Weekly Publication of

Cotton Association of India

COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

Edited & Published by Amar Singh

2017-18 • No. 1 • 4th April, 2017 Published every Tuesday

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Competitive Indian Cotton - Nine Steps To Accomplish

GUEST COLUMN

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Shri. I. J. Dhuria, completed his Masters of Business Managements & Bachelor of Science (Hons) from Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab. He has been associated with the Vardhman Group for the last 27 years, having work experience of over 38 years in the procurement of Textile Raw Materials. He has represented the Vardhman Group at the International Cotton Association (ICA), The Brazilian Cotton Shippers Association, Australian Cotton Association and China Cotton Association Conferences and many other international forums. Shri. Dhuria is a member of Global 'Cotton Consumers Committee' of the International Cotton Association (ICA), Member of Product Advisory Committee of National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Limited, Multi Commodity Exchange and Member of Advisory Board of Control Union Certifications of India.

Cotton is one of the most important commercial cash crops in India and plays a dominant role in the industrial and agricultural economy of the country. Today, India is the largest producer of cotton in the world with 37% contribution to the world's cotton area. India has a share of 26% in world production. Agriculture accounts for 16% of the GDP and provides direct employment to 58% of the country's population. Cotton is the 7th largest agricultural product in India by value (US$9-10 billion) after food crops.

Cotton is grown in India in three distinct agro-climatic regions. In the Northern region, cotton is grown under irrigation in alluvial soils, in the Central region predominantly in black soils or vertisols as rain fed crop and in the Southern region, it is grown in vertisols and red soils.

Since Independence, Indian cotton history has gone through many transformations while adopting new technologies and facing many challenges.

With poor productivity levels of 100kg/ha, the country had to rely upon imports of 8-10 lakh bales (15-20% of the country consumption) up to the 1970's. Thereafter hybrid seeds were introduced in the mid 80's which resulted in improved productivity.

Technological Mission Cotton was one of the initiative in the year 2000, where focussed

impetus were given to cotton research and development. This mission aims to address the issues of cotton productivity, improving quality, reducing cost of production by mode of mini missions on research, dissemination of technology to farmers, modernisation of ginning and pressing factories and improvement in market infrastructure.

In 2002, BT technology was introduced in cotton which was a transition phase for Indian cotton and a revolutionary step to increase productivity. Besides increase in productivity; it also resulted in reducing pesticides and pesticides use, environmental pollution and also the cost of cultivation. Productivity levels increased to 500 kg/ha by 2006. Also, India has contribution of more than 40% in increased level of world productivity.

Since the last one decade, India's productivity is confined in the range of 500-550 kg/ha. Major cotton growing countries are exceling in improving productivity levels with the use of new technologies, high density planting system, new generation seeds and better irrigation methods.

Certainly, there have been many improvements in Indian cotton over the years, but we can still increase its value on account of better yield in the years to come.

Over a period of time, the standards of Indian cotton has improved with increasing consumption and exportable surplus. The numerous advantages of using Indian cotton are as follows:

1. Indian cotton is hand-picked cotton and has better spinning value. It requires less mechanical treatment to clean the trash content at the ginning stage which results in less rupturing of fibres. In other major cotton producing countries like China, hand-picked cotton commands premium over mechanically picked cotton.

2. All Indian cotton is roller ginned, which does not damage the fibre; leading to lesser short fibre generation in comparison to imported Upland cotton which is mainly saw ginned. Saw ginned cotton leads to cutting of fibres, generation of more short fibres and higher NEPS.

3. Quality and productivity of roller ginning has also improved, resulting in reduced cost to the ginners.

4. HVI parameters of the Indian cotton has improved substantially in terms of Length, Strength and Micronaire. Improved parameters has helped Indian spinners in improving production realisations, controlling and minimising the wastages, which in turn benefit by getting better quality yarn that can be run on high speed looms.

5. Most of the Indian cotton falls in the category of Prime Mic range i.e 3.8-4.5.

6. The trash content has also reduced (less than 3.5%), leading to better realisation to the spinners.

7. There has been improvement in the contamination level in Indian cotton over a period of time.

8. Touch factor of the Indian cotton is also softer.

Although many steps have been taken towards sustained development of the cotton industry, there are few key issues which require stronger efforts to be made in the deeper interest of the industry and farmers. We need to take the following steps to make Indian cotton competitive:

1. Improving Irrigation Facilities- Today, the major challenges in farming include scarcity of water resources, environmental pollution and increased salinisation of soil and water. In India, more than 65 to 70% of area under cotton is non-irrigated. There are states like Maharashtra where this number is more than 70%. In rain-fed areas, the monsoon is always erratic with a high coefficient of variation which leads to sudden fluctuations in productivity as the cotton crop matures. Drip irrigation is the answer to these worries. The ue of drip technology will not only improve the overall productivity and the fibre quality, but also lead to less input cost. There are few examples of drip irrigation with better yields in Maharashtra and Gujarat. As per Jain Irrigation, they have transferred this technology to few farmers who are now seeing a huge improvement in their yields. Farmers have achieved yield of 19 qtl/acre to 42 qtl/acre, i.e equivalent to 1800-3500 kg lint/hectare.

2. Adoption To High Density Planting System- We have seen last year that the existing BT technology is susceptible to various pest attacks like whitefly and pink bollworms. It has badly hit the productiviy and interest of farmers. Going forward, the High Density Planting System is the only way of doing cotton farming through which the next revolution (kind of revolution that was brought about by BT-cotton decade back) can be brought to the country by bagging record yields. Over the past few years, many cotton growing countries have focussed on high density planting system to get higher yields. This system is commonly followed with straight varieties. We need to adopt High Density Planting System suitable to the Indian conditions.

3. Mechanisation In Cotton Farming- Farm mechanisation is basically a mix of resources, tools, machines, and power sources. It attracts extra capital into the farming system. Farmers will be ready to accept new technologies provided it is economically viable. The average farm size in India is smaller as compared to other countries and the major cost incurred by farmers is on the picking cost; which is increasing every year due to the shortage of picking labour. Therefore, there is a need to develop mechanical pickers suitable for the Indian farm sizes.

4. Continuous Improvement In Ginning Is Required- Over a period of time, there has been a lot of improvement in Indian ginning, especially after the introduction of Indian machineries. Most gins are roller ginned which leads to less rupture of fibre. Continuous improvement is required in this direction which will leads to better grading and less trash content. Also, improvement in packing standards equivalent to USA and Australia is required.

5. Bale Identification System And Data Management- With changing times, a lot has changed in market infrastructure and practices of handling cotton in the country. Today, we need to accept world standards and class every single bale that is ginned and make it accountable in country's data. Every gin is to be numbered and 100% cotton is to be sold on HVI parameters. So, if the cotton exchanges hands from one gin to another gin, one state to another state, one gin to other trade, or trade to trade, then the same must be identified with a number and HVI parameters. We need to ensure proper tagging of cotton bales that will help not only in inventory management to the trade and the mills, but also give us the right production numbers in the country.

6. Reducing Contamination Levels In Indian Cotton- Today, there is one major difference in Indian style cotton and upland cotton available from USA, Brazil and Australia- and that is contamination. ITMF (International Textile Manufacturers Federation) is conducting surveys once every two years on the level of contamination found in different cotton growths. Going by their study, Indian cotton is considered to be the most contaminated cotton (although the contamination level in Indian cotton has come down with the passage of time). As a result, despite having better quality parameters, Indian cotton is discounted by 6 to 7 usc/lbs over the other least contaminated growths like US, Australia and Brazil. Our country is losing more than 1 billion US dollars in value terms against the least contaminated growths.

Spinning mills have to install various equipment/s to remove the contaminations either at the blow room stage or at the winding stage. This involves capital investment.

Thus, joint efforts are required from the government, research institutes, independent agencies, trade bodies, NGO's working with farmers, agricultural universities and industry, to improve farm practices to reduce the contamination levels in cotton. This will be beneficial not only for the industry, but especially for the farmers as will receive increased value of their produce.

7. Increase Production Of Our Own ELS Cotton- Despite being on the deficit supply side, there is a sustained and growing ELS(Extra Long Staple) market in India which has lead to continued dependency of Indian spinners on the imported ELS varieties like Pima and Giza for their ELS requirements. In the early 90's, India was producing about 200 thousand tons of ELS cotton which is now confined to the range of 75-90 thousand tons against the consumption of approx. 250 thousand tons (this is as per Textile Commissioner Office, Yarn production data for 60's and above which constitutes 4.5% of country's total yarn production). India needs to increase the production of its own ELS cotton, develop its own varieties with parameters equivalent to foreign ELS growths.

8. Branding of Indian Cotton- In today's era, the consumer wants the story of every cotton and brands are able to support and market the cotton with its history. Thus, strong marketing initiatives are required to sustain the consumption. There is a need to brand our own cotton like USA (Supima) and Egypt (using Egyptian logo) with Gold seal. India is producing the finest - Suvin and DCH-32 cotton. We need to do much more aggressive marketing for these cotton.

9. Sustainability- Sustainability is based on the basic principle of being able to withstand the present without compromising the future. A lot of work has been done in this area. Sustainable agriculture integrates three main goals - environmental health, economic profitability, and social and economic equity. Many programmes have been introduced in this context like Organic cotton, Fair Trade cotton, CMIA and BCI cotton. BCI cotton is the leading one. As per BCI, in 2015 the world has produced 12% of world cotton production as BCI and the Indian contribution is 14% to world BCI production.

Conclusion

If India is able to achieve the world average yield of 750 kg/hectare, then we can produce 8-9 million tons of cotton on the present area of 11-12 million hectares. India will have a share of 40% in the world cotton production. We can say that India has the potential and the world needs India to work upon that potential by addressing the above challenges. India has played a crucial role in the world cotton economy and is likely to play a larger role in the years to come.

Courtesy: Cotton India 2016-17

(The views expressed in this column are of the author and not that of Cotton Association of India)

Monthly Average Cotlook A Index from 2011-12 onwards

(in US Cents per lb.)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
August	114.10	84.40	92.71	74.00	71.82	80.26
September	116.86	84.15	90.09	73.38	68.74	77.86
October	110.61	82.00	89.35	70.34	69.03	78.52
November	104.68	80.87	84.65	67.53	69.22	78.92
December	95.45	83.37	87.49	68.30	70.39	79.50
January	101.11	85.51	90.96	67.35	68.75	82.33
February	100.75	89.71	94.05	69.84	66.57	
March	99.50	94.45	96.95	69.35	68.73	
April	99.94	92.68	94.20	71.70	69.28	
May	88.53	92.70	92.71	72.89	70.28	
June	82.18	93.08	90.90	72.35	74.10	
July	83.97	92.62	83.84	72.35	81.06	

Source: Cotton Outlook

Production & Stock of Spun Yarn (SSI & Non-SSI)

(In Mn. Kgs.)

MONTH / YEAR	PRODUCTION				STOCK			
	COTTON	BLENDED	100% N.C.	G. TOTAL	COTTON	BLENDED	100% N.C.	G. TOTAL
2013-14	3928.26	896.19	484.99	5309.45	133.80	51.33	23.40	208.53
2014-15	4054.51	920.20	512.92	5487.64	140.60	48.30	22.48	211.38
2015-16 (P)	4137.83	972.50	554.79	5664.93	140.68	49.46	22.99	213.13
2016-17 (P) (Apr-Jan)	3377.46	859.29	490.70	4727.42	148.44	62.18	27.05	237.67
2014-15								
April-14	328.68	73.84	41.41	443.93	142.80	50.06	21.20	214.06
May-14	332.92	74.77	42.71	450.40	139.60	46.20	20.80	206.61
June-14	330.69	74.03	42.95	447.67	151.05	47.99	22.56	221.60
July-14	340.00	78.51	44.85	463.36	160.20	51.30	24.18	235.67
Aug.-14	338.09	76.66	44.23	458.98	166.64	53.21	24.87	244.72
Sept.-14	334.03	77.91	42.55	454.49	167.53	51.73	24.02	243.28
Oct.-14	323.53	74.51	40.96	439.00	178.62	56.85	25.89	261.36
Nov.-14	335.66	71.42	41.50	448.58	171.13	55.01	25.21	251.36
Dec.-14	353.96	76.54	42.01	472.51	160.58	56.06	26.47	243.11
Jan.-15	349.83	80.16	43.25	473.23	161.61	55.80	24.17	241.57
Feb.-15	330.35	81.26	41.88	453.49	149.92	50.83	22.47	223.22
Mar.-15	356.79	80.59	44.62	481.99	140.60	48.30	22.48	211.38
2015-16 (P)								
April-15	349.38	77.11	44.07	472.51	141.19	51.45	21.33	213.98
May-15	348.14	80.02	44.74	472.90	153.07	52.34	23.79	229.21
June-15	346.72	79.68	45.27	471.66	158.57	55.72	23.93	238.22
July-15	356.36	82.15	47.48	485.98	160.33	61.25	26.62	248.20
Aug.-15	354.67	82.24	49.97	486.88	166.34	63.73	27.88	257.95
Sept.-15	338.53	79.51	45.41	463.45	165.96	62.33	26.16	254.46
Oct.-15	342.12	83.61	47.35	473.08	170.07	64.46	25.69	260.23
Nov.-15	320.06	77.67	43.27	441.01	173.96	61.59	24.17	259.72
Dec.-15	353.31	81.30	49.86	484.31	158.66	58.22	25.34	242.22
Jan.-16	343.98	83.34	46.84	474.26	158.52	57.55	25.10	241.18
Feb.-16	336.55	80.94	43.12	460.60	155.36	52.18	22.81	230.35
Mar.-16	348.01	83.87	46.35	477.03	140.68	49.46	22.99	213.13
2016-17 (P)								
April-16	333.25	80.55	46.49	460.29	127.63	48.99	24.26	200.88
May-16	359.72	85.95	53.50	499.17	132.43	54.79	26.25	213.47
June-16	350.97	89.10	50.87	490.94	130.99	50.84	21.46	203.30
July-16	342.46	88.23	49.06	479.74	135.96	56.48	24.36	216.79
Aug.-16	336.66	90.77	50.92	478.35	156.46	54.95	22.92	234.33
Sept.-16	327.49	87.61	52.86	467.96	152.72	58.05	24.21	234.98
Oct.-16	312.92	83.05	50.33	446.30	166.18	63.75	29.08	259.01
Nov.-16	327.82	84.17	46.51	458.49	165.87	70.68	33.14	269.70
Dec.-16	343.28	84.03	44.65	471.95	163.96	69.36	28.96	262.27
Jan.-17	342.89	85.83	45.51	474.23	148.44	62.18	27.05	237.67

P - Provisional

Source : Office of the Textile Commissioner

Learn with CAI

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is touted to be the biggest tax reform post-independence. It aims at merging most of the existing taxes into single system of taxation and to replace the complex indirect tax regime currently being administered by the Centre, States and Local Authorities. GST is not only a tax reform but a business reform and according to the study conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research, if implemented in the true spirit, it would be a game changer, could boost GDP and the economic growth of the country. For the success of GST with all its laudable objects, it is necessary to understand GST and its implications and be 'GST compliant'.

With this objective in mind, CAI, in association with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), organised an Open House on 'GST – Road Ahead', on 22nd March 2017, at the CAI premise in Cotton Green.

The designated speaker from ICAI for this Open House was Shri. Rajiv Luthia, qualified Chartered Accountant and Advocate, who specialises in service tax matters and has delivered talks at various seminars. Most importantly, Shri. Luthia is also the co-compiler of 'Background Material on Model GST law' and 'Representation made to the Central Government by the ICAI on GST'.

This Open House on 'GST – Road Ahead' was extremely well attended, and much appreciated by the CAI members.

Shri. Nayan Mirani, President CAI, gives the introductory speech.

Shri. Udayan Thakkar, presents a bouquet to Shri. Rajiv Luthia

The attentive audience.

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COTAAP Corner

Events for March 2017

March was a stimulating month for COTAAP Chopda Unit with interesting visitors from the industry and outside:

On March 9th, 2017, Shri. B. G. Jain, Former President & Director, P T Gokak Mills, Indonesia, especially visited the Farmer Training Centre in Chopda. Shri. Jain who is a stalwart in the cotton industry and has worked in various capacities across the whole cotton supply chain in India and abroad, appreciated the work done by COTAAP for farmer empowerment and gave insights for further development.

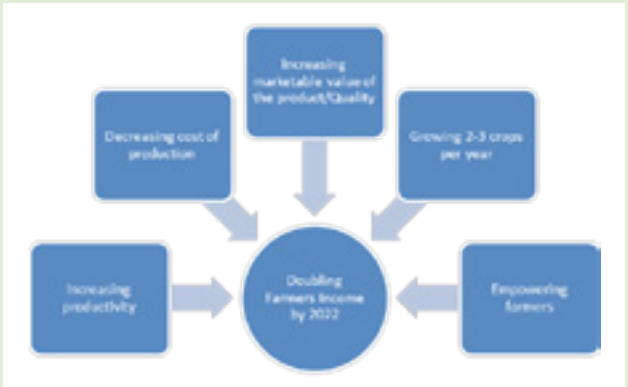
Shri. B. G. Jain, Former President & Director, P T Gokak Mills, Indonesia, at the COTAAP Farmer Training Centre Chopda with Shri. Pradeep Gujarathi, Trustee COTAAP and COTAAP staff.

On March 18th, 2017 it was a great moment when Pujya Swami Kotharibapa, Swaminarayan Temple, Mumbai, visited COTAAP Chopda Unit and Farmer Training Centre. Along with him, Mahant PP Swami, Chief Creator of Nagpur Swaminarayan Temple and Swami Divyanand also visited the facility and showered their blessings. Swami Divyanand explained BAPS Swaminarayan Sanstha's work in water management in Samudral, Dist Osmanabad MS with the help of Govt. of Maharashtra under Jal Shivar Yojna. The visitors appreciated COTAAP's agri-extension work especially vermi-wash and vermi-compost and the support given to farmers with marginal income. Swamiji blessed the farmers and the members of COTAAP team present and encourage them to do more for farmers.

L to R: Pujya. PPSwami, Shri. Vasantlal Gujarathi, Trustee Govardhan Sanstha, Shri. Arunbhai Gujarathi, Former Speaker of Maharashtra State Assembly, Pujya. Swami Kotharibapa, BAPS Swaminarayan Sanstha, Shri. Vitthaldas Gujarathi, Shri. Pradeep Gujarathi, Trustee, COTAAP, Shri. Ashish Gujarathi, Shri. Rushi Gujarathi at COTAAP Farmer Training Centre, Chopda.

On March 20th, 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India conducted a series of meetings with various stakeholders in agriculture with the aim of chalking out a plan for doubling farmer's income by 2022. CAI was invited under the forum wherein COTAAP's Chopda Unit represented CAI, and Shri. Jivan Sarin, CAI, Delhi and Shri. Sanjay Deshmukh, COTAAP Chopda Unit attended the same.

Shri. Arjun Dahiwal, IAS, Additional secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. Of India presided over the meeting. He was joined by Shri. Dinesh Kumar, IAS, Joint Secretary (Policy), Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India. A five point Agenda for doubling farmers' income by 2022 which was presented by COTAAP at the meeting in Delhi included the following:



A) Increasing productivity:

In spite of all the developments in the field of research and development, India is still lagging behind in average cotton productivity globally. COTAAP stressed the necessity of embarking on a focused drive to increase cotton productivity in India.

1) Introduction of production technology: Research is a continuous process, along with developing high yielding seeds and varieties. COTAAP laid emphasis on introduction of innovative technology in farming by way of soil health management, drip irrigation, precision farming practices, intercropping, high density plantation system (HDPS), crop planning based on weather

forecast which could significantly help in increasing productivity and reduce yield losses. COTAAP also stressed the need for a strong extension arm which could spread latest technology across the agriculture landscape quickly, enabling minimum time to reach from lab to farm, in turn enabling better productivity and better returns.

2) Decreasing yield losses: Being the main cash crop grown by farmers in water-fed as well as rain-fed farms in India, the reach of farmer training at field level and its agronomical backup is still a challenge. COTAAP recommended an organised extension setup which could prove to be beneficial for lab to farm extension activity by bringing scientist and farmers close, and significantly help in bridging the productivity gap by reducing losses in yield by timely IPM management.

B) Decrease in cost of production:

1) Decrease in labour cost: In most of the agrarian states in India, farming is still done traditionally by manual labour. Eg: In cotton almost 20-25% of the revenue earned by farmer is paid for harvesting cotton. Huge amount of cost is incurred in sowing, weeding and harvesting activities. COTAAP recommended that a farm mechanisation scheme would positively help not only in reducing the labour cost, but also timely harvesting of produce ensuring better quality, desired price and minimum wastage.

2) Control cost of inputs: Farmers suffer because of unreasonable cost of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides charged by small shops in rural areas. COTAAP felt that a mechanism to control price and make various inputs available at reasonable cost could help.

C) Increase marketable value/quality of the product:

In spite of being considered one of the best cotton in the world, Indian cotton is still one of the cheapest cotton available. This is mainly due to the amount of contamination found in Indian cotton which degrades its value. According to COTAAP, better farm management and applying better post harvest management definitely leads to achieving better returns for your produce. In the quality conscious world of today, buyers are demanding better products with remunerative prices. Eg: Organic produces.

D) Growing 2-3 crops in a year:

COTAAP strongly emphasised the need of growing 2-3 crops in a year. This would help in doubling the farmers' income and also act as a hedge to sustain losses if any. The only impediment to following this practice would be availability of water. But ambitious irrigation projects can make this possible, enabling a web of canals across the country which would help farmers to sow 2-3 crops in a year instead of depending on only one.

E) Empowering farmers:

1) Developing PPP model: PPP model was successfully demonstrated through COTAAP Research Foundation Cotton PPP project which involved all 5 stakeholders in the supply chain: Farmers, Input company (the seed company), COTAAP (NGO-Extension provider), Government of Maharashtra and Buyer (Arvind Mill Ltd., Ahmedabad). The PPP model enables better and assured returns to farmers as well as enables better risk mitigation due to market fluctuations and adverse climatic conditions. This model has significantly changed lives of more than 15000 farmer families in Chopda taluka of Jalgaon District in Maharashtra and this has been highly acknowledged by the World Economic Forum.

2) Information: COTAAP has always believed that using latest e-services like whatsapp and sms production information as well as weather forecast, pest management tips and various market related information will empower farmers to take better and sound decisions regarding their production and selling practices. COTAAP provides daily sms to 4000 farmers regarding cotton and banana prices, rain forecast and pest disease management tips.

Shri. Sanjay Deshmukh appealed in the Q&A session that the Govt. initiative towards entrepreneur development and skill development could dramatically empower farmers to take up new challenges and take up farm linked non-farming activity. He also said that the development of straight growing varieties which are suitable for only two to three pickings and which can be harvested in just 4 to 5 months, compatible with machine harvest technology in future, would ensure less cost of production and enabling farmers to take two crops in a year.

After the presentation, Shri. Dahiwal appreciated the efforts taken by COTAAP for farmers through PPP project and appealed the audience that one should suggest them that how they can prepare the platform in every crop where farmers can be collaborated with private enterprises.

Crop Position in Chopda:

At this stage, harvesting of cotton crop is almost completed. COTAAP, Chopda Unit is continuing the feedback survey of farmers to evaluate effectiveness of the previous projects. Personal interview technique is used to collect the data. The socio-economic impact is also perceived in this survey.

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES

(₹\Quintal)

March 2017

2016-17 Crop

Growth	P/H/R	P/H/R	GUJ	KAR	M/M	P/H/R	M/M/A	M/M/A	P/H/R	M/M/A	M/M/A	P/H/R	M/M/A	GUJ	M/M/A/K	GUJ	M/M/A/K	M/M/A/K/T/O	A/K/T/O	M(P)/K/T
G. Standard	ICS-101	ICS-201	ICS-102	ICS-103	ICS-104	ICS-202	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-106	ICS-107
Grade	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine
Staple	22 mm	22 mm	22 mm	23 mm	24 mm	26 mm	26 mm	26 mm	27 mm	27 mm	27 mm	28 mm	28 mm	28 mm	29 mm	29 mm	30 mm	31 mm	32 mm	34 mm
Micronaire	5.0-7.0	5.0-7.0	4.0-6.0	4.0-5.5	4.0-5.5	3.5-4.9	3.0-3.4	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.0-3.4	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.0-3.8
Strength/GPT	15	15	20	21	23	26	25	25	26	26	26	27	27	27	28	28	29	30	31	33
1	9786	10067	8436	9645	10742	12345	11220	11557	12513	11332	11698	12570	11782	11867	11923	12007	12176	12317	12485	15888
2	9870	10151	8492	9701	10798	12457	11248	11585	12626	11360	11726	12654	11810	11895	11951	12035	12204	12373	12541	15944
3	9870	10151	8492	9701	10798	12457	11248	11585	12626	11360	11726	12654	11810	11895	11951	12035	12204	12373	12541	15944
4	9870	10151	8492	9701	10798	12485	11276	11614	12654	11389	11754	12682	11838	11923	11979	12063	12232	12401	12570	15944
6	9926	10208	8548	9758	10911	12626	11332	11726	12795	11445	11867	12851	11951	12035	12092	12176	12345	12513	12682	16028
7	10011	10292	8548	9758	10967	12795	11389	11838	12963	11501	11979	13020	12063	12148	12204	12288	12457	12626	12795	16028
8	10011	10292	8464	9673	10911	12738	11304	11754	12907	11417	11895	12963	11979	12063	12120	12204	12373	12626	12795	16028
9	9983	10264	8464	9673	10882	12682	11276	11726	12851	11389	11867	12907	11951	12035	12092	12176	12345	12626	12795	16028
10	9983	10264	8464	9673	10882	12570	11220	11670	12738	11332	11810	12795	11895	11979	12035	12120	12288	12626	12795	16028
11	9898	10179	8323	9533	10798	12485	11135	11585	12654	11248	11726	12710	11810	11895	11951	12035	12232	12570	12738	16028
13		...		...		...			HOLIDAY				...			...		...		
14	9870	10151	8295	9533	10798	12485	10995	11445	12654	11107	11585	12682	11726	11810	11895	11979	12204	12513	12710	16028
15	9870	10151	8295	9533	10798	12485	10714	10967	12654	10967	11220	12682	11726	11810	11951	12007	12232	12541	12738	16310
16	9870	10151	8323	9561	10826	12541	10657	10826	12710	10882	11135	12766	11726	11810	12007	12092	12317	12626	12823	16310
17	9870	10151	8323	9561	10826	12541	10657	10826	12710	10882	11135	12766	11726	11810	12007	12092	12317	12626	12823	16310
18	9870	10151	8323	9561	10826	12570	10657	10826	12738	10882	11135	12795	11726	11810	12035	12120	12373	12682	12879	16310
20	9926	10208	8352	9589	10854	12626	10742	10911	12795	10967	11220	12851	11810	11923	12120	12204	12429	12710	12907	16310
21	9926	10208	8323	9561	10826	12598	10742	10882	12766	10939	11192	12823	11782	11895	12092	12176	12429	12710	12907	16310
22	9926	10208	8323	9561	10826	12541	10742	10854	12710	10939	11164	12766	11726	11838	12035	12120	12401	12682	12879	16310
23	9898	10179	8323	9561	10826	12570	10798	10911	12738	10995	11220	12795	11810	11895	12092	12176	12401	12682	12935	16310
24	9898	10179	8323	9561	10826	12541	10742	10911	12710	10939	11220	12766	11810	11895	12092	12176	12373	12682	12935	16310
25	9898	10179	8323	9561	10826	12513	10742	10911	12682	10939	11220	12738	11810	11895	12092	12176	12373	12682	12935	16310
27	9814	10095	8323	9561	10826	12485	10714	10882	12654	10911	11192	12710	11782	11867	12063	12148	12345	12654	12907	16310
28		...		...		...			HOLIDAY				...			...		...		
29	9758	10039	8323	9561	10826	12429	10686	10854	12598	10882	11164	12654	11754	11838	12035	12120	12317	12626	12879	16310
30	9729	10011	8295	9533	10798	12317	10657	10826	12485	10854	11164	12541	11810	11895	12035	12120	12288	12598	12907	16310
31	9673	9954	8295	9533	10798	12317	10657	10854	12485	10854	11192	12541	11838	11951	12063	12176	12288	12598	12907	16310
H	10011	10292	8548	9758	10967	12795	11389	11838	12963	11501	11979	13020	12063	12148	12204	12288	12457	12710	12935	16310
L	9673	9954	8295	9533	10742	12317	10657	10826	12485	10854	11135	12541	11726	11810	11895	11979	12176	12317	12485	15888
A	9880	10161	8379	9606	10832	12528	10942	11213	12697	11108	11448	12747	11818	11907	12036	12121	12318	12587	12792	16170

H = Highest L = Lowest A = Average

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
Established 1921

COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

effective from April 2015

RATES PER INSERTION

	For CAI Members	For Non-Members
Full Page	5,000	5,500
Half Page	3,000	3,300

RATES FOR FOREIGN ADVERTISERS

Full Page	US $ 100
Half Page	US $ 60

Special Offer

Pay for	For CAI Members	For Non-Members
8 Insertions, get 12 (Full Page)	40,000	45,000
8 Insertions, get 12 (Half Page)	24,000	26,000
3 Insertions, get 4 (Full Page)	15,000	18,000
3 Insertions, get 4 (Half Page)	9,000	10,000

Mechanical Data:

Full page print area: 172x250 mm (Non Bleed Ad)
210x297 mm (+ Bleed)

Half page print area : 172x125 mm (Non Bleed Ad)
148x210 mm (+ Bleed)

To advertise, please contact:

Shri Divyesh Thanawala, Assistant Manager
Cotton Association of India,
Cotton Exchange Building, 2nd Floor,
Cotton Green (East), Mumbai – 400 033
Telephone No.: 3006 3404 Fax No.: 2370 0337
Email: publications@caionline.in

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES

(Rs./Qtl)

Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [By law 66 (A) (a) (4)]							Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2016-17 Crop MARCH – APRIL 2017					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	9814 (34900)		9758 (34700)	9729 (34600)	9673 (34400)	9673 (34400)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	10095 (35900)	H	10039 (35700)	10011 (35600)	9954 (35400)	9954 (35400)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	8323 (29600)		8323 (29600)	8295 (29500)	8295 (29500)	8295 (29500)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	9561 (34000)	O	9561 (34000)	9533 (33900)	9533 (33900)	9533 (33900)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	10826 (38500)		10826 (38500)	10798 (38400)	10798 (38400)	10798 (38400)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	12485 (44400)		12429 (44200)	12317 (43800)	12317 (43800)	12373 (44000)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	10714 (38100)	L	10686 (38000)	10657 (37900)	10657 (37900)	10657 (37900)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	10882 (38700)		10854 (38600)	10826 (38500)	10854 (38600)	10882 (38700)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5.4.9	26	12654 (45000)	I	12598 (44800)	12485 (44400)	12485 (44400)	12541 (44600)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	10911 (38800)		10882 (38700)	10854 (38600)	10854 (38600)	10854 (38600)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	11192 (39800)		11164 (39700)	11164 (39700)	11192 (39800)	11220 (39900)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	12710 (45200)	D	12654 (45000)	12541 (44600)	12541 (44600)	12598 (44800)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11782 (41900)		11754 (41800)	11810 (42000)	11838 (42100)	11895 (42300)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11867 (42200)	A	11838 (42100)	11895 (42300)	11951 (42500)	12007 (42700)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	12063 (42900)		12035 (42800)	12035 (42800)	12063 (42900)	12120 (43100)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	12148 (43200)		12120 (43100)	12120 (43100)	12176 (43300)	12260 (43600)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	12345 (43900)	Y	12317 (43800)	12288 (43700)	12288 (43700)	12373 (44000)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	12654 (45000)		12626 (44900)	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)	12682 (45100)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	12907 (45900)		12879 (45800)	12907 (45900)	12907 (45900)	12963 (46100)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	16310 (58000)		16310 (58000)	16310 (58000)	16310 (58000)	16310 (58000)

(Note: Figures in bracket indicate prices in Rs./Candy)