textile, Jakarta</td>
<td>29 Apr 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Batam Textile Industry, Semarang</td>
<td>15 Apr 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bintang Agung, Jakarta</td>
<td>28 Mar 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Unilon Textile Industries, Bandung</td>
<td>10 Jan 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company/Mill Name</td>
<td>Award Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Indiratex Spindo, Singosari</td>
<td>6 Sep 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Unilon Textile Industries, Bandung</td>
<td>17 Jul 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Plumbon International Textile, Jakarta</td>
<td>20 Feb 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Unilon Textile Industries, Bandung</td>
<td>23 Jan 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Unilon Textile Industries, Bandung</td>
<td>11 Jan 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Golden Tatex Indonesia, Tangerang</td>
<td>31 Jul 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Royal Cotton Indonesia, Jakarta</td>
<td>31 May 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Royal Cotton Indonesia, Jakarta</td>
<td>31 May 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Golden Tatex Indonesia, Tangerang</td>
<td>27 Apr 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Indo Golden Standard, Surabaya, Indonesia</td>
<td>27 Apr 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Royal Cotton Indonesia, Karawang</td>
<td>16 Mar 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Royal Cotton Indonesia, Jakarta</td>
<td>9 Mar 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Golden Tatex Indonesia, Kabupaten Tangerang, Indonesia</td>
<td>7 Oct 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Indo Golden Standard, Surabaya, Indonesia</td>
<td>7 Oct 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV Sinar Anugerah Lestari Texindo, Bandung (2 Awards)</td>
<td>12 Jun 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Tri Berkat Anugerah, Bandung</td>
<td>18 May 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Ramagloria Sakti Tekstil Industri, Surabaya</td>
<td>3 Dec 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Ramagloria Sakti Tekstil Industri, Pasuruan</td>
<td>10 Nov 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Ramagloria Sakti Tekstil Industri, Pasuruan</td>
<td>8 Nov 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Ramagloria Sakti Tekstil Industri, Pasuruan</td>
<td>13 Oct 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Erres Perdana Textile Mills, Bandung</td>
<td>10 Jan 2003</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Indopanca Centratex, Jakarta</td>
<td>16 Apr 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Koprimatex, Jakarta</td>
<td>25 May 1999</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Soelystiawati Kusumatex, Solo</td>
<td>24 May 1999</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Yantex Bina Trading, Jakarta</td>
<td>22 Dec 1998</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Giri Asih Indah, Bandung</td>
<td>27 Mar 1997</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Indopastika Pacific Textile Mills, Jakarta</td>
<td>15 Jan 1993</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Ksatria Manunggal Mandiri, Jakarta a-Pusat</td>
<td>15 Jan 1993</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Sinar Trilesti Buana, Bandung</td>
<td>15 Jan 1993</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Sapto Selaras, Jakarta</td>
<td>4 Aug 1992</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Mahameru Centratama Mills, Bandung</td>
<td>24 Jul 1992</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Special Fibre Widjaja and/or PT Erres Perdana Textile Mills</td>
<td>19 Feb 1992</td>
<td>ACSA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Italy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company/Mill Name</th>
<th>Award Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ITV – Industria Tessile Del Vomano – Cellino Attanasio (TE)</td>
<td>29 May 2012</td>
<td>SMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Cotoni del Firello s.r.l</td>
<td>14 May 2012</td>
<td>AFCOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filati Maclodio SpA, Italy</td>
<td>2 Mar 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indutech SpA, Milano</td>
<td>29 June 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kazakhstan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company/Mill Name</th>
<th>Award Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too “Khlopkoprom”, Shymkent</td>
<td>19 Dec 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kenya**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company/Mill Name</th>
<th>Award Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rift Valley Textiles Ltd, Eldoret</td>
<td>21 Oct 1994</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Korea**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company/Mill Name</th>
<th>Award Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dongil Textile Co Ltd, Jeonia Northern Province</td>
<td>5 May 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malawi**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company/Mill Name</th>
<th>Award Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woget Cotton Ginning Company Ltd, Blantyre</td>
<td>31 Jan 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iponga Cotton Company Ltd, Blantyre</td>
<td>23 Feb 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malaysia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company/Mill Name</th>
<th>Award Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNLT (Far East) BHD, Negri Sembilan</td>
<td>31 May 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwality Textiles (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd, Kedah</td>
<td>9 Nov 1993</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malta**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company/Mill Name</th>
<th>Award Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACER Limited, Swieqi</td>
<td>19 Apr 1998</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mexico**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company/Mill Name</th>
<th>Award Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pecaltex SA de CV, Puebla</td>
<td>12 Jun 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PYT Textil SA de CV, Colonia Reforma Sur</td>
<td>9 May 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilados Juitepec SA de CV, Juitepec</td>
<td>2 Apr 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFM Textiles Parras SA de CV, Nuevo Leon</td>
<td>29 Nov 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibras Internacionales Trevino y Asociados SA de CV, Coahuila</td>
<td>24 Sep 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texturizados y Tejidos Windsor SA de CV, Naucalpan</td>
<td>7 Sep 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincuenta Agricultores Unidos S.A. de C.V., Riop Colorado</td>
<td>1 April 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azortex S.A. de C.V., Tlaxcala</td>
<td>30 Oct 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrias Victoria de Tlaxcalancingo S.A. de C.V., Puebla</td>
<td>21 Jan 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porta Technologies SA de CV, Puebla Pue</td>
<td>21 Jan 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rovi Textil SA, Puebla</td>
<td>16 Aug 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilaturas Leab SA de CV, Puebla</td>
<td>30 Apr 1997</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Textiles Tenexac SA de CV, Tlax 6 Mar 1997 ICA
Garte Textil SA de CV, Puebla Pue 29 Mar 1994 ICA
Textiles El Centenario SA 29 Mar 1994 ACSA
Atoyac Textil SA de CV and/or Superfinos A A de CV and/or
Comercial De Telas SA de CV 9 Mar 1992 ACSA
Textiles Agua Azul SA De CV 9 Mar 1992 ACSA
Textiles Eca SA de CV 9 Mar 1992 ACSA
Camisetas de Puebla, SA de CV, Puebla Pue 13 Jan 1992 ICA
Acrimex SA de CV 5 May 1989 ACSA

Morocco
Societe Artifil SA, Tangiers 1 Oct 1990 AFCOT
Magefil, Casablanca 27 Sep 1990 AFCOT

Nigeria
Hercules Tyres Ltd, Lagos 8 Feb 1999 ICA
Dangote Farms Limited, Lagos 1 Jan 1998 ICA

Pakistan
Gulshan Spinning Mills Ltd, Karachi 27 Jun 2014 ICA
Gulistan Textile, Karachi 27 Jun 2014 ICA
Crescent Sugar Mills and Distillery Limited, Faisalabad 10 May 2013 ICA
Crescent Textile Mills Ltd, Faisalabad 28 Feb 2013 ICA
Acro Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd, Lahore 9 Nov 2012 ICA
Shadman Cotton Mills Ltd, Lahore 26 Oct 2012 ICA
Acro Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd, Lahore 24 Aug 2012 ICA
Gulistan Spinning Mills Limited, Karachi 13 Aug 2012 ICA
Gulistan Textile Mills Limited, Karachi 13 Aug 2012 ICA
Dar es Salaam Textile Mills Ltd, Lahore 8 Jun 2012 ICA
Zahidjee Textile Mills Ltd, Faisalabad 1 Jun 2012 ICA
Equity Textiles Limited, Karachi 2 May 2012 ICA
Ahmad Hassan Textile Mills Ltd, Multan 17 Feb 2012 ICA
D.S. Industries Limited, Lahore 16 Dec 2011 ICA
Equity Textile Mills Limited, Karachi 24 Oct 2011 ICA
Acro Textile Mills Ltd, Lahore 30 Sep 2011 ICA
Ghulam Rabbani & Co, Karachi 13 Dec 2010 ICA
Rahimbaksh Textile Mills Limited, Punjab 15 Jan 2010 ICA
Tanveer Spinning & Weaving Mills Pvt Ltd, Lahore Cantt 27 Oct 2009 ICA
Superior Textile Mills Ltd, Lahore 18 Sep 2009 ICA
Chakwal Spinning Mills Ltd, Lahore 17 Sep 2009 ICA
Superior Textile Mills Ltd, Lahore 17 Jul 2009 ICA
Dawood Spinning Mills (Pvt) Ltd, Lahore 13 Jul 2009 ICA
Dawood Spinning Mills (Pvt) Ltd, Lahore 19 May 2009 ICA
Ejaz Spinning Mills Ltd, Lahore 7 May 2009 ICA
Superior Textile Mills Ltd, Lahore 7 May 2009 ICA
Jubilee Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd, Karachi 30 Apr 2009 ICA
Shams Textile Mills Limited, Lahore 20 Jun 2008 ICA
Primex Trading Corp (Pvt) Ltd, Karachi 23 Feb 2006 ICA
Apollo Textile Mills Limited 10 Feb 2006 ACSA
Sajjad Textile Mills Ltd, Lahore 21 Jan 2005 ICA
Khyber Spinning Mills Gadoon Ltd, Lahore 12 Oct 2004 ICA
Fatima Enterprises Limited Multan Cantt 2 Jun 2004 ICA
Zulfiqar Trading Corporation, Karachi 27 May 2003 ICA
Hashir Textiles Mills, Lahore 7 Aug 2002 ICA
Zahur Textiles Ltd, Lahore 15 Apr 2002 ICA
TAJ Textile Mills Ltd (Elahi Group), Lahore 8 Mar 2002 ICA
Mian Textile Industries Ltd, Lahore 12 May 2000 ICA
Amjad Textile Mills Ltd, Multan 2 Mar 2000 ICA
Fateh Textile Mills Ltd, Hyderabad Sindh 9 Feb 2000 ICA
Akram Industries Ltd, Lahore 8 Feb 2000 ICA
Salim Yarn Mills (Private) Ltd, Karachi 27 Jan 2000 ICA
Redco Pakistan Ltd, Islamabad 20 Dec 1999 ICA
Moonstar Cotton Mills (Pvt) Ltd, Karachi 19 Apr 1998 ALCOTEXA
Imran Spinning Mills Ltd, Karachi 15 Jul 1996 ICA
Trading Corporation of Pakistan (Pvt) Limited, Karachi (as legal
successor to Cotton Export Corporation of Pakistan Ltd, Karachi) 1 Mar 1996 ICA
SAF Textile Limited, Lahore 28 Nov 1995 ICA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Award Date</th>
<th>Agreement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>Manufactura de Itaugua SA, Itaugua</td>
<td>6 Feb 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>Fairlop Technologies, Corp., Panama City</td>
<td>16 Dec 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Derlon Trading Corporation, Panama City</td>
<td>22 Apr 2011</td>
<td>AFCOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Corporacion Textil S.A., Lima</td>
<td>7 Aug 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blade S.A.C., Lima</td>
<td>15 Jun 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TSA Peru S.A.C., Lima</td>
<td>31 May 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corporacion Textil S.A., Lima</td>
<td>11 May 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrias Flomar S.A.C, Lima</td>
<td>25 Nov 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Servitejo SA, Lima</td>
<td>16 Dec 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fijesa SAC, Lima</td>
<td>9 Nov 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fabritex Peruana SA, Lima</td>
<td>11 May 2000</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Filway Development Corporation</td>
<td>4 Dec 1992</td>
<td>ACSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Wenex Sp. z.o.o.</td>
<td>26 Feb 2005</td>
<td>GCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Turcofil Industrias Texteis SA, Guimaraes</td>
<td>18 Dec 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Filda – Fabrica de Ficao dos Casais Lda, Riba D’Ave</td>
<td>12 Apr 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COMERFIL – Comercio e Transacçoes Texteis, Lda, Pevidem</td>
<td>5 Apr 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fabrica de Ficao e Tecidos do Condado Joaquim de Oliveira e Irmaos, Lda, Famalicao</td>
<td>11 Sep 2003</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PIMAFIL – Comercio e Industria de Fios Texteis Lda, Pevidem</td>
<td>2 Jul 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francisco da Costa Marques Pinto and Filhos Lda, Porto Codex</td>
<td>28 Mar 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FIFITEX – Ficao de Fibras Texteis SA</td>
<td>10 Jul 2000</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Filave – Industria de Ficao Lda, Famalicao</td>
<td>9 Jul 1999</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joaquim de Oliveira &amp; Irmaos Lda, Vila Nova de Famalicao</td>
<td>11 Feb 1997</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sociedade Textile Araujo, Goncalves SA</td>
<td>12 May 1992</td>
<td>ACSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Tajikistan</td>
<td>Zamin Textile Limited Enterprise, Dushanbe</td>
<td>17 Feb 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>Unimond S.R.L. Societate Mixta Romano, Franceza</td>
<td>12 Apr 1998</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tuvic Impex Srl, Bucharest</td>
<td>20 Jul 1995</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Power International Ltd, Moscow</td>
<td>27 Apr 2009</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Saudi Spinning &amp; Weaving Industries Ltd, Jeddah</td>
<td>6 Nov 1996</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Tradeline Enterprises Pvt Ltd</td>
<td>27 Jun 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tradeline Far East Pte Ltd</td>
<td>27 Jun 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chee Kim Trading Pte Limited</td>
<td>21 Feb 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Straits Cotton Co Pte Ltd (2 Awards)</td>
<td>4 Mar 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Fastec SPOL SRO, Nitra</td>
<td>22 Jan 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>IBN – JT, Ljubljana</td>
<td>19 Apr 1998</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Seacrest Trading Corporation SL, Seville</td>
<td>11 Mar 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mastefil SA</td>
<td>10 Oct 1988</td>
<td>ACSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>Natex Swaziland Ltd (Natex 2000), Manzini</td>
<td>8 Feb 1999</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Textile Corporation of Swaziland Limited, Manzini</td>
<td>12 Sep 1997</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Jecot SA, Geneva</td>
<td>13 Dec 2007</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cotimtex SA, Carouge</td>
<td>14 Jun 2006</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corpin Management SA, Chiasso</td>
<td>28 Jun 2005</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fri Trade &amp; Consulting Sarl, Geneva</td>
<td>25 Apr 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Award Type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecotrade SA, Nyon</td>
<td>29 Sep 1999</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capco Ltd, Geneva</td>
<td>7 Jul 1998</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICECO S.A., Geneva</td>
<td>19 Apr 1998</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradcot SA, Geneva (2 Awards)</td>
<td>4 Dec 1996</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fintrading Limited, Chiasso</td>
<td>28 Jun 1996</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commecot Co Inc, Gais</td>
<td>16 Dec 1994</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taiwan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Deer Textile Company Ltd, Taipei</td>
<td>3 May 2006</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tay I Textile Company Limited, Taipei</td>
<td>20 Aug 2002</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takwin Co Ltd, Taipei</td>
<td>9 Apr 2000</td>
<td>ALCOTEXA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheh Hsin Textile Co. Ltd and or H &amp; S Textile Co Ltd, Taipei</td>
<td>17 Jul 1992</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nan Yuan Textile Co Ltd, Taipei</td>
<td>12 Mar 1992</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tanzania</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badugu Ginning Co Ltd, Musoma, Tanzania</td>
<td>14 Feb 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jambo Oil Mills &amp; Ginneries Co., Limited, Shinyanga</td>
<td>30 Aug 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roko Investments, Tabora</td>
<td>1 Aug 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badugu Ginning Co. Ltd, Musoma</td>
<td>16 Jun 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesano Cotton Ginnery Tanzania Ltd, Mwanza</td>
<td>15 Jul 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitreos Oil Mill Ltd, Shinyanga</td>
<td>27 Jun 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Cotton Fields Ltd, Mwanza</td>
<td>8 July 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Cotton Fields Limited, Mwanza</td>
<td>27 May 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japs and Scraps Limited, Dar es Salaam</td>
<td>10 May 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSK Solutions Limited, Dar-es-Salaam</td>
<td>17 Mar 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KBL Enterprises Ltd, Mwanza</td>
<td>17 Feb 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nsagali Co Ltd, Bariadi, Shinyanga</td>
<td>31 Jan 2011</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Lint (T) Ltd, Mwanza</td>
<td>12 Nov 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Lint Tanzania Ltd, Mwanza</td>
<td>12 Nov 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mara Lint Industries Ltd, Bunda</td>
<td>20 May 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highway Cotton Ginnery (T) Ltd, Shinyanga</td>
<td>16 Apr 2004</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farai Oil Mill Ltd, Dar es Salaam</td>
<td>18 Oct 1996</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabruk Gold Centre, Dar es Salaam</td>
<td>10 Jul 1996</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thailand</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T N Textile Co Ltd, Samutprakarn</td>
<td>11 Jul 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far East Knitting &amp; Spinning Co Ltd, Bangkok</td>
<td>27 Jun 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thai Udom Spinning Co Ltd, Samutprakarn</td>
<td>10 Mar 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN Textile Co Ltd, Samutprakarn</td>
<td>20 Dec 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucky Spinning Co Ltd, Bangkok</td>
<td>1 Oct 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucky Spinning Co Ltd, Bangkok</td>
<td>19 Aug 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far East Knitting &amp; Spinning Co Ltd, Bangkok</td>
<td>9 Sep 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN Textile Co Ltd, Samutprakarn</td>
<td>12 Jul 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum Sang Textile Co Ltd, Samutsakorn</td>
<td>26 Jun 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN Textile Co Ltd, Samutprakarn</td>
<td>5 Apr 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucky Spinning Co Ltd, Bangkok</td>
<td>6 Feb 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thavornpipat Group Co Ltd, Bangkok</td>
<td>18 Jan 2013</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charoen Vatana Textiles Co Ltd, Samutsakorn</td>
<td>12 Sep 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum Sang Textile Co Ltd, Tasai</td>
<td>12 Sep 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thavornpipat Group Co Ltd, Bangkok</td>
<td>12 Sep 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thavornpipat Group Co Ltd, Bangkok</td>
<td>29 Jun 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charoen Vatana Textile Co Ltd, Samutsakorn</td>
<td>11 Jun 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thavornpipat Group Co Ltd, Bangkok</td>
<td>30 May 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charoen Vatana Textile Co Ltd, Samutsakorn</td>
<td>9 May 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thai Udom Spinning Co Ltd, Samutprakarn</td>
<td>4 May 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thavornpipat Group Company Limited, Bangkok</td>
<td>2 Mar 2012</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chai Ngam Dee Co Ltd, Chonburi</td>
<td>1 Dec 1993</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Spin Import &amp; Export Co Ltd, Bangkok</td>
<td>11 Nov 1993</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivaphikul Asia Co Ltd, Bangkok</td>
<td>7 Aug 1992</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tunisia</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filature Hedi Zouari, Sfax</td>
<td>19 Nov 2001</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacosport/Bacofil, Tunis</td>
<td>3 Jun 1992</td>
<td>AFCOT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turkey</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atatlar Tarim Urunleri Dis Ticaret Ltd Sti, Mersin</td>
<td>7 Jul 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilit Danismanlik Ltd, Mersin</td>
<td>7 Mar 2014</td>
<td>ICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abateks Tekstil Tic ve San AS, Istanbul 12 Jun 2013 ICA
Nezih Iplik Dokuma Tekstil San ve Tic AS, Kahramanmaras 22 Apr 2013 ICA
Nezih Iplik Dokuma Tekstil San ve Tic AS, Kahramanmaras 17 Dec 2012 ICA
Ari Amabalaj Tekstil Tarur San Tic Ltd Sti 13 Feb 2012 ICA
Aktas Akinci Tekstil A.S., Istanbul 21 Dec 2009 ICA
Bozcalar Tekstil Ve Orgu Sanayi AS, Adana 17 Aug 2009 ICA
Else Tekstil San Ve Tic A.S., Tekirdag 24 Jan 2007 ICA
Optas Gediz Iplik ve Mensucat AS, Kutahya 3 Jul 2001 ICA
Seda Tekstil ve Gida Sanayii A.S., Istanbul 5 Apr 2000 ALCOTEXA
Emiteks Tekstil San ve Ticaret Ltd. Sti, Gaziantep 25 Feb 2000 ICA
Gulle Entegre Tekstil Islemeleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., Istanbul 11 Apr 1999 ALCOTEXA
Aypak Circir Ve Prese Isletmeleri San Ve Tic Ltd, Antakya/Hatay 11 Apr 1998 ALCOTEXA
Uslu Tekstil San ve Ticaret AS 28 Feb 1997 ICA
Sera Ithalat-Ihracat AS, Izmir 9 May 1996 ICA
Uganda
Muddu-Awulira Enterprises Ltd, Kampala 17 Dec 2003 ICA
Teso Agri-Base Ltd, Kampala 30 Jan 2001 ICA
United Arab Emirates
Ronex International LLC, Dubai 4 Feb 2011 AFCOT
Wardah Textiles Limited, Dubai 25 Apr 1996 ICA
UK
Cotton Net Trading Ltd, Dorset 20 Apr 2005 ICA
FCI Fenton Commodities Inc, Essex 17 Jan 2002 ICA
USA
Mid-South Cotton Company LLC, Tennesee 12 Apr 2012 ICA
Silverleafe International LLC, Memphis 29 Dec 2011 ICA
International Business Development, Santa Monica CA 14 Aug 2008 ALCOTEXA
Marketing Service, Inc. USA 21 Aug 2006 CCA
Deamar USA, LLC, New York 10 Feb 2006 ICA
Complextrade LLC, New York 4 Nov 2005 ICA
Porta Technologies, Inc, North Carolina 21 Jan 2005 ICA
Maxline LLC, Oklahoma 13 Feb 2004 ICA
American Commodity LLC, New Jersey 23 Jul 2002 ICA
Cotton Marketing Inc, Texas 12 Jul 2002 ICA
S.B.W. USA, Los Angeles 12 Dec 1999 ALCOTEXA
Eastern Gulf Trading House, Inc, Charlotte, NC 26 Apr 1998 ALCOTEXA
Thornton & Co Inc, Memphis 7 Apr 1995 ICA
Uzbekistan
Vitash Export-Import Limited, Tashkent 19 Sep 2006 ICA
Venezuela
SILATEX, Estando Miranda 17 Apr 2002 ICA
Vietnam
Dai Cuong Group Joint Stock Company, Thai Binh City 27 Nov 2013 ICA
Nam Huong Joint Venture Limited Company, Nam Dinh City 15 Nov 2013 ICA
Son Nam Textile Garment Joint Stock Company, Nam Dinh City 12 Aug 2013 ICA
Vinatex Trading Joint Stock Company, Ho Chi Minh 9 Aug 2013 ICA
Vinatex Trading Joint Stock Company, Ho Chi Minh 1 Aug 2013 ICA
Hanoi May 19th Textile Company, Hanoi 22 Feb 2013 ICA
Dai Cuong Group Joint Stock Company, Thai Binh City 8 Feb 2013 ICA
Dong Quang Spinning Corporation, Long An Province 6 Feb 2013 ICA
Hanoi May 19th Textile Company, Hanoi 6 Feb 2013 ICA
Datex Commercial Import Export Joint Stock Company, Thai Binh City 4 Jan 2013 ICA
Sonnam Textile-Garment Joint Stock Company, Nam Dinh Province 14 Dec 2012 ICA
Dai Cuong Group JSC, Hanoi 9 Nov 2012 ICA
Vinatex Trading Joint Stock Company, Ho Chi Minh City 27 Sep 2012 ICA
Duy Linh Textile Joint Stock Company, Dong Nai Province 7 Sep 2012 ICA
Phuoc Thinh Investment Textile Corporation, Ho Chi Minh City 7 Sep 2012 ICA
Datex Commercial Import Export Joint Stock Company, Thanh Binh City 16 Aug 2012 ICA
Thuy Dat Joint Stock Company, Nam Dinh Province 20 Jul 2012 ICA
Viet An Yarn Joint Stock Company Ltd, Nam Dinh Province 18 Jul 2012 ICA
Son Nam Textile-Garment Joint Stock Company, Nam Dinh City 13 Jul 2012 ICA
Dong Phat Joint Stock Company, Hanoi 3 Jul 2012 ICA
Viet Thang Corporation, Ho Chi Minh City 2 Jul 2012 ICA
Hung Thinh Co Limited, Thai Binh Province 15 Jun 2012 ICA
Viet Thang Corporation, Ho Chi Minh City 1 Jun 2012 ICA
Artex Corporation, Hanoi 29 May 2012 ICA
Dong Quang Spinning Corporation, Long An Province 18 May 2012 ICA
Hanoi May 19th Textile Company, Hanoi 11 May 2012 ICA
Thien Hung JSC, Binh Duong Province 4 May 2012 ICA
Thien Nam JSC, Binh Duong Province 4 May 2012 ICA
Dong Phat Joint Stock Company, Hanoi 5 Apr 2012 ICA
Viet An Joint Stock Company Ltd, Nam Dinh Province 30 Mar 2012 ICA
Minh Tri Company Limited, Hanoi 16 Mar 2012 ICA
Thien Hung JSC, Binh Duong Province 24 Feb 2012 ICA
Ha Nam Textile Company, Ha Nam 30 Dec 2011 ICA
Thien Nam JSC, Binh Duong Province 15 Dec 2011 ICA
Vinh Phu Textile Company, City Phu Tho Province 24 Oct 2011 ICA
Thien Hung Investment & Development Joint Stock Company, Binh Duong Province 14 Oct 2011 ICA
Dong Phat Joint Stock Company, Hanoi 4 Oct 2011 ICA
Damsan Yarntex Joint Stock Company, Thai Binh Province 26 Feb 2010 ICA
Vinh Phuc Textile Company Ltd, Vinh Phuc Province 4 Aug 2010 ICA
Binh Minh Import Export Production & Trade Co Ltd 5 Nov 2004 ICA
Hanoi Industrial Canvas Textile Company, (HAIACATEX) Haiba Trung 14 Sep 2001 ICA

Zimbabwe
Ardlone Enterprise, Harare 9 July 2013 ICA
FSI Agricom Holdings (Pvt) Ltd/FSI Cotton (Pvt) Ltd, Harare 7 Aug 2009 ICA
New Cabview Trading (Pvt) Ltd, Harare 1 Nov 2004 ICA

Further changes to this list will be notified as they occur. CICCA accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained within this list. This responsibility lies with the reporting parties. Any errors or omissions should be addressed directly to the Association concerned.

Changes reported since List No 363

Additions:

Brazil
Coopemorpi – Cooperativa Agricola do Norte Pioneiro, Sao Paulo 25 Aug 2014 BBM

China
Shenzhen Kotawa Investment Co Ltd, Shenzhen 8 Aug 2014 ICA
Sinofiber Merchandise International Trade Co Ltd, Shanghai 8 Aug 2014 ICA

Turkey
Atatlar Tarim Urunleri Dis Ticaret Ltd Sti, Mersin 7 Jul 2014 ICA

Deletions:

Bangladesh
Jobeda Textile Mills Ltd, Dhaka (2 Awards) 20 Jun 2005 ICA
一、行业运行平稳，效益较好

I. Stable Industry Performance with Good Profitability

- 规上企业主营业务收入同比增速
  - 2014年1-2月: 9.9%
  - 2014年1-3月: 8.7%
  - 2014年1-4月: 7.2%
  - 2014年1-5月: 7.2%
  - 2014年1-6月: 7.7%
  - 2014年1-7月: 7.7%
  - 2014年1-8月: 7.7%

- 规上企业利润总额同比增速
  - 2014年1-2月: 19.0%
  - 2014年1-3月: 14.2%
  - 2014年1-4月: 15.6%
  - 2014年1-5月: 15.2%
  - 2014年1-6月: 14.1%
  - 2014年1-7月: 12.9%
  - 2014年1-8月: 12.6%

- 规上企业主营业务收入
  - 2014年1-2月: 19.0%
  - 2014年1-3月: 14.2%
  - 2014年1-4月: 15.6%
  - 2014年1-5月: 15.2%
  - 2014年1-6月: 14.1%
  - 2014年1-7月: 12.9%
  - 2014年1-8月: 12.6%

China Home Textile Association
二、出口持续增长
II. Sustained Export Growth

From January to August in 2014, total exports of China’s home textile products was $26.9 billion, a year-on-year increase of 6.2%, of which, 5.2% increase in quantity, 1% increase in price.

三、面临挑战
III. Challenges

1. 棉花价格倒挂，出口产品受影响
Price gap between domestic and imported cotton affects exports.

China Home Textile Association
家纺产品出口情况
Exports of home textile products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>产品类别</th>
<th>出口额（亿美元）</th>
<th>同比（%）</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>床上用品</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>布艺产品</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毛巾产品</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地毯</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毯子</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>餐厨用纺织品</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>绳、边、线、带</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>其他制成品</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. 内需——新渠道冲击

Domestic Market -- Impacts of New Distribution Channels

电商1-7月，交易额同比增长49%（全网）
From 2014 January to July, E-business transactions increased 49% year on year. (the whole network)

3. 成本及汇率上升

Rising cost and the exchange rate

人民币汇率中间价对美元
the daily reference rate for the RMB against the dollar

China Home Textile Association
IV. Future Cooperation

1. Chinese market is huge and open.

2. Cotton price difference offers the opportunity for cooperation.

3. Chinese companies have a strong desire for expanding overseas.
V. Welcome to the 2015 China Home Textile Roundtable!

1. 2015年11月在江苏海门召开“中国家纺大会”

China Home Textile Conference will be held in Jiangsu Haimen, 2015 November.

2. 近400名中国家纺企业参与

Nearly 400 China home textile enterprises will participate.

3. 从生产——零售——服务全领域

Production -- Retail -- Service

Thank You!
Pass-Through Analysis

What were the effect of volatile fiber prices?
- When did changes occur downstream?
- How large were the price increases?
Cotton Supply Chain Pricing

Data for the global supply chain that provides for the U.S. consumer

**Fiber prices**
- A Index – quotes for future delivery
- Landed prices – derived from global import data

**Yarn prices**
- Yarn Index – trade-weighted quotes for future delivery
- Landed prices – derived from global import data
Cotton Supply Chain Pricing

Data for the global supply chain that provides for the U.S. consumer

- Fiber prices
  - A Index
  - Landed prices

- Yarn prices
  - Yarn Index
  - Landed prices

- Finished goods
  - Landed U.S. prices

- Retail
  - U.S. CPI
Summary of Pass-Through – Garments

Peak in prices relative to August 2010 level, with month of peak:

- March 2011: 154%
- June 2011 (lag of 3 mos.): 75%
- March 2011 (no lag): 67%
- May 2011 (lag of 2 mos.): 54%
- September 2011: 24%

Lag of 6 mos. until plateau reached: 7-8%


Garment and retail price data seasonally-adjusted.

Note: lags inclusive of last month (e.g., three month lag for landed fiber relative to the A Index includes April, May, June).

U.S. CPI for Linens Declines Consistently

Index August 1997 = 100

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Summary of Pass-Through – Towels

Peak in prices relative to August 2010 level, with month of peak

- **Mar 2011**: 154%
- **Jun 2011** (lag of 3 mos.): 75%
- **Mar 2011** (no lag): 67%
- **May 2011** (lag of 2 mos.): 54%

No peak reached, CPI for linens steadily decreasing with time

A Index Landed Fiber Yarn Index Landed Yarn Towels CPI - Linens

Note: lags inclusive of last month (e.g., three-month lag for landed fiber relative to the A Index includes April, May, June).

Garment and retail price data seasonally-adjusted


Summary of Pass-Through – Sheets

Peak in prices relative to August 2010 level, with month of peak

- **Mar 2011**: 154%
- **Jun 2011** (lag of 3 mos.): 75%
- **Mar 2011** (no lag): 67%
- **May 2011** (lag of 2 mos.): 54%

No peak reached, CPI for linens steadily decreasing with time

A Index Landed Fiber Yarn Index Landed Yarn Sheets CPI - Linens

Note: lags inclusive of last month (e.g., three-month lag for landed fiber relative to the A Index includes April, May, June).

Garment and retail price data seasonally-adjusted

Supply Chain Prices Retreat from Peaks - Garments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage in Supply Chain</th>
<th>Landed Fiber</th>
<th>Yarn Index</th>
<th>Landed Yarn</th>
<th>Garments</th>
<th>CPI - Apparel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Index</td>
<td>-68%</td>
<td>-39%</td>
<td>-47%</td>
<td>-37%</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarn Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landed Yarn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPI - Apparel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Change in prices for most recent months relative to peaks at each stage in supply chain.

Garment and retail price data seasonally-adjusted.

Prices Elevated at Later Stages – for Garments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage in Supply Chain</th>
<th>Landed Fiber</th>
<th>Yarn Index</th>
<th>Landed Yarn</th>
<th>Garments</th>
<th>Retail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Index</td>
<td>-19%</td>
<td>-11%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landed Fiber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarn Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landed Yarn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values for landed prices (latest value for June) are lagged relative to values for quoted prices (latest value for Sept).

Garment and retail price data seasonally-adjusted.
Supply Chain Prices Retreat from Peaks - Towels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Index</th>
<th>Landed Fiber</th>
<th>Yarn Index</th>
<th>Landed Yarn</th>
<th>Towels</th>
<th>CPI - Linens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-68%</td>
<td>-39%</td>
<td>-47%</td>
<td>-37%</td>
<td>-16%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Garment and retail price data seasonally-adjusted


Supply Chain Prices Retreat from Peaks - Sheets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Index</th>
<th>Landed Fiber</th>
<th>Yarn Index</th>
<th>Landed Yarn</th>
<th>Sheets</th>
<th>CPI - Linens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-68%</td>
<td>-39%</td>
<td>-47%</td>
<td>-37%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Garment and retail price data seasonally-adjusted

Sourcing Costs Elevated Relative to Pre-Spike, Retail Prices Lower – for Towels

change in prices for most recent months with data available relative to August 2010

-19% 8% -11% 1% 7% -14%

A Index Landed Fiber Yarn Index Landed Yarn Towels Retail

CPI for linens decreased consistently over time


Sourcing Costs Elevated Relative to Pre-Spike, Retail Prices Lower – for Sheets

change in prices for most recent months with data available relative to August 2010

-19% 8% -11% 1% 20% -14%

A Index Landed Fiber Yarn Index Landed Yarn Sheets Retail

CPI for linens decreased consistently over time


Garment and retail price data seasonally-adjusted
Summary of Price Movement

Costs remain elevated at later stages
- Non-fiber cost data difficult to track

Landed prices lagging quoted prices

Effects of recent price decreases still working through
U.S. CPI for Linens Declines Consistently

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Market entry strategies
For the textile industry

Ir Loek de Vries, President and CEO of Royal TenCate
ITMF Conference in Beijing, China, Wednesday 15 October 2014

Market preconditions

Preconditions for markets in general, such as:

- Certain governmental bodies need to be in place
- Legal institutions should be available for enforcing contracts
- Enforceable property rights, anti-trust laws and governance rules
- Business trust and social ethos: commitment to keep promises
- Personal relationships, such as the partnerships between technology experts
Company pressure

External company pressure, such as:
- Global trends and market themes: sources of inspiration and end-user knowledge
- Market data: in-depth understanding of the market drivers
- Growth rate potential: business development and market growth
- Competition: disruptive competitor actions, and securing of competitor customer base

Internal company pressure, such as:
- Time constraints: delivering predicted (financial) results
- Resource limitations: specialists used in a later stage than the core marketing team
- Financial pressure: product launch delay and unpredicted market activity

The perfect competitive market (does not exist)

A perfectly competitive market is a market in which economic forces operate without any hinder. For a market to be perfectly competitive, six conditions must be met:
1. Both buyers and sellers are price takers
2. The number of companies is large
3. There are no barriers to entry (social, political, economic or legal)
4. All companies’ products are identical
5. There is complete market information (prices, products, and available technologies)
6. The selling firms are all profit-maximizing entrepreneurial companies (profit driven)

Result: the individual company perceives the demand curve for its product as being perfectly horizontal.
Conclusion: a company has to strive for monopolistic competition. So find your USP’s and your own market niche
Developing competitive market entry
From analysis to strategies and plans

Preconditions for competitive market entry
Textile industries

I. Critical success factors
II. Earning drivers and business model
III. Market attractiveness (Porter model)
IV. Market access
V. Growth strategies (Ansoff matrix and TenCate matrix)
VI. Lock-ins
I: Critical success factors

Textiles industry and market entry

1. **Focus in business**: trends, vision, mission, strategy, et cetera
2. **Critical mass**: buying power
3. **Valuable brand name(s)**: internal and external branding
4. **Flexibility**: creating opportunities and taking chances
5. **International operations**: global versus continental markets
6. **Organisation structure**: close connection to the market (local for local)

II: Earning drivers and business model

TenCate: value chain management

- Mass customization
- On demand delivery
- Flexibel low cost processing
- Customized product portfolio
III: Market attractiveness
Porter model: five forces

- Threat of new entrants
- Rivalry among existing firms
- Threat of substitute products or services
- Bargaining power of suppliers
- Bargaining power of buyers

IV: Market access
Gannen model: comprehensive decision framework for entry mode choice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Variables</th>
<th>Market Variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organization Specific</strong></td>
<td><strong>Marketing Strategy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company size</td>
<td>Global versus domestic strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative international experience</td>
<td>Life cycle stage of the product in the target market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existence of established affiliates</td>
<td>Transaction specificity of the product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managerial aspirations and expectations</td>
<td>Stability or relative cost superiority</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Variables</th>
<th>External Variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industry Specific</strong></td>
<td><strong>Target Country</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of concentration versus fragmentation within industry</td>
<td>Socio-cultural distance from domestic market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of demand uncertainty</td>
<td>Political risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product delivery versus automated market</td>
<td>Geographic proximity to domestic market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importance of supply chain activities</td>
<td>Availability of adequate technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of the selling cycle</td>
<td>Availability of good human resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need for global strategy coordination</td>
<td>Extent of trade business barriers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of risks and barriers</td>
<td>Restrictions on internal transfer mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Selling costs</td>
<td>- Availability of economic opportunities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| - Capital requirements | - }

ITMF F&A Meeting, Beijing/China, Oct 15, 2014
Mr. Loek de Vries
V: Growth strategies (1)
The Ansoff matrix: strategic marketing planning

V: Growth strategies (2)
The TenCate matrix: technology owner is helped into market globalization thanks to the demand in an innovative end-market
VI: Lock-ins

Textile industries and market entry

- Be aware of lock-ins to understand market changes:
  - **Functional lock-ins**: inherent in the production structure of capital and supply chains, like:
    - Technical inflexibilities = specific equipment or techniques
    - Fragmentation of the supply chain
  - **Cognitive lock-ins**: related to the inability to understand changes because of a lack of knowledge, lack of experience, or tunnel vision, due to:
    - Lack of context aware and responsive management
    - Knowledge monopolies within the organization
  - **Institutional lock-ins**: due to a political setting that resists change, such as:
    - Regulated markets and / or protectionism
    - Labour relations
    - Regional environment

Market entry strategies

Root model: elements of an international marketing strategy
Drivers of market entry success

In China

- **Entry mode**: greater control provides more success
  - In China, **joint-ventures** are the most popular mode of entry
- **Entry timing**: early entry of an emerging market means greater success
- **Company size**: smaller companies are more successful than larger firms
- **Economic distance** to entry market: more distance means more success
- **Cultural distance** to entry market: less distance means better contact
- **Emerging market risks**: less risks mean more effect
- **Emerging market openness**: a less open emerging market means more success

Success elements of an emerging market

In China

From a **country point of view**, such as:

- Appropriate **infrastructure**
- Well educated **craftsmen** and well trained **management**
- Consistent **policies** and clear **diversity** across the country
- No earlier history of capitalism (like India had), **so less historic local brand competition**

From a **company point of view**, like:

- **Level of control** on resources and how these are deployed
- **Organisational flexibility** and entrepreneurial ability
- Wholly owned **subsidiaries** with high levels of control
The Asian century
21st century

- Demographic dominance translated into economic supremacy
- Multi-polar world – political power shift towards Asia
- More technology and upgrading in Asia

Protecting people

Tencate materials that make a difference
High end textiles in China
An industry in transition: implications and opportunities

Mr KK Yeung, Chairman, KK Yeung Management Consultants Limited
ITMF Conference Beijing, 2014

China’s 12th five-year plan: Focus on value and sustainability
Anticipating macroeconomic changes by enabling shift in industrial structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Restructuring</th>
<th>Regional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apparel, Home and Industrial Textiles</td>
<td>‘Go West’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Textiles – focus non-woven Chemical Fibers and filament yarn</td>
<td>Relocate to developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Demand Export Competitiveness Sustainability</td>
<td>Strengthen industrial bases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

China Textile Industry

R&D
high-tech new fibers, spinning and weaving, printing and dyeing, high-performance technical fabrics, energy-saving, modern apparels, new textile machineries
Snapshot: China’s Textile Export market 2014
YTD P9 2014

Exports per Region

- APAC: 46%
- Europe: 23%
- North America: 6%
- Latin America: 17%
- Africa: 6%
- Oceania: 2%

Top Export Growth Markets (y-o-y)
1. Vietnam: 73.4%
2. Kazakhstan: 54.7%
3. Malaysia: 45.8%
4. Russia: 31.3%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Export Destination</th>
<th>Export amount $US Bln</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>106.2</td>
<td>50.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>209.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Textile and Apparel (CCCT)

Domestic Market Opportunity
Growth prospects for China’s Domestic Textile market

Consumer Spending on clothing p/p per annum

- **China**
  - Untapped Market Potential: US$1,560Bln
  - P/P Urban: USD 63
  - Rural: USD 290
  - 2012: 25% of West

- **Germany, UK, USA**
  - USD 1,400 p/p
  - 2012
Digital application adoption

Digital revolution ongoing apparel with

Technology Adoption Life Cycle

Labels
Textiles (apparel)
Ceramics (tiles)
Graphics

Textiles (interiors)
Laminates
Furnishing
Wall covering

Technical Textiles

Smart Textiles

Key Applications for High-end Textiles

Apparel / ‘Fast Fashion’

Technical Textiles

Industrial Textiles

Interior décor and furnishing
Benefits of Digital
Time to market, reduced production costs and increased productivity

• **Reduced production costs**
  • Efficient use of consumables
  • No requirement to produce new screens
  • Minimal set-up costs – short runs are economical
  • Cost per print same for 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10,000
  • No requirement for inventory
• **Increased productivity**
  • No time for set-up – printer is always printing
• **Faster response**
  • Print on demand
  • Just-in-time customisation/personalisation
  • Much quicker introduction of new designs
• Applicable to all types of fabric

---

Digital Sustainability
Reduced environmental impact

• **Minimising water usage**
  • Ink, processing, washing – up to 60% less water used
  • More stringent waste water regulations being implemented
  • Less dye in effluent from wash-off procedures

• **Reduced materials**
  • Colorants, functional materials, water
  • Materials only used when needed
  • No excess application of dye reduces need for water treatment
  • No waste of ink No made-up ink wasted due to short pot life or over stock

• **Reduced energy consumption**
  • Lower ink coating weight means less energy required to dry printed layer
  • Accurate deposition means ink fixation rate is higher so less washing needed
2013 Worldwide Digital Textile Printer Unit Placements by Ink Type

China: Sublimation Printers are the mainstream with large number of printer manufacturers

* Excluding soft signage & direct to garment units


Textile Printing Market Overview (Cont’d)

Digital Textile Printer Installations

Digital Textile Printing by Application

Garments
Décor products
Industrial Materials

Document No. 2a, F&A Meeting, K.K. Yeung
Digital Textile inks

- **Reactive inks**
  - Suitable for cotton and cotton / polyester blends
  - High optical density, even in single pass applications
  - High stability and fixation

- **Disperse inks**
  - For durable printing on polyester
  - Direct and sublimation

- **UV cure inks** (designed for sun awnings)
  - Broad outdoor application
  - Weather fastness 7-8

Digital Finishing

- **VAT dye inks**
  - For durable printing work wear
  - Camo prints military (infrared demands)

- **Hydrophobic finish**
  - Single sided hydrophobic

- **Functional coatings and other finishes**
Functional materials

- Hydrophobic
  - Comfort of cotton material on skin side
  - Water and dirt repellent function on outside
- Dirt repellant/self-cleaning
  - More efficient coating when applied with inkjet
  - Single-sided application important
- Antimicrobial/anti-fungal/anti-insect
  - Selective deposition, efficient usage
  - Slow release technology
  - Materials used cannot be in skin contact
  - Single-sided application vital

Functional materials II

- Flame retardant
  - Highly coherent coating very important
  - Single side coating allows lighter weight
- UV blocking (anti-sunburn)
  - Coating needs to be away from skin
- IR blocking
  - Insulating fabrics – tents, clothing
- Electrically conductive
  - Antennae incorporated into clothing, tents
  - Communication with electronic devices
- Solar energy harvesting
  - Tents, awnings, etc
  - Low cost manufacturing essential
Smart Garments
Digital Functionality

- Multi functionality
  - Single sided application possible
  - Two sides can have different functions
- Patterning – place function where you want it

Vibrant designs
Hydrophobic coating
Functional devices

KK Yeung Management Consultants Limited

Thank You!
Introduction

Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen!

Just a background information on my company: We are based in Hong Kong and set up in 1983. Since then, we have served over 40 joint ventures in China involving 2 billion US dollars of industrial investments.

Our main service theme cover strategic, efficiency, corporate restructuring and recovery, preparation for IPO in Hong Kong and technology introduction.

Our Technology Department deals with the following:

1. To introduce innovative and proven world-class technology for client.
2. To engage technology to enhance mid-term and long-term profitability through partnership, consortium or tender of large-scale projects.

The sample projects handled by our Technology Department including the following currently active projects:

1. Organic waste treatment facility.
2. Street lighting / commercial lighting heat-sink technology.
4. Copper indium di-sulphide deposition on a mile long copper strip technology
5. Optic fibre technology.
Introduction on China Textile Industry

China’s textile industry is set to undergo significant changes in the next five year planning period due to changes in the macro-economic landscape. In the domestic market, the shift to a more consumer led economy present huge opportunities in textiles and clothing (including technical textiles). China’s clothing retail market is set to soar as the government acts to offset falling export growth; this is welcome news for high end textile printing applications.

The challenge is to increase the volume of high end textiles in China’s product mix and promote sustainable development. Strong Chinese government support for textile sector is aimed at upgrading the textile industry to support this transition into the higher end of the value chain. China’s 12th five year plan for textiles focusses on industrial restructuring to enhance export competitiveness and meet growing local demand for apparel, home and industrial textiles. The proportion of Technical textiles in the product mix should rise to 25% with a specific focus on non-wovens, and the proportion of chemical fibers is set to reach 76% of total processed fibers by 2015. Further competitiveness of Chinese textiles and apparels in the world market will come from development of key processes, technologies and machinery – main technology themes are high added value, high-tech, specialized, functional, environmental friendly and intelligent products. Ambitious sustainable development targets have been set to eradicate outdated processes, technologies and machineries.

China: Global Textile Powerhouse in transition

China is textile and garment export champion of the world, China accounts for roughly 45% of apparel and fabric exports worldwide, in 2013 China’s exports are nearly seven times higher than no. 2 India at USD$274 billion. China’s percentage of garment export is even more impressive at 60% of world volumes. About 11.7 % of total China exports are in Textiles and Garments, therefore it is no surprise that Textiles continues to be regarded as a pillar industry for the Chinese economy.

China’s export share in labor intensive garment manufacturing share will shrink as wages continue to increase, driving global fashion and protective apparel companies towards low labor cost countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Pakistan. Early signs of a shift in apparel manufacture have been seen in EU and US clothing import trends. In 2013 China’s share of EU clothing imports from all sources in value terms fell from 41.7% to 40.1%, having fallen
sharply in the previous year. China’s share of US clothing imports from all sources fell from 37.8% to 37.3%. This trend is set to continue in the years to come.

**Domestic market opportunity**

The potential for growth in China’s domestic market is huge. Consumer expenditure per head on clothing in China is small – despite significant expansion in recent years. In 2012 it was only US$290 in urban areas and just US$63 in rural areas compared with an average of around US$1,400 in Germany, the UK and the USA. If expenditure per head in China were to climb to US$1,400, then domestic demand for clothing would be US$1,560 bn per annum greater than it is at present. This additional demand would more than compensate for any likely fall in exports, given that it equates to about nine times China’s clothing exports to all destinations in 2013. It is no surprise therefore, that apparel brands and retailers are expanding their operations in China in order to capitalize on an expected upsurge in domestic demand.

One of the biggest opportunities in Chinese retailing lies in E-commerce, later in this presentation we will see how technological developments will enable mass customization and on demand delivery, driving further development in this regard.

**Textile Going Forward with Digital Technology**

Industrial inkjet technology is one of today’s disruptive technologies and a key enabler for digital manufacturing – the ability to fabricate products based on digital information. Inkjet has become the dominant technology in the digital graphics industry, and nearing mainstream for the ceramic tile industry. Digital printing of fabrics has been available for some years. In the past few years, however, the garment and the décor industries’ demand for greater flexibility, range of designs, and focus on the environment have been a catalyst that is driving the growth in digital printing adoption. Key application areas for high end textiles are apparel, home textiles & furnishing, industrial textiles (such as outdoor fabrics) and technical textiles (such as protective fabrics). Digital technology will play an increasingly important role in China’s textile industry transition.

Currently there is a revolution under-way at the premium end of the apparel market for printed fabrics, where the use of digital technology allows for faster and lower cost design introduction. Enabling retailers to respond to the demand for ‘fast fashion’, in which new collections will be in store 3-4 weeks from the design phase and the majority of product lines are ordered tactically during the seasons. The key
market drivers are the need for economic short print runs, faster and more frequent design changes, increased number of niche products, and increased demand for personalization to add value. The move to customer driven manufacturing implies that manufacturing will move closer to consumption. The Chinese domestic apparel market developing rapidly as domestic consumption increases, and represents a huge opportunity for digital technology providers.

The benefits of digital also apply to other textile markets. For home furnishing the need for ‘fast fashion’ is not apparent but the design benefits of digital (such as fine detail and complex color gradients and shading) will be the key factor in market pull for digital textiles. In soft signage we will see replacement of PVC with polyester fabrics. Perhaps the biggest opportunity of all is technical and industrial textiles, where digital technology will allow for combination of decoration and functionality. I will come back to this later in the presentation.

Environmental considerations

The textile industry is the largest industry in the world in terms of water consumption, the fashion industry alone accounts for about 70 million tons of wastewater per year. Vast amounts of water and power are used at every stage of textile wet processing, from de-sizing, scouring and bleaching through dyeing and printing to finishing. Reducing water and power consumption is one of the highest priorities in the textile industry today.

The use of digital technology enables major reductions in the use of materials, water, and energy; up to 60% less water usage and 75% less power usage, and up to 90% of inks and functional materials. Materials are only used when needed; there is no excess application of dye leading to increased water treatment, and no ink wastage. Energy reduction is achieved due to reduced need for drying and washing and efficient use of functional materials increase product life.

Digital Textile Printing

The market for digital textile printing is diverse and encompasses a range of print providers; these can be roughly divided into two groups. On the one hand you have the traditional fabric printers who produce high volumes of fabrics using a range of technologies, such as silk screen, rotary printing, paper transfer, as well as digital printing. On the other hand there are new entrants into the textile market, such as wide format printers who are looking to expand their business into textiles, and
small fabric producers primarily using sublimation printing to create fabrics and garments.

In 2013 the number of textile printing system installations is estimated to be 1,944 units worldwide, of which 490 units in the high speed / high-volume environment predominantly used for garment and décor fabric manufacturing, the remaining printing systems were mostly in the sublimation category. Asia Pacific accounted for 48% of units in all speed categories, followed by 35% in Europe, Middle East, & Africa, the Americas accounted for 17%. 54% of these units produced garments, 40% décor products, and 6% industrial materials.

2013 was a strong year for dye sublimation printer placements, driven partly by the growth in sports apparel and fast fashion sector and the opportunity it gives the wide format printing sector to expand into polyester based fashion, apparel, and fabric printing markets. These sublimation devices were predominantly low-end printers that cannot fulfill the needs of global textile production; developments are underway to increase manufacturing speed in this segment.

Digital printing equipment manufacturers are focusing their efforts on markets such as China, which is retooling to accommodate brand needs for timely and environmentally friendly processes. There is a strong push from Chinese companies to develop digital technology, to feed the large home market. The real opportunity for Chinese textile machinery industry is the conversion of traditional screen printers to include digital technology in their manufacturing processes.

**Digital Textile Inks**

With the growing textile market the demand for textile chemicals is witnessing robust growth in Chinese market. Textile chemicals are used during wet processing of fabrics in order to enhance the physical characteristics and improve aesthetic properties of the fabric which in turn increases the quality of the product. The demand for textile chemicals is expected to increase significantly supported by increasing urbanization, growing textile consumption in the country and augmenting textile exports from China.

Textile chemicals are broadly divided into colorants and auxiliaries, with the former segment capturing majority share in 2013. The North Western and South Central regions in China are expected to boost the country's textile manufacturing industry. Consequently, the cumulative market share of these regions in the China textile chemicals market is forecast to increase in volume consumption.
Developing and manufacturing of digital inks for industrial markets has a strong focus on the textile markets. Reactive ink range is currently being used by ink manufacturers across the globe and receives positive feedback with regards to its color vibrancy and reduced ink usage. Recently released sublimation ink range follows the same strategy of high performance and comparatively low ink usage to save on cost of colorants and reduce impact on the environment.

High performance and high functionality textile auxiliaries are mainly used in the manufacturing of technical textiles for example used in automotive and protective fabrics applications (FR treated Cotton is the mainstream in the Chinese protective fabrics market), as the demand for technical textiles grows so will the market for auxiliary chemicals. It is in the digital finishing area where breakthrough technology using top quality Digital Textile inks will play an increasing role to capture high-end textile market.

**Digital Printing AND Finishing**

Digital finishing is a breakthrough technology that allows for functional materials to be deposited onto the substrate, changing the functional and physical properties of the textile material. New products and processes such as UV-cure inks are used for the manufacturing of functional fabrics such as sun awnings, parasol-, and tent fabrics.

A wide variety of functional material finishes can be applied such as hydrophobic, dirt repellent/self-cleaning, antimicrobial/anti-fungal/anti-insect, flame retardant, UV and IR blocking. Major benefits of digital finishing are derived from multi-functionality, precision application of functional materials and environmental and energy savings.

**Smart Textiles: development and future applications**

Digital technology enables manufacturing of smart and interactive textiles. These are advanced fabric products incorporated with electronic components such as sensors for various applications such as health monitoring, heat management, actuation and response, and communication.

Through precise deposition of electrically conductive materials, electronics can be embedded into the material allowing for applications such as antennae incorporated into clothing and tents. New materials technology will also allow for solar energy harvesting to be incorporates into garments, awnings and tents.
Summary

With over 45 billion m2 of printed textiles produced annually worldwide there is a pressing need for sustainable manufacturing, as we have seen digital technology provides a range of opportunities to move into sustainable textile manufacturing, developments to digitize finishing and dying processes are well underway. Changing macroeconomic environment and new technologies will trigger a wave of re-shoring, especially in the premium apparel sector.

Digital technology is an important source of innovation for textile manufacturing allowing for example for processes to be linking the production process to a range of customer networks through the internet driving purchase activated manufacturing.

Thank you for your attention.